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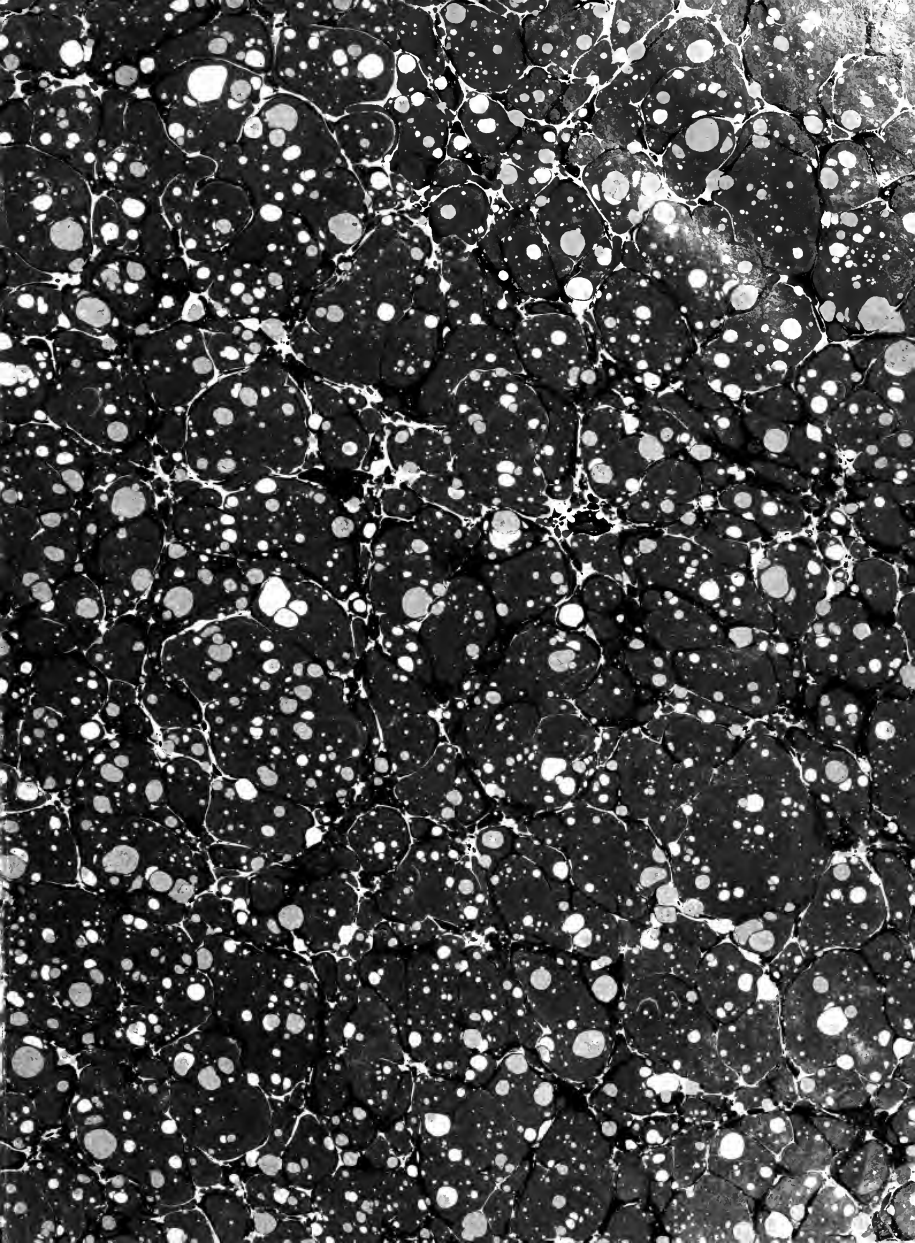
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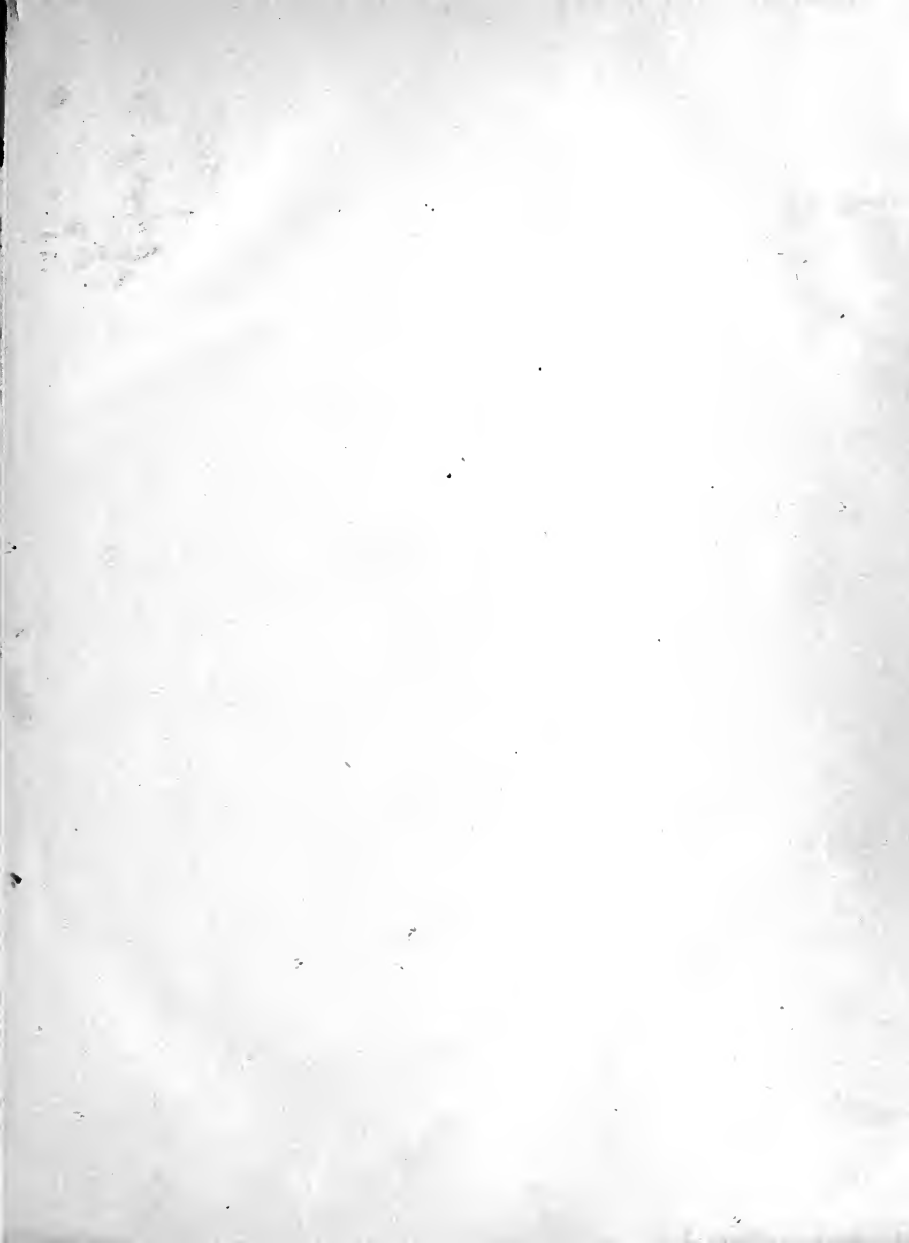
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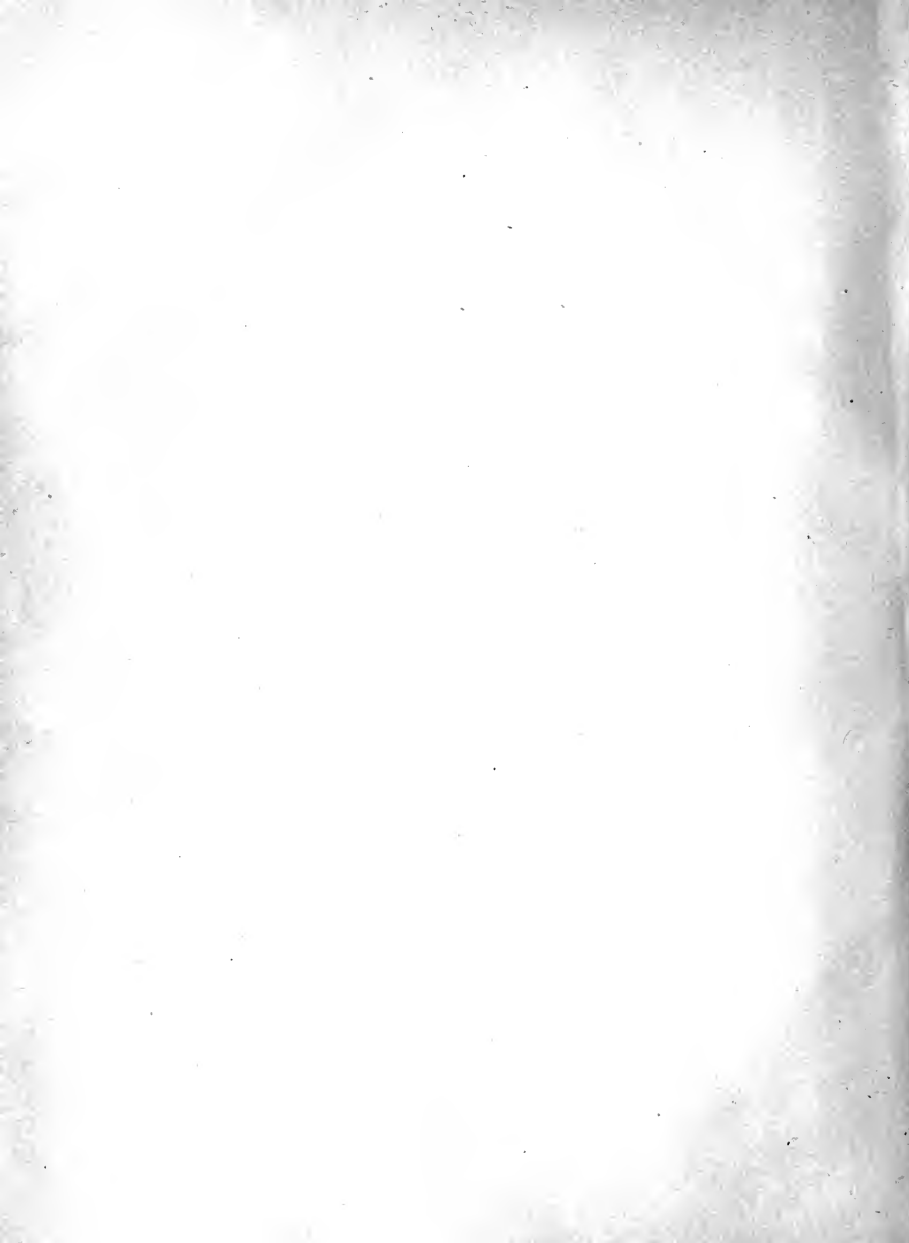
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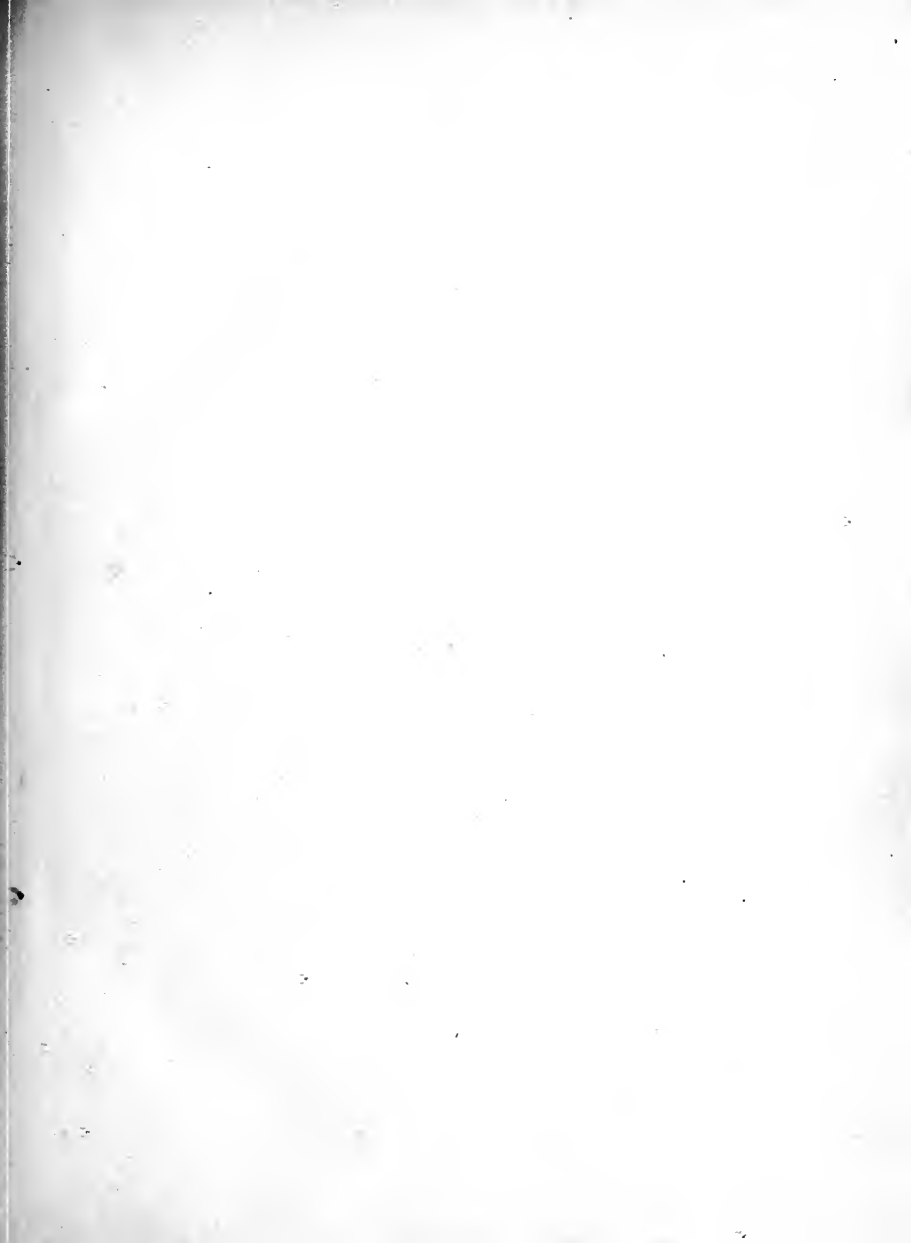












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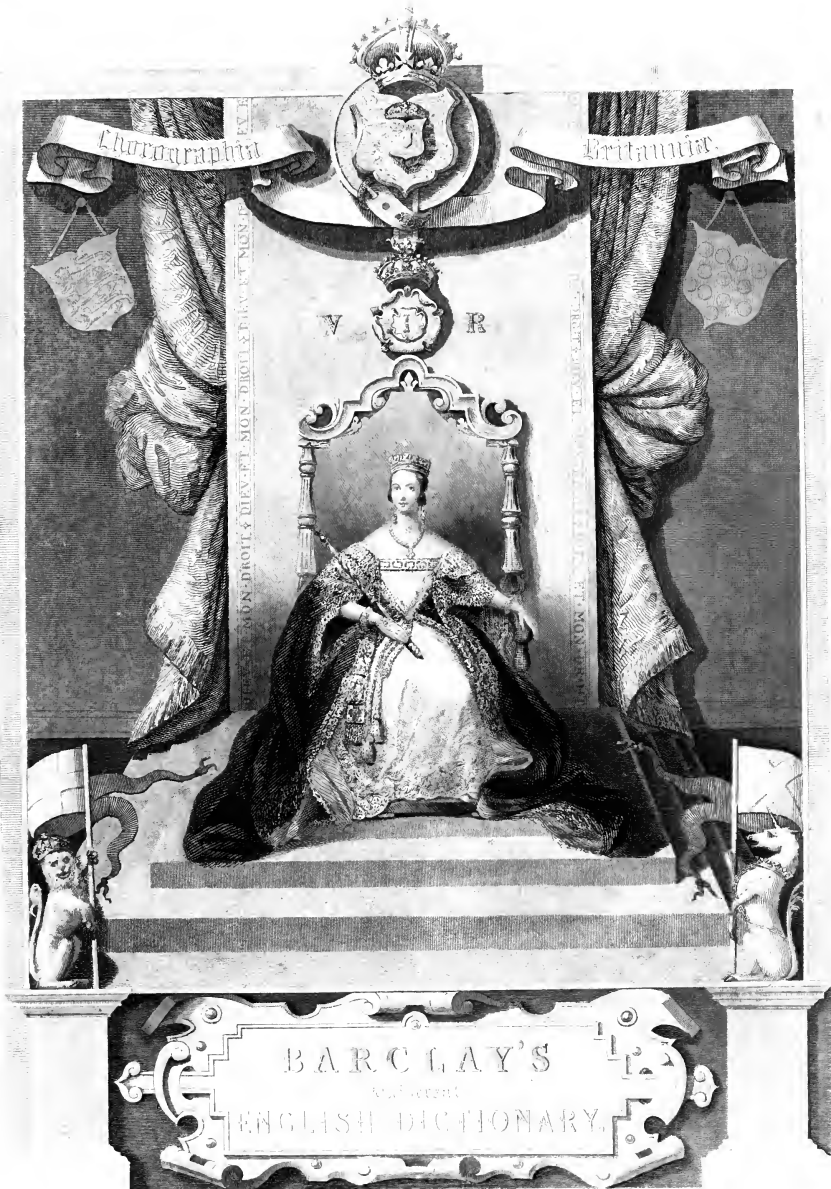




THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.

(QUEBEC.)







889  
B24  
1848  
PE  
1625  
33  
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MAIN

A

COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL

D I C T I O N A R Y

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

COMPREHENDING

THE EXPLANATION, PRONUNCIATION, ORIGIN, AND SYNONYMES OF EACH WORD;

AN

EPITOME OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND THE USEFUL SCIENCES;

A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTIES, CITIES, AND MARKET-TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND OF  
THE KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, AND CITIES IN THE KNOWN WORLD,  
WITH A VARIETY OF OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

BY

THE REV. JAMES BARCLAY.

A NEW EDITION,  
ENLARGED, IMPROVED, AND ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT STATE OF SCIENCE,  
BY B. B. WOODWARD, B.A. LONDON.



LONDON:

GEORGE VIRTUE, 26, IVY LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Wood Swift

## P R E F A C E.

THE extensive sale of the former editions of this Dictionary makes it unnecessary to speak of its general utility. For a book which, like this, is sold almost wholly amongst the *people*, such a fact may be regarded as a sufficient test of worth. The time was, however, come for a complete revision of its contents; whilst the advance of science, the progress of events, and the growth of popular intelligence, demanded an extension of its original plan. This edition is, therefore, issued with changes so great that it might claim to be an altogether new work. The scientific, geographical, and historical parts have been entirely re-written; and, in addition to the biographical articles, which form a perfectly new feature in it, great numbers of new articles in all the departments of knowledge, which were formerly included in its design, have been inserted. The latest authentic information on every subject which could be obtained has been given; and the difficulty of this in these times will be appreciated, when the condition of the European continent for the last twelve months is recalled to mind; and when it is stated that, since the compilation of the tabular view of the solar system, another asteroid and an eighth satellite to Saturn have been discovered, and it has been shown that Neptune is not the planet whose existence and position Adams and Leverrier had demonstrated by mathematical calculation. In such a work, copious and technical detail on scientific subjects was, of course, inadmissible. Clear and intelligible definition, with brief intimations of what would be found in treatises expressly devoted to them, were all that either its extent or its plan would allow; and it is hoped that, in this view, these articles will not prove unsatisfactory. Tables of the measures of weight, length, &c. &c., used in this and other civilized countries, have been appended, because of their evident practical value. As much of history as could be narrated in the sketches of the lives of its great actors, will be found under their several names; and beside this, outlines of the great events, a rapid review of the whole story of the fortunes of our own country, and an ample Chronological Table, reaching to the middle of the current year, (1848,) have been given. The space requisite for these alterations has been gained by the enlargement of the page, by the condensation of the articles common to this and to all English dictionaries, and by the omission of the Preliminary Treatises on the British Constitution, &c. &c., which were antiquated, and in great part rendered needless by the revision of the body of the work.

It is possible that many names, commonly inserted in biographical works, will be sought for here in vain. Most of these have been omitted intentionally; the editor's hope and purpose being to aid, as far as the selection and exhibition of examples could aid, in the genuine development of all that is most manly in man, but in no case to pander to feelings which would hinder the attainment of this end. The articles on theology, ethics, and philosophy have been written in the same spirit. Neither devotion to any school of opinions, nor indifference to subjects of such great and universal concern, have been inculcated; but the free and intelligent use of all the original sources of knowledge respecting them, the employment of the appropriate means of investigation, and especially the vital distinction between what are, from their nature, matters of speculation and inquiry, and what are the motive principles of man's proper life, have been, on all suitable occasions, illustrated and enforced. In all that has been said respecting questions which are now regarded by the working classes as of intense interest, the aim has been to exhibit the very heart of them, cleared from all the sophistries and perversions so much employed both by those who promote, and by those who would suppress, the discussion of them.

From what has been said, it will be seen that this Dictionary does not pretend to be an Encyclopædia, or to supply the place of one, for the learned and the studious; but that it is intended to be a compendious and satisfactory BOOK OF UNIVERSAL REFERENCE for those who, shut out from the means of acquiring extensive and profound knowledge, yet desire to partake, in such measure as they can, of the guidance and comfort of that light, which is now, at length, perceived to be sent forth for all. It will afford no mean nor selfish pleasure to the editor to find his intentions fulfilled, and his labour crowned with this success: and if this book should stir up any to desire, and to seek for, fuller and wider information, on any of the varied and multiplied subjects it notices, he will have realized his most ambitious hopes. Possibly, the assurance of any such reward may be denied. In that case, to have worked with such objects, in view, as have been mentioned will be his reward. And, notwithstanding what may be believed or taught to the contrary, it is a privilege of the highest order, to have wished heartily, to have sought honestly, to advance one's fellows in true knowledge.

In an age like the present, no other prize than this may, perhaps, be reasonably expected. We live, not, as we thought, in the " piping times of peace," but amidst convulsions more threatening than any that have ever yet terrified the nations. And if our land be spared the material and revolting horrors of revolution, it is not the less surely passing through a revolution as sweeping as those which have shaken all the thrones of Europe; of the same nature, essentially, with them; which will know the same crises, the same agonies; be checked, and at times all but stopped, as they; and, in the end, reach the same goal. To discern the agencies actually at work in this revolution, and all that, in the manners, the laws, and the circumstances of the nation, makes it needful, is the first duty of such an undertake, whether by word of mouth or through the press, to be teachers of others. To weigh well the various healing measures proposed, to reject the nostrums of the quack, and to approve the prescriptions of the skilled physician,—these, too, are not less their duty, nor should less engage their care. Whilst to them also, if they be teachers indeed, belongs the high task of looking through the confused and shifting tumult of the scenes that fill the eye; and, appalling the heart of the timid, rouse the passionate hope of the deluded to, the future which is to be wrought out of it; and without imperilling the reception of the truth they can impart, by hazarding predictions respecting the events of the morrow, to point, by words that can convey the spiritual influence of genuine knowledge, to that future, and so to re-

assure the expectations of the good, to dash the malignant triumph of their opponents, and to lighten the toil of every true-hearted labourer amongst the children of men.

Without mistaking the position which the humble nature of his work assigns to him, the writer confesses that he has been cheered in it by the desire to be such a teacher as far as was possible; and of helping by it in hastening the advent of the "good times," that all classes now so fondly trust "will come." Those times, it is true, do not image themselves to his mind under the form in which they present themselves to the hopes of most men. He does not hail, as signs of their approach, the movements which are confidently appealed to by the most favoured prophets of the day. Perhaps but a small minority would sympathize with him, in his dreams of the coming æra. Yet not for such reasons dare he renounce that which has never deceived his faith; and which seems to be at once permanent and progressive, to have its foundations in the nature of things, and to lead inevitably to the end, which has been announced in no doubtful manner by the Almighty himself, as the goal of the human race. And who that, aided by knowledge of what is in man, and of what has been the history of mankind to this hour, and by such knowledge as God only can give, has addressed himself to the study of the characteristics of the passing age, could fail to see, in the hearty and entire devotion of individual men to the very Truth, the assured promise of a glorious future,—and in that alone? And who, that sees it, would forsake this rock of strength, for any of the specifics for inducing "peace on earth, and good-will amongst men," by the sole force of circumstances, which are so ostentatiously proclaimed by contending parties, as the infallible means of bringing about the true millennium?

THE HEARTY AND ENTIRE DEVOTION OF INDIVIDUAL MAN TO THE VERY TRUTH.

"But there is no originality or novelty in this; every one already knows it." Its truth then is not denied. But if known of all men, where and who are they that act upon it?

"It would require ages for the development of any result, sufficient to commend it to the attention of all men." The question is not in how little time; but, how can men be surely and universally advanced to that lofty position, which is the secret aspiration of all, and which every tradition of the old times declares to be the consummation of the world's destiny. Now, it is not denied, and it cannot be denied, that this end may be reached by the accession of men, one by one, to the service of the Truth. But no such assurance attends even the success of any of the schemes which propose, by the mere alteration of their circumstances, to reform and renovate the race. Implicit obedience to spiritual authority, the licence of legalized scepticism, the tyranny of despots, constitutions which recognised the political rights of all, education by rulers and priests, economy, communism, colonization, philanthropy, philosophy, all, under various names, and at various times and places, have already been tried; and the condition of mankind at this moment is the evidence of their failure. But the silent, resolute culture of all good in one's own heart, and, as far as the influence of one's own attainments could empower, in the hearts of others; this, to which all that is excellent or hopeful in the world is owing, is dismissed, because it demands time for the maturing of its glorious promise!

"Then, each man, to the end, must encounter all the toil and woe of the conflict, through which, as we have heard, they have ever passed who have chosen this course." In truth he must. For who else can vanquish, who else resist, who else even know, the ignorance, the evil habits, the lusts, the sin, that give the lie to his stoutest resolutions, and foil his best efforts, to be in all things the devoted servant of the Truth? But though it be so, and each one must fight out this battle for himself, just as each one must, as the great French moralist says, "die alone"; the labours and the sufferings of those who go before are not fruitless for them that follow after. He who undertakes truthfully this warfare will find whole legions of auxiliaries. Every step taken by sage and scholar in the rugged path of learning aids him; every achievement of genuine art aids him; every discovery, every invention, that science can boast aids him; every generous suggestion of hearts that have pitied the wants and the miseries of their brethren aids him; every assertion and defence of human right, every approach to the establishment of justice in human affairs, every example of virtue and holiness, that the world has first martyred and then worshipped,—in a word, every thing that is of the Truth, aids him who has sworn fealty to her.

And yet there are higher aids. The Roman stoic wrote, "There is no good man without God." He knew not all the truth of his own words, but he knew that without such aid victory were hopeless for man. We know, on the testimony of witnesses who would not, and who have not deceived us, that in this conflict God is so profoundly interested, that it has called forth a manifestation of Himself in the world so marvellous, that human powers are baffled and confounded in every attempt to understand it. Heralded by all that was befitting such a display of care for man, JESUS came; and, subjected to all the conditions of our lot, engaged in this conflict himself, and triumphed in the very hour when those he came to bless exulted in having slain him. Alone he fought the fight; alone he gained the victory; that thenceforward, not alone, not without him, should any soldier of the Truth enter into the battle. It is his voice that calls them to it; his example that cheers them in it; his strength that supports them through it; and it is he, himself, that crowns them, as "more than conquerors," at its close.

And thus it was declared to man, that not learning, nor art, nor science, nor any amount of human wisdom or skill, was his *life*, but *faith*; and that if he would realize the splendid vision that each one is born with, the half-forgotten fragments of which have suggested the prophecy of a "golden age" yet to beautify and gladden this earth, he must "fight the good fight of faith, and lay hold of everlasting life." Thus, too, we are led, at length, to see that the glorious future promised by the hearty and entire devotion of individual men to the Truth, is no life made up of the shows of worldly good, but of the realities of a better world than this; and this again assures us that no changes in outward circumstances, however skillfully contrived or however powerfully carried out, can bring to pass that result mankind so passionately and so blindly long for; for then only will the end they darkly seek be gained, when "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

With hopes such as these has this book been prepared; and it is sent forth in the trust that, though it be one of the least things that can help in their accomplishment, it may effect all that it is fitted for, even if it cannot do all that the editor could desire.

*Harleston, November, 1848.*

# TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES.

## BRITISH ISLANDS.

### I. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

*Standard.* Suppose a pendulum vibrating seconds in a vacuum, at the level of the sea, in the latitude of London, at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, to be divided into 391,393 parts; 360,000 are taken as the length of a yard.

12 inches	make	1 foot
3 feet	—	1 yard
5½ yards	—	1 rod, pole, or perch
40 poles	—	1 furlong
8 furlongs	—	1 mile

The inch is subdivided into *eighths* amongst mechanics; and into *tenths, hundredths*, &c. amongst scientific persons, and by the officers of the revenue. It was formerly, also, divided into *twelfths*, or *lines*.

#### Particular Measures of Length.

2½ inches	make	1 nail	} used for all kinds of cloths.
4 nails	—	1 quarter	
4 quarters	—	1 yard	
5 quarters	—	1 ell	} used in measuring the height of horses.
3 barleycorns	—	1 inch	
3 inches	—	1 palm	
4 inches	—	1 hand	} used in measuring depths, at sea, &c.
9 inches	—	1 span	
5 feet	—	1 pace	
6 feet	—	1 fathom	} used in measuring of a great circle of the earth.
69⅓ miles	—	1 degree	
⅓ degree	—	1 geographical mile	
3 miles	—	1 league	} used in measuring the sides, &c. of areas.
7⅞ inches	—	1 link	
100 links	—	1 chain	

In measuring cloth, the Flemish ell = 3 quarters, and the French ell = 6 quarters, were formerly used.

### II. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

*Standard.* The same as in the preceding measure.

144 square inches	make	1 square foot
9 square feet	—	1 square yard
30½ square yards	—	1 sq. rod, pole, or perch.
40 square perches	—	1 rood
4 roods	—	1 acre
640 acres	—	1 square mile

In measuring land, a chain is used of the length given in the preceding measure; and 10 square chains = 1 acre.

### III. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY.

*Standard.* As before.

1728 cubic inches	make	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	—	1 cubic yard

In the case of timber, 40 cubic feet of rough timber, or 50 feet of hewn timber = 1 load, or ton; whilst in shipping, 42 cubic feet = 1 ton.

### IV. MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

*Standard.* The gallon contains 277⅓ cubic inches of distilled water, at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches; which when weighed in air = 10 pounds avoirdupois.

4 gills	make	1 pint
2 pints	—	1 quart
4 quarts	—	1 gallon
2 gallons	—	1 peck
4 pecks	—	1 bushel
8 bushels	—	1 quarter
5 quarters	—	1 load, or wey

The four last-named measures are used for dry goods only. Heaped measure is abolished.

#### Other Measures of Capacity yet in use.

4 bushels	make	1 coomb	} used for corn.
2 weys	—	1 last	
9 gallons	—	1 firkin	} used for beer.
2 hkins	—	1 kilderkin	
2 kilderkins	—	1 barrel	
3 kilderkins	—	1 hogshead	
2 hogsheads	—	1 butt	

For wine and spirits, although many of the old names continue in use, such as anker, runlet, tierce, hogshead, puncheon, pipe, butt, and tun, they are employed rather as names of casks, than as measures; and the contents of such vessels are usually ascertained by gauging before being charged. The old Winchester gallon contained only 268⅔ cubic inches. Flour is sold by weight, 7 pounds avoirdupois being reckoned to the gallon. Coals are now sold by weight. Only 8 gallons of ale used to be reckoned to the firkin.

### V. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

*Standard.* One cubic inch of distilled water, at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches, weighs 252⅓ troy grains; and 7000 troy grains = 1 pound avoirdupois.

27⅓ grains	make	1 dram
16 drams	—	1 ounce
16 ounces	—	1 pound
28 pounds	—	1 quarter
4 quarters	—	1 hundredweight
20 hundredweights	—	1 ton

This weight, which is called *avoirdupois*, is used in almost all commercial transactions and common dealings. The particular measures of weight are the following:

#### Troy Weight.

24 grains	make	1 pennyweight
20 pennyweights	—	1 ounce
12 ounces	—	1 pound

This is used in weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, excepting diamonds, for which the carat =  $3\frac{1}{2}$  grains, is employed. Apothecaries also employ this weight in compounding medicines, with the following addition:

20 grains	make	1 scruple
3 scruples	—	1 dram
8 drams	—	1 ounce.

In the purchase of drugs, avoirdupois weight is used. Scientific men use only the *grain*; and sets of weights from  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a grain to 10,000 grains are made for them. The *carat*, applied to gold, is a term which expresses only the relative proportions of the gold and the alloy. Each mass is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts, or carats; so that "22 carats fine" signifies that only 2 parts of alloy are added to 22 parts of gold; and "18 carats fine," the *New Standard*, signifies 6 parts of alloy to 18 of gold.

#### Wool Weight.

7 pounds	make	1 clove
2 cloves	—	1 stone
2 stone	—	1 tod
6½ tods	—	1 wey
2 weys	—	1 sack
12 sacks	—	1 last

But in some places 7 tods = 1 wey, and 240 pounds = 1 pack. There were a great many different weights which passed under the name of stone, but every one except that of 14 pounds is now illegal. In weighing hay and straw, 56 pounds of old hay, or 60 pounds of new (that is, till Sept. 1 of the year of its growth), and 36 pounds of straw = 1 truss. Of cheese and butter, 8 pounds = 1 clove, and 7 cloves = 1 firkin; whilst the wey varies between 32 and 42 pounds, in different localities.

The comparison of the avoirdupois and troy measures is, as will be seen by the tables just given, in the *pound*, in favour of the former, in the ratio of nearly 17 to 14; and in the ounce, in favour of the latter, in the ratio of nearly 79 to 72.

#### The fluid measure of Apothecaries is,

60 minims	make	1 dram
8 drams	—	1 ounce
20 ounces	—	1 pint;

which is exact in both weight and measure, in the case of water. A drop of water = 1 minim, naturally.

Various weights assigned to bags, chests, &c. &c. of different articles, in commerce, only express the usual capacity of such vessels; but the actual weight of the commodity must be ascertained now by measurement.

#### VI. MEASURE OF TALE, OR RECKONING.

Only a few common examples can be given under this head; as it is evident that convenience and custom are the only standard it admits.

12 = 1 dozen; 13 = 1 long dozen; 120 = 1 long hundred; 12 dozen = 1 gross, or small gross; 12 small gross = 1 great gross; 10 = 1 dicker; 60 = 1 shock; 10,000 = 1 last.

24 sheets	make	1 quire
20 quires	—	1 ream
10 reams	—	1 bale

#### VII. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 seconds	make	1 minute
60 minutes	—	1 hour
24 hours	—	1 day
7 days	—	1 week
28 days	—	1 lunar month
28, 29, 30, or 31 days	—	1 calendar month
365 or 366 days	—	1 year

See the articles CALENDAR, YEAR, BISSEXTILE, LEAP-YEAR, &c. &c. in the Dictionary.

The second is divided, for scientific purposes, into 10ths, 100ths, &c.

February has 28 days, or 29 in leap-year; April, June, September, and November, 30; and the rest, 31.

#### VIII. MEASURE OF ANGULAR DISTANCE.

60 seconds	make	1 minute
60 minutes	—	1 degree
30 degrees	—	1 sign
90 degrees	—	1 quadrant
12 signs	—	1 circumference.

This table of the divisions of the circle is employed in mathematical science; and the second is subdivided decimally, as the second of time is. On globes, and maps of the stars, 15 degrees = 1 hour.

#### IX. WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

Sovereign	weights	5 dwt 3½ grains
Half-sovereign	—	2 13½
Crown	—	18 4.3636
Half-crown	—	9 2.1818
Shilling	—	3 15.2727
Sixpence	—	1 19.6363
Fourpence	—	1 5.0909
Threepence	—	9¼

For the value, &c., see the article COIN in the Dictionary.

#### THE COLONIES

use the imperial weights and measures, generally. But in some the old system is employed, as in the West Indian Islands; whilst at the Cape, the old Dutch measures are also used; and at the Mauritius, the French system.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

The English weights and measures, as they were before 1835, are used here. The principal alterations having been noticed in the notes upon the Tables, given above, it is needless to repeat them.

#### THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The English imperial weights and measures are used, but with Italian or Turkish denominations. The Troy pound is the Libbra Sottile; and the avoirdupois pound, the Libbra grossa; 100 Libbre = 1 Centinajo; and 1000 Libbre = 1 Migliajo. In Measures of Capacity, 8 Dicotoli = 1 Galloni; 8 Gallone = 1 Chilo, which is an imperial bushel; and 16 Gallone = 1 Barile. In Measures of Length, 5½ Yarde = 1 Carnacio; and 22 Yarde = 1 Stadio.

#### FRANCE.

The "metrical system," now universally enforced, was devised by the scientific men of the end of the last century, at the instance of the National Assembly, and was introduced in 1799; but not till 1840, and then only by a special statute, did it supersede the old or "usual system." The basis of this system is the length of a quadrant, or fourth part of the meridian, the distance between the equator and one of the poles at the level of the sea. Meridional arcs were measured in various latitudes, the most extensive being one of 570 miles, extending from Dunkirk to Barcelona, in order to ascertain this length; and the whole being supposed to be divided into 10,000,000 parts, one was taken as the original unit for all weights and measures, and called a *mètre*. It is a decimal system; that is, each denomination is a tenth part of the one next above it, and ten times that next below it; and the ascending denominations are distinguished by the Greek prefixes, *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, and *myria*; whilst the descending denominations have the Latin prefixes, *deci*, *centi*, and *milli*. This system is unsurpassed in simplicity and completeness, and renders all operations in commercial and scientific arithmetic at once easy and certain.

#### I. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

1 myriamètre	equals	10000 mètres
1 kilomètre	—	1000 mètres



1 decamètre	make	10 mètres
1 mètre	—	{ The 10,000,000th part of the quarter of the meridian of the earth.
1 décimètre	—	1 tenth of a mètre
1 centimètre	—	1 hundredth of a mètre
1 millimètre	—	1 thousandth of a mètre

## II. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

1 hectare	make	100 ares
1 are	—	100 square mètres
1 centiare	—	1 square mètre

## III. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY.

1 stère	make	1 cubic mètre
1 decistère	—	1 tenth of a stère

## IV. MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

1 kilolitre	make	1 cubic mètre
1 hectolitre	—	10 decalitres
1 decalitre	—	10 litres
1 litre	—	1 cubic decimètre
1 decilitre	—	1 tenth of a litre

## V. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

1 millia	make	{ 1000 kilogrammes, and is the weight of a tun of sea-water.
1 quintal	—	100 kilogrammes
1 kilogramme	—	{ Weight of a cubic decimètre of water, at the temperature of 4° above melting ice, or about 40° Fahrenheit
1 hectogramme	—	100 grammes
1 decagramme	—	10 grammes
1 gramme	—	1 thousandth of a kilogramme
1 decigramme	—	1 tenth of a gramme

These measures may be compared with the English measures by means of the following table:

1 mètre	equals	39.38 English inches, nearly
1 are	—	3.9 English perches, nearly
1 stère	—	35.32 English cubic feet
1 litre	—	1.76 English pints
1 gramme	—	15.44 English grains

## BELGIUM.

The metrical system is used here; but the kilogramme is termed a livre; the litre, a litron; and the mètre, an aune.

## NETHERLANDS.

Here, also, the metrical system has been adopted; but Flemish names are employed instead of those used in France.

## LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM.

The metrical system, with Italian names substituted for most of the original terms, is used officially; but the old measures are also used: see VENICE.

## AUSTRIA.

The ell =  $30\frac{4}{5}$  inches. The joch = 1 acre  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rood. The metzen =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushel. The eimer =  $12\frac{1}{2}$  gallons. The pfund =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pound. Gold and silver are weighed by the mark of Vienna, which = 4333 grains.

## BASEL.

100 pounds =  $108\frac{1}{2}$  pounds avoirdupois. The ohm =  $10\frac{1}{2}$  gallons. The sack =  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. The large and small ells =  $46\frac{1}{2}$  and  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches respectively.

## BAVARIA.

The long and short ells = 24 and  $23\frac{3}{5}$  inches respectively. The schaff of 8 metzen =  $5\frac{1}{5}$  bushels. The muid of 48 mass = 15 gallons. 100 pounds heavy and light weight =  $108\frac{2}{5}$  and  $104\frac{1}{5}$  pounds avoirdupois respectively. The mark of Augsburg = 3643 grains.

## BREMEN.

The foot or half-ell =  $11\frac{1}{5}$  inches. The ohm =  $31\frac{1}{5}$  gallons. The last =  $10\frac{1}{5}$  quarters. 100 pounds =  $109\frac{2}{5}$  pounds avoirdupois.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The centner, or 100 pounds Dutch weight =  $108\frac{4}{5}$  pounds avoirdupois. The leager of 15 ankers =  $126\frac{1}{3}$  gallons. The muid of 4 schepels = 3 bushels. The ell of 27 Rhyland inches =  $27\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

## CHINA.

The chang of 10 chih = 4 yards, nearly. The shing = 1 pint. 10 ho = 1 shing; 10 shing = 1 tow; 10 tow = 1 hwuh, or 120 catties. The catty =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pound avoirdupois. 16 taels = 1 catty; 100 catties = 1 pecul. Liquids are sold by weight; but the English gallon is used in trading with foreigners.

## DENMARK.

The foot =  $12\frac{2}{5}$  inches. 100 ells =  $68\frac{2}{5}$  yards. The viertel =  $1\frac{1}{5}$  gallon. 100 tonnen =  $47\frac{1}{5}$  quarters. The pound =  $1\frac{1}{5}$  pound avoirdupois. The pound for gold and silver weighs 726 grains.

## EAST INDIES.

*Bengal.* The Factory maund =  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pounds avoirdupois. 10 bazar maunds = 11 Factory maunds. 16 chittacks = 1 seer; 40 seers = 1 maund. The guz of 2 cubits = 1 yard.

*Bombay.* The maund = 28 pounds avoirdupois. 40 seers = 1 maund; 20 maunds = 1 candy. The candy =  $24\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.

*Madras.* The maund = 25 pounds avoirdupois. 40 pollams = 1 vi; 8 vis = 1 maund; 20 maunds = 1 candy. The coid =  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The garse of 80 parabs =  $16\frac{1}{2}$  quarters, and weighs 8400 pounds avoirdupois.

## EGYPT.

The Turkish pike = 27 inches. The ardeb of 24 Cairo rubbie =  $\frac{1}{4}$  quarter. The cantar = 100 pounds avoirdupois. 216 drams or 144 meticals = 1 rottele; 100 rottoli or 36 okes = 1 cantar.

## FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE.

The ell =  $21\frac{1}{5}$  inches. The foot =  $11\frac{1}{5}$  inches. The malter = 3 bushels, nearly. The viertel =  $1\frac{1}{5}$  gallon, nearly. The pound, light and heavy weight =  $1\frac{1}{5}$  and  $1\frac{1}{5}$  pounds avoirdupois. The Zoll-center =  $110\frac{1}{5}$  pounds avoirdupois. The Cologne mark, used for gold and silver, weighs 3609 grains.

## GENEVA.

The ell = 45 inches. The acre = 1 acre  $1\frac{1}{3}$  rood. The coupe or sack =  $2\frac{1}{5}$  bushels. The setier = 10 gallons. The heavy pound =  $1\frac{1}{5}$  pound avoirdupois; the light pound 1 sixth less. The mark weighs 3785 grains.

## GENOA.

The braccio of 2 palmi =  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The mina =  $3\frac{1}{5}$  bushels. The barile =  $16\frac{1}{5}$  gallons. The pound =  $\frac{1}{5}$  pound avoirdupois.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pound = 1 rottolo. The pound sottile, for gold and silver, weighs 4891 grains.

## GREECE.

The Venetian measures of length are used, the braccio being

called a piche. 100 kila =  $11\frac{1}{3}$  quarters. The cantaro of 40 okes = 112 pounds avoirdupois.

### HAMBURG.

The foot =  $11\frac{1}{3}$  inches, nearly. 100 ells =  $62\frac{1}{3}$  yards. The scheffel = 1 acre  $\frac{1}{6}$  perches. The last =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  last. The viertel =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallon. The pound =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  pound avoirdupois. For the Cologne mark, see FRANKFORT. 2 marks = 1 pound troy.

### LUBECK.

The ell =  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The last = 11 quarters. The viertel =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  gallon. The pound =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  pound avoirdupois, nearly.

### MALTA.

The palme = 10½ inches; 3½ palmi = 1 yard; 8 palmi = 1 canna. The salma =  $7\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. The catiso =  $4\frac{1}{2}$  gallons. The barile = 9½ gallons. 64 rottoli = 1 hundredweight. The cantaro = 175 pounds avoirdupois.

### MAURITIUS.

Beside the English weights and measures, those of France before the late alteration are used. The aune =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  yard. The veile =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  gallon. The poids de marc =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  pound avoirdupois.

### NAPLES.

The canna =  $83\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The moggia = 3 roods 12 perches. The tomolo = 1½ bushel. The barile = 9½ gallons. The cantaro grosso and piccolo = 196½ and 106 pounds avoirdupois, respectively. The pound used in weighing gold and silver contains 4950 grains.

### PORTUGAL.

The covado =  $25\frac{1}{16}$  inches. The almude =  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gallons. The pound =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  pound avoirdupois.

### PRUSSIA.

The ell =  $26\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The morgen = 2 roods 21 perches. The scheffel = 1½ bushel. The eimer =  $15\frac{1}{16}$  gallons. The pound =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  pounds avoirdupois. The mark of Cologne is used for gold and silver.

### ROME.

The canna of 8 palmi =  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards. The canna of 10 palmi = 88 inches, nearly. The rubbio =  $8\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. The boccale =  $\frac{1}{16}$  gallon. The pound =  $\frac{1}{16}$  pound avoirdupois.

### RUSSIA.

The arshine = 28 inches. The foot =  $13\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The dessetnia = 2 acres 2½ roods. The ischetwert =  $5\frac{1}{16}$  bushels. The wedro =  $2\frac{1}{16}$  gallons. The pound = ½ pound avoirdupois. The pood = 36 pounds avoirdupois.

### ST. GALLEN.

The ell for silks and woollens =  $31\frac{1}{2}$  and  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches, respectively. The müt of 4 viertels =  $2\frac{1}{16}$  bushels. The eimer =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons. The pound, light and heavy weight =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  pound avoirdupois, respectively.

### SAXONY.

The foot =  $11\frac{1}{16}$  inches. The acre = 1 acre  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rood, nearly. The eimer, at Dresden =  $14\frac{1}{16}$  gallons; at Leipsic =  $16\frac{1}{16}$  gallons. The wispel, at Dresden =  $69\frac{1}{16}$  bushels; at Leipsic =  $91\frac{1}{16}$  bushels. The pound =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  pound avoirdupois.

### SICILY.

The canna =  $76\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The salma =  $7\frac{1}{16}$  bushels. The barrel = 8 gallons, nearly. The pound of 12 ounces =  $\frac{1}{16}$  pound avoirdupois. The cantaro = 175 pounds avoirdupois.

### SMYRNA.

The pike = 27 inches. The killow =  $11\frac{1}{16}$  gallons. The rottolo =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pound avoirdupois.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

The Spanish and Portuguese measures are most generally employed. The use of the English measures prevails in some parts.

### SPAIN.

The vara, or ell =  $33\frac{1}{16}$  inches. The fanegada = 1 acre 21 perches. The arroba =  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gallons. The fanega =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushel. The pound =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  pounds avoirdupois.

### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The ell =  $23\frac{1}{16}$  inches. The tunneland = 1 acre 1 rood, nearly. The tunna =  $\frac{1}{16}$  quarter. The kann =  $\frac{1}{16}$  gallon. The pound =  $\frac{1}{16}$  pound avoirdupois.

### TURKEY.

The pike =  $26\frac{1}{16}$  inches. The killow =  $\frac{1}{16}$  bushel. The almd =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  gallon. The oke = 2½ pounds avoirdupois. The rottolo =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  pound avoirdupois.

### TUSCANY.

The braccio = 23 inches, nearly. The saccata = 1 acre  $\frac{1}{16}$  rood. The sacche = 2 bushels. The fiasche = 4 pints. The pound = 12 ounces avoirdupois.

### VENICE.

Beside the metrical system, the following measures are used. The braccio, for woollens =  $26\frac{1}{16}$  inches; for silks = 24½ inches. The stajo =  $2\frac{1}{16}$  bushels. The secchia = 2½ gallons. The pound sottile =  $\frac{1}{16}$  pound avoirdupois, nearly; grusso =  $1\frac{1}{16}$  pound avoirdupois.





# BARCLAY'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

ABA

**A** IS the first letter of the alphabet. In our language it is one of the five vowels, and has three different sounds; the broad sound: as, *all, wall*; the open, as, *father, rather*; and the slender *a*, which is peculiar to the English, and is to be found in *place, face, waste*. When placed before nouns of the singular number, it denotes one, as, *a man*, i. e. *one man*; or signifies something indefinite, as, *a man may pass this way*, i. e. *any man*. Before a word beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*, we write, *an*, as, *an ox, an herb*; but when the *h* is sounded, we then write *a*, as, *a horse*. Before a participle it denotes some action not yet finished; as, *I am a walking*. Formerly it was a contraction of *at*. Sometimes it signifies *to*. It has likewise a peculiar signification, implying *each*; as, he gains a hundred pounds *a year*. In abbreviations, with a stroke over it thus *A* it stands for 5000 among the Romans. With logicians, it denotes a universal affirmative proposition. Among merchants, if set alone after a bill of exchange, it signifies *accepted*, and is used by them to distinguish their sets of accounts instead of a figure; thus, *A, B, C*, are instead of 1, 2, 3. *a*, or *aa*, is used by physicians instead of *ana*, and signifies that the proportions of the ingredients to which it refers are to be equal. In abbreviations it stands likewise for *Artium*, or *Arts*, as, *A. B. artium baccularius*, or bachelor of arts: when applied to time, for *anno*: *A. C. ante Christum*, before Christ; *A. M. anno mundi*, the year of the world; *A. D. anno Domini*, the year of our Lord. *A*, in music, is the note between the 2d and 3d line in the treble; or upon the top, or 5th line, in the bass. *Abp.* is an abbreviation of *Archbishop*.

**AARGAU**, one of the Swiss cantons, in which the river Aar, which flows into the Rhine, takes its rise.

**AARON**, one of the leaders of the Jews from Egypt. He was the elder brother of Moses, and, with him, commissioned by God to conduct his people out of the land of their bondage. On the establishment of the nation, when the law was given at Sinai, he was appointed high priest, and his family as the hereditary priesthood. His conduct during the journeyings in the wilderness was not always becoming his commission. He helped the idolatry before Sinai, and the distrust which led to the forty years of wandering in the desert. During the last year of which he died, and was buried on the top of Mount Hor.

**AB**, the fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and answers to the month of July. *Ab*, prefixed to the names of places in England, generally denotes that they belonged to some abbey, as, *Abingdon*.

**ABACK**, *ad*, a sea term, signifying that the sails are flatted against the masts by the force of the wind.

**ABACUS**, *s.* [Lat.] a counting-table, anciently used in calculations. In Architecture, the uppermost member of a column, which serves as a finish to the capital and column.

**ABAFT**, *ad*, [abaftan, Sax.] toward the stern of the ship.

**ABALIENATION**, *s.* [abalienatio, Lat.] an alienation, or estrangement from.

To **ABANDON**, *v. a.* [abandonner, Fr.] to forsake utterly; to cast off; to give up oneself wholly to any prevailing passion or

vice. To *abandon*, is more applicable to things; to *leave*, to persons. He was under a necessity of *abandoning* his possessions, and compelled to *leave* his friends. To *forsake*, implies resentment or dislike; to *relinquish*, quitting any claim; to *desert*, leaving meanly or treacherously. To *quit*, implies the breaking off from, and may be either voluntary or involuntary.

**ABARTICULATION**, *s.* [ab and articulus, Lat.] in Surgery, that construction of the joints which enables them to move easily.

To **ABASE**, *v. a.* [abaissier, Fr.] to lower, bring down, or humble.

**ABASED**, *a.* humbled; brought down. In Heraldry, the tip of the vol or wings of an eagle turned downwards.

**ABASEMENT**, *s.* the state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.

To **ABASH**, *v. a.* [abaissier, Fr.] to affect with sudden shame, or confusion; to dash. The passive is followed by *at* or *of*.

To **ABATE**, *v. a.* [abatir, Fr.] to make or grow less; to diminish or decrease. These words are nearly synonymous. To *abate*, implies a decrease in action; *diminish*, a waste in substance; *decrease*, a decay in moral virtue; *lessen*, a contraction of parts.

**ABATELEMENT**, *s.* in Commerce, a term used for a prohibition of trade to all French merchants in the ports of the Levant, who will not stand to their bargains, or who refuse to pay their debts.

**ABATEMENT**, *s.* [abatement, Fr.] in general, signifies the lessening or diminishing something. In Heraldry, something added to a coat of arms, to lessen its dignity, and point out some defect or stain in the character of the person who bears it. In Law, the rejecting a suit, for some fault discovered, either in the matter or process, upon which the process may begin anew. Among traders, it is the same as *rebat* or *discount*.

**ABATIS**, *s.* in Fortification, a range of large trees laid side by side, with their boughs outwards, to hinder the approaches of an enemy.

**ABAUZIT, FIRMIN**, a celebrated scholar of Geneva. He was born in France, and sent out of it in his youth, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was so celebrated for the universality of his scholarship, that Sir Isaac Newton appeared to him to determine his controversy with Leibnitz. He left few works to sustain his reputation. He died in 1707, aged 87 years.

**ABBA**, *s.* a Syriac word, signifying *father*. It is still given by Eastern Christians as a title to their bishops.

**ABBACY**, *s.* [abbatia, Lat.] the rights and privileges of an abbot.

**ABBASSIDES**, one of the dynasties of Mohammedan kings, descended from Abbas Ben Abdal Motaleb, Mohammed's uncle. They were in power from 749 to 1520.

**ABBE**, (abbé) *s.* formerly the same with Abbot, but latterly the name of persons in France, who act as tutors, instructors, companions, &c., and are sometimes provided for in the church, and sometimes in the state.

**ABBESS**, *s.* a governess of nuns.

**ABBEVILLE**, a town of France, 91 miles N. of Paris, which has long had considerable manufactories of woollen goods, &c.

**ABBEY**, *s.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] a monastery, or convent; a house of religious persons. *To bring an abbey to a grove*, a proverbial phrase, like, to bring a noble to nought, applied to a spendthrift. At the dissolution of the abbies in England, under King Henry VIII., about 500, or 600, were dissolved whose yearly revenues did not amount to less than £150,000.

**ABBEY-HOLM**, a township in Cumberland. Market, Saturday. 295 miles from London. Pop. 868.

**ABBEY-MILTON**, Dorsetshire. 112 miles from London. Pop. 833.

**ABBOT**, *s.* [*abbod*, Sax.] the chief ruler of a monastery, or abbot, for men.

**ABBOT, GEORGE**, Archbishop of Canterbury in the time of James I. A man who rose from the humbler walks of life, and by means of the education obtained at the grammar school at Guildford, Surrey, his birth-place, entered the University of Oxford. He was one of the parties intrusted with the translation of the Bible, in 1604; and he rose by rapid steps to the highest dignity in the Church of England. He opposed the high-church opinions of the following reign, and was consequently in little favour, being greatly annoyed by the machinations of Laud, who succeeded him. He died in 1633.

**ABBOTS-BROMLEY**, Staffordshire. 129 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1598.

**ABBOTSBUURY**, Dorsetshire. 128 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1005.

**TO ABBREVIATE**, *v. a.* [*ab and brevis*, Lat.] to abstract from, shorten, or reduce to a less compass.

**ABBREVIATION**, *s.* [*abbreviatio*, Lat.] a contraction or abridgement of a word or passage, by leaving out part of the letters, or substituting other marks or characters in the room of words.

**ABBUTTALS**, *s.* [*abbuto*, cor. Lat.] in Law, the boundaries of lands, &c., showing by what other lands, &c. they are bounded.

**ABDERA**, a town of ancient Thrace, known chiefly as the birth-place of the philosophers Democritus and Protagoras.

**TO ABDICATE**, *v. a.* [*abdicco*, Lat.] to give up a right; to resign; to lay down an office.

**ABDICATION**, *s.* the act of abdicating; resignation.

**ABDOMEN**, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Surgery, the cavity containing the stomach, liver, bowels, &c., and is lined with a membrane called the peritoneum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; it is bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebrae of the loins, the bones of the coxal arch, pubes, and the os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, by whose motions, in respiration, digestion is promoted.

**TO ABDUCE**, *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] to draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another.

**ABED**, [*ad*, for *at*, and *bed*] in bed.

**ABELARD**, a teacher in the University of Paris, in the twelfth century. During his life he was celebrated for his universal learning and eloquence, no less than for the guilt and misfortunes he brought on himself, by his passion for the daughter of a canon at Paris, named Heloise. He helped greatly in the establishment of the logical theory, which was carried to such perfection by the "schoolmen" after him; but his works are little read now. His fame rests on his letters, and on the romantic accounts which poets have given of his unhappy love-story. He died in a monastery, in 1142. His Heloise died in 1163, a nun in the oratory of Paraclet, which he had founded.

**ABEL-TREE**, a species of poplar, used for wainscoting rooms, and for turnery ware.

**ABENCERRAGES**, an Arabian family of Grenada, in Spain, which became famous shortly before the overthrow of that kingdom, in the fifteenth century. It is related, that when the greater number of them fell in the course of a feud with another family, named the Zegries, the remainder embraced Christianity.

**ABEN-EZRA**, the author of a Commentary on the Old Testament, much esteemed amongst the learned Jews. His other works which remain show that he was a scholar, accomplished in the learning of his day. He was a native of Toledo, in Spain, and after visiting various countries of Europe, for study, and to teach, he died about seventy-five years old, in the year 1168.

**ABER**, an old British word, signifying the fall of a lesser water into a greater, as of a brook into a river, and a river into the sea; also the mouth of a river, whence several rivers, and towns

built at or near their mouth, derive their names, as, *Aberconway*, *Aberdeen*, *Abercrommy*, &c.

**ABERAVON**, Glamorganshire. At the mouth of the river Avon, 105 miles from London. Pop. 1290.

**ABERBROTHIC**, or **ABERBROTHOC**, or **ABERROTH**, Forfarshire, in Scotland, a town on the river Tay. It had a monastery, which was demolished at the time of the Reformation. It has a pretty good harbour, advantageous for trade, and stands on a fertile plain. 58 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 8707.

**ABERCONWAY**, Carnarvonshire, a town situated on the declivity of a hill, with a fine prospect over the river Conway. It has a good harbour, and formerly carried on a considerable trade. Here is a magnificent castle, built originally by the earl of Chester in the reign of William the Conqueror, was destroyed in the reign of King Stephen, and afterwards rebuilt by order of Edward I. 235 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 1828.

**ABERDEEN**, Aberdeenshire, is the third city in Scotland for trade, extent, and beauty. It is formed of the Old and New Towns. The former, which is about a mile N. of the New, is situated on the Don, over which, besides a lofty Gothic bridge of one arch, built at the desire of King Robert the Bruce, a bridge of five arches has lately been erected. New Aberdeen is situated on the Dee, over which there are also two magnificent bridges. Its Universities, consisting of King's College in the Old Town, and Marischal College in the New, have produced many learned men. Connected with the town there are extensive establishments for the manufacture of cottons, carpets, woollens, and thread. In addition to these manufactures they export butter, cattle, corn, salmon, &c., which are now chiefly conveyed by steam navigation. On the N. side of the harbour of the New Town there is a most substantial pier, and by late alterations the harbour has been rendered easy of access, and forms a safe retreat for vessels of moderate size. Pop. 63,288. 108 miles from Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 9. N. Long. 2. 8. W.

**ABERFORD**, Yorkshire, W. R., noted for pin-making. It stands on the Roman causeway. 184 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1071.

**ABERFRAW**, Anglesey, where the princes of North Wales formerly resided. 263 miles from London. Pop. 1336.

**ABERGAVENNY**, Monmouthshire. Its chief trade is in wool. Market, Tuesday. 143 miles from London. Pop. 4953.

**ABERISTWYTH**, Cardiganshire. There is a small harbour. Woolen goods and the fisheries are its principal support. Market, Monday. 203 miles from London. Pop. 4975.

**ABERNETHY**, JOHN, an eminent surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Having studied under Dr. Hunter, he applied himself to the practice of surgery with such success that he changed its whole aspect as a science. Nor was he less successful in his pathological studies. As a teacher, his command of his students' convictions was unequalled. His name is most generally known from its association with humorous and coarse anecdotes of his interviews with his patients. He died in 1831, aged 67 years.

**ABERRANCE**, *s.* [*aberro*, Lat.] a deviation from the right way; an error.

**ABERRANT**, *part.* [*aberrans*, Lat.] wandering from the right or known way.

**ABERRATION**, *s.* [*aberratio*, Lat.] the act of deviating from the common track. In Astronomy, an apparent change of place in the fixed stars, which arises from the motion of the earth, combined with the motion of light.

**TO ABERUNCATE**, *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] to pull up by the roots.

**TO ABET**, *v. a.* [*betan*, Sax.] to push forward another; to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

**ABETMENT**, *s.* the act of abetting.

**ABETTER**, *Abettor*, *s.* he that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

**TO ABHOR**, *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] to hate with acrimony; to loathe; to abominate.

**ABHORRENCE**, *Abhorrence*, *s.* the act of abhorring; detestation; the disposition to abhor; hatred.

**ABHORRENT**, *a.* struck with abhorrence. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with; used with *from* or *to*.

**ABHORRER**, *s.* a hater, a detester.

**ABIB**, *s.* [Heb. an ear of corn] the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, afterwards called Nisan. It answered to the latter part of March and the beginning of April.

To **ABIDE**, *v. n.* [*abidian*, Sax.] to dwell in a place; not to remove; to dwell; to bear or support the consequences of a thing; to bear without aversion.

**ABIDER**, *s.* the person that abides or dwells in a place.

**ABJECT**, *a.* [*abjectus*, Lat.] low, mean, beggarly. These words are synonymous.

To **ABJECT**, *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] to throw away.

**ABJECTION**, *s.* meanness of mind; servility; baseness.

**ABJECTLY**, *ad.* meanly; basely; contemptibly.

**ABILITY**, *s.* [*abal*, Sax.] capacity or power to do any thing. Capacity has more relation to the knowledge of things; *ability*, to their application. The one is acquired by study; the other by practice. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it signifies the faculties or powers of the mind; and then it is synonymous with *ingenuity*, *cleverness*, *parts*. *Ingenuity* relates more to the invention of things; *cleverness*, to the manner of executing them; *ability*, to the actual execution of them; and *parts*, to the discernment.

**ABINGDON**, Berkshire. Its chief trade is in malt and hempen goods. 56 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Friday. Pop. 5530.

**ABINTESTATE**, *a.* [*ab* and *intestatus*, Lat.] in Law, applied to one who dies without making his will.

**ABIPONES**, the name of a tribe of natives of Paraguay, in South America, now extinct. The only information we have concerning them, and that not all authentic, is in Dobrizhofer, the Jesuit missionary's, History of Paraguay.

**ABJURATION**, *s.* the oath taken for renouncing, disclaiming, and denying the Pretender to have any manner of right to the throne of these kingdoms. In our old customs, it implied a voluntary banishment of a man's self from the kingdom for ever, which in some cases was admitted for criminals, instead of putting them to death, provided they could shelter themselves in a church. Also the solemn recantation of some doctrine, as wicked and heretical.

To **ABJURE**, *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.] to swear not to do something; to recant, or abnegate, a position upon oath.

**ABLACTATION**, *s.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] the weaning a child from the breast; also what gardeners call *grafting by approach*.

**ABLANCOURT**, P. NICOLAS D., a noted translator of Tacitus, Cesar, Thucydides, and other Greek and Roman authors, who lived at Paris, under the patronage of Colbert, Louis XIV.'s famous minister. He was a friend of Salmasius, the opponent of Milton. He died in 1664.

**ABLAQUEATION**, *s.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] is opening the ground about the roots of the trees; called, by gardeners, *baring of trees*.

**ABLATION**, *s.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] the act of taking away.

**ABLATIVE**, *a.* [*ablativus*, Lat.] in Grammar, the case expressing the act of taking away.

**ABLE**, *a.* [*abal*, Sax.] ended with, or having power sufficient.

**ABLEGATION**, *s.* [*ablegatio*, Lat.] the act of sending abroad.

**ABLEPSY**, *s.* [*ablepsia*, Gr.] want of sight.

To **ABLOCATE**, *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] to let out to hire.

**ABLUTIONS**, *s.* [*abluo*, Lat.] in Medicine, purging medicines.

**ABLUENT**, *s.* [*abluo*, Lat.] the washing or purifying of any thing with water. A ceremony in use among the ancients, and consisted in washing the body before sacrificing, or even entering their temples; and still practised by the Mohammedans. In the Church of Rome, a small quantity of wine and water, which the communicants formerly took to wash down and promote the digestion of the host. Among chemists and apothecaries, it is used for washing away the superabundant salts of any body. See **EDUCATION**. Physicians use it for washing the external parts of the body by baths; or for cleansing the bowels by abluents.

**ABNEGATION**, *s.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] denial, renunciation.

**ABNODATION**, *s.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] in Gardening, the pruning, paring, or cutting away knobs, knots, or any other excrescences, from trees.

**ABO**, the capital of Swedish Finland, is a university, bishop's see, and good port; 140 miles N. E. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 27. N. Long. 22. 15. E.

**ABOYARD**, *ad.* [*la bord*, Fr.] in a ship.

**ABOYDE**, *s.* place of residence; continuance in a place.

**ABOYEMENT**, *s.* a secret anticipation of something future.

To **ABOLISH**, *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Lat.] to repeal, destroy, and utterly erase any thing, so that no part of it remains.

**ABOLISHMENT**, *s.* the act of abolishing.

**ABOLITION**, *s.* [*abolitio*, Lat.] in Law, denotes the repealing any law or statute; also the prohibiting some custom, usage, or ceremony, that had been long established.

**ABOMINABLE**, *a.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.] that excites horror, joined with aversion and detestation. In conversation, this word is used to convey an idea of something superlative.

**ABOMINABLENESS**, *s.* the quality which renders any thing odious.

**ABOMINABLY**, *ad.* extremely, superlatively, in an ill sense, and a word of low language.

To **ABOMINATE**, *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] to abhor, detest, or have an extreme aversion to.

**ABOMINATION**, *s.* an object causing extreme aversion. When used with the auxiliary verb *to have*, followed by the particle *in*, to reckon, or look upon as an object of detestation.

**ABORIGINES**, *s.* [*Lat.*] the primitive inhabitants of a country.

**ABORTION**, *s.* [*abortio*, Lat.] a miscarriage, or the exclusion of a child from the womb before the due time of delivery; in animals, it is termed slinking or casting their young. In Gardening, the word signifies such fruits as are produced too early.

**ABORTIVE**, *a.* [*abortivus*, Lat.] that is brought forth before its time. Figuratively, any thing or design which miscarries, is frustrated, or comes to nothing.

**ABORTIVELY**, *ad.* born before due time; immaturely, untimely.

**ABOVE**, *prep.* [*bufan*, Sax.] higher in place or position; before nouns of time, it denotes more, or longer than. Figuratively, it signifies superiority, or higher in rank, power, or excellence; likewise beyond, or more than.

**ABOVE**, *ad.* [distinguished from the prep. by the manner in which it is used, that being followed by nouns, but this not] a high place; and, figuratively, the heavens. In allusion to the method of writing anciently on scrolls, it denotes *before*.

**ABOUKIR**, otherwise called **BIKER**, or **BIKE**, and in French **BEQUIERES**, a small town of Egypt, lying between Alexandria and Rosetta, near one of the mouths of the Nile. It is the ancient Canopus, and was formerly an island, according to Pliny, Strabo, &c., which its present topography renders very credible. The rock, on which the town is built, affords a convenient road for shipping. See **NILE**.

To **ABOUND**, *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat.] when used with the particles *in* or *with*, to have an excessive great number, or quantity of any thing; when used without the particles, to increase prodigiously, to be great in number, plenty, or excess.

**ABOUT**, *prep.* [*a-butan*, Sax.] when applied to time or place, it denotes near, or within compass of; and when used before words implying measure. Its most simple acceptation is that of round, surrounding, or encircling, according to the Saxon, whence it is derived. Figuratively, annexed, or appendant to a person, as clothes, &c.; concerning of, relating to.

**ABOUT**, *ad.* in circumference, or compass. "Two yards *about*," *Shakespeare*. Figuratively, the longest way, in opposition to the shortest, alluding to the difference between the circumference and diameter of a circle. When joined with *go*, it signifies from place to place, or every where. "He went about doing good." *Acts*. When prefixed to other verbs, it implies that the action or thing affirmed will soon happen; as, "about to fight." When following the verb *to be*, it denotes being engaged, or employed in: "What are you about?" A certain point, period, or state: "He has brought about his purposes;" i. e. he has accomplished them. When joined with *come*, it implies the thing arrived at a certain state or point: "When the time was *come about*," 1 Sam. i. 20. When joined with *go*, it implies preparation, or design: "Why go ye about to kill me?" John vii. 19. In familiar discourse we say, to "come about a man;" i. e. to circumvent him.

**ABRACADABRA**, a magical word, which has been used by credulous persons as a charm for the ague.

To **ABRADE**, *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] to rub off, or waste by degrees. **ABRAHAM**, the father of the Jewish people. He was called by God, about 2000 years B. C., from his own family, and country Chalde, instructed in the true knowledge of the Almighty, and blest with his favour, and promises of good for his posterity. He lived as a nomade in the land of Canaan, and was buried in the

cave of Machpelah, the only spot of the promised land which he possessed as his own. His history is comprised in the 11th and following chapters to the 25th of the Book of Genesis.

**ABRANTES**, a strong town in Estremadura, in Portugal, 74 miles N. E. of Lisbon.

**ABRA'UM**, *s.* a species of red clay, used in England by the cabinet-makers, to give a red colour to new mahogany wood. It is found in the Isle of Wight, also in Germany and Italy.

**ABRE'AST**, *ad.* [*breast*, Sax.] side by side.

To **ABRIDGE**, *v. a.* [*abridge*, Fr.] to shorten in words, so as to retain the substance; to express a thing in fewer words. Figuratively, to diminish, lessen, or cut short. Followed by the particles *from* or *of*, to deprive.

**ABRIDGMENT**, *s.* [*abrégement*, Fr.] the contraction of a larger work into fewer words and less compass; a lessening or diminution, in a secondary sense.

**ABROACH**, *ad.* running out, in allusion to liquor, which is *browned* or *tapped*; to be in such a position that the liquor may easily run out. Figuratively, to undertake with a sure prospect of success.

**ABROAD**, *ad.* [*a* and *brad*, Sax.] without confinement, at large, out of the house, in a foreign country; in all directions; from without, or opposition to within.

To **ABROGATE**, *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] to take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul; to abolish; to revoke. *Abrogate* and *repeal* are terms rather to be used with respect to laws; *abolish*, with regard to customs; *annul* and *revoke*, to private contracts.

**ABROGATION**, *s.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] the act of repealing, or the repeal of a law, used in opposition to *rogation*; distinguished from *derogation*, which implies the annulling only *part* of a law; *subrogation*, which denotes the adding a clause; *abrogation*, which implies the limiting or restraining it; *dispensation*, which sets it aside only in a particular instance; and *antiquation*, which is the refusing to pass a law.

**ABRUPT**, *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.] craggy, broken; sudden, unexpected, without the customary preparations; unconnected, when applied to compositions.

**ABRUPTION**, *s.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] breaking off, separation.

**ABRUPTLY**, *ad.* in a hasty, unexpected, rude manner.

**ABRUPTNESS**, *s.* a hasty, unexpected, unceremonious manner; suddenness, the state of unconnectedness, ruggedness, craginess.

**ABRUZZI**, the name of three divisions of the kingdom of Naples, lying on the coast of the Gulf of Venice. They are wild and mountainous, inhabited chiefly by shepherds, who have the undesired reputation of being brigands.

**ABSCCESS**, *s.* [*abscessus*, Lat.] a cavity containing pus or matter, so called, because the parts which were joined are now separated, to make way for the collected matter.

To **ABSCIND**, *v. a.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] to cut off. Not often used. **ABSCISSA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Mathematics, part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

**ABSCISSION**, *s.* [*abscissio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off, the state of being cut off.

To **ABSCOND**, *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] to keep oneself from the view or knowledge of the public; to hide; applied to those who fly from the commerce of mankind, to escape the law, whether on account of debt or criminal actions.

**ABSENCE**, *s.* [*absentia*, Lat.] distance, which renders a person incapable of seeing and conversing with another; used in opposition to presence. Figuratively, inattention to the present object; because a person in that state resembles one who is distant. It is used with the particle *from*, which limits its signification.

**ABSENT**, *a.* [*absens*, Lat.] at a distance from, out of the sight and hearing of a person. Figuratively, inattentive to, or regardless of, something present.

To **ABSENT**, *v. a.* to withdraw, or decline the presence of a person or thing.

**ABSENTEE**, *s.* in Law, he that is absent from his station, or country; most generally applied to the owners of estates who reside in another country.

**ABSNTHIUM**, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, wormwood. A plant whose leaves and flowers have a very bitter taste, and a very strong smell; not now used by physicians.

To **ABSOLVE**, *v. a.* [*absolve*, Lat.] to acquit of a crime, to free from an engagement or promise; to pardon, in allusion to the *absolution* of a priest; to perfect, accomplish, or complete, applied to time.

**ABSOLUTE**, *a.* [*absolutus*, Lat.] perfect, complete, without conditions; independent, without restraint or limitation.

**ABSOLUTELY**, *ad.* completely; without relation; without limits or dependence.

**ABSOLUTE'NESS**, *s.* completeness; freedom from dependence or limits; despoticism.

**ABSOLUTION**, *s.* [*absolutio*, Lat.] in common Law, a full acquittal of a person, by some final sentence; a temporal discharge for some further attendance upon a mesne process: in ecclesiastical Law, a juridical act, whereby a priest pronounces a pardon for sins to such as repent.

**ABSONANT**, *a.* [*absonans*, Lat.] sounding harshly.

To **ABSORB**, *v. a.* [*absorbeo*, Lat.] to suck up.

**ABSORBENT**, *s.* [*absorbens*, Lat.] in Medicine, medicines which dry up redundant humours, whether applied internally or externally; likewise the lacteals, which *absorb* the chyle; the cutaneous vessels, which admit the water in baths or fomentations.

**ABSORPTION**, *s.* the act of sucking up. In Physiology, the process which, by means of a system of vessels differing in structure and appearance from the venous system, continually removes the old particles of the body, to make way for the new particles which the arteries carry to supply their place.

To **ABSTAIN**, *v. a.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] to forbear, to refrain from, or decline any gratification.

**ABSTEMIOUS**, *a.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] temperate in the enjoyment of sensual gratifications. Figuratively, the cause of temperance. Sometimes used substantively, for those who practise the virtue of temperance.

**ABSTEMIOUSLY**, *ad.* temperately; soberly.

**ABSTEMIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of being temperate, or declining the gratifying of our sensual appetites.

To **ABSTERGE**, *v. a.* [*abstergo*, Lat.] to wipe clean; to cleanse: used mostly by medical writers.

**ABSTERGENT**, *a.* [*abstergens*, Lat.] endowed with a cleansing quality. In Medicine, it signifies medicines which resolve concretions, as soap, &c.

**ABSTINENCE**, *s.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.] in a general sense, the refraining from any thing to which we have a propensity; used with the particle *from*. In a more limited sense, fasting, or the forbearance of necessary food: distinguished from temperance, as that implies a moderate use of food, but this a total avoiding of it for a time.

To **ABSTRACT**, *v. a.* [*abstraho*, Lat.] to take one thing from another. Figuratively, to separate, followed by the particle *from*: used absolutely, the exercise of the faculty of the mind, named abstraction; or separating ideas from one another. When applied to writings, to express their substance in less compass.

**ABSTRACT**, *a.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] separated from something else; generally applied to the operations of the mind; followed by *from*. *Abstract terms*, are those which signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it inheres. *Abstract mathematics*, those branches which consider the quantity, without restriction to any particular species of it. *Abstract numbers*, are assemblages of units, considered in themselves, without being applied to any subject.

**ABSTRACT**, *s.* a compendious view of a treatise, more superficial than an abridgment.

**ABSTRACTED**, *part.* separated, refined, or abstruse; a disposition of mind whereby a person is inattentive to external objects, though present.

**ABSTRACTEDLY**, *ad.* with abstraction; simply; separately from all contingent circumstances.

**ABSTRACTION**, *s.* [*abstractio*, Lat.] an operation or faculty of the mind, whereby we separate things that are in themselves inseparable, in order to consider them apart, independently of one another; whereas *precision* separates things distinct in themselves, in order to prevent confusion. Sometimes it is used for the exercise of this faculty. The state of being inattentive to external objects, or absence of mind.

**ABSTRACTLY**, *ad.* simply; separately.

**ABSTRUSE**, *a.* [*abstrusus*, Lat.] obscure, dark, not easy to be understood; deep, hidden, or far removed from the common apprehensions or ways of conceiving.



**ABSTRUSELY**, *ad.* obscurely, not plainly.  
**ABSTRUSENESS**, *Abstrusity*, *s.* difficulty, darkness, obscurity, hard to be understood or comprehended.

**ABSURD**, *a.* [*absurdus*, Lat.] not agreeable to reason or common sense, or that thwarts, or goes contrary to, the common notions and apprehensions of men; inconsistent, contrary to reason.  
**ABSURDITY**, or **ABSURDNESS**, *s.* [*absurditas*, Lat.] a contradiction to common sense; an inconsistency with reason.

**ABSURDLY**, *ad.* improperly, unreasonably.  
**ABUBEKER**, the father of Ayesha, one of the wives of Mohammed. He succeeded the prophet in the caliphate. He collected the writings and sayings of Mohammed, called the Koran, and died in 634.

**ABUNDANCE**, *s.* [*abundantia*, Fr.] great plenty; a great many; vast numbers, as, abundance of people; a great quantity; more than sufficient.

**ABUNDANT**, *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.] plentiful; exuberant; numerous; well stored with; replete, or abounding. *Abundant number*, is a number the sum of whose aliquot parts is greater than the number itself. Thus the aliquot parts of 12, being 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, they make, when added together, 16.

**ABUNDANTLY**, *ad.* amply, liberally.

**ABURY**, or **A'VEBURY**, Wiltshire, near Marlborough Downs; noted for the stupendous remains of a Druidical temple, like Stonehenge. Pop. 751.

**TO ABUSE**, (*abuse*) *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat.] to make a bad use of; to impose upon, or deceive; to treat rudely.

**ABUSE**, *s.* the ill or improper use of a thing; a vicious practice or bad custom; unjust censure; carnal knowledge, either with or without violence.

**ABUSER**, (*abuser*) *s.* the person who makes an ill use of any thing. An impostor, seducer, ravisher; one who makes use of reproachful language, or is guilty of rudeness towards another.

**ABUSIVE**, *a.* [*abusivus*, Lat.] insolent; offensive; injurious.

**ABUSIVELY**, *ad.* reproachfully.

**ABUSIVENESS**, *s.* the use of reproachful language; or the exercise of rude and unmerited incivility.

**TO ABUT**, or **ABUTT**, *v. a.* [*abuttir*, Fr.] to terminate, bound, or border upon another place or thing.

**ABUTMENT**, *s.* that which abuts or borders upon another.

**ABYDOS**, a town formerly on the Hellespont, or Dardanelles. It is known almost solely through the story of Hero and Leander. It is also the name of a city in Upper Egypt, whose ruins yet remain, in which many singular paintings, &c. have been discovered.

**ABYSS**, *s.* [*abyssus*, Lat.] a bottomless pit or gulf, or any prodigious deep where no bottom can be found, or is supposed to have no bottom; a vast unfathomable depth of waters; the vast collection of waters supposed to be enclosed in the bowels of the earth. Among divines, it is often used to signify hell. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.

**ABYSSINIA**, called also *Hæuser Ethiopia*, and by the Arabians, *ALBA-BASH*, a very ancient kingdom or empire in Africa, now divided into three states, Tigré, Amhara, and Shoa. It is bounded on the N. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red Sea and Adel, on the S. and W. by Ajan, Alaba, Gingo, and Gorum; lies between 6 and 20 degrees N. lat. and between 26 and 44 E. long. It is about 770 miles long and 550 broad, and contains 378,000 square miles. The mountains are very high, and scattered all over the country; among these the Nile has its source: and here, as in Egypt, they have their periodical inundations, which greatly fertilize the plains. Their rainy season holds for near six months, during our summer months, and is succeeded by an equal period of cloudless sky. Gold, silver, and copper mines are found here; the vegetables are various; the animals are the lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, dromedary, camel, stag, horse, cow, goat, sheep, monkeys, &c. with a great variety of birds, as the ostrich, eagles, vultures, storks, &c., and in the rivers are found the crocodile and the hippopotamus. The complexions of the inhabitants are copper-coloured, olive, and black; their religion seems to be a mixture of Judaism and the Christianity of the Greek church, though some still worship the Nile; their language is the Ethiopic, which is akin to the Arabic. The emperor or king is called *Négus*.

**AC**, **AK**, **AKE**, at the beginning or ending of a name of a town or place, is the Saxon word *ac*, which signifies an oak; as *Acton* is as much as to say, Oak-town, and *Austin's ac*, Austin's

oak; and as for the names of persons of the same form, they are for the most part derived from the places of their birth, or some achievements there.

**ACACIA**, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Botany, Egyptian thorn, or binding bean-tree. The *Acacia*, styled *Vera*, i. e. true, is the tree from whose branches exudes the Gum Arabic, and from whence the *Succus Acacæ*, or Juice of *Acacia*, is drawn.

**ACADEMIC**, **ACADEMICK**, *s.* in a large sense, signifies a member of a university or school, where languages and other branches of polite education are taught; in a stricter sense, a philosopher of the school of Plato.

**ACADEMIC**, **ACADEMICK**, *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] belonging to the academy.

**ACADEMICIAN**, **ACADEMIAN**, *s.* a name used for members of modern Academies, or instituted societies of learned men.

**ACADEMY**, *s.* [*academia*, Lat.] It was originally a public place planted with trees at Athens, so called from one *Academos*, who presented it to the city. A place where learned men met to confer upon discoveries already made in the sciences, or to try experiments for their further improvement. It is sometimes used for a college, or university; a place where persons are taught the liberal arts and sciences, &c. It is also used for a particular society of ingenious persons, established for the improvement of learning, &c., and for a sort of collegiate school or seminary, where young persons are instructed in a private way, in the liberal arts and sciences.

**ACADIA**. See *NOVA SCOTIA*.

**ACANTHUS**, *s.* in Architecture, the leaf which adorns, or rather forms, the capital of the Corinthian order of columns.

**ACAPULCO**, in Mexico, an inconsiderable town, seated on a commodious and excellent bay, in the Pacific Ocean, and has a harbour free and open for ships of any burthen; the best, indeed, on all the western coast of Spanish America. During the possession of Mexico by the Spaniards, it monopolized the trade with the East Indies; it has not any considerable trade now. Lat. 16. 50. N. Long. 99. 46. W.

**ACARUS**, [*Lat.*] in Zoology, a parasitical insect.

**TO ACCEDE**, *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] to come to, to draw near to, to enter into, or to add oneself to something already supposed to take place.

**TO ACCELERATE**, *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.] to hasten, to quicken, to spur on with superadded motion and expedition.

**ACCELERATION**, *s.* the act of quickening motion, &c. With philosophers, a continual increase of velocity in any heavy bodies, tending towards the centre of the earth by the force of gravity.

**TO ACCEEND**, *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] to set on fire.

**ACCENSION**, *s.* [*accensio*, Lat.] in Philosophy, the kindling or setting any natural body on fire.

**ACCENT**, *s.* [*accentus*, Lat.] the rising or falling of the voice; a tone and manner of pronunciation contracted from the country in which a person was bred, or resided a considerable time. With rhetoricians, a tone or modulation of the voice, used sometimes to denote the intention of the speaker, with regard to energy or force, and expressive of the sentiments and passions. *Grave Accent*, is this mark ( ` ) over a vowel, to show that the voice is to be depressed. *Acute Accent*, is this mark ( ´ ) over a vowel, to show that the voice is to be raised. *Circumflex Accent*, is this mark ( ^ ) over a vowel, and points out a kind of undulation in the voice. The *Long Accent*, shows that the voice is to dwell upon the vowel, and is expressed thus ( ~ ). The *Short Accent* (in Grammar) shows that the time of pronouncing ought to be short, and is marked thus ( ˘ ). The two last, however, come properly under the head *Quantity*, and not *Accent*. In Music, emphasis, or expression given to notes at the beginning of a bar.

**TO ACCE'NT**, *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.] to mark with an accent; to pronounce with regard to the accents.

**TO ACCENTUATE**, *v. a.* [*accentuar*, Fr.] to place the proper accents in reading, speaking, or writing, on the vowels or syllables of any word.

**ACCENTUATION**, *s.* a pronouncing or marking a word, so as to lay a stress of the voice on the right word or syllable.

**TO ACCE'PT**, *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat.] to receive favourably or kindly; to take with particular approbation: used either with or without the particle *of*.

**ACCEPTABLE**, *a.* [*acceptabile*, Fr.] that may be favourably or kindly received; agreeable.

ACCEPTABLY, *ad.* in an acceptable manner.

ACCEPTANCE, *s.* [*acceptance*, Fr.] an accepting or receiving favourably or kindly; sometimes the meaning or manner of taking a word with the accent promiscuously on the first or second syllable. In Law, it is the tacit agreement to some act done by another before, which might have been avoided, if such agreement or acceptance had not been made. In Commerce, it is the subscribing or signing an inland bill of exchange, which makes the person debtor for the sum of its contents, and obliges him to discharge it at the time which it mentions.

ACCEPTATION, *s.* [*acceptation*, Fr.] the received meaning of a word, or the sense in which it is usually taken; reception of any person or thing, either agreeably or not; particular regard as to acceptableness and manner of reception.

ACCEPTER, *s.* in Commerce, the person who accepts a bill by signing it, and therefore obliges himself to pay the contents when due.

ACCESS, *s.* [*accessus*, Lat.] admittance, approach, or passage to a place or person; licence or means to approach any thing; accession to any thing; the return or fit of an ague or other distemper.

ACCESSIBLE, *a.* [*accessibilis*, Lat.] that may be approached, reached, or come to. It is used with the particle *to* before the object. *Accessible height*, is either that which may be measured mechanically, by applying a measure to it; or else it is a height whose base can be approached to, and from thence a length measured on the ground.

ACCESSION, *s.* [*accessio*, Lat.] addition or increase; the act whereby a thing is superadded to another; joining oneself to any thing else; coming to, as the coming of a king to the crown. In Physic, the beginning of a paroxysm.

ACCESSORY, *ad.* [*accessory*, Fr.] in Civil Law, any thing that of right belongs or depends on another, although it be separated from it; as if tiles be taken from a house to be laid on again, they are an *accessory*, if the house be to be sold. By statute, a person who commands, advises, or conceals an offender, guilty of felony by statute. In Common Law, a person guilty of felony, though not principally, as by advice, command, concealment; and this may be either before or after the fact.

ACCIDENT, *s.* [*accidentia*, Lat.] the first principles of a language.

ACCIDENT, *s.* [*from accidents*, Lat.] a casualty or chance; a contingent effect, or something produced casually, or without any foreknowledge or destination of it in the agent that produced it, or to whom it happens. A thing is also frequently styled an *accident* in reference to its cause, or at least to our knowledge of it; and by this an effect either casually produced, or which appears to have been so to us, is commonly understood. In Grammar, the property of words, such as their division into substantives and adjectives; their declensions, cases, numbers and genders of nouns; the conjugations, moods, tenses, numbers, persons, &c. of verbs. In Physic, it is analogous to the word symptom. In Heraldry, *accidents* are additions, notes, or marks in a coat of armour which are not necessary to it, such as abatements and differences; and in Astrology, the most extraordinary occurrences in the course of a man's life.

ACCIDENTAL, *a.* [*accidentalis*, Lat.] pertaining to accidents, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTALLY, *ad.* casually; fortuitously.

ACCIDIOUS, *a.* [*accidius*, Lat.] spiteful.

ACCIDITY, *s.* [*acciditas*, Lat.] spitefulness.

ACCINCT, *a.* [*accinctus*, Lat.] girded, prepared, ready.

ACCIPIENT, *a.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] receiving. Substantively, a receiver.

ACCLAMATION, *s.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] a shouting for joy; expressing applause, esteem, or approbation.

ACCLIVITY, *s.* [*acclivitas*, Lat.] the ascent of a hill; and among geometers, the slope of a line or plane inclining to the horizon upwards.

ACCLIVOUS, *a.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] rising upwards with a slope.

TO ACCLY, *v. a.* to crowd, to overflow; to surfeit or satiate.

ACLOYD, *part.* with farriers, denotes a horse being pricked in shoeing.

TO ACCOIL, *v. n.* to bustle, crowd, or be in a hurry. See COIL.

ACCOLENT, *s.* [*accolens*, Lat.] he who inhabits near, or a borderer on any place.

ACCOMMODABLE, *a.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] that may be

fitted to another thing, in its primary signification; in its secondary, that may be reconciled to, is consistent with, or may be applied to.

TO ACCOMMODATE, *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.] to provide or furnish with conveniences; to agree, compose, make up, or adjust a matter in dispute; to adapt, fit, or apply one matter or thing to another.

ACCOMMODATUS, *a.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] followed by *for*, it denotes convenient or proper; by *to*, it implies suitable.

ACCOMMODATELY, *ad.* suitably; fitly.

ACCOMMODATION, *s.* [*accommodatio*, Lat.] an adapting, fitting, adjusting, &c.; the composing or putting an end to a difference, quarrel, &c. Convenience.

ACCOMPANIMENT, *s.* the adding of one thing to another by way of ornament. In Heraldry, the mantlings, supporters, &c. In Music, the instrumental part to be played while the vocal part is being sung.

TO ACCOMPANY, *v. a.* [*acompanier*, Fr.] to go or come with, to wait on, to keep company with; to join or unite with. *To accompany a voice*, i. e. to play to it with proper instruments.

ACCOMPLICE, *s.* [*complice*, Fr.] one who has a hand in a matter, or who is privy to the same crime or design with another.

TO ACCOMPLISH, *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr.] to complete; to fulfil; to execute or bring a matter or thing to perfection; to complete a period of time; to obtain or acquire. A person well *accomplished*, one who has extraordinary parts, and has acquired great accomplishments in learning.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, *s.* the perfecting, ending, fulfilling, or achieving of any matter or thing completely. Also an acquirement in learning, arts, sciences, or good behaviour.

ACCORD, *s.* [*accord*, Fr.] agreement or compact; agreement of mind; mutual harmony or symmetry. *Self-motion*; as, "It opened of its own accord." In Common Law, agreement between several persons or parties to make satisfaction for an affront or trespass committed one against another. In Music, it is the production, mixture, and relations of two sounds, of which the one is grave, the other acute.

TO ACCORD, *v. n.* [*accorder*, Fr.] to agree; to hang together. *v. a.* To tune two or more instruments, so as they shall sound the same note when touched by the hand or bow; to harmonize.

ACCORDANCE, *s.* friendship, conformity, consistence, or agreement with.

ACCORDING, *prep.* agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to.

ACCORDINGLY, *ad.* conformably; consistently. In the beginning of a sentence it refers to what went before, and implies a deduction from it.

ACCORPORATED, *part.* [*accorporatus*, Lat.] joined or put to; embodied.

TO ACCOST, *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] to make or come up to a person, and speak to him.

ACCOUNT, *s.* [*compte*, Fr.] a computation of the number of certain things; a reckoning. The total or result of computation; estimation of value; rank, dignity, or distinction; regard, consideration, for the sake of; as, "Scamponius gives no thanks on this account." Reason or cause; narrative or relation; opinion or belief; review or examination; explanation or assignment of causes; the reasons of any thing collected; profit, gain, or advantage. In Commerce, all those books in which merchants and other traders register their transactions. *Merchants' accounts*, are those which are kept by double entry. *Account in Company*, is between two merchants or traders, wherein the transactions relative to their partnership are registered. *Account in Bank*, is a fund deposited either at some banker's, or the Bank, by traders, as running cash, to be employed in the payment of bills. *Account of Sales*, is an information given by one merchant to another, or by a factor to his principal, of the disposal, net proceeds, &c. of goods sent for the proper account of the sender or senders who consigned the same. In Law, a particular detail or enumeration delivered to a court or judge, &c. of what a man has received or expended for another, in the management of his affairs. Also, a writ or action that lies against a man, who by his office is obliged to give an account to another (as a bailiff to his master) and refuses to do it. *Upon no account*, or by no means. *Upon all accounts*; by all means, in every respect; in every particular.

TO ACCOUNT, *v. a.* to compute; to reckon, or esteem; to impute. Followed by *for*, it denotes to explain by assigning the

cause and reasons. To take account of, to estimate, value, or admit into a calculation.

ACCOUNTABLE, *a.* liable to give an account, answerable.

ACCOUNTANT, *s.* one who is skilled in book-keeping; an officer appointed to keep or make up the accounts of a company, office, or court. The Accountant-general is an officer belonging to the court of Chancery, appointed by parliament to receive all money lodged in court, and to convey it thence to the Bank of England.

To ACCOUPLE, *v. a.* [accouple, Fr.] to link or join together.

To ACCOUTRE, *v. a.* [accouter, Fr.] to dress, attire, trim, especially with warlike accoutrements.

ACCOUTREMENT, *s.* dress; equipage, furniture, or habiliments of war; ornaments.

ACCRETION, *s.* [accretio, Lat.] the act of growing to another, so as to augment it. With naturalists, an addition of matter to any body externally; but it is frequently applied to the increase of such bodies as are without life; and it is also called *apposition*.

ACCRETIVE, *a.* [accretio, Lat.] that by which growth is increased; that by which vegetation is augmented.

ACCRINGTON, Lancashire. Pop. 8719.

To ACCROACH, *v. a.* [acrocchar, Fr.] a law term, to encroach, to draw away another's property.

ACROACHMENT, *s.* the act of encroaching the property of another.

To ACCRUE, *v. n.* [accroître, Fr.] to be increased, or added to. In a commercial sense, to arise or proceed from.

ACCUBATION, *s.* [from *acumbo*, Lat.] a posture of the body between sitting and lying. It was the table-posture of the Greeks and Romans.

ACCUMBENT, *a.* [accumbens, Lat.] leaning.

To ACCUMULATE, *v. a.* [accumulo, Lat.] to heap on, or pile one thing upon another; to gather or amass together in great quantities.

ACCUMULATION, *s.* [accumulatio, Lat.] repeated acquisitions and additions; an amassing; the state of a thing amassed.

ACCUMULATIVE, *a.* that which increases, or that which is added to; additional.

ACCUMULATOR, *s.* he that accumulates; a gatherer or heapster together.

ACCURACY, ACCURATENESS, *s.* [accuratio, Lat.] exactness, justness, or nicety.

ACCURATE, *a.* [accuratus, Lat.] done with care; exact either as to persons or things.

ACCURATELY, *ad.* exactly; nicely.

To ACCURSE, *v. a.* to doom to destruction; to imprecate curses upon.

ACCURSED, *part.* lying under a curse, or excommunicated; execrable; that which deserves execration.

ACCUSABLE, *part.* [accusabilis, Lat.] that which is liable to be found fault with, censured, or blamed.

ACCUSATION, *s.* the charging with some defect or crime. In Law, the preferring a criminal action against any one before a judge.

ACCUSATIVE, *a.* [accusativus, Lat.] a case in Grammar, which denotes the relation of the noun or pronoun on which the action of the verb directly terminates. In English Grammar it is called the objective case, and is easily distinguished in the pronouns; but in the substantives there is no difference but that the nominative precedes and the accusative follows the verb.

ACCUSATORY, *a.* [accusatorius, Lat.] of or belonging to accusation.

To ACCUSE, (*akeize*) *v. a.* [accuso, Lat.] to charge with a crime; to inform against, indict, or impeach; to censure. It is followed by *of*, and *for*, before the matter of censure or accusation.

ACCUSER, (*akeizer*) *s.* the person who accuses.

To ACCUSTOM, *v. a.* [accostumer, Fr.] to inure or use oneself to any thing. It is followed by *to*.

ACCUSTOMABLE, *part.* that which a person has practised or been used to for a continuance.

ACCUSTOMABLY, ACCUSTOMARILY, *ad.* according to use or custom.

ACCUSTOMARY, *a.* commonly practised, customary, usually done.

ACCUSTOMED, *a.* according to custom; frequent, usual.

ACE, *s.* a single point or speck on cards or dice. Figurative-

ly, the least quantity, or the smallest distance, i. e. within an ace of it.

ACEPHALI, [*a* and *kephale*, Gr.] certain ecclesiastics so called, who making profession of extreme poverty, would not acknowledge any chief, whether layman or ecclesiastic; also certain sects which refused to admit the authority of the councils of Ephesus and Chalcedon.

ACEPHALOUS, *a.* [akephalos, Gr.] without a head. Figuratively, without chief or leader.

ACERB, *a.* [acerbus, Lat.] that has a compound taste, consisting of sour and astringent, such as most unripe fruits have.

ACERBITUDE, ACERBITY, *s.* the rough sour taste of unripe fruit; severity of temper, roughness of manners.

ACEROSE, *a.* [acerosus, Lat.] chafy; full of or mixed with chaff.

To ACERVATE, *v. a.* [acervo, Lat.] to raise up in heaps.

ACERSCENT, *a.* [acrescent, Lat.] tending to sourness.

ACETATES, in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the acetic acid.

ACETIC, *a.* in Chemistry, derived from an acetate, as the acetic acid.

ACETOUS, *a.* [acetum, Lat.] having the nature of vinegar. The acetous acid is principally obtained from saccharine liquors which have undergone the vinous fermentation.

ACETUM, *s.* [Lat.] vinegar in general; any sharp liquor, as spirit of salt, nitre, vitriol, &c.

ACHAIA, (*akain*) now Livadia, a province of Greece, which formerly contained the celebrated cities of Athens and Thebes, the oracle of Delphi, and several other remarkable places. Also a district in Peloponessus.

ACHARD, FRANC. CHARLES, a Prussian chemist, who projected the extraction of sugar from the beet root, during the last century.

ACHE, (*ake*) *s.* [ace, Sax.] a continual pain in any part of the body. With farriers, a disease in horses, causing a numbness in the joints.

To ACHE, (*ake*) *v. n.* to be affected with pain.

ACHERON, (*akeeron*) the name of several rivers in ancient Greece; also of a fabulous river in hell, over which departed souls were ferried. Figuratively, it is used for the state of departed souls, or the grave.

To ACHIEVE, *v. a.* [achever, Fr.] to finish; to accomplish; to perform some notable exploit with success; to gain or procure.

ACHIEVEMENT, *s.* the finishing of a notable action; the ensigns armorial of a family.

ACHIEVER, *s.* he who acquires, or obtains, or performs some great exploit.

ACHILLES, one of the Grecian warriors who joined in the expedition against Troy, whose wrath and valour form the theme of Homer's Iliad. The tales about him are almost altogether fabulous.

ACHING, *s.* pain; uneasiness.

ACHROMATIC, *a.* [*a* and *chroma*, colour, Gr.] want of colour. Achromatic telescopes are such as have the object-glass made of plates of different kinds of glass, to prevent the appearance of fringes of colours round whatever is looked at.

ACHRONICAL, *a.* [akros, highest, and *nux*, night, Gr.] a term used in Astronomy, signifying the rising of a star when the sun sets, or the setting of a star when the sun rises.

ACID, *a.* [acidus, Lat.] sour; sharp.

ACIDITY, ACIDNESS, [aciditas, Lat.] keenness, sharpness; that taste which acid or sharp bodies have in the mouth.

ACIDS, *s.* all things that affect the organs of taste with a pungent sourness. In Chemistry, all substances that change the blue, green, and purple juices of vegetables to red, and combine with alkalies, earths, or metallic oxides, so as to form those compounds called salts. They are not simple substances, but compounds of oxygen or hydrogen with other elements, and are distinguished into two classes; the first comprehending those which are formed of not more than two elements, and the second composed of a greater number. Their names terminate with *icous*, according to the quantities of oxygen with which they are combined. Thus sulphuric acid contains more oxygen, and of course less sulphur, than sulphurous acid.

ACIDULATED, *a.* applied to medicines that have been mixed or tintured with some acid.

To ACKNOWLEDGE, *v. a.* to confess or own; to be grateful

or thankful for any benefit; to own or profess a former acquaintance with a person; to approve.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**, *s.* concession of any thing; thankfulness, gratitude; confession of a fault; belief, attended with open profession. It supposes a question asked, whereas *confession* implies self-accusation. We *acknowledge* what we had an inclination to conceal: we *confess* that which we were blamable in doing.

**ACME**, *s.* [Gr.] with physicians, is used to denote the third degree or height of distempers, of which many have four periods. 1. The arch, or beginning. 2. Anabasis, or growth. 3. The *acme*, when the distemper is at the height. 4. The paracme, or declension of the disease.

**ACOLITHIST**, **A'COLYTE**, *s.* [*akolouthos*, Gr.] certain young persons among the ancient Christians who attached themselves to the company of the bishops. In the Roman Church, one of the lowest order, whose business it is to prepare the elements, light the church, &c. The same term, differently derived, was applied to stoics, and other persons who were immovable in their resolutions.

**ACONITE**, *s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] in Botany, wolfsbane; poetically, poison in general.

**ACORN**, *s.* [*ecorn*, Sax.] the fruit or seed of the oak.

**ACOUCHY**, an animal of the cavy kind, much resembling the agouti. It is a native of South America.

**ACOUSTIC**, *a.* [*akouo*, Gr.] that belongs to the organ of hearing. Acoustic nerve in Anatomy, the same as auditory nerve.

**ACOUSTICS**, the science which investigates the causes and the laws of sound. The experiments of Chladni and Young, and the mathematical researches of Herschel, have shown that sound is occasioned by a peculiar vibratory motion imparted to the particles of the atmosphere; and that the differences in pitch and quality of musical sounds, arise from vibrations of very singular and beautiful forms. Sound travels through the air at the rate of about 1142 feet in a second; but it is communicated by water, masonry, and the earth at a much more rapid rate. The lowest rate of vibration that is heard as a musical note is 30 in a second, and the highest, between 2000 and 3000; but different persons have different degrees of susceptibility of impression. Persons who are deaf, that is, who hear no sounds that are propagated through the air, frequently are able to hear when they touch with their hands or teeth substances which have had the vibration communicated to them.

To **ACQUAINT**, *v. n.* [*acquaint*, Fr.] to inform; to be accustomed, or be habituated to; to know perfectly; to make oneself agreeable to, to insinuate oneself into the favour of; to acquire a perfect and intimate knowledge of.

**ACQUAINTANCE**, *s.* [*acquaintance*, Fr.] applied both to persons and things, and followed by *with*. Application productive of knowledge; personal knowledge arising from familiarity; an intimate friendship and alliance; a familiar and constant companion; something to which one has been accustomed, when applied to things; applied to persons, a slight or superficial knowledge.

**ACQUAINTED**, *part.* informed; accustomed or habituated; familiar, or having perfect knowledge of; followed by *with*.

To **ACQUIESCE**, *v. n.* [*acquiesco*, Lat.] to yield, to comply with, to rest satisfied with, used with the particle *in*.

**ACQUIESCENCE**, *s.* a tacit consent, submission, or yielding to; approbation, excluding all repining.

**ACQUIRABLE**, *a.* that may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

To **ACQUIRE**, *v. a.* [*acquirere*, Lat.] to attain, to purchase by one's labour.

**ACQUIRER**, *s.* a gainer.

**ACQUIREMENT**, *s.* gain; attainment.

**ACQUISITION**, *s.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.] an obtaining, the thing obtained.

**ACQUISITIVE**, *a.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] that is acquired, or gained.

**ACQUIST**, *s.* [from *acquirere*, Fr.] additional increase; something acquired or gained; acquisition. In Law, goods not held by descent or inheritance, but obtained by purchase. In Politics, something gained by conquest.

To **ACQUIT**, *v. a.* [*acquitter*, Fr.] to discharge or free from; to clear from guilt, not to condemn, with *of* or *from* before the crime; to discharge from any obligation.

**ACQUITTMENT**, **ACQUITTAL**, *s.* in Law, a setting free from the suspicion of guilt, or an offence; also a tenant's discharge from or by a mesne landlord, from doing service to, or being disturbed in, his possession by any superior lord, or paramount.

**ACQUITTANCE**, *s.* a discharge or release given in writing for a sum of money, or other duty paid or done; the writing itself.

**A'CRA**, **A'CRE**, or **ST. JEAN D'A'CRE**, a sea-port of Palestine, called in Scripture *Accho*, and by the Greeks *Ptolemais*. The bay, or harbour, extends in a semicircle of three leagues as far as Mount Carmel, and is open to the N. W. winds; yet the port is reckoned one of the best, and the town is one of the principal ones, upon the coast of Syria. It is 28 miles S. of Tyre. Lat. 32.30. N. Long. 35.24. E.

**A'CRE**, *s.* [*acre*, Sax.] a measure of land containing forty perches in length, and four in breadth; or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. The French *acre*, or *arpent*, is one fourth more; the Welch *acre*, commonly two English ones; the Irish, 1 *acre*, 2 *roods*, and 19 perches English.

**ACRID**, *a.* [*acridus*, Lat.] tasting hot and sour.

**ACRIMONIOUS**, *a.* abounding with sharp or corrosive particles, when applied to things. Figuratively, sharp and austere, applied to persons.

**ACRIMONY**, *s.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.] sharpness, tartness, corrosive quality; severity of disposition; sharpness of temper.

**ACRITUDE**, *s.* [*acritudo*, Lat.] a quality in a body, which affects the taste with a sensation of rough, pungent, and hotish sour.

**ACROAMATICAL**, *a.* [*acroamati*, Gr.] profound, abstruse, belonging to some secret doctrine. Several of the ancient philosophers had certain doctrines which they taught publicly, and others which they communicated to their most intimate disciples only.

**ACROPOLIS**, the name given to those fortified mounts existing in most of the ancient Grecian cities, which were probably, like the Roman camps and baronial castles in this country, the germs of the cities. It is from the temple of Pallas, called the Parthenon, in the Acropolis at Athens, that most of the sculptures in the Elgin saloon of the British Museum were taken.

**ACROSPIRE**, *s.* [*akros* and *spiro*, Gr.] a shoot or sprout from the ends of seeds, before they are sown.

**ACROSPIRED**, *part.* and *a.* having sprouts.

**ACROSS**, *ad.* [See *Cross*] acrosswise, thwartwise.

**ACROSTIC**, *s.* [*akros* and *stichos*, Gr.] a poetical composition, the initial letters of which, when added together, form a particular word.

**ACROTERIC**, *s.* [*akros*, Gr.] in Architecture: 1. Little pedestals, placed at the middle and both extremes of pediments, which serve to support statues. 2. Sharp pinnacles, or spiry battlements, standing in ranks about flat buildings, with rails and balusters. 3. Figures of stone or metal, which are placed as ornaments on the tops of temples and other edifices.

To **ACT**, *v. a.* [*ago*, Lat.] to be active, to exert one's active powers; to exercise its active powers; to perform its proper functions; to perform the functions of life; to be excited to action; to perform, in allusion to the theatre; to counterfeit, in allusion to the office of a player; to be impelled, forced, or incited to or by action; to exert action or produce effects upon a subject; to actuate.

**ACT**, *s.* [*actum*, Lat.] a deed, a performance; a part of a play; the power of producing an effect; a deed, or decree of parliament, or other court of judicature. In Physics, an effective application of some power or faculty. With metaphysicians, that by which a being is in real action. In Law, an instrument or other matter in writing, to declare or justify the truth of a thing: in which sense records, decrees, sentences, reports, certificates, &c. are called *acts*. Matters of fact, transmitted to posterity in certain authentic books and memoirs. At the university of Oxford, the time when degrees are taken. The word *act* signifies something done which is remarkable. The word *action* is applicable indifferently to every thing we do, whether common or extraordinary. An elegant speaker will not say *a virtuous act*, but an act of virtue; whereas to say *a virtuous action*, is proper and elegant. *Act of faith*, in the Inquisition, is the punishment of such as they declare heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused, called by them *auto da fe*.

**ACTIAN**, *a.* belonging to *Actium*. *Actian games*, games instituted, according to some, by Augustus, in memory of the victory

obtained over Antony, near the promontory of Actium; though others say, that Augustus only restored them. *Actian* years, or *Active* era, in Chronology, a series of years beginning from the conquest of Egypt by Augustus, called also the era of Augustus.

**ACTINIA**, in Zoology, that species of marine animals commonly called *sea anemones*. They are attached to rocks or the bottoms of vessels, and are of a cylindrical shape, but variable figure. Around the opening, which is both mouth and vent, are placed rows of arms or tentacula, which, when protruded, give the animal the appearance of a flower. With them the food is taken. This is one of those creatures, any part of which severed from the rest will grow to a complete animal.

**ACTION**, *s. [actio, Lat.]* the exerting or employing any active powers, in opposition to rest; something done or performed, a deed; power, influence, agency, or operation. In Metaphysics, the exercise of an ability which a being has to begin or determine a particular train of thought or motion. In Ethics, the voluntary motion of a reasonable creature. In Painting, or Sculpture, the posture or attitude expressive of the passion the painter or carver would convey to the mind of a spectator. In Horsemanship, the gait of a horse. With orators, actors, &c., it is the accommodating the person, voices, and gesture to the subject. In Poetry, an event or series of occurrences, mutually connected and depending on each other, either real or imaginary, which makes the subject of a dramatic or epic poem. In Law, a legal demand of, or the form of, a suit given by law, for the recovery of a person's right. *Actions* are either criminal or civil. Criminal are such as have judgment of death. Under this head are included, 1. *Actions* penal, which lie for some penalty, corporal or pecuniary. 2. *Actions* upon the statute, brought on breach of any statute, and which did not lie before, as an occasion of perjury. 3. *Actions* popular, given on breach of some penal statute, for which any person has a right to sue. Civil *actions* are:—*Action* upon the case, a general *action*, given for redress of wrongs done without violence, and not provided against by a law. *Action* on the case of words, is where a person is injured in his reputation by words maliciously spoken. *Action of a writ*, in Law, is when it is pleaded that the plaintiff has no cause to have it brought, though he may have another for the same. In the plural number, *actions*, in Commerce, imply the movable effects; thus, a merchant's creditors have seized upon all his *actions*, i. e. they have seized upon all the debts owing to him.

**ACTIONABLE**, *a. [action and abel, Sax.]* in Law, that admits an action to be brought against it; punishable, blamable, or culpable.

**ACTIVE**, *a. [activus, Lat.]* that has the power of acting, as opposed to passive; busy in acting, as opposed to idle; practical, not merely speculative, or in theory; nimble, quick, apt, or forward to act. *Active principles*, in Chemistry, are spirit, oil, and salt; so named, because when their parts are briskly in motion, they cause action in other bodies. *Active verbs*, are such as not only signify doing or acting, but have also nouns following them, to be the subject of the action. Thus, *to love, to teach*, are verbs active; because we can say, *to love a thing, to teach a man*. Verbs neuter also denote an action, but cannot have a noun following them. Such are, *to sleep, to go, &c.* In Medicine, it implies such a dose as operates quickly, and with some force, as emetics, cathartics, and cordials.

**ACTIVELY**, *ad.* busily; nimbly; in an active signification, as, "The word is used *actively*."

**ACTIVITY**, *s.* propensity, readiness, nimbleness to do a thing. Applied both to persons and things, a power of acting, operation, influence, continual exertion of the active powers, in opposition to indolence.

**ACTIUM**, the promontory at the entrance to the Ambracian Gulf, now called the Gulf of Arta, on the Adriatic coast of Greece, off which was fought the naval battle that established Augustus as emperor of Rome, and finished the career of Mark Antony, in the year 31 B. C.

**ACTON BURNEL**, Shropshire. Pop. 394.

**ACTOR**, *s. [actor, Lat.]* he that does any thing; he that practices, in opposition to theory; a player.

**ACTRESS**, *s. [actrice, Fr.]* a woman who personates a character on the stage; a female who performs any thing.

**ACTS**, *s.* in Dramatic Poetry, the divisions or principal parts of a play.

**ACTUAL**, *a. [actual, Fr.]* that includes or implies action; really in act, not merely in speculation.

**ACTUALITY**, *s.* the power of exerting action, or operating; activity; reality, or certainty.

**ACTUALLY**, *ad.* in effect; really.

**ACTUALNESS**, *s.* a quality which denotes the reality of the operation, existence, or truth of a thing.

**ACTUARY**, *s. [actuarius, Lat.]* in Law, the registrar or clerk who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; particularly the clerk that registers the acts and proceedings of the convocation.

**TO ACTUATE**, *v. a. [ago, Lat.]* to excite to action, to move, to quicken.

**TO ACUATE**, *v. a. [acuo, Lat.]* to sharpen.

**ACULEATE**, *a. [aculeatus, Lat.]* prickly; that terminates in a sharp point.

**ACUMEN**, *s. [Lat.]* sharpness; applied either to material objects, or the faculties of the mind.

**ACUMINATED**, *part. [acuminatus, Lat.]* sharp-pointed.

**ACUPUNCTURE**, a method of curing many diseases by pricking several parts of the body with a needle; much practised by the inhabitants of China and Japan, and not unknown to the ancients.

**ACUTE**, *a. [acutus, Lat.]* sharp-pointed, sharp-witted, subtle, ingenious, vigorous in operation or effect. *Acute*, in Geometry, that which terminates in a sharp point. *Acute angle*, one of less than ninety degrees. *Acute-angled triangle*, one whose three angles are acute. *Acute-angular sections of a cone*, the same as an ellipsis. *Acute*, in Music, shrill, sharp, or high in respect of some other note, opposed to grave. *Acute*, in Grammar, an accent which signifies the raising of the voice, and is written thus (´). In Physic, diseases that are very violent, and terminate in a few days.

**ACUTELY**, *ad.* sharply.

**ACUTENESS**, *s.* sharpness, applied to matter. Sagacity, or quickness of discernment; capacity of distinguishing, or receiving impressions; vehemence, productive of a speedy crisis in a disease; shrillness, applied to sound.

**AD**, at the beginning of English proper names, signifies the same with *ad* or *apud* amongst the Latins. So *Adston* signifies at or near some stone; *Adhill*, at or near some hill.

**ADAGE**, *s. [adagium, Lat.]* a maxim or principle received as self-evident; a proverbial saying.

**ADAGIO**, *s. [Ital.]* slow, grave, solemn. In Music, a slow movement or time; when it is repeated, as, *adagio adagio*, it implies a very slow movement.

**ADAM**, the name of the first man, respecting whom nothing is known beyond what is stated in the beginning of the Book of Genesis. He was 930 years old when he died.

**ADAM, DR. ALEXANDER**, the author of the School Text-book on Roman Antiquities, and of other works illustrative of the Roman history and language; was Rector of the High School in Edinburgh for many years. He was one of the men who rose from the humblest beginnings, with few advantages, to an eminence of usefulness and of learning. He died in 1809.

**ADAM, ROBERT**, was architect to George III., in the beginning of his reign; and the designer of many buildings, both public and private, in this country. He was the builder of the Adelphi Theatre, London; and the introducer of stucco-work, in imitation of stone, for ornaments on the outside of buildings.

**ADAMANT**, *s. [adamas, Lat.]* an imaginary stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond; the loadstone. Figuratively, something that has any strong attraction.

**ADAMANTINE**, *a. [adamantinus, Lat.]* made of adamant; endowed with the properties of adamant, not to be broken.

**ADAMITES**, a sect of heretics, who imitated the nakedness of Adam during his residence in Paradise, and contemned marriage.

**ADAM'S-APPLE**, *s.* in Anatomy, a prominent part of the throat.

**ADAM'S PEAK**, the name of the highest peak of the mountains in Ceylon. On the summit is the famous foot-print of Buddha, which he left when he ascended to heaven, according to the Hindu Mythology; and which is worshipped to this day.

**ADAMS, JOHN**, one of the number who signed the American "Declaration of Independence," July the 4th, 1776. He

was subsequently ambassador to France; and at the peace, was the first sent from the United States to the English court. In 1797, he was chosen to succeed General Washington as President; and in 1826, he died on the anniversary of the Independence declaration, aged 90 years.

ADANSON, MICHAEL, a French botanist, whose studies and publications contributed to the formation of "the National System of Plants." He travelled in Senegal, and wrote a very valuable work respecting that country. But the part he took in the denunciation of slavery gives him a greater claim to be remembered. In the tumults that occurred during the Revolution, he suffered greatly; and died in his 80th year, in 1806.

TO ADAPT, *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] to fit one thing to another, to proportion; to make one thing correspond with another, to suit.

ADAPTATION, *s.* the art of fitting one thing to another; or the fitness, suitability, or correspondence of one thing with another.

ADAPTION, *s.* the act of fitting, or suitability.

ADAR, the twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year. It contains only twenty-nine days, and answers to the moon of February; so that it sometimes extends to March.

TO ADD, *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.] to increase by joining something new; to enlarge, to aggrandize; to perform the operation of joining one number to another.

ADDDABLE, *ADDDIBLE*, *part.* [*addo*, Lat.] that may be added.

ADDER, *s.* [*aetter*, Sax.] the serpent commonly called the viper.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, in Botany, a plant of the fern tribe, which has one oval leaf, and the fruit growing from the base of it in slender, pointed spikes. It is found abundantly in marshy grounds.

ADDER'S-WORT, *s.* an herb, so named on account of its virtue, real or supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

ADDE, *ADZE*, *s.* [*adese*, Sax.] a cooper's instrument to chop or cut with.

TO ADDICT, *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.] to give oneself wholly to a thing; to apply one's mind wholly to it. It is mostly used in a bad sense.

ADDISON, JOSEPH, one of England's classical prose writers. He was born in 1672, and studied at Oxford, where he gained such a name as a poet, and so many influential friends, that he embarked in a political career, under the patronage of the court. Under Queen Anne he was engaged in various subsidiary offices, both in England and Ireland; and it was at this time that, in the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*, he laid the foundation of his present distinction. In 1717 he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, but was soon obliged to quit a post he was altogether unfit for. His tragedy of *Cato*, which was reckoned his master-piece, is not much esteemed now. His Essays are characterized by no greatness, or power; but by delicacy of humour, and fancy, and by musical nicety of language. He has, and perhaps deserves, the praise of introducing Milton's Poems to the fashionable world of his day, and so of giving them the popularity they have ever since enjoyed. He died in 1719.

ADDITIONMENT, *s.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] a thing added, or addition.

ADDITION, *s.* [*additio*, Lat.] the act of adding or joining one thing to another, in order to increase its quantity or dimensions; the thing which is added; increase; interpolation; or the corrupting of writings, or tenets, by inserting something new or spurious. In Arithmetic, one of the five principal rules. In Law, a title given to a man, besides his Christian, or surname, implying his estate, degree, occupation, age, or place of residence.

ADDITIONAL, *a.* that is added; that increases. With respect to arguments, a greater number, or more forcible ones.

ADDLE, *a.* [*adel*, Sax.] empty, rotten; commonly said of eggs that produce no chicks, though laid under the hen; and hence it is applied to a brain that produces nothing.

TO ADDRESS, *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr.] to prepare for use; to make ready, to prepare oneself for any action; to present a petition to; to make application to a person; to direct one's speech to a person, or body of men.

ADDRESS, *s.* [*adresse*, Fr.] an application in order to persuade; the suit or application of a lover; behaviour, or genteel carriage; quickness of understanding, presence of mind; an application from an inferior to a superior; the direction of a letter, or the method in which a person is directed to.

ADDRESSER, *s.* the person who carries the petition and delivers the address.

ADDUCENT, *a.* [*adducens*, Lat.] that which draws to, or closes. In Anatomy, applied to muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are fixed.

ADEL, a province in Africa, called also Zeilah, from a trading town of that name, seated near the Red Sea. Its trade, which is carried on chiefly through a town called Berbera, is almost wholly one of exchange with the nations in the interior of Africa, and Arabian and Indian merchants. This country stretches along the S. coast of the Strait of Babelmandel, near to the Red Sea. It was formerly a part of Abyssinia.

ADELING, JOH. CHRISTOPH., a philologist, and student of Comparative Grammar, whose great work, "*Mithridates*," is a standard work in the science of language. He wrote many other books, amongst which were a German Grammar and Dictionary, all of which are highly esteemed by scholars. He died in 1806, in his 75th year.

ADEMPITION, *s.* among civilians, is the privation or evocation of some donation or favour.

ADEN, a town of Arabia, on the Indian Ocean. Its trade, which is very little now, consists chiefly in that carried on with the natives of the interior of Africa, (*see* ADIEL,) and in coffee.

ADEPT, *s.* [*adeptus*, Lat.] one that understands all the secrets of his art, originally appropriated to chemists, but now applied to persons of any profession.

ADEPT, *a.* thoroughly skilled in any thing; well versed in any matter.

ADEQUATE, *a.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] equal or proportionate to; full, perfect, proper, sole, and entire.

ADEQUATENESS, *s.* equality, perfect resemblance; justness of correspondence, exactness of proportion.

ADESSENARI, *s.* those who hold the corporeal presence of Christ at the sacrament, but in a manner different from the Papists.

TO ADHERE, *v. a.* [*adherere*, Lat.] to stick to, like any glutinous matter. Figuratively, to hold together, join, or unite with. To persist in, or remain firm to a party, person, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, *ADHERENCY*, *s.* the quality of sticking to, strong attachment, steady perseverance.

ADHERENT, *a.* clinging or sticking to. In Logic, something added, or not essential to a thing.

ADHERENT, *s.* one who is firmly attached to any person, party, or opinion.

ADHERER, *s.* one who is tenacious of any tenet, or firmly attached to any person, party, or profession.

ADHERSION, *s.* [*adhesio*, Lat.] the act of cleaving or sticking to. Adhesion to a natural body, is used, and adherence to a party; but not constantly.

ADHESIVE, *a.* remaining closely attached; sticking or keeping to without any deviation.

ADJACENCY, *s.* [*from adjaceo*, Lat.] state of lying near to; the thing itself so lying.

ADJACENT, *s.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] lying near or bordering upon; contiguous, or touching each other.

ADIAPHORISTS, *s.* [*adiaphoroi*, Gr.] the followers of Milathon, who in the fifteenth century was disposed to give up several points which he regarded as indifferent, to the Catholics for the sake of peace.

ADJECTIVE, *s.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] a word which denotes the qualities of a subject, as a great minister; the word *great* is an adjective, as denoting only the qualities of the minister. It derives its name from its being joined or added to another word, either expressed or understood, in order to limit the sense.

ADJECTIVELY, *ad.* after the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU, *ad.* [*Fr.*] farewell. God be with you.

TO ADJOIN, *v. a.* [*adjungo*, Lat.] to join, to unite to, to add to; to be contiguous to, to lie so near as to touch or join to.

TO ADJOUTIN, *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.] to appoint a day, to put off to another time; used chiefly of juridical proceedings, and the meetings of parliament.

ADJOURNMENT, *s.* the putting off a court or meeting, and appointing it to be kept at another time or place.

ADIPOCRE, *s.* [*adeps* and *cera*, Lat.] a substance resembling fat and wax, into which flesh of human beings and animals, buried under peculiar circumstances, or exposed to the action of

running water, is changed. Chemists are not agreed concerning its history.

**ADIPPOSE**, *Adiposus*, *a.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] fat, greasy.

**ADIT**, *s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] a passage, or entry; the shaft or entrance into a mine.

**ADITION**, *s.* [*additio*, Lat.] a going or coming nigh to.

To **ADJUDGE**, *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] to give judgment or sentence in a court of justice, with to before the person; to award, to sentence; simply, to determine or judge.

To **ADJUDICATE**, *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] to determine any claim at law; to give or assign the right of something controverted to one of the claimants.

**ADJUDICATION**, *s.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] the act of judging, or giving to a person by a judicial sentence.

**ADJUNCT**, *a.* and *s.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] something united, but not essential; one joined to another, as a companion, or assistant. In Philosophy, something added to a thing not essentially belonging to it: a mode that may be separated from its subject. *Adjuncts*, in Grammar and Rhetoric, are adjectives or epithets added to enlarge or augment the energy of a discourse.

**ADJUNCTION**, *s.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.] the act of joining things together; or state of a thing joined.

**ADJUNCTIVE**, *s.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.] he that joins; that which is joined.

**ADJURATION**, *s.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.] the form of an oath taken by any person; or an oath administered to any person, whereby he is under a necessity of speaking the truth without disguise.

To **ADJURE**, *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] to bind a person to do or not to do anything, under the penalty of a dreadful curse; to entreat earnestly by the most pathetic topic; to swear by; to oblige a person to declare the truth upon oath.

To **ADJUST**, *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.] to make consistent, to regulate; to settle, to reduce to a standard, or criterion; to reconcile.

**ADJUSTMENT**, *s.* [*adjustement*, Fr.] a just description, an explication and obviation of difficulties in a subject; a just disposition of parts whereby they promote and assist each other's motion.

**ADJUTANT**, *s.* [*adjutus*, Lat.] in the Military art, a helper, or assistant. More particularly, an officer in the army who assists a superior, particularly the major, in distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the inferior men. In Zoology, a large, carnivorous species of crane, found in India; and regarded with great veneration by the natives, because of the service it does in destroying the vermin which abound there, and as being the habitation of the souls of Brahmins. *Adjutant-general*, is one who attends the general, assists in council, and carries the orders from one part of the army to the other.

**ADJUTOR**, *s.* [Lat.] a helper; one who gives assistance.

**ADJUTRIX**, *s.* [Lat.] a female helper, or a woman who assists.

**ADELEGATION**, *s.* a right claimed by the states of the German empire of adjoining plenipotentiaries, in public treaties and negotiations, to those of the emperor.

**ADMEASUREMENT**, *s.* the measuring or finding the dimensions and quantity of a thing by the application of a standard or rule. In Law, a writ brought against such as usurp more than their due.

**ADMEASURATION**, *s.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] the act of determining or finding out the length and other dimensions, by a standard, rule, or measure.

To **ADMINISTER**, *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] to afford, including the idea of help or service; to give. In Politics, to manage, or conduct the affairs of government, including the idea of subordination. In judicial courts, to tender or apply to a person to take his oath. "To administer an oath." In Church matters, to perform the office of a minister, or priest, in giving the elements of bread and wine, &c. in the sacrament. "To administer the sacrament." In Physic, to dispense medicines, prescribe and apply remedies. "Administering physic." To be subservient to; to contribute to; with the particle *to*. In Law, to take possession of the goods and chattels of a person dying without will, to give an inventory thereof on oath at the commons, and oblige oneself to be accountable for them.

To **ADMINISTRATE**, *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] to apply or make use of. A term peculiar to physic.

**ADMINISTRATION**, *s.* [*administratio*, Lat.] the act of enforcing, or applying, or giving sentence according to the sense of a law; the discharge of one of the chief offices of state, which

respects the direction of public affairs; the active or executive part of government; those who are intrusted with the care of public affairs; the due discharge of an office; the performance of the necessary rites, the act of distributing bread and wine, &c., in the eucharist. In Law, the act of a person who takes charge of the effects of one dying intestate, and is accountable for them, when required. The bishop of the diocese, where the party dies, is to grant administration; but if the deceased has goods in several dioceses, termed in law *bona notabilia*, it must then be granted by the archbishop in the prerogative court. The persons to whom administration may be granted are, first, the nearest relatives of the deceased, then those more remote; failing which, a creditor may; or, lastly, any person at the discretion of the ordinary. *Administration cum testamento annexo* (with a testament or will annexed) in Law, is where an executor refuses to prove a will, and, on that account, administration with the will annexed to it is granted to the next of kin.

**ADMINISTRATIVE**, *a.* that aids, supports, or assists.

**ADMINISTRATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] the person who officiates as a minister or priest in a church; he that has the chief management of national affairs. In Law, he who has the goods of a man dying without will committed to his charge, and is accountable for them, when required by the ordinary. The office of administrator is the same as that of executor, with regard to the burial, discharging funeral expenses, and payment of the debts, &c., of the deceased; but as this power is communicated by administration, he can do nothing before that is granted.

**ADMINISTRATORSHIP**, *s.* the office of administrator.

**ADMINISTRATRIX**, *s.* [Lat.] a female who has the affairs of a person dying intestate committed to her charge.

**ADMIRABLE**, *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] worthy of admiration.

**ADMIRABLY**, *ad.* so as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

**ADMIRAL**, *s.* [*amiral*, Fr.] an officer who has a chief command in a fleet. In the British fleet, admirals are divided into those of the Red, of the White, and of the Blue; distinguished by the part of the ship where they carry their flag. Under the admirals, are rear-admirals, who command a third squadron of men of war, and vice-admirals, who command the second squadron. *Lord High Admiral*, was the ancient title of the officer who executed the functions of the present lords commissioners of the Admiralty. *Vice-admiral*, is also the title of district officers under the lords of the Admiralty.

**ADMIRALSHIP**, *s.* the office of an admiral.

**ADMIRALTY**, *s.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] the office or power of the lord high admiral, put in commission. It consists of a first lord, who presides, and has a seat in the cabinet; and five others. In it is vested the chief direction of the affairs of the navy; and its jurisdiction extends over all the British empire, excepting the Cinque-Ports. *High Court of Admiralty*, is a sovereign court held by the lord high admiral, or commissioners of the Admiralty; and has cognizance in all maritime affairs, civil as well as criminal. All crimes committed on the high seas, or in great rivers, below the bridge next the sea, are cognizable in this court only, which, by statute, is obliged to try the same by judge and jury, and all actions are determined according to civil law, because the sea is without the jurisdiction of the common law. There is also a Prize Court, to decide respecting captures made at sea, during war.

**ADMIRALTY ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands to the N. of New Britain, and nearly in parallel W. from New Ireland, about 40 in number, and were discovered by Captain Cartaret. The largest of the islands is about 18 leagues long. The inhabitants are a fierce people, going quite naked, except that they wear shells on their legs and arms, by way of ornament. They are of a dark copper-colour, with woolly heads, which they profusely powder; they also paint their cheeks with white streaks. Lat. about 2. N., and long. from 146. to 148. E.

**ADMIRATION**, *s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.] a passion excited when we discover a great excellence in an object. Preceded by *to*, in such a manner as to excite wonder. Surprise, including the secondary idea of something culpable. In Grammar, a point or stop, which denotes that the sentence before it implies wonder or astonishment; marked thus (!)

To **ADMIRE**, *v. a.* [*admiror*, Lat.] to look upon with some wonder, including esteem.

**ADMIRED**, *part.* that occasions great surprise and esteem.

**ADMIRER**, *s.* the person who feels the passion of admiration arising at the sight or contemplation of any thing surprisingly excellent; he who wonders, or regards with admiration.

**ADMIRINGLY**, *ad.* with admiration.

**ADMISSIBLE**, *a.* [*admitto*, Lat.] that may be granted or admitted.

**ADMISSION**, *s.* [*admissio*, Lat.] liberty or permission of entering; access or liberty of approaching; a power of entering; the granting a proposition not fully proved. In Law, when the bishop, after examination, allows a priest to enter into a benefice to which he is presented, saying, *Admitto te habilem*: "I admit you as a person properly qualified."

To **ADMIT**, *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.] to grant access to; to permit or suffer a person to enter upon an office; to grant; in a general sense, to allow.

**ADMITTABLE**, *a.* that may be admitted, applied both to persons and things.

**ADMITTANCE**, *s.* a permission of a person to take and exercise the functions of any office; access, passage, or power of entering; a prerogative, or right of finding a ready access to the great; the acceding to, granting, or concession of, any position.

To **ADMIX**, *v. a.* [*admisceo*, Lat.] to join to, or mingle with something else.

**ADMIXTION**, *s.* the joining, blending, or incorporating one body or fluid with another by mixing.

**ADMIXTURE**, *s.* the blending or mingling one body with another.

To **ADMONISH**, *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] to exhort, to give advice, with the preposition *against*: to reprove; to give a person a hint; to warn; to put in mind of a fault.

**ADMONISHER**, *s.* the person who reminds another of his duty, and reproves him for his faults.

**ADMONISHMENT**, *s.* admonition; notice of faults or duties.

**ADMONITION**, *s.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] a hint of duty; a reminding a person of his duty, or reproof for the neglect of it. In the ancient church, this was a part of discipline which preceded, and often prevented excommunication.

**ADMONITIONER**, *s.* a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

**ADMONITORY**, *a.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] that exhorts and ex-cites us to the performance of a duty.

**ADO**, *s.* difficulty, when following much. With the preposition *about*, bustle, noise, or tumult. With the words *great* or *more*, it signifies a greater appearance or show of business than what is real, and is taken in a ludicrous sense.

**ADOLESCENCE**, **ADOLESCENCY**, *s.* [*adolescencia*, Lat.] the state of a growing youth, commencing from his infancy, and ending at his full growth; commonly computed to be between 15 and 25, if not 30 years of age. The Romans computed it from 12 to 25 in males, and to 21 in females.

**ADONAI**, one of the names of the Supreme Being in the Scriptures. The Jews read Adonai in place of Jehovah, wherever they meet with it.

**ADONIS**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, allied to the ranunculaceae, bearing flowers which are red, or yellow, and very beautiful. Our English species is called *pheasant's eye*.

To **ADOPT**, *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.] to substitute another person's son instead of one's own, and make him capable of inheriting, as if so by nature; to acquire, in opposition to what is inherent by nature; to rely or confide in, and make use of as if our own. **ADOPTER**, *s.* he who gives some one by choice the right of a son.

**ADOPTION**, *s.* [*adoptio*, Lat.] the act by which a person takes the child of another for his own son. In Theology, an act of God's grace, whereby those who are regenerated are admitted into his kingdom and family.

**ADOPTIVE**, *a.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.] that is adopted, in opposition to a son by procreation.

**ADORABLE**, *a.* [*adorabilis*, Fr.] that ought to be adored; worthy of Divine honours.

**ADORABLENESS**, *s.* the quality which renders a being worthy of Divine honours.

**ADORABLY**, *ad.* in a manner worthy of Divine worship.

**ADORATION**, *s.* [*adoratio*, Lat.] the act of worshipping, including in it reverence, esteem, and love; the external act of homage paid to God, distinguished from mental worship; the act of prostration in honour of Eastern monarchs.

To **ADORE**, *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] to reverence, to honour with Divine worship; to pay a high degree of regard, reverence, esteem, and homage.

**ADORER**, *s.* one who pays Divine honours to the Deity; one who has a great and reverential regard. In common conversation, a lover, who almost idolizes the object of his affections.

To **ADORN**, *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.] to set off with dress, to deck with ornaments; to convey splendour, or pomp; to be embellished or graced with oratory and elegance of language.

**ADORNMENT**, *s.* the advantage of ornament, applied both to dress and the faculties of the mind.

**ADOWN**, *prep.* towards the ground, downwards, or down.

**ADRE/AD**, *ad.* in a state of fear.

**ADRIAN**, the name assumed by six Popes of Rome; of whom the fourth was the only Englishman that ever occupied the papal chair; his name was Nicholas Brakespere. His pontificate was a troubled one, and he took the very highest ground of papal prerogative. He succeeded in destroying the power of Arnaldo of Brescia, who had defeated his predecessors; and in humbling Frederic Barbarossa. He died in 1190.

**ADRIANOPLE**, a considerable city of Romania, and the see of an archbishop, under the patriarch of Constantinople; pleasantly situated on a beautiful plain, and watered with three rivers, the largest of which, called the Marizza, is navigable. It is about 7 or 8 miles in circumference, including the old city and some suburbs. The public buildings are the mosques, and a beautiful bazaar, or exchange, called Ali Bassa, which is a vast arched building, with 6 gates, and 365 rich, well-furnished shops, extending half a mile in length, and kept by Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. It has some manufactures, and woollen, cotton, and silk goods. The inhabitants are estimated at about 100,000. It is 130 miles N. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 41. N. Long. 22. 30. E.

**ADRIATIC SEA**, now called the Gulf of Venice, is that arm of the Mediterranean which divides Italy from Greece and Turkey.

**ADRI/FT**, *ad.* [*adri/ftan*, Sax.] driven at the pleasure of a torrent. In a figurative sense, at random, without restraint, or following the first impulse.

**ADROIT**, *a.* [*Fr.*] dexterous; active; skilful.

**ADROITNESS**, *s.* dexterity; readiness, activity; assiduity.

**ADRY**, *ad.* in want of drink; thirsty.

**ADSCITIOUS**, *a.* [*adscitivus*, Lat.] taken in to supply or complete; added unnecessarily; spurious; interpolated; and not genuine; borrowed or counterfeit.

**ADSTRICTION**, *s.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.] the act of binding together; contracting into a lesser compass; applied to medicines which have the power of contracting the parts.

To **ADVANCE**, *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.] to bring forward, with relation to place; to raise to a higher post; to prefer; to exalt, by improvement; to adorn, heighten, to communicate honour; to hasten the growth, applied to vegetables; to propose, to offer to the public, to produce. In a mercantile sense, to pay the charges of an undertaking before the time of reimbursement arrives. To give or lend a person money or commodities, before he has the means of repaying them.

**ADVANCE**, *s.* the act of coming forwards; approach; gradation, or gradual increase; raising to a higher degree of dignity or perfection. *Advance guard*, is the first line of an army in battle array next to the enemy.

**ADVANCEMENT**, *s.* the act of gaining ground, progress; promotion to a higher station, preferment; raising to a greater pitch of perfection, improvement.

**ADVANCER**, *s.* he that promotes or forwards. Among sportsmen, one of the starts or branches of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm.

**ADVANTAGE**, *s.* [*avantage*, Fr.] used with *of* or *over* before the person, the better of a person, or superiority. Used with *make*, *take*, or *get*, it implies superiority acquired by stratagem or cunning. A favourable opportunity. In mercantile affairs, a premium, or profit, greater than what can be obtained by law.

To **ADVANTAGE**, *v. a.* to benefit; to improve, promote, or forward; to acquire profit; to profit.

**ADVANTAGED**, *a.* possessed of advantages; commodiously situated or disposed.

**ADVANTAGEOUS**, *a.* that conduces to profit. Useful, or serviceable.



**ADVANTAGEOUSLY**, *ad.* in a manner conducing to convenience or profit.

**ADVANTAGEOUSNESS**, *s.* service or convenience.

**TO ADVENE**, *v. a.* [*advenio*, Lat.] to become a part of a thing, including the idea of something superadded, and not essential.

**ADVENTENT**, *part.* [*adventens*, Lat.] adventing; coming from outward causes; superadded.

**ADVENT**, *s.* [*adventus*, Lat.] signifies coming, particularly the coming of Christ, and in the calendar denotes the time immediately preceding Christmas, or the nativity of our Saviour. It includes four Sundays or weeks, which begin either on St. Andrew's day, if it be Sunday, or on the nearest one before or after it. During Advent, and to the end of the octaves of Epiphany, the solemnizing of marriage without a special licence is forbidden.

**ADVENTIVE**, *a.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] that is acquired, in opposition to natural.

**ADVENTITIOUS**, *a.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] that is superadded or acquired, in opposition to natural; that is not of the same nature; additional, or increased.

**ADVENTUAL**, *a.* relating to the season of Advent.

**ADVENTURE**, *s.* [*aventure*, Fr.] an incident which is not under our direction; a hazard; an incident or occurrence. In Commerce, a parcel of goods, sent by sea, at a person's own risk, to foreign parts. *Bill of adventure*, in the mercantile way, is a bill or writing signed by a merchant, testifying that the goods mentioned in it to be shipped on board such a vessel, belong to another person who is to run the hazard; the merchant being only to account for the produce of them, be it more or less.

**TO ADVENTURE**, *v. n.* to stand the chance; to run the risk.

In an active sense, to endanger.

**ADVENTURER**, *s.* [*adventurarius*, Fr.] one who seeks occasions of hazard; one who exposes himself to danger; a knight-errant.

**ADVENTUROUS**, *a.* that is ready to expose himself to the greatest dangers.

**ADVENTUROUSLY**, *ad.* in a hazardous, daring, and bold manner.

**ADVERB**, *s.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] is a word joined to verbs, to express the manner, time, &c. of an action; as, *he fought bravely*; here *bravely* is an adverb. Adverbs are likewise added to adjectives and to other adverbs, in order to modify or ascertain their meaning. Thus, *he did the business extremely well*: the word *well* qualifies the action of doing, and the word *extremely* does the same in regard to *well*.

**ADVERBIAL**, *a.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] that is used in the sense of an adverb.

**ADVERBIALLY**, *ad.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] like, or in the manner of, an adverb.

**ADVERSARIA**, *s.* [Lat.] a sort of common-place book, used by students, to enter any remarkable observation or occurrence they meet with in reading or conversation.

**ADVERSARY**, *s.* [*adversarius*, Lat.] one who sets himself in opposition to another; an enemy, or one who seeks to do another an injury.

**ADVERSATIVE**, *a.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] a word which makes some opposition or variety. In Grammar, it expresses some difference between what goes before and what follows, as in the phrase, *he lost money, but takes no pains to get it*, the word *but* is an adversative conjunction.

**ADVERSE**, *a.* [*adversus*, Lat.] contrary; acting in opposite directions. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire. Applied to condition, unsuccessful, calamitous, in opposition to prosperous.

**ADVERSELY**, *adversely*, *ad.* in an adverse or unhappy manner; disagreeably.

**ADVERSITY**, *s.* [*adversitas*, Lat.] a state which is opposite to our wishes, and the cause of sorrow.

**TO ADVERT**, *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] to take notice of; to regard, observe, to attend to; with the particle *before* the object.

**ADVERTENCE**, *ADVERTENCY*, *s.* attention to; regard to; consideration of; heedfulness.

**TO ADVERTISE**, *v. a.* [*advertit*, Fr.] to give a person notice or information; to publish a thing lost, found, or wanted, in the newspapers, or by hand-bills, with a description of its peculiarities; now practised instead of crying it.

**ADVERTISEMANT**, *s.* [*advertisementum*, Fr.] admonition; instruction; advice; publication of a thing in a newspaper; or an article, containing the description of a thing lost.

**ADVERTISER**, *s.* he that brings or gives intelligence or information. The paper which contains advertisements.

**ADVERTISING**, *part.* active in giving intelligence, advice, or admonition.

**ADVICE**, *s.* [*avis*, Fr.] opinion, or counsel; instruction; the result of judicious reflection; prudence, or discretion. Followed by the particle *with*, consultation, deliberation. Used with the word *receive* or *have*, information, news, or intelligence.

**ADVISABLE**, (*advisable*) *a.* that may, or is fit to, be advised; prudent.

**ADVISABLENESS**, (*advisableness*) *s.* the quality which renders a thing proper to be advised; fitness; propriety.

**TO ADVISE**, (*advise*) *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr.] to recommend a thing as useful; to give a person an idea or hint of; to remind; to inform, or give intelligence of an action transacted at a distance.

**TO ADVISE**, (*advise*) *v. n.* [*aviser*, Fr.] used with the particle *with* before the person, to consult. To consider; to examine; to give one's opinion.

**ADVISED**, (*advised*) *part.* deliberate; guided by prudence after a due examination of the nature and consequences; done on purpose.

**ADVISEDLY**, (*advisedly*) *ad.* in a deliberate manner; with due consideration; prudently; with any peculiar design; on purpose.

**ADVISEDNESS**, (*advisedness*) *s.* a state wherein a person has taken the advice and counsel of others; deliberation; caution.

**ADVISEMENT**, (*advice*) *s.* [*avise-ment*, Fr.] advice, or counsel; prudence and circumspection.

**ADVISER**, (*adviser*) *s.* he that gives advice, or counsel; an adviser, or counsellor.

**ADULATION**, *s.* [*adulatio*, Lat.] the act of bestowing more praise upon a person than is due; including in it too high a commendation of his virtues and excellences, and an entire neglect of his defects.

**ADULATOR**, *s.* [*adulator*, Lat.] a flatterer; one who pays a higher compliment to another than he deserves.

**ADULATORY**, *a.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] in a flattering or complimentary manner.

**ADULT**, *a.* [*adultus*, Lat.] grown up; arrived to the age of discretion.

**ADULT**, *s.* one who is arrived at the years of manhood. In Law, a youth between fourteen and twenty-five years of age.

**ADULTERANT**, *s.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] the person who is guilty of adultery; a thing which debases by admixture.

**TO ADULTERATE**, *v. a.* [*adultero*, Lat.] to violate the bed of a married person; to corrupt or debase by some foreign mixture.

**ADULTERATE**, *a.* flowing from, or owing to, the crime of adultery; counterfeit, though resembling in appearance, yet inferior in value; debased by mixture.

**ADULTERATENESS**, *s.* the quality or state of being adulterate; counterfeit.

**ADULTERATION**, *s.* [*adulteratio*, Lat.] the act of corrupting by a foreign mixture; or endeavouring to make things to pass for more than their intrinsic value, by their resemblance to something better.

**ADULTERER**, *s.* [*adulter*, Lat.] the person guilty of lying with his neighbour's wife.

**ADULTERESS**, *s.* a woman guilty of violating her husband's bed.

**ADULTERINE**, *s.* [*adulterine*, Fr.] in Law, a child born of an adulteress.

**ADULTEROUS**, *a.* [*adulter*, Lat.] guilty of adultery; base and corrupted. Figuratively, idolatrous.

**ADULTERY**, *s.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] the crime of being false to the marriage bed. Figuratively, idolatry.

**TO ADUMBRATE**, *v. a.* [*adumbrare*, Lat.] to shadow; to give a slight resemblance or faint likeness, alluding to that of shadows, with respect to the bodies by which they are formed.

**ADUMBRATION**, *s.* the act of giving a slight representation, or illustration; an imperfect resemblance, like that of a shadow; a faint glimmering. In Heraldry, when any figure in a coat is so obscured, that nothing but the outline is visible.

**ADUNATION**, *s.* [*ad* and *unus*, Lat.] union; the junction of two or more bodies.

**ADUNCITY**, *s.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] crookedness; flexure inward; hookedness.

**ADUNQUE**, *a.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] crooked.

**ADVOCATE**, *s.* [*advocatus*, Lat.] among the Romans, a person skilled in their law, and who undertook the defence of causes at the bar. *Advocate* is still used in countries and courts where the civil law obtains, for those who plead and defend causes. In common use it means one who manages the cause of another, or answers objections brought against it. In Scotland there is a *lord advocate*, who is one of the officers of state, and defends the king's right in all public meetings; prosecutes all capital crimes; concurs in all pursuits wherein the king has interest; and may plead all causes, unless when acting as an ordinary lord of session, in which case he may plead only the king's; there is also a college or faculty of advocates, 180 in number, who are appointed to plead in all actions before the lords of session.

**ADVOCATION**, *s.* the office of an advocate.  
**ADVOWED**, *a.* [*advowé*, Fr.] he that has the right of advowson.  
**ADVOWSON**, *s.* in Law, the right to present to a benefice.

**TO ADURE**, *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] to consume by fire.  
**ADUST**, *a.* [*adustus*, Lat.] burnt up, scorched, and thereby rendered brittle; able to burn, scorching hot. Figuratively, choleric.

**ADUSTED**, *part.* [*adustus*, Lat.] burnt or set on fire; warm, with respect to temperament.

**ADUSTIBLE**, *a.* that may be burnt or scorched up.  
**ADY**, *s.* the palm-tree of the island of St. Thomas.  
**ADYTUM**, [*Gr.*] the sacred apartment in the ancient temples, which only the priests might enter.

**ADZE**. See **ADDICE**.  
*E*, a diphthong, wherein the sound of the *A* is very obscure, used by the Romans and Saxons, but now very little used, being changed for the simple *e*.

**ÆDILE**, *s.* [*ædilis*, Lat.] a Roman magistrate, deriving his name from being surveyor of the buildings, both public and private; such as baths, aqueducts, bridges, and roads; he inspected the weights and measures, took cognizance of disorderly houses; revised all plays before their being exhibited; had the care of the acts of the senate, and the examination of all books which were intended for publication.

**ÆGINA**, an island and town of ancient Greece, in the bay on which Athens stands. It was a considerable naval and commercial power, but it fell before its more brilliant neighbour and rival. It had a temple dedicated to Zeus Panhellenius, of which some ruins remain; and casts of the sculptures in which are now to be seen in the British Museum.

**ÆGIS**, *s.* in Mythology, the name given to the shield of Jupiter and Pallas. It derives its name from Jupiter covering his shield with the skin of the goat Amalthea, which he is reported to have sucked. This he afterwards gave to Minerva, whose shield is called by this name.

**ÆLFRIC**, an Anglo-Saxon archbishop of Canterbury, who did much to promote learning in his time. A Latin Glossary, and a Translation of part of the Old Testament into his own tongue, with some Canons delivered to the Clergy under him, are yet known. He died in 1005.

**ÆLIA CAPITOLINA**, the name by which Jerusalem was known, when the repeated rebellions of the Jews against the Roman power led to the final and deepest dishonour of the city, in the time of the emperor Hadrian.

**ÆMILIUS**, the name of an ancient family of Rome, in which are numbered the general defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ, and the conqueror of Perseus, the last Macedonian monarch.

**ÆNEAS**, a Trojan prince, according to the old fables, son of Aphrodite, the goddess of love. His fame rests on the epic poem of Virgil, called the *Æneid*, which was written in accordance with the popular belief that, when Troy was taken, he fled, and after many adventures founded in Italy the kingdom where Rome afterwards arose. The old historians of England used to ascribe the establishment of an imaginary British monarchy before the coming of the Romans to one of his sons, named Brutus.

**ÆNEID**, *s.* the epic poem of Virgil, celebrating the adventures of Æneas, written in the reign of the emperor Augustus.

**ENIGMA**, *s.* [*Gr.*] a proposition put in obscure, and often contradictory, terms, in order to exercise the sagacity of a person; or an obscure description of a thing, delivered in such terms as render the explication difficult, and the meaning not intelligible at first sight.

**ÆOLIANS**, one of the most ancient tribes of the Grecian stock, originally inhabiting Thessaly, the colonists of a considerable part of the coast of Asia Minor. Their dialect is believed to

have been akin to the Doric, but there are so few remains of it that a satisfactory judgment cannot be formed.

**ÆOLIC**, *ÆOLIAN*, *a.* in Grammar, one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue. It was first used in Boeotia, whence it passed into Æolis, and was that which Sappho and Alcaeus wrote in. *Æolian harp*, is a musical instrument played by the wind.

**ÆOLIPILE**, *s.* [*æolus* and *pila*, Lat.] an instrument by which the conversion of water into elastic aeriform vapour, by heat, used to be demonstrated. It consisted of a hollow metallic ball, with a slender neck. This was the first steam-engine, and is ascribed to Hero of Alexandria.

**ÆOLUS**, in heathen Mythology, the god of the winds.

**ÆRA, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Chronology, a series of years, commencing from a certain fixed point of time, called an epoch. The principal æras that need to be known are:—the Christian æra, reckoned from the birth of Christ, although it is generally admitted that it is placed four years too late; the year of the world, reckoned from 4004 years before the birth of Christ; the Olympiads, periods of four years each, reckoned from 776 B.C.; the building of Rome, reckoned from 753 B.C.; and the Hegira, reckoned from Mohammed's flight to Medina, 622 A.D.**

**ÆRIAL**, *a.* [*ætrius*, Lat.] consisting of air; produced by the air; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; lofty; high.

**ÆRIANS**, *s.* a branch of the sect called Arians, who added some peculiar doctrines of their own, as that there is no difference between bishops and priests: from Ærius, an Armenian priest, in the fourth century.

**ÆRIE**, *s.* See **ÆRY**.

**ÆRIFORM**, *a.* found in the state of the air.  
**ÆROGRAPHY**, *s.* [*æër* and *grapho*, *Gr.*] a description of the air, its limits, dimensions, properties, &c.

**ÆROLITES**, *s.* [*æër* and *lithos*, *Gr.*] meteoric stones; metallic substances which have fallen from the air, either by night or day, during a clear sky, accompanied usually by a loud explosion, and very vivid light. The observed instances are almost numberless, and aerolites of unrecorded fall are found in all parts of the earth. Late speculations associate them with the periodically observed meteoric showers in August and November, and assign them a planetary origin.

**ÆROLOGY**, *s.* [*æër* and *logos*, *Gr.*] the science which teaches the nature and properties of the air.

**ÆROMANCY**, *s.* [*æër* and *manteia*, *Gr.*] the art of divining by the air.

**ÆROMETRY**, *s.* [*æër* and *metro*, *Gr.*] the art of measuring the air, comprehending the laws of motion, gravitation, pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, condensation, &c. See **PNEUMATICS**.

**ÆTRONAUT**, *s.* [*æër* and *nautæ*, *Gr.*] a person who ascends in an air balloon.

**ÆEROSCOPY**, *s.* [*æër* and *skopeo*, *Gr.*] the observation of the air.

**ÆEROSTATION**, *s.* [*æær* and *statio*, *Lat.*] the principles and art of aerial navigation. The machines employed are called *balloons*. See **BALLOON**.

**ÆRUGINOUS**, *a.* [*ærugio*, *Lat.*] resembling or belonging to the rust of copper. Applied to colour, it is by some described as a green, and by others as a brown.

**ÆRUGO**, *s.* [*Lat.*] rust, particularly that of copper; verdigris.  
**ÆSCHINES**, a celebrated Athenian orator, the rival of the more celebrated Demosthenes. On his banishment from Athens, he retreated to Rhodes, where he taught Rhetoric, and died about 317 B.C. Some of his speeches have been preserved, and are admired for clearness and elegance.

**ÆSCHYLUS**, the greatest dramatic poet of Greece. He was personally engaged in the battles of Marathon and Salamis; and when advanced in years, visited Hiero, tyrant or king of Syracuse, who was a patron of literature. Of his plays, one complete series of 3 plays, called the *Orestes*, and 4 others, have been preserved: of which the *Prometheus Bound* is the grandest in thoughts and action of all the Greek tragedies that are known. He was the first dramatist who introduced dialogue on the stage. He died about 456 B.C.

**ÆSCULAPIUS**, or *Asclepius*, the god of the healing art in the mythologies of Rome and Greece.

**ÆSOP**, an ancient Grecian fable-writer. Very little of his personal history is known; and most of the fables commonly ascribed to him were written by other authors. He died about 550 B.C.

**ÆSTHETICS**, *s.* [*aisthētics*, Gr.] a term invented by a German metaphysician, Baumgarten, to designate the philosophy of poesy, or the fine arts; which is now regarded generally as a separate department of metaphysical sciences.

**ÆSTUARY**, *s.* [*æstuarium*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, a vapour bath. In Geography, an arm of the sea, which runs a good way within land; as the Bristol Channel.

**ÆTHER**, *s.* [Gr.] in Physics, a thin subtle matter, finer and rarer than air, commencing from the limits of our atmosphere, and expanded through all the regions of space. In Chemistry, the lightest, most volatile, and most inflammable of all liquids; produced by the distillation of acids with rectified spirit of wine.

**ÆTHERIAL**, *a.* [*ætherius*, Lat.] formed of æther; celestial, heavenly. *Ætherial space*, or *region*, is that space in the heavens where the pure unmixed æther is supposed to be found; and figuratively is used for heavenly. *Ætherial oil*, in Chemistry, named likewise *essential*, is a fine, subtle, essential oil, approaching nearly to the nature of a spirit. The pure liquor, which rises next after the spirit, in distilling turpentine, is termed the *ætherial oil* of turpentine.

**ÆTITES**, *s.* [*aitōs*, Gr.] or eagle-stone; a small round flint-stone, containing a fossilized sponge, the inner part of which having been detached from the outer flinty covering, makes it a natural rarity. It was regarded as possessed of magical properties, formerly.

**ÆTNA**, now **MONTE GIBELLO**; a volcano or burning mountain of Sicily, situated in Long. 15.0. E. Lat. 38.0. N. This mountain, renowned from the earliest ages for its magnitude and terrible eruptions, is on the eastern coast, near Catania, in an extensive plain, called Val Demoni. Its height has been calculated to be about 10,900 feet, and its circumference at the base 180 miles. The distance from Catania to its summit is about 30 miles. Its top is perpetually covered with snow. About sixty eruptions are recorded, in some of which many towns lying near it have been destroyed, and many thousands of lives. The fine dust which has been thrown out on these occasions has been seen falling on the coast of Africa. At the elevation of about 3000 feet, is a magnificent chestnut tree, many thousands of years old, 38 feet in circumference.

**ÆTOLIA**, the name of that portion of ancient Greece, which lay on the N. side of the Corinthian Gulf, at its entrance from the Ionian Sea.

**ÆTHER**, *ad.* at a distance. Figuratively, foreign or strange; distant, in opposition to intimate friendship.

**AFFABILITY**, *s.* [*affabilitas*, Lat.] a quality which renders a person easy to be spoken to; including modesty, good-nature, and condescension; generally applied to superiors.

**AFFABLE**, *a.* [*affabilis*, Lat.] easy to be spoken to, on account of complaisance, good-nature, and condescension.

**AFFABLENESS**, *s.* See **AFFABILITY**.

**AFFAIR**, *ad.* in an affable manner; courteously; civilly.

**AFFAIRE**, *s.* [*affaire*, Fr.] something done, or to be done; employment; the concerns and transactions of a nation; circumstances, or the condition of a person; business.

To **AFFECT**, *v.* *a.* [*afficio*, Lat.] to produce an effect; to cause; to act upon; to excite, stir up, or work upon the passions; to aim at; to endeavour after, applied to persons; to have a tendency; to assume; to tend to; to be fond of, or long for; to assume a character not real, or natural, and to support it in an awkward manner; followed by *with*.

**AFFECTATION**, *s.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] an artful or hypocritical assuming of a character, or appearance, which is not our own, and to which we have no claim.

**AFFECTED**, *part.* having the affections excited; peculiarly fond of; disposed, with the word *ill*; personated, or appearing unnatural.

**AFFECTEDLY**, *ad.* in a manner which has more of appearance than reality.

**AFFECTEDNESS**, *s.* the quality of assuming an unnatural or false appearance. Distinguished from hypocrisy by its object; that being religion, and this politeness, grandeur, learning, &c.

**AFFECTION**, *s.* [*affectio*, Lat.] state of being affected, or wrought upon by any cause; passions in general; love, fondness, regard, or good-will; zeal; a desire of obtaining. In Logic, an attribute peculiar to some subject, and arising from the very idea or essence of it; styled by the school-men, *proprium*

*quarto modo*. *Affections of the body*, in Physics, are certain modifications occasioned by motion. In Medicine, it implies a morbid state of the body, or some of its parts.

**AFFECTIONATE**, *v.* [*affectionne*, Fr.] zealous, or a strong and longing desire; warm; strongly inclined, or disposed to; fond, tender, with all the glowings of paternal love.

**AFFECTIONATELY**, *ad.* in an affectionate, fond, endearing, and benevolent manner.

**AFFECTIONATENESS**, *s.* the quality or state of exercising the social, benevolent, kind, and endearing passions.

**AFFECTIONED**, *a.* full of affection, conceited, affected; mentally disposed.

**AFFECTIVE**, *a.* that acts upon, or excites a disagreeable or painful sensation.

**AFFEORS**, *s.* in Law, persons appointed to tax, assess, and confirm such fines as are set in inferior courts; in courts leet, to settle the fines of those that are guilty of faults, which have no express penalty assigned by the statute; in courts baron, to moderate americiations.

**AFFGHANISTAN**, a large country of Southern Asia, lying between British India and Persia. Its capital is Cabul: Ghuznee and Candahar are considerable towns. In climate, animals, plants, &c., it generally resembles India; but birds and trees common in more temperate regions also occur. The Afghans, who possess this country by ancient conquest, retain their original nomade habits, leaving commerce, which is limited, trade, and most frequently the cultivation of the land, to the remnants of the former possessors, the Hindus and Persians. In religion, they are Mohammedans; and they display some care for popular education, which is, of course, in the hands of the priesthood. Their political condition bears some resemblance to that of the states of Europe during the middle ages; the shah, or king, being the sovereign of the khans of the tribes composing the nation, rather than of the nation itself, and his government being almost wholly restricted to military affairs and revenue. In the army, also, the Gholams exactly resemble the *condottieri* of Europe.

**AFFIANCE**, *s.* [*affiance*, Fr.] confirming one's own by plighting of faith, betrothing. Figuratively, trust or confidence, the effect of the mutual vows persons make to each other; a firm trust, an unshaken reliance.

To **AFFIANCE**, *v.* *a.* [*affiancee*, Fr.] to bind oneself to marry. Figuratively, to give confidence.

**AFFIDAVIT**, *s.* [Lat.] an oath in writing, sworn before an authorized person; which contains the time, residence, and addition of the person who makes it.

**AFFIED**, *part.* *a.* joined by contract; affianced.

**AFFILIATION**, *s.* [*ad* and *filius*, Lat.] adoption, or the making a son.

**AFFINED**, *part.* [*affinis*, Lat.] joined by affinity or marriage to another; related to.

**AFFINITY**, *s.* [*affinitas*, Lat.] relation by marriage, in opposition to that which is by blood; connexion; resemblance to, applied to things. In Chemistry, is that peculiar property by which different bodies unite and combine with certain other bodies exclusively, in preference to any other connexion: called also *elective attraction*.

To **AFFIRM**, *v.* *a.* and *v.* *n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] to confirm a thing as truth; to declare; to assert; to tell confidently. It is synonymous with the following words: To *declare*, signifies to tell any thing simply, but seriously; to *protest*, implies a solemn affirmation; to *aver*, signifies a positive declaration; to *assert*, that declaration defended; to *maintain*, implies a support of such assertion; to *swear*, is to ratify it by an oath.

**AFFIRMABLE**, *a.* that may be affirmed or asserted.

**AFFIRMANCE**, *s.* in Law, confirmation; opposed to repeal.

**AFFIRMANT**, *s.* [*affirmans*, Lat.] the person who affirms, or makes a positive declaration.

**AFFIRMATION**, *s.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.] the act of strengthening or supporting any opinion; confirmation; assertion; or tenaciousness of any thing or position asserted; confirmation, in opposition to repeal. In Grammar, what is otherwise called a verb, because it expresses what we affirm or assert of any subject. In Law, the method allowed by law to the Quakers as a pledge of their truth in judicial courts, instead of an oath. If they make a false affirmation, they are subject to the penalties of the law; but this is only with regard to oaths of allegiance, and on public

occasions; for in criminal cases their affirmation is not taken in evidence.

**AFFIRMATIVE**, *a.* that positively affirms or asserts a thing; applied to persons, positive; obstinate in opinion; dogmatical; or one that would affirm any thing. In Algebra, applied to quantities, those which express a real magnitude, in opposition to those which are negative, or do not. *Affirmative sign*, in Algebra, shows that the quantity it is prefixed to is affirmative; it is made thus, (+).

**AFFIRMATIVELY**, *ad.* in an affirmative or positive manner, in opposition to negative.

**AFFIRMER**, *s.* that person who asserts a thing to be true; he that affirms; he who takes the affirmative side of a question in dispute.

To **AFFIX**, *v. a.* [*affigo*, Lat.] to be fixed or united to; to connect with; to subjoin; to establish.

**AFFIX**, *s.* [*affixum*, Lat.] in Grammar, some letter or sentence joined to a word.

**AFFIXION**, *s.* the art of affixing, or state of a noun that has an affix.

**AFFLATION**, *s.* [*afflatum*, Lat.] the act of breathing upon any thing.

**AFFLATUS**, *s.* [Lat.] Divine inspiration. In Physic, a vapour or blast, which is prejudicial to the health.

To **AFFLICT**, *v. a.* [*affligo*, Lat.] to use so as to occasion sorrow; to mortify, or practise all the duties of sincere repentance; to punish; to be in adversity, or involved in temporal unhappiness.

**AFFLICTION**, *s.* [*afflictio*, Lat.] that which causes a sensation of pain; a very disagreeable circumstance; calamity.

**AFFLICTIVE**, *a.* that occasions torment, misery, or a sensation of pain on account of its disagreeableness; that which causes sorrow.

**AFFLUENCE**, **AFFLUENCY**, *s.* [*affluentia*, Lat.] in its primary sense, the flowing to any place; resort, or concourse. Almost always used figuratively, for abundance of wealth, plenty.

**AFFLUENT**, *a.* [*affluens*, Lat.] in its primary sense, flowing to any part. In its secondary, abundant in wealth; plentiful; exuberant; wealthy.

**AFFLUENTNESS**, *s.* the quality of being wealthy, or abounding with all the conveniences of life.

**AFFLUX**, *s.* [*affluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing, or thing which flows.

**AFFLUXION**, *s.* [*affluxio*, Lat.] the act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.

To **AFFORD**, *v. a.* [*affourer*, Fr.] to yield or produce; to supply, cause, or grant; to be able to sell without losing.

To **AFFOREST**, *v. a.* to turn ground into a forest.

To **AFFRANCHISE**, *v. a.* [*affranchir*, Fr.] to make free.

To **AFFRAY**, *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] to strike with terror or fear; to fright.

**AFFRAY**, **AFFRAYMENT**, *s.* in Law, formerly an affright caused to one or more, by persons appearing in unusual armour. At present, a skirmish or fighting, wherein some blow is given, or some weapon drawn. It differs from an *assault*, as this a public, but that a personal wrong.

**AFFRICTION**, *s.* **SEE FRICTION.**

To **AFFRIGHT**, *v. a.* [*a* and *frighten*, Sax.] to affect with fear, including in it the idea of something dangerous and mischievous, something that can deprive us of pleasure, or affect us with pain, and that the impression of this passion is sudden; to intimidate and dishearten.

**AFFRIGHT**, *s.* terror; fear, denoting a sudden impression, in opposition to fear, which implies a long continuance.

**AFFRIGHTFUL**, *a.* abounding in such qualities as may cause fear.

To **AFFRONT**, *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr.] in its primary significance, to meet face to face, to confront. Figuratively, to injure a person before his face, including in it the secondary ideas of contempt, disdain, and entire neglect of decorum.

**AFFRONT**, *s.* an insult or injury offered to the face, including the ideas of contempt and rudeness; indecent behaviour; outrage.

**AFFRONTÉE**, *s.* in Heraldry, an appellation given to animals facing one another on an escutcheon.

**AFFRONTÉ**, *s.* the person who offers the affront.

**AFFRONTING**, **AFFRONTIVE**, *part. a.* that occasions or causes an affront.

**AFFUSION**, *s.* [*affuso*, Lat.] the act of pouring one thing upon another.

**AFIELD**, *ad.* to the field.

**AFLOAT**, *ad.* [from *float*, Fr.] borne up by the water; floating. Figuratively, fluctuating.

**AFOOT**, *ad.* walking, in opposition to riding. Figuratively, in agitation; commended.

**AFORE**, *prep.* **SEE BEFORE.**

**AFORE**, *ad.* applied to time, that which is past, antecedent to a thing mentioned.

**AFORETIME**, *ad.* in times past, or those which have preceded that in which they are referred to.

**AFFRAID**, *part.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] to be timorous; to be affected with fear, either by a present object which may endanger our safety, or by the prospect of a distant or future evil.

**AFFRESH**, *ad.* anew; again; a second time.

**AFRICA**, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea; on the W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E. by the Indian Ocean and Red Sea. It is in length about 4600 miles, and its greatest breadth about 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid zone, but the coasts are more temperate, and in the N. and S. extremities, not unhealthy. Nearly the whole of the N. half of this continent is occupied by an immense desert, called the Sahara; and there are other smaller desert tracts beside. Its principal rivers are, the Nile, which waters Egypt; and the Quorra or Niger, which flows into the Gulf of Guinea. The mountains whence both these rivers flow are the highest in Africa, and are called the Mountains of the Moon; there is another chain, still called Atlas, separating the Barbary States from the Sahara. It abounds in peculiar animals; and as so little of the country is reclaimed, or even reclaimable, they are in numbers and ferocity almost the lords of the soil. Lions, and their kindred races, elephants, rhinoceroses, hyenas, baboons, zebras, with hippopotami and crocodiles, serpents, and birds of prey, are to be met with almost through its entire range. Its plants are mostly peculiar to itself, and every year introduces to our hot-houses new specimens of rare beauty. The natives of Africa, with the exception of the Egyptians, who resemble the Caucasian race of man, are negroes, and preserve, amidst great differences in colour, &c., the general appearance of that race. Ivory and gold are its most valuable exports.

**AFTER**, *prep.* [*after*, Sax.] applied to time, denotes that something had been done before. Applied to place, behind or following. Concerning; according to; agreeable to, in imitation of.

**AFTER**, *ad.* succeeding or following in time; second or following in place, in opposition to *before*.

**AFTER-AGES**, *s.* ages which are to come, or future.

**AFTER-CLAP**, *s.* some unexpected incident after an affair is supposed to be ended.

**AFTER-COST**, *s.* expenses which are incurred after the original bargain or plan is finished.

**AFTER-CROP**, *s.* the second crop or produce of a ground in one year.

**AFTER-GAME**, *s.* an expedient after the original plan or first attempt has miscarried.

**AFTER-MATH**, *s.* second crop of grass mown in autumn.

**AFTERNON**, *s.* that space, or interval, which is from twelve at noon till the evening. Figuratively, decline; "The afternoon of life."

**AFTER-PAINS**, *s.* pains after birth.

**AFTER-PROOF**, *s.* evidence posterior to the thing in question; qualities known by subsequent experience.

**AFTER-TASTE**, *s.* a taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

**AFTER-THOUGHT**, *s.* an expedient formed too late; reflection, or thought arising after the finishing of a thing; repentance.

**AFTER-TIMES**, *s.* [seldom used in the singular] future ages; in time to come.

**AFTERWARD**, **AFTERWARDS**, *ad.* in succeeding or future time, referring to something which preceded, and which it is supposed to follow.

**AFTER-WIT**, *s.* an unseasonable expedient, or a contrivance which is too late.

**AGA**, *s.* the title of a Turkish military officer.

**AGAIN**, *ad.* [*agen*, Sax.] a second time, implying the repetition of the same action; on the other hand, denoting a correspondence or reciprocation of action. *After ask*, a return of a thing given; return by way of recompence, or reimbursement. *After much*, or words implying dimension, a repetition of the same quantity which preceded.

**AGAINST**, *prep.* [*ageon*, Sax.] used of persons, in opposition, alluding to the position of two armies ready to attack each other. *After speak*, to be represented in a bad light. Applied to motion, contrary direction; or that in which one body meets with another.

**AGAPAI**, (*agapai*), *s.* [Gr.] love feasts, exercised by the primitive Christians, and revived by the Methodists.

**AGAPE**, *ad.* a stupid kind of admiration; wondering, as expressed by the ignorant, with open mouths.

**AGARIC**, *s.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] in Botany, the general name for all kinds of fungi resembling the mushroom.

**AGATE**, *s.* [*agate*, Fr.] a stone of the flint kind, much used for ornaments, because of the beautifully shaded colours it displays, and the polish it will take.

**AGATHOCLES**, one of the tyrants or kings of Syracuse. He rose from the low condition of a potter, by daring, eloquence, personal appearance, and wealth, to such importance, that he seized on the chief power. His reign was a troubled one, but it won him a great name. He died in 289 B. C.

**AGAVE**, *s.* the common American aloe.

**AGAZED**, *part.* struck with a sudden terror; terrified to stupidity.

**AGE**, *s.* [*age*, Fr.] the time of a man's life; a succession of generations of men; a century, or the space of a hundred years. Persons are said to be of *age*, when they have reached the period (in our country, 21 years) at which they are by law reckoned capable of managing their own affairs. *Age of the moon*, the interval that has elapsed since the last new moon.

**AGES OF THE WORLD**, in Poetry, are the periods into which the ancient poets divided the history of mankind, viz. the *golden age*, when all were innocent; the *silver*, when crime first began; the *brazen*, when it gained the upper hand; and the *iron*, when all good seemed overthrown. In History, divisions of the history of the world, either for the convenience of a synoptical and chronological view of the whole, or of which divisions almost every writer makes his own; or else according to the degree of credibility that attaches to the narratives of the times: thus we have the *Mythic*, in which facts cannot be obtained at all; the *Heroic*, in which we obtain them, but magnified and distorted; and the *Historic age*, in which we have credible documentary evidence of what has occurred. But these divisions cannot be made exact.

**AGED**, *a.* that has lived a long course or series of years, generally applied to animals. Figuratively, that which has stood for many years; decayed by length of time, applied to inanimate things.

**AGEDLY**, *ad.* after the manner of a person advanced in years, or in the decline of life.

**AGEN**, *ad.* See AGAIN.

**AGENCY**, *s.* the quality of acting; action; the state of being in, or exerting action.

**AGENT**, *a.* [*agens*, Lat.] that which acts, or is active, in opposition to patient or passive.

**AGENT**, *s.* a being, endowed with the power of action. In Physics, that which is endowed with power to act on another, and to produce a change or alteration by such action. The schools divide agents into *natural* or *free*. *Natural*, are those which are determined by the great Author of nature to one sort of effect, with an incapacity to perform any other, as fire to heat only, not to cool. A *free agent* is that which may do or not do any action, and has the conscious perception that his actions are caused by his own will, without any external necessity or determination whatever. In Commerce, an *agent* is a person intrusted with transacting business for another at a distance, or the negotiation of the affairs of a state or corporation. *Agent and Patient*, in Law, is a person who does or gives something to himself, being both the doer of a thing, and the party to whom it is done. Thus a creditor being left executor, he may retain so much of the estate of the deceased as will pay his debt, and by that means becomes both *agent* and *patient*, i. e. the party to whom the debt is due, and the person who pays it.

**AGESILAUS**, one of the most noted kings of Sparta. He raised his state to its highest pitch of power, humbling, though not defeating, the Persians, and subjecting Athens, and the other states of Greece, except only the Thebans, under the brief command of Epaminondas. He died as he was returning from a successful, but not very honourable, campaign in Egypt, in 360 B. C.

**AGGERHUYS**. See CHRISTIANIA.

**TO AGGLOMERATE**, *v. a.* [*agglomerare*, Lat.] to gather up in a ball; to gather together.

**AGGLUTINANTS**, *s.* [*agglutino*, Lat.] substances which have the quality of glueing, or sticking any bodies together.

**TO AGGLUTINATE**, *v. a.* to unite one part to another, as with glue; to make one part stick to another; followed by *to*.

**AGGLUTINATION**, *s.* the joining of two bodies fast together.

**AGGLUTINATIVE**, *a.* that which has the power of making bodies adhere closely.

**TO AGGRANDIZE**, *v. a.* [*aggrandisere*, Fr.] to exalt, prefer, or to make considerable by the addition of posts and pensions; to enlarge, exalt, or ennoble, applied to the faculties and sentiments of the mind. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

**AGGRANDIZEMENT**, *s.* the act of promoting to a high place in a state; or the act of conferring power, honour, and wealth on a person.

**AGGRANDIZER**, *s.* the person who confers honour and riches on another.

**TO AGGRAVATE**, *v. a.* [*aggravare*, Lat.] to increase the weight of a thing. Figuratively, to add to the enormity, applied to crimes.

**AGGRAVATION**, *s.* the act of making worse, applied to the demerit of actions. Some circumstance which heightens the guilt of any crime, &c.

**AGGREGATE**, *a.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] assembled or collected into one mass.

**AGGREGATE**, *s.* [from *aggrego*, Lat.] an assemblage formed of several particulars; the sum total or result of several things added together.

**TO AGGREGATE**, *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] to collect together several particulars into one sum, or several parcels or particles into one mass.

**AGGREGATION**, *s.* a whole made up of several parts added together. In Arithmetic, the sum total, formed by the addition of several units together. In Physics, an assemblage of several things which have no natural connexion with each other.

**TO AGGRESS**, *v. n.* [*aggressor*, Lat.] to commit the first act of hostility; to make the first attack; to occasion or begin a quarrel.

**AGGRESSION**, *s.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] the act of beginning a quarrel, or being guilty of the first attack.

**AGGRESSOR**, *s.* the person who commits the first act of hostility or injury.

**AGGRIEVANCE**, *s.* an action which causes pain or uneasiness in the person to whom it was done, and includes in it the secondary idea of injury, or something undeserved.

**TO AGGRIEVE**, *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat.] to do or say something which shall make a person uneasy; to offer an injury, which shall occasion vexation.

**TO AGGROUPE**, *v. a.* [*aggruppare*, Ital.] to bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

**AGHAST**, *a.* [*a*, and *ghast*, Sax.] having all the signs of a person terrified by an apparition; like one who had seen a ghost.

**AGILE**, *a.* [*agilis*, Lat.] active; acting with great speed and readiness; nimble. Applied to the mind, alert, vigorous, in opposition to slow and stupid.

**AGILENESS**, *s.* the quality of performing without pain or any other impediment.

**AGILITY**, *s.* [*agilitas*, Lat.] a capacity of moving without pain, or any other impediment.

**AGILOCHUM**, *s.* aloes-wood; occasionally used as a medicine for nervous disorders.

**AGINCOURT**, a village in the department of the Straits of Calais, rendered famous by the battle fought near it, Oct. 25, 1415, wherein Henry V. of England, with an army of about 12,000 men, obtained a complete victory over the French army, consisting of about 60,000 men. The French lost about 10,000 men, and 14,000 prisoners, among whom were the duke of Or-

leans, and many others of great distinction: while the loss of the English, including the duke of York and the earl of Suffolk, did not exceed 1200. Lat. 50. 31. N. Long. 2. 10. E.

AGIO, *s.* [*Venet.* aid or assistance] in Commerce, the exchange or difference between bank and current money, or cash. Thus, if a bargain be made to pay either 100 livres bank or 105 cash, the *agio* is said to be 5 per cent. The *agio* varies almost every where; at Amsterdam it is usually from 3 to 5 per cent.; at Rome near 25 per 1500; at Venice 10 per cent. fixed; and at Genoa from 15 to 16. It likewise signifies the profit which arises from money advanced, and is the same as premium.

AGIS, the name of four kings of Sparta, the fourth of whom endeavoured to reform the state by reinforcing the laws of Lycurgus, by abolishing the distinction between the Spartans, or *noblesse*, and the Lacedæmonians, who were the unprivileged classes of Sparta. He fell a victim to the conservative spirit of the rulers, and the fickleness of the people. He was put to death in 241 B. C., when only 24 years of age.

AGISTMENT, *s.* in Law, the feed of other people's cattle, taken into any ground, at a certain rate per week. In a large sense, it extends to all manner of common or herbage, or the profit arising from thence.

AGITABLE, *a.* [*agilabilis*, Lat.] that may be put in motion. To AGITATE, *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.] to move by repeated actions; to actuate, act upon, or give motion to; to disturb, or disorder by the distractions of different motives; to toss from one to another, to discuss or controvert with great warmth.

AGITATION, *s.* [*agitatio*, Lat.] the act of shaking or putting the particles of a body into motion; disorder of the mind arising from the violence of different passions; consideration or deliberation of several persons.

AGITATOR, *s.* the person who projects any scheme, occasions any disturbance, or causes any motion; he who manages and conducts the affairs of another.

AGLET, *s.* a tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal. The pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers.

AGNAIL, *s.* [Sax.] a whitlow.

AGNATU, *s.* [Lat.] in the Roman law, the male descendants from the same father, distinguished from *cognati*, which includes the female descendants.

AGNATION, *s.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] in Law, the relation between the descendants from the same father, including only males.

AGNESI, MARIA G., an eminently accomplished woman who wrote on Philosophy and Mathematics, the daughter of a Bolognese Professor. She died in 1709.

AGNITION, *s.* [*agnitio*, Lat.] an acknowledging.

To AGNIZE, *v. a.* [*agnosco*, Lat.] to own; to avow; to acknowledge.

AGNOETÆ, *s.* [a and *gnoeto*, Gr.] in Church History, a sect of heretics, who held that Christ, with respect to his human nature, was ignorant of some things, and especially the day of judgment.

AGNOMEN, *s.* [Lat.] an addition of name added to the surname of a person on account of some peculiar action or circumstance; as the addition of *Africanus* to the name of Scipio, on account of his exploits in Africa.

AGNOMINATION, *s.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] the resemblance or allusion of one word to another both in sound and sense.

AGNUS CASTUS, *s.* [Lat.] the name of the tree commonly called the *chaste tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity.

AGNUS DEI, *s.* [Lat. the Lamb of God] in the Roman Church, a flat piece of white wax of an oval form, stamped with the figure of a lamb, and consecrated by the Pope.

AGO, *ad.* [*agen*, Sax.] past. When we reckon past time, *to-wards*, or ending with the present, we use *since*; as, "It is a year since it happened." But when we reckon from the present, and end with the past, we use *ago*; as, "It happened three nights ago."

AGOG, *ad.* [*ago*, Fr.] eager for the possession of something; longing; having set one's fancy or affections on.

AGONE, *ad.* [*egan*, Sax.] past, with respect to time; formerly.

AGONISTES, *s.* [Gr.] one who used to exhibit at the public games of Greece and Rome, being a candidate for the prizes awarded for superiority of strength, &c.

AGONIZE, *v. n.* [*agonizomai*, Gr.] to strive earnestly. Figuratively, to be affected with acute and excessive pain.

AGONY, *s.* excessive pain.

AGOUTI, *s.* in Zoology, a class of animals resembling the rabbit, or guinea-pig, to which they are allied. They are natives of South America, and some of the West Indian islands.

AGRA, *s.* the capital of a province of the same name in Hindustan, 830 miles from Calcutta. It was, in the last century, a most extensive and opulent city, where the Great Mogul sometimes resided. There were above 60 spacious caravansaries, 800 baths, 700 mosques, and 2 magnificent mausoleums. It had a considerable trade, but has since declined. It is seated on the river Jumna, 100 miles S. by E. of Delhi. Lat. 27. 12. N. Long. 77. 56. E.

AGRAIRIAN, *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] in the Roman Law, a term applied to such laws as relate to the division and distribution of lands.

To AGREE, *v. a.* [*agree*, Fr.] to be friends, or in concord, i. e. a state wherein the sentiments of one person are similar to, or the same as, those of another; to consent to do a thing upon certain conditions; to bargain; to resemble; to be like; to match, applied to colour; to tally with; to be consistent with.

AGREEABLE, *a.* [*agreeable*, Fr.] suitable; conformable to or consistent with; pleasing; grateful; as suitable to our inclinations or faculties.

AGREEABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing grateful to the taste; or, which renders a thing pleasing, below rapture, and less than admiration; likeness; affinity, resemblance.

AGREEABLY, *ad.* in a manner consistent with, or conformable to; in a manner which affords a pleasing satisfaction.

AGREED, *part.* settled by mutual consent.

AGREEMENT, *s.* [in Law Lat. *agreementum*] friendship; alliance; concord; a contract, bargain, or compact; resemblance.

AGRICOLA, C. JULIUS, a Roman commander in Britain, who conquered Boadicea, reduced the whole of Wales, overcame the army gathered together by Galgacus, and secured all Britain south of the river Clyde and the Frith of Forth by a fortified Vallum. He was the first Roman circumnavigator of our island. Tacitus, his son-in-law, who wrote his Biography, insinuates that he was poisoned by the emperor Domitian, who hated both his success and his virtue, in 93 A. D.

AGRICOLA, (properly HAUSMANN,) RODOLPH, one of the learned men of Europe in the age of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He studied at Italy, and was a professor in the universities of Gröningen and Heidelberg. His works were highly esteemed; and he may be regarded as one of the precursors and pioneers of the Lutheran Reformation. He died in 1485, when only 42 years old.

AGRICULTURE, *s.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] the art of tilling and manuring the ground, so as to make it fruitful and bear plants; consisting in manuring, fallowing, sowing, harrowing, reaping, mowing, &c.; the management of the productions of different soils, and planting; together with the culture of forests, timber, &c.

AGRIGENTUM, a magnificent city of ancient Sicily, on the S. coast, a little removed from the sea. It was reduced by the Carthaginians in 406 B. C., and after that time was of no importance in history. The temple of Zeus Olympius there was, according to Diodorus Siculus, the greatest sacred edifice amongst the Greeks, except the temple of Artemis at Ephesus.

AGRIMONY, *s.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] in Botany, a common English plant, formerly used in medicine.

AGRIPPA, See HERON.

AGRIPPA, M. VIPSANIUS, a partisan of Augustus Caesar, and commander of his forces in successful campaigns against L. Antonius and the Aquitanians, and in the naval battles of Mylae and Actium. He consecrated the Pantheon at Rome; and was twice governor of Syria. He died in 12 B. C.

AGRIPPA, HENRY CORNELIUS, a physician of the beginning of the 16th century, who, with Paracelsus and others, who attempted to investigate the hidden causes of natural phenomena, has been generally stigmatized as an impostor, and pretender to magical power. He died in 1535.

AGROUND, *ad.* a sea term, stranded; stuck fast upon shore, so as not to be got off, and pursue a voyage; hindered by the ground from passing further. Figuratively, meeting with some

impediment or obstacle, which renders it impossible to advance in or go on with an affair.

**AGUE**, *s.* [*aigu*, Fr.] a periodical species of fever, beginning with a cold shivering, which is succeeded by heat, and terminates in a sweat. When the cold fit is scarcely perceptible, and there is a return of the hot one only, it is called an intermitting fever. According to the returns of the fit, it is differently denominated. If it returns every day, it is then called a quotidian; if every third day, a tertian; and if every fourth day, a quartan.

**AGUED**, *part.* struck or affected with an ague. Figuratively, cold, shivering, trembling, in allusion to the effects of this disorder.

**AGUE-FIT**, *s.* the cold, shivering, trembling fit which affects people in the ague.

**AGUE-TRÉE**, *s.* a name given sometimes to sassafras.

**AGUISH**, *a.* like or having the properties of an ague.

**AGUISHNESS**, *s.* the quality which resembles an ague.

**AH!** *interj.* denoting some sudden dislike, and occasioned by the apprehension of evil consequences.

**AHA!** *interj.* denoting the triumph of contempt; intended to express joy at the calamities of others, and to increase the uneasiness which they themselves experience.

**AHASUERUS**, the king of Persia whose court is the scene of the story in the Book of Esther; and who is now believed to be the same with Xerxes, whose disastrous attempt on the freedom of Greece is so well known.

**AHEAD**, *ad.* a sea term; beyond; implying a greater degree of swiftness.

**AHEIGHT**, *ad.* on high; a great distance above us.

**AHOUIA**, *s.* a poisonous plant.

**A-HULL**, *ad.* a sea term, used when all the sails are furled on account of the violence of the storm, and with the helm lashed on the lee-side, a ship lies nearly with her side to the wind and sea.

**ALATA**, a Brazilian bird which resembles the spoonbill.

**ALAN**, or **ALEX**, a country on the east coast of Africa, south of Abyssinia, and the Straits of Babelmandel; it extends about 1500 leagues in length, from Magadoxo to Cape Guard-a-fui. The coast is sandy and barren, but to the N. the country is more fertile, producing, more particularly, an excellent breed of horses, which the Arabian merchants, who come to trade in their ports, take, together with ivory, gold, Abyssinian slaves captured in war, &c., in exchange for silks, cottons, and other cloths.

**AICHTADT**, or **ERCHTADT**, capital of an extensive bishopric of the same name in Franconia. Here are several hospitals, an alms-house, a seminary for students, a cathedral, and other churches, one of which is built after the model of that called the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Aichtadt is seated in a valley, on the river Altmul, 30 miles S. of Nuremberg.

**TO AID**, *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] to give assistance or succour to; to deliver a person in danger, or distress, out of it, by giving him all the assistance, help, or succour in one's power. To support, when applied to the means used to free a person from want.

**AID**, *s.* [*aide*, Fr.] that which contributes to render a thing more easy; assistance; support given to a person. In Politics, a subsidy, or money given to support the necessities of the state.

**AID-DE-CAMP**, *s.* [Fr.] in the army, an officer who receives and carries the orders of a general officer to the rest of the army.

**AIDERS**, *s.* one who assists or helps; one who takes part with a person, and endeavours to promote his undertaking.

**AIDLESS**, *ad.* deprived, or in want of help or assistance to render an undertaking successful, or a misfortune supportable; without aid or assistance from another.

**AIGULET**, *s.* [Fr.] a point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

**AIKIN**, **DR. JOHN**, a physician who is best known to us as the writer of a very popular book for young persons, called *Evenings at Home*. He wrote many other works, some addressed to the young, others on more general subjects. He took part in editing the Monthly Magazine. He died in 1822.

**TO AIL**, *v. a.* [*eglan*, Sax.] to disturb; to affect with a disagreeable sensation.

**AIL**, *s.* a distemper.

**AILEROUS**, *s.* [Fr.] two small shelly substances resembling small wings found at the root of the wings of two-winged flies.

**AILING**, *part.* having a weak constitution, subject to disorders; valetudinary.

**AILMENT**, *s.* indisposition; disorder; diminution of health.

**TO AIM**, *v. a.* to direct a weapon so as to hit any object; to throw a thing at an object so as to strike it. Figuratively, to direct the edge of satire against a particular person.

**AIM**, *s.* the position or direction of a weapon, in order to strike an object; the point which is intended to be hit, or the object designed to be struck. Figuratively, an endeavour to obtain any thing; intention; purpose; or design.

**AINSWORTH**, **ROBERT**, a schoolmaster of Bolton, Lancashire, and of London, and compiler of the *Latin Dictionary*, which, till the late work by Scheller, was the principal authority in that tongue. He died in 1743.

**AIR**, *s.* [*ær*, Lat.] applied to all that class of thin, elastic fluids, imperceptible to the eye, called gases; but generally restricted to the atmosphere of our globe, which is composed of oxygen and nitrogen gases, in the proportions of 20 to 80 in a 100 parts, and of carbonic acid gas, about 5 parts in 10,000. In Music, it is the melody of the tune. Figuratively, and in Painting, the mien or manner of a person; a clownish or genteel air; posture, attitude, or behaviour; "he gave himself airs."

**TO AIR**, *v. a.* to expose to the air; to enjoy the benefit from the air; to expose to the fire, in order to free from damp.

**AFRBLADDER**, *s.* a bladder found among the entrails of fish, which by its contraction or dilatation enables them to rise or dive in the water.

**AIRBALLOON**, *s.* a bag of any light substance filled with inflammable air. See **AEROSTATION**.

**AIRDRAWN**, *a.* chimerical; imaginary.

**AIRGUN**, *s.* an instrument for discharging bullets by means of compressed air.

**AIRINESS**, *s.* applied to situation, exposed to a free current of air, in opposition to confined; openness. Figuratively, applied to a person's manner, or behaviour; levity, gaiety.

**AIRING**, *s.* a short walk or ride abroad; so called because we then enjoy the fresh and open air.

**AIRING**, *s.* a youthful, light, gay, and thoughtless person.

**AIRPUMP**, *s.* in Philosophy, an instrument or machine used for extracting the air from a vessel called the receiver, by means of pistons; for the purpose of scientific experiments. It is also used to supply the diving bell with air; and to reduce the boiling point by sugar-refiners, as a safeguard against fire.

**AIRSHAFT**, *s.* in Mining, a passage made for the air like a well.

**AIRY**, *a.* [*æreus*, Lat.] on high, or in that space assigned to the air. Figuratively, chimerical, wanting solidity of foundation. Applied to dress, that which exposes to the weather, in opposition to warm, close, or confined. Applied to temper or behaviour, gay, sprightly, full of vivacity.

**AISLE**, *s.* [*ile*] the side-walks of a church, running parallel to the centre path, called the nave.

**AIT**, **EYERT**, *s.* a small island in a river.

**AIX**, a city in the department of the mouths of the Rhone in the south of France. It derives its name from its hot baths, which were known to the Romans; is populous, and adorned with several beautiful squares and fountains. Its principal trade is in oil. It is 17 miles E. of Montpelier.

**AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**, the chief city of a division of the same name, of the province of Lower Rhine, Prussia. There are hot baths in it, and some mines near it. It has 30 parochial churches, and a very spacious market-place. It was the residence and capital of the emperor Charlemagne, who lies interred in the church of Notre Dame, where his sword and belt are kept to this day. Two celebrated treaties of peace were concluded here, in 1668 and 1748. It has still a considerable trade in needles and woollen goods. It is 17 miles N. of Limburg, 22 N. E. of Liege, and 40 W. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 48 N. Long. 6. 3 E.

**TO AKE**, **ACHE**, *v. n.* to feel a dull and continual pain, in opposition to smart, which is an acute one, and of a short continuance.

**AKENSIDE**, **MARK**, one of the poets of England, whose *Pleasures of Imagination* is ranked amongst our classics. He was a physician by profession, and he died in 1770.

**AKIN**, *a.* related by blood or descent. Figuratively, resembling; having the same properties; having a near relation to.

**ALABAMA**, one of the United States of N. America, lying between the State of Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, and the State of Mississippi, on the S. and W., and the States of Tennessee and

Georgia on the N. and E. It is 317 miles from N. to S., and 174 from E. to W., and contains 46,000 square miles. The Alleghany Mountains extend into the N. part of this State; and its principal rivers are the Mobile, the Alabama, and the Tombigbee. Its population is 590,756, of whom 253,532 are slaves. The principal places are Tuscaloosa, the capital, and Mobile, the chief port. Its constitution was framed in 1819, and it was admitted to the Union in the following year. There is a university at Tuscaloosa, and a college in Franklin county. It has but one bank. In addition to the river navigation, which is considerable, it has two canals; and there are five railroads. Cotton is the staple production of this state, but Indian corn, rice, wheat, oats, &c. are produced. Iron ore and coal are found near the mountains.

**ALABASTER**, *s.* [*alabastron*, Gr.] a kind of soft marble much used for little statues, vases, and columns. It is known in Mineralogy as gypsum, or sulphate of lime.

**ALABASTER**, *a.* made of alabaster.

**ALACK! ALACK-A-DAY!** *interj.* an expression of sorrow, or something which causes it.

**ALACROUSLY**, *ad.* [*alacer*, Lat.] with great cheerfulness.

**ALACRITY**, *s.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] cheerful activeness.

**A-LA-MODE**, *ad.* according to the fashion. A French phrase, used to imply that a thing is the reigning taste or fashion.

**A-LA-MODE**, *s.* [Fr.] a thin, light, glossy, black silk.

**ALARIC**, the leader of the Visigoths, who, in the end of the 4th and beginning of the 5th century, overran Greece and Italy, sacking Athens and Rome. He died in 410.

**ALARM**, *s.* [*à l'arme*, Fr.] a military signal, either by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, by which men are now called to arms. It generally includes in it an idea of approaching or sudden danger. Figuratively, the notice signifying the approach of any sudden danger; tumult, or disturbance, causing fear, or apprehension of danger.

To **ALARM**, *v. a.* to give an army the signal of arming, or preparing themselves to encounter any sudden danger. In a secondary sense, to cause fear or apprehension of some approaching mischief.

**ALARMING**, *part.* that which occasions terror, fear, or apprehension, from the idea of approaching danger.

**ALARMPOST**, *s.* the place appointed for the several companies of an army to repair to, in case of any sudden and unforeseen danger, which occasions an alarm to be beat or sounded.

**ALARUM**, *s.* a clock, calculated to give notice to a person of any particular time it is set to, by the running down of its weight, which is attended in its descent by a continual striking of its hammer on the bell.

**ALAS!** *interj.* when used of ourselves, it implies lamentation, occasioned by the idea of some calamity. When applied to others, it implies pity, caused from an idea of their distress.

**ALAY**, *s.* in Hunting, the adding fresh dogs into the cry.

**ALB**, *s.* [*albus*, Lat.] a vest or garment of white linen, reaching down to the feet, worn by priests; a surplice.

**ALBANIA**, a province of Turkey in Europe, lying on the Gulf of Venice. Its inhabitants are rude and fierce in their habits, possessing few of the arts of civilized life, and much given to war, piracy, and robbery. The Albanians who live inland are mostly Mohammedans, but they are not very strict followers of the prophet. They are very fond of finery, and are not over-attentive to personal cleanliness. They have no manufactures to depend on, so they exchange the natural products of the country for arms, apparel, &c. It was formerly an independent kingdom, and long resisted the Turks.

**ST. ALBANS**, Hertfordshire, with the title of a duchy. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Coln, arose from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, and receives its name from a monastery dedicated to St. Alban, a Roman martyr, now used as a parish church. 21½ miles from London. Pop. 6497.

**ALBANY**, the capital of the state of New York, United States, 370 miles from Washington. The older streets of this city are narrow and irregular, but those more recently laid out are spacious and regular. The Capitol is a fine building, standing in a commanding position at the head of State Street. It is advantageously situated on the Hudson for trade, and, by the Erie and Champlain canals, and the Boston and Mohawk and Hudson railroads, has ready access to the interior. It has extensive

manufactories of carriages, hats and caps, tobacco, different metals, &c. There are also eight banks, and four insurance companies. It has a medical college and two academies, or colleges, one for females only. Pop. 33,721. There are nine other places of this name in the United States.

**ALBATROSS**, a large sea-bird, common about the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Horn, Kamtschatka, and the Kurile Islands. It is sometimes 13 feet in the stretch of its wings.

**ALBERT**, *ad.* although; notwithstanding; granting.

**ALBERONI**, GIULIO, an intriguing and unscrupulous statesman, who rose from the curacy of an obscure parish in Italy to a cardinalship, and to be minister of Philip V. of Spain. To recover the lost Italian possessions he broke through the *Treaty of Utrecht*; and drew upon Spain the *Quadruple Alliance*. He was soon banished, and lost to the political world. He died in 1752.

**ALBERT THE GREAT**, one of the most illustrious of the founders of scholastic theology; he was a monk of the Dominican order, at Cologne, and preferred to be no more, relinquishing valuable church-preference given him by Pope Alexander III. He wrote many works, and died in 1282.

**ALBIGENSES**, a religious sect who protested against the corruptions of the Roman Church in the 12th century. They were called also *Cathari*, which seems to have been equivalent to our word *Puritans*. They are charged by the Romanists with holding Manichæism, which represented the principle of evil as eternally co-existing with God. But as they were the objects of crusades and persecution, and the office of the inquisition was set up to destroy them, the statements of their opponents must be cautiously received.

**ALBINO**, a name given to those varieties which occur amongst men, and many quadrupeds and birds, in which, apparently from deficiency of the colouring matter, the skin and hair, or feathers, are of a dead white colour, and the eyes pink.

**ALBION**, a considerable tract on the W. coast of N. America, the name given to the Oregon territory, by Sir F. Drake.

**ALBINGENEUS**, *a.* [from *albugo*, Lat.] something belonging to or resembling the white of an egg.

**ALBUGO**, *s.* [Lat.] a disease in the eye.

**ALBUM**, *a.* anciently, a kind of white table, or register, in which the names of certain magistrates, public transactions, &c. were entered; now, a kind of common-place book, for strangers and friends to write their names, or verses, in.

**ALBUMEN**, *s.* coagulable lymph. That peculiar substance which forms the serum of blood, and the white of eggs, and is found in nuts, almonds, &c.

**ALBUQUERQUE**, ALFONSO, the Portuguese captain who helped mainly to set up the empire which Portugal possessed for a short time in India. He died in 1515.

**ALCEUS**, the Mitylenian poet, lover of Sappho, and inventor of that lyric metre which bears his name. His greatest efforts were made to rouse his fellow-countrymen against Pittacus, who had seized on the chief power. The poet's own valour in battle was not remarkable. He died about 600 B. C.

**ALCAHEST**, *s.* See **ALKAHEST**.

**ALCAID**, *s.* [*al* and *hadkai*, Heb.] the governor of a castle. In Spain, the judge of a city.

**ALCALL**, *ALCALY*, *s.* See **ALKALY**.

**ALCALLIZATION**, See **ALKALIZATION**.

**ALCA'NA**, *s.* [Arab.] a drug used in dying, which comes from the Levant. In powder it is green, but the tincture it makes differs according to the difference of the liquor in which it is steeped: when soaked in water, it is yellow; but when in vinegar, citron juice, or alum water, it is red.

**ALCARAZA**, *s.* a vessel, employed in Spain in cooling wine by evaporation.

**ALCESTER**, Warwickshire; an ancient town whose chief manufacture is needles. It stands on the Alne and the Arrow. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 2390.

**ALCHEMICAL**, *a.* according to the process or method made use of by alchemists.

**ALCHEMIST**, *s.* one who professes or pursues the science of alchemy.

**ALCHEMY**, *s.* [*al*, Arab., and *chéme*, Gr.] the ancient art of attempting the transmutation of metals. The principal objects of alchemy are these: 1. The making of gold. 2. A universal



solvent. 3. A universal medicine, or panacea. The making of gold by transmutation they pretended to effect by the philosopher's stone. A mixed metal, used in making spoons.

ALCIBADES, one of the most famous Athenian leaders, during its struggle with Sparta. He was distinguished by every excellence, and every fault that was peculiarly Athenian. Socrates was his teacher, and also the preserver of his life at Potidea. He was sent out on the lamentable Syracuse expedition, but recalled and banished; he betook himself to the enemies of Athens, and by his counsels aided the Spartans in their attacks on his native city. Being subsequently recalled from exile, he conducted the Athenian affairs with distinguished success, but again in disgrace he left Athens for ever. He was killed in Asia, whither he retired when Athens was taken, in 404 b. c.

ALCOHOL, *s.* [Arab.] in Chemistry, the purest spirit of wine, rectified by frequent distillations to its utmost subtilty. A very fine impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZATION, *s.* the act of rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To ALCOHOLIZE, *v. a.* to make an alcohol; or to rectify spirits by frequent distillation; so that, when set on fire, they shall consume away, without leaving any moisture or dregs behind them.

ALCORAN, *s.* See KORAN.

ALCOVE, *s.* [*alcoba*, Span.] among builders, a recess, or part of a chamber separated by partitions of columns and other ornaments, in which is placed a bed of state, or seats for the repose of company. A small open summer-house or seat in gardens, with a circular door or covering.

ALDBOROUGH, (*Aldboro*) a sea-port town in Suffolk, pleasantly seated in a dale, with the sea to the east. The harbour is tolerably good, but small. The town was formerly much longer, but the sea has taken away whole streets, and has shifted the mouth of the Aldre 10 miles S. of its former place. Market, Saturday. 93; miles from London. Pop. 1557.

ALDBOROUGH, or OLDBOROUGH, W. R. Yorkshire, on the Ouse. 205 miles from London. Pop. 2424.

ALDEBARAN, *s.* a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Taurus, vulgarly called the Bull's Eye, whose longitude in the beginning of 1806, was in  $7^{\circ} 4' 25''$  of Gemini, and latitude  $5^{\circ} 28' 49''$  S. The annual increase of its longitude is  $50''$ , 204, and annual decrease of lat.  $0'$ , 317.

ALDER, *s.* a genus of English trees. The wood is much used for making household furniture, &c.

ALDERMAN, *s.* [*elderman*, Sax.] the title of one order of political officers amongst the Anglo-Saxons. It seems generally to have signified the exercise of delegated royal authority. In municipal corporations they were, as they still are, a sort of committee of magistrates, chosen by the town councils from amongst themselves. In the city of London, the mayor is chosen from amongst them.

ALDERNEY, an island on the coast of Normandy, belonging to England, fruitful in corn and pasture, and remarkable for a fine breed of cows. It is about 8 miles in compass, 7 miles from Cape la Hogue, and about 30 from the nearest part of England. On the S. there is a harbour, called Crabbs, which only admits small vessels, and in the centre stands the town of Alderney. The Race of Alderney, which is a dangerous passage in stormy weather, but otherwise safe, with depth of water sufficient for the largest ships, separates it from France. Pop. 1030.

ALDROVANDUS, U., a distinguished naturalist of Bologna, who, by diligent observation and inquiry, together with more scientific anatomical study, added greatly to the existing amount of knowledge of animals, trees, and minerals. He died in 1605.

ALE, *s.* [*ale*, Sax.] a liquor, the common drink of the English; made of an infusion of malt and hops in boiling water; afterwards fermented with yeast or barn. It is distinguishable from beer in respect of its strength and age; owing to its having a greater quantity of hops and malt than beer has, in proportion to the same quantity of water.

ALE, (GILL) *s.* a liquor made of ground-ivy leaves, steeped in ale.

ALE-CONNER, *s.* [*ale* and *connan*, Sax.] an officer of the city of London, whose business it is to inspect the measures of the public-houses.

ALEGAR, *s.* sour ale.

ALEHOOF, *s.* [*ale* and *hof*, Sax.] in Botany, the ground-ivy;

so called by the Saxons, because a chief ingredient in their malt liquors, instead of hops.

ALEHOUSE, *s.* [*ælhuse*, Sax.] a house where ale is sold. Distinguished from a tavern, because that is appropriated to wine.

ALEMBERT, JEAN D., an eminent French mathematician. He was a founding, but acknowledged and supported by his father. His mathematical works are highly esteemed by the cultivators of the mixed sciences. He was one of the editors of the celebrated French Encyclopedia, and wrote the Introductory Discourse. His connexion with Voltaire, Diderot, and Rousseau, and the friendship of Frederic the Great for him, have brought upon him the charge of hostility to religion, but it is not supported by the tenor of any of his writings. He died in 1783.

ALEMBIC, *s.* a chemical vessel, usually made of glass or copper, formerly used for distillation. Retorts, and the common worn-still, are now more generally employed.

ALENGTH, *ad.* at full length, along; stretched upon the ground.

ALENTEJO, a fruitful province in the S. of Portugal.

ALEPPO, or HALEB, the principal town of Syria, in Asia. It is one of the most considerable towns in the Turkish empire. It stands on four hills, in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, being of an oval figure, and about three miles in circumference. The castle stands on the highest hill, in the middle of the city: and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. They have a great many stately mosques and caravansaries, with fountains and reservoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens well planted with most kinds of fruits. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a very considerable trade in silks, camlets, and Turkey leather. Several European nations have factories here.

ALERT, *s.* [*alerte*, Fr.] watchful, active, diligent; ready on any emergency; brisk, pert, sharp.

ALETTNESS, *s.* the quality of being alert, sprightly, pert, active, or vigilant.

ALEVAT, *s.* the tub in which ale is fermented.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, a range of islands lying between Kamtschatka and C. Alaska in N. America. They are inhabited by a people who resemble the Esquimaux in manners and appearance.

ALEW, *s.* clamour; outcry. Not in use.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, the son of Philip of Macedon, who first gave Macedonia a name, by gaining the supremacy of Greece. Alexander was one of the greatest monarchs history has recorded. He was instructed by Aristotle, and in his youth evinced a daring and determined spirit. His father was assassinated as he had completed his preparations for an expedition into Asia; this Alexander set out upon at once. In battle after battle he defeated the countless forces of Persia, subdued Tyre, Syria, Egypt, and subjugated all Asia W. of the Indus. It was not so much the extent of these conquests that established his lasting fame; he introduced Grecian arts and civilization, and provided for their preservation by founding Grecian colonies throughout their whole range. It was by the establishment of this great empire, that a foundation was laid for the influence exerted on the world by the wisdom of the Greeks, the power of the Romans, and through them, as instruments, for the rapid diffusion of the gospel of Jesus Christ. This great king was at last a victim to his intemperance, and died at Babylon in 323 b. c., when only 32 years old; leaving his empire to be divided by his four most powerful generals. There were two kings of Macedon of this name before him; and four Syrian kings, or pretenders, after him.

ALEXANDER, the name assumed by six occupiers of the Papal throne, of whom the sixth was the infamous Roderick Borgia, whose life was polluted by almost every crime that man could commit.

ALEXANDER, the name of three kings of Scotland, under the third of whom, who died in 1286, that country first began to join in the progress of national civilization.

ALEXANDER PAULOWITSCH, emperor of Russia from 1801 to 1825. After having been occasionally the ally, and occasionally the foe of Napoleon Buonaparte, the French emperor invaded Russia in 1812, burnt Moscow, and then retreated leaving his army to follow, with the loss of 300,000 men. In 1814, Alexander, as one of the allied sovereigns, entered Paris. In the following year after the overthrow of Napoleon, he en-

tered it a second time. The subsequent part of his reign was devoted to the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and to the good of his empire.

ALEXANDERS, *s.* in Botany, the *smyrniun*. It is an umbelliferous plant found upon rocks on the sea-coast, and about Nottingham, and flowering in May and June. It was formerly cultivated in our gardens; but its place is now better supplied by celery.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, once a magnificent, rich, and celebrated city of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, near the most westerly branch of the Nile, soon after the overthrow of Tyre, about 331 years before the Christian era. The celebrated library which was founded here by Ptolemy Soter, and placed in the temple of Serapis, containing, in his time, 400,000 volumes, and by addition of his successors 700,000, was, it is said, in 642, destroyed by order of the Saracen Caliph Omar, when he took the city. It has now about 25,000 inhabitants; and it trades with most nations of Europe, as well as with Asia and the interior of Africa, whose consuls and agents reside here. Before the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, it was the emporium of Europe and India; the new overland communication with the latter may restore some of its former glory. The remains of the ancient city are numerous: Pompey's Pillar is the most perfect. The famous Pharos, one of the wonders of the world, is replaced by a modern lighthouse, bearing the same name. Lat. 31. 16. N. Long. 30. 5. E.

ALEXANDRINE, *s.* [from Alexander Paris, the inventor of this metre] a kind of verse borrowed from the French, consisting among them of twelve or thirteen syllables in alternate couplets, and among us of twelve.

ALFIERI, VICTOR, an Italian dramatic poet of the last century, whose tragedies are admired as the most perfect poems of that kind in the Italian language. He wrote some other works, and ended a somewhat dissipated life in 1803.

ALFORD, Lincolnshire, 133 miles from London. Market. Tuesday. Pop. 1945.

ALFRED THE GREAT, grandson of Egbert, the first Saxon king of all England, succeeded his brother Ethelred on the throne in 872 A. D. He reigned nearly 30 years, and excepting the last two years was constantly at war with the Danes, who had, at his accession, the greater part of England in their possession. By his courage, skill, and perseverance, he at length defeated them; and devoted the remainder of his reign to the arts of peace. The tales of his adventures in the Danish camp, disguised as a harper, and with the neatherd's wife, who scolded him for letting her cakes burn, &c., during his struggle with the invaders, are well known. He was the first English monarch who possessed a fleet. He is most celebrated however for his laws, which were chiefly digested from the former codes and customs of the Anglo-Saxons. He endeavoured also to promote learning in his kingdom, by the diligent cultivation of it for himself, and by inviting scholars from other countries to settle in England. Some of his writings and translations are preserved to this day. Partly from motives of benevolence, and partly from love of knowledge, he sent one of his bishops on a mission to the Christians of Malabar. The love with which he has always been regarded in this country has attributed to him every law and institution whose origin was prior to the Norman Conquest. But apart from all national predilections, his name will always stand in the foremost rank of kings who have, in spite of difficulties and disadvantages, illustrated their own age, and deserved well of those that followed.

ALFRETON, in Derbyshire, 141 miles from London. Near it are collieries and ironworks, which, with the manufacture of stockings and brown earthenware, give employment to the inhabitants. Market, Friday. Pop. 7577.

ALGE, *s.* in Botany, the name of the seaweeds, and freshwater plants resembling them.

ALGEBRA, *s.* that branch of mathematical science, which investigates the general properties of number, by the use of letters instead of figures, and symbols which represent processes instead of results. It was known to the Greeks of Alexandria, in the 4th century, and to the Hindus, very early. By these it was communicated to the Arabians and Persians, from whom it was brought into Europe again in the 13th century. No great advance was made till the 17th century, when Vieta in France, and Harrison in England, prosecuted it with great success. This

science furnishes the only means of knowing the principles of the rules of Arithmetic.

ALGEBRATIC, ALGEBRAICAL, *a.* something relating or belonging to Algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, *s.* a person conversant to the operations of Algebra.

ALGECIRAS, a sea-port of Spain, in the bay of Gibraltar.

ALGENIB, *s.* a star of the second magnitude, in the constellation of Perseus.

ALGERIA, ALGIE'S, in Africa, a state on the Mediterranean, between Morocco and Tunis. The Atlas Mountains form the principal physical feature of this state; there are also some considerable rivers, as the Sheliff, the Yissah, and the Wad-al-khebir; with the Wad-al-jedi, which flows into the Great Desert, which bounds all the states of Barbary to the S. The country is fertile, and the climate of the part next the sea not unhealthy. The population consists of the aboriginal Berbers, or Kabyles, Bedouin Arabs, Moors who are not of pure Arabian extraction, Jews, Negroes, Turks, who were the rulers under the Sultan, and elected the Dey from amongst themselves, and French colonists, who since the occupation of the country by the French have immigrated in great numbers. It has been divided into three districts, called after the names of their chief towns, Algiers, Oran, and Bona. *Algiers*, the capital of this state, is finely situated on the bay of the same name, in Lat. 36. 42. N. Long. 3. 30. E.

ALGID, *a.* cold; chill.

ALGOA BAY, in Cape Colony, S. Africa, called also Port Elizabeth, about 500 miles E. of the Cape of Good Hope.

ALHAMBRA, the fortified palace of the Moorish kings of Granada, built about 1270 A. D. It is richly ornamented, and seems not to have suffered from time, nor from any of the casualties to which it has been exposed.

ALIAS, *ad.* [Lat.] otherwise; used in Law to specify the different names of a man, as, *Frith*, alias *Wortley*, alias *Smith*: that is, *Frith*, otherwise *Wortley*, otherwise *Smith*.

ALI-BEN-ABI-TALEB, the friend and fourth successor of Mohammed. He was the prophet's first convert, and married his daughter Fatima. He died from a wound by a poisoned sword, in 660, at about 60 years of age.

ALIBI, [Lat.] in Law, a plea used in defence against a charge, showing that the defendant was in another place when the offence was committed.

ALIBILE, *a.* [alibilis, Lat.] that nourishes; or that may be nourished.

ALICANTE, a sea-port of Spain on the Mediterranean Sea, in a province of the same name, of the ancient kingdom of Valencia. It exports wine, particularly that called Tent, oil, olives, brandy, &c. It has a good harbour, protected by a mole. Lat. 38. 35. N. Long. 0. 24. W.

ALIEN, *a.* [alienus, Lat.] not of the same kind; inconsistent with; estranged from; at enmity with.

ALIEN, *s.* something adverse to, or at enmity with; a foreigner, or one of another country; not of the same profession, party, or sect. To ALIEN, ALIENATE, *v. a.* [alieno, Lat.] to transfer our own property to another; to grow averse to, or dislike.

ALIENABLE, *a.* [alien and abal, Sax.] that may be transferred to, and become the property of, another.

ALIENATE, *a.* [alienatus, Lat.] averse, or inimical to.

ALIENATION, *s.* [alienatio, Lat.] in Law, the act of transferring property to another. Change of affection from approbation to dislike.

To ALIGHT, *v. a.* [alightan, Sax.] to descend from a higher situation to a lower; to descend from, or get off a horse.

ALIKE, *ad.* equally, or in the same manner, without difference or distinction; resembling.

ALIMENT, *s.* [alimentum, Lat.] food, or that which nourishes, or satisfies the calls of hunger.

ALIMENTAL, *a.* that can increase the dimensions of plants or animals by being taken in food.

ALIMENTALLY, *ad.* so as to serve for nourishment.

ALIMENTARINESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing capable of affording nourishment.

ALIMENTARY, *a.* that has relation, or belongs to aliment; that nourishes, or is eaten for diet. *Alimentary Ducts*, the intestines, so called on account of the food coming through them. It is sometimes used for the thoracic duct.



Alfred receiving the family of Hastings

11/10/11



**ALIMENTATION**, *s.* the quality, action, or power of affording nourishment; or the increasing of the dimensions of a body, by converting food into its own substance.

**ALIMONY**, *s.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] in its primary sense, nourishment; but now appropriated to the Law, wherein it implies that allowance which a married woman sues for, and is entitled to, upon any occasional separation, provided it be not for elopement or adultery.

**ALIQUANT**, *a.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, is that part of a number, which, however repeated, will not make up the exact number, but will leave a remainder; as 3 is an *aliquant part* of 10, 3 times 3 are 9, and 1 remaining.

**ALQUOT**, *a.* [Lat.] in Arithmetic, such part of any number or quantity as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as 3 is an *aliquot* of 12, and 6 of 18.

**ALISON**, ARCHIBALD, an Episcopal minister of Edinburgh, known chiefly by his *Essays on Taste*, which are not much esteemed now. He died in 1830, aged 82 years.

**ALTITURE**, *s.* [*altitudo*, Lat.] nourishment.

**ALIVE**, *a.* [*vivus*, Lat.] in animals, denotes sense and feeling; in vegetables, when the sap circulates; in liquors, when they taste brisk on the palate. Figuratively, cheerful, sprightly, gay, and full of spirits; without diminution or lessening.

**ALKAHEST**, *s.* [Arab.] a pretended universal menstruum, asserted by the alchemists to be capable of resolving all bodies into their first matter, and which should yet retain its seminal power and natural form entire.

**ALKALESCENT**, *a.* that which resembles the qualities of an alkali.

**ALKALI**, *s.* in Chemistry, the name of a class of compound earthy or saline substances, of various constitution. Ammonia is a gaseous alkali; the composition of certain metallic bases and oxygen produces a large number of alkalies; and there are also those produced during the process of growth in plants. The presence of the alkalies is easily discovered by the changes produced by them in vegetable colours; they turn blue into green, and yellow into a reddish brown, and restore blue which has been turned red by application of an acid. When combined with acids they form salts.

**ALKALINE**, *a.* that has the qualities of alkali.

**TO ALKALIZATE**, *v. a.* to make bodies alkaline by chemical process; or to draw out the latent alkaline virtues of a body.

**ALKALIZATE**, *a.* that has the powers and qualities of a body which is termed an alkali by medical writers.

**ALKALIZATION**, *s.* in Chemistry, the process of making alkaline.

**ALKANET**, *s.* in Botany, *anchusa*, a plant used in medicine.

**ALKERMES**, *s.* [Arab.] in Medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a rich cardiac electuary, consisting of several warm and aromatic ingredients, of which kermes is the basis.

**ALL**, *ad.* entirely, completely; exclusive of any other.

**ALL**, *a.* [*all*, Sax. *alle*, Teut.] applied to a number, it sometimes is used collectively for the whole or every one of the parts without exception. Applied to quantity, every parcel, or every particle. Applied to time, the whole space or interval. Applied to place, its whole extent.

**ALL**, *s.* the whole, opposed to a part, or nothing.

**ALLAH**, *s.* the name of God in Arabic.

**ALLAHABAD**, the name of a city and province of Hindustan. The province, lying on the Ganges, has a considerable trade, all goods from Bengal to the territories lying beyond it passing through it; it exports diamonds, metals, drugs, &c. The city is esteemed peculiarly sacred by the Brahmins, because of the alleged confluence of the Ganges and two other sacred rivers on this spot. It is 550 miles N. W. of Calcutta, in Lat. 25. 27. N. Long. 81. 50. E.

**ALLAN, DAVID**, a Scotch artist, whose illustrations to Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*, and to some of Burns's Poems, are much admired. He died in 1796, aged 52 years.

**TO ALLAY**, *v. a.* [*allayer*, Fr.] to abate or lessen any quality. To quiet, pacify, or reduce a boisterous temper into a calm.

**ALLAYED**, *s.* the person or thing which is ended with the power of allaying, lessening, or diminishing.

**ALLAYMENT**, *s.* a diminishing, or lessening, applied to the passions.

**ALLEGATION**, *s.* affirmation, declaration, excuse, plea. In

Law, the producing instruments, deeds, or vouchers, to authorize or justify proceedings.

**TO ALLEGE**, *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.] to declare, or affirm; to plead in excuse; to produce in defence.

**ALLEGABLE**, *a.* that may be charged; that may be pleaded in excuse.

**ALLEGGER**, *s.* he that asserts or declares any thing.

**ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS**, a range in the United States, extending from the State of New York to Alabama. They vary from 50 to 200 miles in breadth, and consist of many parallel ridges. They do not exceed 2500 feet in height, and their summits are generally well wooded. The rivers which flow into the Atlantic Ocean, and some of those which flow into the Mississippi and the lakes, have their origin in them. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The mountains produce coal, iron, gold, and other metals, and consist of granite, and the usual primary rocks lying on it, with Devonian rocks occasionally.

**ALLEGIANCE**, *s.* [*allegiance*, Fr.] in Law, that natural, sworn, or legal obedience, every subject owes to his prince. *Oath of allegiance*, is that which is taken to the king in quality of a temporal prince, and is distinguished from that of supremacy, which is taken to him in quality of supreme head of the church.

**ALLEGORIC**, *a.* something which must be understood figuratively, in opposition to literal.

**ALLEGORICAL**, *a.* that consists of expressions purely figurative, where something else is meant than what is expressed.

**ALLEGORICALLY**, *ad.* figuratively, in opposition to literally.

**ALLEGORICALNESS**, *s.* the quality of being figurative.

**TO ALLEGORIZE**, *v. a.* to turn into allegory; to talk in a sense not literal.

**ALLEGORY**, *s.* [*allegoria*, Gr.] a figurative speech, in which something else is contained than what the literal meaning conveys. Thus the Roman commonwealth is addressed by Horace under the figure of a ship.

**ALLEGRO**, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, one of the six distinctions of time, expressing the quickest motion, excepting *presto*. If it be preceded by *poco*, it must be played in a slower or graver manner than when *allegro* stands alone; if by *pizz*, it must then be fastest of all.

**ALLEMANDA, ALLEMAN'D**, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, a grave air, composed in common time, consisting of two parts or strains.

**ALLEN, WILLIAM**, a member of the Society of Friends, distinguished as a practical chemist in earlier life, and subsequently as the supporter of the British system of popular education. He had schools at Lindfield, in Sussex, which were conducted under his personal superintendence. He died in 1843, aged 73 years.

**TO ALLEVATE**, *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.] figuratively, to lighten, to make lighter or less, in allusion to the diminishing the pressure of a heavy load. To lessen, mitigate, or diminish the enormity of a fault.

**ALLEVIATION**, *s.* the act of making a thing lighter; ease from pain; exemption of a fault.

**ALLEY**, *s.* [*alle*, Fr.] in Gardening, a strait walk bounded on each side with trees or shrubs. Alleys are distinguished from paths, as being broad enough for two people to walk abreast. The word is in towns applied to narrow passages, to distinguish them from streets, which are wider. *Alley*, in Perspective, is that which is larger at the entrance than at the opposite extremity, in order to make it seem long.

**ALLEYN, EDWARD**, an actor, contemporary with Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, who founded Dulwich College, in Surrey; where he lived as master till his death in 1625, at the age of 60.

**ALL-FOURS**, *s.* in Gaming, a particular play, wherein the whole sum a person gains each deal is limited to four, which are the highest, the lowest, the knave of trumps, and the game, or the greatest number to be made from tens and court cards; the latter of which are reckoned four for an ace, three for a king, two for a queen, and one for the knave; and he who has all these particulars, is said to have *all-fours*.

**ALL-HAIL!** *interj.* a salutation or invocation.

**ALL-HALLOW-TIDE**, *s.* [*all*, *hallow*, and *tide*, Sax. a week; hence *Whitsun-tide*, or *Whitsun-week*] that space of time which is near All-Saints day, or the 1st of November.

**ALLIANCE**, *s.* [*alliance*, Fr.] the union or connexion of two persons or two families by marriage. In a political sense, the

leagues or treaties between different states for their mutual defence. *Italy Alliance*, the convention formed between the emperor of Russia, the emperor of Austria, and the king of Prussia, at Paris, in 1815; avowedly for carrying out the principles of Christianity in their respective governments.

**ALLICIENCY**, (*alliciency*) *s.* [*allicio*, Lat.] the quality of attracting, or drawing to; attraction.

**ALLIGATION**, *s.* the act of uniting, or the state of things united, linked, or joined together. In Arithmetic, the rule wherein questions are resolved relating to the mixtures of different commodities, with their value, effects, &c., when so compounded.

**ALLIGATOR**, *s.* in Zoology, a genus of reptiles resembling the crocodile, peculiar to the two Americas.

**ALLIGATURE**, *s.* the link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together.

**ALLINGTON CASTLE**, in Kent. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 49.

**ALL-JUDGING**, *part.* exercising judgment without control or partiality.

**ALLISION**, (*allzyon*) *s.* [*allisio*, Lat.] the act of striking one thing against another.

**ALLITERATION**, *s.* [*ad* and *littera*, Lat.] an ornament in poetical language, consisting in the repetition of the same letter at certain intervals, as, "weave the warp, and weave the woof."

**ALL-KNOWING**, *part.* intimately acquainted with every thing that is the object of knowledge; that is endowed with absolute, perfect, or infinite knowledge.

**ALLOA**, a sea-port of Scotland, on the Forth. There are extensive breweries, distilleries, glass-works, and other manufactories here. The trade in coals is considerable. It has a good harbour and dry-dock. 7 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 7921.

**ALLOCATION**, *s.* [*allico*, Lat.] the act of putting one thing to another. In Commerce, the admission or allowance of an article to an account, and the passing it as such. In the Exchequer, it is an allowance made upon an account.

**ALLODIAL**, *a.* [*allodium*, Teut.] in Law, that of which a person has an absolute property, without paying any acknowledgment or service, and is opposed to feudal.

**ALLODIUM**, *a.* [*Teut.*] a possession which a man holds in his own right, without any dependence, charge, service, or homage to be paid to a superior lord.

To **ALLOT**, *v. a.* [*alot*, Sax.] to distribute by lot; to assign a share; to grant.

**ALLOTMENT**, *s.* the parcel, share, lot, office, or condition, assigned to any one. Also, a small portion of land let to a labouring man to be cultivated by him after his regular work, as an addition to his means of living.

**ALLOTTING**, *s.* in Commerce, is when a ship's goods are divided into different parcels, to be purchased by persons whose names are written on pieces of paper, which are indifferently affixed to each of such lots, and the goods thus divided without any partiality.

To **ALLOW**, *v. a.* [*allow*, Fr.] to confess, to yield, admit, grant, acknowledge, or assent to a principle, in opposition to contradiction; to yield, or permit; to confer an honour on a person; to approve as just, or consistent with one's duty; to give, to bestow, to pay as a debt.

**ALLOWABLE**, *a.* that may be granted, or permitted; that may be admitted without contradiction; that may be suffered, as repugnant or inconsistent with no laws; lawful; not forbidden.

**ALLOWABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of a thing, which denotes it to be lawful, proper to be granted or permitted, and no ways inconsistent with the rules of reason, or the customs of a place.

**ALLOWANCE**, *s.* concession, or assent to any doctrine, opinion, or principle; permission, licence, or consent, applied to superiors; liberty, freedom from restraint, used with the word *give*. In Commerce, the same as *Tare*.

**ALLOWED**, *part.* [*from allow*] universally acknowledged; established with respect to character. In Commerce, it is written in the margin of an account of expenses, opposite to such articles as are granted.

**ALLOY**, *s.* the mixture of different metals, or of portions of the same metal of different degrees of fineness. Gold and silver, both for coins and other purposes, are mixed with an alloy of copper. Figuratively, any thing that lessens the properties of that with which it is mixed; that which depreciates, or renders base.

To **ALLOY**, *v. a.* [*alloyer*, Fr.] to mix one metal with another, to render it fit for working.

**ALL-POWERFUL**, *a.* capable of operating without defect or control, and of producing every thing that is consistent with infinite wisdom.

**ALL-SAINTS-DAY**, *s.* the 1st day of November, set apart by the church to commemorate the exemplary lives and noble fortitude of all the saints and martyrs; added as a supplementary day to the rest of the festivals, that those who were worthy of remembrance might not be passed over without notice, and that the human mind might be more strongly excited to exemplary piety, or pious martyrdom, by considering the number of those who have preceded in those shining paths.

**ALL-SEED**, *s.* a plant, called also least rupture wort, and little flux.

**ALL-SEEING**, *a.* endowed with the power of seeing every thing.

**ALL-SOULS**, the name of one of the colleges at Oxford, founded by Henry Chicheley in 1437, when archbishop of Canterbury.

**ALL-SOULS-DAY**, *s.* a festival observed by the churches of Rome and England on the 2nd of November; anciently with a particular service relating to the souls supposed to be in purgatory.

**ALLSTON**, WASHINGTON, an American painter of some celebrity in England and Europe, as well as in his own country. He died in 1843, aged 64.

**ALL-SUFFICIENT**, (*all-sufficient*) *a.* capable of procuring every thing which is the object of power or wisdom; absolutely perfect in himself.

To **ALLUDE**, *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] to have a distant respect to a thing, without mentioning it expressly; to hint at.

To **ALLUMINATE**, *v. a.* to beautify, decorate, adorn. Before the invention of printing, certain persons, called *Allumners*, made it a trade to paint the initial letters of manuscripts in all sorts of colours, and to gild them with silver and gold.

To **ALLURE**, *v. a.* [*lure*, Fr.] to entice, or attract, either in a good or bad sense; to persuade or draw, by the addition of something besides the intrinsic value and advantages of the object.

**ALLURE**, *s.* originally some artificial bird, made use of by bird-catchers, to entice birds into their traps. Figuratively, any thing that entices, or draws a person into the power of another.

**ALLUREMENT**, *s.* that which has the power of enticing by its charms; temptation; enticement.

**ALLURER**, *s.* the person who tempts, or seduces by fair speeches, enticements, or inveiglements.

**ALLURINGLY**, *ad.* so as to entice, tempt, inveigle, or seduce.

**ALLURINGNESS**, *s.* the quality which has such effect upon the mind, as to prevail upon it to engage in any action.

**ALLUSION**, (*alluzyon*) *s.* [*allusio*, Lat.] something spoken with reference to a thing already known, and on that account not expressed; a reference, hint, or implication.

**ALLUSIVE**, *a.* that does not mention a thing expressly, but comprehends it by implication; that hints at something not fully expressed.

**ALLUSIVELY**, *ad.* in a manner wherein a reference is made to something not expressed, but implied.

**ALLUSIVENESS**, *s.* the quality of expressing a thing by reference, opposed to expressly, or directly.

**ALLUVIAL**, *a.* belonging to alluvium. *Alluvial deposits*, in Geology, are all strata or beds of earth and soil produced by the agency of water, as the mud banks in rivers, the deltas of the Nile and other great streams, boulders, &c. transported by floating ice, sandbanks and other products of tides and currents at sea.

**ALLUVIUM**, *s.* [*ad* and *livo*, Lat.] in Geology, the generic name of alluvial deposits. In Law, it is the land which along the sea-shore and banks of rivers is deposited by the tides and currents. Where it is deposited slowly and imperceptibly it may be claimed by the owner of the land against which it forms; but not in other cases.

**ALL-WISE**, *a.* that is endowed with absolute, perfect, or infinite wisdom.

To **ALLY**, *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.] to join together, or unite by kindred, friendship, or interest; to resemble, or be like, in the passive.

**ALLY**, *s.* [*allié*, Fr.] one who is joined to or has connexions

with another, owing to some contract, whether that of marriage or treaty; and is applied both to persons and kingdoms.

**ALMACANTER**, *s.* [Arab.] in Astronomy, a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. This term is not now in use.

**ALMAGEST**, *s.* [Arab.] the name of a celebrated work of Ptolemy, containing a collection of geometrical problems and astronomical observations made by the ancients.

**ALMANAC**, **ALMANACK**, *s.* a table, or calendar, wherein the days of the week, fasts, festivals, changes of the moon, variation of time between clocks and the sun, &c., eclipses, time of high water, beginnings and endings of terms, are noted for the year.

**ALMANDINE**, *s.* [Fr. *alundina*, Ital.] a ruby, coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granite.

**ALMIGHTINESS**, *s.* that attribute of the Deity, wherein he is considered as able to perform every thing that is the object of absolute, perfect, uncontrollable, and infinite power.

**ALMIGHTY**, *a.* [formerly spelt *almighty*; *almightig*, Sax.] that is possessed of perfect, absolute, uncontrollable, or unlimited power; that can do every thing that infinite wisdom can dictate, or infinite power can execute.

**ALMOND**, *s.* [*amandola*, Ital.] a fruit contained in a stone full of little cells, which is enclosed in a tough skin. They are divided into sweet and bitter, on account of their different tastes. The French lapidaries give the name Almonds, or Amandes, to those pieces of rock crystal which are cut with a wheel into forms resembling this fruit, and are used to adorn chandeliers of glass, and other pieces of furniture made of glass or crystal.

**ALMOND-FURNACE**, **ALMAN-FURNACE**, called also the *Sheep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances.

**ALMONDS OF THE THROAT**, or **TONSILS**, improperly styled Almonds of the ears. See **TONSILS**.

**ALMONER**, *s.* an officer appointed to distribute alms to the poor. The lord *Almoner* or lord *Almoner* of England, is usually the archbishop of York, who has the forfeiture of all deadlands, and the goods of *Felos de se*, which he is to distribute among the poor.

**ALMORNY**, *s.* the place wherein the almoner keeps his office, or distributes the alms to the poor.

**ALMOST**, *ad.* [*al-meest*, Belg.] applied to action, near performing it. "They be almost ready to stone me," *Ezod*, xvii. 3. Applied to number or multitude, a considerable majority, little less than the whole. "Came almost the whole city together," *Acts* xiii. 44. Applied to time, very near the period mentioned. "When seven days were almost ended," *Acts* xxi. 27. Applied to the effect of an argument, not far from persuading or conviction. "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," *Acts* xxvi. 28.

**ALMS**, *s.* [used in the plural only; *elmesse*, Sax.] money, or other necessities, given to relieve the necessities of the poor and distressed, including in it a tender sympathy in their afflictions, and a pious readiness to relieve them.

**ALMSDEED**, *s.* an act of charity; something done out of compassion, to relieve the distresses and wants of others.

**ALMSGIVER**, *s.* one who is charitable, or fond of relieving the necessities of the poor.

**ALMSHOUSE**, *s.* a house endowed by legacies, or other donations, for the lodging and support of the poor.

**ALMSMAN**, *s.* a man who is supported by charity or alms; one who belongs to an almshouse.

**ALNAGE**, *s.* the measuring of woollen manufactures by the ell. Alnage was first intended as a proof of the goodness of the commodity, and a seal was invented, the affixing of which to a commodity was a sign that such commodity was made according to law. But now these seals may be bought, and affixed to any goods, at the buyer's pleasure.

**ALNAGER**, *s.* a public officer, whose business is to examine into the assize of all woollen cloths made throughout the kingdom, and fix seals upon them; likewise to collect an alnage duty to the king. There are now three officers relating to the alnage, namely, a searcher, measurer, and *alnager*, all which were formerly comprised in the last, till, by his own neglect, it was thought proper to separate them into three offices.

**ALNEWICK**, or **ALNWICK**, the county town of Northumberland, 310 miles from London, seated on the little river Alne, and is populous and well built. It has a fine market square, surrounded with piazzas. One of the old gates is still standing.

There is an ancient castle near it, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. Market, Saturday. Pop. 6026.

**ALOE**, *s.* [Gr.] in Botany, a species of tropical plants, (some kinds of which are very common in hot-houses,) which yield a very useful drug, called aloes. The best is that prepared from the Socotrine Aloe, which is now cultivated in the W. Indies.

**ALLOETIC**, *a.* that consists of aloes.

**ALOFT**, *ad.* [*loffer*, Dan.] in the air, in opposition to the ground; on high; above.

**ALOGY**, *s.* [*alogos*, Gr.] unreasonableness; absurdity.

**ALONE**, *ad.* [*alleen*, Belg.] without a companion; without any assistance; exclusively of all others; solely.

**ALONG**, *ad.* [*au longue*, Fr. or *al lungo*, Ital.] at full length; prostrate on the ground; motion, or progression, measured lengthwise. Used with *all*, for a continuance, or during a whole space of time. Throughout, or from one end to the other, applied to writings. After *come*, it implies attendance and encouragement to proceed.

**ALOOF**, *ad.* [*æd* and *off*, Sax.] used with the particle *from*, at a distance which is within sight. When applied to persons, at a distance, from caution and circumspection; or, so as not to appear as a principal, or party in any design; not connected with, having no relation to.

**ALOPECIA**, *s.* [*alopez*, Gr.] a distemper wherein all or a great part of the hair falls off.

**ALoud**, *ad.* loudly; with a strong voice, with a great noise.

**ALow**, *ad.* in a low place; near the ground, in opposition to aloft, or above.

**ALPACA**, *s.* in Zoology, an animal related to the sheep, indigenous in Peru, in S. America; whose long and silky wool has lately been greatly in demand. Various attempts have been made to naturalize this animal in Great Britain.

**ALPHA**, *s.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first, as *omega*, the last.

**ALPHABET**, *s.* [*alpha* and *bela*, the two first letters of the Greek alphabet] the several letters of a language arranged in their accustomed order. The English alphabet has 26 letters, the French 23, the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, 22 each; the Arabic 28, Persian 31, Turkish 33, Georgian 36, the Ethiopic 26, Coptic 32, Muscovite 43, Greek 24, Latin 22, Slavonic 27, Dutch 26, Spanish 27, Italian 20, and the Bengalese 21. The Chinese have no alphabet, but have characters which are the signs of things and symbols of thoughts, of which there are about 200 radicals.

**ALPHABETIC**, **ALPHABETICAL**, *a.* placed in the order of the alphabet.

**ALPHABETICALLY**, *ad.* in the same order as in the alphabet.

**ALPHONSINE TABLES**, astronomical tables compiled under the direction of Alphonso X., of Castile, in about 1250 A. D.; which are, however, of little more value than the Ptolemaic tables formed eleven hundred years before. The length of the year is more correctly given in them, than it had been before, and the places of the fixed stars are so given that they can be compared with their present places.

**ALPINE**, *a.* [*alpinus*, Lat.] that pertains to or resembles the Alps.

**ALPS**, the range of mountains lying between Italy and France, Switzerland, and Germany. They lie in the form of a semicircle, and vary from 60 to 200 miles in breadth. The highest point is Mont Blanc, which is 15,732 feet high; Monte Rosa is 15,152 feet high, and many others above 10,000 feet. The Rhine and Rhone, the Drave, the Danube and its tributaries, the Po and its tributaries, and other rivers, have their origin in the valleys and glaciers of the Alps. The plants and trees are arranged in well-defined bands on the sides of the mountains according to the temperature of the different elevations. The vine is not found higher up than 1500 feet, the pine ceases at the elevation of 6500 feet, and at about the elevation of 9500 feet all vegetation ceases, and the perpetual snow begins. The glaciers form one of the most remarkable features of the Alpine scenery. They are masses of frozen snow, which partly from the inclined planes on which they lie, and partly from the temperature of the rock beneath, slightly melting the under surface, slide slowly down the valleys, bearing with them immense masses of rock, and smaller fragments, which have fallen from the heights they have passed. During the summer

the lower part of these glaciers is melted; the rivers flowing from them are abundantly supplied; and the cargo of rocky fragments deposited in *moraines* along the valleys. Avalanches, which are detached masses of snow, frequently fall down from the heights, and occasion great destruction. Whole villages have sometimes been buried under them. The passage of the Alps by the army of Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, in his march against Rome, and that of the army of Napoleon Buonaparte when he advanced into Italy, have been greatly celebrated in history. But the difficulties of the passage are now lessened by the construction of admirable roads through many of the passes. Mont Blanc has frequently been ascended, and some of the other peaks have been climbed from curiosity, or for scientific purposes. The geology of the Alps resembles that of most mountain chains. There is a mass of granite which has broken through the overlying strata, and forced them up with it, into an almost vertical position. But this elevation has evidently taken place at different times, and comparatively modern strata are found resting on the upturned edges of the older beds. In some parts also the upheaved rocks are broken and twisted in every direction, showing an irregular force acting upon strata offering considerable resistance. The fossil remains, almost all of which are marine, are numerous.

**ALREADY**, (pronounced as if the *a* was dropped) *ad.* [*ell* and *ready*, Sax.] at the time present; even now.

**ALRESFORD**, NEW, in Hampshire. 57 miles from London. It has one church, and a small manufacture of linseys. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1578.

**ALRUCCABAH**, *s.* the north-pole star.

**ALSACE**, Upper and Lower, formerly provinces of France, having the Rhine and Switzerland on the E. and S. E., and Strasburg being the capital of the whole; they are now included in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

**ALSINE**, *s.* the same with chickweed.

**ALSO**, *conjunct.* [*alsace*, Sax.] used to show that what had been affirmed of one sentence or person holds good of the succeeding part of the period, and of another person; in the same manner; likewise.

**ALSTON-MOOR**, in Cumberland. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a stone bridge over it. There are near it mines of copper and lead. 363 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 6812.

**ALT**, *a.* in Music, a term applied to the highest notes in the scale.

**ALTAISCH**, a range of mountains running across Siberia, nearly 4500 miles long. According to Humboldt, some parts are nearly 10,000 feet high.

**ALTAR**, *s.* [*altare*, Lat.] a kind of table or raised place, whereon the ancient sacrifices were offered. In churches, that place where the communion is received, or the table on which the vases and the elements of bread and wine are placed. Among the ancient Romans the altar was a kind of a pedestal, either square, round, or triangular, adorned with sculptures and inscriptions. In Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, consisting of seven stars.

**ALTARAGE**, *s.* [*altarium*, Lat.] denotes the profits arising to the priest from the oblations on the altar.

**ALTAR-THANE**, **ALTARIST**, in old law-books, the priest or parson of a parish.

**ALTAVELA**, a fish found in the Mediterranean Sea, whose flat sides bear some resemblance to wings. It is sold in the markets at Rome.

**ALTDORF**, a town of Uri in Switzerland, where Tell refused to do homage to the Austrian governor's hat, and was sentenced to shoot at an apple on his son's head.

To **ALTER**, *v.* *a.* [*alter*, Fr.] to change; to make a thing different from what it is; used both of a part and the whole of a thing, and applied both to a good and bad sense, *v.* *n.* to change; to become different from what it has been.

**ALTERABLE**, *a.* [*from alter*, and *abel*, Sax.] that may be changed, or be made to appear different from what it is.

**ALTERABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being changed; or liable to have its present properties and appearance changed by external or internal causes.

**ALTERABLY**, *ad.* in a manner that may be altered.

**ALTERAGE**, *s.* [*from alo*, Lat.] the breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child.

**ALTERANTS**, **ALTERATIVES**, *s.* such medicines as correct the bad qualities of the blood, and other animal fluids, without occasioning any sensible evacuation.

**ALTERATION**, *s.* [*alteration*, Fr.] the act of changing the form or purport of a writing, the shape and other qualities of a body, the properties and faculties of the mind, and making them different from what they were.

To **ALTERCATE**, *v.* *n.* [*altercor*, Lat.] to wrangle, or contend with another; to dispute.

**ALTERCATION**, *s.* [*altercatio*, Lat.] a debate or dispute on any subject between friends, implying warmth, but not so great as what is implied in a quarrel.

**ALTERN**, *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] that succeeds another by turns; successive, or alternate; that follows by succession.

**ALTERNACY**, *s.* the succession or following of one action after another in its turn.

**ALTERNATE**, *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] that succeeds or follows one another by turns. In Botany, applied to the position of the leaves of a plant, it implies that the leaves on each side of the stalk, or branch, do not stand directly opposite, but between, or a little higher, than each other. In Geometry, applied to angles, it signifies the internal one, and is made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on opposite sides of it. In Heraldry, applied to the situation of the quarters of a coat; thus in quarterly, *earle*, the first and fourth are alternate, and of the same nature.

**ALTERNATELY**, *ad.* in such a manner that the thing which precedes shall follow that which comes after it.

**ALTERNATENESS**, *s.* the quality of being alternate; the reciprocal succession of things.

**ALTERNATION**, *s.* in Arithmetic, the different changes, alterations of place, or combinations, that any proposed numbers are capable of; which is found by a continual multiplication of all the numbers, beginning at unity, and ending with the last number of the things to be varied.

**ALTERNATIVE**, *s.* [*alternativa*, Fr.] a choice of two things, whereby if one is rejected the other must be accepted.

**ALTERNATIVELY**, *ad.* by turns; reciprocally.

**ALTERNITY**, *s.* a state wherein there is a continual succession, change, or vicissitude.

**ALTHOUGH**, *conjunct.* [pron. as if written *altho'*; *all* and *theah*, Sax.] used to imply that a thing or conclusion may be allowed or maintained, notwithstanding something seemingly inconsistent had been allowed, admitted, or granted.

**ALTIMETRY**, *s.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] the art of taking or measuring heights, whether accessible or inaccessible.

**ALTITUDE**, *s.* [*altitudo*, Lat.] in Geometry, one of the three dimensions of body, namely, height. In Optics, it is the height of an object above a line, drawn parallel to the horizon from the eye of the observer. In Astronomy, the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. This *altitude* is either true or apparent, according as it is reckoned from the rational or sensible horizon, and the difference between these is called by astronomers the *parallax of altitude*. Near the horizon this *altitude* is always increased by means of refraction.

**ALTO RELIEVO**, *s.* See RELIEVO.

**ALTOGETHER**, *ad.* [*all* and *together*, Sax.] completely; without restriction; without exception, applied to number and quality; in all respects; perfectly.

**ALTON**, in Hampshire. It formerly had manufactures of baragons, corded druggets, and serges. In the neighbourhood are extensive plantations of hops. 47 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3139.

**ALTRINGHAM**, in Cheshire. 180 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 3639.

**ALVA**, **FERNANDO**, DUKE OF, the celebrated general of the emperor Charles V., and Philip II., his successor on the throne of Spain. He is notorious for the cruelty of the policy he adopted when he had subdued the Netherlands, which had revolted from Philip. He died in 1583.

**ALUM**, *s.* [*alumen*, Lat.] a salt known in Chemistry as the double sulphate of potassa and alumina. It has a sweetish astringent taste, and reddens litmus paper. It is prepared in this country from *alum-stone*, a rock highly charged with pyrites. But in Italy it is prepared from *alum-stone*, and this is preferred as being quite free from iron. *Roché alum* is so called from Rochha in Syria, where it is found native.



ALUMINE, *s.* in Chemistry, pure clay, the basis of alum.  
ALUMINOUS, *a.* that has the properties of alum, or is mixed with alum. Waters of this kind are prepared by dyers, to make their stuffs take their colours the better; and those which are to be crimson must be steeped in water made very strong with this ingredient. In Chemistry, it means belonging to clay.

ALWAYS, *ad.* [*allevseaga*, Sax.] applied to action, without ceasing or intermission.

AM, *v.* [*ean*, Sax.] when used singly, it implies existence; following *what*, it implies nature; "Knowing *what I am*," Prior. Applied to place, it signifies presence; "Where *I am*, there shall my servants be," John xii. 26. Applied to truths, it implies affirmation: "Jesus said, *I am* the bread of life," John vi. 35. When repeated, it implies self and independent existence, and is the name of God, *Exod.* iii. 14.

AMADETTO, *s.* a sort of pear; so called from the name of him who cultivated it.

AMADOU, *s.* or German tinder, a preparation from a species of boletus, found growing on various trees in Europe.

AMAIN, *ad.* [*a* and *magen*, Sax.] with all one's force, or strength, applied to action. Applied to the voice, extremely loud, or as loud as possible. Also a sea-term, importing to lower or let fall the top-sails; to let down any thing into the hold, as a word of command to do it gently and by degrees.

AMALFI, one of the early Italian republics. Its possessions scarcely extended beyond the city walls, but it was noted for its trade. It is illustrious for the foundation of the hospital and military order of St. John of Jerusalem, for the invention of the mariner's compass, and for the preservation of the one copy of the Pandects of Justinian. It was one of the last which surrendered to the Normans, losing its liberty in 1131. The city yet has a little trade, and it belongs to the kingdom of Naples. Lat. 40. 37. N. Long. 14. 35. E.

AMALGAM, *s.* [*ama* and *gameo*, Gr.] a substance produced by incorporating quicksilver with another metal.

To AMALGAMATE, *v. n.* to incorporate metals with quicksilver.

AMALGAMATION, *s.* [*ama* and *gameo*, Gr.] the incorporating quicksilver with other metals.

AMANEUSIS, *s.* [*Lat.*] a person who writes down what is dictated by another; likewise a person who copies writings, or writes extracts from books.

AMARANTH, *s.* [*a* and *maranoma*, Gr.] among the ancients, a flower, which was imagined never to fade. In Botany, the genus of plants including the cock's comb, prince's feather, &c.  
AMARANTHINE, *a.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] relating to amarantus; consisting of amarantus.

AMARAPURA, the former capital of the Burmese empire. It is situated on the Irrawaddy, and is strongly fortified according to the science of the country. It has much decreased in population since the removal of the seat of government, having now only about 30,000 inhabitants.

AMARYLLIS, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants allied to the narcissus, having very beautiful flowers, but very poisonous bulbous roots. It is much cultivated by florists in this country.

To AMASS, *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.] to gather together, so as to form a mass or heap.

AMASSMENT, *s.* a collection of things heaped together.

AMATORY, *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] relating to love; causing love.

AMAUROUSIS, *s.* [*amauro*, Gr.] in Medicine, a dimness of sight, wherein the eye to external appearance seems to be unaffected.

To AMAZE, *v. a.* [*mase*, Sax.] to strike with astonishment; to confuse, or throw into perplexity.

AMAZE, *s.* astonishment, or perplexity, caused by an unexpected object, whether good or bad; in the former case it is mixed with admiration, in the latter with fear.

AMAZEDLY, *ad.* in a manner expressive of surprise or astonishment on the appearance of something unexpected.

AMAZEDNESS, *s.* the state of a person's mind when affected with surprise, astonishment, confusion, or perplexity.

AMAZEMENT, *s.* confusion; perplexity; admiration; surprise.

AMAZING, *part.* that causes surprise, astonishment, or admiration.

AMAZINGLY, *ad.* in a manner capable of exciting astonishment, wonder, or admiration; prodigiously; surprisingly.

AMAZON, or ORELLANA, a river of South America, which has

its source in the Cordilleras, whence running eastward, it empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean, directly under the equinoctial line. This largest of all rivers is, at its mouth, 180 miles broad; and 1500 miles from its mouth, 30 or 40 fathoms deep. It runs at least 4000 miles, forms during its course many islands in itself, and receives nearly 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 500 or 600 leagues, some of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile.

AMAZONS, a warlike nation consisting wholly of females, which the Grecian poets represented as living some where in Western Asia. The sculptures on some of the Grecian temples represented the victory of Theseus over them when they invaded Attica. Some modern writers have not merely believed this fable, but have pretended to discover similar nations themselves.

AMBAGES, *s.* [*Lat.*] a round-about way of expression; circumlocution.

AMBASSADE, *s.* [*Fr.*] the office of a person who is commissioned to negotiate the affairs of a state in foreign parts.

AMBASSADOR, *s.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr.] a person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an ambassador is inviolable. Ambassadors are either ordinary or extraordinary. Ambassador ordinary, is he who constantly resides in the court of another prince, to maintain a good understanding, and look to the interest of his master. Till within these 200 years, ambassadors in ordinary were not heard of. All, till then, were ambassadors extraordinary; that is, such as are sent on some particular occasion, and who retire as soon as the affair is despatched. By the law of nations, none under the quality of a sovereign prince can send or receive an ambassador.

AMBASSADRESS, *s.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.] in its primitive sense, the wife or lady of an ambassador; in a secondary one, a woman sent on a message.

AMBASSAGE, *s.* [*ambassage*, Fr.] the employ or office of a person acting as an ambassador.

AMBER, *s.* [*ambar*, Arab.] a kind of gum, or resin, found most plentifully in the Baltic, on the coast of Prussia. Being susceptible of a fine polish, it is cut into necklaces, bracelets, snuff-boxes, &c., and also constitutes the basis of several kinds of varnish.

AMBERGRIS, *s.* a fragrant gum, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a greyish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. Ambergris is found on the sea coasts in warm climates, particularly those of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Red Sea, sometimes in very large lumps, in the middle of which we frequently meet with stones, shells, and bones.

AMBIDEXTER, *s.* [*Lat.*] one who has equally the use of both hands, or who can use both hands with the same facility, and for the same purpose; also, one who is ready to engage on either side in party disputes.

AMBIDEXTERITY, AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, *s.* the power of being able to use both hands equally; double-dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, *a.* applied to one who can make use of either hand indifferently.

AMBIENT, *a.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] that covers every part; that encompasses or surrounds.

AMBIGU, *s.* [*Fr.*] an entertainment, wherein the dishes are set on the table in a promiscuous manner, without any regard to order, so as to perplex the guests.

AMBIGUITY, *s.* [*ambiguitas*, Lat.] the quality of a word or expression, received in different senses; words whose significations are doubtful or uncertain. We make use of an equivocation to deceive, of an ambiguity to keep in the dark from all, and of a double entendre to conceal from some.

AMBIGUOUS, *a.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.] applied to expressions having more senses than one, which are not easily determined.

AMBIGUOUSLY, *ad.* uttered in equivocal terms, or words having two senses.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, *s.* the quality which renders the signification of a word uncertain.

AMBITLOGY, *s.* [*ambo* and *lego*, Lat.] discourse of an ambiguous signification.

AMBITLOQUOUS, *s.* [*ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] using ambiguous expressions.

AMBIT, *s.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] a term in Geometry, signifying the

boundary, outline, or circumference of any figure, regular or irregular; the compass or circuit of any thing.

**AMBITION**, *s.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] is generally used in a bad sense, for an immoderate and illegal pursuit of power, a vehement desire of greatness or fame; a restlessness that cannot bear any competitor either in government or honour.

**AMBITIOUS**, *a.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] desirous, longing after and industrious to obtain a greater degree of power, an advancement in honour, or a more extensive dominion; proud, lofty, aspiring; elegantly applied to inanimate things, and implying their being not contented with their present dimensions or situation.

**AMBITIOUSLY**, *ad.* in a manner which shows a desire or thirst after greater dignity, power, riches, dominion, or preference.

**AMBITIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of being desirous of a greater degree of honour, riches, or power.

To **AMBLE**, *v. n.* [*ambulo*, Lat.] to move upon an amble; to move with a gentle motion; to move with an affected motion.

**AMBLE**, *s.* in Horsemanship, a pace wherein the two feet of a horse on the same side move together.

**AMBLER**, *a.* a horse that has been taught to amble; sometimes called a pacer.

**AMBLESIDE**, in Westmoreland, situated among lofty mountains at the upper end of Winandermere, and near a remarkable waterfall. 271 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1281.

**AMBLINGLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to perform that pace by jockeys called the amble.

**AMBOYN**, the chief of the Molucca Islands, remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The Dutch established factories on this island in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and it is still in their possession. Beside the natives and the Europeans, there are many Malays and Chinese resident on the island.

**AMBROSE**, *ST.*, a very celebrated archbishop of Milan in the fourth century. When nominated to the office, he was not even in orders; but as the appointment had originated in what was deemed supernatural influence, this was made no obstacle. He excommunicated the emperor Theodosius, on occasion of his massacre of the inhabitants of Thessalonica. The influence he exerted both in and out of the church was very considerable. Some of his writings yet remain. He died in 397, aged about 60 years.

**AMBROSIA**, [*ambrosia*] *s.* [Gr.] the imaginary food of the heathen deities, which preserved them immortal. Figuratively, applied to any delicious fruit, by way of hyperbole, and signifying, that it was fit for the gods, or that it would communicate immortality.

**AMBROSIAL**, [*ambrosial*] *a.* [*ambrosialis*, Lat.] heavenly, delicious, or beyond the possession of mortals.

**AMBS-ACE**, *s.* in Gaming, when two aces are thrown at one time.

**AMBULATION**, [*ambulatio*, Lat.] the act of walking.

**AMBULATORY**, *a.* [*ambulo*, Lat.] having the power of walking; movable: a term applied to courts that were not fixed, but held sometimes at one place, and sometimes at another.

**AMBURY**, *A'BURY*, a name given by our farriers to a kind of soft and spongy swelling growing on the bodies of horses, somewhat sore to the touch, and full of blood.

**AMBUSCADE**, *A'MBUSADO*, *A'MBUSADO*, *s.* [*embuscade*, *embusche*, Fr.] a place wherein men are hid in order to surprise an enemy.

**AMBUSHED**, *a.* lying in wait; hid in order to surprise.

**AMBUSHMENT**, *s.* a concealment in order to surprise.

**AMBUSTION**, [*ambustio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the effect which fire, or bodies heated by it, have on the flesh: when caused by fire immediately, termed a *burn*; when by boiling liquors, a *scald*.

**AMEL**, [*email*, Fr.] See **ENAMEL**.

**AMEN**, *ad.* in Hebrew, signifies true, faithful, certain. It is also understood as expressing a wish, as *so be it*; or an affirmation, *yes, I believe it*.

**AMENABLE**, *a.* [*amenable*, Fr.] in Law, responsible, or subject to inquiry and examination. Tractable, or easily governed.

To **AMEND**, *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr.] to alter something faulty for the better; to grow from a more infirm state to a better; to recover.

Applied to writings, to correct. To reform, applied to manners or behaviour.

**AMENDABLE**, *a.* capable of amendment, or possible to be amended.

**AMENDE**, *s.* [Fr.] a fine by which a compensation is made for a fault committed.

**AMENDER**, *s.* the person who makes the changes or alterations in a thing for the better.

**AMENDMENT**, [*amendement*, Fr.] an alteration which makes it better; a correction, a change from vice to virtue; a change from sickness towards health; a recovery.

**AMENDS**, *s.* [*amende*, Fr.] something paid to make good a damage done; atonement, or satisfaction.

**AMENITY**, [*amenitas*, Lat.] a situation or prospect which affects the mind with pleasure or delight.

To **AMERCE**, *v. a.* [*amercier*, Norm.] in Law, to inflict a pecuniary punishment, or fine a person a sum of money for an offence.

**AMERCIER**, *s.* the person who sets the fine upon an offender; or settles the value of the satisfaction or fine which is to be paid.

**AMERCEMENT**, *AMERCIAMENT*, *s.* in Law, the fine imposed on an offender against the king, or other lord, who is convicted, and therefore stands at the mercy of either.

**AMERICA**, the name of the two great continents occupying the northern hemisphere. They were first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, who went out under the auspices of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Castile and Arragon, in 1492; but are not now fully explored. The name was taken from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who directed an expedition in 1499. The form of these continents, which extend from the perpetually frozen regions of the North to the parallel of 56. S. Lat., is well known from maps. The chief physical features of North America are, Baffin's and Hudson's Bays, and the Gulf of Mexico; the lakes, named Erie, Ontario, Huron, Michigan, Superior, Winnipeg, and the Great Slave and Great Bear lakes; the rivers St. Lawrence, Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi; the Rocky Mountains, and the Alleghanies; the West Indian islands in the Gulf of Mexico, Newfoundland, Vancouver's Island, the groups of islands in Behring's Straits, and the partially explored islands in the Frozen Ocean. The S. part of this continent lies within the tropics, but the average temperature of the whole is very low; the winters at New York, which lies as far S. as Rome and Madrid, being as severe as those of the N. of Europe, which is owing to the great quantity of land within the Arctic region, and the small portion lying within the tropics. The history of the aborigines of N. America is hidden in total obscurity. Respecting the Esquimaux, who inhabit the most northerly part in scattered and scanty tribes, and the Red Men who had sole possession of the temperate portions at the time of its discovery, we refer to those names below. There have been recently discovered throughout both N. and S. America, particularly in the more temperate parts, and those bordering on the Pacific Ocean, remains of races far superior in civilization to any of the races dwelling there within the reach either of history or tradition. They are mounds resembling the barrows or sepulchral hills of the ancient Celtic nations of the old world, or towers and temples displaying an architecture analogous to that of ancient India and Egypt. On the borders of Mexico the ruins of entire cities are found, which Mr. Stephens, the principal explorer, thinks do not date further back than a little before the arrival of the Spaniards. See **YUCATAN**. The mass of the present population are colonists and their descendants, from every country of Europe, and the slaves brought from Africa and their miserable posterity. The Zoology and Botany of this continent are almost wholly different from those of the eastern hemisphere. The whole of this continent N. of 40. N. Lat., and the river St. Lawrence, with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, excepting a small portion adjoining Behring's Straits, belongs to the British empire. The combined republics called the United States occupies the whole of the centre; beneath this is the Mexican republic; and next to the Isthmus of Panama, the republic of Guatemala. South America, which is connected by this narrow strip of land with the northern continent, has for its chief physical features the great rivers, named Orinoco, Amazon, and La Platte, with the tributaries of the two latter; and the range of mountains extending from N. to S., called the Cordilleras or Andes, containing many volcanoes. The Falkland Isles, Chiloe, and Terra del Fuegos are its only islands; and Lake Titicaca its only large lake.

The aborigines of the N. W. part were possessed of some civilization when they were discovered, and the ruins still remaining resemble those of Mexico. Those of the southern part, who were represented as of gigantic stature, are almost extinct, and are still sunk in the lowest barbarism. Excepting the northern coast, this continent was colonized chiefly from Spain and Portugal. In Zoology and Botany it is as peculiar as N. America; the butterflies of the tropical part are particularly splendid. The English, French, and Dutch have colonies on the N. E. coast; the other states are independent. Three republics occupy the ancient Columbia; below are the republics of Peru, and Bolivia, and Brazil; more to the S. the republics of L'Uruguay, Chili, La Plata, and Paraguay. See further all these names below, WEST INDIES, &c. &c.

**AMERSFOORT**, a town in the Netherlands, 25 miles from Amsterdam, where there are still considerable plantations and manufactories of tobacco.

**AMERSHAM**, in Buckinghamshire, consisting of a long street, intersected in the middle by a short one. There are some trifling manufactures carried on here. 26 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 3645.

**AMES**, JOSEPH, the author of *Typographical Antiquities*, which, as edited by Dr. Dibdin, is perhaps the best history of Printing in England. He wrote some other books, and was a collector of antiquities and other curiosities. He died in 1759, aged 70 years.

**AMESBURY**, in Wiltshire, on the Avon, a very ancient place, consisting of two irregular streets. 78 miles from London. Pop. 1171.

**AMETHYST**, *s.* [*amethystos*, Gr.] a gem of a purple colour, which seems composed of a strong blue and deep red; and, according as either of these colours prevail, affording different tinges of purple, sometimes approaching to violet, and sometimes even fading to a pale rose-colour. In Heraldry, a purple colour in the coat of a nobleman, used by those who blazon by precious stones instead of metals and colours. This in a gentleman's escutcheon is called *purpure*, and in those of sovereign princes, *Mercury*.

**AMETHYSTINE**, *a.* of a fine violet purple colour, resembling that of an amethyst.

**AMHARA**, a province of Abyssinia, consisting of the S. and W. portions of the table-land of that country. Some parts of this tract are above 10,000 feet higher than the sea-level. In the valleys the soil is good, and fruitful in corn. In some parts most of the wild beasts peculiar to Africa abound. There are two considerable lakes, named Zana and Dembea. Near the latter, the capital of the province, Gondar, is situated.

**AMHARIC**, one of the dialects of the Ethiopic language spoken in Amhara, in Abyssinia.

**AMHERST**, a town on the Gulf of Martaban, in the Burmese empire. It was built at the conclusion of the Burmese war by the British, and has a considerable population and good trade.

**AMHERST**, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., where is a highly flourishing college, founded in 1821, and incorporated in 1825.

**AMIALE**, [*amiable*, Fr.] that is an object of love. That is able to attract the affection of love or delight.

**AMIALENESS**, *s.* the quality which renders a person or thing an object of delight, pleasure, or love.

**AMICABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to gain love.

**AMICABLE**, *a.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] endowed with all the qualities, kindness, and social benevolence, which can knit the tie of friendship.

**AMICABLENESS**, *s.* that quality which is exerted in performing acts of kindness, and in exercising the offices of friendship.

**AMICABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as is consistent with the warmest affection.

**AMICE**, *s.* [*amictus*, Lat.] the first or undermost of the six garments worn by priests, and next to the alb.

**AMID**, [*amidst*, prep. [*a* and *mid*, Sax.]] in the middle, with respect to situation; applied to things, placed in a straight line, between or in the centre.

**AMIDE**, *s.* in Chemistry, an organic acid, a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. It is the radical of ammonia. It enters into the composition of starch, and combines with metals.

**AMIENS**, a handsome, large, and ancient city in the department of Somme. It has three bridges over as many branches

of the Somme. There is still a considerable trade here. The *Treaty of Amiens* was signed here between Great Britain and France, Spain, and Holland, in 1802. 75 miles from Paris. Lat. 49. 54. N. Long. 2. 22. E.

**AMIoT**, the name of a Jesuit who laboured for 44 years in China. His works on the dialects, &c., of that country are very valuable. He died in 1794, aged 77 years.

**AMISS**, *ad.* [*a* and *miss*, Sax.] wrong, or contrary to any law, divine or moral; improperly, or inconsistent with the dictates of reason.

**AMITY**, *s.* a state wherein there is the greatest concord, harmony, or mutual intercourse, between two or more persons. Applied to nations, peace, wherein states are employed in promoting the good of each other.

**AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS**, the author of a History of some of the later Roman Emperors, part of which is lost. He was in the army, and served under Julian in the war in Persia.

**AMMON**, an Egyptian god, supposed by the Greeks to be the same as Zeus Olympius. Alexander the Great claimed to be his son, and bore on his coins the ram's horns, which were the symbol of Ammon.

**AMMONIA**, in Chemistry, the volatile alkali. The *hydrochlorate of Ammonia*, commonly called *Sal Ammoniac*, whose uses as a volatile salt are so well known, is now manufactured in this country. It used to be imported from Egypt, where it was procured by sublimation from the soot of canes' dung.

**AMMONIAC**, (*GUM*) *s.* a gum, or gum-resin, extracted from a plant of the genus *Ferula*, growing in some parts of Asia.

**AMMONIACAL**, *a.* that has the properties of ammoniac, as above described.

**AMMONITES**, *s.* a genus of fossil shells, nearly allied to the genus *nautilus*. They are distinguished from it by the peculiarity of the lines of suture, where the divisions of the cells are inserted into the outer shell;—they being a simple curve in the *nautilus*, whilst in this genus they are wavy or zig-zag, or crenated so as to produce the most beautiful effoliations. By late conchologists this genus has been divided into several genera.

**AMMONIUM**, in Chemistry, a substance possessing all the properties of a metal, obtained only as a compound or amalgam, by means of the Galvanic battery.

**AMMUNITION**, *s.* [*ad* and *munitio*, Lat.] such arms, instruments, and stores, as are necessary to carry on a war; military stores.

**AMMUNITION-BREAD**, *s.* bread provided for an army or garrison.

**AMNESTY**, *s.* [*amnesia*, Gr.] an act wherein a prince promises pardon to criminals for offences past; an act of oblivion.

**AMNION**, *AMNION*, the innermost membrane with which the fetus is covered.

**AMNIOTIC**, *a.* belonging to the amnion. The *amniotic acid* is found in the amnion of a cow.

**AMONG**, *AMONGST*, prep. [*among*, Sax.] present, or residing with.

**AMORIST**, *s.* [*amor*, Lat.] one who is captivated with the charms of a female; one who is in love; a lover.

**AMOROUS**, *s.* [*amoureux*, Fr.] fond; smitten with love at the sight of an amiable object; naturally inclined to love.

**AMOROUSLY**, *ad.* with great appearance of affection or love; in a fond or loving manner.

**AMORT**, *a.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] spiritless.

**AMORTIZATION**, *AMORTIZEMENT*, *s.* [*amortissement*, Fr.] in Law, a transferring of lands to a corporation, &c., to remain in their possession for ever; called an alienation or tenements in mortmain.

To **AMORTIZE**, *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] to alien or transfer lands to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, for ever.

**AMOS**, one of the Jewish prophets, whose prophecies form part of the Old Testament. He prophesied about 790 B. C. His writings consist principally of threatenings against the Israelites and the surrounding nations, for their sins against Jehovah.

To **AMOVE**, *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.] in Law, to move a person from his post or station.

To **AMOUNT**, *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] applied to arithmetical processes, to make up, to come to, when all the separate parts or figures are added together; to compose when united.

**AMOUNT**, *s.* in Arithmetic, the sum produced by the addition

tion of several numbers or quantities; the product of several quantities, added together; the consequence, result, or value.

**AMOUR**, *a. [amour, Fr.]* a loving intrigue, including the secondary idea of something vicious.

**AMPÈRE**, **ANDRÉ MARIE**, an eminent electrician of the present century. To him is due the proof of the connexion and oneness of the electric, magnetic, and galvanic forces, which had long been suspected and in part only shown before. He died in 1836, aged 61.

**AMPHIBIA**, in Zoology, a term used to designate those classes and species which are amphibious.

**AMPHIBIOUS**, *a. [amphi and bios, Gr.]* that can live both upon land and in water, as the beaver, otter, frog, &c.

**AMPHIBIOLOGY**, *s. [amphibologia, Gr.]* an abuse of language, wherein words are so placed in a sentence as to admit of a different sense, according to the different manner of combining them.

**AMPHICTYONS**, *s. in Grecian Antiquity*, an assembly composed of deputies from the different states of Greece; and resembling in some measure the Diet of the German empire.

**AMPHIBSÆNA**, *s. [Lat.]* in Zoology, a kind of serpents which was believed to have a head at each extremity.

**AMPHISCHI**, *s. [amphi and skia, Gr.]* those people who live between the tropics, so called, because according to the sun's coming up to the two solstices, the shadow changes, and falls sometimes on the right and sometimes on the left hand.

**AMPHITHEATRE**, *s. [amphi and theatron, Gr.]* in Antiquity, a large edifice either round or oval, with seats rising one above another, upon which the people sat to behold the combats of gladiators, of wild beasts, and other sports; they were at first only built of wood, but in the reign of Augustus there was one erected of stone.

**AMPHITRITE**, *s. in Grecian Mythology*, the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea.

**AMPHORA**, *s.* a tall earthen vessel, pointed at the bottom, used for wine, &c., and as a liquid measure, by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

**AMPLE**, *a. [amplus, Lat.]* applied to extent, wide or spacious. Applied to bulk, large, great, or big. Applied to permission, or liberties granted, full; without restraint. Applied to gifts, large, liberal. Applied to writings, full, minute, containing all the circumstances.

**AMPLENESS**, *s.* largeness, splendour.

**TO AMPLIATE**, *v. a. [amplio, Lat.]* to enlarge, extend, to make additions to.

**AMPLIATION**, *s. [ampliatio, Lat.]* applied to rumours, increasing their sense by additional circumstances; an exaggeration or enlargement. Enlargement, or dwelling long upon a subject.

**TO AMPLIFICATE**, *v. a. [amplifico, Lat.]* to enlarge, to dwell long upon a subject.

**AMPLIFICATION**, *s. [amplificatio, Lat.]* enlargement, or increase of dimensions, applied to a body; but, generally speaking, it is used for the heightening of a description, commendation, definition, or the blame of a thing, by such an enumeration of particulars as most forcibly affects the passions; hyperbolic expression.

**AMPLIFIER**, *s.* one who enlarges.

**TO AMPLIFY**, *v. a. [amplus and fio, Lat.]* to increase the dimensions, or number of parts, applied to matter or body. To increase, or heighten, applied to quality. To extend, or enlarge, applied to power or dominion. To render complete, or increase by additions, applied to writings; to expatiate, to treat fully, or enlarge upon; to represent in a pious, heightened, and hyperbolic manner.

**AMPLITUDE**, *s. [amplitudo, Lat.]* compass, or extent; greatness, or largeness; capacity, endowed with powers sufficient. In Astronomy, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the east or west part thereof, and the centre of the sun, star, or planet, at its rising or setting; at the rising it is called *ortive*, at the setting *occasive*.

**AMPLY**, *ad.* largely, liberally; at large; copiously.

**AMPTHILL**, in Bedfordshire. 44 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 2001.

**TO AMPUTATE**, *v. a. [amputo, Lat.]* in Surgery, to cut off a limb.

**AMPUTATION**, *s. [amputatio, Lat.]* in Surgery, the cutting off a limb of the body.

**AMSTERDAM**, the capital of the kingdom of Holland, situated on a small stream named Amstel, at its junction with the IJ, which is an arm of the Zuyder Zee. It is built on an old marsh, and a foundation for it was made by driving piles into the yielding soil. It is well fortified with ramparts and ditches; and has, according to the custom of the country, canals running through the principal streets, with rows of trees beside them. The bridge over the Amstel where it enters the city, is a fine structure, 610 feet long, with 35 arches, and under the central arches large ships can pass. It has a good harbour, and spacious docks, secured by dikes. The public buildings, churches, hospitals, &c., are very numerous, and some of them are very fine. It has a great trade, tobacco, sugar, &c., and its population is above 200,000. The passage to the city through the Zuyder Zee being difficult, a canal has been constructed of above 50 miles long, connecting it directly with the sea near Texel. Lat. 52. 23. N. Long. 4. 54. E.

**AMULET**, *s. [amulette, Fr.]* something worn round the neck as a defence against mischief, or as a cure from some disease. Some of these were expected to operate as charms, but others probably produced some effect through the pores of the skin.

**AMUR**, a large river in Asia. It flows through China and part of the Russian empire into the Pacific Ocean near the island Saghalien.

**TO AMUSE**, *(amúze) v. a. [amuser, Fr.]* to employ a person's thoughts on some object that may engage them from wandering to any other, including the idea of something trifling; to entertain with something agreeable, which has not force enough to divert, and wants importance to please.

**AMUSEMENT**, *(amusement) s.* an employment, in order to avoid the tediousness of inaction; any thing which engages the mind, or is the subject of the senses; an entertainment. **SYNON.** The general idea of *diversion* and *amusement* is innocent recreation; but that of *amusement* implies tranquil entertainment; that of *diversion*, tumultuous merriment: card-playing, concerts, plays, &c., are *amusements*; cricket, cudgel-playing, horse-races, &c., are *diversions*.

**AMUSE**, *(amúzer) s.* one who deludes, or engages the attention of another, by specious or false promises.

**AMUSIVE**, *s.* that engages the attention to something trifling, specious, and delusive.

**AMYGDALINE**, *a. [amygdala, Lat.]* resembling almonds.

**AMELL**, **OUZEL**, a name given to certain birds of the blackbird kind.

**AN**, *article, [ane, Sax.]* the indefinite article put before nouns of the singular number, which begin with a vowel, or an *h*, when not sounded or aspirated, as *an eye*, *an hour*, but if aspirated, *a* is used, as *a hand*, *a hare*. Applied to number, it signifies one, in a loose and undetermined sense.

**ANA**, *s. [Gr.]* a term used by physicians to denote an equal quantity of ingredients to be used in compounding a medicine; and in their recipes is thus abbreviated, *ā* or *aa*.

**ANA**, **Anas**, or books in **Ana**, are collections of the memorable sayings of persons of learning and wit, such as *Cusuboniana*, or the sayings of Casaubon, &c.

**ANABAPTISTS**, *s. [ana and baptizo, Gr.]* a religious sect, which arose at the time of the Reformation, who disallowed baptism in infancy, and required that their adherents should be re-baptized. They were guilty of great extravagances both in their creed and their conduct, and were suppressed by the princes who favoured Luther.

**ANABASIS**, the name of one of the writings of the Grecian author, Xenophon, which narrates the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks through Asia Minor.

**ANACATHARTIC**, *a. [anacathartikos, Gr.]* in Medicine, that operates as an emetic.

**ANCHORET**, *s.* See **ANCHORITE**.

**ANACHRONISM**, *s. [ana and chronos, Gr.]* in Chronology, the misplacing an action with respect to the time in which it was performed; a mistake in computing the time when an event happened.

**ANACREON**, a Grecian poet, a native of Teos, in Asia Minor, who was celebrated during his life throughout Greece for his lyrics, and died in old age, being choked by a grape-stone. His poems are esteemed for their beauty of style. He flourished about 540 B. C.

**ANACREONTIC**, *s.* verses in imitation of Anacreon, either as to style or subjects.

**ANADIPLOSIS**, *s.* [Gr.] reduplication; in Rhetoric, a figure in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following: as, "He retained his virtues amid all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtues brought upon him." In Medicine, the return of a paroxysm of a fever, chiefly of a semi-tertian.

**ANAGNI**, a city, formerly of some celebrity, in the neighbourhood of Rome.

**ANAGOGICAL**, *a.* [*anagoge*, Gr.] mysterious, transporting. The term is principally used in reference to a particular scheme of interpreting Scripture.

**ANAGRAM**, *s.* [*ana* and *gramma*, Gr.] the transposition of the letters of some name, by which a new word or motto is formed, either to the advantage or disadvantage of the person or thing to which the name belongs.

**ANALECTA**, *s.* [*analect*, *s.* the remains or fragments taken off the table. In Literature, it is used to denote a collection of small pieces, as Essays, Remains, &c. A miscellany.

**ANALEMMA**, *s.* [Gr.] in Geometry, a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon; likewise an instrument of brass or wood, upon which this kind of projection is drawn.

**ANALEPTICS**, *s.* [*analeptikos*, Gr.] in Physic, medicines proper to restore the body when emaciated either by the long continuance of a disorder, or want of food.

**ANALOGICAL**, *a.* [*analogikos*, Gr.] applied to words, a term which signifies any particular idea as attributed to several others, not by way of resemblance, but on account of some evident reference to the original idea.

**ANALOGICALLY**, *ad.* in a manner wherein there is some resemblance to the thing compared, though it may not hold good with respect to all its properties.

**ANALOGISM**, *s.* [*analogismos*, Gr.] reason. In Logic, an argument drawn from the cause to the effect, and importing an unanswerable necessity.

To **ANALOGIZE**, *v. a.* to turn into analogy; to form a resemblance or run a parallel between things which differ; to interpret a thing as if it had a reference or resemblance to something else.

**ANALOGOUS**, *a.* [*analogia*, Gr.] that bears a resemblance to a thing in some particulars, but not all.

**ANALOGY**, *s.* [*analogia*, Gr.] a resemblance which one thing bears to another in some of its properties or qualities, though not in all. In Geometry, a similitude of ratios. In Medicine, the similitude observable among several diseases, which, accordingly, are treated in nearly the same manner. In Grammar, the agreement of several words in one common mode; as *love*, *loved*; *hate*, *hated*. In Rhetoric, it is a figure of speech, otherwise called comparison.

**ANALYSIS**, *s.* [Gr.] a separation of a compound body into several parts. In Logic, it is a method of tracing things backward to their source, and resolving knowledge into its original principles. In Mathematics, it is an investigation which, commencing with the *assumption* of that which is sought, goes back to some principle upon which a *proof* may be established. It is usually pursued by means of Algebra, and the Calculus. In Chemistry, it is the reduction of a compound body to its immediate or to its ultimate elements; to ascertain either their nature or their proportions. In Grammar, it is the explaining the etymology, construction, and other properties of words. In Rhetoric, it is the stripping an oration of all its embellishments, and the exhibition of its simple thoughts and argument.

**ANALYTIC**, *s.* [*analytikos*, Gr.] the manner of resolving a thing into its primary, elemental, or constituent parts; the reducing a book into the several topics which it treats of.

**ANALYTICAL**, *a.* that which resolves things into their first principles.

**ANALYTICALLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to separate a thing into the parts of which it is composed; to resolve a subject into its first principles.

To **ANALYZE**, *v. a.* [*analyz*, Gr.] in Chemistry, to resolve a compound into its first principles. To investigate or trace a thing to its first principles or motives.

**ANALYZER**, *s.* that which can reduce a thing into its first principles.

**ANAMORPHOSIS**, *s.* [Gr.] in Optics, the construction of drawings so that they appear in true proportion and perspective only when viewed in a cylindrical mirror, or through a particularly formed glass, or from one special point of view.

**ANANASSA**, *s.* in Botany, the pine-apple.

**ANAPÆST**, *s.* in ancient poetry, a foot, consisting of two short syllables and one long.

**ANAPHORA**, *s.* [Gr.] a figure when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word or sound; as, "Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world?"

**ANAPLEROSIS**, *s.* [Gr.] repletion; that part of surgery which supplies deficiencies.

**ANAPLEROTIC**, *a.* [*anapleroo*, Gr.] that fills up a wound with flesh.

**ANARCH**, (*anark*) *s.* [*a* and *archos*, Gr.] one who is the author or promoter of confusion or sedition, a rebel.

**ANARCHICAL**, (*anárkikal*) *a.* that is not subject to rule, law, or government; rebellious, or seditious.

**ANARCHY**, (*anárkey*) *s.* [*anarchia*, Gr.] a state wherein there is not, or no one will acknowledge, a supreme magistrate; a state wherein people are without the enforcement of laws, or will not submit to them; sedition; confusion.

**ANASARICA**, *s.* [*ana* and *sarz*, Gr.] a kind of universal dropsy, wherein the skin appears bloated, and yields to the impression.

**ANASTOMOSIS**, *s.* [Gr.] in Anatomy, the insinuation, or opening of two vessels into each other.

**ANATHEMA**, *s.* [Gr.] originally, any thing devoted to the gods, whether celestial or infernal. In the New Testament and subsequently, a curse pronounced on persons for evil-doing, or for heresy.

**ANATHEMATICALY**, *ad.* in the manner of an anathema, or sentence of excommunication.

To **ANATHEMATIZE**, *v. a.* to pronounce the sentence of excommunication against any person.

**ANATOCISM**, *s.* [*ana* and *tokos*, Gr.] the accumulation of interest upon interest; a species of usury generally forbidden.

**ANATOLIA**, a name of the country commonly called Asia Minor, which lies between the Black, the Ægean, and the Mediterranean Seas. Mount Taurus runs throughout its length, in the S. part; and there are other less elevated ranges in the N. The table land in the centre abounds in lakes; and there are many rivers, of which the Kizil-ermak, anciently the Halys, is the largest. There are mines of iron, silver, copper, and lead; and gold used to be found in the rivers flowing into the Ægean. The population is principally Turkish, but in the western part there are some Greeks. It is under the Turkish government.

**ANATOMICAL**, *a.* that pertains to Anatomy.

**ANATOMIST**, *s.* [*anatomiste*, Fr.] one who dissects the human body, or that of any of the animals; dividing every one of the parts from each other; inquiring into their structure, properties, uses, &c.

To **ANATOMIZE**, *v. a.* [*anatenno*, Gr.] to dissect the body; to discover all the properties of a truth or a person; to lay open the secret motives, affections, or dispositions of a person's mind.

**ANATOMY**, *s.* [*anatomie*, Gr.] the science which, by dissection, exhibits the structure and uses of the different parts of the human body. *Comparative Anatomy* is the science which investigates in a similar manner all classes of animals, and traces the resemblances and differences between their various parts and functions.

**ANAXAGORAS**, an ancient Greek philosopher, a native of Clazomenæ, in Asia Minor. He lived and taught at Athens during 30 years preceding the most splendid era of its history, and was the teacher of Socrates, Pericles, and Euripides. He was afterwards banished, and died at Lampacus in 428 B. C., aged 73 years. His great doctrine was that "mind" was the origin and governor of the universe.

**ANAXIMANDER**, an ancient Greek philosopher, born at Miletus, in Asia Minor. The reputed inventor of maps and of the sun-dial. He was a mathematician, and his speculations were chiefly physical. He died about 547 B. C., aged 63 years.

**ANAXIMENES**, an ancient Greek philosopher, a native of Miletus, who discovered the obliquity of the ecliptic. He taught that air was the beginning of all things. He lived about 520 B. C.

**ANCESTOR**, [*ancestre*, Fr.] the person from whom one is descended by birth. **SYNON.** It is distinguished from *predecessor*, because that is used to signify those whom we succeed in dignity and office; but *ancestors*, those whom we follow by natural descent, and as men, whether by father or mother's side.

**ANCESTRAL**, *a.* in Law, that may be claimed in right of our ancestors, or that which has been done by them.

**ANCESTRY**, *s.* such persons of a family from whom a person is descended; family, lineage, progenitors; pedigree, descent, or birth.

**ANCHOR**, (*ānkor*) *s.* [*anchora*, Lat.] an instrument formed of a strong bar of iron, with two arms with flukes at one end, and a beam and a ring to hold a cable with in the other, used to keep ships or other vessels from driving with the wind, tide, or currents. It is used with the following verbs, to *drop*, or *cast*, which imply the letting down; and to *weigh*, which signifies the pulling up of the anchor. There are several kinds of anchors; the sheet anchor, which is the largest; the two bowers, which are carried at the bows of the vessel, and are those most commonly used; the stream anchor, the kedge, and grapnel. In Heraldry, it is the emblem of hope.

To **ANCHOR**, (*ānkor*) *v. n.* to be secured, to be kept from driving, by means of an anchor. Figuratively, to fasten, to stop.

**ANCHORAGE**, (*ānkorage*) *s.* the effect which an anchor has, so as to hold or keep a ship from driving; the anchors themselves; the duty paid for anchorage in a port; ground fit to hold a ship's anchor so that she may ride safely.

**ANCHORET**, **ANCHORETTE**, (*ānkorēt, ānkoritē*) *s.* [*anachorete*, Gr.] the name given to persons who used to retire from the world, to deserts, for the practice of contemplation and ascetic piety.

**ANCHOVY**, *s.* [*anchova*, Span.] a small fish, much used for sauce, which abounds in the Mediterranean.

**ANCHYLOSIS**, *s.* in Surgery, a joint which has lost the power of bending, by the growing together of the bones.

**ANCIENT**, **ANTIENT**, *s.* the flag or streamer of a ship, or the bearer of a flag. Also, one that lived in old times. Among the lawyers in the temple, such as are passed their reading are called *Ancients*; and in Gray's Inn, it is one of the four classes that compose the society, which consists of *ancients*, barristers, benchers, and students.

**ANCIENT**, *a.* [*ancien*, Fr.] that has endured for some time; that has been formerly, or some time ago; opposed to *modern*, but not to *new*.

**ANCIENTLY**, *ad.* in former times, in times long past, or before the present instant.

**ANCIENTRY**, *s.* a pedigree which can be traced a great many years backwards; or a family which has been noted for a long course of years.

**ANCONA**, a considerable sea-port on the Gulf of Venice, in the papal states of Italy. 116 miles from Rome. Lat. 43. 36. N. Long. 13. 35. E.

**ANCUS MARTIUS**, the name of the fourth king of Rome, who is said to have devoted his chief attention to the internal administration of the city, but to have been successful in the wars to which he was driven by the hostilities of the neighbouring towns. His history belongs, however, to the Mythic Period.

**AND**, *conjunct.* (Sax.) a particle, by which sentences are joined together, signifying that what was affirmed or denied of the sentence before it, holds good of that which comes after it.

**ANDALUSIA**, a rich and fertile province in the S. of Spain. It abounds in fruits, corn, wine, oil, honey, sugar, cattle, and very beautiful horses. Its capital is Seville, and its chief river the Guadalquivir.

**ANDAMAN ISLANDS**, four islands in the Bay of Bengal, inhabited by very barbarous people. No persevering efforts have yet been made to raise them.

**ANDANTE**, *s.* a musical term, signifying that every note must be played very distinctly.

**ANDES**, otherwise called **CORDILLERA**, a great chain of mountains, which run almost the whole length of South America, parallel to the western shore. They are almost the highest in the world, and those within the torrid zone are always covered with snow. There are a great many volcanoes, which break out sometimes in one place and sometimes in another; and by melting the snow, occasion great floods, which have been very destructive.

**ANDERSONS**, *s.* irons placed at each end of a grate on which

a spit turns; or irons on which wood is laid to burn instead of a grate.

**ANDOVER**, in Hampshire. 63 miles from London. It has three principal streets, and a very ancient church. It has some silk manufactories, and malting houses. Market, Saturday. Pop. 4941.

**ANDOVER**, a town of Massachusetts in the United States, on the Merrimack. The Theological Seminary was opened in 1808, and has much furthered the study of sacred literature in the States. It has a fine library, and furnishes instruction to about 140 students. The town has woollen factories and fulling mills, &c. Pop. 5207.

**ANDRÉ**, J. Major, a distinguished British officer during the American war. He was employed by General Clinton to conduct the negotiation with Arnold for the surrender of W. Point fortress to the British, and was taken in disguise and under an assumed name, within the American lines. He was hung as a spy on the 2nd Oct., 1780. A monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

**ANDREW**, one of the apostles, and brother to Simon Peter. He accompanied our Lord during his ministry, and according to some historians, after having laboured in Greece, was crucified at Patre in Achaia.

**ANDREWS**, **ST.**, in Fifeshire, Scotland. 30 miles from Edinburgh. It stands on a small hill, on the side of a bay, which forms a small harbour for the town. Its trade was anciently considerable, but it has little now. Its name rests on its university, which is very ancient, and consists of two colleges in which literary, scientific, and theological studies are pursued. There are usually above 300 students. This town is rich in antiquities, particularly of the ecclesiastical order. Pop. 6017.

**ANDREWS**, **LANCELOT**, bishop of Chichester, and afterwards of Winchester, in the time of James I. He was thought to be an eloquent preacher in his time. He is now known only as an advocate of High Church doctrines, and the passive obedience usually associated with them. He died in 1626, aged 61 years.

**ANDROGYNOUS**, *a.* [*aner and gune*, Gr.] an epithet given to those animals or persons which were supposed to have the distinction of both sexes in the same individual.

**ANDROIDES**, [*aner and eidos*, Gr.] an automaton in the figure of a man, which, by means of internal mechanism, performs the actions of a man.

**ANDROMEDA**, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, representing the figure of a woman chained to a rock.

**ANDRONICUS**, **RHODIUS**, the name of an editor and commentator of the works of Aristotle, who lived at Rome about 60 A. C.

**ANDROS**, one of the islands in the Ægean Sea, very fertile in corn, wine, &c., but exporting little beside silk.

**ANDUJAR**, an ancient, large, and populous city of Andalusia. It has several fine buildings, a strong castle, and a stately bridge, and exports silk and wine. 25 miles from Cordova.

**ANECDOTE**, *s.* [*anekdoton*, Gr.] an article of secret history; a relation of detached and interesting particulars.

**ANEMOGRAPHY**, *s.* [*anemos and grapho*, Gr.] a description of the winds.

**ANEMOMETER**, *s.* [*anemos and metro*, Gr.] an instrument to measure the force of the wind.

**ANEMONE**, *s.* (Gr.) in Botany, wind-flower, a genus of plants of which there are many species, some of which are accounted beautiful. Two species are natives of Britain. The garden species are varieties of one common on the continent of Europe.

**ANEMOSCOPE**, *s.* [*anemos and skopeo*, Gr.] an instrument for determining the course and velocity of the wind.

**ANENT**, *prep.* a Scotch word signifying about, concerning; over against, opposite to.

**ANES**, **AWNS**, *s.* the beards or spires of corn.

**ANEURISM**, *s.* [*aneuro*, Gr.] a soft red tumour, occasioned by the weakness of an artery, or by blood spread under the flesh, in consequence of a wound, or rupture of an artery.

**ANEW**, *ad.* [*neove*, Sax.] again; over again; once more.

**ANGEL**, *s.* [*angelus*, Lat.] a name given to those spiritual beings who are employed by God in the government of the world. The word signifies a messenger. We read of *evil angels*, the ministers of God's wrath; as the destroying *angel*, the *angel* of death, the *angel* of Satan, the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Angel* is likewise the name of an ancient gold coin in England,

having the figure of an angel engraved on it, of the value of 10s. Figuratively, a person of exquisite beauty, and superior to the common run of mortals.

ANGELIC, ANGELICAL, *a.* resembling, belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of angels.

ANGELICA, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, a common umbelliferous plant, formerly of great esteem amongst physicians, but now little used.

ANGELO, MICHAEL, one of the most celebrated artists of the world. In sculpture he has left us the colossal statues of Moses, and of David, with many others; in painting, the adorning of the vault, &c., of the Sistine Chapel at Rome; in architecture, St. Peter's at Rome; in engineering, the fortifications of San Miniato; in poetry, works that are placed amongst the Italian classics. In all, however, we find little pathos, or human beauty; every thing is sublimely great or terrible. He flourished during the most wonderful period of history since the Christian era, the awakening of mind which was the forerunner of the Reformation. He had for his patrons the Medici; and for fellow-labourers, Raffaële, Bramante, Politian, &c. He died at Rome in 1563, aged 89 years.

ANGELOS, a city of Mexico. It has a fine cathedral, and some other beautiful buildings; a mint glass-house, and other manufactures; and the country round it is very fertile. 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 30. N. Long. 99. 22. W.

ANGER, *s.* [Anger, Sax.] a desire of thwarting the happiness of another, on account of an injury received. SYNON. The word *anger* implies a passion more internal and lasting; whereas the expression of *in a passion*, carries in its idea a sudden external gust of anger, short but violent.

To ANGER, *v. a.* to injure or offend a person, so as to provoke him to resentment, or to desire to thwart one's happiness.

ANGERLY, *ad.* in the manner of, or like a person who re-sents an injury.

ANGERS, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Maine and Loire. It stands on the Mayenne, and has a castle and a cathedral, both of great age. It has also several scholastic institutions, and a fine library, museum, &c. Its trade lies in the products of its factories, and of the surrounding country. It has not so great a population now as it had two centuries ago.

ANGINA, *s.* [Lat.] in Surgery, a disease or swelling of the throat, called the quinsy.

ANGIOGRAPHY, *s.* [Angion and grapho, Gr.] a description of the vessels or tubes of the human body.

ANGIOLOGY, *s.* [Angion and logos, Gr.] a treatise or discourse of the vessels of the human body.

ANGLE, *s.* [angulus, Lat.] in Geometry, the inclination of two lines which meet together to one another. There are various kinds of angles, as plane, spherical, and solid; and these again, according to the degree of inclination, are named acute, right-angled, and obtuse; or according to the kind of lines forming them, rectilinear and curvilinear. An angle is called the complement of another when with it it makes up one right angle; and the supplement, when with it it equals two right angles. *Angles of incidence, reflexion, and refraction*, in Optics, are the angles between the direction of a ray of light falling on, reflected from, or passing beyond, a surface and the perpendicular to that surface. An instrument to catch fish with, consisting of a line, hook, and rod.

To ANGLE, *v. a.* to fish with a hook, line, and rod. Figuratively, to entice by some allurement or artifice.

ANGLE-ROD, *s.* the rod to which the line and hook are fastened in angling.

ANGLER, *s.* he that fishes with rod, hook, and line.

ANGLES, a branch of the great Teutonic family, who are mentioned first by Tacitus as connected with the Suevi of ancient Germany. They afterwards settled in Sleswick, in Denmark, and thence migrated, or sent colonies to the E. parts of Britain, founding the Saxon kingdoms of E. Anglia, Bernicia, Deira, and Mercia. From them the S. part of our island received its name Eng-land. In common with the other tribes of the Saxon stock, they held by the stern and cruel but poetical faith which sprang from Odin and deified him. But of all the Saxons they most readily embraced Christianity, when re-introduced into England by Austin and Paulinus.

ANGLESEA, ANGLESEY, Isle of, a county of N. Wales, separated from Caernarvonshire by the Straits of Menai, over which is a suspension bridge. Its ancient name (in common with the

Isle of Man) was Mona. It abounds in Druidical remains, and was the last retreat of that faith before the arms of the Romans. It was conquered by the Saxons, and from them received its present name. It is about 24 miles long and 18 broad; has not very good arable soil, but has good pastures. It has mines of copper, lead, silver, and coal; and quarries of limestone and slate. Beaumaris is its chief town. Pop. 50,891.

ANGLICISM, *s.* [Anglicus, Lat.] a method of expression peculiar to the English language.

ANGLING, *s.* the diversion of fishing by a rod, line, and hook, armed with a bait.

ANGLO-SAXONS, *See* Saxons.

ANGOLA, a kingdom on the western coast of Africa, bounded on the N. by the river Danda, which separates it from Congo; and on the S. by the Coanza, which divides it from Benguela. The soil produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, grain of various kinds, and great variety of fruits. Although the Portuguese preserve their superiority in Angola, yet the English, Dutch, and other European nations, carry on trade with the natives for various commodities. This country has been the principal source of slaves for the empire of Brazil. The language spoken is named the Bunda, and a grammar and dictionary have been compiled by one of the Romanist priests who have been sent out hither by the pope.

ANGORA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, remarkable for its antiquities, and for a breed of goats, whose hair, which is almost as soft as silk, is exported to Holland, France, and England, and manufactured into camlets, and other fine stuffs.

ANGOSTURA, a town of Colombia, South America, standing on the Orinoco. Its trade has chiefly consisted of the products of the interior, which, by its river navigation, it can most conveniently export. Its population is not large. Lat. 8. 9. N. Long. 63. 55. W.

ANGOULEME, a city of the department Charente, France, 287 miles from Paris. It is a very ancient town, and very finely situated on the Charente. There are here paper manufactories, and factories of some other commodities. Its population is above 15,000.

ANGRILY, *ad.* in a manner which bespeaks resentment on account of some injury.

ANGRY, *a.* desirous of revenge, on account of some affront; highly displeased.

ANGUILLA, or Snake Island, the most northern of the English Caribbean Islands. It is about 20 miles long and 6 broad, with good anchorage on the south side. Sugar, cotton, tobacco, &c., are its only productions.

ANGUSCIOLA, SOFONISBA, an eminent portrait painter, born at Cremona, invited to Spain by Philip II., and afterwards settled at Genoa. She died about 1620, at above 90 years old.

ANGUIISH, *s.* [angoisse, Fr.] excessive pain, applied to the body. Immoderate, or the highest degree of sorrow, anxiety, and torture, applied to the mind.

ANGUIISHED, *a.* affected with the profoundest anxiety, torture, and sorrow, on account of some calamity.

ANGULAR, *a.* [angulus, Lat.] that has corners or angles.

ANGULARITY, *s.* the quality of having angles or corners.

ANGULARLY, *ad.* with angles or corners; like an angle.

ANGULATED, *a.* [angulus, Lat.] that has angles or corners.

ANGULOUS, *a.* [angulus, Lat.] that has corners or angles.

ANGUS, *See* FORFARSHIRE.

ANHALT, a principality of Upper Saxony, which abounds in corn and hops, and has some rich mines.

ANHELATION, *s.* [anhele, Lat.] a shortness of breath, or quickness of breathing, occasioned by running or going up any high and steep place.

ANIELLO, TOMMASO, commonly known as Masaniello, the leader of a revolt at Naples against the government of Spain. He was a fisherman, who protested against the increase of the taxes, and at last resisted the collection of them, and was chosen as the popular leader. Terms of peace being made with the viceroy, he held for a few days the chief power in the city. But he exercised his authority very tyrannically, and at last lost his reason, and was assassinated, in the year 1647, in his 25th year.

ANIGHTS, *ad.* in the night-time, or every night.

ANILITY, *s.* [anilitas, Lat.] old age, considered as it respects a woman.

**ANIMADVERSION**, *s.* [*animadversio*, Lat.] a taking notice of a fault with some degree of anger, severity, or despatch.

**ANIMADVERSIVE**, *a.* that has power to make the mind attend to, or consider, any particular object; that has the power of judging.

To **ANIMADVERT**, *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.] to censure, to blame, including the secondary idea of defect in a person animadverted on, together with authority, displeasure, and severity in the animadverter.

**ANIMADVERTER**, *s.* he who inflicts punishment or passes censure on crimes.

**ANIMAL**, *s.* [Lat.] generally, the name for all living, organized beings; but popularly, the lower orders of beings as distinguished from man. *Animal magnetism*. See MESMERISM. *Animal physiology*, that branch of physiological science which treats of the structure, &c., of the bodies of the lower orders of animals, in distinction from that which treats of the human body. *Animal secretion*, the operation of various glands of the body, in separating fluids, &c., of particular properties, from the blood. *Animal spirits*, the energy and vivacity which accompany a healthy state of the body. *Animal system*, the whole class of organized, animated beings, distinguished from the organic but inanimate class, plants; and the inorganic substances, as minerals, &c.

**ANIMALICULE**, *s.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] an animal so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. *Animalcules* are seen only by the assistance of the microscope, and are vastly more numerous than any other living creatures. See INFUSORIA.

**ANIMALITY**, *s.* [*animal*, Lat.] the state of animal existence.

To **ANIMATE**, *v. a.* [*animare*, Lat.] to give life to; to quicken; to join or unite a soul to a body. Figuratively, applied to musical instruments, to enliven, to make vocal, to inspire with the power of harmony; to communicate boldness to; to encourage; to excite.

**ANIMATE**, *a.* [*animatus*, Lat.] that is endued with a soul; that has life, or the properties of an animal; possessing animal life.

**ANIMATED**, *part.* that has a great deal of life; vigorous; spirited.

**ANIMATION**, *s.* [*animatio*, Lat.] the act of bringing into existence, or enduing with life both vegetable and animal; the state wherein the soul and body are united.

**ANIMATIVE**, *a.* that has the power of communicating a soul, or principle of life; that has the power of enlivening, encouraging, or making vigorous.

**ANIMATOR**, *s.* that which enlivens, or confers the principle of life.

**ANIMOSE**, *a.* [*animosus*, Lat.] full of spirit; violent; courageous; vehement.

**ANIMOSITY**, *s.* [*animositas*, Lat.] a disposition of mind wherein a person is inclined to hinder the success, thwart the happiness, or disturb the tranquillity of another; it includes in it a degree of enmity, and is opposite to friendship or benevolence.

**ANINGA**, a root growing in the West Indies, used in the refinement of sugar.

**ANJOU**, the name of an ancient duchy and province in the N. W. of France. It was in the possession of England under the Plantagenets.

**ANISE**, *s.* is a small seed of a hot nature, good to expel wind out of the bowels and stomach, and is used by confectioners in sugar-plums, &c. By distillation and pressure there is extracted from it an oil, which answers all the purposes of the seed itself; and during the distillation there comes off a water, called anised water.

**ANKER**, *s.* an old measure of wine and spirits, not used in England now, but still employed in some places on the continent. Also, the name of a cask holding about eight gallons of wine or spirits.

**ANKERSTROM**, J. J., the name of a Swedish officer who assassinated GUSTAVUS III. in revenge for his seizing an almost absolute power. He was executed in 1792, aged 33 years.

**ANKLE**, *s.* [*ancleus*, Sax.] the joint which unites the leg to the foot. *Ankle-bone*, the protuberant bone at the ankle.

**ANNA COMNENA**, one of the Byzantine historians. She wrote the life of her father, Alexius Comnenus I., emperor of Constantinople during the first crusade. She formed a conspiracy against her brother John, who succeeded his father, which failed,

and she was banished the court. She died in 1148, aged 65 years.

**ANNA**, daughter of John I., emperor of Russia, and successor of Peter II. on the throne. She frustrated an attempt to limit the imperial power, and ruled with great decision and success in her undertakings. The palace of ice at Petersburg, so often spoken of, was built by her order at the marriage of Prince Galitzin. She died in 1740, aged 46 years.

**ANNALIST**, *s.* one who writes or composes annals.

**ANNALS**, *s.* [*annales*, Lat.] a narrative wherein the transactions are digested into periods, consisting each of one year; or relations which contain the public occurrences of a single year.

**ANNAN**, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland; principal town of the ancient district of Annandale. It stands not far from Solway Frith, and has a good bridge over the Annan. Its manufactories and trade are considerable, though it has a good harbour. 79 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 5471.

**ANNAPOLIS**, the capital of Maryland, in the United States, on the W. side of the Severn, 2 miles from Chesapeake Bay. The state-house is a fine building in the centre of the city, from which, and from the Episcopal church, the streets radiate. There is a college here belonging to Maryland university. The trade is very small. Pop. 2792. Lat. 39. 0. N. Long. 76. 43. W. There are two other places of this name in the United States, and one in Nova Scotia.

**ANNATES**, *s.* [Lat.] first-fruits, or a year's income of a spiritual living. In ancient times they were given to the pope throughout all Christendom, on the decease of a bishop, abbot, or parish clerk, and paid by his successor. In England the pope claimed them first of such foreigners as he conferred benefices upon, by way of provision; but afterwards they were demanded of all other clerks, on their admission to benefices. At the Reformation they were taken from the pope, and vested in the king; and lastly, Queen Anne restored them to the church, for the augmentation of poor livings.

**ANNE**, one of the English sovereigns, the successor to William III. She was a daughter of James II., and married to Prince George of Denmark, and was placed on the throne by the act of settlement passed in her predecessor's reign. Shortly after her accession, she renewed the *War of Succession*, between England, Austria, and Holland, against France and Spain, to determine between the claims of Philip of Anjou and the Archduke Charles to the crown of Spain. The Duke of Marlborough, as commander of the allied army, in a succession of campaigns raised the military fame of England to the highest pitch, gaining various battles, amongst which those of Blenheim and Kamiles are most celebrated. In Spain, the army under Lord Peterborough achieved great success; whilst Churchill, Rooke, Shovel, and other naval commanders distinguished themselves no less: Gibraltar was taken, an acquisition whose worth was little known, and Minorca, with its fine harbour Port Mahon. At length, after ten years' war, the treaty of Utrecht was concluded, in 1713. The union with Scotland was the greatest act of statesmanship during this reign. It abolished the Scotch parliament, and introduced a uniform legislation for the whole of Great Britain. It was effected in the year 1706. Throughout this reign there was a ceaseless party struggle for the guidance of the queen's counsels. The queen, who was a weak but bigoted woman, cherishing all the predilections of the Stuarts, suffered herself to be led by Marlborough and Godolphin till she perceived that they were not aiming at her objects, and then yielding to the schemes of the opposition, they were displaced for Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Bolingbroke. But this did not put an end to the troubles: divisions in the tory camp, some being in secret Jacobites, and others warmly attached to the house of Hanover, aided the national discontent at the peace of Utrecht; and at length wearied out the life of the queen herself, who died in 1714, aged 50 years, having reigned above twelve. This reign exhibits a most mixed and incongruous spectacle. Men of the greatest ability, Newton, Marlborough, Addison, Swift, Pope, Bolingbroke, with their associates, adorned it; and an ignorant and arrogant Dr. Sacheverell could agitate the whole kingdom, and turn even the queen into a partisan, respecting the question of *passive obedience*, in endeavouring to maintain which, her immediate ancestors had lost life and crown; and the gravest matters of state were transacted at private interviews with the opponents of the ministry, and by the help of Mrs.



Masham. Several attempts were made to neutralize the concessions to the claims of conscience made by the Act of Toleration, which happily failed through the ascendancy of Marlborough and his party in the House of Lords.

**ANNE OF AUSTRIA**, infant of Spain, and married to Louis XIII. of France. Through the influence of Richelieu, who was in fact the ruler of the country, she was during almost the whole of Louis's life separated from him. At his death, her son, Louis XIV., being a minor, was under her guardianship; and as regent, with the counsel of Cardinal Mazarin, she governed the kingdom. The measures she adopted gave great offence to the nobility and to the city of Paris, and the war of the Fronde was the consequence. The civil war, which lasted for four years, left Louis XIV. in 1652, possessed of almost absolute power. Anne's influence waned from this time, and in 1666 she died, aged 64 years.

**TO ANNEAL**, (*anneal*) *v. a.* [*elan*, Sax.] to render substances tough that are naturally hard and brittle. Glass and iron are annealed by gradual cooling; brass and copper, by heating and and then suddenly plunging them in cold water. Glass is annealed to make it retain the colours laid on it.

**TO ANNEX**, *v. a.* [*annecto*, Lat.] to join or subjoin as a supplement; to connect; to unite, with; to belong to; to join as a property.

**ANNEXATION**, *s.* a Law term used to imply the uniting of lands or rents to the Crown.

**ANNEXION**, *s.* the adding of something as an enforcement, supplement, or aid.

**ANNEXMENT**, *s.* something that is joined to another.

**TO ANNHILATE**, *v. a.* [*annihilo*, Lat.] to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence; to put an end to; to extinguish; to destroy utterly.

**ANNIHILATION**, *s.* the act by which the very existence of a thing is entirely destroyed.

**ANNIVERSARY**, *s.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.] the yearly return of any particular day; public rejoicing performed in honour of the anniversary day.

**ANNIVERSARY**, *a.* that falls but once in the course of a year; annual or yearly.

**ANNO DOMINI**, [Lat.] expressed by abbreviation, A.D.—thus, A.D. 1846, &c. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

**ANNOTATION**, *s.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] explanation of the difficult passages of an author, written by way of notes.

**ANNOTATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] a person who explains the difficult passages of an author; a commentator.

**ANNOTTO**, a kind of red dye brought from the West Indies. It is used in tinging double Gloucester cheese.

**TO ANNOUNCE**, *v. a.* [*annonce*, Fr.] to proclaim; to reveal publicly; to pronounce; to sentence.

**TO ANNOY**, *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] to disturb; to vex; to make a person uneasy.

**ANNOY**, *s.* an attack; trouble, misfortune, or any state which is productive of anxiety.

**ANNOYANCE**, *s.* that which occasions any trouble, inconvenience, dislike, injury, or hurt; the state wherein a person is affected with the sight, hearing, seeing, &c., of a disagreeable object.

**ANNOYER**, *s.* the person who causes any annoyance, dislike, trouble, or loathing.

**ANNUAL**, *a.* [*annuus*, Fr.] occurring every year, or yearly; that endures only one year.

**ANNUALLY**, *ad.* every year, yearly.

**ANNUITANT**, *s.* [from *annus*, Lat.] he that possesses or receives an annuity.

**ANNUITY**, *s.* [*annuité*, Fr.] a yearly revenue, paid every year during a person's life, or certain term of years; a yearly allowance.

**TO ANNUL**, *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Lat.] applied to laws, to deprive them of their force; to abrogate; to abolish. Made imperceptible, or as if deprived of their existence, and annihilated.

**ANNULAR**, *a.* [*annulus*, Lat.] round, circular, having the form of a ring. In Anatomy, given to several parts of the body; thus the *annular* is the second cartilage of the larynx or throat; the *annular ligament*, that which encompasses the wrist, and binds the bones of the arm together; *annular process*, or protuberance, a part of the medulla oblongata. The fourth or ring finger is likewise called *annular*.

**ANNULARY**, *a.* being in the form of rings.

**ANNULET**, *s.* a small ring. In Heraldry, used for a mark that the person is the fifth brother; sometimes a part of the coat of several families, reputed a mark of dignity. In Architecture, the small square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter round; likewise a flat moulding common to the other parts of the column, which derives its name from its surrounding the column.

**ANNULLING**, *s.* the revoking, abolishing, or repealing of an act, &c.

**TO ANNUNMERATE**, *v. a.* [*annunmero*, Lat.] to reckon or count a person or thing into a list, a part of a number.

**ANNUMERATION**, *s.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] something added to a number.

**TO ANNUNCIATE**, *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] to bring tidings; to declare something unknown before.

**ANNUNCIATION**, *s.* a festival instituted by the church in memory of the announcement of the incarnation of our Lord, made to the Virgin Mary, and solemnized the 25th of March, thence called Lady-day.

**ANODYNE**, *s.* [*a* and *odyne*, Gr.] a remedy which abates the force of pain, and renders it more tolerable.

**TO ANOINT**, *v. a.* [*oindre*, Fr.] to rub with some fat or greasy preparation; to consecrate by unction.

**ANOINTER**, *s.* the person who anoints.

**ANOMALISTICAL**, *a.* irregular. *Anomalistical year*, in Astronomy, the space of time wherein the earth passes through her orbit; differing from the common year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

**ANOMALOUS**, *a.* [*a* and *omalos*, Gr.] in Grammar, applied to such words as are not consistent with the rules of declining, &c. In Astronomy, applied to time which seemingly deviates from its regular motion.

**ANOMALOUSLY**, *ad.* in a manner not consistent with established laws or rules; in an irregular, uncommon, or extraordinary manner.

**ANOMALY**, *s.* [*anomalie*, Fr.] a deviation from the established rules and laws, whether those of nature, societies, or particular branches of science. In Astronomy, that portion of the ecliptic moved through by the moon or any planet, since it was last in its apogee or aphelion.

**ANON**, *ad.* soon after any time expressed; quickly. When applied to vicissitude, revolution, or change of action, it signifies then, afterwards, or sometimes.

**ANONYMOUS**, *a.* [*a* and *onoma*, Gr.] that has not yet received a name. Applied to books or publications, it means, that has not the name of the author.

**ANONYMOUSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to be without a name.

**ANOREXY**, *s.* [*anorexia*, Gr.] among physicians, a loathing of food, or want of appetite, proceeding from indigestion.

**ANOTHER**, *pron.* applied to things, something not like that which is mentioned; different. Applied to number or succession, one more; an addition; besides. Applied to identity, not the same. Joined with *one*, it signifies a thing mutually performed; something reciprocal.

**ANOTTA**, *ANOTTA*, *s.* in Dyeing, an elegant red colour, obtained from the seeds of the Bixa, a tree common in South America.

**ANQUETIL DU PERRON**, the name of two brothers, of whom the younger was eminent for his proficiency in oriental literature. He published a translation of the *Zend-Avesta*, the sacred book of the ancient sect of Parsees, or followers of Zoroaster. He died in 1805, aged 74 years.

**ANATED**, *a.* [*anatus*, Lat.] having handles; resembling handles.

**ANSELM**, a learned clerk, who was archbishop of Canterbury under William II. and Henry I. He was engaged in a contest with the kings of England respecting the rightful occupant of St. Peter's chair, he acknowledging Urban, and they his opponent; and also respecting the right of *investiture*, or of fully installing the higher clergy, which the kings claimed for themselves. He wrote many works, which are preserved yet, and died in 1109, aged 76 years.

**ANSON, GEORGE, (LORD.)** a famous English admiral in the reign of George II. He was engaged in various enterprises against the French and Spaniards, but his principal services were

the observations, &c., he made during a circumnavigation of the world, which occupied him nearly four years. He died in 1762, aged 65 years.

**ANSPACH**, a principality of Franconia, in the kingdom of Bavaria, which is beautifully interspersed with woods; produces corn and tobacco, and has several iron mines, and medicinal springs. Also the name of the capital of this principality, which stands at the junction of the Holbach and the Rezat. It is a handsome town, with many fine public buildings, an old palace of the margraves of Anspach, a royal *gymnasium*, or high school, &c. It has manufactures of linen and woollen goods, tobacco, &c., and its population is near 20,000. Lat. 48. 12. N. Long. 10. 33. E.

**ANSTRUTHER**, the name of two towns in Fifeshire, Scotland, on the sea-coast. They have little trade, and that chiefly in fish. The harbour is not good, but Anstruther Easter has a good quay. They are 35 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. A. Easter, 1937; A. Wester, 449.

To **ANSWER**, (*anser* v. a. [*ansuarian*, Sax.] to speak in return to a question; to reply to an objection; to obviate, or give a solution; to assign reasons; to be accountable for, or satisfy any claim or debt; to pay; to bear a proportion; to be proportionate to; to vindicate; or be received as a witness, or voucher in a person's behalf.

**ANSWER**, s. [*ansuere*, Sax.] an information, or reply to a question; a solution of any difficulty, or objection.

**ANSWERABLE**, a. that will admit of a reply.

**ANSWERABLY**, ad. in proportion; in a manner which corresponds with, or is suitable to.

**ANSWERER**, s. one who gives such information as a question requires; he that solves, obviates, or clears up the objections of an adversary; he who writes against another in any controversy.

**ANT**, s. the English name of a genus of insects, allied to the bees, wasps, &c., and in Entomology named *Formica*. There are several species indigenous to England, which are all remarkable for the ingenuity, skill, and industry which they display in the construction of their dwellings, whether in the ground or in trees. They live in communities mostly composed of neuters or labourers, as the bees; but they have many females amongst them, who during the pairing season have wings, which they afterwards cast. The care of the eggs and immature young rests on the labourers, and it is the cocoons containing the pupæ that they are seen exposing to the sun and storing away in their galleries, and have been mistaken for grains of corn. Amongst their habits which display intelligence beyond any other creatures so low in the scale of organization, none are so surprising as the use they make of the *aphides*, the small green insects that deposit the *honey-dew*, tending and employing them much as we do cows;—or their wars, in which one colony has been seen marching against another in orderly masses, like the columns, and lines, and squares of an army;—or their piratical and slaving expeditions, which are the usual end of their battles, in which they carry off the cocoons of the vanquished, and tend them till the development of the perfect insects, which are employed as labourers amongst the conquerors.

**ANTACIDS**, s. medicines to correct acidity in the stomach.

**ANTÆ**, s. [*Lat.* in Architecture, the square columns or pilasters which terminated the lateral walls of ancient temples when the portico did not extend beyond the body of the building. They were sometimes also placed along the sides of the cell so as to produce a graceful effect.

**ANTAGONIST**, s. [*anti* and *agonizo*, Gr.] applied to a person who contends with another. Applied to writers, it means, one who opposes the opinions or sentiments of another. *Antagonist muscles*, in Anatomy, muscles which, being placed so as to oppose each other's strain, keep certain parts of the body in their right position. In paralysis, when one of these muscles has lost its power, the effect of the other is seen in the distortion of the mouth.

To **ANTAGONIZE**, v. a. to strive or contend against another.

**ANTALGIC**, a. [*anti* and *algeo*, Gr.] in Medicine, that softens or mitigates pain.

**ANTALKALIES**, s. medicines to correct the excess of alkalis in the body.

**ANTAR**, the name of the hero of Arabian poetry and fiction.

A warrior of this name, on whose history the romances are

founded, lived in about the sixth century, and not being of pure Arab extraction, rendered himself famous by his daring and success.

**ANTARCTIC**, a. [*anti* and *arktos*, Gr.] that is opposite to the arctic, applied in Astronomy to the southern pole and circle. The antarctic pole in Astronomy is the south pole, or that part of the heavens to which the south end of the earth's axis points. The antarctic circle is one of the lesser circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and 23 deg. 28 min. distant from the south pole. The antarctic pole in Geography is the southern extremity of the earth's axis.

**ANTE**, [*Lat.*] a particle signifying *before*, and frequently used in composition; as, *antediluvian*, that which existed before the flood.

**ANTE-EATER**, s. in Zoology, the name of a genus of quadrupeds inhabiting South America, remarkable for their long round tongues, with which, by means of their viscid saliva, they catch the insects on which they feed. One species feeds wholly on ants; others prey upon the wild-bees, &c., whose dwellings are in the trees, which they can only reach by climbing.

To **ANTECEDE**, v. n. [*antecedo*, *Lat.*] to have a prior existence; to precede, or go before.

**ANTECEDENCE**, s. priority of existence; existence before some period or being.

**ANTECEDENT**, a. [*antecedens*, *Lat.*] prior; before; or existing before. Used substantively, it implies the thing which is prior in time, or which must have gone before. "It is indeed the necessary antecedent." *South*. In Grammar, the noun which, in the order of construction, goes before a relative; as, "*Christ* who redeemed us." The word *Christ* is the antecedent which goes before the relative *who*. In Logic, the first part, or proposition, of an enthymeme, or syllogism, consisting of two propositions only; as, "*Christ* is risen from the dead; therefore we are redeemed;" the words in *Italic* are the antecedent. In Mathematics, the first of two terms of a ratio.

**ANTECEDENTLY**, ad. in the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

**ANTECESSOR**, s. [*Lat.*] one who precedes, or is before another in the order of time.

**ANTECHAMBER**, s. [*incorrectly written antichamber*] a chamber which leads to a state-room, or chief apartment.

To **ANTEDATE**, v. a. [*ante* and *datum*, *Lat.*] to place too early, or before its real period; to enjoy a thing in imagination before it exists.

**ANTE-DILUVIAN**, a. [*ante* and *diluvium*, *Lat.*] that existed or had a being before the flood. Used substantively for the persons who lived before the flood.

**ANTELOPE**, s. in Zoology, a very extensive genus of animals, which bears some resemblance to the goat, from which and from the deer they differ, in having their horns annulated or ringed round, and in other characteristics. They live in large flocks, and are found most numerously in Africa, though some species are found in Asia, and two, one of which is the chamois of the Alps, in Europe. The eye of the gazelle, which is one species, is the favourite ideal for that kind of beauty.

**ANTEMERIDIAN**, a. [*ante* and *meridies*, *Lat.*] before noon.

**ANTEMUNDANE**, a. [*ante* and *mundus*, *Lat.*] that was before the creation of the world.

**ANTENNE**, s. the horn-like processes projecting from the heads of insects, supposed to be the organs of hearing.

**ANTEPENULT**, **ANTEPENULTIMA**, s. [*Lat.*] in Grammar, the last syllable but two of a word; as the syllable *nul* in the word *antepenultima*.

**ANTEPILEPTIC**, a. [*anti* and *epilepsis*, Gr.] an epithet applied to a medicine against convulsions.

**ANTEQUIERA**, a handsome and populous city of Granada, the upper part of which is seated on a hill, and has a castle, and the lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by a great number of brooks. Here are still to be seen mines which were worked by the Romans. It has manufactures of silk and woollen goods, paper, &c., and fine marble abounds in its vicinity. Lat. 37. 6. N. Long. 4. 47. W.

**ANTERIOR**, **ANTERIOR**, a. [*Lat.*] that is before another with regard to time or place.

**ANTERIORITY**, s. [*antior*, *Lat.*] the state of being before another, with respect to time or place.

**ANTES**, [*Lat.*] a term used by gardeners for the foremost or lowest ranks of vines.

ANTHELION, *s.* See PARHELION.  
 ANTHELMINTHIC, *a.* [*anti* and *elmens*, Gr.] that has the quality of killing worms.

ANTHEM, *s.* [*anthimnos*, Gr.] a hymn performed in two parts, by the opposite members of a choir. Socrates says, Ignatius was the inventor of it among the Greeks, and St. Ambrose among the Latins. Anthems were first introduced in the reformed service of the English church, in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

ANTHER, *s.* in Botany, that part of the stamen on the top of the filament which contains the pollen or fine dust, which, when mature, it emits for the fructification of the plant.

ANTHOLOGY, *s.* [*anthos* and *logos*, Gr.] a treatise of flowers; a collection of the most beautiful passages of one or more authors, whence the collection of Greek epigrams is styled *anthologia*.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, *s.* See ERYSIPELAS.  
 ANTHRACITE, ANTHRACOLITE, in Chemistry, coal blend, a species of coal which burns without flame.

ANTHRAX, *s.* [Gr.] a burning coal; a carbuncle, encompassed with fiery, sharp, and painful swellings.

ANTHROPOLOGY, *s.* [*anthropos* and *logos*, Gr.] a discourse or treatise upon men, or human nature, considered as in a state of health, including the consideration of both body and soul, with their laws.

ANTHROPOMANCY, *s.* [*anthropos* and *manteia*, Gr.] a species of divination, from inspecting the entrails and viscera of a human body.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM, *s.* [*anthropos* and *morphe*, Gr.] the attribution to God of the form, feelings, &c., of man. As a figure of speech, it is much used in the Old Testament. But care must be taken lest it be understood literally, as it was by an ancient sect, called theuce, *Anthropomorphites*.

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS, *a.* [Gr.] an appellation given to whatever resembles the human form; thus the mandrakes, among the plants; the monkey, among animals, &c.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, *s.* (never used in the singular,) [*anthropos* and *phago*, Gr.] savages who eat human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, *s.* the custom of eating human flesh.

ANTHROPOSCOPY, *s.* [*anthropos* and *skopeo*, Gr.] that part of physiology which judges of a man's character from his complexion, the lineaments of his face, features, &c.

ANTHYPONOTIC, *s.* [*anti* and *npnos*, Gr.] medicines given to prevent sleepings.

ANTI, [Gr.] a particle, which in composition signifies contrary or opposite; and in works of literature is prefixed to the answers written in opposition to an author; as, *Anti-Cato*, the names of the answers Julius Cæsar wrote to the objections made against him by Cato.

ANTIARTHRITICS, *s.* [*anti* and *arthritikos*, Gr.] remedies against the gout.

ANTIC, *s.* [*antiquus*, Lat.] one who plays tricks, and makes use of odd and uncommon gestures; a Merry Andrew, a buffoon.

ANTICHRIST, *s.* [*anti* and *Christos*, Gr.] the name used in the time of the apostles to designate the spirit or power of irreligion, or opposition to Christ. It is used in the New Testament, as in the Epistles of John. It has been usually understood, but without sufficient authority, to mean a person; and to such person all that occurs in the Epistles of Paul, and the Revelation of John, respecting an enemy of Christ, is referred. All sects have used it to stigmatize their most powerful opponents. Protestants generally apply it to the pope of Rome.

ANTICHRISTIAN, *a.* [*anti* and *Christianos*, Gr.] contrary, or opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, *s.* any doctrine or opinion contrary to Christianity.

ANTICHRONISM, *s.* [*anti* and *chronos*, Gr.] contrary to the right order of time.

To ANTICIPATE, *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.] to be beforehand with another in taking, so as to disappoint him that comes after; to do or enjoy a thing before its fixed period.

ANTICIPATION, *s.* the dating a thing earlier than its due period; the enjoyment of a thing in imagination, before its real existence; a foretaste.

ANTICLIMAX, *s.* [*anti* and *climax*, Gr.] a sentence in which the last part is lower than the first.

ANTICKLY, *ad.* in the manner of an antic or buffoon; with odd gesticulations and grimaces.

ANTICONVULSIVE, *a.* good against convulsions.

ANTICOR, *s.* [*anti*, Gr. and *cor*, Lat.] among farriers, an inflammation in a horse's throat, the same as quinsy with us.

ANTICOURTIER, *s.* one who opposes the measures of the court.

ANTIDOTAL, *s.* that has the quality of preventing the effects of any contagion or poison.

ANTIDOTE, *s.* [*anti* and *didomi*, Gr.] a medicine given to expel poison, or prevent its effects, and to guard against contagion.

ANTIEPILEPTIC, *a.* [*anti* and *epilepsia*, Gr.] good against convulsions.

ANTIGONUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who shared his conquests amongst them. He formed the scheme of gaining possession of the whole, but after a succession of victories was defeated and slain at the battle of Ipsus, in 301 B. c., at the age of 81.

ANTIGUA, one of the English Caribbee Islands, about 21 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth. The inhabitants, from the want of springs, are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns, and fetch it from the other islands. It is very rocky, and is surrounded by dangerous reefs, but has excellent harbours, and contains about 60,000 acres, 6 towns and villages, 6000 whites, and 30,000 negroes. The chief produce is sugar. The capital, St. John's, has a royal navy yard, and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war. It is 60 miles S. E. of St. Christopher's. Lat. 17. 5. N. Long. 61. 53. W.

ANTIGUULAR, *s.* See SIPHON.

ANTILLES, *s.* (properly *Antiles*, from their smallness,) a small cluster of islands in the West Indies, extending from 18 to 24 degrees N. lat., and distinguished into Windward and Leeward Islands. The French name for the CARIBBEES.

ANTILOGARITHM, *s.* [*anti* and *logarithm*, Gr.] the complement of a logarithm, or its difference from one of 90 degrees. Also, and more usually, the number to a logarithm.

ANTIOLOGY, *s.* [*antilogia*, Gr.] contradiction; in its primary sense, applied to those passages of an author wherein there seems to be, or really is, a manifest contradiction.

ANTI-MONARCHICAL, *a.* [*anti* and *monarchia*, Gr.] that is contrary to monarchy.

ANTIMONIAL, *a.* that consists of, or has the qualities of antimony.

ANTIMONY, *s.* a brittle metal, of a dusky white colour, possessed of considerable lustre, but destitute of ductility. Though seemingly hard, it may easily be cut with a knife. It is principally procured from Hungary and Norway. *Antimony* is combined with some other metals in making printers' types, and specula for telescopes. Its oxides are employed in medicine, chiefly as emetics, and in colouring glass. Under the name of Stibium, it was and is now used in eastern countries by females to colour the eye-brows and eye-lids.

ANTINEPHRITICS, *s.* [*anti* and *nephritis*, Gr.] medicines for diseases in the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMIANS, *s.* [*anti* and *nomos*, Gr.] a name signifying opposition to law; first used to designate the followers of John Hausmann, or Agricola, a German divine, contemporary with Luther, but now employed, principally by way of reproach, to designate those who hold the opinion, that since salvation is by faith, good works are not only unnecessary, but rather to be discountenanced as interfering with faith. Many rigid Calvinists have held these opinions speculatively, but very few have followed them out in practice.

ANTINOMY, *s.* a contradiction between two laws, or two parts of the same law.

ANTINOUS, the name of a very beautiful young man, who was the favourite of the emperor Hadrian. Many statues, supposed to represent him, still exist.

ANTIOCH, now Anthakia, an ancient and celebrated, and still a large city of Syria. The disciples of Jesus were first called Christians here. In the city and neighbourhood are very abundant relics of antiquity, of all kinds. 40 miles S. W. of Aleppo. Lat. 35. 17. N. Long. 36. 45. E.

ANTIOCHUS, a name borne by many monarchs of the Syro-Macedonian empire. The most famous of these were, *Antiochus the Great*, who was the first Asiatic prince with whom the Romans were engaged in war. Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, after his complete overthrow, fled for protection to him. He was defeated by the Romans, and compelled to accept most

disgraceful terms of peace. He was killed by his own people in 187 B. C., aged 52 years.—And *Antiochus Epiphanes*, who persecuted the Jews with revolting cruelty, and polluted and closed the Temple and Jerusalem. He was resisted by the Maccabees, against whom he was advancing when he was carried off by an unknown but most execrating disease, which the Jews regarded as the immediate infliction of God. He died in 165 B. C.

**ANTI-PEDO-BAPTISTS**, *s.* [*anti*, *pais*, and *baptizo*, Gr.] a distinguishing denomination given to those who object to the baptism of infants.

**ANTI-PARALYTIC**, *a.* [*anti* and *paralytikos*, Gr.] good against the palsy.

**ANTI-PAROS**, a small island in the Ægean Sea, famous for an extensive and beautiful natural cavern, or grotto, as it is called, which has been frequently visited and described by travellers.

**ANTI-PAS**, **HEROD**, son of Herod the Great, and successor in part of his kingdom, as tetrarch of Galilee and Perea. He divorced his own wife that he might marry his brother Philip's wife, for which he was reproved by John Baptist. He ordered the death of this faithful teacher to gratify the malice of the woman he had so unlawfully espoused. It was this Herod who caused our Lord to be mocked by his soldiers, before the crucifixion. He ended his days in banishment at Lyons, for treason against the Roman emperor, in about 45 A. D.

**ANTI-PATER**, *a.* a Macedonian general who served under Philip and Alexander the Great. In the division of his empire, Macedonia fell to his share, which he had to defend against the Athenians and their allies, whom he defeated; and Perdicas, who having part of Asia, aspired to be Alexander's sole successor. He overturned the democracy of Athens, and occupied the city with Macedonian troops. He died in 318 B. C.

**ANTI-PATHY**, *s.* [*anti* and *pathos*, Gr.] a natural aversion to any particular object, which operates so strongly, as neither to be controlled by the will nor reason.

**ANTI-PHONARY**, *a.* a service book belonging to the Catholics, which contained whatever was to be sung or said in the choir, except the lessons.

**ANTI-PHONY**, *s.* [*anti* and *phone*, Gr.] the answer made by one side of the choir to the other, when a hymn or anthem is sung alternately, or between themselves.

**ANTI-PHRASIS**, *s.* [*anti* and *phrasia*, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, whereby the use of words is applied in a sense opposite to their true meaning.

**ANTI-PODAL**, *a.* relating to those persons or places that are antipodes with respect to their situation.

**ANTI-PODES**, *s.* [*anti* and *pous*, Gr.] in Geography, those who live on the contrary side of the globe, with their feet directly opposite to ours.

**ANTI-POPE**, *s.* a false or pretended pope, one that is, or is pretended to be, elected in opposition to another. More than twenty antipopes are mentioned in history.

**ANTIQUARY**, *s.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] one who applies himself to the study of antiquities; whether they be mottos, inscriptions, or ancient manuscripts, and makes collections for that purpose. There is a Society of Antiquaries in London, which has published many valuable works relating to the ancient history, customs, &c., of England.

To **ANTIQUATE**, *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] to render useless; in the passive, to be grown out of use.

**ANTIQUATEDNESS**, *s.* the state of being out of vogue or use; the being obsolete.

**ANTIQUE**, (*antike*, or *antekk*) *a.* [Fr.] that was in vogue in ancient times, in opposition to modern; that is really old; whose antiquity is genuine and indisputable; old fashioned; out of fashion; uncouth and ridiculous for its antiquity. Used substantively, for a genuine piece of antiquity, or the relic of the ancients. **SYNON.** A fashion is *old*, when it ceases to be in use; *ancient*, when it has been some time past; *antique*, when it has been a long time *ancient*.

**ANTIQUITY**, *s.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.] that time or period which has long preceded the present; ancient writers, those who lived in former times; the histories written at a great distance before the present period; long life, or old age.

**ANTISCI**, *s.* [*anti* and *skia*, Gr.] the people who have their shadows projected opposite ways. The people of the northern hemisphere are *Antiscia* to those of the southern, the shadows of

the one projecting at noon towards the north, and those of the other towards the south.

**ANTISCORBUTIC**, **ANTISCORBUTICAL**, *a.* [*anti*, Gr., and *scorbutus*, Lat.] good against the scurvy.

**ANTISEPTICS**, *s.* [*anti* and *septikos*, Gr.] substances, &c., that resist putrefaction. They are of use in all putrid, malignant, and pestilential diseases.

**ANTISPASIS**, *s.* [Gr.] the revulsion of any humour.

**ANTISPASMODIC**, *a.* [*anti* and *spasmus*, Gr.] that has the power of giving relief in the cramp.

**ANTISPLENETIC**, *a.* [*anti* and *splen*, Gr.] efficacious against disorders of the spleen.

**ANTISTHENE**s, the founder of the Cynics, a school of philosophers best known by the anecdotes related of Diogenes. He was a pupil of Socrates, and his peculiarity was the exaggeration of the Ethical element in his master's teaching. He practised and taught contempt for learning, luxury in dress and food, money, decency in habit and language, and inured himself to poverty in all its forms. "He worshipped Virtue, but it was Virtue ferocious and unbending." He lived about the year 380 B. C.

**ANTISTROPHE**, *s.* [Gr.] the second stanza in every three, in an ode sung in parts. Also a figure in Grammar, by which two things mutually dependant on one another are reciprocally converted; as, the *servant of the master*, and the *master of the servant*.

**ANTISTRUMATICS**, *s.* [*anti*, Gr., and *struma*, Lat.] remedies against a scrophulous humour, or the king's evil.

**ANTITHESIS**, *s.* [Gr.] in the plural *antitheses*; in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein opposite qualities are placed in contrast, or compared with each other, in order to illustrate, amplify, and adorn the speech of an orator, or piece of an author; a beautiful instance of this is in the following verse in Denham—"Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull," &c.

**ANTITRINITARIANS**, *s.* [*anti*, Gr., and *trinitarians*,] persons who deny the Trinity, otherwise called Socinians and Unitarians.

**ANTI-TYPE**, *s.* [*antitypion*, Gr.] in Divinity, that which is formed according to a model or pattern; a general similitude, or resemblance of circumstances.

**ANTI-TYPICAL**, *a.* that answers to some type.

**ANTIVENEREAL**, *a.* [*anti*, Gr., and *venereal*,] in Medicine, good against venereal complaints.

**ANTLERS**, *s.* [*andoulier*, Fr.] among hunters, the first pearls which grow about the bur of a deer's horns; more generally, any of the branches.

**ANTECI**, *s.* (has no singular) [*anti* and *oikeo*, Gr.] in Geography, those who live under the same semi-circle of the meridian, but in different parallels, the one being as far distant from the equator south, as the others are north. Their longitude is the same, as are also their noon, midnight, and all their days, but their seasons are contrary, it being autumn with the one, when it is spring with the other, &c. The inhabitants of the Morea are the *anteoi* to those of the Cape of Good Hope.

**ANTONINUS**, **ITINERARY** OF, a geographical work of unknown date, comprising a survey by road of the whole Roman empire, very valuable for determining the ancient names of places, and the sites of places remarkable in the history of the empire.

**ANTONINUS**, **MARCUS**, one of the later Roman emperors, successor to Antoninus Pius, but associated with Lucius Verus during the first part of his reign. He was engaged in wars on the frontiers, and in the remote parts of the empire, in which he was successful. But as an enemy to religious persecution, and as the author of several works illustrating the Stoical philosophy, he is more deservedly and better known. During his campaign in Gaul, happened what the Legends commemorate as the miracle of the Thundering Legion. He died in 180 A. D., aged 59 years. The Antonine Column at Rome, was erected to celebrate his victories in Germany.

**ANTONINUS** **P** I U S, the successor of Hadrian as Roman emperor. His reign was distinguished by no events either in his administration at home or in the provinces from that of other emperors. But his character was such as to win him the distinction of *Pius*. He died in 161 A. D., aged 70 years. The wall extending from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, was built in his reign, to protect the provinces of Britain from the Scots.

**ANTONIUS**, **MARCUS**, one of the second triumvirate formed on the death of Julius Caesar. He had espoused Caesar's cause,

and had been engaged in his army. After Caesar's death, he was opposed not only by the conspirators' army, but by Octavius, (afterwards Augustus Cæsar,) and at length arranged with Octavius that he should have Gaul as his share of the government. His conduct in respect of the proscriptions consequent on this arrangement was neither better nor worse than that of his colleagues. His greatest notoriety arises however from his amours with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, for whose sake he lost the empire, being defeated at Actium by Augustus, and afterwards at Alexandria. He killed himself in 30 B. C., in the 51st year of his age.

**ANTONOMASIA**, *s.* [*anti* and *onoma*, Gr.] a figure of Rhetoric, by which the proper name of one thing is applied to several others. Thus we say, the orator, for Cicero; a man extremely cruel, we call a Nero; and we say, the philosopher, to denote Aristotle.

**ANTRIM**, a county of Ulster, Ireland, forming the N. E. part of that island. The soil is pretty fertile, but the agricultural skill of the people low. The staple production of the county is linen. There is a little salmon fishing. Coal, gypsum, marble, &c., are found here. On the north coast, is the "*Giant's Causeway*," a great mass of columnar basalt, similar to that found at Fingal's Cave, Staffa. Pop. 276,188. *Antrim*, one of its principal towns, stands near Lough Neagh, 105 miles from Dublin. It has a considerable trade in its linen manufactures. Pop. 5182.

**ANTWERP**, a large, handsome city of Belgium, seated on the Scheldt, and having a strong citadel. It was formerly one of the greatest trading places in Europe, but for many years has been on the decline, though its commerce is still considerable. The streets of Antwerp are large and regular, besides which are twenty-two public squares; the harbour is very commodious, the river being 400 yards wide, and at the time of low water 22 feet deep, so that large vessels may come up to the quay, and by the canals from the river to the doors of the houses. The public buildings are very handsome, and at least 200 in number. The exchange, the town-house, the house of the Hans towns, and especially the cathedral, are regarded as very fine. 25 miles N. of Brussels. Pop. about 80,000.

**ANUBIS**, the name of one of the gods of ancient Egypt, represented as a man with the head of a dog or jackal. His offices somewhat resemble those of the Grecian Hermes, or Mercury.

**ANVIL**, *s.* [*anville*, Sax.] in its primary signification, a smith's utensil, serving to place the work on, which is to be hammered or forged. In a secondary sense, it implies any thing which is subject to blows. Figuratively, used with the particle upon, it implies that a thing is in agitation, is in readiness, or under consideration.

**ANVILLE, JEAN BAPTISTE B. D'**, the celebrated French geographer, whose maps and works were until late years the authorities on that subject. He has been discovered to be frequently incorrect, owing to the imperfection of the observations of others on which he was obliged to rely. He died in 1782, aged 85 years.

**ANUS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the orifice of the intestines, for the discharge of the feces; likewise a small hole in the left ventricle of the brain.

**ANXIETY**, *s.* [*anxietas*, Lat.] an uneasiness of the mind, caused by its apprehension of the consequence of some future event.

**ANXIOUS**, *a.* [*anxius*, Lat.] uneasy on account of the uncertainty of some event; very solicitous about any future event.

**ANXIOUSLY**, *ad.* in an anxious manner; solicitously; unequally; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

**ANY**, *a.* [*anig*, Sax.] applied to time, it denotes either of the parts of which it is composed. Applied to space, either of its parts without restriction. One, in opposition to none.

**ANZUAN**, the name of one of the Comoro Islands between Madagascar and Africa, which has the best anchorage of the group. The climate is not oppressively hot, and the soil, on the whole, productive. Its population, composed of negroes, and of Arab tribes who have the chief power, is reckoned at about 100,000.

**AORIST**, *s.* [*aoristos*, Gr.] indefinite, a tense in the Greek grammar.

**AORTA**, *s.* [Gr.] the great artery rising immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart; the trunk out of which all the

other arteries spring, and the great canal from whence the blood is conveyed to every part of the human body.

**APACE**, *ad.* applied to things in motion, swiftly; applied to time, quickly or speedily; and applied to the transition from one state to another, in haste, with speed.

**APAGOGICAL**, *a.* [*apagoge*, Gr.] an epithet given to a sort of demonstration, or indirect way of proof, by showing the absurdity of the contrary.

**APANAGE**, *s.* in France, formerly a settled portion of lands assigned by the sovereign for the subsistence of his younger sons, which reverted to the crown in failure of male issue of that branch.

**APART**, *ad.* [*apart*, Fr.] separately, or at a distance; aside, or for a particular use.

**APARTMENT**, *s.* [*apartement*, Fr.] a part of a house. By apartments is understood a set of rooms convenient to dwell in.

**APATHY**, *s.* [*a* and *pathos*, Gr.] a freedom from all passion; a state of insensibility.

**APATITE**, *s.* in Chemistry, a combination of lime with the phosphoric acid, the matter of bones.

**APE**, *s.* [*affe*, Germ.] in Zoology, the genus of animals most closely approaching man. They are distinguished from monkeys and baboons by having no tails, nor pouches in the cheek. Although they can walk erect for a little way, their usual manner of walking on the ground is by using their long arms like crutches, and swinging their bodies between them. The Chimpanzee and the Ouran-outang are the most remarkable species.

To APE, *v. a.* to mimic or imitate.

**APEAK**, (*apeek*) *ad.* in a posture to pierce; atilt.

**ATEDALE**, Staffordshire, near Stone, noted for its coarse iron ore.

**APELLES**, a celebrated ancient Greek painter. His pictures of Venus, and his portraits of Alexander the Great, are those most praised by Pliny and those who have preserved the records we have of him. He died in 323 B. C.

**APELITES**, **APELLIANS**, followers of Apelles, a disciple of Marcion, who was stigmatized as a heretic, for holding, amongst other things, that Jesus on his ascension returned his body to the four elements whence he took it for his incarnation. He lived about 160 A. D.

**A'PENNINES**, the chain of mountains running throughout Italy, in length about 800 miles, commencing at the Gulf of Genoa, where they are a continuation of the Alps, and passing on nearer to the E. coast than the W., till against Mount Vesuvius they approach the W. coast very nearly, and thence strike obliquely off to the S. E. promontory of Italy. The highest point, Monte Corno, near Aquila, is but 9521 feet in height, below the line of perpetual snow. The streams flowing from the N. side of the ridge are chiefly tributaries to the Po; the principal from the other side are the Arno and Tiber, with their tributaries. These mountains exhibit the usual ancient slate, sandstone, and limestone rocks, with admixtures of igneous rocks; but on the western side the tertiary beds almost wholly cover the limestones, and present many curious geological phenomena.

**APEPSY**, *a.* [*apepsia*, Gr.] in Physic, that disorder in the stomach called indigestion; a loss of natural concoction.

**A'PER**, *s.* one who mimics or imitates the actions of another.

**A'PERIENT**, *a.* [*aperio*, Lat.] in Medicine, that has the quality of opening, applied to gentle purges.

**A'PERTURE**, *s.* [*aperitus*, Lat.] an opening; a passage; a gap; an aperture or the action of making an opening or passage.

**A'PERTURE**, (*aperia*, Lat.) an opening, passage, gap, or hole. In Geometry, the space between two right lines that form an angle. In Optics, a round hole in a turned bit of wood, or plate of tin, placed within side of a telescope or microscope, near to the object glass, by means of which no more rays are admitted than are sufficient for a distinct view of the object; or the rays are so directed as to correct their aberrations. In the Civil Law, the loss of a feudal tenure by default of issue of him to whom the fee was first granted, is called *apertura feudi*; and the breaking up or opening the last will or testament of any person, that was sealed up, is called *apertura tabularum*.

**A'PETALOUS**, *a.* [*a* and *petalon*, Gr.] in Botany, having no petals or flower-leaves.

**A'PEX**, *s.* [Lat. in the plural *apices*] the top point or summit of any thing. In Geometry, the angular point of a cone, or any like figure.

**APHÆRESIS**, *s.* [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein a word or syllable is taken away from the beginning of a word, as in the ingenious motto of Sir John Philips, *Amore, more, ore, re*, by love, by custom, by word, in reality.

**APHELION**, **APHÉLIUM**, (in the plural *aphelia*.) *s.* [*apo* and *helios*, Gr.] in Astronomy, that part of the orbit of a planet in which it is at its greatest distance from the sun.

**APHION**, a city of Natolia in Asiatic Turkey, which has its name from the great quantity of opium, by the Turks called aphium, produced here.

**APHORISM**, *s.* [*aphorismos*, Gr.] a maxim, general rule, a principle of a science, or a brief sentence comprehending a great deal of matter in a few words.

**APHORISTICAL**, *a.* that is composed in the manner of aphorisms or maxims.

**APHORISTICALLY**, *ad.* in the manner of an aphorism.

**APHRODITE**, the ancient Greek goddess of love, whose history is told differently by most of the poets, but who was esteemed, according to Homer, the daughter of Zeus and Dione. Her principal deeds, as might be expected from her title, were deeds of licentiousness. She was confounded latterly with the Roman goddess Venus.

**APIARY**, *s.* [*apiarium*, Lat.] the place where bees are kept.

**APICIUS**, the name of a Roman, who lived in the reign of Tiberius, so famous as a gourmand as to be celebrated ever since in all cookery books.

**APIECE**, *ad.* each; or separately taken.

**APIS**, a bull worshipped by the Egyptians under this name. The god Osiris was worshipped under this form. Its whole body was to be black except a white square spot on the forehead; on its back there was to be the figure of an eagle, and on its tongue that of a beetle. When a calf was found with these marks, it was carried with great joy to the temple of Osiris, where it was fed, kept, and worshipped instead of the god, as long as it lived, and at its death was buried with great solemnity and mourning. This done, they looked out for another with the same marks. Sometimes it was many years before they found one, but when they had, there was a great festival kept all over the country. The calf which the children of Israel made at Sinai, appears to have been intended as an image of the Egyptian Apis. Apis is also the name of a southern constellation, otherwise called *Musca*, the bee or fly.

**APISH**, *a.* This word has various significations, on account of its being applied to the different qualities of an ape; thus it signifies mimicking, or imitative; affected, or foppish; silly, insignificant, empty, specious.

**APISHLY**, *ad.* in an apish manner; foppishly; conceitedly.

**APLANATIC**, *s.* the name given to a lens, or convex glass, so constructed that the spherical aberration of the rays of light is corrected.

**APOCALYPSE**, *s.* [*apokalypsis*, Gr.] Revelation, the last book of the New Testament, written by John the evangelist, according to some, about the year of Christ 96, in the isle of Patmos, whither, it was alleged, he had been banished by the emperor Domitian. But others fix the date of this book earlier, viz. previous to the destruction of Jerusalem, and assign it to another writer of the name of John. This book, which partakes largely of the character of Hebrew prophecy and poetry, has occasioned great difficulties to interpreters, who are not agreed as to any point of its predictions; which may have happened from their anxiety to represent events as squaring exactly with the passages they refer to them.

**APOCALYPTICAL**, *a.* that contains the revelation of any thing mysterious.

**APOCOPE**, *s.* [Gr.] in Grammar, a figure wherein the last letter or syllable of a word is cut off; as *thro'* for through; *hyp'* for hypocynthion.

**APOCRYPHA**, *s.* [*apokrupto*, Gr.] in its primary signification, something which is not known. Applied to books, it denotes that their authors are not certainly known. In Theology, books appended to the sacred writings of uncertain authority, and rejected as uncanonical.

**APOCRYPHAL**, *a.* of doubtful and uncertain authority; not inserted in the canon of Scripture.

**APOCRYPHALLY**, *ad.* in a manner which is in want of authority, or the marks of authenticity.

**APODEICTICAL**, *a.* [*apodeiknumi*, Gr.] demonstrative, or

so plain and convincing that no person can refuse his assent to it.

**ATOPEE**, *s.* [*apo* and *ge*, Gr.] that point of the moon's orbit at which she is at the greatest distance from the earth.

**APOLLINARIANS**, a sect in the fourth century, the followers of Apollinarius, bishop of Laodicea, who taught that the Divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his body was pre-existent, and that it was sent down from heaven; and that afterwards the Word descended into it, and had such operation in it as in the prophets, but was not united to its nature, &c.

**APOLLO**, *s.* [Lat.] in Greek and Roman Mythology, the son of Zeus and Leto, or of Jupiter and Latona, born at Delos; who was also called Phœbus. He was the god of divination, music, and afterwards of medicine, and the sun. He was represented most usually with a lyre, or a bow, as in the celebrated Belvidere statue.

**APOLLONIUS**, the name of several celebrated ancients, one of whom was a mathematician of Alexandria, in the third century B. C., some of whose works yet remain; but the most famous was the one born at Tyana, of whom the heathen priests and philosophers told so many miraculous stories, in the hope of checking the progress of Christianity, which was then gaining power daily. As his life and deeds were not written till a hundred years after his death, the probability is that he was no more than a popular and enthusiastic Pythagorean or Neoplatonic philosopher, pretending to no more than the Thaumaturgy studied in those schools, who would have been wholly forgotten had he not answered the ends of the heathens, who wanted a rival for our Lord.

**APOLLYON**, a Greek word that signifies the *Destroyer*, and answers to the Hebrew *Abaddon*. It is used in the Revelation, chap. ix. 11.

**APOLOGETICAL**, *a.* [*apo* and *lego*, Gr.] that is said or written in defence of any person or opinion.

**APOLOGETICALLY**, *ad.* in the manner of an answer, defence, or apology.

**APOLOGIST**, *s.* the person who writes or speaks in vindication of the sentiments of another; one who endeavours to extenuate the faults of another.

To **APOLOGIZE**, *v. a.* to plead in favour of a person or thing; to defend or excuse a person or thing.

**APOLOGUE**, (*apologia*) *s.* [*apologia*, Gr.] a story, or fiction, formed to convey some moral and interesting truth to the mind, under the image of beasts, and other irrational animals; a fable.

**APOLOGY**, *s.* [*apologia*, Gr.] in its primary sense, implies a discourse made by a defendant, to clear himself from a charge of guilt brought against him. At present the term is used to imply rather an excuse than a vindication; and an extenuation of a fault rather than a proof of innocence.

**APOMECOMETRY**, *s.* [*apo*, *mekos*, and *metreo*, Gr.] the art of measuring things at a distance, to know how far they are from us.

**APONEUROSIS**, *s.* [*apo* and *neuron*, Gr.] the expansion of a nerve or tendon into a membrane; the cutting off a nerve.

**APOPHTHEGM**, (*apothema*) *s.* [*apothema*, Gr.] a sententious expression uttered without deliberation; or a sentence containing some important truth, moral or divine, which bursts unexpectedly from the speaker.

**APOPHYGE**, *s.* [*apo* and *phengo*, Gr.] in Architecture, a slightly concave moulding, or fillet, preserving the continuity of outline in a column, between two plane surfaces of different degrees of projection, as at the base or summit of an Ionic column.

**APOPHYSIS**, *s.* in Anatomy, a protuberance of bone, or a part eminent and jutting out beyond the rest.

**APOPLECTIC**, **APOPLECTICAL**, *a.* that is of the nature of an apoplexy.

**APOPLEXED**, *a.* affected or seized with an apoplexy.

**APOPLEXY**, (*apo* and *plessio*, Gr.) a sudden deprivation of all sensation, while a strong pulse remains, with a deep respiration attended with a stertor, and the appearance of a profound sleep, ending in death. It is most frequently occasioned by high living.

**APOSIOPESIS**, *s.* [*apo* and *siopao*, Gr.] a form of speech by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemence, breaks off his speech before it be all ended.

**APOSTASY**, *s.* [*apostasis*, Gr.] the abandoning and renouncing

a religion one has before professed; used always in a bad sense.

**APOSTATE**, *s.* [*apostates*, Gr.] one who has forsaken and renounced the religion or principles he formerly professed.

To **APOSTATIZE**, *v. a.* to abandon or renounce one's religion. To **APOSTEMATE**, *v. n.* to turn to an aposteme; to form an abscess; to collect and swell with corrupt matter.

**APOSTEMATION**, *s.* in Surgery, the forming an abscess.

**APOSTEME**, **APOSTUME**, *s.* [Gr.] a hollow swelling filled with purulent or corrupt matter; an abscess.

**APOSTLE**, *s.* [*apo and stelo*, Gr.] in its most limited sense, one who was an attendant and disciple of Christ on earth, and commissioned by him after his resurrection to preach the gospel to the world. In a vaguer sense, the first or most successful preacher of the gospel in any country.

**APOSTLESHIP**, *s.* the dignity or office of an apostle, which consisted in preaching the gospel, baptizing, working miracles, and ordaining ministers.

**APOSTOLIC**, **APOSTOLICAL**, *a.* that was taught or authorized by the apostles.

**APOSTOLICALLY**, *ad.* after the manner of an apostle.

**APOSTOLICI**, several sects of Christians in different ages, who have endeavoured to conform rigidly to apostolical practice, and have consequently been persecuted and misrepresented by the Church.

**APOSTROPHE**, *s.* [*apo and strepho*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure by which the orator, in the vehemence of his passion, turns himself on all sides, and applies to the living and dead, to angels and men, rocks, groves, &c. Thus Milton, in *Paradise Lost*,—  
*O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales, and bowers,*  
*With other echo, &c.*

In Grammar, it is a comma placed over a letter, to show that the word is contracted by the cutting off a vowel; as *esteem'd* for *esteemed*, *th'employment* for the employment. It is also a sign of the possessive case of a noun.

To **APOSTROPHIZE**, *v. a.* to interrupt the thread of a discourse, in order to introduce some foreign subject.

**APOTHECARY**, *s.* [*apotheca*, Lat.] one who practises the art of pharmacy, prepares and sells medicines. In London, the apothecaries are one of the city companies, and are exempted from serving on juries, or in ward or parish offices. No one is permitted to act as a general practitioner in England, without conforming to their regulations, and being licensed by them.

**APOTHEOSIS**, *s.* [Gr.] deification, a ceremony by which the ancient Romans consecrated their emperors and great men after their death. In earlier times it was very customary, without any ceremony observed, to enrol great men amongst the gods.

**APOTOME**, *s.* [*apotemmo*, Gr.] in Mathematics, the difference between a rational line, and one only commensurable in power to the whole line. In Music, the remaining part of an entire tone, after a greater semi-tone has been taken from it. Its proportion in numbers is that of 2048 to 2187.

**APPOZEM**, *s.* [*apo and zoo*, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a medicine made by boiling roots, plants, &c., in water, called likewise a decoction.

To **APPAL**, (*appdull*) *v. n.* [*appallir*, Fr.] to strike with terror or fear; to affright; to damp a person's courage; to dishearten, including, in its secondary idea, the sudden appearance of some terrible object.

**APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS**. See **ALLEGHANIES**.

**APPALEMENT**, (*appdullment*) *s.* a sudden affright, which robs a person of his courage, and renders him inactive.

**APPARATUS**, *s.* [Lat.] a collection of instruments necessary to accomplish any design, and applied to the tools of a trade; the instruments used in philosophical experiments; the bandages, &c., of a surgeon; the furniture of a house; the ammunition for war.

**APPAREL**, (it has no plural,) *s.* [*appareil*, Fr.] the clothing worn for ornament or decency; dress. Figuratively, appearance or ornament.

To **APPAREL**, *v. a.* to clothe; to dress; to adorn; to set out or embellish.

**APPARENT**, *part.* [*apparent*, Fr.] applied to truth, plain and indubitable. Applied to shape or form, seeming, in opposition to real. Applied to actions, or qualities, visible; manifest or known, opposed to secret. *Apparent time*, in Astronomy, is that shown by a true sun-dial.

**APPARENTLY**, *ad.* plainly; evidently; manifestly.

**APPARITION**, *s.* [*apparitio*, Lat.] the appearance of a thing, so as to become visible to the eyes, or sensible to the mind; a visible object; a spectre; a ghost, which is the most common acceptance at present. In Astronomy, a star's becoming visible, which before was below the horizon.

**APPARITORS**, *s.* [from *appareo*, Lat.] messengers who cite men to appear in the spiritual courts; the beadle who carries the mace, &c. before the masters in our universities.

To **APPEACH**, (*appeech*) *v. a.* to accuse; to censure.

**APPEACHMENT**, (*appeachment*) *s.* an information made against a person; an accusation.

To **APPEAL**, (*appel*) *v. a.* [*appello*, Lat.] to transfer a cause or dispute from one to another.

**APPEAL**, (*appel*) *s.* the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court or judge, when a person thinks the inferior has not done him justice. Also a call upon any as witness. In Ecclesiastical causes, if an appeal is brought before a bishop, it may be removed to the archbishop; if before the archdeacon, to the Court of Arches, and thence to the archbishop, and from thence to Chancery. Appeal also means, a private accusation of a murderer by one who held interest in the murdered party, as his wife, or son, or of any felon by one of his accomplices in the fact.

**APPEALER**, (*appealer*) *s.* one who makes an appeal.

To **APPEAR**, (*appeer*) *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.] to become an object of sight, or visible to the eye; to make its appearance, like a spirit or ghost; to be in the presence of another, so as to be seen by him; to answer a summons by attending a court of justice.

**APPEARANCE**, (*appearance*) *s.* the exterior surface of a thing, or that which immediately strikes the senses or imagination, which, on a nearer inspection, may appear in a different light. In Law, it signifies a defendant's filing common, or giving special bail, or any process issued out of a court of judicature. In Perspective, it denotes the projection of a figure or body on the perspective plane. In Optics, *direct appearance* is the sight of an object by direct rays, without refraction or reflection.

**APPEASABLE**, (*appeasable*) *a.* that may have the violence of passion lessened or softened; that is reconcilable.

To **APPEASE**, (*appease*) *v.* [*appaier*, Fr.] to bring a person that is angry to calm and even temper; to pacify; to allay the ravings of a disordered mind. Figuratively, to quiet any noise, outrage, or violence; beautifully applied to inanimate things.

**APPEASEMENT**, (*appeasement*) *s.* a state of reconciliation; a state of peace and calmness.

**APPEASER**, (*appeaser*) *s.* one who prevails on another to stifle his anger; or brings about a reconciliation between parties.

**APPELLANT**, *s.* [*appello*, Lat.] in Law, the party who brings an appeal against another; one who appeals from a lower to a higher court.

**APPELLATION**, *s.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] the name, dignity, or title, by which one man is distinguished from another.

**APPELLATIVE**, *s.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] in Grammar, applied to those words which stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special, as *man*, *horse*, or *dog*; and stand opposed to proper names, which belong to one only, as *Thomas*, *Robert*, *Charles*.

**APPELLATIVELY**, *ad.* after the manner of nouns appellative.

**APPELLATORY**, *a.* that contains an appeal.

**APPELLEE**, *s.* the person against whom an appeal is brought.

To **APPEND**, *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] to hang on another; to join something as an additional, not as a principal part.

**APPENDAGE**, *s.* [Fr.] any thing that, being considered as less principal, is annexed or added to the principal.

**APPENDANT**, *a.* [Fr.] hanging to something else; annexed. In Law, any thing that is inheritable, belonging to some more worthy inheritance; as, an advowson, common or court, may be appendant to a manor, land to an office; but not land to land, both being corporeal inheritances.

**APPENDICATION**, *s.* any thing which is added as an ornament or convenience, not as necessary to another.

**APPENDIX**, (in the plural *appendices*), *s.* [Lat.] something added or appended to another, not as constituting a necessary part of it, but only as an embellishment or convenience. Applied to action, concurrent circumstances. Applied to books, a kind of supplement, or an addition, in order to supply some omissions, and render them complete.

**APPENZEL**, a canton and town of Switzerland. The canton lies at the E. extremity of the Confederation, on the Rhine, touching at one angle the Lake of Constance. It is divided into two parts, the Protestant and the Catholic *rhodens*, each of which is a democracy, both being under one *landmann*, or chief magistrate. The mountains of this canton afford good pasturage for cattle, the products of which, with some linen and cotton manufactures, form its trade. Herisau is the most considerable town; Appenzel being but small, although the seat of government.

To **APPERTAIN**, *v. n.* [*appertener*, Fr.] to belong to as of right; to belong to by nature or appointment.

**APPERTAINMENT**, *s.* that which relates, belongs to, or is a property of, any rank or dignity.

**APPERTENANCE**, *s.* [*appertenence*, Fr.] that which belongs or relates to another thing.

**APPERTINENT**, *a.* that is requisite, or has a relation to.

**APPERTIBILITY**, *s.* the quality which renders a thing the object of desire.

**APPETITE**, *s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.] a desire of enjoying something under the appearance of sensible good; a propensity to an object on account of the good it is imagined to possess; a violent longing after any thing.

**APPETITE**, *a.* that desires; that has the power of desiring.

**APPIAN**, a writer of Roman history at Alexandria in the 2nd century. His work is of no great authority except in what relates to his own times.

To **APPLAUD**, *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.] to testify one's approbation by clapping of hands; to praise or show esteem for a person's merits.

**APPLAUDER**, *s.* one who publicly shows his approbation, or highly commends or praises the merits of another.

**APPLAUSE**, (*applaud*) *s.* [*applausus*, Lat.] approbation expressed with all the sentiments of turbulent joy; praise bestowed on merit by public and private testimonies of approbation and rapture.

**APPLE**, *s.* [*appel*, Sax.] any kind of large fruit of a round form, but appropriated at present to that of the *apple-tree*. *Apple of the eye*. See **PUPIL**.

**APPLEBY**, Westmoreland, almost surrounded by the river Eden. Formerly a Roman station. There is a castle here, the donjon of which is very ancient. It is the county town, and 266 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2519.

**APPLIANCE**, *s.* the act whereby one thing is applied to another, or the thing applied. *Application* is the word now used.

**APPLICABILITY**, *s.* the quality of being fit to be applied to something.

**APPLICABLE**, *a.* [from *applied*, Lat.] that is agreeable, suits, or may be affirmed of a thing.

**APPLICABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to suit, agree with, or be conformable to, and consequently may be affirmed of, or applied to, any thing.

**APPLICATE**, *s.* in Mathematics. See **ORDINATE**.

**APPLICATION**, *s.* [*applicatio*, Lat.] the act of applying one thing to another, either by making them touch, or bringing them nearer to each other; intenseness of thought or study; the employment of means to produce a particular end; the address, suit, or request of a person.

**APPLICATORY**, *a.* that applies or makes the application.

To **APPLY**, *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.] to put one thing to another, to lay remedies or emollients on a wound; to use as relating or conformable to any person or thing; to employ; to put to a certain use; to use as a means to some end; to fix the mind or attention upon any particular object; to study; to have recourse to; to work upon; to address as a petitioner. In Mathematics, to transfer a given line into any figure, particularly a circle; to fit quantities whose areas are equal, but figures different.

**APPOGIATURA**, *a.* in Music, a small note inserted by the practical musician, between two others at some distance.

To **APPOINT**, *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.] to authorize one person to act for another; to fix any thing; to set a person a task; to equip, to furnish a person in all points.

**APPOINTMENT**, *s.* he who settles or fixes any time, thing, or place.

**APPOINTMENT**, *s.* [*appointment*, Fr.] a thing settled between two or more; an agreement to perform something future.

To **APPORTION**, *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] to allot or divide into two or more parts; to set out in just proportions.

**APPORTIONMENT**, *s.* a dividing into portions. In Law, the division of a rent into parts, in the same manner as the land out of which it issues is divided. Thus, if a person leases three acres of land, and afterwards grants away one acre thereof to another, the rent shall be *apportioned* between them.

To **APPOSE**, *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] used by Chaucer to imply an examination of a scholar, by embarrassing or puzzling him with questions. For this we now use the word *pose*, which is a contraction of this word.

**APPOSER**, *s.* an examiner. In the Court of Exchequer there is an officer called the foreign *apposer*.

**APPOSITE**, *a.* [*appositus*, Lat.] proper, fit, suitable, well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. Applied to time, seasonable, or conformable. Applied to opinions or sentiments, proper, reasonable, or agreeable to the subject which they treat of.

**APPOSITELY**, *ad.* fitly; suitably; conformably; properly.

**APPOSITENESS**, *s.* fitness; propriety; suitability.

**APPOSITION**, *s.* [*apposito*, Lat.] a comparing or laying things one by another. In Grammar, the placing two or more substantives together, in the same case, without any copulative conjunction between them; as, *her beauty has captivated my eyes, my heart, my reason, my understanding, my whole soul*. Among naturalists, it is the same with *accretion*, or the external addition of matter to a subject.

To **APPRAISE**, (*apprize*) *v. a.* [*apprécier*, Fr.] to rate, value, or set a price on goods intended for sale.

**APPRAISER**, (*apprizer*) *s.* one who sets a value upon goods, who is sworn to do justice between party and party; whence he is termed a sworn appraiser, and is obliged to take the goods at the price which he appraises them at, provided no other will purchase them at that rate.

To **APPRECIATE**, *v. a.* to value, to estimate.

To **APPREHEND**, *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.] to lay hold on; to seize a person as a malefactor, in order to bring him to justice; to think on with some degree of anxiety or terror. Applied to the operations of the mind, to conceive superficially; to have an imperfect or inadequate idea of a thing.

**APPREHENDER**, *s.* one who conceives a thing imperfectly; one who seizes a malefactor in order to bring him to justice; a thinker.

**APPREHENSIBLE**, *a.* [*apprehensibilis*, Lat.] that may be apprehended or conceived, though not comprehended.

**APPREHENSION**, *s.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.] among logicians, the mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them; the faculty by which we perceive those ideas which are present to the mind; fear or anxiety; suspicion of something future. In Law, the seizing of a malefactor, or taking him into custody, in order to bring him to justice.

**APPREHENSIVE**, *a.* that is quick to understand, or conceive; fearful, or suspicious. SYNON. Want of courage makes us *fear*; doubt of success makes us *apprehensive*; distrust of strength makes us *dread*; imagination itself will often make us *afraid*.

**APPREHENSIVELY**, *ad.* after the manner in which the apprehension exercises itself, with respect to its ideas.

**APPRENTICE**, *s.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] a young person bound by indenture to some tradesman, in order to be instructed in a profession or trade. The indentures are stamped, and the duty varies with the amount of premium paid to the master. The term of apprenticeship varies, but most usually it is for seven years. In some cases the master has to pay the apprentice a small sum for wages, and usually he finds board, &c. Various laws exist to secure the fulfilment of the conditions on both sides. Objections are frequently taken to this custom now, on the ground of the needlessness of such a bond either for teaching or learning a business, and because it interferes, in many cases seriously, with the freedom in which men ought to be left to seek and secure their own advantage. On the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, the Negroes were employed for a time as apprentices.

To **APPRENTICE**, *v. a.* to bind a person for a certain number of years to one who is to teach him his trade, &c.

**APPRENTICESHIP**, *s.* the time for which a person is bound



to continue with another, in order to learn and practise his trade; the office of an apprentice.

To APPRIZE, *v. a.* [*aprisé*, Fr.] to give a person notice of what he is a stranger to.

To APPROACH, (*approche*) *v. n.* to shorten the distance between objects; to draw nearer, or go towards. Applied to time, to be nearer its completion; to be nearer at hand. Figuratively, to come near; to resemble; to bring nearer to; to lessen the distance between objects.

APPROACH, *s.* the act of coming nearer to any object; access; means used to come nearer to a distant object. In Fortification, used in the plural, works thrown up by the besiegers, in order to advance nearer to the place besieged. *Lines of approach*, are trenches cut in the ground, the earth of which is thrown up in the form of a parapet, on the side towards the enemy, in order to approach the covert way, without being exposed to the cannon of the besieged. In Mathematics, the *curve of equable approach*, is that wherein a body descending by the sole power of gravity, shall approach the earth equally in equal times.

APPROACHER, *s.* that person who comes nearer to another, or advances towards a distant object.

APPROACHMENT, *s.* the act whereby the object draws nearer to another.

APPROBATION, *s.* [*approbatio*, Lat.] the acknowledging a thing to be worthy of assent, and of esteem, either by a tacit consent or public confession; the act of approving, liking, or esteeming any thing; the confirmation or support of a thing.

To APPROPRATE, *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] to quicken a thing, with respect to motion; to hasten action, applied to the time in which it is expected.

APPROPRIABLE, *a.* that may be confined or restrained to something particular.

To APPROPRIATE, *v. a.* [*appropriar*, Fr.] to dedicate, or confine to a particular use; to claim an exclusive right to. In Law, to annex as a property.

APPROPRIATE, *a.* peculiar; confined, restrained, or limited to some peculiar sense or use.

APPROPRIATION, *s.* applied to things, the application of them to some peculiar use. Applied to qualities, the claiming as belonging to oneself, in an extraordinary if not exclusive manner. Applied to words, the restraining them to a particular sense, or confining them to signify a particular idea. In Law, the annexing a benefice to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house.

APPROPRIATOR, *s.* one who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

To APPROVE, (*approuve*) *v. a.* [*approver*, Fr.] to be pleased with; to be delighted with from a conviction of merit; to make worthy of approbation.

APPROVEABLE, (*approvable*) *a.* applied to that which, on account of its merits, appears worthy of approbation.

APPROVEMENT, (*approvement*) *s.* consent, including liking or approbation.

APPROVER, (*approveur*) *s.* one who, confessing himself guilty of a felony, accuses one or more of his accomplices. *Approvers* also signify bailiffs or lords in their franchises, sheriffs, and likewise such persons as have the letting the king's demesnes in small manors.

APPROXIMATE, *a.* [*ad* and *proximus*, Lat.] near; that approaches near to.

APPROXIMATION, *s.* the coming or approaching near to any thing. In Arithmetic, a continual approach to a root or quantity sought, without being able ever to arrive at it exactly.

APRICOT, APRICOCK, *s.* [*apricus*, Lat.] a kind of wall-fruit.

APPU/SE, *s.* [*appulus*, Lat.] the act of striking against any thing. In Astronomy, applied to the moon when she approaches any planet or fixed star, so as to seem to touch or strike against it. If a very small portion of apparent space is between the two bodies at their nearest approach, it is called a *near appulse*.

APRIL, *s.* (from *aperio*, Lat.) the fourth calendar month in the year. It contains thirty days.

A PRIORI, (*Lat.*) in Logic, a term used to describe a course of reasoning from principles, for the purpose of discovering the conclusions to which they lead.

APRON, *s.* [*apron*, Sax.] a part of dress consisting of cloth,

&c., which hangs from the middle downwards, worn by the ladies for ornament, by artificers to keep their clothes clean. In a goose, it signifies the fat skin which covers the belly. In Gunnery, a piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRON-MAN, *s.* a man who wears an apron; a mechanic; a word of reproach.

APSIDIS, (plural *apsides*, or *apses*) *s.* [Gr.] in Astronomy, those two points in the orbits of the planets, or satellites, in which they are at their greatest and least distance from the sun or primary planet. The higher *apsis* of the planets is more particularly denominated aphelion, and the lower perihelion. The imaginary line connecting these two points is called the *line of the apsides*.

APT, (*aptus*, Lat.) fit; a relative term, implying the suitability of a thing to procure some end; that has a tendency to. Applied to the mind, ready or quick.

APTERAL, *a.* [*a* and *pteryx*, Gr.] in Architecture, applied to Greek and Roman temples, signifying that the columns of the porticoes at each end are not extended along the sides of the building. This style is also called *amphiprostyle*.

APTITUDE, *s.* [*aptitudo*, Fr.] fitness to bring about the desired end; tendency.

APTLY, *ad.* with great propriety; justly, or pertinently; readily, or quickly.

APTNESS, *s.* a relative term, implying the suitability of any means to procure its end. Applied to bodies, tendency; to minds, disposition or inclination; to the understanding, quickness, facility, or ease in conceiving.

APULEIUS, LUCIUS, a Roman author of the Platonic school, an African by birth, and by profession a pleader. His works on Platonism and Magic remain; but his principal celebrity is derived from a romance, called the *Metamorphosis*, or more popularly the *Golden Ass*, in which is contained the beautiful fable of Cupid and Psyche. He flourished in about 160 A. D.

APUS, *s.* the Indian bird, or bird of paradise; in Astronomy, a constellation near the south pole.

APYRQUS, *a.* [*a* and *pyr*, Gr.] in Chemistry, that which will sustain the most violent heat, without any sensible alteration. A diamond was formerly believed to be apyrus.

AQUA, *s.* [Lat.] water. *Aqua fortis*, or strong water, a name given to nitric acid. *Aqua marina*, *aqua marine*, in Natural History, a precious stone, which takes its name from its sea-green colour. *Aqua mirabilis*, or the wonderful water, is distilled from spices, infused in spirits of wine, and is a very good cordial. *Aqua regia*, the royal water, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, capable of dissolving gold and platinum. *Aqua vita*, or water of life, in a general sense, brandy or spirit of wine; but in a more confined sense, restrained to that spirit which is drawn from malt; the other term *brandy* being appropriated to that which is drawn from wine only.

AQUARIANS, a sect towards the close of the second century, who used water in the sacrament instead of wine.

AQUARIUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, a constellation that makes one of the 12 signs in the ecliptic, which the sun enters on the 20th day of January; it is described in the zodiac on globes, in the form of a man inclining on an urn flowing with water.

AQUATIC, AQUATIC, *a.* [*aquaticus*, Lat.] applied to animals or vegetables which live and grow in the water.

AQUATINTA, *s.* a method of etching on copper, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water-colours or Indian ink. It is a cheap and easy mode of engraving.

AQUEDUCT, AQUEDUCT, *s.* [*aqueductus*, Lat.] a channel formed of stone, bricks, or timber, to convey water from one place to another. In Anatomy, the bony passage of the drum that reaches from the ear to the palate.

AQUEOUS, *a.* [*aqueus*, Lat.] watery. *Aqueous humour*. See EYE.

AQUILA, the eagle; in Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, usually joined with Antinous.

AQUILA, a town in the province of Abruzzo Ulloa, in the kingdom of Naples. It is 57 miles from Rome, in the midst of the Apennines, near the river Pescara. Its population is reckoned to be about 13,000.

AQUILINE, *a.* [*aquilinus*, Lat.] resembling an eagle. Applied to the nose, hooked, or like an eagle's beak.

AQUINAS, THOMAS, one of the most famous scholastic div-

vines of the 13th century. He was a pupil of Albertus Magnus, and lived for the greater part of his after-life at Paris. His most celebrated work is the *Summa Theologie*, to which may be traced most of the questions that have vexed theologians, and imbibed Christian communities to the present day. He was named the Angelic Doctor in his life-time, and 50 years after his death, which happened in 1274, in his 48th year, he was canonized.

AQUOSE, *a.* (*agustus*, Lat.) watery; abounding with particles of water.

AQUOSITY, *s.* wateriness; or the quality so named from its abounding with particles of water.

ARA, the altar, in Astronomy, a southern constellation not visible in our hemisphere.

ARABESQUE, ARABESK, *a.* after the manner of the Arabians; generally applied to a kind of paintings or architectural ornaments, which consist of imaginary objects.

ARABIA, a country in the S. W. of Asia, bounded on the N. by Syria and the river Euphrates; on the E. by the Gulf of Persia; on the S. by the Indian Ocean; and separated on the W. from Africa by the Red Sea. It is about 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. The interior, which is very little known, is a rocky table land, with few rivers, and producing principally dates. Around this lies, towards the sea, a tract of land varying in width, principally desert. And to the N. of it is part of the Great Syrian Desert. On the W. side, between the Desert and the table land, is the coffee district. Besides coffee, the country produces manna, gum, frankincense, figs, palms, all of which constitute its exports. Camels, horses, asses, oxen, and sheep are indigenous, as well as beasts not reclaimable to the service of man. Ostriches and pelicans are amongst its birds; and locusts amongst its most abundant insects. The Arabs of the Desert are a fine race of men, maintaining a most primitive form of society amongst them, much resembling that of the times of the patriarchs. Their religion is Mohammedan, and they are bigotedly attached to it. They live a nomadic life, depending chiefly on plunder. In the cities, the influence of trade and commerce has greatly improved and raised this race; but they are greatly behind the condition in which they were in the 6th and subsequent centuries. Mecca, Medina, Mocha, and Sana, are the principal towns.

ARABIC, *s.* the tongue of the Arabians, a branch of the Hebrew.

ARABIC, *a.* that belongs to, or is used in Arabia. *Arabic characters*, are the figures which we make use of at present in arithmetic. *Gum Arabic* distils from a thorny plant in Arabia.

ARABISM, *s.* (*arabismus*, Lat.) a method of expression, or idiom, peculiar to the Arabs.

ARABLE, *a.* [from *aro*, Lat.] that is fit for ploughing, and to produce corn.

ARAC, ARAC, (*rack*) *s.* an excellent spirituous liquor, made by the Chinese from cocoa, rice, or sugar; the former of which is the best; there are two sorts imported into England, viz. the Goa and Batavia.

ARACAN, a country of Asia, on the N. E. coast of the Bay of Bengal, in length about 230 miles, and in breadth about 50. It is divided from the Burmese empire by a chain of mountains, attaining in some points an elevation of 5000 feet. Along the shore of the Bay, there is another range of hills, thus making the country a long narrow valley, which being well watered, is extremely fertile, and productive of indigo, cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar-cane, &c., but very unhealthy. Elephants, tigers, and buffaloes abound. *Aracan*, its capital, is a mean town, and has declined much since the country was acquired by the East India Company. The language of the people is allied to the Chinese, as is their religion, which is Buddhism. The population of the country is reckoned to be about 200,000.

AREOMETER, *s.* (*areios* and *metro*, Gr.) an instrument used to discover the gravity of fluids.

AREOSTYLE, *a.* (*areos* and *stylon*, Gr.) in Architecture, applied to temples whose columns are placed at more than three diameters apart.

AREOTICS, *s.* (*araios*, Gr.) medicines which rarely or thin the blood.

ARATGNEE, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

ARAL, the name of a small inland sea of Asia, lying on the east of the Caspian Sea. It lies considerably below the level of

the sea, and its water, like that of the Caspian, is salt. It receives the waters of the two great rivers, Sihon, and Jihon or Amou. From the observations of travellers, it would appear that this sea is gradually diminishing in extent from the excess of evaporation over the supply from rivers. It is immediately surrounded by tracts of sandy desert.

ARAM, the name by which Syria, and that part of Persia called by the Greeks Mesopotamia, are designated in the Old Testament.

ARAMAIC LANGUAGES, the general name of those dialects of the great Semitic family of languages which were spoken in Syria and Assyria, commonly called the Syriac and Chaldee. Some passages in the books of Daniel and Ezra, parts of the Talmuds, the Targums of Onkelos and Jonathan, are written in the latter. Certain words, noted as the very words used by our Lord, in the New Testament, and two translations of the greater part of the Scriptures, are in the former dialect.

ARANEUS, *a.* (*aranea*, Lat.) that resembles a cobweb.

ARARAT, the name of a mountain in the table land of Armenia, which, according to Dr. Parrot, is 17,260 feet above the level of the sea, and about 10,000 feet above the high land of the district. According to almost universal tradition, it was on this mountain that the ark rested after the flood; and in the immediate neighbourhood it was believed that the vessel yet remained near the top, in a state of miraculous preservation. Various ascents of the mountain in later days have dispelled this illusion. The appearance of the mountain indicates that it is a volcano, although there are no eruptions recorded.

ARAS, a river of Armenia, which rising near Erzurum, on the opposite side of the mountain to that from which one of the branches of the Euphrates flows, passes Mount Ararat and empties itself into the Caspian Sea, after a course of nearly 700 miles.

ARATUS, a Grecian poet of the third century B. C., of whose works only a poem on Astronomy remains. He is supposed to have been born at Tarsus in Cilicia; and a few words out of his poem were quoted by the apostle Paul in his address at Athens. His *Phænomena* had great celebrity amongst the ancients, but the positions of the stars are stated in a very rough and inaccurate manner.

ARATU, a native of Sicily, who, by a revolution skillfully effected, obtained the tyranny or chief power of the state. As leader of the Achaean League, he resisted the power of Antigonus, the king of Macedonia. Afterwards, as an ally of Macedonia, he sought to establish the safety and order of Greece. He died in 213 B. C.

ARAUCAINIANS, a native tribe of South America, inhabiting part of Chili. Their laws and customs exhibit a comparatively high state of civilization, when their circumstances are considered. In their language, traditions, religion, &c., they seem to approach the nations of the Indo-European family.

ARBITER, *s.* [Lat.] a person chosen by mutual consent between two or more parties, to decide the subject of their disagreement; one who is invested with a power to decide any difference.

ARBITRABLE, *a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.] arbitrary; voluntary; determined purely by the will, without regard to any other motives.

ARBITRAIMENT, *s.* choice; or the exercise of the will in choosing or assenting to any thing.

ARBITRARILY, *ad.* in such a manner as implies a bare exertion of the will, without any regard to motives or consequences; in a despotic, tyrannical, or absolute manner.

ARBITRARIOUS, *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.] depending entirely on the will; precarious.

ARBITRARIOUSLY, *ad.* arbitrarily; according to the mere and obstinate determination of the will.

ARBITRARY, *a.* not restrained or determined by any law or reasons; capricious, positive, despotic, and dogmatic.

To ARBITRATE, *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.] to decide or determine a difference; to judge of—*c. n.* to give judgment or pronounce sentence.

ARBITRATION, *s.* the determination of a cause by a judge chosen by the parties contending.

ARBITRATOR, *s.* [Lat.] a person chosen by contending parties to determine a difference between them; a determiner.

ARBITREMENT, *s.* decision or determination pronounced by an umpire; a compromise.

**ARBOR**, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, a tree. In Mechanics, that part of a machine which supports the rest; likewise the spindle or axis on which a machine turns.

**ARBORIST**, *s.* [*arboriste*, Fr.] a naturalist, who applies himself peculiarly to study the nature and cultivation of trees.

**ARBOUR**, *s.* [*arbor*, Lat.] a kind of a shady bower, or cabin formed of the branches of trees, and contrived so as to admit the air and keep off the sun and rain.

**ARBUTHNOT, DR. JOHN**, one of the brilliant wits of Queen Anne's time, the associate and friend of Pope, Swift, Gay, &c. He was by profession a physician, and was for some years physician to the queen. He was the author of many works on scientific and literary subjects; and the projector and joint author of some of the biting satires of men and manners, published in Pope's and Swift's works. He died in 1735, aged 65 years.

**ARC**, *s.* [*arcus*, Lat.] a segment, or part of a circle.

**ARC, JOAN OF**, called also the *Pucelle*, and the *Maid of Orleans*, a peasant girl of Domremy, in Lorraine, who, in the disastrous state of affairs in France that followed the death of Henry V., fired by patriotic and religious enthusiasm, undertook to deliver the city of Orleans, on which the last hope of Charles VII. hung, which was then besieged by the English. She compelled the English to retire, defeated them again at Patay, and had Charles solemnly crowned at Rheims. Being taken by the party of the Duke of Burgundy at Compiegne, she was sold to the English, who, after the formality of a trial, burnt her alive as a witch, in 1431, aged about 20 years.

**ARCADE**, *s.* [Fr.] a continued arch or walk, consisting of several arches united together.

**ARCADIA**, the central district of the ancient Peloponnesus, inhabited chiefly by shepherds, and of its romantic beauty, celebrated as the haunt of the gods. Facts of history, however, reveal it to us as peopled by a race of men more than half savage.

**ARCANUM**, (in the plural *arcana*), *s.* [Lat.] a secret; generally applied to the nostrum of a quack.

**ARCELAUS**, a Grecian philosopher, born at Pitane, in Asia Minor, who having been well taught by the best instructors in Mathematics, he finally learnt Platonism in the school of Polemo. He afterwards taught in the same school, and is generally looked upon as the founder of the Later Academy. So far as he taught any thing positive, it was Scepticism, but not that of Pyrrho: the method of inquiry invented by Socrates, and revived by him, was the principal feature of his teaching. He died in 241 B. C., from hard drinking, at the age of 75.

**ARCH**, *s.* [*arcus*, Lat.] the sky. In Mathematics, part of any curve line, whether it be ellipsis, circle, &c. *Arch*, in Architecture, is a vault or concave building, bent in the form of an arch or curve, and is divided into circular, elliptical, and straight. *Circular arches*, are either such as are exactly a semicircle, or whose centre is in the middle of a line drawn from one foot to the other, which are called *semicircular arches*. *Elliptical arches*, or those which consist of a semi-ellipsis, and were formerly used instead of mantle-trees in chimneys. *Straight arches* have straight edges, both upper and under parallel; but both their ends and joints pointing towards a certain centre. *Arch of a bridge*, is the vaulted interval between its piers. *A triumphal arch*, is a gate built with stone, &c., and richly ornamented with trophies, &c.

To **ARCH**, *v.* a [*arcus*, Lat.] to build or form into arches; to cover with arches.

**ARCH**, *a.* [*archos*, chief, Gr.] used in composition, to express something of the first rank or order, applied to dignity, as *archbishop*; but something superlative, applied to quality, as an *archheretic*; and is pronounced soft before a consonant, like *ch* in *choice*; but hard before a vowel, like the letter *c*, as if the *h* was dropped. It sometimes implies a person endued with a great deal of low cunning; or triflingly mischievous.

**ARCULEUS**, (*arculus*) *s.* a word used by Paracelsus and other chemists to express a principle of motion; the cause of all the visible changes and operations of bodies.

**ARCHAIOLOGY**, (*arkaiology*) *s.* [*archaios* and *logos*, Gr.] a discourse on antiquity; or a treatise on the opinions, &c. of the ancients.

**ARCHANGEL**, a sea-port of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the *Dvina*, 4 miles from the White Sea. It is not a large nor well-built town, although an important one, and its population is inconsiderable. There are a few ma-

nufactories of sugar, rope, &c. Its trade consists chiefly of the products of the N. part of the empire, and is yet considerable, though it is greatly diminished since the building of Petersburg, from which it is distant 400 miles. Lat. 64. 34. N. Long. 39. 0. E.

**ARCHANGEL**, (*arkangel*) *s.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] one of the superior order of angels. In Botany, the deadnettle.

**ARCHBISHOP**, *s.* the chief or metropolitan bishop, who has several suffragans under him. This title was first introduced in the East, about the fourth century, but then was only honorary, and given to some bishops of great cities. England is divided between two, the archbishop of Canterbury, who is styled Primate of all England, and takes precedence of all peers except the royal family; and the archbishop of York, who is styled Primate of England, with the same dignity, except that the lord chancellor takes precedence of him.

**ARCHBISHOPRIC**, *s.* the state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

**ARCHBUTLER**, *s.* one of the great officers of the late German empire, who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn occasions. This office belonged to the king of Bohemia.

**ARCHCHAMBERLAIN**, *s.* an officer of the late German empire, not unlike the great chamberlain in England.

**ARCHCHANCELLOR**, *s.* in ancient times, presided over the secretaries of the court under the two first races of the kings of France; and when their territories were divided into Germany, Italy, and Arles, there were three archchancellors appointed.

**ARCHCHANTER**, *s.* the president or chief chanter of a church.

**ARCHDEACON**, *s.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] a priest vested with authority or jurisdiction over the clergy and laity, next to the bishop, either through the whole diocese or only a part of it. There are sixty in England, who visit every two years in three, wherein they inquire into the reparations and movables belonging to churches, reform abuses, suspend, excommunicate, in some places prove wills, and induct all clerks into benefices within their respective jurisdictions.

**ARCHDEACONRY**, *s.* the jurisdiction, office, or province of an archdeacon.

**ARCHDEACONSHIP**, *s.* the office or dignity of an archdeacon.

**ARCHDUCHESS**, *s.* [*arch* and *duchesse*, Fr.] the title of the sister or daughter of an archduke.

**ARCHDUKE**, *s.* [*archidux*, Lat.] a duke invested with some greater privilege or authority than others.

**ARCHE**, (*drige*) *s.* [Gr.] in Medicine, the beginning, first period, or first attack of a disease.

**ARCHED**, *part.* crooked, or bent in the form of an arch.

**ARCHELAUS**, a Grecian philosopher, pupil to Anaxagoras, and teacher in the Ionic school, which Thales began. He removed afterwards to Athens, and is believed to have been the teacher of Socrates. His doctrines, like those of Thales, were chiefly physiological. He flourished about 450 B. C.

**ARCHELAUS**, one of the sons of Herod the Great, who succeeded him. Afterwards, on the solicitations of the Jews, the Roman emperor abridged his authority, and gave him only Judaea, Samaria, and Idumaea. On subsequent appeals of the Jews, he was deposed and banished to Gaul, where he died. The date of his banishment was 6 A. D. In ancient history, many persons of this name occur.

**ARCHER**, *s.* [*archer*, Fr.] one who shoots with a bow; one who uses a bow in battle.

**ARCHERY**, *s.* the art or exercise of shooting with a bow. The art of an archer.

**ARCHES-COURT**, *s.* [so called from Bow-church, in London, where it was kept; which likewise received its name from its top being raised upon pillars built *bow* or *archwise*] the chief and most ancient consistory or court of the archbishop of Canterbury, for debating spiritual causes. The judge of the court is called the Dean of the Arches.

**ARCHETYPAL**, (*arkhetypal*) *a.* original; that has something which may serve as a pattern to copy from.

**ARCHETYPE**, (*arkhetype*) *s.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] the original model or pattern of any thing.

**ARCHIDIACONAL**, (*arkidiaconal*) *a.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] that belongs or relates to an archdeacon.

**ARCHIEPISCOPAL**, (*arkiepiscopal*) *a.* [*archiepiscopus*, Lat.] that belongs to, or is exercised by, an archbishop.

**ARCHIL**, *s.* a well-known blue dye, called also *litmus*, obtained

from some species of lichens, found in the Canary and Cape Verde Islands.

**ARCHILOCHUS**, a Grecian lyric poet, of whose writings only a few fragments remain. He invented a lyric metre known by his name; and is famed for his unmerciful satires. He was a native of Paros, an island of the Ægean, and flourished in the seventh century B. C.

**ARCHIMEDES**, the famous Grecian geometer of Syracuse. He was the discoverer of *specific gravity*, and according to the tale, convicted the fraudulent goldsmith who made Hiero's crown, by it. His inventions in Mechanics were numerous; by them he enabled the Syracusans successfully to resist the Romans through a siege of three years. One, an endless screw, by which he proposed to facilitate the raising of water, has been applied in later days to the propulsion of vessels. His inventions seem to have been suggested by his mathematical investigations, for he is reported to have said respecting them, "Give me a standing-place, and I will move the earth." He was killed when Syracuse was taken, by a Roman soldier, who found him immersed in his studies, and did not know him, in 212 B. C., in his 75th year.

**ARCHIPELAGO**, *s.* in Geography, a general term, applied to a group or cluster of small islands. There are many groups so designated, besides the original one in the Ægean Sea.

**ARCHITECT**, (*architect*) *s.* [*architectus*, Lat.] a person skilled in building, who draws plans and designs, conducts the work, and directs the artificers in carrying it on.

**ARCHITECTIVE**, (*architective*) *a.* that relates to building or architecture.

**ARCHITECTONIC**, (*architectonic*) *a.* [Gr.] that has the skill and power of an architect.

**ARCHITECTURE**, (*architecture*) *s.* [*architectura*, Lat.] the art of building; divided into three branches, civil, military, or naval. The *Civil* consists in erecting habitations for men, or temples for worship. The *Military* consists in strengthening and fortifying places, named Fortification. *Naval architecture* is that which teaches the construction of ships or vessels floating on the water, and is named ship-building.

**ARCHITRAVE**, (*architrave*) *s.* [*arche*, Gr. and *trabe*, Lat.] in Architecture, the lowest member of the entablature, which lies immediately upon the capital. In timber-building, it is styled the *rafter-piece*, or *master-beam*; in chimneys, the *mantle-piece*; and over jambs of doors or windows, the *hyperthyron*.

**ARCHIVES**, (*archives*) *s.* [*archiva*, Lat.] the places wherein records or ancient manuscripts are preserved. Figuratively, the records and manuscripts themselves.

**ARCHON**, (*archon*) *s.* [Gr.] in Antiquity, the chief magistrate of Athens.

**ARCH-TREASURER**, *s.* formerly a great officer of the German empire.

**ARCHWISE**, *ad.* in the shape or form of an arch.

**ARCHOT**, the name of a district and a city of the Carnatic, Hindustan, belonging to the presidency of Madras. The town had formerly a native fortress of great strength. It is recovering from the desolation to which it was reduced during the wars which occurred at the founding of the British empire in India. It is 1070 miles from Calcutta. Lat. 12. 54. N. Long. 79. 23. E.

**ARCTIC**, *a.* [*arctikos*, Gr.] northern; lying under or near the north star. *Arctic Circle*, a lesser circle of the sphere, parallel to the equinoctial, and 66 deg. 32 min. distant from it towards the north pole. *Arctic Pole*, the northern pole of the world, both of the heavens and the earth; so named of Arctos, or Bear, a cluster or constellation of stars near it.

**ARCTURUS**, *s.* in Astronomy, one of the fixed stars in the constellation of *Bootes*. It is mentioned in Job ix. 9. It is above the horizon of London 15h. 50m. 52s. out of every 23h. 50m. 4s.

**ARCULATE**, *a.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] bent in the form of an arch.

**ARCULATION**, (*arcuation*) *s.* [*arcus*, Lat.] the act of bending any thing; the state of being bent. In Surgery, a bending of the bones, which appears in the case of the rickets; the protuberance of the foreparts of the body, with the bending of the bones of the sternum.

**ARDÈCHE**, a department of France, lying on the Rhone, named from the river Ardèche, which flows into the Rhone here. The Cevennes, which form its N. W. boundary, abound in traces of a volcanic character. One of the mountains, the Mezen, is 5820 feet high. The soil is good, producing wine, walnuts, chesnuts, &c., which with silk are its principal commodities.

**ARDENCY**, *s.* applied to the affections, warmth; applied to study, activity.

**ARDENNES**, a department of France, on the Belgian frontier, named after the ancient and celebrated forest which formerly clothed this hilly district. The river Meuse flows through it. Timber, which yet grows here abundantly, limestone and slate from the quarries in the hills, and woollen manufactures, are the staple of its export trade.

**ARDENT**, *a.* [*ardens*, Lat.] applied to the qualities of body, hot, burning, inflaming; applied to those of the mind, fierce, vehement, violent, passionate, inflamed.

**ARDENTLY**, *ad.* warmly, eagerly, passionately.

**ARDGLASS**, now a decayed, but once a principal town of Down, in Ulster. Here is a long range of buildings, in the castle style, called by the inhabitants, the New Works, though they have no tradition of its design or use. Here are also the remains of several other castles, towers, and gates. It is in Down county, 100 miles from Dublin. Pop. 1066.

**ARDMEANAGH**, a territory of Ross-shire.

**ARDOR**, *s.* [*ardor*, Lat.] heat, applied to the qualities of body; warmth, violence of affection, applied to the mind.

**ARDOUS**, *a.* [*ardus*, Lat.] applied to what is both lofty and difficult to ascend. Figuratively, something which is both important, sublime, and difficult to comprehend.

**ARE**, the plural of the present tense of the verb *am*.

**AREA**, *s.* [Lat.] the surface contained between any lines or limits. Any surface, such as the floor of a room, the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. In Geometry, the space contained within the lines bounding it, reckoned in the square part of any measure.

**AREFACTION**, *s.* [*arefacio*, Lat.] the act of making dry, or the state of drying.

**ARENA/CEOUS**, *s.* [*arenaceus*, Lat.] composed of sand; sandy.

**ARENATION**, *s.* [*arena*, Lat.] in Medicine, a dry bath, wherein the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand, and has it cast upon different parts of his body.

**ARENOSE**, *a.* [*arenosus*, Lat.] sandy or abounding with sand.

**ARENULOUS**, *a.* [*arenula*, Lat.] consisting of small sand.

**AREOLA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the coloured circle surrounding the nipple.

**AREOPAGUS**, *s.* a sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decrees, to which the gods themselves are said to have submitted their differences. It was of most remote antiquity, and was named after the hill in the city on which it was held. The number of the Areopagites seems not to have been fixed, but to have varied with the times. Its jurisdiction varied also, for it existed in the midst of a most watchful democracy. It died out at last, having sunk into a mere name under the Romans. The causes were at first tried in the open air, and no rhetorical displays were permitted, but it does not appear that the chosen time was night, as usually alleged.

**AREOTICS**, *s.* [*araeotikos*, Gr.] medicines that open the pores.

**AREQUIPA**, a populous city of Peru, seated near a dreadful volcano, 290 miles from Lima. It has a considerable trade, both with the distant provinces of Peru, and with other countries. Its population is above 40,000.

**ARES**, the name of the ancient Grecian god of war. He was not much worshipped, nor, according to Homer, when he took part in the affairs of mortals, much respected. He has been confounded with the Roman god, Mars.

**AREZZO**, a city of Tuscany, of great antiquity. It is well fortified and defended by a citadel. Its population is estimated at above 10,000. 34 miles from Florence. The district around it, called by its name, produced a peculiar and celebrated wine, with corn, &c.

**ARGAL**, *ARGOL*, *s.* the hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, called tartar.

**ARGAND LAMP**, a lamp invented by a native of France, in which, by means of a hollow cylindrical burner, open below, a supply of air is secured for the interior of the flame, as well as the exterior, and so the consumption of the oil is more perfect; and the flame more brilliant and white.

**ARGENT**, *a.* [*argentum*, Lat.] that resembles silver; silvered. In Heraldry, the white colour in the arms of gentry, expressed by engravers by a total omission of lines in a shield.

**ARGIL**, *s.* [*argilla*, Lat.] the white earth used by the potters in making their white ware.

**ARGILLACEOUS**, *a.* [*argillaceus*, Lat.] of the nature of potter's clay.

**ARGILLOUS**, *a.* [*argillosus*, Lat.] consisting of clay; of the nature of clay.

**ARGO**, a constellation in the S. hemisphere, named after the celebrated ship in which Jason sailed on the adventure of the Golden Fleece.

**ARGONAUTS**, the name given to the crew of heroes who, according to ancient Greek fable, sailed with Jason in his adventure of the Golden Fleece. Which late interpreters of mythic lore have supposed to be the first trading voyage amongst the Greeks, their practices having been piratical before.

**ARGOSY**, *s.* [*Argo*, the name of Jason's ship,] in Poetry, a large vessel for merchandise.

To **ARGUE**, *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.] to evince the truth or falsehood of any thing by proofs. Figuratively, to persuade; to bring reasons for or against; to plead, to handle; to debate.

**ARGUER**, *s.* one who makes use of reason in order to evince any truth, or raise conviction in the mind of another; a reasoner; a disputer.

**ARGUMENT**, *s.* [*argumentum*, Lat.] a reason brought to prove or disprove any thing; the subject of any discourse or writing; a concise view of the heads of any discourse. In Law, a cause, debate, or suit; a controversy. In Astronomy, an arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first.

**ARGUMENTAL**, *a.* that is formed upon the deductions of reason; belonging to argument; reasoning.

**ARGUMENTATION**, *s.* the evincing the truth or falsehood of any proposition by reasoning; the act or effect of reasoning.

**ARGUMENTATIVE**, *a.* consisting of argument, or the deduction of reason; containing reasons.

**ARGUTE**, *a.* [*argutus*, Lat.] witty, sharp, subtle.

**ARGYLE**, or Inverary, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness-shire, on the E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas, with bays and inlets which afford good harbour for shipping; and the country is well watered with rivers and lakes, which yield abundance of fish. It is not quite 100 miles long, from the Mull of Cantyre to its N. E. extremity; its breadth is unequal, about 30 miles where greatest, and in some places 1 or 2. It is very mountainous, and therefore little cultivated; but it has good pastures. The mountains yield lead, copper, marble, slate, &c. There are good salmon and cod fisheries. Pop. 97,371.

**ARIA**, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, an air, a song, a tune, or a lesson.

**ARIANS**, *s.* in Church History, a sect who believed Christ to be a created being, inferior to the Father as to his deity, being neither co-eternal nor co-equal with him, but that yet he was the Son of God, and was worthy of worship. Their leader, *Arius*, lived at the beginning of the fourth century.

**ARIANISM**, *s.* the principles maintained by the Arians.

**ARIAS MONTANUS**, **BENEDICTUS**, a Spanish divine, profoundly versed in oriental literature and antiquities; the editor of the *Antwerp Polyglott Bible*, under the patronage of Philip II. of Spain. Although he had proved his Romanism by good service both to Philip and the Duke of Alva, he very narrowly escaped the hands of the Inquisition. His works are very numerous. He died in 1598, aged 71 years.

**ARID**, *a.* [*aridus*, Lat.] dry, parched up, withered.

**ARIDITY**, *s.* [*ariditas*, Lat.] a want of moisture, or dryness. In Divinity, a state of insensibility, or want of ardency in devotion.

**ARIES**, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, a constellation of fixed stars, the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of March.

To **ARJETATE**, *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.] to butt, or to attack with the head, like a ram.

**ARJETATION**, *s.* [*arieto*, Lat.] the act of butting like a ram; the attacking with a battering-ram.

**ARJETTA**, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, a short air, song, or tune.

**ARIGHT**, *ad.* [*arid*, Sax.] truly; justly; or consistent with law; properly, or in such a manner as to attain the desired end.

**ARIMANES**, **ARIMAN**, in the theology of Zoroaster, the name of the author of evil, who is represented as co-equal with

Ormuzd, the author of good, and incessantly opposed to him; and to be worshipped that he may not be angry.

**ARIOLATION**, *s.* [*hariosus*, Lat.] soothsaying.

**ARIOSEO**, *s.* [Ital.] the movement of a common air, song, or tune.

**ARIOSTO**, **LUDOVICO**, an Italian poet of the 15th century. He was frequently engaged in diplomatic missions by the state of Venice, but his fame rests on his great poem *Orlando Furioso*, which is a continuation of Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*. As a poet, he was so celebrated during his life, that having fallen into the hands of some robbers on one of his journeys, they dismissed him freely, on hearing his name. He died in 1533, aged 59 years.

To **ARISE**, (*arise*) *v. n.* [its pret. *arose*, part. *arisen*,] to ascend; to move upwards from the earth; to get up as from sleep; to change the posture from sitting to standing; to come in view; to become visible; to come out of the grave; to flow or proceed from.

**ARISTARCHUS**, a Grecian astronomer, contemporary with Archimedes. He maintained the doctrine of the earth's motion, with the Pythagoreans, and showed that the orbit of the earth was so small compared with the distance of the stars, that there could be no annual parallax. He also invented a plan of discovering approximately the distance of the sun, by observation of the moon at the quadratures. An observation of the solstices made by him fixes the date of his flourishing at 281 B. C.

**ARISTIDES**, one of the leaders of the Athenians at the time of the Persian invasion. His character for incorruptible integrity stood so high that he was surnamed the *Just*. He was engaged frequently in the armies, and on missions during the war. The chief facts of his life are his disagreement with Themistocles, whose wily policy could not but be offensive to him; and his exile, according to an old tale, occasioned by dislike which his well-earned title inspired. He died at Athens in about 465 B. C.

**ARISTIPPUS**, the founder of the Cyrenaic school of Grecian philosophy, was born at Cyrene, Africa, and studied under Socrates. His philosophy was Epicureanism before Epicurus, but after Socrates he sought the criterion of truth in the moral nature of man. Pleasure was with him the test of good. He resided with Dionysius of Syracuse for some time, and died about 350 B. C.

**ARISTOCRACY**, *s.* [*aristos* and *kratos*, Gr.] in Politics, a form of government, wherein the supreme power is lodged in the nobility.

**ARISTOCRITICAL**, *a.* that partakes of aristocracy, or includes a government administered only by nobles.

**ARISTOGEITON**, the name of a Greek associated with Harmodius in an attempt to deliver Athens from the tyranny of Hippias and Hipparchus, the sons of Peisistratus. They slew Hipparchus, but Harmodius was also slain, and Aristogeiton, being taken by Hippias, was put to death. These names were the watchwords of the friends of liberty at Athens, as Brutus was at Rome, and the names of the leaders of the 17th century war in England. He was put to death in 514 B. C.

**ARISTOMENES**, a Messenian, whose romantic deeds and daring in the wars with Sparta have given him a name which will live along with the heroes of chivalry. On the fall of his country he retired to Rhodes, and died in about 665 B. C.

**ARISTOPHANES**, the great Athenian comedian, whose satires on the promoters of the Peloponnesian war, on the litigious spirit of the Athenians, on the democratic dreamers, on Pericles and Socrates, and on the false dramatic taste of the people, are presented to us in eleven of his plays which remain. His poetry is often very fine, but his plays are unspeakably gross. His caricatures of the gods, and of Socrates, show that he was essentially a jester. He died about 390 B. C.

**ARISTOTELIS**, commonly called Aristotle, one of the men whose thoughts have ruled the world. He was born at Stageira, in Thrace, and studied philosophy under Plato, at Athens, and so soon displayed his intellectual force that Plato called him *the mind of his school*. He was selected as tutor to Alexander the Great; but he afterwards opened a school in the Lyceum at Athens, in the walks of which he gave his instructions, whence his followers were called Peripatetics. Having been made the object of persecution as *impious*, he withdrew to Chalchis, and died in 322 B. C., aged 62 years. He sought in his studies to embrace all that could be known, and amongst his extant works we have treatises on the most diverse of subjects. His system of

Natural History is regarded with astonishment even now. His political and ethical works contain abundant wisdom. In his Metaphysics he combated Plato, never being able to apprehend his master's ideal theory. Logic and Rhetoric, as sciences, he may be said to have constructed. It is by his Logic, or *Organon*, as he named it, that he gained an influence which abides to this day. He thought, and his idolizing followers have always thought, that the scientific development of the laws of thought was the instrument of scientific investigation. And into those provinces in which such an error is most pernicious, the true scientific *organon*, partly developed by Lord Bacon, has scarcely yet penetrated. The works of Aristotle which remain are almost all mere syllabi, or programmes of his lectures.

**ARITHMANCY**, *s.* [*arithmos* and *mantia*, Gr.] a sort of divination, or foretelling things by numbers.

**ARITHMETIC**, *s.* [*arithmos* and *metreo*, Gr.] the science of numbers; the art of computation. In general, it means now the applied science of numbers; and of these by means of symbols expressing results rather than processes. The fundamental rules or operations of arithmetic are four, namely, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

**ARITHMETICAL**, *a.* that is performed by numbers, or agreeable to some rule in arithmetic. *Arithmetical complement*, is the quantity which will raise any other quantity to the next highest decimal quantity, as 4, which added to 6 would make 10. *Arithmetical mean*, a quantity which, whether a whole number or a fraction, lies exactly midway between two other quantities, as 12, which lies so between 9 and 15. *Arithmetical progression*, a series of quantities increasing, or decreasing, by the constant addition or subtraction of the same quantity. *Arithmetical proportion*, the relation of equality between the differences of 2 or more pairs of numbers.

**ARITHMETICALLY**, *ad.* according to the rules of arithmetic; in an arithmetical manner.

**ARITHMETICIAN**, *s.* a master of the art of numbers.

**ARIUS**, a Cyprian, the author of the first momentous controversy amongst Christians respecting the Trinity. He appears to have held as an article of faith what was generally taught in the philosophical school of Alexandria. He was opposed by the dialectics of the bishops and the patriarch Athanasius, and the excommunication of the emperor Constantine. He was afterwards restored on submission to the synod of Nice, but died before being fully admitted to the church, in 336.

**ARK**, *s.* [*arca*, Lat.] a chest, or coffer; applied in Scripture to the vehicle in which Moses was exposed to the Nile; the chest wherein the two tables of the covenant, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod, were kept; but more particularly the vessel built by Noah, to preserve himself, family, and the whole race of terrestrial and aerial animals, from the flood.

**ARKANSAS**, one of the W. United States, bounded on the N. by Missouri, on the E. by the Mississippi, on the W. by the Indian territory, and on the S. by Louisiana. It is 240 miles long, and 228 wide, and its population is 97,574, of whom 19,935 are slaves. Its principal river is the Arkansas, from which it is named, which rises in the Rocky Mountains and runs, after a course of above 2000 miles, of which 1900 are navigable by boats, into the Mississippi; the Red, the White rivers, and their tributaries, also water it. The E. part of the State is swampy, and not cleared, and so unhealthy; in the W. part are the Ozark Mountains, the Black Hills, and the Washita Hills, which yield iron, gypsum, coal, and salt. The soil varies from utter sterility to the greatest productiveness. Cotton and Indian corn are its staple productions, and there is good grazing ground. Buffaloes, deer, wolves, bears, and the common wild animals of the States, abound. Little Rock, on the Arkansas, is the seat of government. Arkansas, Columbia, Batesville, and other places are little more than villages. There is but one bank, and no college. The constitution was formed in 1836, in which year it was admitted to the Union. The laws respecting slavery in this state are mild and comparatively equitable.

**ARKLOW**, a neat market town and sea-port of the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, with a harbour for small vessels. It is 26 miles from Dublin. Pop. 3254.

**ARKWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD**, the inventor or introducer of the cotton-spinning machine, was originally a barber at Preston, in Lancashire, but having a great liking for practical mechanics, devoted himself to the pursuit, and by the help of

Messrs. Need and Strutt, of Nottingham, produced his spinning-machine, which altered the whole state of the cotton manufactures of England. He was exposed to much annoyance from dispartants of his right to his patent, and ultimately lost his monopoly. He gained great wealth by his mills, which he attended to most indefatigably to the last. He died in 1792, aged 60 years.

**ARLES**, a large, handsome, and ancient city, in the dept. of the mouths of the Rhone, in France. The adjacent country is very pleasant, and produces good wine, manna, oil, fruits, and vermillion, and the air is excellent, yet the city is not populous. There are many Roman remains in the town, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are most remarkable. It is seated on the Rhone, 430 miles from Paris. Lat. 43. 41. N. Long. 4. 43. E.

**ARM**, *s.* [*arm*, Sax.] a limb of the human body, reaching from the shoulder to the hand. Anatomists divide the arm into two parts, calling that part the arm which is included between the shoulder and the elbow; the rest, from the elbow to the wrist, is called the fore-arm. The arm, in this acceptation, has only one large bone, called the *os humeri*, or the shoulder-bone. The other part consists of two bones, namely, the *radius* and *cubitus*, or *ulna*. In Geography, it denotes a branch of the sea, or a river. It is also figuratively used for power; as, the secular arm. Likewise, for a large branch or bough of a tree.

To **ARM**, *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.] to furnish with weapons; to cap, case, or cover with metal, applied to the loadstone, or the shoes of a horse.

To **ARM**, *v. n.* to take arms; to be provided against any attack, either of an enemy, or casualty.

**ARMADA**, *s.* [Span.] a fleet of men of war, applied by way of eminence to that great one fitted out by the Spaniards, with an intention to conquer this island, in 1588.

**ARMADILLO**, in Zoology, a genus of quadrupeds covered with a hard shell, in which they can roll themselves up. They live in burrows, and do not refuse any kind of food. They are found only in South America.

**ARMAGH**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, which is fertile, well cultivated, and has a population of 232,393, who carry on a good trade in linen. Its county town of the same name is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Ireland. It is 81 miles from Dublin. Pop. 10,245.

**ARMAMENT**, *s.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] any place wherein arms are placed; great provisions of military stores. Figuratively, an army, but most commonly applied to a fleet of men of war.

**ARMAN**, *s.* a confection for restoring appetite to horses.

**ARMATURE**, *s.* [*armatura*, Lat.] a military dress to defend the body from the attack of an enemy in battle; any thing to defend the body from external injuries.

**ARMED**, *a.* in Heraldry, applied to beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, &c., are of a different colour.

**ARMENIA**, a large country of Asia, bounded on the W. by the river Euphrates, on the S. by Diarbeker, Curdistan, and Adirbijan, on the E. by Shirvan, and on the N. by Georgia. It was once governed by its own kings; but the Turks and Persians at present possess it between them. The Armenians profess Christianity, but in respect of Christ, are Monophysites. In other particulars they adhere to the creeds and customs of the Catholic church. The country is fertile, and exports grain, fruits, &c. The people are greatly addicted to trade, and settle in other countries for the purpose of carrying it on. The capital is Erzerum. Armenia is a mountainous country, the Caucasus, and other lofty ranges connected with it, running through it, or bordering on it. It is watered by the Kur, the Aras, the Tigris, the Euphrates, and their tributaries. The literature of Armenia is varied and extensive, but not of recent date.

**ARME'NIAN**, (Bole) *s.* a fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

**ARME'NIAN**, (Stone) *s.* a mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany and the Tyrol.

**ARMHOLE**, *s.* [*armpit*, *s.* the cavity under the shoulder.

**ARMIGER**, *s.* [*Lat.*] an esquire; one that bears arms.

**ARMILLARY**, *a.* [*from armilla*, Lat.] something that is circular, in allusion to the surrounding of a bracelet. *Armillary*

*sphere*, is composed of several brass circles, which represent those of the horizon, meridian, ecliptic, &c., drawn on the globe.

**ARMINGS**, *s.* (plural) in a ship, are white or red cloths hung fore and aft on the outside of a ship; those on the tops are named *top-armings*.

**ARMINIANS**, named after Arminius, a famous minister at Amsterdam; but who follow Episcopius, a disciple of his, in holding, in opposition to the Calvinists, that predestination was not absolute, but conditional; that Christ has not only redeemed all, but that there is a universal grace given to all mankind; that grace is not an irresistible principle; that man is a free agent, always at liberty to obey all the motions of the Holy Ghost, or resist them; that with respect to perseverance, a man may, after justification, fall into new crimes.

**ARMINIUS**, JACOBUS, a famous minister of Amsterdam in the 16th century. He studied at Leyden, at Padua, and at Geneva, but created opposition to himself at the latter place, by renouncing the Aristotelian philosophy. Being settled at Amsterdam, he commenced his attacks upon Calvinism, and gained many adherents, and was warmly opposed. The States-General even interfered in the controversy. He died in 1609, aged 49 years.

**ARMIPOTENCE**, *s.* [*arma* and *potentia*, Lat.] power, or powerfulness in war.

**ARMIPOTENT**, *a.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] powerful, or strong in the field, in arms, or at war.

**ARMISTICE**, *s.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] a short truce, or cessation from arms for a short time.

**ARMLET**, *s.* a small arm of the sea. Figuratively, a bracelet, or some ornament worn on the arm.

**ARMONICA**, *s.* an instrument of music constructed with drinking-glasses: invented by the late Dr. Franklin.

**ARMORIAL**, *a.* [*armorial*, Fr.] that belongs to the coat or escutcheon of a family.

**ARMORIST**, *s.* a person skilled in heraldry.

**ARMOUR**, *s.* [*armure*, Fr.] a cover for the body, to defend it from the instruments of war, like a harness.

**ARMOUR-BEARER**, *s.* he that carries the arms of another.

**ARMOURER**, *s.* [*armurier*, Fr.] one who makes, forges, or sells armour: one who dresses another in armour.

**ARMOURY**, *v.* [*armoire*, Fr.] a place where arms are kept. Figuratively, arms.

**ARMS**, *s.* (not used in the singular.) [*arma*, Lat.] all kinds of weapons, whether offensive or defensive. Figuratively, a state of hostility between two nations; war. In Heraldry, the badges of distinctions, escutcheons, or other marks of honour, given by sovereigns, and borne on banners, shields, or coats.

**ARMY**, *s.* [*armée*, Fr.] a collection of men armed, commanded by their proper officers. Figuratively, a great number.

**ARNALDO DE BRESCIA**, a pupil of the famous Abelard, who, in the 12th century, exposed the corruptions of the Roman hierarchy, and grievously troubled that church. He headed an insurrection at Rome against the pope, and maintained the anti-papal spirit alive in the papal city for ten years. On the accession of Adrian IV. to the chair, the city was put under an interdict, the people forsook Arnaldo, who fell into his enemies' hands, and was put to death at Rome in 1155, being about 50 years of age.

**ARNAULD, ANTOINE**, a celebrated Jansenist priest of the 17th century. Together with Pascal and Nicole he attacked the Jesuits, and established the fame of the convent of Port-Royal. He wrote many of the works that were published by the Port-Royalists, of which his *Logic* is best known. The principal part of his writings were, however, polemical. Orders being given for his arrest, he retired to Brussels, where he died in 1694, aged 82 years.

**ARNDT, JOHN**, a Lutheran divine of the 16th century, who endeavoured, and with some success, to resist the spread of corruption in the Lutheran church, by his work on *True Christianity*. A book which has been much admired by the Pietists and Evangelicals of Germany. He died in 1621, aged 66 years.

**ARNE, DR. THOMAS AUGUSTINE**, a celebrated English composer, whose operas, oratorios, and other works, are greatly admired. He was the author of "*Rule Britannia*." He died in 1778, aged 68 years.

**ARNEE**, *s.* an Indian animal of the ox kind, reported to have very large horns.

**ARNO**, a river of Tuscany, in Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and after a course of about 140 miles, enters the Mediterranean Sea, near the town of Pisa.

**ARNOLD, BENEDICT**, an American general, who, after a career of great bravery, offered and attempted to betray his country to General Clinton. It was for his part in the negotiations connected with this attempt that the unfortunate Major André was executed. Arnold escaped to the British, under whom he afterwards served. At the end of the war he went to England, where he died in 1801.

**ARNOLD, DR. SAMUEL**, a celebrated English composer, author of some dramatic music, and of several oratorios, and organist at Westminster Abbey. He died in 1802, aged 62 years.

**ARNOLD, DR. THOMAS**, a distinguished English clergyman, for 14 years head-master of Rugby grammar school. His ceaseless labour for the good of his scholars, endeared him as a father to them all. He left many works of great value to sustain his reputation as a scholar, amongst which his *Thucydides*, and his unfinished *History of Rome*, may be especially named. He was Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, but had delivered only his introductory course of lectures. His character, as his mind, was one of great clearness and beauty; and his endeavours after what he deemed worthy of pursuit void of all selfishness or fear. He died, suddenly, in 1842, aged 47 years.

**AROMA**, in Chemistry, the odour which arises from certain vegetables, or their infusions.

**AROMATIC**, **AROMATICAL**, *a.* [*aroma*, Lat.] spicy; fragrant; strong-scented, or smelling like spices.

**AROMATICS**, *s.* (not used in the singular,) spices, or any strong-scented, fragrant, or high-tasted body.

**TO AROMATIZE**, *v.* *a.* to mix or scent with spices. Figuratively, to make any thing agreeable, which in its own nature would be loathsome.

**AROUND**, *ad.* [*à la ronde*, Fr.] in a circle; in a circular manner; on all sides. Used as a preposition, encircling; encompassing; round about.

**TO AROUSE**, (*arotze*) *v.* *a.* [*arisen*, Sax.] to wake from sleep; to excite an indolent person to action; to raise up; to stimulate.

**ARPEGGIO**, *s.* [*ital.*] in Music, the making the notes of a chord to be heard distinctly one after another, by a purling or rolling of the hand on stringed instruments, beginning at the lowest note, and rising gradually upwards.

**ARPENT**, *s.* an acre or furlong of ground. The *arpent* of France is 100 perches square, but some account it but half an acre.

**ARQUEBUSE**, *s.* anciently a large hand-gun, somewhat bigger than our musket, and called by some a caliver.

**ARQUEBUSIER**, *s.* one who carries, or makes use of, an arquebuse.

**ARRACK**, *s.* See *ARAC*.

**ARRAGON**, one of the provinces of Spain, anciently an independent kingdom. It lies against the Pyrenees, between Navarre and Catalonia, and is about 200 miles long, and 130 broad. It is watered by the Ebro, which crosses it, and its tributaries flowing from the Pyrenees, and the Sierras of Molina and Morella, which form its S. boundaries. Its climate is temperate, and its soil fertile; and the mountains yield abundance of metals, coal, &c. Game and other wild animals, as bears and wolves, are plentiful. The population does not exceed 700,000. Its principal cities are Saragossa, Huesca, and Balbastro.

**TO ARRANGE**, (*arrain*) *v.* *a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] in Law, to set a thing in order, or fit it for a trial. Applied to writing, to indict; to accuse; to charge with crimes.

**ARRAIGNMENT**, (*arraignment*) *s.* the act of trying a person upon an indictment, accusation, or charge.

**ARRAN**, a rocky and mountainous island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. W. of the island of Bute; about 20 miles long, and 11 broad. It abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, and fowl, and agriculture here is somewhat advancing. The streams are stored with fish, especially salmon. The climate is cold, but healthful. The rocks produce iron ore, sandstone, and clear agates, called cairngorms. Remains of the forest which once covered it exist. There are many relics of antiquity, both Druidical and Runic. Pop. 6241. Lat. 55.40. N. Long. 5.10. W.



To ARRANGE, *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] to dispose or put in order, including the secondary idea of art or skill.

ARRANGEMENT, *s.* the act of putting or placing things into order, including the idea of skill or judgment.

ARRANT, *a.* [*errant*, Fr.] notorious, infamous.

ARRANTLY, *ad.* in a notorious, infamous, or shameful manner.

ARRAS, a city of France, formerly the capital of Artois, a province of the Netherlands, 108 miles from Paris, in the department of Pas-de-Calais. It has a strong citadel, and is handsomely built. It formerly was famous for manufactures of rich tapestry, called after it, Arras.

ARRAY, *s.* the order in which an army is drawn up to give battle; dress, or external ornaments.

To ARRAY, *v. a.* [*arrayer*, Fr.] in military affairs, to place an army in proper order to engage; to deck, embellish, or adorn with dress.

ARRAYERS, *s.* officers that had the care of soldiers, and saw that they were properly accoutred.

ARREAR, (*arrear*) *s.* [*arriere*, Fr.] that which remains unpaid. Applied to rent, it signifies that which has been due some time, and is not discharged.

ARREBOY, the name of some societies which existed at Tahiti, and other islands of that group, one of the principal features of which seems to have been Infanticide.

ARREST, *s.* [*arrestor*, Fr.] in Law, the seizing or apprehending a man, thereby depriving him of his liberty by legal process, either for debt or any offence against the law; a stopping or restraint from proceeding in an undertaking.

To ARREST, *v. a.* [*arrestor*, Fr.] to apprehend by virtue of a writ from a court of justice; to seize any thing by law; to seize upon; to stop, withhold, or bind; to stop a body in motion.

ARRET, *s.* [Fr.] the decision of a sovereign court, or court of judicature; resembling our act of parliament.

ARRIAN, a Greek author, who wrote the History of the *Conquest of Asia by Alexander the Great*, and many other works, some of which relate to the philosopher Epictetus, who was his teacher. He held an office in Asia Minor under the emperor Hadrian, and was greatly honoured in Nicomedia, his native city. He flourished about 150 A. D.

ARRIÈRE, a department of France, lying on the Pyrenees, named after a river, which is a tributary of the Garonne. It is 67 miles in length, and 48 in breadth. Montcalm, the highest point of the Pyrenees within its border, is 10,660 feet high. The mountains produce abundance of iron, and some other metals. There are some manufactures of woollens, &c. Its capital is Foix, and its population about 250,000.

ARRIÈRE-FIET, *s.* [Fr.] a fief dependent on another.

ARRIVAL, *s.* the coming to any place, either by sea or land. Figuratively, the attainment of any design.

ARRIVANCE, *s.* company expected to come.

To ARRIVE, *v. n.* [*arriuer*, Fr.] to come to any place by water or land. Figuratively, to attain or come to.

ARROGANCE, *s.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.] the assuming or claiming to oneself more honour or merit than is our due.

ARROGANT, *a.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] self-conceited, haughty.

ARROGANTLY, *ad.* in an arrogant, self-conceited, or haughty manner.

To ARROGATE, *v. a.* [*arrogatio*, Lat.] to lay claim to a thing or quality which does not belong to us.

ARRROW, *s.* [*arvee*, Sax.] a slender piece of round wood, pointed, barbed, and shot out of a bow; distinguished from a *dart*, because that was thrown by the hand. *Arrow-head*, is the sharp point of an arrow, which was usually armed with steel. *Arrow-shaped*, in Botany, like the head of an arrow.

ARROWHEAD, *s.* a water-plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow.

ARROWROOT, *s.* a useful and nutritious farinaceous preparation from the roots of plants growing in the E. and W. Indies, and in the South Seas. An imitation is manufactured in England from the tubers of the potato.

ARSE, [*arse*, Sax.] the buttocks or hind part of an animal.

ARSENAL, *s.* [*arsenale*, Lat.] a royal or public magazine; or place wherein all warlike stores are kept or forged.

ARSENATE, *s.* a salt formed by the combination of any base with the acid of arsenic.

ARSENATED, *a.* combined with the acid of arsenic.

ARSENIC, *s.* [*arsenicon*, Gr.] an exceedingly brittle metal, of a greyish white colour, sometimes found native, but more frequently in combination with cobalt and iron. The white oxide of arsenic is a virulent poison. Judiciously exhibited it is a fine stimulant tonic; and when administered for the purpose of destroying life, its presence is easily detected, and the twentieth part of a grain can be, by the appliances of modern chemistry, reduced to a metallic state again, so as to be recognised by the naked eye.

ARSENICAL, *a.* consisting, or having the properties, of arsenic.

ARSENIOS, *a.* belonging to arsenic.

ARSON, *s.* in Law, the malicious or wilful burning of the house, property, &c., of another man: it is felony at common law.

ART, *s.* [*art*, Fr., *ars*, Lat.] an abstract or metaphysical term, implying a collection of certain rules from observation and experience, by which any thing may be performed, or any end obtained; distinguished from science by its object. If the object be attained by the application of rules, or require practice, then it is an *art*; but if contemplated only with respect to its different appearances, the collection of observations relative thereto is a *science*. A trade; cunning; artfulness; speculation. We have likewise the division of arts into liberal and mechanic. The *liberal arts* are those which consist in the application or exercise of the mind; the *mechanic*, those which consist in the exercise of the body, or hand, and make use of machines to attain their ends.

ARTA, the modern name of the Ambracian Gulf, in the entrance to which the naval fight of Actium occurred, which ruined the prospects of M. Antonius, and gave the empire of Rome to Augustus.

ARTAXERXES, the name of three ancient Persian sovereigns, the second of whom was opposed by his younger brother Cyrus, aided by Xenophon and his 10,000 Greeks, whose expedition, with the battle of Cunaxa, which was fatal to their attempt, is narrated in the *Anabasis*.

ARTEDI, PETER, an eminent ichthyologist, and friend of Linnaeus. His arrangement of this branch of Zoology prevailed until the labours of Agassiz superseded it. He was accidentally drowned at Amsterdam, in 1735, being only 30 years old.

ARTEMIS, a Grecian goddess, twin sister to Apollo, who was represented in the poets as presiding over woodland life and hunting. She was fabled to be a rigid celibate, but to have presided over child-birth. She was worshipped at Ephesus, as an impersonation of nature. Latterly she was confounded with the moon, and with the Roman goddess Diana.

ARTERIAL, *a.* that belongs to, or is contained in, an artery.

ARTERIO-TOMY, *s.* [*arteria* and *tomo*, Gr.] in Surgery, the opening an artery with a lancet in order to draw blood.

ARTERY, *s.* [*arteria*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a membraneous, elastic, conical tube, internally smooth, without valves, which decreases in its dimension in proportion to the number of its branches, destined to receive the blood from the heart, and distribute it to the lungs and other parts of the body; that which has its origin from the right ventricle of the heart is called the pulmonary artery, and that which rises from the left, the aorta.

ARTESIAN WELLS, artificial springs, obtained by boring perpendicularly till a solid stratum is reached, which will yield a constant supply of water. The bore is very small; they are therefore more easily and more cheaply formed than common wells. The name is derived from Artois, in France, where it is supposed they were first made.

ARTEVELDE, the name of two popular leaders of the town of Ghent, in Flanders, in the 14th century. Jacob, the father, was a brewer, who was chosen as captain when the townsmen revolted against Philip of France, aided by Edward III. He was assassinated in a popular tumult, in 1344. His son, Philip, being chosen leader during a blockade of the town in 1380, proposed to attack the besiegers as a last resource. The result was a completely successful battle gained over nearly the whole of Flanders. A powerful coalition being formed against him, he was defeated and slain at Rossbeek, in 1382.

ARTFUL, *a.* performed according to the rules of art, including the idea of skill, judgment, or wisdom.

ARTFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shows a deal of cunning or skill.



**ARTFULNESS**, *s.* the quality of performing any thing with skill, or the attaining an end by cunning.

**ARTHRITIC**, **ARTHRITIC**, *a.* [Gr.] gonty, or occasioned by the gout; that has something like joints.

**ARTHRITIS**, *s.* [Gr.] in Physic, a disease which affects the joints; the gout.

**ARTHUR**, an ancient British prince of the Silures, who, on the progress of the Saxons westward, was elected to the sovereignty or command of all the tribes, and displayed great bravery against the invaders, gaining, according to the old chronicles, twelve battles. The Prince of Cornwall having revolted from him, a battle ensued, in which Arthur fell. He was buried at Glastonbury, in 542. His fame was so great that he has been made the hero of as much romance as the Paladins of Charlemagne. The longest and most coherent of them, the *Morte d'Arthur*, was not written before the time of the wars of the Roses. It contains the history of the Knights of the Round Table, their adventures, intrigues, &c., and particularly the quest of the Sang-real. The most famous amongst them was Lancelot du Lake. Magical art, of course, supplies the machinery of this prose-poem, and of that the great Merlin is the visible director. It ends with the battle of Camlan, in Cornwall, and the dispersion of the house of Arthur.

**ARTICHOKE**, *s.* a plant with large scaly heads, shaped like the cone of a pine tree. The girasole, or Jerusalem artichoke, is an agreeably tasted root, but not much cultivated now.

**ARTICLE**, *s.* [articulus, Lat.] in English Grammar, the name given to the demonstrative *the*, and the numeral *an*; the first being called the *definite*, and the second the *indefinite article*. They are used to mark the extent of signification in which the substantive is used. *The* is used before both numbers; *an* only before the singular, except in instances in which the plural is used as a whole, as, *a few men, a hundred, a thousand*; and when the word it stands before begins with a consonant sound, the *n* is dropped. In some other languages, the perfect demonstrative pronoun alone is used, which is therefore erroneously called the article. In Hebrew, and its related dialects, there is an article; but even for it demonstrative were a more correct designation. In Commerce, a single transaction, thing, or parcel, in an account. *Articles of the Established Church*, are 39 propositions, which all clergymen and graduates at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge are required to subscribe.

To **ARTICLE**, *v. n.* to make conditions or terms; to stipulate; to bind or oblige a person to serve another under certain conditions.

**ARTICULAR**, *a.* [articularis, Lat.] in Physic, relating to a disease which affects the joints.

**ARTICULATE**, *a.* [articulus, Lat.] in its primary sense, applied to bodies which are joined together, and may be bent without being pulled asunder. Applied to the voice, it implies, that its sounds are distinct and varied, but connected together so as to form words.

To **ARTICULATE**, *v. a.* [articuler, Fr.] to pronounce syllables or words in a distinct manner.

**ARTICULATELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to pronounce the syllables or words distinctly.

**ARTICULATION**, *s.* in Anatomy, the juncture of two bones in such a manner, that they may be bent without being pulled asunder. Applied to the voice, the modulations and variations of the voice, which are so connected as to form syllables or words.

**ARTIFICE**, *s.* [artifice, Fr.] an indirect method of attaining one's end; a pretence, stratagem, or fraud. **SYNON.** *Cunning* is employed in using means; *finesse* insinuates insensibly, and must be accompanied by penetration; *device* surprises, and gives satisfaction; *artifice* generally makes use of studied dissimulation; a *trick* is commonly looked on as a fraud; and a *stratagem* is often illicit than otherwise.

**ARTIFICER**, *s.* a person employed in works of art, or to manufacture any commodity.

**ARTIFICIAL**, *a.* [artificial, Fr.] applied to something made by art, in opposition to the productions of nature; counterfeit. *Artificial lines*, are those which are drawn upon a sector, or scale, to represent sines and tangents. *Artificial numbers*, are the same with logarithms.

**ARTIFICIALLY**, *ad.* in an artful, cunning, crafty, or skillful manner.

**ARTILLERY**, *s.* (a plural noun.) [artillerie, Fr.] the heavy engines of war, such as cannons, bombs, &c.

**ARTISAN**, (*artizan*) *s.* [Fr.] properly applied to those professors of trades which require the least exercise of the understanding; a low mechanic, manufacturer, or tradesman.

**ARTIST**, *s.* [artiste, Fr.] one who excels in those arts which require good natural parts; or one who understands both the theory and the practice of the art which he professes.

**ARTLESS**, *a.* without art, design, craft, or cunning.

**ARTLESSLY**, *ad.* in a simple, innocent, and undesigning manner.

**ARTS**, **DEGREES** *IN*, the position and title assigned by universities to their scholars after due examination, &c., in general knowledge. In Great Britain they are two:—Bachelor of Arts, *baccalarius artium*, signified by A. B. or B. A. placed after the name; and Master of Arts, *magister artium*, signified by A. M. or M. A. The regulations of all the universities differ, respecting the amount of scholarship required, and the kind of examination, for these degrees.

**ARTS**, **FINE**, the general designation of those works which are the offspring of imagination, and realizations of the idea of the beautiful. In its correct use it includes poetry, music, painting, sculpture, architecture, and the arts akin to these; but popularly it is more restricted in its meaning.

**ART-UNIONS**, societies formed for the purchase of works of art, and the distribution of them amongst the shareholders by lot.

**ARUNDEL**, **SUSSEX**. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Arun, (over which there is a bridge,) where small ships may ride. The ancient castle is seated on the summit of the hill. It is a corporate town; and gives the name of an ancient earldom. 57 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 2624.

**ARUNDEL MARBLES**, a collection of ancient sculptures, &c., given to the university of Oxford, in 1667, which had been made by one of the Earls of Arundel. Of these the most remarkable and valuable is an inscription called the *Parian Chronicle*.

**ARUSPICES**, *s.* an order of priesthood among the old Romans; soothsayers, who pretended to foretell things to come, by inspecting the entrails of beasts.

**AS**, *conjunct.* [als, Teut.] referring to an action or time past, in the same manner; when it answers *so* or *such*, it is used for that. "So uncertain, as they require a great deal of examination," *Bac.* In a particular respect; as far as a particular relation extends; like, or of the same kind. By an ellipsis, for *as if*. Referring to the present time, it implies something done during that particular action, at the same time. "Whistled as he went," *Dryd.* According to, or in what manner. "As they please," *Boyle*. Answering to *like*, or *same*, it is used as a relative, and implies *which*. "The same crime as he committed." When at the beginning of two sentences immediately following each other, it denotes a likeness or comparison between them. Answering *so*, it implies condition, or in the same manner. "Some peculiarity as well as his face," *Locke*.

**ASAPH**, **ST.** Flintshire, North Wales, seated on the river Elwy, where it unites with the river Clwyd, and over both there is a bridge. It is of note only for its cathedral. Market, Saturday. 217 miles from London. Pop. 3338.

**ASBESTINE**, *a.* [asbestinum, Lat.] that cannot be destroyed by fire.

**ASBESTOS**, *s.* [Gr.] a name given to a form in which several minerals are occasionally found, viz., in long fibres, which, though fusible, have the property of resisting the heat of ordinary flame; and so are used as wicks for lamps, &c. It was made by the ancients into a cloth, in which they wrapped the bodies of their dead, who were to be burned, that they might the better collect the ashes. It is found in Corsica, and the United States, in Cornwall, and Scotland.

**ASCARIDES**, *s.* [Gr.] a genus of intestinal worms.

To **ASCEND**, *v. n.* [ascendo, Lat.] to rise upwards from the earth. Figuratively, to advance from any degree of knowledge to another. In Genealogy, to trace a pedigree backwards towards its first founders.

**ASCENDABLE**, *a.* that may be ascended.

**ASCENDANT**, *s.* [ascendant, Fr.] in Morality, superiority or influence, whereby one man or thing unreasonably biases or tyrannizes over another. Figuratively, the greatest height or perfection. In Genealogy, ancestors, or those nearest the root

of a pedigree. In an astrological sense, that part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon.

ASCENDING, *s.* a bias; an undue influence or superiority. ASCENDING, *part.* [*ascendens*, Lat.] going upwards from the earth. In Astronomy, an epithet given to those degrees or stars which are above the horizon. The ascending node of a planet is a point of its orbit intersecting the ecliptic; so called, because the planet ascends above it in its motion towards the north.

ASCENSION, *s.* [*ascensio*, Lat.] a motion upwards. *Ascension*, in Astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension*, of the sun, moon, or star, is that point of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with it in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension*, is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises together with the celestial body in an oblique sphere. The difference between *right* and *oblique ascension*, is what the astronomers mean by *ascensional difference*. *Ascension-day*, the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSION, the name of a small island in the Atlantic, 7 miles long, and 6 wide, in Lat. 7. 56. N. Long. 14. 24. W. It is hilly, and evidently of volcanic origin: but in some parts there is a soil in which various fruits and vegetables are grown with complete success. There is good anchorage near it. The British have an establishment on it.

ASCENT, *s.* [*ascensus*, Lat.] motion upwards; the place by which an eminence may be climbed. Figuratively, a high place or eminence. In Physics, the *ascent* of fluids is their rising above the level of their own surfaces, &c. In Logic, a kind of argument, wherein we rise from particulars to universals.

TO ASCERTAIN, *v. a.* [*ascertener*, Fr.] to determine the signification of any word; to take away all doubt.

ASCERTAINER, *s.* one who limits or determines the signification of a doubtful expression.

ASCERTAINMENT, *s.* the determining the signification of a doubtful expression; a settled rule or standard.

ASCETIC, *a.* [*askos*, Gr.] employed only in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASCETIC, *s.* one who practises a greater degree of austerity and mortification than others.

ASCETICS, *s.* a name given to all who by self-denial and abstinence, seek to fit themselves for laborious undertakings. It was applied to the Athletes of ancient Greece, and to those philosophers who resembled the Stoics in their principles. In later times it has been used to designate some of the monastic order. It is also the name of a branch of ethical science.

ASCHAM, ROGER, the well-known tutor to Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and other distinguished persons of that age. He held several important posts at court, and the university of Cambridge. As the writer of "*The Schoolmaster*," and as the author of the proverb that "There is no royal road to learning," he is best known now. He died in 1568, aged 53 years.

ASCI, *s.* [*ascia*, Gr.] in Geography, those inhabitants of the torrid zone who have no shadow once or twice a year, because the sun is then vertical, or shines perpendicularly on their heads.

ASCITES, *s.* [*askos*, Gr.] in Medicine, a kind of dropsy, which principally affects the abdomen, or lower belly, and is remedied by tapping.

ASCITIC, *a.* caused by an ascites; dropsical, or resembling an ascites.

ASCITIOUS, (*ascititious*) *a.* [*ascitius*, Lat.] that is counterfeit or spurious.

ASCLEPIADES, an ancient physician, a native of Bithynia, who practised with great notoriety at Rome, immediately before the Christian era. Some of his methods of cure display great insight into the causes of disease.

TO ASCRIBE, *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.] to deduce from as a cause; to attribute; to impute.

ASCRPTION, *s.* [*ascription*, Lat.] the act of ascribing.

ASH, *s.* [*asec*, Sax.] in Botany, *fraxinus*. It has pinnated leaves ending in a lobe. Its male flowers have no petals; and the seed has a wing attached to it.

ASHAMED, *a.* conscious of having done something which a person may find fault with.

ASHANTEES, a warlike nation of W. Africa, inhabiting the tract lying next to the state of Dahomey, inland from the Gold

Coast. It is made up of several different tribes, under a government partly despotic and partly oligarchical. The capital is Coomassie. In their manufactures, buildings, &c., they evince a marked superiority to most of the other negro nations. There are some Mohammedans amongst them, who appear to have migrated from the Mediterranean coast. Their religious rites are horribly cruel.

ASHBOURNE, Derbyshire. Market, Saturday. 140 miles from London. Pop. 4936.

ASHBURTON, Devonshire, one of the four Stannary towns, seated among the hills, where the mines of tin and copper are. It carries on a considerable trade in wool, yarn, and serges, and stands near the river Dart. 192 miles from London. Market, Tuesday and Saturday, the former for wool, &c., the latter for provision. Pop. 3014.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, Leicestershire. It has considerable manufactures of stockings and hats. In the vicinity are coal and iron mines. 115 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 5652.

ASHEN, *a.* made of ash, or ash-wood.

ASHES, *s.* (has no singular,) [*asca*, Sax.] that substance which bodies are reduced to by burning.

ASHFORD, Kent. Market, Saturday. 57 miles from London. Pop. 3082.

ASHLAR, *s.* in Masonry, free-stones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickness.

ASHLEERING, *s.* in Building, quartering in garrets, about two feet and a half or three feet high from the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters.

ASHMOLE, ELIAS, the collector of the museum of curiosities, &c., still called by his name, at Oxford, which he gave to the university in 1682. He was a barrister by profession, and by taste, a most zealous antiquary. He held for some time the post of Windsor herald. He was the author of many curious works on Antiquities, &c., and died in 1692, aged 75 years.

ASHORE, *ad.* to the shore, on land, or to the land.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, Lancashire, a considerable manufacturing town, for cotton goods. It has some fine public buildings, and a prison of great antiquity. Market, Wednesday. 186 miles from London. Pop. 46,304.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, *s.* the first day of Lent, when, in the primitive church, notorious sinners were put to open penance, clothed in sackcloth, and having ashes on their heads; the memory of which custom is preserved in the Communion service, which is read on this day in the English church.

ASHY, *a.* resembling the ash in colour; of a whitish grey.

ASIA, one of the four great divisions of the world, and the largest of the three which form the E. hemisphere. It extends from the Frozen Ocean in the N. to the Indian Ocean in the Tropics; and has Europe and Africa to the W., from which it is parted by the Ural Mountains, and the Black, Mediterranean, and Red Seas; while on the E. it is divided from America by the great Pacific Ocean. Its physical geography may be best exhibited by following the three great divisions into which it is naturally separated. The N. division includes the vast plains of Siberia, broken by occasional mountain ranges, and watered by many great rivers. This region is noted for the rigour and length of its winters. The middle division includes the Caspian and Aral Seas, with their surrounding sandy country, and the deserts north of Hindustan, Tibet, and China, comprising the great country of the Tartars. The S. or tropical division, contains Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Hindustan, India beyond the Ganges, and China. There lie between these divisions the great Altaic chain of mountains which divide N. Asia from the deserts of Tatar; and the Himalaya Mountains, which are nearly the highest in the world, dividing Hindustan, &c., from Tatar. Besides these, the Caucasian range and Mount Taurus, lying W. of the Caspian and Asia Minor, must be mentioned. The rivers Obi, Lena, and Enisei are the greatest in the N. division. The Amur is the greatest in Tatar. In the S. division are the Tigris and Euphrates, the Indus, the Ganges, the Brahmapootra, the Irawadi, and the Yangtse Kiang and Hoang Ho. There is one considerable lake, named Baikal, in Siberia. A few smaller ones occur in the region round the Caspian and the Aral Seas; and a few in Chinese Tatar. The islands of Nova Zembla and New Siberia the peninsula of Kantschatka, the Sea of Obi, Behring's Straits, which divide the old world from

the new, and the Sea of Okhotsk, complete our survey of N. Asia. Saghalien and the Kurile Isles lie off the coast of Tatar. The Japanese Islands, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa, Hainan, the numerous groups of large islands usually classed together as the Indian Archipelago, and Australasia; the island of Ceylon, and the few smaller groups round Hindustan; the peninsulas of the Corea, Cochín China, and Malacca, and the vast promontory of Hindustan; the Yellow Sea, the Gulfs of Tonquin and Siam, the Bay of Bengal, and the Persian Gulf, with the Red Sea, complete our survey of the S. division. The Zoology and Botany of the N. and middle divisions exhibit the usual characteristics of the arctic and temperate climates; the yak, a species of ruminant, and the mammoth, whose remains were discovered in an immense mass of frozen snow at the mouth of the Lena, are the most remarkable. Both of plants and animals the S. division presents us with the greatest abundance and variety. The palms and the banian tree in India, and the gigantic ferns and allied plants of the jungles, form the great peculiarity of tropical scenery. Various species of sheep, deer, and goats, the tiger, elephant, lion, enormous baboons, and bats, vast serpents and alligators, are the peculiar inhabitants of this region. Asia is the cradle of the human race, and of human civilization. Universal tradition assigns the temperate district of S. W. Asia as the birth-place of man. From the central desert regions, and the less frozen parts of Siberia, have proceeded races which in every quarter of the globe are the acknowledged leaders and kings. The natives of the farthest N. have no history, apart from their masters or conquerors. The inhabitants of the S., in their languages, religions, customs, laws, buildings, show that they had early reached to nearly the highest point of national culture. But living in an enervating climate, it has been their lot to be overrun by a succession of semi-barbarous conquerors from central Asia, who have imparted little of their own hardness to them, and learning their effeminacy, have shared the ruin brought by the next invaders. In China we have a vast nation who, in spite of such invasions, have preserved, with unyielding conservatism, a most peculiar and antique civilization. In Arabia we have a nation who, with equal rigidity, have preserved a most antique barbarism. The later history of all these nations is largely affected by the recoil of the tide which, flowing first from central Asia, produced as its special result the civilization of modern Europe, and returning now, from Russia, France, and, in pre-eminence, from England, seems bound to wash away the barriers of ancient custom, and to nerve the feeble and timid descendants with power and will to surpass their far-distant forefathers, traces of whose mind are stamped on every thing around them.

ASYDE, *ad.* applied to situation, that which is not straight. Opposed to perpendicular, out of, or deviating from its true direction; not directly towards, or from the company.

ASININE, *a.* [*asinus*, Lat.] partaking of the nature of an ass. To ASK, *v. a.* [*ascian*, Sax.] to desire a thing; to demand; to put a question; to inquire; to require.

ASKANCE, ASKAUNCE, ASKAUNT, *ad.* with a look, wherein the pupils of each eye are turned to the corners of the eye-lid; obliquely, or with a leer, and is expressive of slyness or disdain.

ASKER, *s.* the person who makes a request or inquiry.

ASKEW, *ad.* aside, wherein the pupils are drawn to one corner of the eye, and generally bespeaks contempt or disdain.

ASKRIGD, Yorkshire, N. R. 192 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1698.

ASLAUNT, *ad.* on one side; obliquely.

ASLEEP, *ad.* in that state wherein all the senses are in a manner closed, the eyes shut, and a person enjoys that rest from animal labour called sleep.

ASLOPE, *ad.* declining; obliquely.

ASOV, called also ZABAK, anciently the Palus Mæotis, a sea between Europe and Asia, about 210 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. It lies N. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the Strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus.

ASP, A'spic, *s.* [*aspis*, Gr.] the popular name for any small poisonous serpent.

ASPALATHUS, *s.* [Lat.] a plant called the Rose of Jerusalem, which yields a fragrant oil.

ASPARAGUS, *s.* [Lat.] a well-known garden plant, the first shoots of which are used as a vegetable.

ASPA'SIA, a female of Miletus, who took up her abode at Athens, and endeavoured to raise the mental condition of her sex, by setting them an example in study, and by publicly teaching philosophy, &c. She was married to Pericles, but the laws of the city refused her, as an alien, the title of wife. Pericles and Socrates were indebted to her instructions for much of the wisdom that marked their different courses. The comedians of her time, and subsequently, cast many aspersions on her character, which do not appear to have any foundation. She died before 400 B. C.

A'SPECT, *s.* [*aspectus*, Lat.] the face; a peculiar cast of the countenance; look or appearance; the front situation of a building, or direction towards any point. In Astrology, the situation of the sun, moon, or planets, with respect to each other.

To A'SPECT, *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] to look upon; to behold.

A'SPEN, *Asp.* *s.* [*espe*, Sax.] in Botany, a kind of poplar, whose leaves are supposed to be always trembling; used adjectively for things made out of its wood, or those which resemble it with respect to the trembling of its leaves.

A'SPER, *a.* [Lat.] rough or rugged. *Spiritus asper*, in Grammar, an accent in this form (´), which shows that the letter under it is to be pronounced strong, and the breath to supply the place of an *h*.

To A'SPERATE, *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] to roughen, or make rough.

ASPERIFOLIOUS, *a.* [*asper* and *folium*, Lat.] in Botany, having rough leaves.

ASPERITY, *s.* [*asperitas*, Lat.] unevenness, or roughness, applied to the surface of bodies, and pronunciation. Moroseness, or roughness, applied to the behaviour or temper.

To ASPE'RSSE, *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] to say any thing injurious to the character of another; to slander; to calumniate.

ASPER'SION, *s.* [*aspersio*, Lat.] the action of casting water about, so as it may fall in small drops, not in full streams. Sprinkling, applied in Divinity to the mode of baptism commonly practised, opposed to immersion. Figuratively, an unmerited calumny or slander.

ASPHALTE, *s.* a bituminous composition used for foot-pavements, &c., the principal parts of which are a limestone of the Jura Mountains, and asphaltos. It resists damp, and as a roofing material is quite impervious to wet. Heat is injurious to it.

ASPHALTIC, *a.* [*asphaltos*, Gr.] bituminous, or pitchy.

ASPHALTOS, *s.* [Gr.] a solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the lake *Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea. It is used for lamps instead of oil, and as an etching ground.

A'SPHODEL, *s.* [*asphodelus*, Lat.] in Botany, the day lily. The flowers are very beautiful.

ASPHYXIA, *s.* [Gr.] in Surgery, suffocation, or failure of respiration, in most cases followed by death, from the non-oxygenation of the blood.

To A'SPIRATE, *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] to lay a great stress of voice upon any syllable or letter.—*v. n.* to speak with stress and vehemence, or a full breath.

ASPIRATED, *a.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] pronounced with some degree of roughness, stress, or vehemence of voice, or a full breath.

ASPIRATION, *s.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.] a sighing for, or longing after; an ardent desire, generally used in a spiritual sense. Among grammarians, it denotes the pronouncing a syllable with some vehemence; as these words beginning with the letter *h*, *hear*, *heat*, if pronounced softly, would be *ear*, *eat*.

To A'SPIRE, *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] to endeavour to attain something above our present circumstances, rank, or power. Used with the particles *to* and *after*.

ASQUENT, *ad.* [*secundum*, Sax.] a position of the eyes, wherein they do not both seem to look the same way; obliquely.

ASS, *s.* [*asinus*, Lat.] in Natural History, a domestic animal, remarkable for its sluggishness, hardness, patience in labour, coarseness of diet, and long life. This animal is originally a native of Arabia, and other parts of the East, where it is much valued for its spirit and beauty; its size and spirit decline as it advances into the colder regions. Figuratively, the word implies a person of mean, abject spirit, basely patient under provocations, despicable and dull.

To ASSAIL, *v. a.* [*assailier*, Fr.] to attack, or fall upon, in order to subdue, as an enemy. Figuratively, to attack with arguments.

ASSAILABLE, *a.* that may be attacked.

ASSAILANT, *s.* [*assillant*, Fr.] he who makes an attack, opposed to one who *defends*.

ASSAILANT, *a.* using acts of violence against another; attacking.

ASSAILER, *s.* one who attacks another.

ASSAM, a country of Asia on the N. W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalaya mountains, and the mountains S. of Brahmapootra river, which divide it from the Burman empire. The Brahmapootra runs through this valley, which is watered also by some minor rivers which flow into it. It is above 400 miles long, and about 60 miles in width. The climate is tropical, and the soil of the richest fertility. Rice is grown extensively, as are other fruits and vegetables peculiar to tropical climates. Buffaloes, elephants, and other wild animals of those regions, are plentiful; and there are several kinds of silk-worms, which the inhabitants breed for the silk. The tea-plant is also cultivated here. There are mines of gold and iron, and some coal has been found. The commerce of the country consists chiefly in the exchange of these natural and other productions, for the manufactures, &c., of other lands. The people, in language, religion, and political customs, show their connexion with the Hindus. In the mountainous districts, however, races of the Buddhist religion, and a language connected with the Chinese, dwell. The country is under the sway of a native rajah, (except in the mountainous parts, whose inhabitants seem to have adopted the democratic form of government,) and is protected by the East India Company.

ASSAULT, *s.* in Law, an offence committed in a forest, by pulling or grubbing up by the roots those trees or bushes that form thickets or coverts for beasts.

ASSASSIN, ASSASSINATOR, *s.* one who murders another, either for hire, or by treachery. The word *Hassassin*, (from *hass*, to kill, to assassinate, to listen, to surprise,) in the vulgar Arabic, signifies robbers of the night, persons who lie in ambush to kill. There was an incorporated society of assassins in Syria in the 11th century.

TO ASSASSINATE, *v. a.* to murder another treacherously, revengefully, or for hire.

ASSASSINATION, *s.* the act of murdering by treachery, or for hire.

ASSAULT, *s.* [*assault*, Fr.] in War, a general and furious attack of a camp, or fortified place, with an intention to carry, or become master of it. This has lately been styled a *coup de main*, or a strong and vigorous impression. In Law, a violent injury offered to a man's person, which may be committed by offering a blow, or terrifying speech.

TO ASSAULT, *v. a.* in War, to make a general and furious attack, without any cover, on a camp, or fortified place, in order to carry, or become masters of it; to offer violence to; to attack, or invade.

ASSAULTER, *s.* one who uses violence against another.

ASSAY, *s.* [*essaye*, Fr.] examination, trial, or attempt; attack. In Metallurgy, the proof or trial of the purity of metals or metaline substances. It is of two kinds, one before metals are melted, in order to bring them to their proper fineness, the other after they are struck, to see that the species be the standard. In Law, assay of weights and measures, is the examination of them by the clerks of markets.

TO ASSAY, *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.] to put to trial; to try.

ASSAYER, *s.* an officer of the mint, who tries metals, in order to determine their fineness, and how much they are above or below standard.

ASSAYING, *s.* the art of separating metals, sulphurs, mineral salts, and other bodies, from each other.

ASSECUITION, *s.* [*assuetio*, Lat.] in Canon Law, acquirement.

ASSEMBLAGE, *s.* [*assemblee*, Fr.] the collecting a number of individuals together, so as to form a whole. SYNON. It differs from *assembly*, because that is used of persons, and this of things.

TO ASSEMBLE, *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] to unite several things together, so as to form a whole; to bring several things together into one place. Used with the preposition *together*.

ASSEMBLY, *s.* [*assemblee*, Fr.] a company met together for any fixed purpose, either of public worship, business, or diversion. In the military art, it is the second beating of the drum before a march, as a signal for the soldiers to strike their tents, roll them up, and stand to arms. Assemblies of the clergy are

called convocations, synods, councils; the annual meeting of the church of Scotland is called a *General Assembly*.

ASSENT, *s.* [*assenus*, Lat.] that act of the mind whereby it takes, or acknowledges, any proposition to be true or false. In a more loose sense, agreement, or consent.

TO ASSENT, *v. a.* [*assenio*, Lat.] to receive a thing as true. A'SSER, a learned monk, who was much esteemed by Alfred the Great, and invited by him to reside with him, to aid his studies and his efforts for the advancement of the people. He has left us a record of his royal master's life and deeds. He died about 910.

TO ASSERT, *v. a.* [*asserere*, Lat.] to affirm a thing as true; to claim a thing as one's due; to defend both by words and actions.

ASSERTION, *s.* the affirming a thing as true; a proposition conceived or delivered in positive terms.

ASSERTIVE, *a.* positive; obstinate; dogmatical.

ASSERTOR, *s.* he who affirms any proposition as true; the author or supporter of any opinion.

TO ASSESS, *v. a.* [*assessare*, Ital.] to rate or tax; to fine a person.

ASSESSMENT, *s.* the sum, fine, or custom, levied upon any person or commodity; the act of levying a fine.

ASSESSOR, *s.* [*assessor*, Lat.] in Law, one who sits on the bench with a judge, in order to assist him with advice; one who is next or equal to another in rank or dignity; an officer employed in collecting taxes.

ASSETS, (used only in the plural,) *s.* [*asset*, Fr.] the goods of a person deceased, which are appropriated to the payment of his debts.

TO ASSEVER, ASSEVERATE, *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat.] to affirm or deny a thing, not only with an oath, but likewise with imprecations, execrations, or curses.

ASSEVERATION, *s.* [*asseveratio*, Lat.] the act of affirming a thing with great solemnity by an oath or imprecation.

ASSIDUITY, *s.* [*assiduité*, Fr.] a constant attention or application to business; unwearied diligence.

ASSIDUOUS, *a.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] unwearied; incessant; continual and unremitting.

ASSIDUOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to exercise diligence without weariness, and application without intermission.

ASSIGNTO, *s.* [*Span.*] a Spanish word, signifying a contract or bargain, particularly a contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.

TO ASSIGN, (*assin*, the *i* is pronounced long,) *v. a.* [*assigno*, Lat.] to distribute; to allot; to appoint. In Law, to transfer property to another.

ASSIGNABLE, (*assignable*) *a.* that may be determined, settled, fixed, or marked out.

ASSIGNATION, *s.* [*assignation*, Fr.] the act of transferring property to another.

ASSIGNEE, (*assigné*) *s.* [*assigné*, Fr.] one appointed by another to do an act, or perform any business in his stead. Commonly applied to those persons who are intrusted with the estate of a bankrupt, and are by law empowered to collect his debts, and make a disposition of his effects to his several creditors.

ASSIGNER, (*assigner*) *s.* he who sets out, determines, or appoints.

ASSIGNMENT, (*assignment*) *s.* the transferring by deed the interest one has in a lease, or other thing, to another person. *Assignments* may be made of lands in fee for life or years, of an annuity, rent-charge, judgment, statute, &c.

ASSIMILABLE, *a.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] that may be converted into the same nature, or be made like another.

TO ASSIMILATE, *v. a.* to convert to the same nature; to bring to a resemblance.

ASSIMILATION, *s.* in Physics, that process by which bodies convert other bodies related to them, or at least such as are prepared to be converted, into their own substance and nature. Applied particularly to the change effected by the vital powers of plants and animals on their food, &c., by which it is fitted to be applied to their maintenance and growth, through the circulating system of blood or sap vessels.

TO ASSIMULATE, *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.] to put on a counterfeit appearance; to feign.

ASSIMULATION, *s.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.] a counterfeit or specious resemblance.

To ASSI/ST, *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr.] to relieve; to help.  
 ASSI/STANCE, *s.* [*assistance*, Fr.] the act of helping; help.  
 ASSI/STANT, *a.* that supplies the defect of another; that helps.

ASSI/STANT, *s.* one who helps another.  
 ASSI/STANT, *s.* [*assise*, Fr.] is used for the court, place, or time, when and where the writs and processes, whether civil or criminal, are decided by judges and jury. *Assise* is either general, when judges take their respective circuits, with commission to take all assize; or special, where a commission is granted to particular persons for taking an assize for one or two causes only. All the counties of the kingdom, except Middlesex and Cheshire, are divided into six circuits, and the judges are assigned by the king's commission for every circuit, who now hold the assizes twice a year in every county, except the four northern ones, where the assizes are held only once a year. The term is likewise applied to signify the whole process of a writ; a jury; a statute for regulating the weight of bread; and the bread itself, as prescribed in the statute.

To ASSI/ZE, *v. a.* to fix the price, weight, or assize of a commodity.

ASSI/ZER, Assi/SER, *s.* an officer who has the inspection into the weights and measures of commodities.

ASSO/CIALE, *a.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] that may be joined or united to something else.

To ASSO/CIATE, *v. a.* [*associar*, Fr.] to join as a companion; to make one of a company; to join inseparably, applied to ideas.—*v. n.* to unite or join himself.

ASSO/CIATED, *a.* [*associatus*, Lat.] confederated; joined as accomplices; making part of a society, or company.

ASSO/CIATE, *s.* one who is joined to another as assistant, companion, partner, confederate, or accomplice.

ASSO/CIATE, *a.* confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

ASSOCIATION, *s.* the act of uniting; union; society; a contract or treaty, by which two or more are united together for their mutual assistance, for the better carrying on any design. In Metaphysics, the connexion of thoughts and images in the mind, through which they are spontaneously suggested by each other.

To ASSOIL/V, *v. n.* [*assoudre*, Fr.] in Law, to deliver or discharge a person from excommunication.

ASSONANCE, *s.* [*assonnance*, Fr.] in reference of one sound to another resembling it. In Rhetoric or Poetry, it is where the words of a phrase or verse have nearly the same sound or termination, but make no proper rhyme; these are accounted vicious in English, though an elegance among the Romans.

ASSONANT, *part.* [*assonnant*, Fr.] ranging things in classes, according to their resemblance with each other.

To ASSO/RT, *v. a.* [*assorter*, Fr.] to range in classes, as one thing suits with another.

ASSORTMENT, *s.* [*assortement*, Fr.] in trade, a stock of goods, consisting of various pieces of different sorts. In Painting, the proportion and harmony between the several parts.

To ASSU/AGE, (*assuage*) *v. a.* to cool, or lessen, applied to heat; to calm, applied to the wind; to pacify or appease, applied to passion or rage; to ease, applied to pain. In its general sense, it implies the lessening the violence of something furious.—*v. n.* to abate, or grow less.

ASSU/AGEMENT, (*assuagement*) *s.* that which lessens the violence of any thing.

ASSU/AGER, (*assuager*) *s.* one who pacifies rage, appeases anger, or lessens pain.

ASSU/ATIVE, (*assuative*) *a.* [*assuadeo*, Lat.] that has a great influence; that assuages, mitigates, or pacifies.

ASSU/ETUDE, *s.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] being the accustomed to any thing; custom.

To ASSU/ME, *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.] to take; to represent a character; to take to oneself; to arrogate, or claim what is not one's due.

ASSUMER, *s.* one who claims or arrogates more than his due; an arrogant person.

ASSUMPSIT, (pron. without the *p*) *s.* [Lat.] a voluntary or verbal promise, whereby a man takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPTION, (pron. without the *p*) *s.* [*assumptio*, Lat.] the act of appropriating any thing to oneself; the supposing a thing true without any formal proof. The assumption of the Virgin

Mary is celebrated on the 15th of August. In Logic, the minor, or second proposition in a categorical syllogism; sometimes the consequence drawn from the major and minor.

ASSUMPTION, a populous city, the capital of Paraguay, in S. America, situated in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. The climate is wholesome and temperate, and the city has a good export trade of the productions of the country. Lat. 24. 47. S. Long. 50. 35. W.

ASSUMPTIVE, (pron. without the *p*) *a.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] applied to that which a person may take or appropriate to himself. In Heraldry, *assumptive arms* are those which a person may use as his own.

ASSURANCE, (the syllables *assu*, at the beginning of this and the four following words, are by some pronounced like *ashu*) *s.* [*assurance*, Fr.] a certain expectation of something future; confidence; trust; conviction. In Commerce, a contract by which a person subjects himself to make good the damages to be sustained by another in a voyage, or by fire. See INSURANCE.

To ASSURE, *v. a.* [*assurer*, Fr.] to persuade a person of the certainty of a thing; to make a person confident, by removing the causes of doubt or fear.

ASSUREDLY, *ad.* in such a manner as betrays no doubt; certainly; undoubtedly.

ASSUREDNESS, *s.* the state of a person who is certain, or entirely free from doubt.

ASSURER, *s.* one who removes the doubts of another. In Commerce, one who indemnifies another against hazards at sea.

ASSYRIA, a country in Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It was one of the earliest empires, and contained the provinces now called Diarbeck, Kurdistan, and Irak; and involved, under its dominion, when at its greatest extent, many other provinces and kingdoms. Ninus, Babylon, and Nineveh were its chief cities.

ASTERISK, *s.* [*asteriskos*, Gr.] a character used to render any particular passage in the author conspicuous, or to refer to some note in the margin, or at the bottom of the page, marked thus (\*); when two or three are placed together in a line, thus (\*\*\*) they denote that some word is to be supplied, or is wanting.

ASTERISM, *s.* [*asterismus*, Lat.] the same with Constellation; which see.

ASTERN, *ad.* a sea-term, in the hinder part of a ship; or any thing situated behind the ship.

ASTHMA, (*asthma*) *s.* [Gr.] in Medicine, a difficulty of breathing, arising from a disorder in the lungs, attended with a great uneasiness in the diaphragm, or precordia.

ASTHMATIC, ASTHMATICAL, *a.* affected or troubled with an asthma.

ASTI, a city of Monterrat in Italy, 24 miles E. of Turin. It has a college, and a cathedral; but there is very little trade. Lat. 44. 57. N. Long. 8. 12. E.

ASTONIED, *part.* *a.* used in the Bible for *astounded*.

To ASTONISH, *v. a.* [*etonnar*, Fr.] to occasion surprise by the immensity and novelty of an object; to amaze.

ASTONISHMENT, *s.* a surprise occasioned by an immense and new object; distinguished from *admiration*, both by the degree and the nature of the object.

ASTORGA, a small city of Leon, pleasantly situated in a plain on the little river Tuera, 25 miles from Leon. It is a bishop's see, and a cathedral with a noble altar. Lat. 42. 27. N. Long. 6. 10. W.

To ASTOUND, *v. a.* [*astonner*, Fr.] to astonish; to confound with wonder.

ASTRACHAN, a large and populous city, seated on an island formed by the river Volga, 50 miles from the Caspian Sea. It is surrounded by strong walls, and has an excellent harbour. It is the capital of a government of the Russian empire, of the same name. Its fisheries are very considerable, and with its manufactures of silk, &c., and its orchards, make the commerce of the city very extensive. Its population is above 40,000. It is 800 miles from Moscow. Lat. 46. 21. N. Long. 47. 44. E.

ASTRADDDLE, *ad.* so to sit on a thing, as that one of our legs should be on each side of it. See ASTRAIDE.

ASTRAGAL, *s.* [*astragalos*, Gr.] in Anatomy, a bone of the tarsus, articulated with the tibia, the semicircular head of which forms a curious and perfect pulley. In Architecture, a little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament to the tops and bottoms of columns. In Gunnery, the

little moulding on a piece of ordnance, of which there are generally three on each piece.

**ASTRAL**, *a.* [*astrum*, Lat.] that belongs to, or depends on, the stars. *Astral year*, is the time which the earth takes to make its revolution round the sun.

**ASTRAY**, *ad.* out of the right or direct path. Figuratively, wrong, or in an error.

**ASTREA**, in heathen Mythology, the daughter of Jupiter and Themis, and goddess of Justice; in the golden age she dwelt on earth; but the wickedness of the iron age was such, that she fled to heaven again, and was placed in the zodiac, as the constellation Virgo.

To **ASTRICT**, *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] to lessen the distance between two objects; to make the parts of a thing come nearer to each other; opposed to relax. *Constringe* is most commonly used.

**ASTRICTION**, *s.* [*astriccio*, Lat.] the act or power of making the parts of a body approach to each other.

**ASTRICTIVE**, *ASTRICTORY*, *a.* [*astrictorius*, Lat.] that has a stypic or binding quality.

**ASTRIDE**, *ad.* with the legs placed at a distance from each other.

To **ASTRINGE**, *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] to press or close together; to force the parts closer to each other.

**ASTRINGENT**, *part.* [*astringens*, Lat.] in Medicine, that contracts the dimensions of the vessels, and so lessens the flow of the fluids; when used internally, opposed to laxative; when externally, opposed to stypic.

**ASTROLABE**, *s.* [*astron* and *lambano*, Gr.] in Astronomy, a system or assemblage of the different circles of the sphere, resembling an armillary sphere, invented by Hipparchus; but being afterwards altered by Ptolemy to a plane surface, called a planisphere, the word is at present applied to a planisphere or stereographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of one of the great circles.

**ASTROLOGER**, *s.* [*astrologus*, Lat.] one who pretends to predict future events by the supposed influence of the stars.

**ASTROLOGIC**, **ASTROLOGICAL**, *a.* relating or agreeable to the principles of astrology.

**ASTROLOGICALLY**, *ad.* according to the principles of astrology, or after the manner of an astrologer.

**ASTROLOGY**, *s.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] the art of foretelling future events from the aspects, positions, and influences of the stars.

**ASTRONOMER**, *s.* [*astron* and *nomos*, Gr.] one who studies astronomy.

**ASTRONOMIC**, **ASTRONOMICAL**, *a.* that is founded upon the principles of astronomy.

**ASTRONOMY**, *s.* the science which treats of the magnitudes, distances, arrangement, and motions of the great bodies which make up the visible universe, their constitution and physical condition so far as they can be known to us, with their mutual influences and actions on each other, so far as they can be traced by the effects produced, and established by legitimate reasoning. As a science of observation, it made considerable progress amongst the ancients; but it was not until the improved instruments for observation invented by Galileo, and the untiring and penetrating mind of Kepler, were brought to bear upon it, that it was worthy of the name. Sir Isaac Newton's invention of the calculus enabled him to raise it at once to the highest rank of sciences, which subsequent investigators have fully established its claim to.

**ASTROTHEOLOGY**, *s.* [*astrum* and *theologia*, Lat.] the proofs of a Deity drawn from astronomy.

**ASTURIAS**, a province in the N. W. of Spain, which produces excellent horses, fruits, and wines, and has mines of gold, lapis-lazuli, and vermillion. The mountains yield metals, marble, coal, &c., and are well covered with wood. The rest of the soil is fertile. Very little manufacturing skill is employed here. The eldest son of the king of Spain takes the title of Prince of Asturias.

**ASUNDER**, *ad.* [*assunderan*, Sax.] at a distance from each other; apart, or separate; an adverbial term, importing the dissolution of the union of two or more bodies.

**ASYLUM**, *s.* [*lat.*] a sanctuary, a place of refuge, which sheltered a criminal, and secured him from falling into the hands of any officer of justice. In the times of Popery, this privilege belonged not only to churches and church-yards, but to the houses of bishops.

**ASYMMETRY**, *s.* [*a* and *symmetria*, Gr.] a defect of proportion, harmony, or correspondence between the parts of a thing. In Mathematics, the incommensurability of two quantities when they have no common measure.

**ASYMPTOTES**, *s.* [*a*, *syn*, and *pipto*, Gr.] right lines which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which would never meet.

**ASYNDETON**, *s.* [Gr.] a figure in Grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

**AT**, *prep.* [*æt*, Sax.] before a place it signifies sometimes close to; and at other times, in it. Before a word implying time, it denotes the very instant in which a thing was, or will be done; and sometimes is put without the word time in the same sense. Used instead of *with*, it implies cause, or on account of. "At this news he dies," *Shak.* Before an adjective of the superlative degree, it implies manner, or perfection. Before a substantive, it sometimes denotes a particular circumstance, and gives it an adverbial meaning; as, at ease, *i. e.* easy. After *be*, it implies design, intention, or employment. "She knew what he would be at," *Hud.* Used with *command*, it implies subject. "Thou art least at my command," *Dryd.* Sometimes at signifies from: as, "Endeavour to deserve something at our hands," *Pope.* At, joined with *all*, implies in any respect, degree, or manner. "Most women have no characters at all," *Pope.*

**ATABAT**, *s.* a kind of labor used by the Moors.

**ATCHEVEMENT**, *s.* See **ACHIEVEMENT**.

**ATE**, the preter. of **EAT**.

**ATHALIAH**, the daughter of Ahab, king of Israel, and Jezebel, who, having married Jehoram king of Judah, after his death, and the early death of his son Ahaziah, who succeeded him, slew all the remaining male branches of the family, (except Joash, who escaped), and seized the throne. After ruling for 6 years, she was dethroned by Jehoiada, the high priest, and slain, and Joash was proclaimed king. This happened in 880 B. C.

**ATHANASIAN CREED**, a confession of faith ascribed to Athanasius, but not written by him. It is appointed to be read in the English church on Christmas day, &c.

**ATHANASIUS**, ST., the patriarch of Alexandria, in the fourth century, who is so celebrated for the part which he took in the Arian controversies. He adhered steadfastly to the orthodox faith, and was persecuted in consequence, on the rise of the Arian power, on one occasion hardly escaping with his life. He died, however, in peace, in 372, about 80 years of age. Many of his works, mostly polemical, remain.

**ATHANOR**, *s.* [*athanatos*, Gr. or *athanor*, Arab.] in Chemistry, a digesting furnace to keep heat for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure by opening or shutting some apertures made on purpose with sliders over them, called registers.

**ATHAPES/SCOW LAKE**, in N. America, 170 miles S. W. of the Great Slave Lake. It is about 200 miles long, and there are on it two establishments of the companies which trade with these parts. The river of the same name springs from the Rocky Mountains, and receives many tributary streams before entering the lake.

**ATHEISM**, *s.* [*athéisme*, Fr.] the opinion of those who deny the existence and being of a God, the Creator and Preserver of the world.

**ATHEIST**, *s.* [*a* and *theos*, Gr.] one who denies the existence of a God, the Creator and Preserver of all things.

**ATHEISTICAL**, *a.* impious, or agreeable to the principles of an atheist.

**ATHEISTICALLY**, *ad.* after the manner of an atheist.

**ATHELING**, [*adel* and *ling*, Anglo-Sax.] a title of honour given to the sons of the Anglo-Saxon kings.

**ATHELNEY**, an isle of Somersetshire, formed at the junction of the Parret with the Thone, remarkable as the hiding-place of Alfred the Great, with a few of his nobles, when the Danes had overrun the country.

**ATHELSTAN**, one of the Saxon kings of England, the grandson of Alfred the Great, and successor to his father Edward, surnamed the Elder. He put to death his brother Edwin, to make his succession surer. He was the first monarch who was actual king of all England. He sought the advancement of learning, and promoted whatever he deemed good for his people; and so gained great fame. He died in 940, aged 47 years.

**ATHENÆUS**, the writer of a book called the *Deipnosophists*,

which contains, under the disguise of a dialogue, various anecdotes relating to Grecian history, manners, customs, &c. He was a native of Egypt, but lived for a time at Rome, and died about 230.

**ATHE/NE**, the Grecian goddess of wisdom, &c., daughter of Zeus, according to an early fable, having sprung fully armed (as she was always represented) out of his brain. The regis, or goat-skin shield, in which was the head of Medusa the Gorgon, was one of her distinguishing signs. Homer calls her "grey-eyed," which seems to hint a connexion with the northern nations of Europe.

**ATHENS**, (anciently *Athenæ*), the capital of the country of Attica, and the most famous city of ancient Greece. It was fortified, and had a citadel on a rock, called the Acropolis, within it. It was connected also by lines of wall with the Piræus, its port, in the Gulf of Salamis. The city was richly adorned with temples and theatres, porticoes, public buildings, &c., on which were lavished all the ornaments that the most accomplished painters and sculptors could devise. It was the chosen spot for philosophy, and continued to be a school for science, &c., long after it was taken by the Romans. It stands first amongst all cities in respect of the part which it singly has played in the history of man. It is now the capital of the new kingdom of Greece, possessing nothing but the wreck of its former beauty. The greater part of the sculptures that had escaped the destructive ravages of its various sieges and captures, adorn the museums of other countries. Lat. 38. S. N. Long. 23. 57. E.

**ATH/EOUS**, *a. [a and theo, Gr.]* opposite or contrary to the belief of a Deity; atheistical.

**ATHERO/MA**, *s. [Gr.]* a tumour, a wen, which neither yields to the touch, discolours the skin, nor causes pain.

**ATHERO/MATOUS**, *a.* having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

**ATHERSTONE**, Warwickshire. It has manufactures of hats, ribands, shalloons, &c., and is situated near the river Anker, 103 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 3743.

**ATH/AS**, **RABBI JOSEPH**, a celebrated printer at Amsterdam, during the latter half of the 17th century. His editions of the Bible in Hebrew and other languages are highly valued. He died in 1700.

**ATH/RST**, *ad.* wanting drink, or adry.

**ATHLET/Æ**, *s. [Lat.]* persons of strength and activity, exercised for the public games of Greece and Rome, and who exhibited their skill in such exploits as required bodily strength.

**ATHLETIC**, *a. [athleta, Lat.]* strong, vigorous, and active of body, robust.

**ATH/LONE**, in the counties of Roscommon and Westmeath, Ireland, situated on the Shannon, over which is a long bridge of many arches, which is a grand pass between the two provinces. On the bridge are some badly executed figures, with inscriptions celebrating the success of Queen Elizabeth over the rebels in her reign. It is a poor town, with no manufactures of any consequence. It is 59 miles from Dublin. Pop. 6393.

**ATH/OL**, a name given to a district in the N. of Perthshire, through which the Grampians run, and which contains the Pass of Killcrankie; Cairn Gorm, which is 3600 feet high; Glen Tilt; Lochs Rannoch and Erich; and the river Tummel, a tributary of the Tay.

**ATH/OS**, a mountain in the N. of Greece, at the extremity of the E. promontory of the three projecting from the ancient Chalcidice. It is 6349 feet high. It is famous in history, having been separated from the mainland by a canal, by Xerxes, on his ill-omened expedition against Greece; and since the monastic corruptions of Christianity, inhabited by devotees. About 8000 regular monks inhabit its convents, &c.

**ATHWART**, *prep.* transverse; across; through. Used adverbially, it implies, in a manner vexatious and perplexing; wrong.

**ATI/LT**, *ad.* like one making a thrust.

**ATLAN/TIC**, the name of the great ocean which runs between Europe and Africa and the two Americas. Apart from the West Indian Islands and the British Isles, which are connected with the continents they lie near, this ocean exhibits only here and there a few groups of small islands, as the Azores, the Bermudas, &c., or solitary ones, as St. Helena, and Iceland which lies on the borders of it and the N. Frozen Ocean. The most remarkable feature of this waste of waters is the Gulf Stream, which appears first as a strong current flowing from Africa to S. America,

and re-appears as another current setting from the Gulf of Mexico, and reaching to the N. Ocean.

**ATLAS**, *s. [Lat.]* a collection of maps, generally folio, in allusion to the fable of Atlas's bearing the world on his shoulders. In Anatomy, the first vertebra of the neck, which lies next to, and supports, the head. In Architecture, those statues, or half-statues of men, used instead of columns or pilasters, to support any member of architecture, such as a balcony, &c. They are likewise named *Telamones*. Also, a great chain of mountains, which separates Barbary from the Great Desert, in Africa. Many of the summits rise beyond the line of perpetual snow; and two which have been measured are estimated at 11,400 feet and 15,000 feet high.

**ATMOSPHERE**, *s. [atmos and sphaira, Gr.]* air. In Physics, that thin elastic fluid which covers the earth, gravitates towards its centre, and on its surface is carried along with it, and partakes of all its motions. At the elevation of a few miles it is too rare to support life; but it is calculated that it may reach to a height of above 100 miles.

**ATMOSPHERICAL**, *a.* that belongs to the atmosphere.

**ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY**, a railroad on which the locomotive power employed is the pressure of the atmosphere at the back of a piston that moves air-tight in an exhausted tube.

**ATOM**, *s. [atomus, Lat.]* such a small particle of matter as cannot be physically divided.

**ATOMICAL**, *a.* consisting of, or relating to, atoms.

**ATOMIC THEORY**, in Chemistry, called also the Theory of Definite Proportions, is the theory that the elementary principles combine with others only in certain proportions, and is well established by experiment.

**ATOMIST**, *s.* one who professes the corporeal philosophy.

**TO ATONE**, *v. n.* to agree, or accord,—*v. a.* to make satisfaction for; to compensate; to expiate; to make a recompence.

**ATONEMENT**, *s.* reconciliation, agreement, concord; the uniting two persons at variance with each other.

**AT/ONY**, *s. [a and tonos, Gr.]* in Medicine, wanting proper tension or tone, in the solids of a human body.

**ATOP**, *ad.* on the highest part of a thing.

**ATRABILA/RIAN**, **ATRABILA/RIOUS**, *a. [atra and bilis, Lat.]* that affects with a disorder flowing from a black adust state of the blood, called melancholy.

**ATRABILA/RIOUSNESS**, *s.* that quality which causes a person to be deemed melancholic.

**ATRAMENTAL**, *a. [atramentum, Lat.]* that blackens, or has the qualities of ink.

**ATRAMENTOUS**, *a.* black, or having the qualities of ink.

**ATROCIOUS**, *a. [atrox, Lat.]* that argues a great, if not the highest, degree of wickedness in the committer; that is extremely, enormously, and flagrantly wicked.

**ATROCIOUSNESS**, *s.* that quality which argues a person to be extremely, obstinately, and enormously criminal.

**ATROCIOUSLY**, *ad.* in an atrocious manner.

**ATROCITY**, *s. [atrocia, Lat.]* that which heightens the enormity of a crime, and makes it an object of horror.

**ATROPHY**, *s. [a and trophia, Gr.]* in Physics, a consumption, proceeding from various causes, but chiefly the failure of those parts of the alimentary system which repair the waste of the body, to perform their functions.

**ATROPOS**, in heathen Mythology, one of the three Fates, that cut the thread, or put a period to the life of man.

**TO ATTACH**, *v. a. [attachier, Fr.]* in Law, to seize either on a person or his goods; to have an affection, desire, or inclination towards a thing.

**ATTACHMENT**, *s. [attachement, Fr.]* love, zeal, or affection felt for another. In Law, the taking, securing, or detaining of a person or thing by virtue of a writ or precept. It differs from an arrest in this, that an arrest lies only against the body, whereas an attachment is often against the goods only, and sometimes against both body and goods. An arrest, likewise, issues out of an inferior court by precept only, but an attachment out of a higher court, either by precept or writ. By the custom of London, and several other places, a man can attach money or goods in the hands of a stranger to satisfy himself.

**TO ATTACK**, *v. a. [attaquer, Fr.]* in War, to make an effort or attempt upon a person, or a work, in order to conquer or subdue them. Figuratively, to set upon, invade, or treat any one as an enemy, either by actions or words.

**ATTA'CK**, *s.* [*attaque*, Fr.] in War, an attempt to conquer a body of troops, or master a fortified place. A *false attack*, is that which is made only to divert the attention of the enemy, and to conceal that of the main one. Figuratively, any hostile attempt, whether it consists in actions or words.

**ATTACKER**, *s.* the person who makes an attempt on a body of soldiers or a fortified place, in order to subdue or conquer them; any one who uses another with violence.

To **ATTAIN**, *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr.] to make one's own by labour or mental application; to procure, or obtain; to reach; to arrive at, or acquire.

**ATTAINABLE**, *a.* that may be obtained, acquired, or procured.

**ATTAINABLENESS**, *s.* the quality which renders a thing possible to be attained.

**ATTAINER**, *s.* [*attaindre*, Fr.] is when a person has committed felony or treason, and judgment is passed upon him. The children of such a person are thereby rendered incapable of being heirs to him, or to any other ancestor, as, if he was noble before, his posterity are thereby degraded, and made base; nor can his corruption of blood be taken away, but by an act of parliament, or by reversing the judgment by a writ of error.

**ATTAINMENT**, *s.* that which a person makes his own by labour or mental application; the act or power of attaining.

To **ATTAIN**, *v. a.* [*attender*, Fr.] to pass sentence against a person either for felony or treason, whereby he forfeits all his lands or hereditaments, his blood is corrupted, and his children rendered base. Figuratively, to debase, corrupt, or make infamous.

**ATTAIN**, *s.* in Law, a writ which anciently lay against a jury for giving a false verdict. The punishment on conviction was exceedingly severe. But in a late reign, this has been altered for a fine. Figuratively, a blot or stain, in allusion to the consequences of an attainer.

**ATTAINURE**, *s.* See **ATTAINER**.

**ATTALUS**, the name of three kings of Pergamus, a country of Asia Minor in former times. The first is the most famous, as the ally of Antiochus the Great in his Syrian wars, and of the Romans in their subjugation of Greece. He was the first king of Pergamus, and died of apoplexy 197 B. C., in his 71st year.

**ATTAR**, *s.* [Pers.] commonly called *Otto*, of Roses, an oil of very rich and exquisite fragrance, extracted from the petals of roses.

To **ATTEMPER**, *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] to soften, applied to rigour; to render supportable, applied to heat; to lessen any quality by the mixture or addition of another. Figuratively, to suit, adapt, or fit, in allusion to the tempering metals.

To **ATTEMPERATE**, *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] to render agreeable to; to make suitable to.

To **ATTEMPT**, *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.] to make a trial; to try, or endeavour.

**ATTEMPT**, *s.* an undertaking; a trial to do a thing; sometimes applied to the attacks of an enemy.

**ATTEMPTER**, *s.* the person who makes an endeavour; one who tries, tempts, or attempts.

To **ATTEND**, *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr.] to fix the mind to an object, when applied to speculation; to listen; to wait upon; to accompany; to follow; to expect; to stay for; to lay wait for.—*v. n.* to yield attention; to stay, or delay.

**ATTENDANCE**, *s.* [*attendance*, Fr.] the act of waiting upon as a servant; service; the person in waiting; a servant.

**ATTENDANT**, *a.* [*attendant*, Fr.] waiting on another as an inferior, including the idea of service.

**ATTENDANT**, *s.* one who accompanies another; a servant or dependant of a nobleman; one who depends on another as a suitor; that which is inseparably united, as a concomitant or consequent.

**ATTENDER**, *s.* See **ATTENDANT**.

**ATTENT**, *a.* [*attentus*, Lat.] listening to, applying the mind to the consideration of any object; intent.

**ATTENTATES**, *s.* [*attentata*, Lat.] proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out; those things which are done after an extra-judicial appeal, may likewise be styled *attentates*.

**ATTENTION**, *s.* [*attention*, Fr.] in Logic, an operation of the mind which fixes it on any particular object, and engages it to consider it in such a manner, as to acquire a distinct idea

thereof, absorbing, as it were, all other ideas which offer themselves to the mind.

**ATTENTIVE**, *a.* [*attentus*, Lat.] applying the mind or ear to one particular object.

**ATTENTIVELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to consider or listen to one particular object.

**ATTENTIVENESS**, *s.* that quality of mind wherein a person considers or listens to a particular object, with a total disregard of all others.

**ATTENUANT**, *part.* and *a.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] that makes thin or dilutes. Used substantively, in Medicine, for those medicines that exercise such influence on the fluids of the body, and so promote their circulation.

To **ATTENUATE**, *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] to liquefy or make thin. **ATTENUATION**, *s.* [*attenuation*, Fr.] the act of attenuating, or making thin. In Medicine, the action and result of attenuants.

**ATTENBURY**, FRANCIS, bishop of Rochester at the beginning of the 18th century. He was engaged in continual controversies in behalf of his high-church views. His chief opponents were Archbishop Wake and Bishop Hoadly. In consequence of the part he took during the disturbances in Scotland, in 1715, he was imprisoned and convicted of high treason. He died at Paris, in 1731, aged 69 years. His sermons and letters, rather than his Jacobitism, have made his name known in later days.

To **ATTESI**, *v. a.* [*attestor*, Lat.] to give a proof of the truth of a thing by evidence or writing.

**ATTIGATION**, *s.* [*attestatio*, Lat.] evidence, or proof of the truth of any fact, either by word or writing.

**ATTIC**, [*Atticus*, Lat.] in Architecture, applied to a kind of building or shorter story over another, wherein no roof is to be seen. In Literature, it implies wit and elegance of style peculiar to the people of Attica, usually called *Attic salt*. *Attic witness*, means one that cannot be corrupted. *Attic order*, is a small order raised upon a large one, by way of finish to the building. *Attic dialect*, that modification of the Greek language which was spoken in Attica, and written by Athenian authors. *Attic of a roof*, is a kind of parapet to a terrace, platform, or the like. *Attic base*, a peculiar kind of base used by the ancient architects in the Ionic order; and by Palladio and some others in the Doric. This is the most beautiful of all bases: and was used by Sir Christopher Wren in building St. Paul's church, London.

**ATTICA**, the country of ancient Greece, occupying the promontory south of Euboea, and above the Gulf of Salamis. It was bounded on the landward side by the mountains of Parnes, and the range joining it with Mount Cithæron. In its borders were the famous mountains Pentelicus and Hymettus. On the plain next the Gulf of Salamis stood Athens, its capital. The principal stream, which flowed past Athens, was named Cephissus. The soil was not very productive, but the country was famous for the olive, and for the honey of Hymettus. The marble of Pentelicus, and the silver of Laurium, were also famed.

**ATTICUS**, TITUS POMPONIUS, a friend of Cicero, and intimate of most of the great men of his times. He was a *dilettante* in literature, and spent most of his time at Athens, to enjoy his favourite luxury, and avoid the troubles at Rome. He was not above accumulating wealth, however, even by bookselling. He flattered his friend by writing a history of his consulship in Greek. He starved himself to death in 32 B. C., deeming that the only cure for a disease which befell him, in his 77th year.

**ATTILA**, the celebrated leader of the Huns, who in the 5th century ravaged the empire and sacked Rome. He was so feared that he was named *the scourge of God*. He died suddenly in 453.

To **ATTIRE**, *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] to adorn with clothes or dress. Figuratively, to embellish or adorn.

**ATTIRE**, *s.* clothes or dress to adorn or embellish a person. Among sportsmen, the *attire* of a stag are his antlers.

**ATTIRER**, *s.* one who attires or dresses another.

**ATTITUDE**, *s.* [*attitude*, Fr.] in Painting and Sculpture, the posture of a statue, whereby it expresses some action, or passion of the mind. Applied likewise to the stage, to imply the posture of an actor to express the sentiments of the poet.

**ATTLEBURGH**, Norfolk, 93 miles from London. Market; Thursday. Pop. 1959.

To **ATTOLLENT**, *a.* [*attollens*, Lat.] that raises or lifts up. In Anatomy, applied to those muscles which raise the parts they belong to.



**ATTORNEY**, *s.* [*attornatus*, law Lat.] a person appointed by another to do something in his stead. *Attorney at law*, is one retained to prosecute or defend a suit at law. In the Ecclesiastical Courts they are called *Proctors*. Attorneys are admitted to practice, by taking oath, after service of five years under articles to an attorney, and being enrolled, but must renew their certificates yearly. *Attorney-General*, is a great officer, created by letters patent, to exhibit informations, prosecute for the crown in criminal causes, and file bills in the Exchequer for any thing concerning the king, in inheritance or profits. To him come warrants for making out all patents, grants, pardons, &c.

To **ATTORNEY**, *v. a.* to perform or employ as proxy.

**ATTORMENT**, *s.* [*attournement*, Fr.] in Law, the agreement of a tenant for life to the transferring of property to another.

To **ATTRACT**, *v. a.* [*attraho*, Lat.] to draw forwards itself; to allure or invite.

**ATTRACTIVE**, *s.* attraction; the power of drawing. Obsolete.

**ATTRACTICAL**, *a.* that has the power of drawing something towards it.

**ATTRACTION**, *s.* [Fr.] the power of drawing to oneself. In Natural Philosophy, it signifies that force which every particle of matter exercises on every other particle in the inverse ratio of the square of its distance, and is named in astronomical and mechanical works, *gravitation*. *Capillary attraction*, is the force which causes fluids to rise in an open tube of minute diameter above the common level. *Attraction of cohesion*, is the force by which the particles of a body cohere, or stick together. *Electric or chemical attraction*, is that force which induces certain elementary substances, in certain proportions, to join in forming new compound substances. *Magnetic attraction*, is the force exerted by the lodestone, or iron that has been magnetized, in drawing to itself, and keeping by itself, other pieces of iron. The discoveries of late investigators have shown that this is in all probability but a modification of cohesive attraction, or attraction generally. *Electrical attraction*, is the force which draws together bodies, one of which is negatively and another positively electrified. Figuratively, the power of alluring, enticing, or engaging the affections of a person. *SYNON.* *Attractions* may be said to engage us, *allurements* to entice us, *charms* to seduce us.

**ATTRACTIVE**, *a.* [*attractiv*, Fr.] that has the power of drawing another to itself; inviting, alluring, engaging.

**ATTRACTIVE**, *s.* that which can draw or engage the affections; differing from *allurement*, as that is used in a bad sense, but *attraction* generally in a good one.

**ATTRACTIVELY**, *ad.* in the manner of a thing or person which draws or allures something.

**ATTRACTIVENESS**, *s.* the quality by which a thing attracts, or allures.

**ATTRACTOR**, *s.* that which draws toward itself.

**ATTRAHENT**, *part.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] that has the quality of drawing towards itself.

**ATTRIBUTABLE**, *a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] that may be affirmed as belonging to a thing; that may be ascribed or imputed to a thing or person.

To **ATTRIBUTE**, *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] to affirm as belonging to a thing; to ascribe as a property; to impute, or charge, applied to a cause.

**ATTRIBUTE**, *s.* [*attribut*, Fr.] a thing attributed to another; quality adherent. In a general sense, it is that which agrees with some person or thing; or a quality determining something to be after a certain manner. Thus understanding is an attribute of mind, and extension an attribute of body. That attribute which the mind conceives as the foundation of all the rest, is called its essential attribute; thus extension is by some, and solidity by others, esteemed the essential attribute of body or matter. *Attributes*, in Divinity, are the several qualities or perfections of the Divine nature, and such as can be applied to God only. In Painting and Statuary, *attribute* is some distinguishing addition to the principal figure; as the club to *Hercules*, the peacock to *Juno*, the eagle to *Jupiter*, &c.

**ATtribution**, *s.* [*attributio*, Lat.] something ascribed; character or reputation.

**ATTRITE**, *a.* [*attritus*, Lat.] worn off by rubbing two bodies together.

**ATTRITENESS**, *s.* quality produced by the rubbing of two bodies together, so as to wear off some of their surfaces.

**ATTRITION**, *s.* [*attritio*, Lat.] the action of rubbing two bodies together, so as to wear away or rub off some particles on their surfaces.

To **ATTUNE**, *v. a.* to put an instrument into tune; to make the voice or any instruments accord together, and sound the same notes or key.

**ATTWOOD**, THOMAS, an eminent composer, and organist of St. Paul's cathedral, and the chapels-royal. His works are very numerous and much admired. He died in 1838, aged 73 years.

**AVA**, the present capital of the Burman empire, seated on the river Irawadi. The streets are very straight, and the houses are built with teak planks and bamboos. The town itself is mean, but is adorned with very many temples, which give it, at a distance, a very imposing appearance. It is 520 miles E. of Calcutta, and 276 E. N. E. of Aracan. Lat. 21.51. N. Long. 95. 58. E. Pop. about 25,000.

To **AVAIL**, *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr.] to turn to one's own use, benefit, profit, or advantage; to promote or procure; to be of use or advantage.

**AVAILABLE**, *a.* applied to means, it signifies their suitability or efficacy to obtain the end; powerful, or proper.

**AVANCHÉ**, *s.* [Fr.] a mass of snow which, having accumulated near the summit of a mountain, suddenly becomes detached, and falls, through its weight, down the side. They are exceedingly destructive both to life and property in mountainous districts.

**AVANTGUARD**, *s.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] in War, the first line or division of an army in battle-array; or that part which is seen by the enemy, and marches first against him.

**AVARICE**, *s.* [*avarice*, Fr.] an immoderate love and desire for riches, attended with fear as to future events, and excessive precaution against the instability of fortune, making a person rob himself of the necessary comforts of life, for fear of diminishing his wealth.

**AVARICIOUS**, *a.* that partakes of the nature of avarice.

**AVARICIOUSLY**, *ad.* covetously.

**AVARICIOUSNESS**, *s.* that quality which inclines a person to desire riches immoderately, to make no use of them when possessed of them, for fear of diminishing them, and denominates him an *avaricious person*.

**AVAST**, *interj.* [*basta*, Ital.] hold, stop; a sea-term.

**AVATAR**, *s.* [*avatara*, Sansc.] the incarnation or descent of a god to this world, amongst the Hindus. Applied figuratively to persons who hold with great enthusiasm and firmness any principles.

**AVANT**, *interj.* [*avant*, Fr.] begone! out of my sight!

**AUBE**, a department, corresponding with a part of the former province of Champagne, in France. It lies on the river Aube. The district was formerly called *Poullouse*, because of its infertility. There are considerable manufactures of cotton goods, and leather, glass, and wine. Troyes is its capital.

**AUGUSTE**, THOMPSON A. D. the famous historian of the Huguenots in the 16th century. He was engaged in the early affairs of his party, and fought on the side of Henry of Navarre. He remained faithful to his cause when Henry and most of the leaders deserted it, and was banished for a defence of it in the *History of his own Times*. He died in 1630, aged 80 years. His works contain, amidst many on graver subjects, a multitude of satirical pieces, which gained him few friends.

**AUBURN**, Wiltshire. It has a considerable manufacture of fustian. It is situated on a branch of the Kennet, 81 miles from London. Market, Tuesday.

**AUBURN**, a town of New York, United States, on the outlet of the Owasco Lake, near the Erie Canal. It has a state prison, which is considered a model for such institutions. There is also a flourishing theological seminary under the patronage and direction of the Presbyterians. Pop. 5626.

**AUBURN**, *a.* [*aubour*, Fr.] brown; tan-coloured.

**AUCTION**, *s.* [*auctio*, Lat.] a method of sale wherein goods are sold to the highest bidder.

**AUCTIONARY**, *a.* belonging to an auction.

**AUCTIONEER**, *s.* the manager of an auction.

**AUDACIOUS**, *a.* [*audacicus*, Fr.] applied to persons, impudent; bold, in a bad sense. Applied to actions, such as only an audacious person would do.

**AUDACIOUSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as bespeaks a daring impudence.

AUDACIOUSNESS, AUDACITY, *s.* boldness; impudence; the disposition of mind manifested in undertaking actions which a proper regard for the approbation of others would deter most from undertaking.

AUDE, one of the departments of France, lying on the Mediterranean, named from the river Aude, which flows through it. On the northern boundary are the Black Mountains, and on the S. a range connected with the Pyrenees. It produces grapes, figs, and honey. Some coal, abundance of marble, and some of the metals, occur in the mountains. There are manufactures of woollens, and iron-works, with some of minor importance. Its capital is Carcassone.

AUDEANS, a sect classed amongst the heretics of the 4th century. As their doctrines are recorded only by their adversaries of a subsequent period, the account is not worthy of much credit; except in this particular, that Audéus, the leader, exposed the conduct of the clergy, and the system of church government. He was a learned and devoted teacher, according to the same accounts. Anthropomorphism appears to have been his great error.

AUDIBLE, *a.* [audibilis, Lat.] that is the object of hearing; that may be heard.

AUDIBLENESS, *s.* that which renders a thing the object of hearing, or to be heard.

AUDIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be heard.

AUDIENCE, *s.* [audience, Fr.] that attention which is given to a person while he is speaking. In a court sense, the admission of ambassadors or public ministers to a king, in order to deliver the credentials of their sovereignty, and to open the intentions for which they are sent. In History, the tribunals or courts of justice established by the Spaniards in America. Persons assembled in order to hear a public speaker. *Audience Chamber*, a court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, wherein differences upon elections, consecrations, institutions, marriages, &c., are heard; of equal authority with the Court of Arches.

AUDIT, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, the hearing and examining the account of persons concerned in the receipt of money, by persons publicly appointed for that purpose.

To AUDIT, *v. a.* [audio, Lat.] to examine an account.

AUDITOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who hears; one who is present when any thing is delivered in public; who examines and passes either public or private accounts.

AUDITORY, *a.* [auditorius, Lat.] that conduces to hearing. In Anatomy, the *auditory nerves* are a pair of nerves arising from the medulla oblongata, and distributed, the one to the ear, and the other to the eye, &c.

AUDITORY, *s.* [auditorium, Lat.] a place where persons assemble to hear any discourse; a collection of persons so assembled.

AVEBURY, or A'BURY, Wiltshire, the site of one of the most extensive remains of a Druidical temple in this country. The masses of stone, varying from 5 to 20 feet in length, and from 3 to 12 in thickness, are 650 in number, and are placed in circles within a circular ditch and vallum, with two avenues flanked in a similar way leading from it. The whole neighbourhood is rich with similar remains.

AVELLINO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, lying near the river Sabato, in the midst of the Apennines. It is 30 miles from Naples. Lat. 40. 55. N. Long. 14. 45. E. The filbert nut is named after it *avellana*.

AVE MARIA, *s.* [Lat. *hail, Mary*] a prayer used by the Romish Church, beginning with those words, in honour of the Virgin Mary.

To Avenge, *v. a.* [renger, Fr.] to punish in proportion to the enormity of crimes: and distinguished from *revenge*, because that is always used in a bad, but this in a good sense.

AVENGEMENT, *s.* the act of punishing for crimes.

AVENGER, *s.* one who inflicts punishments for crimes.

AVENS, *s.* in Botany, the herb bennet, or *gem*. It has upright yellow blossoms, lyre-shaped leaves, and husky raspberry-like fruit.

AVENTURE, *s.* in law books, a mischance, causing a man's death without felony.

AVENUE, *s.* [avenue, Fr.] a passage or opening. In Gardening, a walk of trees leading to a house. In Perspective, it is a passage, which is narrower at the end than at the beginning, in order to make it appear the longer, or straight, when viewed at

the narrowest end. In Fortification, the opening, inlet to, or communication between, a fort and a bastion.

To AVER, *v. a.* [averer, Fr.] to affirm or assert a thing to be true with some degree of positiveness.

AVERAGE, *s.* [averagum, law Lat.] a medium; a mean proportion. In Law, a due or service which a tenant owed his lord by his beast or carriage. In Sea-commerce, the accidents or misfortunes which happen to a ship or cargo, divided into simple, large, common, or small: an allowance given to the master for his care of the goods above the freight.

AVERTMENT, *s.* in Law, the establishment of a thing by evidence; an offer to make good an exception pleaded in abatement of the plaintiff's action, and an actual doing it.

AVERNAT, *s.* a sort of grape.

AVERNO, the name of a lake near Naples, which, giving forth mephitic vapours, was fabled in ancient times to be the abode of the dead.

AVERROES, an Arabian philosopher of the 12th century, of Cordova, in Spain; who, studying medicine with some success, and not being wholly free from the dreams of the new Platonist school, has been injuriously represented as a mere charlatan. Some of his works on the Aristotelian philosophy were highly valued in the days of Scholasticism. He left many writings, and died about 1200, being about 50 years old.

AVEUSA, a city of the kingdom of Naples, of some importance, lying in a plain about 8 miles from Naples. An asylum for lunatics has been built here. Its population is about 13,000. Lat. 40. 57. N. Long. 14. 11. E.

AVERSION, *s.* [aversio, Lat.] a term alluding to the motion of a person who detests any thing, which is that of *turning away* from it.

AVE'USE, *a.* [acerus, Lat.] hostile or angry with; unwilling, abhorring.

AVE'USELY, *ad.* in a manner which shows great unwillingness.

AVE'USENESS, *s.* unwillingness; backwardness.

AVERSION, *s.* [aversion, Fr.] dislike, arising from the disagreeableness of an object; the cause of dislike.

To AVERT, *v. a.* [averto, Lat.] to turn aside; to keep off.

AVEYRON, a large department of France, so called from a river which passes through it. The Cevennes Mountains form its S. E. border, and a range connected with them and joining the mountains of Auvergne occupies the E. part. The other rivers are the Lot and Tarn. The land is mostly pasture. There are good coal mines, and mines of alum, and marble quarries, in the mountains. The trade consists in the produce of these, in silk, raw and manufactured, woollen goods, paper, &c. Rodez is its capital.

AUF, *s.* [af, Belg.] a person void of discretion or common sense; a fool.

AUGER, AU'GRE, *s.* [egger, Belg.] in Mechanics, an instrument used by carpenters and coopers to bore holes with, consisting of a handle and bit.

AUGEREAU, P. F. C., one of Napoleon's generals, who was distinguished for the part he took in the battles of Lodi, Castiglione, Arcole, Jena, and Eylau. He was an ardent republican, and so was opposed to Buonaparte's later career. He was afterwards reconciled to the Bourbons, and raised to the peerage. He died in 1816, aged 50 years.

AUGHT, *pron.* [auht, Sax.] any thing; applied to the extent of a person's knowledge, as far as.

To AUGMENT, *v. a.* [augmenter, Fr.] to increase the value or dimension of a thing by the addition of something else. *SYNON.* Our ambition *augments* with our fortune; and we are no sooner in possession of one hundred pounds, than we are eager to *add* to it another.

AUGMENT, *s.* [augmentum, Lat.] increase, applied to the dimension of a body or the progress of a disease.

AUGMENTATION, *s.* increase, enlargement, improvement. Also a court so called, erected by Henry VIII. on the suppression of the monasteries. In Heraldry, the additional charges to a coat of armour, frequently given as particular marks of honour, and generally borne either on the escutcheon or a canton; as have all the baronets of England, who have borne the arms of the province of Ulster in Ireland.

AUGSBURG, a considerable and ancient city of Bavaria. Under the old constitution, it was an imperial city. The Ulrich's buildings are magnificent. Besides the cathedral, St. Ulrich's

church, the town-hall, and the *halle*, are worthy of mention. The manufacturing importance of this city has much declined, but it is still an emporium of trade. Its population is about 80,000. The celebrated Confession of the Lutheran faith, called the Augsburg Confession, was presented to a diet which was held here. It is 40 miles from Munich. Lat. 48, 17. N. Long. 10, 53. E.

AUGUR, *s.* [Lat.] a minister of religion among the ancient Romans, appointed to take presages concerning futurity, from birds, beasts, and the appearances of the heavens.

To AUGUR, *v. n.* to foretell; to guess at; to presage.

To AUGURATE, *v. n.* [auguro, Lat.] to produce by signs, after the manner of an augur.

AUGURATION, *s.* the practice of determining future events in the manner of augurs.

AUGURIAL, *a.* according to the principles of an augur.

AUGURY, *s.* [augurium, Lat.] in Antiquity, a species of divination, or the art of foretelling future events, and distinguished into five sorts, namely, augury from the heavens; from birds; from chickens; from quadrupeds; and from portentous events.

AUGUST, *a.* [augustus, Lat.] that may claim reverence on account of its dignity or rank, or expect awe from its appearance.

AUGUST, *s.* [Augustus] the eighth month of the year, called by the Romans *Sextilis*, or the sixth month from March; but named *August* from Augustus Caesar.

AUGUSTA, capital of Georgia, United States, seated on the S. W. bank of the river Savannah. It is handsomely built, and has a court-house, city hall, &c. It has a rich back country, and a very active trade. Pop. 6403.

AUGUSTA, capital of the state of Maine, United States, situated on the Kennebec river. It contains a state-house and arsenal, a lunatic asylum, a high school, &c. The state-house is a fine building of white granite, and before it is a spacious park. There is a splendid dam erected across the river, with locks, which creates an immense water power. It is 163 miles from Boston. Pop. 5314.

AUGUSTINE, ST., the celebrated bishop of Hippo, in Africa, in the fourth century. He was a most untiring preacher and writer against the adversaries of the doctrines of the church in his day, particularly against Pelagius. His own doctrines bear a close resemblance to those now known as Calvinism. He died in 430, aged 76 years.

AUGUSTINE, ST., commonly called St. Austin, was the first preacher of Roman Catholicism to the Anglo-Saxons of England, being sent hither by St. Gregory, in the sixth century. He was the first archbishop of Canterbury, and died in 604.

AUGUSTINES, a religious order of the Church of Rome, who follow the rule of St. Augustine, prescribed them by Pope Alexander IV. Among other things, this rule enjoins to have all things in common; to receive nothing without the leave of the superior; and several other precepts relating to charity, modesty, and chastity. The Augustines are clothed in black, and make one of the four orders of begging friars. There are likewise nuns of this order.

AUGUSTNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a person an object of reverence, awe, and homage.

AUGUSTUS, the first regularly enthroned emperor of Rome. He was grand-nephew of Julius Caesar, and on his assassination came forward at once as a claimant for the chief power in the state, being but 18 years old. He formed a compact with M. Antonius and Lepidus, which gained them the name of the *Triumviri*. But afterwards defeating his rivals in power, he assumed the purple. His reign was prosperous and popular; and literature found in him a liberal patron. He died at Nola in the year 14 n. c., aged 49 years.

AVIARY, *s.* [aviarian, Lat.] a place enclosed for keeping a collection of birds. Figuratively, the collection of birds kept in such a place.

AVICENNA, a famous philosopher of Persia, who lived in the tenth century. He studied medicine with great success, and practised under the patronage of princes. His writings treat of mathematics, his own art, and the philosophy of the day, which was Aristotelian. He died in 1036, aged 56 years.

AVIDITY, *s.* [aviditas, Lat.] greediness, eagerness, an insatiable love of money.

AVIGNON, a large city in the dept. of Vaucluse, France. Before the French revolution it was the capital of a little sovereignty, subject to the pope, whose legate resided here. It stands

on the Rhone, in a pleasant valley, and has very many religious and charitable institutions. Petrarch's Laura was buried in one of the churches, which has been destroyed. Lat. 43, 55. N. Long. 1, 53. E.

AVILA, an ancient city of old Castile, with a university, and a manufactory of fine cloth. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by mountains, and covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 50 miles N. W. of Madrid.

AVISO, *s.* [Ital.] in Commerce, notice or information given by letter.

AUKLAND, BISHOP, a large well-built town in Durham, chiefly remarkable for one of the palaces of the bishop of Durham. A manufactory of calico and muslin has lately been established here. It is situated 12 miles from Durham, and 250 from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 11,137.

AUKWARD, *a.* See AWKWARD.

AULCESTER, an ancient town of Warwickshire, with a manufactory of needles. It is situated at the union of the rivers Aln and Arrow, 7 miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon, 14 from Warwick, and 102 N. W. of London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 2409.

AULIC, *a.* [aulicus, Lat.] belonging to the court. In History, applied to the highest court of the emperor of Germany, originally instituted to determine the disputes between the emperor and his subjects.

AUNT, (*ant*), *s.* [tante, Fr.] a female relation, who is a sister either to a person's father or mother.

AVOCADO, *s.* [Span.] a tree that grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies. The fruit is of itself very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it poignancy.

To AVOCATE, *v. a.* [avoco, Lat.] to call a person from a thing he is engaged in.

AVOCATION, *s.* [avocatio, Lat.] the diverting a person's attention from something he is already engaged in.

To AVOID, *v. a.* [vider, Fr.] to forbear; to shun; to quit, or leave.

AVOIDABLE, *a.* that is possible to escape the effects of a thing; that may be escaped or shunned.

AVOIDANCE, *s.* the act whereby one frees himself from the effects of any cause; the act of emptying or carrying off.

AVOIDER, *s.* the person who shuns, escapes, or carries away; the vessels used to carry things away in.

AVOIDLESS, *a.* inevitable, that cannot be avoided.

AVOIRDOIS, *s.* [avoir du pois, Fr.] a weight, supposed to be borrowed from the Romans, a pound of which contains 16 oz., bearing the same proportion to 1 lb. Troy as 14 to 16. All coarser commodities are bought by this weight.

AVOLATION, *s.* [avolo, Lat.] the flying away; flight, or escape.

AVON, a British word meaning river, which is the name of several in England, the largest of which springs near Naseby, in Northamptonshire, and falls, after a gently winding course of about 100 miles, into the Severn.

AVOSET, *s.* in Zoology, a bird which frequents the marshes of Norfolk and Lincolnshire, and is remarkable for having its bill turned upwards.

To AVOUCH, *v. a.* [avouer, Fr.] to prove by voucher or proper authorities; positively to maintain the truth of a thing; to justify or vindicate. *Vouch* is in use at present, in its stead.

AVOUCH, *s.* proof, witness, evidence.

AVOUCHABLE, *a.* that may be proved by evidence or vouchers.

AVOUCHER, *s.* he that proves the truth of an assertion by proper vouchers, or evidence.

To AVOW, *v. a.* [avouer, Fr.] to profess openly, without any dissimulation.

AVOWABLE, *a.* that may be publicly owned without dissimulation, and sometimes without shame.

AVOWAL, *s.* a public confession, without the least dissimulation.

AVOWEDLY, *ad.* in a public, open manner; professedly; publicly.

AVOWEE, *s.* [avoué, Fr.] the person to whom the representation of any benefice, or the right of advowson, belongs.

AVOWER, *s.* one who openly professes, asserts, or declares, without dissimulation.

**AVOWRY**, *s.* in Law, the *avowing* or confessing the having taken a distress for rent, when the person distrained sues for a reprieve.

**AVOWTRY**, *s.* adultery.

**AVRANCHES**, *s.* a very ancient city in the department of Manche, in France. It stands on a mountain, at the foot of which flows the river Sée, one mile and a half from the English Channel, and 30 E. of St. Malo. Pop. about 7000.

**AURELIA**, *s.* [Lat.] See **CHIRYALIS**.

**AURELIAN**, *s.* a name sometimes applied to one who breeds and describes the various states of moths and butterflies.

**AURELIANUS**, **LUCIUS DOMITIUS**, a Roman soldier, who, in 270 A. D., was, by the legions on the Danube, made emperor. He lives in history as the conqueror of Zenobia of Palmyra. He was assassinated after a reign of five years.

**AUREUS**, *s.* [Lat.] the name of the common Roman gold coin, valued at 100 sesterii, and equal in worth to about 15 of our shillings.

**AURICLE**, *s.* [*auricula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the external ear, or that which is prominent from the head.

**AURICULA**, *s.* in Floriculture, the bear's ear, allied to the primrose, a native of the Alps; of which there are many varieties.

**AURICULAR**, *a.* [*auricularis*, Lat.] that belongs to the ear; secret or private, as if whispered in a person's ear. *Auricular confession*, in the Romish Church, is the private confession a person makes of his sins to a priest, in order to receive absolution.

**AURICULARY**, *ad.* in a private or secret manner.

**AURIFEROUS**, *a.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] that produces gold.

**AURIGA**, in Astronomy, the Waggoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

**AURIGATION**, *s.* [*auriga*, Lat.] the driving a vehicle or carriage.

**AURIPIGMENTUM**, *s.* See **ORPIMENT**.

**AURORA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Geography, that faint dawn which appears in the E. when the sun is within 18 degrees of the horizon. In Mythology, the goddess who presides over day-break, the daughter of Hyperion and Thea, or of the Sun and Earth. *Aurora borealis* is a luminous appearance in the night in the northern parts of the heavens, consisting of a glow, like the dawn in the E., or of arches, beams, flashes, often of a red colour, and very brilliant. It is now attributed to electricity.

**AURUM FULMINANS**, *s.* [Lat. *thundering gold*,] in Chemistry, precipitate of gold, a powder which, by heat or friction, explodes very loudly. *Aurum musivum*, mosaic gold, a combination of white oxide of tin with sulphur, by means of mercury.

**AURUNGABAD**, a city of the Nizam in Hindustan, with a considerable trade. The Mausoleum of a daughter of Aurungzebe, and the ruins of his palace, are here. It is 1022 miles from Calcutta, and 284 from Bombay. Lat. 19. 54. N. Long. 75. 33. E.

**AURUNGZEBE**, the celebrated Mogul of the 17th century. He was engaged in war during the greater part of his reign, to secure himself in the possession of the throne, and died in 1707, aged 90 years.

**AUSCULTATION**, *s.* [*ausculto*, Lat.] a hearkening, or listening to. In Medicine, the method of inquiring into diseases by observing sounds produced naturally or artificially in the body.

**AUSPICE**, *s.* [*auspicium*, Lat.] the art of divination, confined to the flight or singing of birds; a prosperous event, or the favour and protection of a lucky person.

**AUSPICIAL**, *a.* relating to prognostics.

**AUSPICIOUS**, *a.* that promises success; favourable, fortunate, kind, propitious, applied to persons.

**AUSPICIOUSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to promise success.

**AUSTER**, *a.* [*austerus*, Lat.] applied to morals, rigid and mortified, opposed to effeminate or luxurious. Applied to tastes, rough, sour, and astringent, like that of unripe fruits.

**AUSTERELY**, *ad.* in a rigid, mortifying manner.

**AUSTERITY**, *s.* a state of rigid severity and mortification, sometimes including the secondary idea of sourness or moroseness; severity or harshness of discipline.

**AUSTLE**, *ST.*, Cornwall. It has a fine church, with a richly ornamented tower. In its neighbourhood are mines of tin and copper, and works for porcelain clay. Market, Friday. 243 miles from London. Pop. 10,320.

**AUSTRAL**, *a.* [*australis*, Lat.] that is towards the south; as, the *austral* signs.

**AUSTRALASIA**, or **AUSTRALIA**, a name by which the great island of New Holland, and others surrounding it, are classed together as a fifth great division of the world. It includes the Bonin, Ladrone, and Carolina Islands, New Guinea, the Sandwich Islands, and all the groups of the Pacific between these and New Zealand, and Van Diemen's Land. But by the French the E. Pacific islands are classed by themselves under the name of Oceania. The Australian continent is but imperfectly explored; most of its coast has been surveyed, but of the interior little is known. A range of mountains runs N. from Wilson's Promontory, and probably extends to the N. part of the island. Some of the peaks rise to the height of about 7000 feet, and are covered with perpetual snow. Between this mountain-chain and the sea is a terraced plain. The chief rivers known are the Macquarrie, the Murray, the Morumbidgee, and the Swan River on the W. coast. The climate, except on the E. coast, is not very healthy for Europeans. The soil of course varies, but the interior furnishes richest pastures: iron and coal have been found. The Zoology and Botany of Australia are quite peculiar. More than half of the known quadrupeds are of the Kangaroo and Opossum tribe. The aborigines of the country seem to have reached the lowest grade of barbarism, and their intercourse with the colonists has, as must necessarily happen, communicated to them only the worst vices and diseases of the civilized world. They are of a dark brown colour, and gentle in their habits; and have a simple, child-like religion. On the E. coast, at Botany Bay, has been established a penal colony for convicts from Great Britain. But apart from this, which has been of great injury both to the regular colonists and to the convicts themselves, there is a flourishing colony. Van Diemen's Land is also in a prosperous state. There are other settlements of less note.

**AUSTRALIS PISCIS**, the southern Fish, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, not visible in our latitude.

**AUSTRIA**, an empire of Europe, lying on the Gulf of Venice, between the Italian States, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey. It comprises Austria, Styria, and Tyrol; the kingdom of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; the kingdoms of Galicia (formerly part of Poland) and Hungary; Illyria and Dalmatia; the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice; Transsylvania, and the military frontier districts on all sides; comprising in all 255,226 square miles. Its mountains are, the Alps, the Carpathians, and the mountains of Bohemia and Moravia. Its rivers are, the Danube, and the great streams that flow into it, as the Inn, the Drave, and the Theiss; the Vistula and the Oder, flowing into the Baltic; the Elbe and the Rhine; and in Italy, the Po and Adige. There are scattered throughout this vast and varied country many extensive lakes, some of which are very remarkable, and those of Lombardy celebrated for their beauty. The forests and woods are very numerous; and the greater proportion of the country available for cultivation has been used. Its produce of corn and grain is very abundant. Pepper, ginger, tobacco, hops, &c., are also grown for commerce. Abundance of wine, and amongst the various kinds, Tokay is made. Cattle, &c., are reared in great numbers; and in the Italian territory great attention is given to breeding silk-worms. In mineral productions the empire is remarkably rich, almost all the metals, some in profusion, salt, coal, &c., are plentiful. The population, which is necessarily very various in its character, is about 40,000,000 in number; and the total force available in war is about 500,000 men. The manufactures of linen, glass, silk, leather, metals, &c., are very considerable; but foreign trade is much hindered by the want of a commanding and accessible coast. The state religion is Romanist, but there is toleration for Protestants, Armenians, &c., under certain conditions. Vienna is the capital of the empire, and the other chief places are Venice, Presburg, Cracow, Prague, Salzburg, Milan, &c.

**AUTHENTIC**, **AUTHENTICAL**, *a.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] of established authority; that is attended with full proof, and attested by persons who deserve credit.

**AUTHENTICALLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to procure credit.

To **AUTHENTICATE**, *v. a.* to establish a thing by the necessary proofs of its genuineness.

**AUTHENTICITY**, *s.* the genuineness of a thing, supported by proper proofs and authorities.

**AUTHENTICLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to evince a thing to be genuine.

**AUTHOR**, *s.* [*auctor*, Lat.] in its more proper sense, one who creates and produces any thing; the original inventor or discoverer of any new art or principle; one who writes upon any subject, opposed to a translator or compiler.

**AUTHORITATIVE**, *a.* that has an influence over another; that commands or obliges.

**AUTHORITATIVELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to bespeak proper authority or licence.

**AUTHORITATIVENESS**, *s.* that quality which shows a person to be properly licensed, or to have authority for the doing any thing.

**AUTHORITY**, *s.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.] a power which leaves a person the liberty of choice, arising from superiority of rank or reason; includes the secondary idea of respect, and is applied to God with respect to his creatures, and to parents with respect to their children; applied to arguments, it denotes their strength.

**SYNON.** There appears in the idea of *authority* something just and respectable; in the idea of *power*, something strong and active; and in the idea of *dominion*, something great and elevated.

**AUTHORIZATION**, *s.* the act of communicating authority.

**TO AUTHORIZE**, *v. a.* [*authoriser*, Fr.] to give a person licence or authority to perform a thing; to encourage; to justify; to give credit.

**AUTOCRACY**, *s.* [*autos* and *kratos*, Gr.] independent power.

**AUTO-DA-FÉ**, [Port.] or *act of faith*, the public burning of persons convicted of heresy by the holy office of the Inquisition, in Spain and Portugal.

**AUTOGRAPHICAL**, *a.* [*autos* and *grapho*, Gr.] that is written by a person's own hand.

**AUTOGRAPHY**, *s.* a person's own hand-writing; an original, opposed to a copy.

**AUTOMATICAL**, *a.* that has the quality of an automaton; that is endued with a power to move itself. In the animal economy, applied by Boerhaave to express those motions which arise purely from the structure of the body, and over which the will has no power.

**AUTOMATON**, *s.* [*autos* and *maimai*, Gr.] in Mechanics, an engine which has the principle of motion in itself.

**AUTOMATOUS**, *a.* [*automatos*, Gr.] that has the power of motion in itself.

**AUTOPSY**, *s.* [*autos* and *optamai*, Gr.] the seeing a thing with one's own eyes. Applied by the ancients to the communications which the soul was supposed to have with the gods in the Elysian mysteries.

**AUTOPTICAL**, *a.* that is seen by one's own eyes.

**AUTOPTICALLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as a person may be an eye-witness.

**AUTUMN**, (*autum*) *s.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] the third season of the year, wherein the fruits are gathered in, commencing astronomically on the 23rd of September, and ending on the 21st of December; popularly including August, September, and October.

**AUTUMNAL**, *a.* that belongs to autumn; that is produced in autumn. In Astronomy, the *autumnal point*, is that point of the equinoctial line from whence the sun begins to descend toward the south. The *autumnal signs* are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius. *Autumnal equinox*, the time when the sun enters the autumnal point, which is about the 23rd of September.

**AUTUN**, anciently *AUGUSTODUNUM*, a city in the dept. of Saône and Loire, situated near the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains. The cathedral is very fine, as are the ruins of Roman temples, &c., which are very numerous. They have manufactures of tapestry from cows' hair and thread, carpets, coverlets, and delf ware. It is 102 miles from Paris. Lat. 46. 57. N. Long. 4. 23. E. Pop. about 9000.

**AUTULSION**, *s.* [*autulus*, Lat.] the act of pulling asunder two bodies already united, implying the secondary idea of some exertion or force.

**AUXERRE**, a city in the department of Yonne in France, containing a very fine cathedral. The chief trade is in wine, and in its neighbourhood chablis is made. It is 102 miles from Paris. Pop. about 12,000.

**AUXILIAR**, *AUXILIARY*, *s.* [*auxiliaris*, Lat.] a person who assists another, whether in war, peace, works of strength, or the products of the understanding.—*a.* that affords help or assistance. In Grammar, applied to such verbs as are prefixed to others, and help to conjugate certain tenses, which are on that account named compound ones.

**TO AWAIT**, *v. a.* to expect a thing in future; to be reserved, or designed for.

**TO AWAKE**, *v. a.* pret. *awoke*, [reccian, Sax.] to raise from sleep. Figuratively, to rouse a thing in a dormant or latent state into action.—*v. n.* to cease to sleep; to be cautious; to be on one's guard; to take such measures as not to be surprised by an approaching calamity or enemy.

**AWAKE**, *a.* not being asleep; not sleeping.

**TO AWAKEN**, *v. a.* pret. *awakened*. See **AWAKE**. This seems to be the best word.

**TO AWARD**, (*awærd*) *v. a.* [*weardig*, Sax.] to pass sentence, or determine a controversy, as an arbitrator. Figuratively, to give one's opinion.

**AWARD**, *s.* the judgment or opinion of a person chosen by contending parties to determine a difference between them.

**AWARE**, *ad.* perceiving; cautious; or upon one's guard.

**AWAY**, *ad.* [*aweg*, Sax.] after the verb *go*, or *be*, it implies absent, or out of sight. Used sometimes as if it were a verb, meaning, leave this place. "*Away*, old man!" *Shakl*. Sometimes joined to a verb it implies to lose, including the idea of lavishing, squandering, or profusion.

**AWE**, *s.* [*ege*, or *ega*, Sax.] a respect mixed with terror, including the idea of superior rank, authority, or parts.

**TO AWE**, *v. a.* to influence a person by one's authority, dignity, or age.

**AWE**, the name of a lake of Argyle in Scotland, 25 miles in length, and about a mile in breadth. The scenery on the lake and around is very beautiful.

**AWFUL**, *a.* that causes respect, joined with fear, on account of its dignity, authority, or age.

**AWFULLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to command respect, joined with fear; including the secondary ideas of authority and dignity.

**AWFULNESS**, *s.* that quality which attracts respect mixed with fear.

**AWHILE**, *ad.* applied to time, space, interval; some time.

**AWKWARD**, *a.* [*æward*, Sax.] applied to the mind, perverse; applied to the behaviour, clumsy; unhandy; clownish.

**AWKWARDLY**, *ad.* in a clumsy manner.

**AWKWARDNESS**, *s.* that quality which shows a person not to have been conversant with the elegances of polite life; and denotes him to be clownish and clumsy.

**AWL**, *s.* [*ale*, or *ale*, Sax.] a sharp-pointed instrument used by shoemakers to make holes, in order to expedite their work.

**AWLESS**, *a.* irreverent; without the power of causing reverence.

**AWL-SHAPED**, *a.* in Botany, applied to the leaves, threads, or seeds, slender, and becoming finer towards the end, like an awl.

**AWME**, *AWME*, *s.* a Dutch liquid measure, containing equal to the tierce in England, or to one-sixth of a tun in France.

**AWN**, *s.* the slender sharp substance, growing to the valves of corn or grass, and frequently called a beard.

**AWNING**, *s.* [*awne*, Fr.] the hanging a sail or tarpauling over any part of a ship to keep the sun off.

**AWRY**, (*ary*) *ad.* out of a straight line; out of a perpendicular direction; on one side; not even. Figuratively, erroneously.

**AX**, *AXE*, *s.* [*æx*, Sax.] a carpenter's instrument to hew wood; its edge tapers to the middle of the blade, and it has a long handle to be used with both hands.

**AXBRIDGE**, Somersetshire. It is seated under Mendip-hills, which are rich in lead mines, and proper for feeding cattle. It is a corporate town, consisting of one principal street, which is long but narrow. 130 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1045.

**AXILLA**, *s.* [Lat.] the cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit.

**AXILLAR**, *AXILLARY*, *a.* [*axillaris*, Lat.] belonging to the arm-pit.

**AXIOM**, *s.* [*axio*, Gr.] a plain, self-evident proposition, incapable of demonstration. Used principally in Mathematics; elsewhere most frequently called a maxim.

**AXIS**, (plural, *axes*) *s.* [Lat.] in Geometry, Astronomy, &c., is an imaginary line passing through the centre of any figure or orbit. Thus the *axis of the earth*, is a line conceived to pass through the centre of the earth from one pole to the other, about which it revolves daily. The *axis of the earth*, during its revolution round the sun, remains always parallel to itself, and is inclined

to the plane of the ecliptic, making with it an angle of about 66 degrees. In conic sections, *axis* is a right line, dividing the sections into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles. In Mechanics, the *axis of balance*, is that line about which it moves, or rather turns about. *Axis of oscillation*, is a right line parallel to the horizon, passing through the centre, about which a pendulum vibrates. In Optics, *axis* is that ray, among all others that are sent to the eye, which falls perpendicularly upon it, and which consequently passes through the centre of the eye. In Architecture, *spiral axis* is the *axis* of a twisted column drawn spirally, in order to trace the circumvolution without. *Axis*, in Anatomy, is the second vertebra of the neck, so called from the head's turning on it like an *axis*.

*AXIS*, *s.* a very beautiful animal of the deer kind, which has its horns divided into three branches. It is a native of India.

*AXLE*, *AXLE-TREE*, *s.* [*axse* and *trewe*, Sax.] a piece of wood, &c., which passes through the centre of a wheel, on which it turns.

*AXMINSTER*, Devonshire. It is seated on the river Ax, near the edge of the county, and was a place of some note in the time of the Saxons. The church is ancient, and the town irregularly built, but with airy streets. Here is a small manufactory of broad and narrow cloths; but its chief manufactory is for carpets, in which it has equalled those made in Turkey. It is 147 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2860.

*AY*, *ad.* [perhaps *aiō*, Lat.] yes; used to affirm the truth of a thing.

*AYE*, *ad.* [*ovsa*, Sax.] generally used after *for*, and implies time without end; for ever; to all eternity.

*AYLESBURY*, Buckinghamshire, the county town, where are the county gaol and hall. The manufactures of the town are of lace. Market, Saturday. 38 miles from London. Pop. 5429.

*AYLESFORD*, Kent. It is seated on the Medway. Near it is Kit's Coty-house, and other like relics, which seem to be attributable to the earliest Saxon invaders of England. 32 miles from London. Pop. 1344.

*AYLSHAM*, Norfolk, seated on the Bure. Market, Tuesday. 120 miles from London. Pop. 2448.

*AYR*, a sea-port of Ayrshire, in Scotland, situated on a sandy plain, and built on both sides of the river Ayr, which rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, and crossing the county, to which it gives name, runs into the Clyde. There is a considerable trade in coals and grain, and a profitable fishery of cod and haddock on the coast: there are also manufactures of cotton, iron, &c. The market-cross is very ancient. It is 75 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 8264.

*AYRSHIRE*, a large commercial county of Scotland, lying on the W. coast between Renfrew and Wigtown. It is about 60 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 in breadth. It has coal, iron, limestone, &c. It has also manufactures of woollen and cotton goods; and is a good grazing county. Its connexion with the name of Burns is not its least claim to notice. Pop. 164,356.

*AYRY*, *AERY*, *s.* a nest or company of hawks, so called from the old French word *aie*, which signified the same.

*AZERBAIJAN*, a province of Persia, lying next to Armenia. The mountains of Sahend which belong to it are nearly 13,000 feet high. The Araxes is its chief river. Tabriz is its capital.

*AZIMUTH*, *s.* [Arab.] an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the meridian of the place and any given vertical, and is the complement of the eastern and western amplitude to a quadrant. The *magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian. *Azimuth compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical *azimuth*. *Azimuth dial*, is one whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. *Azimuth circles*, called *Azimuths*, are great circles of the sphere, intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles in all the points thereof. The *azimuths* are represented by the rhumbs on common sea-charts, and on the globe they are represented by the quadrant of altitude when screwed in the zenith. On the *azimuth* is reckoned the height of the stars, and of the sun, when not in the meridian.

*AZORES*, a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 32 degrees W. of longitude, and between 37 and 40 N. latitude; 900 miles W. of Portugal, and as many E. of Newfoundland. All these islands enjoy a very clear sky, and salubrious air; they are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and a variety

of fruits; and they breed large quantities of cattle. St. Michael is the largest, which gives its name to a fine kind of orange. They are of volcanic origin; and the Peak of Pico is about 7000 feet high. Their population is about 200,000.

*AZOTE*, *s.* [a and *zao*, Gr.] in Chemistry, a name of nitrogen gas, because it will not support life.

*AZOTIC*, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to azote, or nitrogen.

*AZTECS*, the name of a tribe found by the Spaniards in Mexico. They were addicted to war, and in their religious rites offered human sacrifices under circumstances of great cruelty. Yet, in many respects, they showed considerable progress in the arts of civilization; as in their language, constitution, laws, &c., and especially in their chronology, and corrections of the calendar. Their written language was hieroglyphical, and read from the bottom at the right hand, upwards and to the left. They preserved amongst them some remarkable traditions of physical changes in the world; and had authors who treated of history, morals, religion, &c.

*AZURE*, *s.* in the general sense, signifies the blue colour of the sky. Among painters, it is the blue colour, with a greenish cast, prepared from the lapis lazuli, generally called *ultramarine*. It likewise signifies that bright blue colour prepared from the lapis armenus. This colour is called *Lambert's blue*. In Heraldry, *azure* is the blue colour in the coat of arms of any person below the rank of a baron. In the escutcheon of a nobleman, it is called *Sapphire*; and in that of a sovereign prince, *Jupiter*. In engraving, this colour is expressed by lines or strokes drawn horizontally.

*AZURE*, *a.* that is of a sky or faint blue colour.

## B

**B** IS the second letter of the alphabet. It is pronounced by pressing the lips together. It is used as an abbreviation: thus, in Music, B stands for the tone above A, as Bb or Bb does for B flat, or the semi-tone major above A; B also stands for bass, and B, C, for *basso continuo*, or thorough bass. As a numeral, B was used by the Greeks and Hebrews to denote 2; but among the Romans it stood for 300, and with a dash over it thus B for 3000. The same people used B for *Brutus*; B. F. for *bonum factum*. They likewise used B and V indifferently for each other. B in the chemical alphabet signifies mercury. B. A. stands for Bachelor of Arts; B. L. for Bachelor of Laws; and B. D. for Bachelor of Divinity.

*BA/A*, *s.* a sound borrowed from, and expressive of, the bleating of a sheep.

To *BA/A*, *v. a.* to bleat like a sheep.

*BA/AL*, *s.* a god of the ancient Phœnicians. *Baal* signifies Lord, and was applied to the sun.

*BA/ALBEC*, or *HELO/PO/IS*, a city of Syria, which was anciently very splendidly adorned with temples, &c. It is situated in the plain of Bocal, near the range of Antilibanus. It was an emporium for the trade of Tyre with India and Palmyra. The ruins which remain are almost all of Roman origin. Only a few poor people inhabit the spot now.

*BA/ALIM*, *s.* inferior deities among the Phœnicians.

To *BA/BBLE*, *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Belg.] to prate like a child, without sense; to betray secrets; to talk without regard to place or circumstances.

*BABBLE*, *s.* [*babli*, Fr.] senseless prating.

*BAB/LEMENT*, *s.* See *BABBLE*.

*BAB/BLER*, *s.* one who talks without any fund of sense, or without proper ideas of the words he makes use of.

*BABE*, *BA/RY*, *s.* [*baban*, Brit.] a young child of either sex. Sometimes applied to a creature which can neither walk nor speak.

*BABEL/MA/NDEB*, STRAITS or, the narrow strait between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

*BAB/ER*, the founder of the Mogul or Tatar empire in Hindustan, in the beginning of the 16th century. His conquests reached from the Indus to the Ganges. He devoted the latter part of his life to the establishment of his empire, and died in 1530, aged 47 years.

*BA/BERY*, *s.* finery to please a babe or child.

*BA/Y/ISHI*, *a.* that resembles the choice of a very young child; that belongs to a very young child; childish.

*BABOON*, *s.* [*baboin*, Fr.] in Zoology, a genus of the monkey or ape tribe, which more closely resembles the other animals.

Their face and jaws are like the dog, and being short and stout in their bodies, they are less fitted for climbing than other genera of their tribe. Their tails are not so long as monkeys' generally are. They have often been domesticated, but are naturally very fierce. They have manifested a capability of acquiring singular habits, such as smoking and porter-drinking, when domesticated.

**BABYLON**, the capital of Babylonia, a province of Assyria in Asia, which stood on the Euphrates, in Lat. 33. N. Long. 42. 53. E. Semiramis is said to have founded this city on the site of Nimrod's Tower of Babel, and it was finished by Nebuchadnezzar. The walls, which surrounded the city, were 87 feet thick, 350 feet high, and 480 furlongs (60 miles) in length, according to Herodotus. They formed an exact square, each side of which was 120 furlongs (15 miles) in length, and were built of large bricks, cemented together with bitumen. Without the walls was a vast ditch, filled with water, and lined with bricks on both sides. There were 100 gates, made of solid brass; and on the walls were 250 towers. The city, or town, within the walls, was regularly built; from each gate there was a straight street, extending to the corresponding gate in the opposite side; so that the city was divided into squares, round which stood the houses, and the intermediate space within each of them was occupied as gardens, either for pleasure or convenience. A branch of the river Euphrates divided the city into two parts. The other wonders of the place were, the Tower of Belus, the hanging gardens, the artificial lake, and the canals. After the Christian era it gradually declined, and now only a few ruins are left, that hardly tell where it stood.

**BABYLONIA**, or **CHALDEA**, a kingdom of Asia, and the most ancient in the world, being founded by Nimrod, the grandson of Ham, who is supposed also to have founded Nineveh, the capital of the kingdom of Assyria. The history of these kingdoms is greatly involved in obscurity. It was overthrown by Cyrus, when he took the city of Babylon, in 538 B. C.

**BABYROUSSA**, s. in Zoology, an animal of the hog kind, distinguished by four remarkable tusks, two belonging to the lower, and two to the upper jaw; the latter pair growing to a great length, and turning backward, towards the ears. It inhabits the Indian islands.

**BACCHANALIA**, (*Bakkandlia*) s. [Lat.] the feasts of the god of wine, Bacchus, which were celebrated with every species of debauchery. At Rome, being practised secretly by night, they were suppressed in 186 B. C.

**BACCHANALIAN**, (*Bakkandlian*) s. one who attended the feasts of Bacchus. Figuratively, a riotous, drunken person.

**BACCHANALS**, (*Bakkandals*) s. See **BACCHANALIA**.

**BACCHUS**, s. in heathen Mythology, the son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine, in Greece called Dionysus.

**BACCIFEROUS**, a. [*baccifer*, Lat.] in Botany, such plants as bear berries.

**BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN**, the name of an eminent composer, and performer on the organ, of Germany in the last century. He held official stations at Weimar, Dresden, and Leipzig. His works are very numerous, and his vocal compositions are particularly admired. He died in 1750, aged 65 years. Almost all his family were engaged in the musical profession; one of his sons in the service of Frederic the Great.

**BACHELOR**, s. a man who still continues in the state of celibacy, or who was never married. Anciently, it was a name given to those superior in quality to esquires, but had not a number of vassals sufficient to have their banner carried before them in the field of battle. It was also a title given to young knights, who, having made their first campaign, received the military girdle. It was likewise used to denominate him who had overcome another in combat the first time he ever engaged. In universities, *Bachelors* are those who have taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences.

**BACHELORSHIP**, s. the state of an unmarried man; the state, dignity, and office of a graduate, or bachelor, at a university.

**BACK**, s. [*bac*, *bæc*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the hind part of the human body, from the neck to the thighs. Applied to the hands, that part opposite to the palms. Applied to the array of an army, the rear. Applied to situation, the hind part, or that which is not in sight. Applied to an edge-tool or instrument, the thickest part of the blade, opposed to the edge. A large square trough

or cistern, used by brewers to hold liquor in. Figuratively, a supporter, or one who will second another in an attempt.

**BACK**, *ad.* applied to motion, to the place from whence a person came. Applied to action, to retreat. Applied to time, that which is past. *After keep*, applied to the increase of plants, to stop or hinder the growth.

To **BACK**, *v. a.* to mount a horse; to break him for the saddle; to make him go backwards by pulling the reins. Figuratively, to second, support, or assist.

To **BACKBITE**, *v. a.* to speak against a person in his absence. **BACKBITER**, s. one who censures the conduct, or vilifies the actions, of a person in his absence.

**BACK-BOARD**, s. the board in a boat for passengers to lean their backs against; also the stiff milled paper put into the covers of books to preserve them from injury; also a flat board, used to keep the arms back, by teachers of calisthenics.

**BACKBONE**, s. the bone of the back.

**BACKDOOR**, s. a door or passage out of a house behind, opposed to the front. Figuratively, a private passage.

**BACKED**, *part.* having a back. Forced to go backwards.

**BACKFRIEND**, s. a false friend, or secret enemy.

**BACKGAMMON**, s. a game played with dice and draughtsmen on a board or table, divided into two parts, at the ends of which are twenty-four points, half white and half black.

**BACKHOUSE**, s. the building which lies behind a house.

**BACKSIDE**, s. the hinder part of any thing; the hinder part of an animal. Figuratively, a yard or ground behind a house.

To **BACKSLIDE**, *v. n.* in Divinity, to return to idolatry, after having quitted it; to apostatize; to quit the true mode of worship.

**BACKSLIDER**, s. one who quits the true religion in order to embrace a false one; an apostate.

**BACKSTAFF**, s. an instrument used at sea to take the sun's altitude. This instrument, commonly called Davis's quadrant, from the name of the inventor, and by the French the English quadrant, is not so accurate as could be wished; and a large, heavy, brass astrolabe is to be preferred before it.

**BACKSTAIRS**, s. the private stairs of a house, generally appropriated to the use of servants.

**BACKSTAYS**, s. in Ship-building, the ropes belonging to the main and fore-masts, which keep them from pitching overboard.

**BACKSWORD**, s. a sword with only one sharp edge, and blunt back. Used figuratively for a cudgel, or the art of defending oneself with a cudgel.

**BACKWARD**, *ad.* [*back* and *weard*, Sax.] applied to motion, it signifies the going from a person with the face towards him, the legs being moved towards the hind instead of the fore part of a person; towards the back, or behind upon the back. "*Backwards* and forwards," *Newton*. Applied to the success of an undertaking, it implies, not to prosper or advance; to want success. Applied to time, some period that is past; or a portion of time already past.

**BACKWARD**, a. unwilling, in allusion to making advances, anticipating or meeting a person's wishes; reluctant; slow; dull; not quick; or apprehensive.

**BACKWARDLY**, *ad.* applied to the motion whereby a person retreats or goes from another with his face towards him; in a perverse, unwilling manner; reluctantly.

**BACKWARDNESS**, s. that quality which proceeds from a dislike of the measures a person is to put in practice, the undertaking he is to accomplish, or the person he is to oblige, including the idea of slowness; dulness; want of apprehension.

**BACON**, s. [*bacon*, Brit.] the flesh of a hog salted, and sometimes dried. To *save one's bacon*, is a low phrase for preserving oneself from hurt or mischief.

**BACON, ROGER**, a learned Franciscan of the 13th century, who was the first experimental natural philosopher of England. His investigations, which display great acuteness and power, and led him to anticipate the discoveries of gunpowder, spectacles, and the telescope, were directed to most of the branches of natural science, and are recorded in his famed *Opus Majus*, and other treatises on chemistry, optics, &c. He successfully studied metaphysical and mathematical science, and in the former stands in favourable contrast to the dogmatists on Aristotle of his day. He was a believer in alchemy and astrology, though on grounds which further inquiries would have easily shown him the futility

of. Amongst his friends he numbered the celebrated Bishop Grôstée, of Lincoln, the opponent of the arrogant claims of Rome. Roger Bacon experienced to the full the malice of ignorance invested with authority. His studies were interfered with, his writings suppressed, himself accused of diabolical magic, and imprisoned for many years together. Tardy justice has been sparingly shown him in later times. He died in 1292, about 78 years old.

BA'CON, FRANCIS, Lord Verulam, Viscount of St. Albans, one of the brightest luminaries in the history of English Literature and Philosophy, was youngest son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the great seal to Queen Elizabeth. He was carefully instructed by his mother, a woman of great and varied learning, and at 13 entered Cambridge. There he first indulged in dreams and resolutions of framing a method, by which the futile philosophy in vogue should be displaced by one whose fruits would be blessings to mankind in all departments of life, and which should have such vitality as would make a possession for ever to man. During his long and active life, he, with indefatigable perseverance, accomplished twice a survey and examination of the then state of knowledge, and almost completed the development of his magnificent scheme for the instauration of science. And to these works he added others which have made his name eminent equally as a profound observer of men, a wide and clear-seeing jurist, a grave and philosophical historian, and a gay and imaginative wit. In his great labour he strove like a man possessed by an idea, but not possessed of it; for his observations and experiments, and especially the illustration of his own method, are superficial and unscientific. He rightly called it the "birth of time," and subsequent ages have reaped, and will never cease to reap, the abundant harvests, which are owing as much to his preparation of the soil, as to the goodly seed which the Newtons, and Davys, and Watts have sown. His ethical "Essays," and his religious writings, show his knowledge of truth for the soul was sufficient to have made his life beautiful. His life itself was a compound of every fault that could degrade man. He suffered his love of tawdry show to lead him into dishonest debt; and his love for princely favour, into sycoophancy that surpassed in meanness the sycoophancy of the meanest age in English story. For the sake of that he took bribes as a judge; for the sake of this he courted the vile, and lent himself as a tool to convict and behead and vilify his most generous friend, and begged with sickening flattery for place after place till he gained the great seal of England, and recanted the frank-spoken declaration of popular rights, and sat and witnessed the torture of an aged and exemplary minister of religion. His "name and memory" he left, in his will, "to men's charitable speeches, and to foreign nations, and the next ages," and died in 1626, aged 65 years.

BA'CON, JOHN, an eminent English sculptor of the last century. The monument of Lord Chatham in the Guildhall, and that in Westminster Abbey, with many other well-known sculptures, are his work. He died in 1799, aged 59 years.

BA'CTRIA, an ancient kingdom of Asia, which occupied the country of the present Bokhara. Its history is very obscure, and the coins of the kings are the chief clue to a meagre outline of it. Greek monarchs ruled it after the conquest of Alexander the Great; and it was destroyed, as an empire, by the Scythians in about 130 B. C.

BACULE, *v.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a kind of portcullis, or gate, made like a pit-fall, with a counterpoise supported by two stakes, placed before the corps du garde, advanced near the gate.

BACULO/METRY, *s.* [*baculus* and *metreo*, Gr.] the art of measuring accessible or inaccessible heights by means of staves or rods.

BAD, *a.* a relative term. Confined to natural agents, that which lessens or destroys the happiness of ourselves or others. Applied to moral agents, that which they voluntarily perform, in order to lessen or destroy their own happiness or that of others. Applied to persons, one who habitually transgresses the laws of duty prescribed by the Deity. Applied to actions, that which is performed contrary to any moral law. Applied to things, that which is prejudicial to our health, happiness, &c. Prov. *A bad shift is better than none. Where bad's the best, naught must be the choice. A bad bush is better than the open field;* that is, better to have any, though a bad, friend or relation, than to be quite destitute and exposed to the world.

BADAJOS, a city of Spain, capital of Estramadura. It is strongly fortified, and stands on an eminence on the S. side of the Guadiana, over which there is a bridge, built by the Romans. It is 175 miles from Madrid. Lat. 38. 49. N. Long. 6. 47. W.

BADE, BAD, the preter tense of Bui.

BA'DEN, a grand-duchy of Germany, on the Rhine, and abutting on Switzerland, about 150 miles in length, and at its greatest breadth 100 miles. It is hilly, but has abundance of fertile land. The Black Forest forms one of its principal physical features. It contains part of Lake Constance. Corn, wine, cattle, timber, are abundant; and in the mountains, the metals, coal, salt, &c. are found. The manufactures are various, but of no great importance. Its name, and the name of the next places, are derived from a German word applied to mineral springs, which abound.

BA'DEN, the name of three towns possessing mineral springs, one in the grand-duchy of Baden, 18 miles from Carlsruhe, called at times Baden-Baden; another in Austria, 15 miles from Vienna; and the third in Aargau of Switzerland, 13 miles from Zürich.

BADGE, *s.* a mark worn by a person to denote his dignity, profession, trade, rank, &c.

To BADGE, *v. a.* to set a mark on a person; to stigmatize.

BA'DGER, *s.* [*badger*, Fr.] in Law, one who is licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, and is exempted from the punishment of an engrosser, by 6 Ed. VI. In Natural History, a wild animal about the size of a fox, feeding on fruits and flesh, formerly baited for sport in this country.

BA'DLY, *ad.* not agreeably to a person's wishes; in a manner inconsistent with a person's undertakings. Applied to health, sickly. Applied to the execution of any thing, not suitably to the ideas of taste, elegance, or proportion.

BA'DNESS, *s.* a quality which denotes a person habitually to transgress against the laws of his nature. Applied to things, it denotes that they are inconsistent with the good, ease, or pleasure of rational or irrational beings. Applied to roads, it signifies that they cannot be travelled with ease or pleasure. Applied to weather, it denotes a want of serenity, calmness, or sunshine. Applied to health, that it is infirm, and interrupted with sickness.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a gulf of North America, separating Greenland from the Arctic part of the continent, discovered by Wm. Baffin, an Englishman, in 1622, who attempted to find out a north-west passage to China and the East Indies.

To BA'FFLE, *v. a.* [*baffle*, Fr.] to render the care of another insignificant; to frustrate the intentions of another.

BA'FFLER, *s.* the person, or thing, which defeats, or renders any thing abortive.

BAG, *s.* [*bag*, Sax.] in its primary sense, a receptacle made of linen, silk, or leather, to contain any thing, in the shape of a long square when empty, and open only at one of its ends, which is called the mouth. In Natural History, the thin membrane, or cyst, containing the poison of vipers; that which contains the honey in bees, &c. In Commerce, a term of quantity; as, a bag of pepper, of anised, almonds, &c. In Botany, a distended bladder-like seed-vessel, opening on one side, as in bladder seed. To BAG, *v. a.* to put into a bag; to load with a bag.—*v. n.* to swell, so as to resemble a full bag.

BAGATE/LE, *s.* [Fr.] a trifle; a toy.

BAGDAD, or BAGDAT, a celebrated city of Asia, the capital of a province of the same name, on the banks of the river Tigris. This city, for many years the capital of the Saracen empire, was founded by Caliph Al Mansur, the second of the house of Al Abbas, and improved by the famous Haroun Alraschid. It has belonged to the Porte since the 17th century. The mosques are very splendid, and the caravanseras, or inns, and bazars, are numerous, but the rest of the city is beggarly and filthy. The climate is healthy, but the plague is a frequent visitant. Its population is about 30,000. Lat. 33. 20. N. Long. 44. 24. E.

BA'GGAGE, *s.* [*baggage*, Fr.] the utensils of an army, so called from their being packed up in bags. *Bag and baggage*, a low phrase, to signify all a person's goods. A woman of no character.

BAGNÈRES, the name of two towns in France, possessing mineral springs: one named de *Bigorre*, in the department of Haute Pyrénées; and the other de *Luchon*, in Haute Garonne.

BA'GNIO, (*badno*) *s.* [*bagno*, Ital.] a house for bathing; a brothel.

BA'GPIPE, *s.* a musical instrument, consisting of a leathern



bag, which is filled with wind by means of a little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve; and three pipes or flutes; the first called the great pipe, or drone; and the second the little one, which pass the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm when full, and opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. It is three octaves in compass. It is the national instrument in Scotland.

**BAGUETTE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, a little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.

**BAHAMA ISLANDS**, or **LUCA'YA ISLANDS**, situated between 21 and 28 degrees of N. latitude, and 71 and 81 of W. longitude. They extend along the coast of Florida to the isle of Cuba, and are said to be 300 in number, mostly mere rocks; but 12 of them large and fertile: Providence, one of the least of these, is reckoned the most valuable. The island of Bahama, which is the largest, and gives name to the rest, is about 63 miles long, and 9 wide. Lat. 26, 40, to 27, 5. N. Long. 78, 10, to 80, 24. W. They belong to the English, and are fertile, producing mahogany and other woods, cotton, dyes, &c., which with turtle form their trade.

**BAHAR**, a province of Hindustan, bordering on Nepal, between Bengal and Oude. It is very fertile and well cultivated; and has a considerable cotton manufacture. The population is estimated at more than 10,000,000. It has a district and a town of the same name, the latter of which, 297 miles from Calcutta, is much fallen in importance.

**BAHA**, a province of the Brazilian empire, on the Atlantic, between Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro. It is very mountainous, but the plains about the river S. Francisco are fertile and healthy, and exhibit all the most enchanting peculiarities of a tropical climate. The S. Francisco is the largest river, the others are of less note. The great and staple productions of this province, the metals used for coin, have almost ceased to be of any consequence. Its trade consists in cotton, coffee, fruits, &c., drugs, and spices. St. Salvador is its capital.

**BAI'A**, a town on the Bay of Naples, opposite to Pozzuoli, which was the fashionable watering-place in the palmy days of ancient Rome. The country round abounds in mineral springs. Many interesting relics of the Roman town remain.

**BAJAZET**, the celebrated Turkish sultan of the 14th century, who, by skill and courage, raised the dominion of his family beyond all precedent, overcoming the European armies assembled by Sigismund of Hungary in a battle near Nicopolis, and gaining all the modern Turkey in Europe. He himself fell before the power of Timour, the Tatar monarch, and, according to the common report, was by him confined in an iron cage till his death in 1403, in his 56th year.

**BAIKAL**, a lake amidst the mountains of Siberia, in Asia, about 400 miles long, and between 20 and 50 miles wide. It receives the waters of nearly 200 streams of different magnitudes. It yields abundance of fish, which are the chief support of the inhabitants of the vicinity, since the severe climate and inhospitable soil almost prevent agriculture. It lies in the route by which the trade of Russia with China is carried on. The surrounding mountains contain iron ore and salt.

**BAIL**, *s.* [probably from *bailler*, Fr.] an act of freeing or setting a person at liberty who is arrested or imprisoned for an act civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance; likewise the person who gives such security. *Bail* is either common or special. *Common bail*, is in actions of small concern, and is so called because any securities are taken. *Special bail*, is in cases of greater weight, as debts amounting to £10, where the sureties must be subsidy men, answerable to the value.

To **BAIL**, *v. a.* to deliver a person from arrest or imprisonment by being surety for his appearance at a certain day; to admit to bail.

**BAIFABLE**, *a.* that may be set at liberty by proper bail or sureties.

**BAILIFF**, *s.* [baillie, Fr.] an inferior officer of justice, appointed to execute writs, and other processes directed to the sheriff, and to summon county courts, sessions, assizes, and the like. There are also bailiffs of forests, and of manors, who direct husbandry, fell trees, gather rents, pay quit-rents, &c. A *water-bailiff*, is an officer appointed in port-towns, for the searching of ships, gathering the toll for anchorage, &c., and arresting persons for debt, &c., upon the water. *Bailiff* is like-

wise the chief magistrate of several corporations. Governors of some of the king's castles are likewise called *bailiffs*.

**BAILLWICK**, *s.* the place or jurisdiction of a bailiff, within his hundred, or the lord's franchise.

**BAILLIE**, **MATTHEW**, *Du.*, an eminent physician of the last century, nephew to the celebrated Drs. Hunter. He pursued the study of anatomy with great zeal, and made that collection which now belongs to the College of Physicians at London. His works on medical subjects are esteemed. He was physician to George III., and others of the royal family, and died in 1823, aged 63 years.

**BAILLIE**, **ROBERT**, a Presbyterian divine, who, as one who opposed the introduction of Episcopacy into Scotland in 1637; as army chaplain on the rising of the Scots, in 1639; as commissioner to the king on behalf of the Scotch, in 1640; as a member of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, under the Long Parliament; and above all, as a persevering though prejudiced recorder of all that fell under his notice during those turbulent times, has acquired some celebrity. He was a Professor of Divinity at Glasgow under Cromwell, and also after the Restoration, and has left many polemical and theological works. He died in 1662, aged 60 years.

**BATILLY**, **JEAN SYLVAIN**, a French astronomer of some note, who, on the summoning of the states-general by Louis XVI., was elected the representative of Paris. During the earlier period of the Revolution he took a prominent part on the popular side, and was elected mayor of Paris. But losing the favour of his admirers by his promptitude in suppressing a murderous tumult by martial law, and being disgusted at the execution of the king, he sought to escape from France, and being seized, was guillotined in 1793, aged 57 years. His fatal connexion with history, and not his scientific eminence, has preserved his name.

**BAILEMENT**, *s.* in Law, is a delivery of goods in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee. As if cloth be delivered, or (in our legal dialect) bailed to a tailor to make a suit of clothes, he has it upon an implied contract to render it again when made, and that in a workmanly manner.

**BAILEY**, **FRANCIS**, one of the first practical English astronomers of the present century. He was one of the warmest and most active promoters of the Royal Astronomical Society; and his investigations respecting annuities, his catalogue of the stars, and his suggestions for the improvement of the Nautical Almanac, in addition to his experiments on the pendulum, have made him more serviceable to his age than others of far more brilliant parts and greater fame. He died in 1844, aged 70 years.

**BAIRAM**, *s.* amongst Mohammedans, a yearly festival, which they keep after the fast of Ramadan. It is concluded with a solemn prayer against the infidels, to extirpate Christian princes, or to arm them against one another, that they may have an opportunity to extend their law.

**BAIRD**, **SIR DAVID**, *Bart.*, a British officer, who distinguished himself in India, and other scenes of war; having led the storming party at Seringapatam, served under Lord Cathcart at the bombardment of Copenhagen, and succeeded to the command of the army in the Peninsula, on the death of Sir John Moore at Corunna. It was his lot to experience in his post of command the full degradation of a soldier's life, being the object of continued neglect, even after most faithful service. He died in 1820, aged 72 years.

**BAIREUTH**, a principality of Bavaria in Germany. Its former capital, of the same name, stands on the Red Main. It is a fortified town, and is regularly and pleasantly built, with squares, gardens, &c. It has some small manufactures, and its principal trade is in corn. Lat. 49, 57. N. Long. 11, 40. E.

To **BAIT**, *v. a.* [*batan*, Sax.] to put meat on a hook, &c., in order to catch fish or other animals; to refresh oneself or cattle by eating on a journey; to attack with violence; to set dogs upon.

**BAIT**, *s.* [*baizze*, Teut.] a piece of flesh, or other lure, made use of to catch fish, or insnare animals. Figuratively, an allurements, or enticement; any thing which, under a specious appearance, contains mischief in itself, or produces it by its consequences. A refreshment on a journey, generally applied to cattle.

**BAIT**, **WHITE**, *s.* a small fish which is caught in great plenty, during the month of July, in the river Thames.

**BAITING**, *s.* an attack made by smaller or weaker beasts upon those which are larger and stronger. *Bull-baiting* is a sport peculiar to the English, and highly disgusting to moral and humane persons.

**BAIZE**, *s.* a coarse open woollen cloth.

**TO BAKE**, *v. a.* [*bacan*, Sax.] to dress or heat any thing in an oven. Figuratively, to harden with heat.

**BAKEHOUSE**, *s.* a place where bread is made, rendered eatable by the heat of an oven, and exposed to sale; and where other meat or pastry is dressed.

**BAKER**, *s.* one who subsists by making bread and baking.

**BAKER, HENRY**, a clever observer of the nature and habits of microscopic animals, and general cultivator of microscopic observation. His books contain much valuable information. He died in 1774, aged 77 years.

**BAKER, SIR RICHARD**, a writer of the 16th century, whose History of England, with the title of *The Chronicle of the Kings of England*, is well known. He died in 1645, aged about 75 years.

**BAKEWELL**, Derbyshire. It is seated on the river Wye, among the hills, and the market is good for lead and other commodities. It lies in a deep valley, and has a large church with a lofty spire. It is 151 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 10,363.

**BAKING**, *s.* the art of preparing bread, and of cooking any victuals in an oven. In Otaheite, and many other islands of the South Seas, they bake their meat by means of hot stones.

**BAKU**, a district and a city in Persia. The whole region abounds in volcanoes and volcanic phenomena, and the earth itself seems to be saturated with naphtha, of which there are springs, which yield a considerable revenue. It oftentimes ignites, and then presents a most wonderful appearance.

**BALA**, Merionethshire, North Wales. It is seated on a flat near Plemberle, by the Welch called Lhyn Tegid, which is 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guinad, resembling a salmon in shape, and in its taste is like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake. It is 195 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1255.

**BALANCE**, *s.* [*TR.*] equipoise. In Commerce, the amount, either in goods or money, which makes the two sides of an account even. In Mechanics, an accurately constructed pair of scales, which are a species of lever, with straight and equal arms, so poised upon the fulcrum as to indicate the least additional weight on either side. In Astronomy, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox; also, the constellation, which gave its name to the sign. In a watch, it is the wheel whose vibrations regulate and equalize the motions of the rest. *Balance of Power*, a phrase used to indicate that position amongst the states of the civilized world, in which no one can violate the rights of another, without an immediate corrective being applied. *Balance of Trade*, in Political Economy, is the difference between the whole amount of the imports and exports of any state; or between the imports and exports of any state to and from any other state. *Hydrostatic Balance*, in Hydrostatics, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of any bodies, by comparing their weight in water with their weight in air.

**TO BALANCE**, *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.] to weigh in a pair of scales; to bring two bodies to an equipoise in a pair of scales. In mercantile affairs, the making the creditor and debtor side of an account equal by the addition of as much as the one is less than the other. Figuratively, to atone for former failings by one's future conduct; to be in a state of suspension.

**BALANCEE**, *s.* the person who weighs any thing, or makes weight in opposite scales.

**BALANCING**, among seamen, the contracting a sail into a narrower compass, in a storm, by folding up a part of it at one corner: distinguished from reefing, which is common to all the principal sails.

**BALBI, GASPAR**, a Venetian merchant, who has left us a record of his travels in Syria, Persia, India, the Burman Empire, &c., which is curious and valuable as a representation of the mercantile aspect of those countries during the 16th century.

**BALBINUS, DECIMUS CELIUS**, one of the emperors of Rome in the latter and troubled times of its existence. He reigned but a year, and was assassinated in 242 A. D.

**BALBOA, VASCO NUNEZ DE**, one of the Spanish adven-

turers, who, on the discovery of America, hastened under the sanction of their government to enrich themselves and spread the Spanish empire. He was the first European who beheld the Pacific Ocean. He was put to death in 1517, under a charge of treason against Spain, in the use of his power at Darien, in his 42nd year.

**BALCONY**, *s.* [*balcon*, Fr.] in Architecture, a projecture beyond a wall or building, generally before a window, supported by pillars or consoles, and surrounded by banisters or balustrades.

**BALD**, (*bauld*) *s.* [*bal*, Brit.] that hath lost its hair. Figuratively, mean, naked, bare. Applied to trees, stripped of their leaves. Applied to style in writing, unadorned; void of elegance.

**BALDACHIN**, *s.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] in Architecture, a canopy, supported with columns, serving as the covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, and was a canopy carried over the host.

**BALDERDASH**, (*bailderdash*) *s.* any thing jumbled together without taste, judgment, or discretion; i. e. baldray.

**BALDLY**, (*baillily*) *ad.* without hairs, applied to animals; without leaves, applied to trees; without ornaments, or elegance, applied to writings or buildings.

**BALDNESS**, (*balddness*) *s.* applied to animals, the want of hair; applied to trees, loss of leaves; and applied to writings, paintings, and buildings, want of ornament or elegance.

**BALDOCK**, Hertfordshire, seated between the hills, in a chalky soil, 37 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1807.

**BALDRICK**, *s.* [*bale and ric*, Sax.] a belt worn hanging from the shoulder across the breast, on which the sword was formerly hung, not unlike that worn by our soldiers at present, to which they fasten their pouches.

**BALDWIN**, a name which often occurs in the history of Europe. It was borne by eight Counts of Flanders, one of whom married a daughter of Alfred the Great. Four Christian kings of Jerusalem have also borne it. The first was one of the confederated chiefs, who, under Godfrey de Bouillon, went on the first crusade. He distinguished himself through that arduous campaign, and when Godfrey, who was elected king of Jerusalem, died, succeeded him, and died in 1118. Two emperors of Constantinople were so named. The first was engaged in the fourth crusade, when they took Constantinople. He died in captivity amongst the Bulgarians, in 1206.

**BALE**, *s.* [*valle*, Fr.] a quantity of goods or commodities, packed in cloths, corded round very tight. *Bale goods*, are such as are exported in bales.

**BALE**, *s.* [*bal*, Sax.] something which deprives a person of happiness, or health; misery, anguish, calamity.

**TO BALE**, *v. n.* to pack goods up in a bale. Used by sailors for emptying water out of a vessel with buckets.

**BALEA/RIC ISLES**, the ancient Roman name by which the islands Majorca, Minorca, and Jirca, were known.

**BALEFUL**, *a.* full of anguish, pain, misery, mischief, and grief; very fatal, or destructive to health.

**BALEFULLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as produces sorrow, anguish, calamity, and sickness.

**BALFOUR, SIR JAMES**, one of the parties in the struggles and convulsions in Scotland at the time of the Reformation. He sided at first with the Reformers, and shared the slavery of Knox, but renounced his creed on his liberation. He was a parish-priest after this, and, as the custom was, was appointed to several legal offices. He was concerned in the murder of Darnley, and narrowly escaped punishment. It was through his contrivance that Mary's enemies gained possession of her letters, on which were rested the proofs of her guilt. After a career of plots and infamy, he died in 1583.

**BALIZE**, a town in Honduras, N. America, lying on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Balizo. It is surrounded by swamps, and communicates with the interior only by the river. Its trade is chiefly in mahogany, logwood, cochineal, and the other native productions. The population is about 5000. Lat. 17. 29. N. Long. 88. S. W.

**BALK**, (*baulk*) *s.* [*balk*, Teut.] a large piece of timber; a beam; a raft or pole over one out-house or barn. In Husbandry, a ridge of land left unploughed between two furrows, or at the end of a field. Figuratively, the disappointment of a person's curiosity or expectation, after having excited them.

To BALK, (*haul*) *v. a.* to disappoint a person's expectations after exciting them; to render a person's endeavours ineffectual; to frustrate; to miss, omit, when the contrary is expected.

BALKAN, a chain of mountains in European Turkey, which, connected with the E. extremity of the Alps skirting Dalmatia, crosses to the Black Sea, to Cape Eminah. Only that part of the chain which lies between the Black Sea and the junction of the Despot Dag, (the ancient Rhodope,) and which was anciently called Mount Hæmus, is properly the Balkan. In this portion, Mons Scardus is about 10,000 feet high; and Mons Scornius, 9000. Several tributaries of the Danube flow from the N. side; and between Rhodope and it, on the S., flows the ancient Hebrus.

BALKERS, (*balckers*) *s.* in Fishery, persons who stand on a cliff to inform the fishermen which way the shoal of herrings go.

BALKH, a town of Bokhara, formerly of considerable extent and importance, when it was under the government of Aurangzeb; but now in a state of decay, with fewer than 3000 inhabitants. Lat. 36. 48, N. Long. 67. 18, E.

BALL, (*ball*) *s.* [*bol*, Dan.] any thing of a round form. *Ball* and *socket*, in Mechanics, consists of a ball or sphere of brass, fixed in a concave semi-globe with an endless screw, that it may be movable horizontally, vertically, and obliquely, and is generally added to surveying instruments, to fix them in any position. An entertainment wherein people are assembled to dance. The public dances, wherein masters display the abilities of their scholars in this qualification, go by this name.

BALLAD, *s.* [*balade*, Fr.] a popular song containing the recital of some action or adventure; words set to music, and performed by a singer. At present the word is appropriated and confined to trifling pieces set to music, and sung about the streets.

To BALLAD, *v. n.* to make a person the subject of a ballad.

BALLAD-SINGER, *s.* one who sings ballads in the public streets; including the secondary idea of something very mean.

BALLAST, *s.* [*ballaste*, Belg.] a quantity of stones, sand, or gravel, laid in a ship's hold, to sink it to a proper depth, *i. e.* to make it draw more water, to sail upright, and to prevent its oversetting; and a ship is said to be in ballast when it has no other lading. Figuratively, that which is used to keep a thing steady.

To BALLAST, *v. a.* to lade a ship with stones, sand, &c., to keep her steady. Figuratively, to add something to keep any thing steady.

BALLETT, *s.* [*Fr.*] a stage dance, which is mixed with dramatic characters, and alludes to some actions in real life or fabulous history.

BALLIAGE, *s.* a small duty paid to the city of London by aliens and denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.

BALLIOL, the name of two kings of Scotland who held the crown as a fief of England. *John Balliol* having claimed to be king in opposition to Robert Bruce, on the failure of the direct line, Edward I. was appointed arbitrator, who decided in favour of Balliol, whom he easily made his vassal. Three years afterwards, the king (named *Toom-tabad*, empty jacket, by his subjects in derision) leagued with France against his superior, and was dethroned and imprisoned, but afterwards permitted to retire to his baronies in Normandy. He died in 1314. His son *Edward*, who shared the imprisonment and retirement of his father, after his death made a descent on Scotland, and, in spite of overwhelming opposition, gained the crown, but he kept it only by the help of Edward III., and eventually retired on a pension from the English king, and died in 1363.

BALLIOL COLLEGE, one of the colleges of Oxford, founded in the 13th century.

BALLOON, *s.* [*balon*, Fr.] in Aerostatics, a machine consisting of a large bag, enveloped in a net, and furnished with valves, which being filled with hydrogen gas, is specifically lighter than common air, and therefore ascends, and will carry with it a car, capable of seating one or more persons, suspended to it. The first balloons were inflated by means of a fire maintained below them. No particular use has yet been made of them. In Architecture, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar, &c., by way of a crowning. In Fire-works, a ball of pasteboard, filled with combustibles, which mounts to a considerable height, and bursts into stars.

BALLOT, *s.* [*ballote*, Fr.] a method of voting at elections, by

which the individuals' votes are kept secret. It is done commonly by depositing a black or a white ball into a prepared box. But it may be secured by other plans.

To BALLOT, *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] to choose by ballot.

BALLOTATION, *s.* the act of voting or electing by ballot.

BALLY, a small island lying near Java, in the Eastern Archipelago, which is about 70 miles long, and half as many broad, and produces rice, cotton, and the usual fruits of the East. The island is under the government of native rajahs; and the religion of the greatest part of the inhabitants is Brahminical.

BALLYCASTLE, Antrim, in Ulster, 113 miles from Dublin. It is noted for its adjacent collieries, and near it there is a chalybeate spring. It is a sea-port. Pop. 1607.

BALLYSHANNON, Donegal, Ulster, 101 miles from Dublin. It has a good harbour S. E. of Donegal Bay, and a bridge of 14 arches over a river which runs out of Lough Erne, and falling from a ridge of rocks about 12 feet, at low water forms a most beautiful and picturesque cascade. It is a great salmon-leap, and great quantities of that fish are got here. Pop. 3513.

BALM, (in pron. the *l* is dropt,) *BA'LSAM*, *s.* [*baume*, Fr.] an oily, resinous substance, flowing either spontaneously or by means of incision from plants possessed of medical properties. There are many kinds of balsams, but the most noted are these: 1. *Balsam*, or *Balm* of *Gilead*, so much valued in the country where it is produced, that it is esteemed a rich present to the Grand Signior. In Medicine, it opens obstructions of the lungs, and heals the worst kind of ulcerations. It is prescribed in asthmas, pleurisies, and whatever requires expectoration, &c. 2. *Balsam* of *Peru*, which is distinguished into two sorts, white and black. The former is called the *Balsam* of *Incision*, is of a white colour, and is excellent for wounds. The black is obtained by boiling the wood of the tree which produces it. The best is of a dark red colour, and of admirable fragrant. It heals, dries, and discharges, and is much used externally, not only in wounds, but in palsies, and rheumatic pains, and by perfumers for its scent. 3. *Balsam* of *Tolu*, is produced from a tree, a species of pine, which grows in New Spain; is of a deep yellowish colour, and of a most delicate scent. It flows from the tree in the consistency of turpentine, but by keeping becomes brittle. Its properties are the same, in general, with those of the Peruvian and Gilead kinds. 4. *Balsam* of *Cypri*, or of *Cypaiba*, is likewise the produce of a tree. It is of a thinner consistence than the common turpentine, but much more fragrant and detersive. 5. *Balsam* of *liquid amber*. It drops from a tree of Mexico, called *liquid-amber styraciflua*, by an incision in the bark. It is a resinous liquor, of a reddish yellow colour, and an acid aromatic taste, and of the consistence of Venice turpentine. Its essence strengthens the head and nervous system, and its oil is of singular efficacy both for external and internal uses. There are also many sorts of factitious or artificial balsams, made up by apothecaries and chemists, which it would be endless to specify. In Botany, balm is a species of mint.

To BALM, *v. a.* to anoint; to soothe; to mitigate.

BALMY, *a.* having the qualities of balm; soothing; fragrant; mitigating.

BALNEARY, *s.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] a bathing room.

BALNEATORY, *a.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] belonging to a bath or stove.

BA'LSAM. See BALM.

BALSAMICS, *s.* in Pharmacy, medicines that soften, restore, heal, and cleanse; of gentle attenuating principles, very friendly to nature.

BALSAMINE, in Botany, a genus of plants, to which the garden balsams belong.

BALTIC SEA, a large inland sea, in the N. of Europe, having Denmark and Sweden on the W., Russia and Poland on the E., Prussia and Germany on the S., and Sweden on the N. It has no tides, but there is always a superficial current sets through the Sound into the ocean, while the water, at a considerable depth, keeps rushing in. It receives the water of a vast number of rivers, and its water is not very salt. There are no considerable fisheries; but on its S. shore is found great quantities of amber. The Baltic is generally frozen in the winter.

BALTIMORE, Cork, Munster, with a good harbour; it stands on a headland, which runs into the sea 5 miles N. E. of the island of Cape Clear. It is 168 miles from Dublin. Pop. 168.

BALTIMORE, the third city in population, and the fifth in

commerce, in the United States. It is in Maryland, and is seated on the Patapsco, 14 miles from Chesapeake Bay. The streets are regular and spacious, and the harbour, which is divided into three parts, is very fine. Among the public buildings, the city hall, the court-house, the Washington monument, and the column commemorating the defence of the city in 1814, are worthy of observation. There are four colleges in the town, and it is the seat of the university of Maryland. Its commerce is great. It is the greatest tobacco market in the States, and the greatest flour market in the world. It has numerous cotton factories, and other manufactories of cloth, iron, &c. Pop. 102,313, of whom 3199 are slaves. Lat. 39. 17. N. Long. 76. 36. W.

**BALTIMORE, LORD**, an Irish Romanist, who, in the reign of Charles I., founded the colony of Maryland, now one of the United States. It was at a time when penal statutes were in force against Romanists and others; this colony therefore tolerated all sects. Lord Baltimore died in 1676, never having seen his flourishing plantation.

**BALTINGLASS**, Wicklow, Leinster. It has extensive manufactories of linen, woollen, and diaper. It is situated on the river Slaney, 29 miles from Dublin. Pop. 1928.

**BALUSTER**, *s.* (*balustr*, Fr.) in Architecture, a small column or pilaster, from 1 3-4ths of an inch to 4 inches square, or diameter, sometimes adorned with mouldings, and placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries and churches.

**BALUSTRADE**, *s.* in Architecture, an assemblage of one or more rows of balusters, high enough to rest the elbow on, fixed on a terrace, bridge, or building, by way of security, or for separating one part from another.

**BALZA'C, JEAN LOUIS**, a French writer of great excellence, who has the reputation of having formed the present polished language of France. Some of his works are deserving of notice for the kind and sound feeling they exhibit. He died in 1655, aged 61 years.

**BAMBARRA**, that district of W. Africa, lying on the Joliba, or Niger, inhabited by the tribe of Bambaras. It was first explored by Mungo Park, and has since that been visited by other adventurers on the Niger. The country has good pastures, and the soil is fertile in respect of common and needful vegetables. The gigantic baobab tree is a native of this district. Alligators are found in the river; and the termites or white ants abound. The trade of the country is almost monopolized by Moors, who have introduced Mohammedism, and exercise great influence.

**BAMBERG**, a large, populous, handsome city of Bavaria in Germany. It is 30 miles N. of Nuremberg. It is built in a pleasant situation, and has a fine cathedral and 9 churches. Population above 20,000. Lat. 49. 53. N. Long. 10. 59. E.

**BAMBOO**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of jointed reeds, that grow up to great height and considerable thickness; most of which are found in Hindustan, China, &c. Few plants are serviceable to man in so many and such various ways. It is a vegetable, a weapon, a building material; it is made into ropes, paper, sails, &c.; it will serve for bedsteads, chairs, pails, tiles, &c. &c.

**To BAMBOO'ZLE**, *v. a.* to trick or impose on a person, under the appearance of a friend; to confound, under pretence of assisting. A word of low and ludicrous use, and never found in polite writers.

**BAMBOO'ZLER**, *s.* one who, under specious pretences, tricks another; a cheat or sharper.

**BAMBURGH**, Northumberland. It stands on the sea-coast, and on the tall cliff still stands King Ida's castle, in which is a well cut 145 feet through the solid rock. It is now used in part for school-rooms, and in part as a look-out and signal tower. It is 329 miles from London. Pop. 4237.

**BAMPTON**, Devonshire, seated on a branch of the river Ex, in a bottom surrounded by hills, 164 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2049. Also, a town in Oxfordshire, trading largely in fellmongers' wares, as leather jackets, gloves, breeches, and stockings. It is seated on the Isis, where it is navigable by boats, on the borders of Berkshire. It is 70 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 2734.

**BAMPTON LECTURE**, an endowment at Oxford, for the preaching and printing of eight sermons yearly, on certain given theological subjects.

**BAN**, *s.* in its primary signification, any thing publicly proclaimed, commanded, or forbidden. In Church Government, a proclamation of the intention of two parties to enter into matri-

mony, which is done thrice in the church they belong to, before the marriage ceremony can be performed; a curse, or excommunication. The *ban of the empire*, is a public act or proclamation, whereby a person or town was suspended of all the rights of members of the German empire.

**To BAN**, *v. a.* [*bannen*, Belg.] to curse or devote to destruction; to excommunicate.

**BANANA TREE**, *s.* in Botany, a species of plantain which grows in Africa, and is exceedingly useful to the inhabitants. Its fruit is very delicious and nourishing; its leaves, which are very long, are used for umbrellas, and other purposes, and its trunk is encompassed with several sprigs, of which the negroes make cords.

**BANBURY**, Oxfordshire. It is a large, well-built town, and its markets are well served with provisions. It is the second town for beauty in the county, and seated on the river Charwell. The houses are generally built with stone, and the church is a large, handsome structure. It has been long noted for its cakes and cheese, and is 78 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 7303.

**BANCA**, an island of the Indian Archipelago, lying near Sumatra, on the N. E. It is about 130 miles long, and about 40 miles broad. It has mines of tin, which are exceedingly valuable. It produces good timber. Population about 15,000.

**BAND**, *s.* [*band*, Sax.] that which ties or keeps a person to a certain place, without liberty of going further; that by which a person or animal is kept from exerting their natural strength; the same as a bond. Figuratively, that which allies or connects persons; a company of persons so united; that which is bound round a person or thing, applied to dress; a linen neckcloth, or an imitation of the ends of one, worn by clergymen and lawyers. In Architecture, any flat, low member, or moulding, that is broad. In Surgery, a fillet, or piece of cloth, to surround or swathe certain parts that need assistance, called likewise a *roller*. *Band of Pensioners*, 140 gentlemen, who have £100 a year each, for attending the king on solemn occasions.

**To BAND**, *r. a.* to unite together by some common tie; to cover or bind with some narrow cloth, fillet, or band.

**BANDA ISLANDS**, a cluster of nine small islands, lying S. of Ceram, in the Indian Archipelago. They produce nutmegs, rice, oil, &c.

**BANDAGE**, *s.* [*bandage*, Fr.] a fillet, roller, or swathe, to bind up wounds, dislocated bones, &c.

**BANDANA**, *s.* a kind of silk handkerchief, first made in Hindustan, now manufactured in England.

**BANDBOX**, *s.* a light box made of pasteboard, designed for keeping bands, ribands, head-dresses, and other light and small pieces of dress in.

**BANDELET**, *s.* [*bandelette*, Fr.] in Architecture, any little band or moulding, like that which crowns the Doric architrave.

**BANDEROL**, *s.* [*banderolle*, Fr.] a little flag, in form of a guidon, extending more in length than breadth, and formerly hung out at the top of vessels.

**BANDITTI**, *s.* [*Ital.*] a name given to outlaws in Italy, and generally applied to those who live in companies, and support themselves by plunder.

**BANDOG**, *s.* a large, furious species of dog.

**BANDOLEER**, *s.* [*bandoliers*, Fr.] a large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging down under the left arm, worn by the ancient musketeers, both for the sustaining of their fire-arms, and the carriage of their musket charges, which were put in twelve wooden cases coated with leather:—now out of use.

**BANDON**, Cork, Munster. A corporate town on the river Brandon, over which there is a bridge, whence this place is sometimes called Bandonbridge. The manufacture of linen is not so great here as formerly. Market, Saturday. Pop. 9049.

**BANDROL**, *s.* See BANDEROL.

**BANDY**, *s.* [*bander*, Fr.] a crooked piece of wood, towards the bottom broad, flat on one side, rounded at the other and at the handle, used in a game played with a ball.

**To BANDY**, *v. a.* to beat or toss to and fro; to give and take; to exchange; followed by *will*, to contend.

**BANDY**, *v. c.* crooked. Thus, *bandy leg*, is a crooked leg; and *bandy-legged* is applied to one that has crooked legs.

**BANE**, *s.* [*baana*, Sax.] that which destroys life. Figuratively, poison, ruin, destruction.

To BANE, *v. a.* to destroy, kill, or poison.  
 BANEFUL, *a.* abounding with qualities destructive to life; poisonous.

BANEWORT, *s.* in Botany, a name of the deadly nightshade.

BANFF, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the S. by Aberdeenshire, on the N. by the Bay of Cromarty, on the W. by Murray, and on the E. by the German Ocean. It is 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The highest mountains in Britain are in this shire; Cairngorm is 4080 feet high. There is good pasturage, and this, with the fisheries, is the chief trade. Agriculture has reached a very high degree of improvement here. Pop. 49,679.

BANFF, Banffshire, Scotland. It is well built on the declivity of a hill, with a harbour, often stopped by the shifting of the sands at the mouth of the Deveron, over which there is a handsome bridge of seven arches. It is 130 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 3058.

To BANG, *v. a.* [Sax.] to cudgel; a low, familiar word. Figuratively, to use a person roughly, applied either to words or actions.

BANG, *s.* a blow with a stick or cudgel.

BANGALORE, a town of Mysore, Hindustan. It has fallen away from its former importance, and its fort, which was strong, is in ruins. It still has, however, a good trade, arising from its central position. It is 215 miles from Madras. Lat. 12. 57. N. Long. 77. 38. E. Its population is about 70,000.

BANGOR, Caernarvonshire, North Wales. This place was so considerable in ancient times, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a strong castle. Its situation is low; the principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace; it is 255 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 7232.

BANGOR, a city of Maine, United States. It is situated on the Penobscot river, and has a good harbour, though 60 miles from the sea. Its principal article of trade is lumber. The city occupies a pleasant and commanding situation, affording a fine view of the river and surrounding country. The buildings, both public and private, are not only neat, but many of them elegant. The theological seminary here is under the direction of the Congregationalists. Pop. 5627.

BANGUE, *s.* a species of opiate, in great use throughout the East. It is the leaf of a kind of wild hemp, growing in the countries of the Levant.

BANIA/NS, [Sansc.] the name by which travelling merchants from Hindustan are called. They have settled in most of the cities and ports of Persia, Arabia, and Egypt, in considerable numbers. They were thought, from their observance of the religious customs of their country, to be a separate sect.

BANIAS, the present name of the ancient Caesarea Philippi, a town of Palestine, at the foot of the Anti-libanus. It is a small place, and of no commercial importance.

To BANISH, *v. a.* [benir, Fr.] to make a person quit his own country. Figuratively, to drive from the mind; to expel.

BANISHER, *s.* one who expels from, or causes another to quit, his native country.

BANISHMENT, *s.* the state of a person banished. In Law, a kind of civil death, whereby a person is cut off from all benefits arising from the society or country in which he was born, obliged to quit it, and live in a foreign country. Oftentimes the punishment of capital crimes is remitted and converted into banishment for life; but it is then termed *transportation*.

BANK, *s.* [banc, Sax.] a great shoal of sand in the sea; a rising ground on each side of a river, washed by its waters, which it hinders from overflowing; earth cast up on one side of a trench between two armies; a bench where rowers sit, in vessels. In Commerce, an establishment for money transactions solely; at which traders, &c., deposit their money for security, or for interest, and from which they obtain temporary loans; and which, on the security of their deposits, issue promissory notes called *bank notes*, which can be exchanged for the legal money on demand. Almost all the dealings in money throughout the world are managed by them. *Bank of England*, is a chartered banking company, who manage the money affairs of the government, and enjoy special privileges in return. *Joint-Stock Banks*, are banking establishments whose capital is raised by shares, interest on which is paid from the profits. *Savings Banks* are establishments for receiving small sums as deposits, and allow-

ing interest on them, under the control of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

To BANK, *v. a.* to enclose with banks. In Commerce, to place money in a bank.

BANKBILL, *s.* a promissory note given by the bank for money placed there, which is payable on presenting it.

BANKER, *s.* a private person intrusted with the cash of others, payable on demand.

BANKOK, the name of the capital of Siam. It stands on the river Menam, and is of considerable size, though neither well nor substantially built. On the river many persons live in houses built on rafts, in which they carry on their trades, and sell their goods. The palace is a collection of buildings enclosed by a wall, which is fortified according to the skill of the country. The temples are the only public buildings that pretend to ornament, and they are conspicuous from their numerous spires and decorations. The population, which is alleged to be above 400,000, consists chiefly of Chinese. It has a brisk trade with China. Lat. 14. 21. N. Long. 100. 50. E.

BANKRUPT, *s.* [banqueroute, Fr.] in Law, one who lives by buying and selling, and who, being unable to meet the demands of his creditors, and having concealed himself from them, or by some other act brought himself under the operation of the Bankrupt laws, has his effects seized and sold, or otherwise disposed of for their benefit. On compliance with these laws, the bankrupt may claim a certificate, which releases him from any further claims on the part of those creditors, and which is signed by a certain number of the creditors. The laws relating to bankruptcy for Scotland differ in some respects from those in force in England.

To BANKRUPT, *v. a.* to break; to disable one from satisfying his creditors.

BANKRUPTCY, *s.* the state of a person declared a bankrupt; wherein his goods are sold, and a dividend made to his creditors, in proportion to the amount of their respective debts.

BANKS, SIR JOSEPH, a botanist of great celebrity during the last century. He went out on several voyages for the purpose of gratifying his taste for botanical discovery, to Newfoundland, and to the Pacific Ocean, and to Iceland, under the auspices of the government. He promoted many other such voyages, and, by papers published in the periodicals of various societies, sought to advance his favourite science. His library and most of his collections are now in the British Museum. He died in 1820, aged 77 years.

BANKS, THOMAS, a distinguished English sculptor, whose monuments for Sir Eyre Cooke, and Captains Burgess and Westcott, are well known. Many others of his works which gave freer scope to his imagination, such as his alto-relief of Achilles consoled by Thetis and her nymphs, are placed very high by connoisseurs. He died in 1805, aged 70 years.

BANKSIE, *s.* in Botany, a genus of flowering shrubs, indigenous to Australia, some species of which are common in England now.

BANNER, *s.* [bannir, Brit.] a square flag, standard, colour, or ensign of an army.

BANNERET, *s.* an ancient order of the knights, or feudal lords, who, possessing large fees, led their vassals to battle under their own banner, when summoned by the king. The last knight banneret was created by George III., after the victory of Admiral Duncan over the Dutch.

BANNIAN, *s.* a morning gown, or undress.

BANNOCK, *s.* a cake made with oatmeal and peas, mixed with water; common in the north countries.

BANNOCKBURN, Stirling, Scotland, a village near which Robert Bruce completely defeated the English army of Edward II., in 1314. It now manufactures woollen cloths and leather. It is 29 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 2206.

BANQUET, *s.* [fr.] a feast, or great entertainment.

To BANQUET, *v. a.* to entertain or give a feast to one or more persons; to feast or regale.

BANQUETER, *s.* a person who entertains another at a sumptuous feast; one who lives sumptuously, or keeps a good table.

BANQUETING-HOUSE, *s.* a house where public feasts are given. The *banqueting-room* at Whitehall, intended for the king to feast in, was designed by Inigo Jones; but is now used as a chapel, and is called Whitehall chapel. Here twelve clergymen of Oxford and twelve of Cambridge university preach alternately.

**BANQUETTE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a small bank for soldiers to mount upon, when they fire behind an intrenchment.

**BANSTICKLE**, *s.* a very small species of fish, common in our rivers and brooks.

**BANTAM**, *s.* a district and city of the island of Java, in the Eastern Archipelago. It is in the possession of the Dutch, but has much declined in its importance as a trading place since Batavia became the seat of government. Lat. 6.2 S. Long. 106.9 E.

**BANTER**, *s.* the turning any thing to jest; the being pleasant; ridicule, or rallying.

To **BANTER**, *v. a.* to represent a person or thing in such a light, as to make them laughed at, or become objects of ridicule; to rally; to play upon.

**BANTERER**, *s.* one who represents the actions or expressions of another in a ridiculous light; one who plays on another on account of some fault.

**BANTLING**, *s.* a sucking child; an infant.

**BANTRY**, a barony, town, harbour, and bay of Cork, Munster. The barony is large, but barren and desolate; the bay, 20 miles long, a league broad, and in the middle 40 fathoms deep, is one of the finest in the world, being capable of holding all the shipping of Europe; the town is seated at the bottom of the bay, 104 miles from Dublin. Pop. 4082.

**BAPTISM**, *s.* [*baptizmos*, Gr.] a rite practised by all Christian communities, as the initiation of members to churches, except the Society of Friends. It was observed in the admission of a proselyte amongst the Jews. John, the forerunner of our Lord, practised it in his ministry. And our Lord's disciples baptized those who received him as the Messiah. It has been the theme of most fierce and unchristian controversy between different denominations of professed Christians; and is so at the present hour. The mode of administering it, the parties who should receive it, and its signification, or the privilege it confers, have been discussed for centuries, and the various opinions are maintained as hotly as ever.

**BAPTISMAL**, *a.* relating to, or done at, our baptism.

**BAPTIST**, *s.* [*baptistes*, Gr.] one who administers baptism, applied by way of eminence to St. John, our Saviour's forerunner; the name of a denomination of professed Christians who hold that baptism ought to be administered only to adult persons, on confession of faith.

**BAPTISTERY**, *s.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] the place in the church where baptism is administered; the font.

To **BAPTIZE**, *v. a.* [*baptizo*, Gr.] to perform the ceremony of baptism; to christen.

**BAPTIZER**, *s.* one who administers the sacrament of baptism.

**BAR**, *s.* [*barre*, Fr.] a piece of wood or iron, made use of to secure the entrance of any place; a rock or sand-bank, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which keeps off ships of burthen; the part of a court of justice where the criminal generally stands, and within which the counsel and judge sit to try causes, so called from a wooden bar being placed there to keep off the crowd; an enclosed place at a tavern, coffee-house, &c., wherein a person sits to take care of and receive the reckoning. Figuratively, any obstacle, or thing which hinders; any thing which keeps the parts of a thing together. In Law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by a defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever; also the whole body of pleaders, or barristers. A *bar* of gold or silver is a lump of either, melted and cast into a mould without ever having been wrought. In Music, the straight strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines in a piece of music, dividing it into portions according to the time; also, the portions so divided. In Heraldry, an ordinary resembling the *fess*, differing from it in narrowness, and that it may be placed in any part of the shield. *Bar-shot*, two half-bullets joined together by an iron bar, used in sea engagements for cutting down masts and rigging. Also a new French measure of weight, consisting of 204lb. 4oz. 4d. 54gr.

To **BAR**, *v. a.* to fasten or secure any entrance by a piece of iron or wood. Figuratively, to exclude, except against; to hinder, or put a stop to.

**BAR**, the name of three towns of France. *Bar-sur-Aube* lies on the river Aube, and is the capital of the department of that name. Its situation is agreeable, and its trade consists of the wine produced in its vicinity, and its manufactures of brandy, oil, &c. It is 125 miles from Paris: and its population is about 4000.

*Bar-sur-Ornain*, so named from the river on which it lies, is capital of the Meuse department. It has manufactures of cotton, woolen goods, gloves, hats, &c., and confectionery. It is 152 miles from Paris, and has a population of above 12,000. *Bar-sur-Seine*, in the department of Aube, lies on the Seine, over which it has a good bridge. Iron is found in the neighbourhood, and there is a marble quarry also. It is 113 miles from Paris, and has a population of less than 3000.

**BARB**, *s.* [*barba*, Lat.] in its original signification, a beard. In its secondary, any thing that grows in its place, or resembles it. The piece of wire at the end of a fish hook, which makes an angle with the point, and hinders it from being extracted; likewise the pieces of iron which run back in the same manner from the point of an arrow, and serve for the same purpose.

**BARB**, *s.* [a contraction of *Barbary*,] a horse brought from Barbary, esteemed for its beauty, vigour, and swiftness. Also a variety of pigeon having a red circle round their eyes.

**BARBACAN**, *s.* [*barbacane*, Fr.] in Architecture, a long narrow canal, or passage for water, in walls, where buildings are liable to be overflowed; likewise to drain off water from a terrace; an aperture in the walls of a city, to fire muskets through at an enemy. In Fortification, a fort at the entrance of a battery; an outward defence or fortification to a city; a watch-tower.

**BARBADOS**, the easternmost of the Windward Islands in the W. Indies. It is in general a level country, though not without hills; is 21 miles in length, and 14 in breadth. It had formerly a good deal of wood, which is now almost all consumed with carrying on the sugar-works. The commodities which they export are, sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have most of the fruits common to the climate. They have no manufactures, nor do they breed many cattle; receiving their corn, cattle, flesh, and clothes and furniture from the United States and England. The hurricanes are not so violent here as in the other Caribbees, and the trade-winds make the climate comparatively healthy. There are some remarkable bituminous springs in this island, which yield a kind of tar. It is 60 miles E. of the island of St. Vincent, and 84 S. E. of Martinico. The capital town is St. Michael, or Bridge-town, which lies in Long. 59.36 W. Lat. 13.10 N. The population is above 100,000.

**BARBARIAN**, *s.* [*barbarus*, Lat.] in its primary sense, applied by the Greeks and Romans to all that were not of their own nation, i. e. a foreigner; but in process of time it acquired a secondary idea of cruelty, and was used to denote a person void of all the elegant embellishments of life, and the social affections of benevolence, good-nature, and humanity.

**BARBARIC**, *a.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] foreign; brought from countries at a great distance.

**BARBARISM**, *s.* [*barbarismus*, Lat.] in Grammar, an offence against the purity of style or language; uncultivated ignorance. Applied to manners, rudeness; want of politeness; savageness; cruelty.

**BARBARITY**, *s.* [*barbaritas*, Lat.] incivility, unpoliteness. Applied most commonly to manners, cruelty, savageness, want of pity, kindness, and humanity.

**BARBAROSSA**, a name given to two famous Turkish corsairs, who were the first Turkish rulers of Algiers. The elder, Arrojé, by his skill and daring as a pirate, acquired power sufficient to seize on a portion of the Mediterranean coast of Africa, whence he continually made irruptions by sea and land on his neighbours, till he took Algiers, and became so formidable that the emperor Charles V. sent out an army against him, surprised by which, he fell in the year 1518. His brother Káradin was chosen his successor, who, to maintain his sovereignty, obtained the title of viceroy from the Porte, and aid in the way of soldiers. He gained great fame in the wars, which, as admiral to the Porte, he carried on, in conjunction with France, against the emperor and his allies. He died in 1546.

**BARBAROSSA**, a surname given to the celebrated Frederic I., emperor of Germany. He was nephew to Conrad III., his predecessor, and on his death was elected emperor by his recommendation. His reign was one of the most splendid in the history of Germany. By his firmness and moderation he preserved the internal peace of his empire, establishing the duchy of Austria almost as an independent state, and taking from Henry the Lion all his fiefs except Brunswick and Lüneburg. He made no fewer than six irruptions into Italy, with a view to suppress the spirit of insubordination to imperial mandates which Arnould

of Brescia preached at Rome, and all the great trading cities cherished as their life. He entered Rome as a conqueror twice; Tortona, Crema, Milan, Spoleto, fell before his arms; Ancona successfully defied him; a similar check at Alexandria, and a defeat received from the Milanese at Lignano, led him to treat with the republics, and after six years to the treaty of Constance, by which their independence was fully recognised. Frederic's career ended on the frontiers of Syria, whither, impelled by the military fanaticism of his times, he went on a crusade, in conjunction with Philip Augustus and Richard Cœur de Lion. Near Selenicia, a cold mountain-spring tempted him to bathe, and he died in his 69th year, in 1190.

**BARBAROUS**, *a.* [*barbarus*, Gr.] applied to learning, ignorant; unacquainted with the polite arts and sciences. Applied to manners, void of benevolence, pity, or compassion; cruel; savage; inhuman.

**BARBAROUSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as shows a mind unpolished with learning; a stranger to politeness, pity, compassion, or humanity.

**BARBAROUSNESS**, *s.* incivility of manners; cruelty.

**BARBARY**, that part of Africa which extends along the Mediterranean from Egypt to the Atlantic, and contains Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and the empire of Morocco. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, and Proper Africa. It is fertile in corn, maize, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade consists in their fruits, in their horses called barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The inhabitants are chiefly Mohammedans; and there are some Jews, but few Christians, except the slaves. See ALGERIA, MOROCCO, &c.

**BARBAULD**, Mrs. ANNA L., a well-known writer of works intended for the young, in conjunction with her brother, Dr. Aikin. Her husband, who was a Unitarian minister, kept, for many years, a school at Palgrave, Suffolk, in which she aided, with great success. The *Evenings at Home* and *Early Lessons* have not yet lost their popularity. Her other writings were of a more general character. She died in 1825, aged 82 years.

To **BARBECUE**, *v. a.* [Ind.] to dress a hog whole, by splitting it to the back-bone, and broiling it upon a gridiron, raised two feet above a charcoal fire.

**BARBECUE**, *s.* hog dressed whole after the West Indian manner.

**BARBEL**, *s.* [*barbus*, Lat.] in Zoology, a large, strong, but coarse river fish; so called from its having a *barb* or wattle under its chin.

**BARBER**, *s.* [*barbier*, Fr.] one who shaves.

**BARBER SURGEON**, *s.* one who, in olden time, practised bleeding, drawing of teeth, &c., together with the trade of a barber.

**BARBERINI**, the name of an ancient Italian family, from whom the Barberini Palace at Rome derives its name. The Portland Vase in the British Museum is also known by this name.

**BARBERRY**, *s.* in Botany, a bush, which grows in hedges to the height of eight or ten feet, with pretty yellow flowers, whose berries have an agreeable acid flavour, when preserved.

**BARBUDA**, one of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, possessed by the English, about 21 miles long, and 12 broad. The land is low, but fertile. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in raising corn, and breeding sheep, kids, fowls, and other stock, for the neighbouring islands. They likewise cultivate citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raisins, Indian figs, pepper, indigo, &c. Here is no harbour, but a well-sheltered road on the W. side. It is near 20 miles N. E. of St. Christopher's. Lat. 17. 36. N. Long. 61. 46. W. Population less than 600.

**BARCA**, an inland district of Tripoli, in Africa. Its inhabitants are all Arabs, and it is governed by their sheikh. It has two small towns, of which Bengazzi is the chief.

**BARCAROLLE**, *s.* [Ital.] a name by which the popular songs of the boatmen, &c., at Venice, are designated.

**BARCELONA**, the capital of Catalonia, in Spain. It is the see of a bishop, and has a good harbour protected by a mole. It is divided into the New and Old Towns, which are separated from each other by a wall and a ditch. The inhabitants carry on an extensive trade, chiefly in the wines produced by the province. It is strongly fortified by walls and a citadel; and its population exceeds 160,000. Lat. 41. 21. N. Long. 2. 9. E.

**BARCELO'NA**, a town of Columbia, S. America. It stands on the Neveri, a short distance from the sea. It is protected by a fortress, and has some trade, as it is in the line of communication between the interior of the Columbia and the chief W. Indian Islands. It has, besides, some fisheries. Its population is about 10,000. Lat. 10. 10. N. Long. 64. 47. W.

**BARCLAY**, ALEXANDEI, one of the old English writers, whose works helped in the formation of our language. He was a Franciscan monk, and after the suppression of the monasteries held livings in the English Church. He died in 1552, aged about 70 years.

**BARCLAY**, JOHN, the author of the well-known poetical romance, *Argenis*, and other works. He was a Romanist, and spent the greater part of his life away from his native country, Scotland; and died at Rome in 1621, aged 40 years. The *Argenis* has been translated out of its original Latin more than once, but the translations are antiquated, and do not express the clearness and force of the original. Amongst its admirers, Coleridge, Cowper, and D'Israeli, in modern days, are to be ranked.

**BARCLAY**, ROBERT, of Ury, near Aberdeen, Scotland, author of the learned and masterly *Apology for the Quakers*, was the son of one of the royalists of the times of the civil wars of the 17th century. He was educated at Paris, and became attached to Romanism; but on his return, after a few years, he adopted the views his father had already espoused, and joined the Society of Friends. In connexion with this change he studied the original Scriptures, and the works of the Fathers and of eminent theologians, with great assiduity; and the result was the exposition and defence of his doctrinal and ritual views, with great clearness and logical acumen. He frequently engaged in journeys for the interest of his denomination, and was well received at the court of Charles II. and James II. He died in 1690, aged 42 years.

**BARCOCHÉBAS**, a Jew, who, in the second century, pretended to be the Messiah; and being a man of great intrepidity, and his fellow-countrymen being cruelly harassed by the Romans, he was able to collect such a force that he took Jerusalem, and made himself a king. The Rabbi Akiba, and others of the most learned of the nation, were deceived respecting him, and fell with him when the Romans recaptured the city in 135.

**BARD**, *s.* [*bardd*, Brit.] among the ancient Britons, Danes, and Irish, an order of men who used to sing the great exploits of heroes to the harp, were persons in the highest esteem among all ranks of people, and treated with peculiar reverence by kings, &c., as persons whose calling was sacred. Even in the present times, the word implies a poet.

**BARDSEY**, or the island of the Bards, called also the Isle of Saints, is a small island in the Irish Sea, connected with Caernarvonshire, Wales, and near Cardigan Bay. It is about two miles long and one broad; and has fertile soil in some parts, which produce good corn; though the higher parts are barren. The sea-cliffs are the resort of water-birds, whose eggs are part of the trade of the island. Pop. 50.

**BARE**, *a.* [*bare*, Sax.] uncovered; without any dress; naked. Figuratively, without ornament; destitute, or in want of necessities; not joined with any thing else; alone; solitary; very much worn; that has lost its knap; threadbare.

To **BARE**, *v. a.* to strip.

**BARE**, BORE, the preter. of To **BEAR**.

**BAREFACED**, *a.* with the face uncovered. Figuratively, without dissimulation or disguise; with great effrontery or impudence. Generally used in a bad sense.

**BAREFACEDLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as shows a bold, daring impudence.

**BAREFOOT**, *a.* without shoes, or any covering to the feet.

**BAREHEADED**, *a.* without a hat, or any covering to the head.

**BAREILLY**, an extensive town of Delhi, in Hindustan, standing on the banks of the Joach and Sungkra rivers, which are tributaries of the Ganges. It has manufactories for cutlery, furniture, &c.; and its population is about 70,000. Lat. 28. 23. N. Long. 79. 16. E. 805 miles from Calcutta, and 142 from Delhi.

**BARELY**, *ad.* without clothes, applied to dress; without any thing else, or only, applied as an expletive.

**BARENESS**, *s.* applied to dress, either total nakedness, or a want of some necessary part of attire; meanness, with respect to the quality of clothing.



**BARETTI, JOSEPH**, an Italian who settled in England, and conducted the foreign correspondence of the Royal Academy. He was the author of a good Italian and English Dictionary, and of some entertaining volumes of letters, describing his travels on the continent, besides other works. In his controversies, into which he fell in Italy, with other authors, he evinced by far too great asperity, which made it needful for him twice to leave his country. He died in England, in 1789, aged 75 years.

**BARGAIN**, (*bargain*), *s.* [*bargen*, Brit.] a voluntary agreement made between traders to deliver or sell a commodity at a price agreed on; the thing bought or sold; the conditions of sale. *SYNON.* *Bargain* is more limited, relating to sale. *Agreement* and *Contract* are more general, implying any sort of stipulation; with this difference between them, that *Agreement* seems to denote a verbal one; *Contract*, one that is written.

To **BARGAIN**, *v. a.* to agree to, or make terms for, the sale of any thing.

**BARGAINEE**, *s.* the person who agrees to the condition of a bargain or purchase.

**BARGAINER**, *s.* one who proposes the conditions of a bargain.

**BARGE**, *s.* [*bargie*, Belg.] a large flat-bottomed vessel used for the carriage of goods in rivers; likewise a state or pleasure-boat, built with a room capable of containing several persons.

**BARI**, a town, in a province of the same name, part of the Sicilian dominions in Italy. It is on the sea-coast of the Adriatic, 140 miles from Naples, and has a harbour protected by two moles. It is a very ancient town, and abounds in relics of former times. The church of St. Nicholas, and the castle, are very interesting from their architecture. It has a royal college; and a population of about 20,000. Lat. 41. 8. N. Long. 16. 55. E.

**BARILLA**, *s.* in the glass trade, a sort of potash imported from Spain, being the ashes of a plant called saltwort, which is collected from the coasts.

**BARIUM**, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy. It is of a dark-grey colour, and a lustre inferior to cast iron. It effervesces strongly when thrown into water, from the escape of hydrogen. It is the metallic base of the alkali, baryta.

**BARK**, *s.* [*barck*, Dan.] in Botany, the outside covering of those parts of a plant which are above the ground, and which is divided into the inner and living bark, which is renewed yearly, and the outer or dead bark, which separates from the plant when of no further use. *Bark* is also used in conversation for the *Cinchona*, or *Jesuit-bark*, a most valuable medicine in febrile diseases; it is the bark of a tree, originally growing in Peru, with the properties of which the natives were acquainted. Oak bark is used for tanning; and the bark of some foreign trees is used for dyeing. Cork is the bark of an evergreen oak found in the south of Europe. *Bark-bed*, is a bed formed of the refuse of tanyards, for the forcing of delicate plants in pots.

**BARK, BARQUE**, *s.* [*barque*, Fr.] a small vessel with one deck only, used in transporting merchandises either by sea or on rivers.

To **BARK**, *v. a.* to strip off the rind or bark of a tree.

To **BARK**, *v. n.* [*biornean*, Sax.] to make a noise like a dog, when he gives the alarm.

**BARK-BARED**, *a.* stripped or robbed of the bark.

**BARK-BINDING**, *s.* in Gardening, a disease incident to trees, wherein the bark is so close, that the vegetation, and circulation of the sap, is hindered. It is cured by splitting the bark, or cutting it along the grain.

**BARKER**, *s.* applied to a litigious, noisy, or clamorous person.

**BARKER, EDMUND HENRY**, of Thetford, Norfolk, was an indefatigable compiler and editor of works relating to the classics, and school editions of classic authors. Noah Webster's *English Dictionary*, Dunbar's *Greek Lexicon*, and Valpy's *Stephens's Thesaurus*, were edited either wholly or in part by him. He died in 1839, aged 50 years.

**BARK-GALLING**, *s.* in which the bark or rind of a tree is galled or fretted with thorns, &c., which is cured by binding clay on the galled places.

**BARKING**, Essex. It is seated on the river Roding, not far from the Thames, in an unwholesome air. It has been chiefly noted for a large monastery, now in ruins, there being nothing left standing but a small part of the walls and a gate-house. It is 7 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 8718.

**BARLEY, or BARKLEY**, Gloucestershire. It is seated on a branch of the river Severn; and formerly was of some note for a nunnery; and has still the title of a barony. It is 112 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 4405.

**BARKEY**, Hertfordshire. 34 miles from London. Pop. 1291.

**BARKEY**, *a.* that consists of, or has the properties of, bark.

**BARLETTA**, a sea-port of the Adriatic, in the Sicilian dominions, 112 miles from Naples. The town is walled, and defended by a citadel. The harbour is sheltered by a mole, and there is a lighthouse on an island which in part protects it. It has a considerable trade, and a population of nearly 20,000. Lat. 41. 20. N. Long. 16. 18. E.

**BARLEY**, *s.* [*bar*, Heb.] in Botany, the grain whence beer is extracted. *Pearl-Barley*, is the kernel of barley stripped of its husk, and passed through a mill which grinds off the ends, giving the grain a round, pearly appearance.

**BARLEY-BRAKE**, *s.* a kind of rural play, which consists in swiftness of running.

**BARLEY-CORN**, *s.* a grain of barley; used in long measure, as the third part of an inch.

**BARLEY-MOW**, *s.* a heap of barley laid together, and formed into a rick or stack.

**BARLOW, JOEL**, a Congregational minister of Massachusetts, United States, who, during the war of Independence, served in the army as a volunteer and chaplain. Being in England after the peace, and having relinquished the ministry, he was deputed by the "Constitutional Society" to the National Convention of France. He was then sent as consul-general for the States to Algiers, and afterwards as minister-plenipotentiary to France. He died as he was seeking an interview with the emperor at Vienna, in 1812, aged 58 years. In his own country his poems and other writings have gained him fame as much notice as his diplomatic engagements.

**BARM**, *s.* [*burn*, Brit.] that which is put into drink to make it work, or into bread to swell it, and make it lighter; commonly called yeast.

**BARMY**, *a.* that has been well fermented or worked with barm or yeast.

**BARN**, *s.* [*bern*, Sax.] a place, or house, wherein any grain, hay, &c. is stored; also, the place where corn is threshed.

**BARNACLE**, *s.* [probably of *bearn*, a child, and *aac*, Sax. an oak.] in Natural History, a bird of the goose kind, common in the western isles of Scotland; also a kind of shell-fish which is found sticking to the bottoms and sides of ships in certain seas. It was formerly imagined that the *barnacle* grew on an oak, whence falling into the water it became first a shell-fish, and afterwards a sea-fowl.

**BARNARD CASTLE**, Durham. It takes its name from a castle (a large structure, situated on a rock by the river, a great part of which is still standing) built here by Bernard Balliol, great-grandfather of John Balliol, king of Scotland. Here are some manufactures of bridles, reins, belts, stockings, serges, and camlets. It is seated on the river Tees, 246 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 4452.

**BARNET, CHIPPING**, Hertfordshire. It was a great thoroughfare, but now is known chiefly as the scene of the battle between the Roses, in which Warwick fell. It is 12 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 2485.

**BARNEVELDT, JOHANN VAN OLDEN**, the distinguished champion of liberty in the United Provinces, in the 16th century. He was actively engaged against Philip II., and went as ambassador to the court of Elizabeth to obtain aid. He strove incessantly to avert the evils which the pride and incompetency of the Earl of Leicester threatened them with, and at length procured his recall. He succeeded in gaining such help from James I. and Henry IV., that at length a treaty with Spain was concluded. And now Barneveldt's trouble began. He opposed the ambition of Maurice, the son of the celebrated William of Orange; became embroiled by his adversaries in a theological controversy about the doctrines of Arminius; and at length was seized, tried, and beheaded in 1619, aged 72 years.

**BARNSELY**, Yorkshire, W. R. It is seated on the side of a hill, and has a manufacture of wire. It is commonly called Black Barnsley, and is 171 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 12,310.

**BARNSTABLE**, Devonshire. It is a corporate town, and is seated on the river Tau, over which there is a good bridge;



and the market is large for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is a sea-port, but has lost its importance. It is 191 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 7902.

**BARODA**, a city of Gujerat in Hindustan, surrounded by a fertile and well-cultivated country. It is built carelessly, and fortified, but not strongly. The population is about 100,000. It is the residence of the Guicowar, or chief of the Mahtrats. Lat. 22. 21. N. Long. 73. 23. E.

**BAROMETRICAL**, *s.* [*baros* and *metro*, Gr.] a machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It is a glass tube filled with mercury, hermetically sealed at one end; the other open, and immersed in a vessel of mercury; so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube will descend, and as it increases, the mercury will ascend; the column of mercury suspended in the tube being always equal to the weight of a column of the atmosphere of equal diameter.

**BAROMETRICAL**, *a.* relating to, or tried by the barometer.

**BARON**, *s.* [possibly from *baro*, Lat.] a term which formerly included all the greater nobility. It is now used as a degree of nobility next below that of a viscount, and above that of a baronet. Their coronet is a gold circlet with six pearls. *Parliamentary barons* are not barons by name only, but are all by birth peers, noblemen, and are summoned by the king "to treat of the weighty affairs of the nation, and to give counsel upon them." They have the following immunities and privileges: in criminal causes they are judged by their peers only, and are not put on oath, but deliver the truth upon honour; are not impanelled on a jury, nor liable to certain writs. Besides these, the two archbishops and all the bishops of England are parliamentary barons, and enjoy all the privileges of the others, excepting that they are not judged by their peers, but by a jury of twelve. *Barons of the Exchequer*, are four judges, who determine causes between the king and his subjects, in affairs relating to the revenue and the exchequer. *Barons of the Cinque Ports*, are members elected two for each, who have seats in the House of Commons. *Baron and femme*, in Law, are husband and wife. *Baron and femme*, in Heraldry, is when the coats of arms of a man and his wife are born pale in the same escutcheon.

**BARONAGE**, *s.* [*baronagium*, low Lat.] the body of barons; the dignity, or lands, which give title to a baron.

**BARONESS**, *s.* [*baronessa*, Ital.] the lady or wife of a baronet.

**BARONET**, *s.* [diminutive of *baron*,] a degree of honour next to a baron, created by King James I. to promote the plantation in Ulster, in Ireland, for which purpose each of them was to maintain 30 soldiers in Ireland, for three years; and they have precedence of all knights, except those of the garter, bannerets, and privy counsellors. They bear, as an honorary augmentation to their arms, the arms of Ulster, viz. *argent*, a hand *gules*; and they are addressed by the title, *Sir*.

**BARONIUS**, CÆSAR, a writer on Ecclesiastical History, whose numerous works are of considerable authority. He was made a cardinal by Clement VIII., and died in 1607, in his 69th year.

**BARONY**, *s.* [*baronie*, Fr.] the lordship or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal.

**BAROSCOPE**, *s.* [*baros* and *skopeo*, Gr.] an instrument to show the alteration of the weight of the atmosphere.

**BARRA**, the name of a district occupied by a tribe of Mandingoes at the mouth of the Gambia, in W. Africa. It is fertile, and the inhabitants bestow great labour in its cultivation. They profess the Mohammedan religion, and are in number about 200,000.

**BARRACAN**, *s.* [*barracan*, or *barracan*, Fr.] a kind of stuff resembling camlet, but coarser, and used for surtouts, or upper garments against the rain. They are manufactured principally in England, Flanders, and the North of France.

**BARRACK**, *s.* [*barracca*, Span.] a small hut erected by the Spanish fishermen along the shore; likewise buildings raised to lodge soldiers in.

**BARRA'S**, PAUL JEAN F. N., COUNT DE, one of the prominent actors during the French Revolution. He was amongst the commissioners from the Convention who sat in Toulon after its evacuation by the English; and during the tumults preceding the fall of Robespierre, was appointed General-in-chief by the Convention, in opposition to the party of the Commune. On the insurrection of the 13th Vendémiaire, he was again put at the

head of the military, and Napoleon Buonaparte under him suppressed it. He was a member of the Directory, and on the appointment of Buonaparte, retired from public employment, in which he never afterwards appeared. He died in 1820, aged 74 years.

**BARRATOR**, *s.* [*barat*, old Fr.] a litigious person, or one who is fond of quarrels and law-suits.

**BARRATRY**, *s.* in Common Law, the moving or maintaining of suits in the disturbance of the peace; and the taking and detaining houses, land, &c. by false pretences.

**BARRY**, one of the western isles of Scotland, eight miles in length, and three in breadth, rocky on the east side, and arable land on the west. There is plenty of cod and ling near this island, and the fisheries are very productive. Pop. 1977.

**BARREL**, *s.* [*baril*, Brit.] a cylindrical wooden vessel, which serves for holding several sorts of wares and merchandise. The English barrel, wine measure, contains 31 and a half gallons; beer measure, 36 gallons; and ale measure, 32 gallons. It denotes also a certain weight of several merchandises, which differ according to the several commodities. The barrel of herrings ought to contain 32 gallons wine measure, which amount to about 28 gallons old standard, making about 1000 herrings. The barrel of salmon must hold 42 gallons; of eels, the same; and of soap, 256 pounds. In Mechanics, it is the cylinder of a watch, about which the spring is turned. In Gunnery, it is the cylindrical tube of a gun, pistols, &c., through which the bullet is discharged. In Anatomy, it is a cavity behind the tympanum of the ear, about four or five lines deep, and five or six wide, lined with a fine membrane, on which are several veins and arteries. In this cavity are four small solid bones, not covered with the periosteum as the rest of the bones of the body are.

To **BARREL**, *v. a.* to put into, or enclose in a barrel.

**BARREN**, *a.* [*bare*, Sax.] applied to animals or soils, not able to produce its like. Applied to genius, not able to produce any thing new.

**BARRENLY**, *ad.* in an unfruitful manner.

**BARRENNESS**, *s.* that imperfection in any animal or vegetable that renders it incapable of bringing forth, or propagating its kind. Also want of invention, sterility of thought, &c.

**BARRICADE**, *s.* [*barricade*, Fr.] any defence in the military art raised against an enemy hastily, made with vessels, carts, baskets of earth, trees, or palisades. Figuratively, any thing which obstructs or hinders the motion of any thing.

To **BARRICADE**, *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.] to stop up a passage; to hinder the advance or motion of any thing.

**BARRICAADO**, *s.* [*barricada*, Span.] in Fortification, a defence made with stakes shod with iron, crossed at the top with battons, and erected in passages or breaches.

To **BARRICAADO**, *v. a.* to block up a passage; to hinder an enemy from passing any defile or place.

**BARRIER**, *s.* [*barrière*, Fr.] that which keeps an enemy off, or hinders him from entering into any country; a fence made at a passage, entrenchment, &c., to stop up its entry. Figuratively, an obstruction or hindrance; a boundary or limit.

**BARRISTER**, *s.* one who is qualified, from his having performed his exercises at the inns of courts, and by licence from the lord high chancellor, after a proper standing, to plead the cause of clients in a court of justice.

**BARROW**, *s.* [*berewe*, Sax.] any carriage moved or set in motion by the hand; hence a *hand-barrow* is a frame of boards on which things are carried by handles at its extremities between two men. A *wheel-barrow* is that with one wheel at the head, by which it moves when pushed forward by the handles at the other end.

**BARROW**, *s.* [*beorg*, Sax.] a hill or mound raised in honour of warriors who died in the field of battle, by the ancient Britons, and the Saxons.

**BARROW**, ISAAC, D. D., an eminent theologian and mathematician of the English Church. He was connected with Cambridge through all the changes of the 17th century; but during the years immediately preceding the Restoration, he was travelling through the south of Europe. He held on his return several of the professorships in succession, and was Master of Trinity when he died in 1677, aged 47 years. He was greatly extolled during his life for his mathematical attainments, which were considerable, but have been completely obscured by the discoveries and inventions of Sir Isaac Newton, for whom he entertained a

very warm affection. His theological works are esteemed for their clearness and vigour of thought.

**BARROW**, a river in Ireland, which rises in King's county, and after a course of about 90 miles, flows into the sea at Waterford harbour. By means of a canal from Athy, which lies on this river about 60 miles from the sea, there is an inland navigation from Waterford to Dublin.

**BARROW, POINT**, a low sandy spit, of but a few miles in breadth, projecting into the Arctic Ocean, and formed apparently by the force of the icebergs, which, running aground in the shallow water, have forced up the loose soil thus. Lat. 71. 23. N. Long. 156. 20. W.

**BARROW'S STRAITS**, the name now given to what was called Lancaster Sound. They lead from Baffin's Bay to the Arctic Ocean. Lat. about 74. N.

**BARRY**, *s.* in Heraldry, when an escutcheon is divided from side to side, into an even number of portions, consisting of two or more tinctures, interchangeably disposed, the number of pieces being specified; but if the divisions be odd, the field must be first named, and the number of bars expressed. *Barry-bendy*, is when an escutcheon is divided equally, by lines drawn transversely and diagonally, interchangeably varying the tinctures by which it consists. *Barry-pily*, is when an escutcheon is divided by lines drawn obliquely from side to side, where they form acute angles.

**BARRY, JAMES**, an eminent English painter, whose picture of the *Diogenes victors at Olympia*, is so justly celebrated. During the whole course of his life, whilst studying at Rome, as well as whilst in England, he was engaged in disputes with other artists, which not only imbibed his spirit, but prevented him from enjoying the reward his art merited. He died in 1806, aged 65 years.

**BARTAS, SIEUR GUILLAUME DU**, a once famous poet of France, whose celebrity rests now solely in the eminent names of his admirers. His poems are in the style of Blackmore, immortalized by Pope's *Bathos*. He was of some note as a soldier and a politician, and was attached to the court of Henry IV. He died of the wounds he received at the battle of Ivry, in 1590.

**BARTER**, *s.* in Commerce, the purchasing one commodity by another, or exchanging one ware for another. In Arithmetic, the rule for determining such exchanges. *SYNON.* *Barter* is a mercantile expression, and intimates the exchange of different commodities by way of traffic.

To **BARTER**, *v. a.* [*baratle*, Fr.] to exchange one thing for another; the original manner of carrying on all trade and commerce till the invention of money.

**BARTERER**, *s.* he that trades by exchanging one commodity for another.

**BARTHELEMY, JEAN JACQUES**, the author of the well-known *Travels of Anacharsis the Younger*. He was for the times profoundly versed in the languages, manners, customs, history, &c., of the peoples of antiquity, and was a member of the French Academy. The French Revolution deprived him of the resources which the munificence of his patrons had given him. He was arrested once, but released by Danton. He died in 1795, aged 89 years.

**BARTHOLOMEW**, the name of one of the apostles, supposed to be the same with Nathanael, of whose history nothing remains but an uncertain tradition of his having journeyed into India. *St. Bartholomew's day*, is rendered notorious by the massacre of the French Huguenots in 1572, by the order of Charles IX.; and the ejection of the Nonconformist ministers in England in 1662, for refusal to subscribe to the new edition of the Book of Common Prayer.

**BARTHOLOMEW, ST.**, the name of one of the hospitals in London, in Smithfield, a very valuable institution; whose buildings, &c., are worthy of observation for their architecture, &c.

**BARTHOLOMEWS, ST.**, one of the smaller Caribbee Islands; being about 60 square miles in extent. It has one good harbour, near the principal town, Gustavia. Its trade consists in timber, limestone, and the products of the soil, which are those common to the W. Indies. It belongs to Sweden, and its population is under 10,000.

**BARTOLI, DANIELE**, the historian of the Jesuits, and author of works on subjects connected with natural philosophy, and language; was admired as a preacher in his order. He died in 1671, aged 77 years.

**BARTOLOZZI, FRANCESCO**, a much-admired engraver during the last century. He worked in several places in Italy, in England, and in Portugal. Some of the plates in *Boydell's Shakspeare* which he engraved are well-known specimens of his ability. He died in 1818, aged 88 years.

**BARTON**, *s.* [*barton*, Sax.] the demesne lands of a manor; a manor-house; the fields, out-houses, &c.; a term in great use in the west of England.

**BARTON, ELIZABETH**, was a servant at an inn in Kent, subject to fits, which the Romanists thought could be turned to advantage against the growing Reformation. She was therefore received into a convent, and called the "Holy Maid of Kent." Fisher and Sir Thomas More were deceived by her pretensions, and sanctioned her exhibitions. Attempting prophecies, however, in matters too high for her, she drew on herself, and some of her accomplices, the displeasure of Henry VIII., and was beheaded in 1534, aged about 30 years.

**BARTON**, Lincolnshire. It is seated on the river Humber, where there is a considerable ferry to pass over into Yorkshire, of great advantage to the town, which is a large, straggling place, 166 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 3475.

**BARUCH**, a scribe, who assisted Jeremiah in his task of teaching and warning the Jewish people. A book, not reckoned canonical, containing historical records relating to the Jews during the captivity, and some prophetic passages, exists. It is found only in the Greek language, and is received only by the Church of Rome.

**BARYTES**, *s.* an alkaline earth, formed by the oxidation of barium with air or water. Sulphate of *barytes* is very plentiful in the Derbyshire lead mines, where the workmen call it *cauk*.

**BASALT**, one of the rocks of igneous or volcanic origin, and of very frequent occurrence, both in the form of veins or dykes, cutting through the substance of other rocks, and in masses lying on their surface, as if extruded from beneath them. It is a very close-grained, hard rock, of a dark-brown colour, usually composed of silica, alumina, and oxide of iron, with a small proportion of some other earths. It very commonly assumes a columnar structure, of which Fingal's cave and the Giant's Causeway are familiar and beautiful instances. The whole mass of the rock is composed of jointed, angular columns; which, according to Mr. G. Watts, are formed by a peculiar process during the cooling of the rock in its state of fusion.

**BASE**, *a.* [*bas*, Fr.] applied to actions, proceeding from a mean, narrow, abject, and sordid disposition. Applied to rank, low, mean, and void of dignity. Applied to birth, descended from mean parents. Applied to metals, counterfeit or adulterated. Applied to sounds, deep, grave.

**BASE**, *s.* [*bas*, Fr. *basis*, Lat.] in Architecture, the lower part of a column or pedestal, being the same to a column as a shoe is to a man. In Fortification, an imaginary line drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to that which is opposite to it. In Geometry, the lower part of a figure; in a triangle, it is properly that side parallel to the horizon. In Anatomy, the broader or upper part of the heart, to which the two auricles are fixed. *Base fee*, is tenure in fee at the will of a lord. In Chemistry, the alkali, alkali, or metal which is combined with an acid to form a salt.

To **BASE**, *v. a.* [*basier*, Fr.] to lower the value of a thing by mixtures; to debase; to adulterate.

**BASELY**, *ad.* meanly, dishonourably. In bastardy.

**BASEMENT**, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Architecture, the ground floor of a building, the external appearance of which, both in temples, churches, houses, &c., is contrived to give the impression of strength and solidity.

**BASENESS**, *s.* applied to actions, that which is void of generosity, magnanimity, or nobleness of soul, and proceeds from a narrowness or meanness of spirit. Applied to metals, their want of the standard value. Applied to birth, dishonourable, or illegitimate. Applied to sound, low, grave.

**BASE-VIOL**, *s.* See *Bass-viol*.

To **BASH**, *v. n.* to be ashamed.

**BASHAW**, *s.* [*Turk.*] a Turkish governor of a province, city, or district, who has two horse-tails carried before him.

**BASHFUL**, *a.* easily put out of countenance.

**BASHFULLY**, *ad.* in a timorous, sheepish manner.

**BASHFULNESS**, *s.* timorousness, fear, or shame.

**BASHKURS**, the inhabitants of the province of Orenburg,

lying on the Caspian Sea, between Tobolsk and Astrakhan. They are of Tatar origin, but have embraced Mohammedism, and retain in dress and manners traces of their ancestry. The province of Orenburg is fertile and rich in all manner of wealth; but the people subsist partly by hunting, and partly as herdsmen. The gold mines are very productive. They are subjects of the Russian empire. Although the winters are Siberian in their character, in summer the heat is intense; and the sirocco is a frequent and a fatal visitant, especially on the E. border.

**BASIL**, *Basile*, or *Bale*, the capital of the canton of Basil, in Switzerland. It is a large, rich, populous city, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the river Rhine; the largest of which is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany; but they are joined together by a handsome bridge. The cathedral is a very fine building, and has two towers above 200 feet high. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, (particularly one by Holbein, which represents the passion of Christ,) are much admired by travellers. The library contains a prodigious number of books, as well in manuscript as printed; and there is a rich collection of medals, among which there are several exceedingly scarce. The manufacture of ribbons furnishes the chief support to the place. The population is near 20,000. Long. 7. 31. E. Lat. 47. 40. N. The canton lies amongst the Jura Mountains, and is watered by the Rhine and the Birs. It is about 20 miles long, and 15 broad; and produces wine and corn, and affords good pasturage for cattle. The Hauenstein is almost 3000 feet high.

**BASIL**, (*bázil*) *s.* the sloping edge of a carpenter's or joiner's tool, which varies according to the work it is to do; the skin of a sheep tanned. In Botany, a plant scientifically called *climodopium*.

**BASIL**, (*bázil*) *v. a.* to grind away the edge of a tool to a certain thickness or angle.

**BASILIC**, *BASILICAL*, *a.* in Anatomy, belonging or relating to the basilical vein.

**BASILICA, *s.* (*basílique*, Gr.) in Anatomy, the middle vein of the arm; so called by way of pre-eminence.**

**BASILICA, *s.* (Gr.) in Architecture, the name given to a class of Roman public buildings, which were used as courts of justice, and halls of commerce; and were erected most commonly near the fora of cities. They consisted of a long and lofty building, with two lower buildings on its sides, divided from it by rows of columns, and with galleries over them open to the central part. The most complete specimen was discovered at Pompeii. In Italy, modern buildings for similar purposes are similarly constructed, and called by the same name. The consecration of many of those at Rome as churches, on the establishment of Christianity there, led to the adoption of that form for churches generally.**

**BASILICON**, *s.* (Gr.) in Pharmacy, an ointment called likewise tetrapharmacum, from its being composed of four ingredients, viz. resin, wax, pitch, and oil of olives; by some, of Burgundy pitch, turpentine, resin, and oil.

**BASILISK**, (*bázilisk*) *s.* (*basilískos*, Gr.) a fabulous serpent, said to kill by its look; also a species of lizard.

**BASILUS**, *ST.*, commonly called St. Basil, one of the Fathers of the church in the fourth century. He was a learned man, and had travelled much, and was appointed bishop of Caesarea on the death of Eusebius. He resisted the Arians, and founded a monastic order, which was named after him, and flourished in the Eastern church. His works are voluminous. He died in 379, aged 50 years.

**BASINGSTOKE**, Hampshire. It is a corporate town, and is seated on a small brook, 47 miles from London. Its chief trade is in corn. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 4000.

**BASIS**, *s.* (*basís*, Lat.) the foundation, or that on which any thing is established or supported. See *BASE*.

**TO BASK**, *v. a.* (*bacqueren*, Belg.) to warm by exposing to or lying in the heat of the sun.—*v. n.* to lie in a warm place.

**BAKERVILLE**, JOHN, a noted printer of the last century. He greatly improved the form of the letters, and his Italic type is particularly admired. He died in 1775, aged 50 years.

**BAKNET**, *s.* (*bageset*, Brit.) a vessel made with twigs, rushes, &c., woven together.

**BAKNET-HILT**, *s.* a hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

**BASNA**, *a.* French family, many members of which have

attained to literary eminence. The most famous of which is *Jacques Basnage*, who, in the 17th century, was a Protestant clergyman at the Hague, and was engaged in several diplomatic undertakings on behalf of France, being greatly confided in by the government. He was intimate with most of the great scholars of his day. His works are very numerous, and are chiefly on theological objects. He died in 1723, aged 71 years.

**BASON**, *Basin*, *s.* (*basin*, Fr.) a small vessel to hold water or other liquids; a hollow place which contains water; a pond; a dock for repairing or building ships; a concave piece of metal made use of by opticians to grind their convex glasses in; a round shell, or case of iron, placed over a furnace, wherein hatters mould their hats; a tract of country surrounded by high ground, in which is a lake, or a river which effects the drainage of the whole. In Anatomy, a round cavity in the form of a tunnel, between the anterior ventricles of the brain, the pituitary glands, and the veins. *Basons of a balance* are the same as scales, one of which contains the weight, and the other the commodity whose weight is required.

**BASQUE PROVINCES**, three provinces of Spain, Guipuscoa, Alaya, and Biscay, usually included in the designation Biscay. They lie on the Bay of Biscay, between Asturia and Navarre. One branch of the Pyrenees runs through them, and supplies them with many mines of copper, tin, iron, &c., and with quarries of sandstone, marble, &c. The Ebro has its rise on the S. side of these mountains, and waters Alaya; on the N. side are a few small streams only. They produce corn, oil, and a common kind of wine. The chief towns are Bilbao, San Sebastian, and Vittoria. The population is about 400,000.

**BASQUE LANGUAGE**, the dialect of the district lying about the angle of the Bay of Biscay, partly in France, and partly in Spain. It differs considerably both in its etymology and syntax from the languages derived from the Roman, and from the Celtic, and in many particulars is nearly related to the Semitic dialects.

**BASS**, (*pron. base*, which way it is frequently spelt,) *s.* (*basso*, Ital.) Music, the lowest of all the parts, serving as a foundation to the others. That part of a concert consisting of the gravest, deepest, and most solemn sounds. *Counter-bass* is the second, when there are several in the same concert. *Thorough-bass*, is that which proceeds without intermission from the beginning to the end, and is the harmony made by bass instruments playing both while the voices sing and other instruments perform, and also filling the intervals when they stop; the science of harmony. Also a mat used in churches to kneel on, made of rushes, in a cylindrical form, and stuffed with hay; commonly called a *bass*.

**BASS' STRAITS**, the arm of the sea dividing Van Diemen's Land from New Holland, which is above 100 miles across; and is occupied at each end by groups of islands.

**BASSANO**, a town lying on the Brenta, in the Venetian territory of Italy. There is a fine bridge over this river. It has a considerable trade, exporting silk, woollen goods, leather, &c. &c. It has a population of about 10,000, and is about 20 miles from Padua.

**BASSANO**, a name assumed by two painters, born here, whose proper name was *Il Ponte*. The churches of their native place, and of Vicenza, are adorned with their works; and some are known in England. They did not attain to a high degree of excellence, except in a very few instances. They flourished in the 16th century; the father dying in 1592, and the son in 1591.

**BA'SSET**, *s.* (*basset*, Fr.) a game at cards.

**BASSO**, *s.* (Ital.) in Music, sometimes extended to the bass universally, and at other times restrained to that only which is sung. *Basso concertato*, the figure or thorough bass, going through the whole piece, playing chords, or whatever can convey harmony to the ear. *Basso ripieno*, the bass of the grand chorus, which is heard only or comes in at intervals, in order to make the composition have a greater effect.

**BASSOON**, *s.* (*basson*, Fr.) in Music, a wind instrument, blown with a reed, nine inches diameter at the bottom, with eleven holes, stopped like those of a flute, dividing into two parts, and used for the bass in concerts with hautboys.

**BASSORA**, or *BA'SRA*, a considerable town of Persia in the province of Bagdad. It stands on the Shat-el-Arab, which is formed by the junction of the Euphrates and the Tigris, about 70 miles from the Persian Gulf. Large vessels can come quite

up to the town, which is thus a sea-port of considerable importance. It is the emporium for all the trade between Turkey and India. Its population is about 60,000. Lat. 30. 25. N. Long. 47. 35. E.

**BASSO-RELIEVO**, *BAS-RELIEF*, *s.* [Ital.] in Sculpture, a work the figures of which do not stand out much from the ground or plane on which they are formed, as upon coins, medals, &c.

**BASS-VIOL**, *s.* a musical instrument of the same form as the violin, but much larger; is played upon in the same manner, and has the same number of strings and stops.

**BASTARD**, *s.* [*bastard*, Brit.] in Law, a person born of parents which have not been lawfully married, and cannot inherit land as heir to his father.

To **BASTARD**, *v. a.* to convict of getting a bastard; to prove a person not begotten in lawful wedlock.

To **BASTARDIZE**, *v. a.* to prove a person not begotten in lawful marriage; to get a bastard.

**BASTARDLY**, *ad.* like a bastard; in a degenerate, spurious manner.

**BASTARDY**, *s.* in Law, an unlawful state of birth, wherein a person is produced from a couple not married, and is therefore disabled from succeeding to an inheritance.

To **BASTE**, *v. a.* [*bastoner*, Fr.] to beat with a stick. In Cookery, to moisten meat, while roasting, with butter or dripping. Among sempstresses, from *baster*, Fr. to stitch, to sew two selvages together.

**BASTIA**, a sea-port, the capital of Corsica, with a good harbour, but fit for small vessels only. At the entrance of the harbour is a singular rock, quite isolated, which, without any assistance from art, bears a very close resemblance to a lion couching, and raising its head. It is situated on the N. E. coast of the island. Lat. 45. 36. N. Long. 9. 30. E. Its population is about 10,000.

**BASTILLE**, a royal castle built by Charles V. in 1369, for the defence of Paris, formerly used as a place of confinement for state prisoners, but totally demolished by the populace, at the commencement of the Revolution, in 1789.

**BASTINA'DE**, *BASTINA'DO*, *s.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.] the act of beating with a stick or cudgel; the punishment inflicted by the Turks, of beating the soles of a person's feet with a heavy piece of wood, having a large knob or round head at the end.

To **BASTINA'DE**, *BASTINA'DO*, *v. a.* [*bastonner*, Fr.] to beat with a stick or cudgel.

**BASTION**, *s.* [*bastion*, Fr.] in Fortification, a large mass of earth, faced with sods, seldom with brick or stone, standing out from a rampart.

**BASTON**, *BATTON*, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, a mould at the base of a column, called a *toze*. In Heraldry, a kind of bend not reaching quite across the shield; a sign of bastardy, and ought not to be removed till the third generation.

**BAT**, *s.* any large club; particularly one flat on one side, used in the game of cricket. In Natural History, a quadruped whose extremities are expanded into membranaceous wings, which appears only in the evening.

**BATABLE**, *a.* in Law, applied to grounds whose property is disputable.

**BATAVIA**, a handsome, large, and very strong town, in a district of the same name, in the island of Java; the capital of all the Dutch settlements and colonies in the East Indies. The place is very beautiful, and built with white stone; and they have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. The fortifications are rendered very strong by the nature of the ground, and the shallowness of the bay. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the East Indies are laid up here till they are exported to the places of their destination. The harbour is excellent, and lies on the N. E. part of the island, S. E. of Sumatra, and N. W. of Borneo. The population is about 60,000, of whom about 15,000 are Chinese. Long. 106. 50. E. Lat. 6. 10. S.

**BATCH**, *s.* the quantity of bread baked at one time. Any quantity of a thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities.

**BACHELOR**, *s.* See *BACHELOR*.

**BACHELOR'S BUTTONS**, *s.* in Botany, the common white and red campion.

To **BATE**, *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*,] to lessen a demand or lower the price of a commodity; to abstain or refrain from a thing; to except or take away.

**BATEMENT**, *s.* the lessening the quantity of stuff: used by carpenters and mechanics.

**BAT-FO'WLING**, *s.* a method of catching birds in the night, practised by lighting straw, or carrying a lantern near the bushes, which being beat with a stick, they fly towards the light, and are caught in nets provided for that purpose.

**BATH**, *s.* [Sax.] a vessel or place containing hot or cold water, in which the whole person may be bathed or washed. In Medicine, the use of such a bathing is recommended for disorders of the assimilative organs. There are at many places in England, as well as in other countries, springs possessing medical properties, whose waters are used for bathing. In Chemistry, baths are vessels for distillation, contrived to transmit heat gradually and regularly. They are of two kinds, sand-baths and water-baths. Sand-baths are vessels filled in part with dry sand, in which those retorts are placed which require a greater heat than can be given by boiling water. Water-baths are vessels of boiling water, in which other vessels, containing the matters to be distilled, are put, in order that the same heat may be kept up throughout the whole of any particular process. *Knights of the Bath*, a military order in England, instituted by Richard II., who limited their number to four; but his successor, Henry IV., increased them to forty-six. Their motto was *tres in uno*, signifying the three theological virtues. This order received its denomination from the custom of bathing before the ceremony of creation. This order, after remaining many years extinct, was revived under George I.

**BATH**, Somersetshire. This city, which is beautifully situated on the river Avon, has been famous from the times of the Romans for its hot springs; but it has not lately been so much resorted to, owing to the more recent celebrity of other springs in this country, and on the continent. It is built almost entirely of stone, and laid out in squares, crescents, terraces, &c., which rise above each other, from the Avon to the summit of the hill. The abbey church, the general hospital, and the dispensary, are fine buildings. Considerable manufactures of cloth and paper are carried on near Bath. It is 107 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 38,304.

**BATH**, a sea-port of Maine, United States, situated on the west bank of the Kennebec river, 12 miles from the ocean, with great advantages for navigation. It is one of the principal commercial towns in Maine. Ship-building is the most extensive business. Pop. 5141.

To **BATHE**, *v. a.* [*bathian*, Sax.] to wash in a bath; to soften or supple by the outward application of liquors; to wash any thing.

**BATH-KOL**, *s.* [Heb. *the daughter of the voice*,] a name whereby the Jewish writers distinguish the revelation which God made of his will to his chosen people, when, upon the death of Malachi, all prophecies had ceased in Israel.

**BATH-METAL**, *s.* mixed metal, otherwise called *Prince's Metal*.

**BATHURST**, an English settlement at the mouth of the Gambia, in W. Africa. It is a place of considerable trade, and except during the rainy season not unhealthy.

**BATHURST**, the chief town of a district of the same name in New South Wales, on the Macquarrie river, 120 miles from Sydney. The population of the district is under 5000.

**BATTING**, *prep.* except.

**BATTALIA**, *s.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] the drawing up an army in order of battle.

**BATTA'LION**, *s.* [*battailon*, Fr.] a small body of infantry drawn up in order of battle. A battalion seldom falls short of 700, or exceeds 1000 men. It is generally ranked in six ranks.

**BATTAS**, the name of a native tribe inhabiting the greater part of the island of Sumatra. Their religion resembles that of the Hindus, but in their language they resemble the Malays. Cannibalism and slavery prevail amongst them.

**BATTEN**, *s.* a name given by workmen to a long thin piece of wood, of an inconsiderable breadth, seldom exceeding four inches; it is generally about an inch thick.

To **BATTEN**, *v. n.* [*batten*, Teut.] to glut or satiate oneself; to grow fat, to live luxuriously. Applied to land, to make fruitful.

**BATTER**, *s.* in Cookery, a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk; beaten together with some liquor.

To **BATTER**, *v. a.* [*batre*, Fr.] to beat, to beat down. Most commonly applied to the battering of walls by engines, cannon, &c.

**BATTERY**, *s.* [*batterie*, Fr.] in Fortification, a place where artillery is planted, in order to play upon the enemy. In Law, the beating any person unjustly. In Electricity, a combination of electrical or Leyden jars, arranged so as to enable an experimenter to use their accumulated force, being dischargeable by one conductor. In Galvanism, a vessel containing a plate of zinc and a plate of copper, with diluted acid, so connected that an electrical current is generated for the purpose of experiments, &c.

**BATTLE**, Sussex, so named from an abbey, called Battle Abbey, erected on the spot where the decisive battle was fought between Harold and William duke of Normandy, Oct. 14th, 1066. The gate-house of the abbey (which was a stately pile, nearly a mile in circumference) remains almost entire, and serves for the sessions, and other public meetings. The town consists of one good street, and has a harbour for barges, and a manufacture of gunpowder. It is 57 miles from London. Market, Thursday, for provisions, and every second Tuesday in the month for cattle, corn, &c. Pop. 3039.

**BATTLE**, *s.* [*bataille*, Fr.] a fight between two numerous bodies of men. **SYNON.** The fight of two individuals is frequently, but improperly, called a *battle* instead of a *combat*, for a *battle* supposes a number on both sides. We use the word *battle* when speaking of the conflict between two armies. *Engagement* is applied to the encounter between two fleets.

To **BATTLE**, *v. a.* [*battailer*, Fr.] to engage in battle, or contend in any manner whatever.

**BATTLE-ARRAY**, *s.* arrangement or order of battle; the proper disposition of men in order to engage an enemy.

**BATTLE-AXE**, *s.* a weapon made use of in former times.

**BATTLEDOOR**, *s.* an instrument used to strike a shuttlecock; it consists of a handle and broad blade.

**BATTLEFIELD**, Shropshire, 5 miles N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. It is governed by a constable, and has a large church, and one long street paved; but no manufactory. Pop. 64.

**BATTLEMENTS**, *s.* indentations in a wall, parapet, &c., to look through, or to annoy an enemy.

**BATTOLOGY**, *s.* [*batulos* and *lego*, Gr.] a tedious circumlocution, or the frequent repetition of the same word without any reason.

**BATTON**, *s.* in Merchandise, a name given to certain pieces of wood or deal for flooring and other purposes.

**BATTOON**, *s.* [*baton*, Fr.] a truncheon or staff, borne by a marshal as a mark of his dignity; likewise, any short stick or club.

**BAVARIA**, one of the German kingdoms, adjoining to Switzerland and France. It is a mountainous country, and some peaks of the Alps belonging to it exceed 9000 feet in height. Its principal rivers are the Rhine, the Danube, the Main, the Saale, and their tributaries. Lake Constance in part belongs to it, and it has many other lakes. The forests are very extensive, but the soil, so far as it is cultivated, is abundantly fertile. Iron, quick-silver, and copper are found in abundance; and gold, silver, lead, &c. more rarely. There are also coal mines, and mines of black-lead, with salt-works, which are very productive. All species of grain, flax, tobacco, the vine, hop, &c., &c., are grown for consumption, and for trade. The climate and soil are favourable to the rearing of cattle, and wild animals, excepting game, are fast disappearing. Its manufactures are inconsiderable, but it has, by means of its great rivers, a very extensive trade, exporting, besides natural productions, linen goods, beer, glass, &c. Its capital is Munich, and its population is between 4 and 5,000,000, of which above 60,000 are Jews.

**BAVAROY**, a kind of cloak or surcoat.

**BAUBLE**, *s.* [*baubellum*, barbarous Lat.] a play-thing; and figuratively, any thing of a trifling, insignificant nature.

**BAUHIN**, the name of two eminent French botanists of the 16th century. They were of great service to the science of botany by their zeal in collecting, describing, and engraving drawings of the plants of their country, and in gathering together observations of other botanists. The elder brother, John, died in 1613, aged 72 years, and Gaspard in 1624, aged 84.

**BAVIN**, *s.* a sort of brush faggots, used by bakers to heat their ovens, and by others for other uses; in war, they are used to fill up ditches.

**BAUMGARTEN**, ALEXANDER G., a German philosopher, who harmonized the systems of Wolff and Leibnitz, and developed the principles of Aesthetics. He died in 1757, aged 43 years.

**BAWBEE**, *s.* in Scotland, a halfpenny.

To **BAWL**, *v. a.* [*ballo*, Lat.] to cry or speak any thing with a loud voice.

**BAWSIN**, *s.* in Natural History, a badger.

**BAWTRY**, or **BRAUTRY**, Yorkshire, W. R. It is seated on the river Idle, near the borders of Nottinghamshire. Its chief trade is the produce of the neighbourhood, and the mile stones and grind stones manufactured in the town, which are conveyed to Hull by the canal joining the Don and the Ouse. It is 150 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1083.

**BAXTER**, RICHARD, one of the best known of the nonconformist ministers of the 17th century. His first step in active life was an attempt to gain favour by playing the courtier to Charles I. Disgusted with his experience at Whitehall, and deeply moved by religious impressions, he became a preacher and minister. During the wars he was engaged as chaplain in the parliament's army, and by his influence much mitigated its polemic spirit. At the Restoration he was one who suffered through the Act of Uniformity and its companion Acts of oppressive tyranny. He was fined and imprisoned by the infamous Judge Jeffries; but lived till 1691, when toleration was established. He was 76 years old when he died. He wrote very many works, of which the *History of his Times*, his *Method of Theology*, and *Saints' Everlasting Rest*, are the most widely known.

**BAXTERIANISM**, a name given by Calvinists to that system of theology taught by Baxter, and which seeks to reconcile Calvinism and Arminianism, by harmonizing some parts of these schemes and rejecting other parts.

**BAY**, *s.* [*badius*, Lat. *baye*, Belg.] applied to the colour of a horse, is that which inclines to red, and approaches near to a chestnut. The light and gilded bays have a greater cast of the yellow; the dun, scarlet, and bloody bay, a greater mixture of red; and the chestnut bay, that which resembles the colour of a chestnut. In Geography, a part of the sea which runs into the land, and is broader in the middle than at its first entrance, called the mouth. A stag is said to be *at bay* when he turns round to defend himself with his horns against the dogs which have chased him; and hence, figuratively, this term is employed to signify the state of one surrounded by enemies, who cannot be escaped, and against whom active opposition alone is of avail. In Architecture, used to signify the largeness of a building; thus a barn, which has a floor and two heads, is called a barn and two bays. In Botany, the *laurus*, a kind of evergreen, which used to be formed into wreaths, as a reward for poets, &c. Hence it is used as a token of honour, and a mark of merit.

To **BAY**, *v. a.* [*abbayer*, Fr.] to bark at; to surround, in the same manner as hounds do their prey.

**BAY-SALT**, *s.* salt made of sea-water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour.

**BAY-WINDOW**, *s.* a window which swells or projects outwards.

**BAYARD**, *s.* a horse of a bay colour: originally, a horse's name derived from a celebrated French knight.

**BAYARD**, the Chevalier, celebrated as the faultless mirror of knighthood. Under Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I., he served with great distinction, at the famed *Battle of Spurs*, saving the French army by his skill and resolution. He fell in an engagement with the forces of the emperor Charles V., at the Sesia, in 1524, aged 50 years.

**BAYEUX**, a town near the north coast of France, 150 miles from Paris, on a stream named Aure. The cathedral is very old, and its architecture and style of ornament are of the Norman period. In it has been preserved an ancient piece of tapestry, said to have been worked by Matilda, the queen of William the Conqueror. It represents the Norman account of the conquest of England. The town is not of so much consequence as it was, but great quantities of lace are still manufactured here. The population is about 10,000.

**BAYLE**, PETER, the celebrated author of the *Historical and Critical Dictionary*. He was the son of a Protestant minister, but whilst studying at a Romanist college at Toulouse, he en-

braced Romanism. In the following year he renounced it, and though during the rest of his life outwardly a Protestant, his writings show a sceptical spirit respecting all religion. He was for some years a Professor at Sedan, and afterwards he occupied the philosophical chair at Rotterdam. He died in 1706, aged 60 years. His controversy with his friend Jurieu, and that which arose respecting his Dictionary, gave rise to many of his writings, which have stamped him as a lover of polemics. Fondness for paradox was the root of his most serious errors.

**BAYONET**, *s.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] a short, broad dagger made lancet-fashion, with a round hollow iron handle, which goes over the muzzle of a musket, and fixes it to it.

**BAYONNE**, a large commercial city in the department of the Basses Pyrenées, France. It stands on the confluence of the rivers Nieve and Adour, not far from the Bay of Biscay. It is very strongly fortified, and both the streets and public buildings are handsomely built. It is noted for hams and chocolate, and its export trade consists chiefly of masts brought from the Pyrenées by the rivers. It is 525 miles from Paris. Its population is about 18,000. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 1. 30. W.

**BAY-YARN**, *s.* yarn proper for making bawe.

**BAZAR**, *s.* [Pers.] the name of the buildings used in the East for trade; appropriated in this country to buildings divided into stalls, which are used as retail shops.

**BAZA**, a small city in the dept. of Gironde, France. It was once a bishop's see, and its cathedral is still admired. It is 409 miles from Paris. Its population is about 3000.

**BDELLIUM**, (in pronunciation the *b* is generally dropped.) *s.* [Jedellion, Gr.] a gum-resin, somewhat resembling myrrh in appearance, brought from the Levant; it is met with in single drops of an irregular size, some of which are as large as a hazel-nut. Its colour is dusky, and its taste bitterish. The bdellium of the ancients is thought to have been of mineral origin.

To **BE**, *v. n.* [*beon*, Sax.] to exist. It is used also as a *relational* verb, or as the *copula* in simple sentences. In English the passive form of all verbs is made by the use of this verb with their past participles.

**BE**, in Grammar, a verbal prefix, indicating, when used with verbs, the greater completeness of the action signified;—when used with nouns, that the thing signified by them is turned into action.

**BEACH**, *s.* that part of the sea-shore which is washed by its waves.

**BEACHED**, *a.* that is exposed to the sea waves.

**BEACHY**, *a.* that abounds in beaches.

**BEACHY-HEAD**, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham, with a telegraph and lighthouse on it. Lat. 50. 44. N. Long. 0. 15. E.

**BEACON**, *s.* [*beacon*, Sax.] a signal, or combustibles raised on an eminence, to be fired as the signal of an enemy's approach; a signal or mark erected at sea, for the security of vessels.

**BEACONAGE**, *s.* a tax paid for the use and maintenance of a beacon.

**BEACONSFIELD**, Bucks. It stands on an eminence on the old high-road between London and Oxford, and derived great advantage formerly from its position. Edmund Burke is buried here. 23 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1732.

**BEAD**, *s.* [*beade*, Sax.] a small round piece of glass or other substance, moving on a string which runs through it, used by those of the Romish Church to count their sins and prayers. Likewise used as ornaments for women, and worn round their necks in necklaces. In Architecture, a round moulding, or astragal, carved so as to resemble a necklace.

**BEADLE**, *s.* [*bygel*, Sax.] a public crier, herald, or messenger.

In Law, one who cites people to appear at a court, one whose office is to punish or apprehend strollers, vagrants, and petty offenders in a parish. At the university, one who walks before the masters in public processions. *Squire beadle* is one who attends peculiarly on the vice-chancellors, give notice of convocations at each college, and are generally Masters of Arts.

**BEADPROOF**, *s.* among distillers, a fallacious way of determining the strength of their spirits, from the continuance of the bubbles or beads raised by shaking a small quantity of the spirit in a phial.

**BEADROLL**, *s.* a list or catalogue of a certain number of prayers for souls of the dead, which are generally counted by the members of the Romish Church on their beads.

**BEADSMAN**, *s.* one who devotes himself entirely to prayer, one who undertakes or professes to pray for another.

**BEAGLE**, *s.* [*bigle*, Fr.] in Natural History, an English hound, or hunting dog, of a small size, known by its deep bark, and used in hunting hares.

**BEAK**, *s.* [*bec*, Fr.] the bill of a bird, or any thing which resembles it.

**BEAKED**, *a.* sharp-pointed, resembling the beak of a bird.

**BEAKER**, *s.* a cup or glass with a spout.

**BEAL**, *s.* a pimple, or any eruption in the skin, which rises or protrudes beyond it.

**BEALT**, **BEALTH**, or **BULTH**, Brecknockshire, South Wales. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wye, and its inhabitants have a trade in stockings. It is 171 miles from London. Market, Monday for cattle, Saturday for provisions. Pop. 1203.

**BEAM**, *s.* [Sax.] in building, a large piece of wood lying across the walls of a building, supporting the principal rafters of the roof. Applied to a balance, that piece of iron, &c., which supports the scales. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood, placed lengthways on the back part of the loom, on which the threads of the warp are rolled, and unrolled as the work advances; likewise the cylinder, or round piece of wood, on which the stuff is rolled as it is weaved, placed on the forepart of the loom. A ray of light emitted from any luminous body. Applied to an anchor, the straight part or shank.

To **BEAM**, *v. n.* to emit or dart rays.

**BEAMINSTER**, **BE'MINSTER**, or **BE'MSTER**, Dorsetshire. It is a pretty place, seated on the river Bert, 137 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 3270.

**BEAMY**, *a.* that darts rays; shining, radiant.

**BEAN**, *s.* [*bean*, Sax.] in Botany, a common genus of leguminous plants, used very extensively as an article of food.

To **BEAR**, *v. a.* [*beoran*, *beran*, Sax.] primarily, to support, stand under, or carry; to sustain, or keep from falling; to endure, permit, or suffer without resentment; applied to *name*, to go by that name; joined with *price*, to sell at a certain price, to have a particular value; followed by *down*, to overcome, or carry along with one; by *off*, to carry away by force; by *out*, to support or maintain any particular opinion advanced; by *upon*, to stand firm, to be related to. To *bear a head*, in Distillery, &c., when a liquor shows its quality by a persistent froth when shaken. To *bear a hand*, colloquially, to render assistance readily. To *bear body*, in Painting, used of colours capable of being well ground down, and mixing intimately with oil, so as to be opaque, and not show any other colours through them. To produce, to bring forth young; to produce fruit.

**BEAR**, *s.* [Sax.] in Natural History, the name of a genus of flesh-eating quadrupeds, distinguished by their feet, which have soles like man's feet. They have six cutting teeth in each jaw, and their claws are strong and hooked. Some species may be taught various tricks, but their ferocity has seldom been wholly subdued. The common black bear is a native of Europe, and was formerly a native of England also. Both Asia and America have many peculiar species, especially the former. In the northern regions of America and the old continent lives the white bear, which is larger than any other kind. It lives and feeds on seals, &c., on the great fields of ice which cover the Arctic Ocean, and is frequently found floating on detached pieces of ice, very many miles from land. In Astronomy, the name of two constellations, called the *Greater* and the *Lesser*, in the N. hemisphere. The last star in the tail of the *Lesser Bear* is called the *Pole Star*, because it lies but a little distance from the imaginary point in the heavens called the N. Pole. The *Great Bear Lake* is a lake of N. America lying near the Arctic Circle. The length of it is about 150 miles, and its depth is very great.

**BEAR-ALSTON**, Devonshire. The name of a former market town and borough, in the parish of Beer-Ferris. It is beautifully situated by the Tamar; and was formerly rendered more valuable by a silver mine, which is not worked now. It has lost all its importance since its disfranchisement. It is 212 miles from London. Pop. of the whole parish, 2142.

**BEARD**, *s.* [*beard*, Sax.] the hair which grows on the cheeks, lips, and chin of most varieties of the human species, respecting the wearing and adornment of which, the most remarkable and diverse customs have prevailed in different ages and nations. It is cultivated with religious care amongst the Mohammedans; but amongst civilized nations of the present day, it is worn only

by soldiers and fops;—the Chinese wear false beards rather than appear destitute of this appendage. Applied to vegetables, it signifies the awns of ears of corn. In an arrow, it is the barb of the head. In Astronomy, the tail of a comet is sometimes called its beard.

To BEARD, *v. a.* to take a person by the beard, including the idea of strength and contempt in the agent.

BEARDED, *a.* an epithet applied to a person that has a beard. Applied to vegetables, that has long awns like those growing on the ears of barley. Applied to instruments, that is forked like a fish-hook, not easily to be pulled out; jagged.

BEARDELESS, *a.* without a beard. Figuratively, young, or not arrived at the state of manhood.

BEARER, *s.* one who carries or conveys a thing from one to another; one who supports, or sustains, applied to dignity; that which produces or yields fruit, applied to vegetables.

BEAR-GARDEN, *s.* a place wherein bears were formerly kept for diversion. Figuratively, any place where low diversions are exhibited, and tumult and confusion are customary.

BEARING, *s.* the act of supporting a weight; the carrying a burthen. In Geography, and Navigation, the situation of one place in respect of another, with regard to the points of the compass. In sea language, when a ship sails towards the shore before the wind, she is said to bear in with the land or harbour. To let the ship sail more before the wind, is to bear up. To put her right before the wind, is to bear round. A ship that keeps off from the land, is said to bear off. When a ship to the windward comes under another ship's stern, and so gives her the wind, she is said to bear under her lee.

BEARN, one of the ancient provinces of France, lying on the Pyrenees. On account of its mountainous character, wine, and the usual mineral products of such districts, were its natural wealth. The people, who were of Basque origin, were distinguished by their vivacity and simplicity. Pau, its capital, was the birthplace of Henry IV. of France.

BEAKS-FOOT, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also the stinking heliobore.

BEAST, *s.* [*bestia*, Fr.] an animal not endowed with reason; generally applied to quadrupeds. Figuratively, a person who acts inconsistently with the character of a rational creature.

BEASTLINESS, *s.* that which is unworthy of a man; that which is indecent and disgusting.

BEASTLY, *a.* that resembles a beast, either in its form, or other of its peculiar qualities.

To BEAT, *v. a.* preter. *beat*, part. pass. *beat* or *beaten*; [*battere*, Fr.] to strike a person; to pound, to reduce to powder; to forge; to subdue, overcome, or vanquish; to mix together by violent stirring. Used with the particle *down*, to lessen the price. Used with *brains* or *head*, to apply one's thought to a difficult subject. "To beat his brains about things impossible," *Hayne*. "Waste his time, and beat his head about the Latin Grammar," *Locke*. Used with *up*, it signifies to sail against the wind by tacking; and to raise recruits for an army.—*v. n.* applied to the throbbing of the heart and arteries, to pulsate. *SYNON.* In order to beat, we must redouble the blows; but to strike, we give only one. We are never beaten without being struck; but we are often struck without being beaten.

BEAT, *s.* a stroke; the sound made by a drum, when struck by the sticks; the stroke or throb of the pulse or heart; a division of a bar, in music.

BEATER, *s.* an instrument by which blows or strokes are given; a pestle.

BEATIFIC, BEATIFICAL, *a.* [*beatificus*, Lat.] that can render a person completely happy. An epithet used by divines for the bliss of heaven.

BEATIFICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to make a person perfectly happy.

BEATIFICATION, *s.* in the Romish Church, an acknowledgment that a person is in heaven, and may be esteemed as blessed; but not allowed the honours of saints, conferred by canonization.

To BEATIFY, *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.] to make perfectly happy; to bless with a place in the heavenly mansions.

BEATING, *s.* a punishment inflicted with blows.

BEATITUDE, *s.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.] in Divinity, a state of perfect happiness, free from defect or interruption, applied to that of the deceased saints and angels in heaven.

BEATON, DAVID, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Scotland, whose cruelty in persecuting the adherents of the Reformed religion, has rendered his name infamous in that country. He was made a cardinal and legate by Pope Paul III.; and on the death of James V., after being defeated in a plot to obtain the government of the kingdom, was appointed lord chancellor, in which office he made his name terrible and hateful to all. He was assassinated in 1546, in his 52nd year.

BEATS, *s.* in Clock or Watch work, the strokes made by the pallets of the spindle of the balance. In Music, pulsations observed in the sound produced by two strings or pipes, not in perfect tune with each other. The intervals of these beats are the same in tuning instruments.

BEATTIE, DR. JAMES, a well-known Scotch poet, and writer on metaphysical subjects. He was one of the antagonists of Hume, and created some stir in the controversy by his *Essay on Truth*, which is little read now. His other philosophical works are marked by clearness and elegance, but are possessed of no depth, nor originality; they are mostly the lectures which he delivered from the chair of moral philosophy, at Marischal college, Aberdeen. Of his poems, the *Minstrel* is still deservedly admired, the minor poems are poor. He died in 1803, aged 67 years.

BEAU, (*be*) *s.* plural *beaux*, [Fr.] an effeminate person of the male sex, who is passionately fond of dress.

BEAUCALRE, an ancient town in the department of Gard, France, lying on the Rhone. It is pleasantly situated, and has great advantages from its position for trade, but it is not well built. It is most celebrated for a great yearly fair, held for a week at the end of July, to which merchants and traders from all Europe come. It is well arranged, almost all the wares of each particular kind being exhibited in one street or spot. The usual nuisances of such gatherings abound, and in addition, the excitement is so strong that the town remains in a state of stagnant inaction, without the commonest conveniences of trade, till the next year's fair. Lat. 43. 48. N. Long. 4. 36. E. The population is under 10,000.

BEAUDESERT, or BE'LDERSERT, Warwickshire. Market, Monday. Pop. 205.

BEAVER, *s.* [*bevere*, Fr.] in Natural History, an animal connected with the rat tribe, whose social habits, and extraordinary sagacity and skill in constructing its dwellings, are well known. It is a native of North America, and of the central parts of the continent of Europe. Its hair is either brown, white, or black; that on the belly is a very fine down, about an inch long, and is used for hats. Its tail resembles that of a fish more than any land animal, serves it instead of a trowel in building, and of a rudder in swimming; and its teeth serve either as a saw or chisel.

BEAUFET, BU'FET, BU'FET, *s.* an anciently a little apartment separated from the rest of the room by slender wooden columns, for the disposing china and glass ware, &c., called also a cabinet. It is now properly a large table in a dining-room, called also a side-board.

BEAUFORT, CARDINAL, a great party leader during the reign of the imbecile Henry VI. He was son of John of Gaunt, and succeeded William of Wykeham in the see of Winchester. He was one of the regents appointed by Henry V. for his son, and was opposed to the Duke of Gloucester; after various successful schemes against him, he felt his power departing, and Gloucester was arrested and put to death in prison. Beaufort died a few weeks afterwards, in 1447, aged about 80 years.

BEAUCHARNON'S, the name of a noble of France, who espoused the popular cause at the Revolution, and served honourably under Dumouriez, but was beheaded in 1794. His widow, Josephine, was married in 1796 to Napoleon Buonaparte, and in 1804 was crowned as his empress, but divorced in 1810, when he entertained the scheme for consolidating his power by alliance with Austria. His children were treated with great affection by Napoleon; Eugène being adopted by him, and after having served with distinction under him, made viceroy of the kingdom of Italy. He died in 1824, aged 45 years.

BEAU'ISH, (*bo-ish*) *a.* resembling a beau; effeminately nice; foppish.

BEAUMARCHAIS, PIERRE AUGUSTE CARRON DE, a play-writer, who, just before the Revolution of France, produced *The Marriage of Figaro*, and *The Barber of Seville*, which en-

joyed unbounded popularity. He was forced to fly the country shortly after because of the failure of some speculations for supplying the city of Paris with arms, &c., and did not return till the end of the reign of terror. He was originally a watchmaker. He died in 1799, aged 67 years.

**BEAUMARIS**, Anglesea, North Wales. It stands on the Menai Straits, and was fortified with a castle by Edward I. The castle, the chapel dedicated to St. Mary, and the town-hall, are fine buildings. It lies on the road from Chester to Holyhead, and was formerly a place of good trade by means of its excellent harbour. Here is plenty of corn, butter, and cheese. It is 254 miles from London. Pop. 2299.

**BEAUMONT, FRANCIS**, one of the most famous of the ancient dramatists of England. In his works his name is always associated with that of Fletcher, who was his most intimate friend, and who was joined with him in writing those plays. They display great poetic and dramatic power, but the licentiousness of the times has so thoroughly infected their writings, that though they were deemed paragons of purity by their contemporaries, they could not be read generally now. Beaumont was trained for the law; and he died in 1615, aged 29 years.

**BEAUNE**, a large town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, in France. It is 206 miles from Paris. The country round it produces good wine, and there are manufactures of common woollen goods, cutlery, &c. The Dukes of Burgundy formerly held their courts here; and the ruins of their castle yet remain. The population is about 10,000.

**BEAUTEOUS**, (*beauteous*) *a.* that is formed with so much elegance and symmetry, as to raise an agreeable sensation in the mind.

**BEAUTEOUSLY**, (*beauteously*) *ad.* in such a manner as to convey the idea of beauty.

**BEAUTIFUL**, (*beautiful*) *a.* that has all the symmetry of parts necessary to convey the idea of beauty, applied both to persons and things.

**To BEAUTIFY**, (*beautify*) *v. a.* to recommend any thing to the love or approbation of a person, by heightening or increasing its charms.

**BEAUTY**, (*beauty*) *s.* [*beauté*, Fr.] a certain peculiarity of colour or figure, which gives delight and approbation in the beholder. Figuratively, applied to music, painting, architecture, statuary, and literary compositions, implying excellence in the object, capable of raising delight in the mind. A person blessed with all that symmetry of features, &c., that raise delight in the mind of a beholder, and extort approbation by its excellences. **SYNON.** By a *handsome* woman, we understand one that is graceful and well shaped, with a regular disposition of features; by a *pretty*, we mean one that is delicately made, and whose features are so formed as to please; by a *beautiful*, a union of both. When applied to other things, *beautiful* relates to something more serious and engaging; *pretty*, to somewhat more gay and diverting; this is the reason why we say a *beautiful* tragedy, but a *pretty* comedy.

**BEAUTY-SPOT**, (*beauty-spot*) *s.* something artfully made use of to heighten the charms of a person; a patch.

**BEAUVAIS**, a city in the dept. of Oise, in France. It is seated on the river Thesin, 42 miles from Paris. It has manufactures both of woollen and of linen goods, and of other articles. The cathedral and the church of St. Stephen are fine buildings. Before the Revolution it abounded in religious houses, and was the capital of the district named Beauvaisis. Its population is nearly 15,000.

**To BECALM**, *v. a.* to reduce a storm or tempestuous commotion of the elements to rest and quietness. Figuratively, to pacify the turbulent passions that disturb the mind.

**BECAFTCO**, *s.* [Sax.] in Ornithology, a bird allied to the nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes, which sings very sweetly, and visits England in the summer; a fig-pecker.

**BECAUSE**, *conj.* [*be*, Sax. and *cause*], used to imply a reason, or cause of an assertion or truth which comes before it.

**BECCLES**, Suffolk. It is a large town with a handsome church, and a tall steeple, seated on an eminence, some distance from the church, 100 miles from London. Pop. 4083.

**BECK**, an external sign, generally such as is made with the hand; also a small stream of water. Hence the term *Hellbecks*, which are little brooks in the rough and wild mountains about Richmond near Lancashire.

**BECKET, ST. THOMAS A.** archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry II., and chancellor of England. According to old tales, his mother was a Turkish princess, who fell in love with his father whilst a prisoner in her father's keeping, and followed him after his release to London, and married him. Thomas was an accomplished, courageous, magnificently disposed man, the companion and brother-in-arms to the king. When Henry, after having effected many wise reforms in the country, desired to reform the church, he appointed Becket to the see of Canterbury, who instantly devoted himself with all his energy to the interests of the church, and to the acquisition of a reputation for sanctity. After a long and fluctuating contest with Henry, during which Becket made himself popular amongst the lower orders, who were almost in a state of slavery, in 1170, four knights in Henry's train, overhearing some hasty expressions respecting Becket, went to Canterbury and assassinated him at the high altar, in about his 57th year. He was canonized by Pope Alexander III., and people believed that miracles were wrought at his tomb.

**BECKFORD, WILLIAM**, author of the beautiful tale called *Vathek*, was one of the richest commoners of England at the beginning of the present century, and amassed a most extraordinary collection of paintings, books, works of art, and curiosities of all descriptions. He died in 1844, aged 82 years.

**To BECKON**, *v. a.* to make signs to a person to approach or come to one.

**To BECOME**, *v. n.* [pret. *I became*, comp. pret. *I have become*.] To be made; to grow; to alter or change from one state to another. Used with *of*, to happen, to fall out, to be the end of.

**To BECOME**, *v. a.* applied to persons, to appear worthy of, to adorn, or grace. Applied to things, to suit; to be proper for; to agree, or be so adapted to the circumstances of a person as to be graceful.

**BECOMING**, *part.* that acquires a grace from its suitableness or propriety.

**BECOMINGLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to suit the circumstances, rank, and character of a person.

**BED**, *s.* [*bed*, Sax.] a place designed for a person to sleep or lie on, made of a sacking covering, stuffed with feathers, flock, &c. Figuratively, lodging; marriage. In Gardening, a piece of made ground, enriched with dung, &c., for raising plants and other vegetables; the channel of any river. In Geology, a range or layer of earth or mineral substance, a stratum. *To be brought to bed of a son*, to be delivered of, &c. *To make a bed*, to shake it, lay the clothes smooth, and make it fit to be lain on. *Bed*, in Gunnery, a solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. *Hydrostatic bed*, an ingenious and most serviceable invention of Dr. Arnott, consisting of a trough of water, on which floats a sheet of india-rubber cloth, upon which a mattress or bed can be laid. The surface of the water yielding to every impression, and the property of fluids being to receive equally throughout whatever pressure is exerted on them, this is the most comfortable bed for an invalid, the weariness and soreness of lying being wholly prevented. *Bed of Justice*, the name by which those meetings of the *parlements* of France used to be called, at which the king attended in person for the purpose of having his edicts enrolled, in order to their becoming law. At the Revolution, which commenced on the occasion of one of these beds of justice, *parlements* and edicts and royal sessions were swept away.

**To BED**, *v. a.* to place in a bed; to go to bed. Neuterly, to cohabit.

**To BEDDABLE**, *v. a.* to wet, so as to occasion inconvenience or uneasiness.

**To BEDDAGGLE**, *v. a.* to daub, dirt, or splash the bottom of a garment, by walking carelessly in wet weather, and not holding it up.

**BEDAL**, Yorkshire, N. R., 220 miles from London. The Roman causeway, leading from Richmond to Barnard's Castle, which for 20 miles together is called Leeming Lane, passes through this place. All the adjacent country is full of jockeys and horse-dealers, here being some of the best hunting and road horses in the world. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 2803.

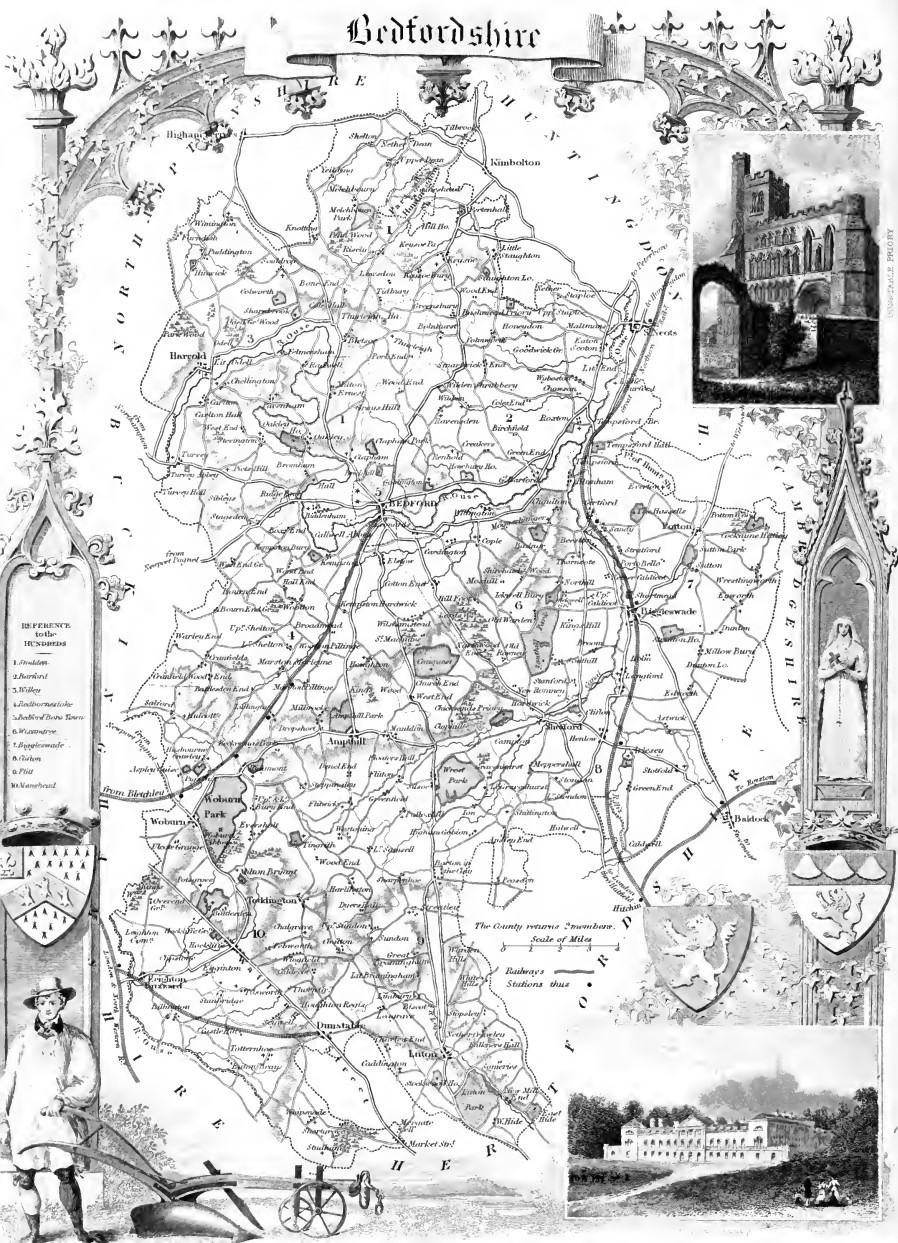
**To BEDASH**, *v. a.* to wet a person with water by beating it with a stick, or casting a stone in for that purpose.

**To BEDDUB**, *v. a.* to cover a thing with dirt. Figuratively, to apply or lay on paint in a rough and ignorant manner.





# Bedfordshire



To BEDAZZLE, *v. a.* to overpower the sight by too much brightness or lustre.

BEDCHAMBER, *s.* a room furnished with a bed, and set apart for sleeping in. *Lords of the bedchamber*, are twelve of the first rank, who attend in their turns one week in the king's bedchamber, lying on a pallet-bed all night, and waiting on him whenever he eats in private. The first of them is called the *groom of the stole*, but he attends upon the king only on great state occasions.

BEDCLOTHES, *s.* the blankets, quilt, coverlid, &c., which are spread over a bed.

BEDDING, *s.* [*bedding*, Sax.] the bed, blankets, quilt, coverlid, &c., which are on a bedstead.

BEDDE, called the *Venerable*, an English ecclesiastical of the eighth century. He devoted his leisure in his monastery at Jarrow, near Durham, to works on Ecclesiastical History, &c. His great work on that subject is one of considerable value, although it contains much that is of doubtful authenticity. He translated some portions of the Scriptures into Saxon. Alfred the Great translated his *Great History* into Saxon. Bede's works which remain are all published. He died in 735, in about his 60th year.

To BEDECK, *v. a.* to embellish; to adorn; to grace.

BEDHOUSE, *s.* [*bede* and *house*, Sax.] an hospital, or almshouse.

BEDD, WILLIAM, bishop of Kilmore, in the Church of Ireland, in the beginning of the 17th century. He was one of the opponents of the High-church party in the Church, although not strictly belonging to the Puritans. His zeal in his diocese exposed him to displeasure on the part of the court, but he lived it down. On the occurrence of the Irish rebellion and massacre, he was seized by the rebels, and confined in irons, but afterwards liberated. He died soon after, in 1642, aged 71 years. He was the author of many esteemed evangelical works, and he translated the Old Testament into the Irish language.

To BEDEW, *v. a.* to moisten by sprinkling; in allusion to the manner in which the dew moistens the earth and vegetables.

BEDFELLOW, *s.* one who lies in the same bed with another.

BEDFORD, Bedfordshire. It is seated on the river Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with two gates, one at each end, to stop the passage occasionally. It has five churches, of which St. Paul's is a very noble building, and formerly had a strong castle. The charitable institutions are very numerous, and the lunatic asylum, the infirmary, the grammar school, and some others are handsome buildings. Markets, Monday, for pigs; Saturday, for corn, &c. 50 miles from London. Pop. 9178.

BEDFORD, JOHN, DUKE OF, brother to Henry V., and appointed by him regent of France, during the minority of his son, Henry VI. He was thwarted in his victorious career by the conduct of the Duke of Gloucester, and his rivalry with Cardinal Beaufort; by the domestic circumstances of the Duke of Burgundy; and finally, by the appearance of the *Maid of Orleans* as leader of the French forces. When she was taken, Bedford was mainly instrumental in accomplishing her death. His second marriage having displeased the Duke of Burgundy, a treaty of peace was effected between him and the king of France; which so damaged the English power, that Bedford died of chagrin, in 1435, aged about 45 years.

BEDFORD LEVÉL, the name of the vast expanse of marshland lying between the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln, and the sea. It was during the reigns of the Saxon monarchs of England a tidal estuary, with one or two fertile islands, surrounded by the sea at high water, and by broad rivers with immense banks of mud at low water; and crossed by one or two Roman roads on embankments. At the Conquest it was so far laid dry, that many of the Saxons retreated to it, as the last security from the Normans, and here the camp of refuge was formed. In the 15th century the feasibility of draining this barren and pestilential tract was discussed; various attempts were subsequently made, the most successful being in the troublous times of the 17th century, by Francis, Earl of Bedford; from whom it is named. The drainage may now be regarded as almost complete, and by a wonderful combination of embankments, dikes, new river-courses, with locks, and draining mills, many thousands of acres have been reclaimed, and added to the pasture and arable land of the country.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in England, about 36 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. It contains 9 hundreds, 10 market towns, 124 parishes, and 107,936 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. The Ouse and the Ivel are its chief streams; and the Lea has its source here. The great range of chalk hills passes through this county, whence it arises that it is more noted for pastures, than for arable or wood land. It is a pleasant inland county, and diversified with fruitful plains and rising hills, abounding in cattle, corn, and rich pastures; it is noted for barley, bone lace, and a manufacture of straw goods.

To BEDIGHT, *v. a.* to set off with dress, or other external ornaments.

To BEDIM, *v. a.* to darken; to obscure by great brightness.

To BEDIZEN, *v. a.* to dress out.

BEDLAM, *s.* [formerly spelt *Behlehem*, a religious house near Moorfields in London, converted into an hospital for mad people,] a house set apart for the abode and cure of mad people.

BEDLAM, *a.* belonging to a mad-house.

BEDLAMITE, *s.* an inhabitant of bedlam; a mad person.

BEDMAKER, *s.* a person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

BEDMINSTER, Somersetshire, one of the suburbs of the city of Bristol, containing 17,862 inhabitants. See BRISTOL.

BEDDOINS, or BEDDOENS, the general name of the nomade Arabs who are found throughout the whole of the countries lying on the E. and S. of the Mediterranean Sea, from Arabia to Morocco.

To BEDRAGGLE, *v. a.* to dirt or soil the lower part of a garment, by letting it drag in the dirt.

To BEDRENCH, *v. a.* to soak with an abundance of any fluid.

BEDRIDDEN, *a.* unable to quit one's bed, through age or sickness.

BEDRITE, *s.* the privilege of the marriage-bed.

BEDSTEAD, BEDSTED, *s.* the frame on which a bed is laid.

BEDSTRAW, *s.* in Botany, a genus of common English plants, the prettiest of which has clustered flowers of a bright yellow colour, and covers hedges and pastures in July.

To BEDUNG, *v. a.* to cover with dung.

To BEDUST, *v. a.* to sprinkle with dust.

BEDWIN-MAGNA, Wiltshire. This village was a considerable place in the time of the Saxons, traces of whose fortifications are still remaining. It is 70 miles from London. Pop. 2171.

BEE, *s.* [Sax.] in Natural History, the name of a large class of well-known insects, of which nearly 300 species have been found in England. They vary much in their habits and modes of life; some building waxen combs, and living in communities, feeding their young on some preparation of the honey or farina of flowers; others living solitary, and digging a hole in dry earth, or in old walls, or cutting one out in the wood of a tree or beam; some, again, lining these rude nests with leaves of plants with great skill, and storing these receptacles with flies and caterpillars, for their young to feed on when hatched. The honey-bee, or hive-bee, is the only one kept by man for the sake of its product, is the most remarkable of all insects in its habits, &c. It lives in societies, composed of one female, called the *queen*, on whose presence or life the existence of the society depends; several hundred males, called *drones*, who are put to death when their functions are discharged; and some thousands of undeveloped females, which are neuters in sex, and are called *labourers*, since on them rests the whole work and management of the community. They build, either in hives or in hollow trees, combs, perpendicularly downwards, which are composed of two sets of cells, placed one at the back of the other. The cells are hexagonal in shape, made as exactly as if by mathematical instruments. These combs are made of wax, which is a natural secretion of the bee's abdomen. In them the queen lays, and the labourers hatch and rear the young, and store the honey, which they never touch till the winter. For the nurture of queens, particularly formed cells are built, and particular food provided. When they are about to come to maturity there is great commotion in the hive, and after a few days the old queen, having collected a swarm round her, quits the hive to found another community. The other queens, to the number of three or four, lead off swarms in like manner. Bees collect honey from the nectaries of flowers by their proboscis, which is very singularly and delicately constructed. The dust from the anthers of flowers, which they

carry in a hollow of the hind legs, is used only for the purpose of feeding the young bees. They also gather from the leaf-buds of some trees a kind of resin or gum, which they use to stop all the chinks of the hive, and occasionally to cover up any offender, such as a snail, who may have ventured within their domain. The labourers are armed with a barbed sting, which conveys a very acrid poison into the wound it makes. The queen has a sting, but the drones have none. Bees sometimes make a foray on neighbouring hives, to carry off their stores. The death's head hawk moth, and some others, which lay their eggs in the comb, and whose caterpillars construct sting-proof nests in it, with wasps and hornets, are insect foes to bees. The works of Hüber contain minute and accurate observations of most of their wonderful economy.

BEECH, *s.* [*bece*, Sax.] a well-known tree, which has a white, hard, dry wood, useful for the felloes of cart wheels, and for a variety of utensils. An oil is prepared from its mast, which is much esteemed by the French for salads, &c.

BEECHEN, *a.* [*bucene*, Sax.] consisting of beech; belonging to beech.

BEE-EATER, *s.* in Zoology, a bird that feeds upon bees, which occasionally visits England.

BEEF, *s.* [*boef*, Fr.] the flesh of oxen dressed for the markets.

BEEFEATER, *s.* a yeoman of the guards. The word is derived from *beaufetier*, one who attends at the sideboard, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The business of the beefeaters was, and still partly is, to attend the king at meals.

BEEHIVE, *s.* the straw case, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEEL, *s.* a kind of pick-axe, used by the miners for separating the ores from the rocks in which they lie. In Cornwall it is called a *tubber*.

BEEN, *part. pret.* of TO BE.

BEER, *v.* [*bero*, Sax. or *bir*, Brit.] a liquor prepared from malt and hops, and rendered vinous by fermentation. A kind of beer appears to have been made by the ancient Germans and Egyptians.

BEE-R-SHEBA, a city in the south of the Holy Land, called so from a well near which Abraham made a treaty with Abimelech of Gerar. It is frequently named in the Old Testament as one of the extremities of the country.

BEESTINGS, *s.* See BISTINGS.

BEE-T, *s.* [*beta*, Lat.] in Botany, the name of a genus of plants, of which two species are generally cultivated, one in gardens for the purpose of being used as greens are; the other, which has a thick, fleshy root, in fields, as turnips are, for winter food for cattle, and as an alternate crop with wheat. In France and Germany, very good sugar is made from the juice of this last kind of beet.

BEE-TLE, *s.* [*bytel*, Sax.] in Natural History, the name popularly given to the whole of that class of insects which have their wings, when closed, protected by horny coverings, or sheaths, resembling the covering of the rest of their bodies; more properly assigned to one family of that class, which are mostly of a black or dark colour, which fly chiefly in the evening, and abound in low, damp places. Also a great sledge, used to beat down pebbles, stakes, wedges, &c.; a wooden mallet made use of in beating hemp.

TO BEE-TLE, *v. n.* to jut out; to hang over.

BEE-TLEHEADED, *a.* having a dull, stupid, or unthinking head.

BEEVES, *s.* [the plural of *beef*] oxen, cattle, bullocks.

TO BEFA'LL, (*befall*) *v. n.* to happen. This word is most commonly taken in a bad sense.

TO BEFIT, *v. a.* to suit; to tally with.

TO BEFOOL, *v. a.* to delude; likewise to deride, and treat a person as a fool.

BEFORE, *prep.* [*biforan*, Sax.] further onward in place; in the front of, not behind; in the presence of; in sight of; under the cognizance of; in the power of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; superior to.

BEFORE, *ad.* earlier in time; in time past; previously to; to this time, hitherto.

BEFOREHAND, *ad.* in a state of participation, or pre-occupation; previously, by way of preparation, in a state of accumulation, or so that more has been received than expended.

BEFORETIME, *ad.* formerly.

TO BEFORTUNE, *v. n.* to betide.

TO BEFOUL, *v. a.* to daub, smear, or dirt.

TO BEFRIE'ND, *v. a.* to do a kindness to a person; to confer a favour.

TO BEG, *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Teut.] to pray, entreat, petition, or crave charity, favour, or assistance.

TO BEGET, *v. a.* preter. *I begot*, or *begat*, *I have begotten*; [*be-gelten*, Sax.] to generate, or bring forth; to produce as effects or accidents.

BEGETTER, *s.* he that generates, or gets a child.

BE'GGAR, *s.* one who lives upon alms; one who assumes what he does not prove; as, *to beg the question*.

TO BE'GGAR, *v. a.* to reduce a person from plenty to want.

BE'GGARLINESS, *s.* a quality which would permit a person to submit to any meanness for the sake of a subsistence.

BE'GGARLY, *a.* poor; mean.

BE'GGARLY, *ad.* meanly, despicably.

BE'GGARLY, *s.* extreme poverty.

TO BEG'N, *v. n.* pret. *I began*, or *begun*; *I have begun*; [*begin-nan*, Sax.] to enter upon something new; to commence any action or state; to enter upon existence; to have its original; to take rise.—*v. a.* to do the first act of any thing; to trace from any thing as the first ground. *To begin with*; to enter upon.

BEG'NNER, *s.* he that gives the first cause or original to any thing; an unexperienced attempter.

BEG'NING, *s.* the first original or cause; the entrance into an act or being; the state in which any thing first is; the rudiments or first grounds.

TO BEG'RD, *v. a.* preter. *I begird*, or *begirded*; *I have begird*; to bind with a girdle; to surround; to encircle; to shut in with a siege; to beleague.

BE'GLEBEG, *s.* [Turk.] the chief governor of a province among the Turks. He is also called a bashaw of three tails, from having three ensigns, or staves, trimmed with horse-tails, as the mark of his dignity.

BEGONE, *interject.* go away; hence, away.

TO BEGU'LE, *v. a.* [*begalim*, Sax.] to cheat, impose upon, or deceive.

BEGU'NS, religious societies composed of females, who devoted themselves to prayer and religious exercises, and maintained themselves by manual labour. They were decided mystics. They flourished most in the 13th and 14th centuries, though much persecuted, in Flanders, France, Holland, and Germany, where some societies subsist to this day. This name, or *Beghards*, was also used to designate certain religious who adopted what was known as the third rule of St. Francis, and who were most numerous during the 13th century in France, Italy, and Germany.

BEHALF, *s.* interest; side; party. *To speak on a person's behalf*.

TO BEHA'VE, *v. a.* to demean, act, or conduct oneself. BEHAV'IOUR, *s.* a manner of behaving oneself; elegance of manners; conduct; demeanour; course of life. *To be upon one's behaviour*, a familiar phrase, implying such a state as requires great caution.

TO BEHA'D, *v. a.* to cut off a person's head. In Europe, this is the punishment of the great and nobly born. In China, it is the punishment of the lowest sort of people, while their superiors are hanged on account of their quality.

BEHEM, MARTIN, the famous map-maker, who accompanied the Portuguese expedition for exploring the E. shore of the Atlantic Ocean, in the 15th century. He was a native of Nuremberg, and many vain tales are told respecting him, which make it very difficult to ascertain his genuine discoveries; some suggesting that Columbus, who was acquainted with Behem, owed to him his great discovery. He died in 1506, aged about 70 years.

BEHEMOTH, *s.* [Heb.] a monstrous creature mentioned by Job, which some imagine to be the whale; others, the sea-calf, or ox. Some of the fathers thought it to be the devil, and others the elephant. In the Hebrew language, it signifies a beast in general, and particularly those larger sorts that are fit for service.

BE'HEN, *s.* in the Materia Medica, the name of two roots, the one white, the other red, both accounted cordials and restoratives, but neither is received into the present practice.

BEHEST, *s.* [*be* and *hes*, Sax.] the positive commands of a superior to an inferior.

BEH'ND, *prep.* [*be* and *hindan*, Sax.] at a person's back; backwards; following; remaining after a person's departure, or

death. Applied to motion, at a distance from that which moves or goes before, used with the verb *leave*. "It leaves our sense behind." *Dryd.* Used comparatively, it implies great inferiority, or less worth. Used adverbially, it implies something not yet discovered or perceived by the mind.

**BEHIND-HAND**, *ad.* applied to persons who live beyond their income, and in debt.

**BEHMEN**, JACOB, the celebrated Teutonic philosopher, or theosopher, and shoemaker, of Görlitz in Lusatia. He was a profound mystic, but amongst his writings may be found thoughts which show that not all his raptures and ecstasies were passed through in vain. He was opposed by the clergy of his town, but he was and is highly esteemed by some of the greatest scholars and philosophers of all lands. In England, during the days of the Long Parliament, the merits of his theosophy were discussed with great heat. He died in 1624, aged 49 years.

**TO BEHOLD**, *v. a. pret. I beheld; I have beheld, or beholden* : [*behealden*, Sax.] to take a view of a person; to have a person in sight, including the idea of attention, or looking on him for some time. *SYMON*. We see whatever strikes the sight; we look at an object when we designedly cast our eye upon it; we *behold* it, when we look with attention; *viz.* when we survey it.

**BEHOLD**, an interjection of the same force with *lo*.

**BEHOLDEN**, *part.* indebted to; lying under an obligation to a person.

**BEHOLDER**, *s.* one who casts his eyes upon an object.

**BEHOLDING**, *s.* obligation. This word is seldom used by elegant writers.

**BEHOOF**, *s.* [*behifts*, Sax.] an obligation which a person lies under; also the profit, benefit, or advantage, which may accrue from any thing.

**TO BEHOVE**, *v. n.* [*behofen*, Sax.] to be incumbent on a person as a duty; to be fit and suitable in point of convenience.

**BEHRING**, VITUS, a Russian naval officer, employed by Catherine I. to conduct an exploring expedition, which she dispatched to the most north-easterly portion of her dominions. In a second expedition, his ship was wrecked, and he perished from the cold, in 1741.

**BEHRING'S STRAITS**, the name given from their discoverer to the narrow seas which divide Asia from N. America, in about 66. N. lat., and join the Arctic and Pacific Oceans. They are about 50 miles across, and it is not certainly known whether they are ever blocked up with ice, or frozen over during the winter.

**BEJAPORE**, a province of Hindustan, lying on the Indian Ocean, and to the S. of Aurangabad; with a city of the same name, which was once its capital. The fortifications of this city were very extensive, and the religious buildings and tombs are very remarkable. *Lat.* 16. 48. N. *Long.* 75. 26. E.

**BEING**, the participle of the verb *to be*.

**BEING**, *s.* an abstract term, signifying the existence of a thing; thus we say, the Supreme *Being*: a finite *being*, &c.

**BEING**, *conj.* since.

**BEIRA**, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by *Tras os Montes*, and *Entre Douro e Minho*; on the E. by Leon and Spanish *Estremadura*; and on the S. by Portuguese *Estremadura* and *Alentejo*. It is divided into 11 jurisdictions, called *Comarcas*. This province is nearly square, being about 120 miles in extent each way; it is well watered, and fertile, at least in corn and fruits; but the people are indolent, and much given to begging.

**BEIROUT**, a Syrian town on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea. It is pleasantly situated, and the country round produces abundance of wine and fruits; and which, with silk, form its export trade. Its population is about 5000. *Lat.* 33. 50. N. *Long.* 35. 27. E.

**TO BELA-BOUR**, *v. a.* to beat a person severely. A low and vulgar expression.

**TO BELACE**, *v. a.* in Navigation, to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

**BELATED**, *a.* belighted; used to express something which ought to have been done, but was omitted at a period past.

**TO BELA-Y**, *v. n.* to lie in ambush, or to lie in wait for.

**TO BELA-Y**, *v. a.* [*beleygen*, Belg.] in Navigation, to fasten.

**TO BELCH**, *v. a.* [*belcan*, Sax.] to break wind upwards.

**BELCH**, *s.* the act of breaking wind upwards.

**BELDAM**, [*belle dame*, Fr.] a name given in derision to an old woman.

**TO BELEAGUER**, *v. a.* [*belleguer*, Belg.] to block up, or besiege a place.

**BELEAGUERER**, *s.* one that besieges a place.

**BELEMNITES**, *s.* [*belemnion*, an arrow, Gr.] vulgarly called a thunderbolt, arrow-head, or finger-stone. These stones, about which so many absurd and superstitious tales were told, are known now to have been the bone of a kind of cuttle-fish. They are found in most of the secondary strata, and in the gravel, and other beds above them. There are several species, some of which are exceedingly elegant in their forms.

**BELFAST**, a large town and sea-port, of increasing importance, in the county of Antrim, Ulster, seated on Carrickfergus Bay, at the mouth of Lagan river, with two bridges over it. A navigable canal, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh, was completed in 1793. Here are considerable manufactures of cotton, cambric, sail-cloth, and linen, with others of glass, sugar, earthenware, a large export of provisions, &c. It is 80 miles from Dublin. *Pop.* 75,308.

**BELFAST**, Maine, United States. It is beautifully situated at the head of Belfast Bay, on the Penobscot river. It has a spacious and safe harbour, sufficiently deep for vessels of the largest class. It is extensively engaged in the shipping trade, ship-building, and fisheries. *Pop.* 4186.

**BELFORD**, Northumberland, situated on the ridge of a hill, 2 miles from the Lear, and 319 from London. *Market*, Tuesday. *Pop.* 1789.

**BELFRY**, *s.* [perhaps from *beffroi*, Fr.] that part of the steeple wherein the bells are hung, particularly that timber work to which they are fastened.

**BELGIUM**, a kingdom of Europe, established in 1830, comprising the provinces of Antwerp, S. Brabant, E. and W. Flanders, Hainault, Limbourg, Liège, and Namur; and bounded by Holland, Germany, France, and the N. Sea. In general it is a level tract of country, but in the inland parts there are some hills, amongst which are some good coal-fields. The rivers are the Meuse, the Scheldt, the Ourthe, and some smaller streams. Some canals it has, and excellent railroads. It is fertile, and produces corn and wine, and furnishes good pastures. Its manufactures of lace and woollen goods have been long famous; it has, besides these, others of less consequence. Its population is nearly 5,000,000, of whom the greatest part are Romanists.

**BELGRADE**, a large, and formerly a strong, city of Turkey in Europe, the residence of a sangiac, and chief place of Servia. It is seated on a low hill, which reaches the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. It is still a place of considerable trade, being resorted to by merchants of different nations. It is 265 miles from Vienna, and 440 from Constantinople. *Population* about 25,000.

**BELIAL**, *s.* [Heb.] the devil. *A son of Belial*, is a wicked man, who will endure no constraint.

**BELIEF**, *s.* credit, persuasion, opinion; faith, or firm assurance of the truths of religion; the creed, or form, containing the articles of faith.

**TO BELIEVE**, *v. a.* [*gelifan*, Sax.] to assent to the truth of a proposition founded on probable arguments; to put confidence in the veracity or truth of any one.

**BELIEVER**, *s.* one who gives assent or credit to a thing; one who assents to the truth of Christianity, upon the probable arguments produced in its favour.

**BELIKE**, *ad.* perhaps, probably.

**BELISARIUS**, a famous Roman general under the emperor Justinian I. He was engaged in several campaigns against the Persians, and was generally successful. At Constantinople he put down a revolt which threatened the throne of the emperor. He had a triumph awarded him for his victories over the Vandals in Africa. He was equally prosperous in his war in Italy against the Goths. After other campaigns, in which he sustained various fortune, and more than once saved the empire, he was discarded by the emperor, and died in indigence in 565. Procopius, the historian, was his secretary.

**BELL**, *s.* [*bel*, Sax.] a vessel made of a compound metal, of tin and copper, or pewter and copper, in the proportion of 20 lb. of pewter, or 23 lb. of tin, to 100 wt. of copper; yielding a musical sound on being struck by a hammer, or by a metallic bar suspended within it, called the tongue, or clapper; hung in steeples of churches, and in houses. Those of the Egyptians are made of wood. The Turks have a very great aversion to bells, and

prohibit Christians the use of them in Constantinople, pretending that the sound of them would be troublesome to the souls of the departed. *Bells* are said to have been first introduced into churches by St. Paulinus, bishop of Nola in Campania, about the year 400. *To bear the bell*, is to surpass others, or to be the first in merit. *The passing bell* is the bell rung on the death of any person, which used to be rung while the soul was passing away, to call for the prayers of the people. *The curfew bell* was the bell rung at 8 o'clock p. m., as a notice for all persons to put out their fires and candles.

TO BELL, v. n. in Botany, to grow in the shape of bells.

BELL, JOHN, and SIR CHARLES, two distinguished anatomists and surgeons of the latter part of the last, and the beginning of the present century. Both were remarkable for the zeal with which they applied their knowledge of anatomy to their surgical practice, particularly military surgery. John published several works on his favourite subjects, and also some observations made in a tour in Italy. His surgical works are still much esteemed. Sir Charles was first engaged in the Middlesex Hospital, and afterwards was senior Professor of Surgery in the College of Surgeons. He was the discoverer of the existence of two kinds of nerves, one for purposes of motion, the other for sensation. He was connected with his brother in some of his works; besides which, his *Bridergrater Treatise*, and *Notes to Paley's Natural Theology*, with his *Animal Mechanics*, have gained him a deserved popularity. He died in 1842, aged 68 years.

BELL, JOHN, of Anternomy, Scotland, has gained some notoriety by various travels in which he was engaged as physician to embassies from the emperor of Russia. He travelled to Ispahan, to Peking, to the Caucasus, to Constantinople, and at length settled in his native country. He died in 1780, aged 89 years.

BELL, DR. ANDREW, the author of the Madras System of Education, and establisher of National Schools. He was engaged as chaplain by the East India Company, and had his attention drawn to the subject of popular education during his superintendency of the Asylum for Males at Madras. On returning home he published his scheme, for the carrying out of which the National School Society was established. Considerable controversy arose from the circumstance of another scheme of popular education having been at the same time set on foot by Joseph Lancaster, under the sanction of George III. But as this was adopted chiefly by Dissenters, the excitement was soon mitigated. Dr. Bell accumulated a large fortune, of which he left the greater part for educational purposes. He died in 1832, aged 79 years, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

BELL ROCK, a formerly dangerous rock, opposite the mouth of the Tay, Scotland. All round it is deep water, but it was covered during a gale. The Abbot of Arbroath, or Aberbrothich, fixed over it, on a raft, a bell, which the waves swung, and so sounded, in old times. There is now a light-house erected on it, and bells are sounded continually during foggy weather from it, and bells are sounded continually during foggy weather from it.

BELLADONNA, s. in Botany, a name of the deadly nightshade, which bears berries which are the most poisonous of any native plants of England.

BELLARMINE, CARDINAL, the celebrated controversialist of the order of Jesuits. His works, which are very numerous, treat principally of the subjects of difference between Romanists and Protestants, and are esteemed an authority of the highest order in his own communion. He died in 1621, aged 79 years.

BELLE, s. [the feminine of *beau*, Fr. pron. *bell*,] a person who dresses with elegance, behaves with gentility, and has all the polite accomplishments that can adorn a lady.

BELLE-ISLE, a small island on the W. coast of France, near the mouth of the Loire. It is about ten miles long, and six broad. The soil is fertile, and climate temperate; its grazing land and fisheries supply the materials for its export trade. Palais, its chief town, has a population of about 2000. The population of the island is under 10,000.

BELLES-LETTRES, s. those branches of education that polish and adorn the mind. Languages, classical learning, both Greek and Latin, Geography, Rhetoric, Chronology, and History, may be accounted the chief parts of learning contained under this term.

BELLFASHIONED, a. that resembles a bell in its shape.

BELLFLOWER, s. in Botany, a genus of plants, so called from the shape of their blossoms. The species are very numerous.

BELLFOUNDER, s. a person who casts bells.

BELLIGERENT, *part.* [*bellum* and *gero*, Lat.] that is at war; that is engaged in war.

BELLIGEROUS, a. engaged in, or waging war.

BELLING, *part.* [a corruption of *bellowing* or *bellan*, Sax.] applied to the noise made by a doe at rutting time.

BELLINGHAM, Northumberland, 300 miles from London. Markets Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 1730.

BELLMAN, s. a superior kind of watchman, with a bell, which he rings at certain places in his parish, before he repeats some verses on the eve of a festival. In country towns, applied to the crier, who bears a bell, which he rings to give notice to the neighbourhood before he makes his proclamation.

BELLMETAL, s. the metal of which bells are made, being a composition of tin and copper.

BELLYON, BELLAND, in Medicine, a distemper very common in Derbyshire, and other countries where they melt lead ore. It is attended with an intolerable pain in the bowels.

BELLOONA, in Mythology, the sister of Mars, and goddess of war. When war was proclaimed, the herald set a spear upon a pillar before her temple; the priestesses, in their devotions to her, used to cut themselves with knives to render her propitious.

TO BELLOW, v. n. (*bellan*, Sax.) to make a very loud noise; applied to that of a bull, the sea in a storm, or the outcries of human creatures.

BELLOWS, s. [*bilig*, Sax.] an instrument into which air is alternately drawn and expelled, rushing in at some apertures in its bottom called feeders, and rushing out of a metal tube called its muzzle.

BELLLUINE, a. [*belluinus*, Lat.] beastly; brutal.

BELLY, s. [*balg*, Belg.] that part of the body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, and contains the entrails both in men and beasts; used figuratively, for gluttony, or luxury in eating.

TO BELLY, v. n. to swell; to protuberate, applied to the thing which grows larger in one part than it is in another.

BELLYACHE, (*belly-ake*) s. a pain in the belly, arising from wind, or other flatulencies; the colic.

BELLYBOUND, a. affected with costiveness.

BELLYFUL, s. a sufficiency of food, or what takes away the sensation of hunger, and satisfies the appetite.

BELLYGOD, s. a glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

BELLYPINCHED, a. denied or in want of sufficient food; hungry.

BELLYROLL, s. in Husbandry, a roller, or cylinder, made use of to roll the ground after it is ploughed.

BELLYTIMBER, s. food, or that which suffices hunger, and supports the human fabric, in the same manner as props of timber do a building. A low word.

BELLYWORM, s. a worm which feeds in the belly or entrails.

BELLOMANCY, s. [*belos* and *manteia*, Gr.] divination by arrows.

TO BELONG, v. n. [*belangen*, Belg.] to be the property of a person; to be the province or business of, to have relation to, applied to the heads of a discourse; to be dependent on as a subject or domestic; to be appropriated to; to have for its peculiar object.

BELOOCHISTAN, a country of Asia, lying on the Indian Ocean, between the Indus and the Straits of Ormuz, having Hindustan on the E., Persia on the W., and Cabul or Afghanistan, on the N. Almost the whole of the N. frontier is desert; and there are ranges of mountains, which do not, however, attain any great elevation, both on the E. and W. frontiers. There are no rivers of any consequence in this country. That part which lies along the coast is a flat, and not very productive, district. The climate varies from the tropical heat of the S. and desert regions, to the temperature and climate of the N. of Europe, which prevails in the mountainous parts. A very small proportion of the whole surface is reclaimed, either as arable or pasture land. All descriptions of corn, &c. and fruits of all kinds, including both European and Asiatic species, abound here. The trees are mostly tropical in their species, and some yield good timber. Sheep, camels, horses, and the usual domestic animals, are plentiful; with some domestic birds. The usual wild animals of Asia abound also. Beloochistan has also much mineral and metallic wealth. The people belong in part to the Tatar variety of the species, and in part apparently to the Caucasian: the language

and customs of the two races differ. The most powerful authority is that of the khan of Khelat, but his sway is checked by the power of his chiefs. In other parts a kind of republicanism seems to prevail. Khelat, Gundava, Bhaug, and Bela, are the chief towns. Its population is estimated at about 4,500,000.

**BELOVED**, *part.* [from *belove*, which is hardly ever used, though nothing can be more frequent than the use of the participle; thus we say, you are *beloved* by me, but never, *I belove* you;] regarded with the greatest warmth of affection: used substantively for the person so regarded.

**BELLOW**, *prep.* [to and *lo*, or *loh*, Belg.] applied to a place, not so high as another object. Applied to dignity or excellence, inferior to. Applied to character, or rank, unbecoming, on account of its meanness; unfit, or degrading, on account of its baseness or viciousness. Used adverbially, in a low situation, or nearer to the earth.

**BELSHAM, THOMAS**, an eminent Unitarian minister of London. He was educated as a Calvinistic Dissenter, and was a minister, and principal of an academy in that connexion. But he is best known, from his polemical and other writings, as an uncompromising Unitarian. He was the editor of the *Improved Version* of the New Testament. He died in 1812, aged 63 years.

**BELSHAZZAR**, the king of Babylon who was conquered and slain by Cyrus when he took the city. It was this king who was warned by the vision of the hand-writing on the wall, during one of his banquets, which was interpreted by the prophet Daniel, who, with his fellow-countrymen the Jews, was at that time in captivity. Babylon was taken in the year 538 B. C.

**BELSWAGGER**, *s.* one who makes a noise, and puts on an air of importance.

**BELT**, *s.* [Sax.] a girdle fastened round a person's middle. When a sword is hung to it, it is called a *sword belt*. In Astronomy, those parallel bands or girdles surrounding the body of the planet Jupiter. In Geography, certain straits between the German Ocean and the Baltic. The belts belong to the king of Denmark, who exacts toll from all ships passing through them, except those of Sweden: the *greater belt*, is the strait between the islands of Zealand and Funen, forming a communication between the Cattegat and Baltic; and the *lesser belt*, that between Funen and Jutland.

**BELTANE**, a festival amongst the Celtic races of Scotland and Ireland, held on May 1st, and June 21st, when large fires were kindled with great ceremony, and cattle were driven into them as expiatory offerings, and the flocks and herds driven between them, to preserve them from murrain, &c. The minor arrangements of the feast differed in different localities, but its religious character is the same every where, and marks its high antiquity.

**BELUGA**, *s.* in Natural History, a fish of the genus sturgeon.

**BELVIDERE**, *s.* [Ital.] in Architecture, an erection on the top of a palace or dwelling-house for the sake of a prospect; a small summer-house built in a park or garden for the same purpose.

**BE/LWETHER**, *s.* a sheep which keeps the rest of the flock together, and draws them after him by the sound of a bell hanging to his neck.

To **BELYE**, *BE/LYE*, *v. a.* to invent a falsehood; to feign; to calumniate; to misrepresent.

**BELZONI, GIOVANNI**, an Italian celebrated for his discoveries amongst the pyramids and tombs of Egypt, and the great skill with which he secured and shipped some most bulky and ponderous antiquities for the British authorities. He attempted subsequently to reach Timbuctoo, but was attacked by dysentery in Benin, and died in 1823, aged 45 years.

**BEMBO, CARDINAL**, one of the famous patrons and promoters of literature at the revival of learning under Pope Leo X. He was by birth a Venetian, and of good family. Although he was inclined to the church, he did not actually enter it, till he was made a cardinal by Paul III. He was one of Leo's secretaries; and he wrote poems in Latin and Italian, a history of his native city, a work on his native tongue, &c. He died in 1547, aged 78 years.

To **BEMIRE**, *v. a.* to daub or smear with dirt.

**BEM/RED**, *part.* covered with dirt. Figuratively, stuck or sinking in a dirty or boggy place.

To **BEMOAN**, *v. a.* [*beemoene*, Sax.] to express sorrow for any disaster or calamity.

**BEMO/ANER**, *s.* one who pities, laments, or is affected with sorrow, on account of the disasters of another.

To **BEMO/VL**, *v. a.* [of *be* and *moil*; from *moiller*, Fr.] to daub; to fall, to be rolled in, or encumbered with dirt.

To **BEMON/STER**, *v. a.* to make a thing hideous, horrible, or monstrous.

**BEM/STER**, or **BE/MINSTER**. See **BEAMINSTER**.

**BEMU/SED**, *a.* given to rhyming or poetry. A term of ridicule.

**BEN/ARES**, a district of Allahabad, in Hindustan, lying on the Ganges; with a capital of the same name, which is rich, populous, and celebrated as the ancient city of Brahminical learning. It stands on the Ganges, and is deemed sacred by the natives. It is badly built and filthily kept. A magnificent mosque exists, built by Aurungzebe, used by the great numbers of Mohammedans who resort hither for trade. The college and schools of this city now existing are of modern date. It has a population of above half a million. It is 425 miles from Delhi, and 435 from Calcutta. Lat. 25. 20. N. Long. 83. 1. E.

**BENCH**, *s.* [*ben*, Sax. *banc*, Fr.] a seat made of a long board, distinguished from a stool by its length. Used for the prison or liberties of the *King's Bench*, which see. The seat whereon judges sit. Figuratively, the persons sitting in the trial of causes. *Free-bench* signifies that estate in copyhold lands, which the wife, being espoused a virgin, has, after the decease of her husband, for her dower, according to the custom of the manor.

To **BENCH**, *v. a.* to furnish with, erect, or make benches in any place; to place, seat, or prefer a person to a seat or bench.

**BENCHERS**, *s.* in Law, the senior barristers of an inn of court, intrusted with the government and direction of it, out of which is annually chosen a steward.

**BENC/OOLEN**, a town on the S. W. coast of the island of Sumatra, in Asia. It is not badly built, but is reckoned unhealthy. It belongs at present to the Dutch, and has a good trade in pepper and other spices. The population of the town with its district is estimated at 100,000. Lat. 4. 10. S. Long. 102. 50. E.

To **BEND**, *v. a.* pret. and part. *bended* or *bent*, [*bendan*, Sax.] to force from a straight line to a curve; to draw the string of a bow in order to shoot with it. Figuratively, to apply the mind to the consideration of any object; to be disposed to; to make submissive. To *bend the brow*, to knit the brow. To *bend the knee*, &c., to acknowledge superiority, with respect or submission. *v. n.* to become curved. Used with *on*, it signifies earnest resolution of mind to bring about a particular thing.

**BEND**, *s.* the part of a line, &c., which is not straight, and forms an angle. In Heraldry, *bend* is one of the nine honourable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain. It is sometimes, like other ordinaries, indented, ingrained, &c. *Bend dexter* is formed by two lines drawn from the upper part of the shield, on the right, to the lower part of the left, diagonally. It is supposed to represent a shoulder belt, or a scarf. *Bend sinister*, is that which comes from the left side of the shield to the right. *In bend*, is when any things borne in arms are placed obliquely from the upper corner to the opposite lower, as the bend lines.

**BENDABLE**, *a.* that may be forced from a straight to a crooked line; that may be bent.

**BENDER**, *s.* one who bends any thing; an instrument by which any thing may be forced from a straight to a crooked line.

**BENDER**, a town of Russia in Europe, lying on the Dniester, on the Turkish frontier. It is strongly fortified, but not well built, or kept. The population is about 5000. Its history and importance lie in its being a military post. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 29. 35. E.

**BEN/DETS**, *s.* [*bandelet*, Fr.] in Heraldry, marks or distinctions in a shield, of the same kind, but only half the breadth of a bend.

**BENDS**, *s.* in a ship, are the wales, or the outmost timbers of a ship's side, on which men set their feet in climbing up.

**BENDY**, *s.* in Heraldry, is the field divided into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, and varying in colour.

**BENE/PEAD**, *a.* [*be* and *neap*, from *neapte*, Sax.] a sea-term, implying that a ship has not depth of water enough to set her anchor, bring her over a bar, or out of a dock.

**BENE/ATH**, *prep.* [*beneath*, Sax. *beneden*, Belg.] applied to

situation, not so high as, or under, something else. In Botany, applied to a blossom when it includes the seed-bud, and is attached to the part immediately below it, as in the sage, borrago, convolvulus, polyanthus, &c.; applied also to the seed-bud when the blossom is above it, and therefore not connected therewith, as in the honeysuckle, currant, hawthorn, &c. Joined with *sink*, it implies the pressure of something heavy on a person. Applied to rank or dignity, inferior to. Applied to actions, not becoming, unworthy of a person. Adverbially, in a lower place, below, as opposed to heaven.

**BENEDICT**, the name assumed by fourteen popes and one antipope; the most worthy of mention amongst whom is the last, who was consecrated in 1740, and distinguished his pontificate by the encouragement of learning and art, and the reformation of abuses at home, and conducted himself towards foreign powers in a wise and conciliatory manner, interfering only for the relief of the oppressed, as became his character, and the age he lived in. He died in 1758, aged 81 years. Some of his works are much esteemed.

**BENEDICTINES**, or Black Friars, a religious order, following the rules of St. Benedict, an ascetic of the beginning of the 6th century, who made himself famous by his austerities, and the zeal wherewith he overturned idolatry in Monte Cassino. The habit for monks prescribed in his *Regula Monachorum*, and worn by his order, was a loose black gown, with large wide sleeves, and a capuche, cowl, or hood of the same colour; and a white flannel dress under their gown. The dress for nuns of this order was the same, with the exception of the cowl, which was worn only in their public service in the church. The regulations for monasteries of the Black Friars were of the strictest character, and submission to their abbots was the prominent feature. Before the dissolution in England, this order was the most widely spread and the richest; St. Augustine is believed to have introduced it into the country.

**BENEDICTION**, or **BLESSING**, *s. [benedictio, Lat.]* among the Hebrews, signifies the present usually sent from one friend to another; as also the blessing conferred by the patriarchs, on their death-beds, on their children. It was also one of those early instances of honour and respect paid to bishops in the primitive church. The custom of bowing the head to them, and receiving their blessings, became universal. In the western churches there was anciently a kind of *Benediction*, which followed the Lord's prayer; and after the communion, the people were dismissed with a *Benediction*.

**BENEFACTION**, *s. [benefactio, Lat.]* a good and benevolent action; generally applied to charitable gifts for the relief of persons in distress.

**BENEFACITOR**, *s.* a man who confers a benefit or does an act of kindness to a person in want.

**BENEFACTRESS**, *s.* a woman, or female, who contributes to the relief of the indigent by some charitable gift.

**BENEFICE**, *s. [beneficium, Lat.]* a word borrowed from the Romans, who used to distribute the lands conquered on the frontiers to their soldiers; they were called *beneficarii*, and the lands themselves *beneficia*, which were at first given for life only, but afterwards were made hereditary. Hence *benefice*, in the church, signifies either a church endowed with a reward or salary, for the performance of divine service, or the salary itself given on that account. All church preferments, except bishoprics, are called *benefices*; and all *benefices* are styled by the canonists sometimes *dignities*; but now *dignity* is usually applied to bishoprics, deaneries, archdeacons, and prebends; and *benefice* to parsonages, vicarages, rectories, and donatives. A *benefice in commendam*, is that which is given to a person on a vacancy for a certain time, or till it is provided for.

**BENEFICED**, *a.* possessed of a church living.

**BENEFICENCE**, *s. [beneficentia, Lat.]* a disinterested inclination to do a good action, or to promote another's welfare.

**BENEFICENT**, *part. [beneficus, Lat.]* performing acts of kindness and assistance without any views of interest.

**BENEFICIAL**, *a. [beneficium, Lat.]* that assists, relieves, or is of service to.

**BENEFICIALLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to relieve, assist, or be of service to a person.

**BENEFICIARY**, *a.* that holds any dignity as dependent on, and tributary to, another. Used substantively, it implies one who is in possession of a church living or benefice.

**BENEFIT**, *s. [beneficium, Lat.]* that which turns to the profit of another; an act of kindness or love done, to help or assist another. Among players, the whole takings of the theatre, which are applied to their own use. In Law, *benefit of clergy*, was an ancient liberty of the church; whereby any priest might on his petition, even in case of murder, be delivered to his ordinary, in order to purge himself. Afterwards it was confined to signify a person's being burned in the hand, whipped, or transported, instead of suffering capitally, if he could read. It is now abolished.

To **BENEFIT**, *v. a.* to do something to or for another, whereby he may receive advantage or improvement; to promote, increase, or render better. Used neuterly, to improve. Applied to the mind, to reap advantage from.

**BENEVENTO**, anciently **BENEVENTUM**, a large and rich city of Naples, capital of the Principato Ultra. It is seated in a fertile valley, near the confluence of the Sabato and Caloro, 30 miles from Naples. The country round is fertile; but the city is not remarkable for its general appearance or for its public buildings. Its population is under 20,000.

**BENEVOLENCE**, *s. [benevolentia, Lat.]* a disposition to do good; kindness; the good done; the charity given. A name given to those compulsory loans or contributions, by which the kings of England in former days, in violation of their coronation oath and the liberties of the people, obtained the means for supporting their prodigal expenditure on favourites and in wars. The troubles of Charles I. began respecting benevolences. They were abolished distinctly by the *Bill of Rights* in 1688. **SYNON.** Of the two words *beneficence* and *benevolence*, one is the intention, the other the act; *benevolence* being the desire of doing good; *beneficence*, actual goodness.

**BENEVOLENT**, *part. [benevolens, Lat.]* inclined to do good from an affectionate regard to a person.

**BENGAL**, a province in the E. part of Hindustan, extending from E. to W. upwards of 400 miles, and from N. to S. above 300. It is bounded on the W. by Orissa and Bahar; on the N. by Nepal and Bootan; on the E. by Assam and Meckley; and on the S. by the Bay of Bengal. The country consists of one vast plain, which, in common with other parts of Hindustan, annually renders two, and in some parts even three crops. Its principal products are sugar, silk, cotton, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civet. The rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra, with their tributaries, and other large streams, water this province, and by their yearly inundations maintain the productiveness of its soil. Lions, tigers, jackalls, monkeys, deer, &c., infest the jungles; and the rivers abound with alligators. Iron and coal are its chief mineral wealth. The exports of Bengal are indigo, silk, sugar, &c., to England, and to China opium, and to other parts cotton goods. The English have had possession of this province since 1755; and it is the seat of the highest authorities in British India. Its population is about 25,000,000. Calcutta is the capital.

**BENGAL**, *s. [from Bengal in the East Indies]* a sort of thin light stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

**BENGALI**, the name of the language spoken in Bengal. It resembles the old language of the country, the Sanscrit, as our English does the Saxon. It was not much used in literature till the translations of the Bible, the Pilgrim's Progress, and other religious works, by the Baptist Missionaries, at Serampore.

**BENGAZI**, a town of Barbary, Africa, belonging to the pasha of Tripoli. It stands on the shore, about 15 miles from the Cyrenian Mountains. The port is not now so good as it used to be. The town is badly built, and pestilentially filthy. It is, in appearance, fortified. Its population is above 2000, most of whom are Jews and slaves. The remains of the ancient city of Berenice, which occupied the same site, are numerous. Lat. 32. 7. N. Long. 20. 3. E.

**BENGL, JOHANN ALBERT**, an eminent German divine in the beginning of the last century. After having been engaged as tutor at Tübingen and Denkendorf, he was appointed prelate at Wirtenburg. His chief and best fame arises from his writings, which have always been held in the highest esteem by pious men; one of which, his *Gnomon of the New Testament*, was adopted by Wesley as part of the creed or articles of his society; and from his edition of the Greek Testament, which biblical critics have held to be of considerable worth. He died in 1752, aged 65 years.



BENGUE/LA, a region on the W. coast of Africa, bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by Angola; on the E. and S. E. by parts unknown; and on the S. by Mataman, or Matapan. The productions are manioc, palms, dates, vines, cassia, and tamarinds; and from the humidity of the soil, they have two fruit-seasons in the year. The country abounds in lions, tigers, hippopotami, alligators, and formerly in elephants. The district is held by the Portuguese, who have a governor resident at the capital, St. Philip de Benguela. The slave-trade was its chief commercial engagement. It is said that there are silver mines and salt mines there. This country has been but imperfectly explored.

To BEN/GHT, *v. a.*, to be overtaken by darkness in a journey; to be without light; to wander in the dark. Applied literally to the eyes, and figuratively to the mind.

BEN/GN, (*benine*) *a.*, (*benignus*, Lat.) having a disposition that inclines a person to do a good action to another; kind, generous, or liberal. In Medicine, wholesome, gentle.

BEN/GNITY, (the *g* is retained in the pronunciation of this word, though dropped in the former,) *s.* (*benignité*, Fr. *benignitas*, Lat.) a disposition of mind inclining one person to be kind to another.

BENIGNLY, (*benignely*) *ad.* in such a manner as to show kindness and condescension.

BEN/GNNESS, (*benineness*) *s.*, that which inclines a person, or fits a thing, to do good to another.

BENIN, the name of a river and a bay of Nigritia, in W. Africa. The river has not been very carefully explored, its atmosphere being so pestilential; but it is known to be in reality not so fine a stream as its mouth, which is more than two miles across, would indicate. On its banks are various towns, as two New Towns, Salt Town, Reggio Town, &c., built apparently for the sake of the trade, which once flourished with the Dutch, Portuguese, and English. The *Bight of Benin* lies between Cape Formosa and Cape St. Paul's, and is above 300 miles across. The shore is little better than a morass, being in fact part of the great delta of the Quorra, or Niger river, and the river Benin, or Formoso, and others. On the coast are several establishments of the Danes, the Portuguese, the French, and the English. The trade, which is carried on chiefly by barter, is in ivory, gold dust, palm oil, and (which has been of the greatest injury to the people) slaves. It is during the rainy season that the climate and the country are most fatal.

BENISON, *s.* (*benir*, Fr.) a blessing, applied to the benediction of a parent.

BEN-LA/WERS, a mountain of Perth, Scotland, about 3950 feet in height, on the N. of Loch Tay.

BEN-LE/DI, a mountain of Perth, Scotland, which attains the height of nearly 3000 feet.

BEN-LON/MOND, a mountain of Stirling, Scotland. It is the S. end of the Highland, and abounds in fine prospects. Its height is about 3200 feet.

BEN-M/DHU', a mountain between Aberdeen and Inverness, Scotland, 4300 feet high, on the S. of Loch Avoon.

BENNET, *s.* in Botany, a name of the common *geum*, or avens.

BEN-NEVIS, a mountain of Inverness, rising 4300 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit affords one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in Scotland.

BEN-VE/NU, a mountain of Perth, Scotland, celebrated for its romantic beauty by Scott, in his *Lady of the Lake*. It lies on the S. of Loch Katrine, and is not much more than 2000 feet high.

BEN-VOIR/LICH, a mountain of Perth, Scotland, S. of Loch Earn, 3300 feet in height. This is one of the most romantic mountains of Scotland.

BENT, *s.* that which forms an angle, or crookedness, in opposition to *straightness*; the declivity or slope of a hill; application of the mind; disposition or inclination towards something; determination; fixed purpose; turn of the temper or disposition; tendency; flexion. In Botany, a kind of grass.

BENTHAM, JEREMY, the well-known politician, jurist, moralist, and philosopher, of the beginning of this, and the end of the last century. He studied at Oxford, was destined for the bar, travelled through Europe, and passed the latter part of his life as a bench of Lincoln's Inn. The events of his life were his thoughts and his books; and, so measured, his life was most eventful. His works on the laws, and on the principle of law,

are of the utmost value, though but little prized hitherto. In his ethical writings, he took as his foundation, (a principle akin to Paley's,) that that was *right* which secured the happiness of the greatest number, thus making *utility* the test of virtue, and *sagacity* the sovereign of the conscience. His own benevolent life was the best reply to his theory. In practical matters, he has yet the greatest part of his work for mankind to perform. He died in 1832, aged 85 years.

BENTIVOGLIO, the name of a noble and distinguished family at Bologna; the most eminent of whom, *Cardinal Guido Bentivoglio*, in the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries, was much occupied in the affairs of Europe. He was papal nuncio to the Netherlands during the religious wars there, and to France in the time of Louis XIII. His writings, which relate principally to affairs in which he took part personally, are admired for their style, and valued for candid expositions of the views and feelings of Romanists in such exciting and perplexed times. He died in 1644, aged 65 years.

BENTLEY, RICHARD, a most famous English classical critic and scholar of the last century. He was in succession master of the grammar school at Spalding, Lincolnshire; tutor to the son of Dr. Stillingfleet; prebendary of Worcester; keeper of the king's library; Master of Trinity, Cantab.; and Regius Professor of Divinity at the same University. No scholar was ever engaged in more numerous and less dignified quarrels, than Bentley. No one has so mixed a fame. He has, in his writings, powerfully defended religion; helped largely the study of the New Testament Scriptures; and established canons of criticism, and accumulated immense stores of most curious and valuable erudition. But he has, by his impetuosity, and by his foible of editing every classic writer, brought on his canons and himself undeserved ridicule. He died in 1739, aged 77 years.

To BENUMB, *v. a.* (*benumen*, Sax.) to take away or destroy the sense of feeling, applied to the effect of cold upon the extreme parts of the body; or the approach of death, and stupefying violence of any disorder.

BENZO/ATES, in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the benzoic acid.

BENZOIC, in Chemistry, belonging to benzoïn. *Benzoic acid*, is the acid obtained from benzoïn; it is found in other vegetables, as bitter almonds, the essential oils of many plants, &c.

BENZOIN, (vulgarly called *Benjamin*,) *s.* a dry and solid resin, brought from the East Indies. It should be chosen fresh, is of a quick pungent smell, easily broken, and full of the white almond-like granules. It is a powerful expectorant, and is given with success in disorders of the lungs and inveterate coughs. The leaves of the tree, from which it is procured by incision, resemble those of the lemon-tree.

To BE/PAIN, *v. a.* to cover with artificial colours. Figuratively, to change the colour of the complexion.

To BE/QUEATH, *v. a.* to leave a person any thing by will.

BE/QUEATHMENT, *s.* the leaving something, or the thing left by will. Seldom used.

BE/QUEST, *s.* something left by will; a legacy.

BERAR, a province of the S. part of Hindustan, bounded on the N. and E. by the presidency of Bengal; on the S. by Arunabad; and on the W. by the territory of the Nizam. It is elevated table land, accessible by the defiles of the surrounding mountains. It has some considerable streams, one only of which is navigable. This lack of means of trading renders its commerce very poor. The usual plants and vegetables of India grow here.

To BE/RATTLE, *v. a.* to make a noise at, including the idea of contempt; to scold.

BERBERRA, a trading town on the Gulf of Aden, in Africa, by means of which good part of the trade of Aden with the interior parts of Africa is carried on. The constant residents are very few, but from November to May the population is considerable.

BERBERS, one of the aboriginal tribes of the N. W. coast of Africa. They are found, under various names, throughout all the different states of that part, and far into the Great Desert.

BERBICE, one of the English settlements in the W. Indies. It is in Guiana, on the continent of S. America; and with Demerara and Essequibo, forms British Guiana. New Amsterdam is its capital, which stands on the Berbice river, which is navigable for large vessels 50 miles from its mouth. The population

is about 25,000, of whom more than five-sixths are negroes and of negro blood. Coffee, cotton, sugar, rum, are its exports.

To **BEREA'VE**, *v. n.* pret, *beraeved*, or *bereft*: [*beraeftan*, Sax.] to take away by force, including a want of pity; to spoil; to rob; to strip a person of his property.

**BERE'AYEMENT**, *s.* the act of taking away, or leaving a person destitute of any thing.

**BERENGER**, one of the schoolmen of the 11th century. He may be regarded as one of the founders of the scholastic theology. He was engaged in a trying controversy respecting transubstantiation, in which his opponents used their customary arguments, anathemas, book-burnings, forced recantations, and were out of the life of the despiser of authority. He died in 1088.

**BERE'RE/GIS**, Dorsetshire. It is a small place, 113 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1394.

**BERES'NA**, a tributary river to the Dnieper, which rises in the province of Minsk, and after flowing for about 250 miles, joins the Dnieper near Horwale.

**BER'GAMO**, *s.* [Fr.] a coarse tapestry, manufactured with several sorts of spun thread, or of flocks of wool, silk, or cotton, ox, cow, or goat's hair.

**BER'GAMO**, a province and city of Lombardy, under the Alps and the Grisons. The city is fortified, and its churches and cathedral are splendid buildings. There are several galleries of paintings here. It has also good educational institutions. Its population is about 30,000. It is 25 miles from Milan. Lat. 45. 42. N. Long. 9. 37. E.

**BERGAMO'T**, *s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] in Gardening, a fine juicy pear, of a globular form, and a coat of an olive colour, mixed with brown. An essence or perfume, drawn from the fruit of a lemon-tree, ingrafted with the stock of a bergamot pear-tree. Likewise a kind of snuff, of a large grain, said to be only pure tobacco, with some of this essence rubbed into it.

**BER'GEN**, a handsome and ancient sea-port of Norway, capital of the province of Bergenhus. The harbour is excellent, and well fortified. Their exports are skins, timber, tallow, fish, &c.; but their wheat is brought from other places. It is 350 miles from Copenhagen. Lat. 60. 10. N. Long. 7. 14. E. Population about 20,000.

**BER'GEN-OP-ZOOM**, a very strong town of Dutch Brabant, 18 miles from Amsterdam. Its population is above 5000; but the trade is wholly domestic.

**BERG-GRU'EN**, *s.* the name of an earth used in painting, and sometimes called green-ochre.

To **BERHYME**, *v. a.* to make a person or thing the subject of a poem; used by way of contempt.

**BER'KLEY**, Gloucestershire. A small town on the Avon, once of considerable importance and wealth. It has now a trade in coals. The castle, which is near the town, was the scene of the murder of Edward II. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 4405.

**BER'KLEY, GEORGE**, bishop of Cloyne, Ireland, the celebrated metaphysical writer, and parent of Idealism. He was educated at Dublin; was secretary and chaplain to the Earl of Peterborough; travelled in Europe; was made dean of Derry; went on a missionary expedition to Rhode Island, N. America; and was forced to return; was made bishop of Cloyne, and died at Oxford in 1753, aged 69 years. His writings are various, but his renown rests on his philosophy, in which, contrary to the usually received opinion, he adhered to the reports of the senses, and discarded merely the addendum of reasoners, matter. He has never been fairly answered, though there have been many replies published.

**BERKHAM'PSTEAD**, Hertfordshire. It had formerly a strong castle, built by the Normans, and has now a good free school, founded by John Incent, dean of St. Paul's. Its trade is chiefly in malt. It is 26 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1820.

**BERKSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Oxford and Buckingham, on the W. by Wilts., on the S. by Hants. and Surrey, and on the E. by Middlesex and Bucks. It is about 40 miles long, and 25 broad. The great chalk range, which reaches, at the White Horse Hill, nearly 900 feet in height, rises nearly due W. through it. It has good pastures on these hills, and the lower land is fertile and woody. The Thames is its chief river; it has also the Kennet, the Loddon, the Aburn, &c. It is mainly an agricultural county; but some woollen cloth is manufactured. The White Horse Hill and Vale are named so from the figure of a horse rudely made on the side of the chalk

hill by cutting away the turf from the chalk below; it is nearly 400 feet long, and may be seen from many miles, and is believed to be of great antiquity. Reading, Abingdon, Windsor, Wallingford, &c., are its chief towns. It returns nine members to parliament. Pop. 161,147.

**BERLIN**, a large, strong, and handsome city of Germany, and capital of the kingdom of Prussia. It lies on the river Spree, and by canals to the Elbe and the Oder, has communication with both the German and Baltic Seas. It is nobly and regularly built, with many squares, &c., and is divided into six quarters; and has fourteen gates, of which the Brandenburg gate is the most magnificent; and forty-two bridges, some of which are very fine. The public buildings are very numerous, palaces, churches, hospitals, asylums, schools, varying in style, and vieing with each other in splendour. The royal museum is a remarkably noble structure. There are also the university buildings, several theatres, some fine manufactories, and public and military monuments. Berlin has a university of the highest order of excellence. It is also famous for its manufactories of China, woollens, silks, and cottons, and other articles. Its trade, by means of the inland navigation, is also considerable. Its population exceeds considerably a quarter of a million. Lat. 52. 31. N. Long. 13. 22. E. *Berlin* is the name a kind of travelling chariot.

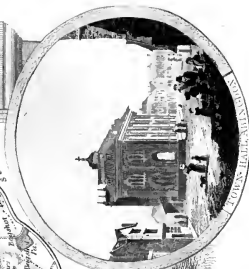
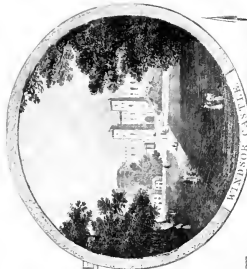
**BERME**, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the side of the moat, to prevent the earth from falling down into the moat; sometimes palisaded.

**BERMU'DA ISLANDS**, a cluster of very fine islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded with rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, nearly 600 miles E. of Carolina. They are inhabited by the English, enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of flesh, fish, and garden stuff. The pastures are very fine, and the soil abundantly fertile. Arrow-root of the finest quality is produced here; and they supply England and America with turtle. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building sloops, and the making of straw plait for women's hats. Population about 10,000.

**BERN**, the largest canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the cantons of Basle and Soleure, and Germany; on the E. by the cantons of Zurich, Lucerne, Unterwalden, and Uri; on the S. by the Valais and Italy; on the W. by the cantons of Fribourg and Neuchâtel, and France. The Jura mountains, which are 5000 feet in height, are in this canton. Its principal Alpine heights are, the Finsteraarhorn, 14,110 feet high; the Jung-frau, 13,716 feet high; the Schreck-horn, 13,380 feet in height; the Wetterhorn, above 12,000 feet high, &c. Immense glaciers occupy the valleys amongst these lofty mountains, and of these the glaciers of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen are most known. The Aar with its tributaries, and a few small tributaries to the Rhine, are the rivers of Bern; and its lakes are those of Thun, Bienne, and Neuchâtel. The population is almost wholly agricultural, but grafting is their chief occupation. There are also manufactories of linen, gunpowder, &c. &c. Its population is nearly 400,000. The chamois, marmots, bears, wolves, and eagles are met with in the mountains.

**BERN**, the capital town of the canton of Bern in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, and a rich library, and twelve companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, and is seated in a peninsula formed by the river Aar, almost in the middle of the canton. It is elegantly built, and well ornamented. The cathedral, the prison, the hospital, and other public buildings, are very fine. Its population is about 15,000. Lat. 46. 56. N. Long. 7. 26. E.

**BERNADOTTE, JEAN BAPTISTE JULES**, was born at Bearn in France, entered the army early, and rose at the beginning of the Revolution. He served with great distinction in many campaigns, was present at Austerlitz and Wagram, and was employed both by the Directory and by Buonaparte on many honourable missions. Although one of Napoleon's marshals, and made Prince de Pontecorvo by him, he was not submissive enough for the emperor's taste. Being chosen Prince Royal of Sweden, and driven to war by Napoleon, he took his part with great skill and courage, and helped at Leipzig. He had to appeal to the sword to enforce on Denmark the observation of the treaty at Kiel, by which Norway was appended to



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the Swedish crown. In 1818 he succeeded to the throne as Charles (XIV.) John; and devoted himself during his long reign to the administration of the affairs of his kingdom, and the promotion of its prosperity. He died in 1844, aged 90 years.

**BERNARD, ST.**, abbot of Clairvaux, a famous churchman of the 12th century. His zeal for orthodoxy was very warm, and the fame and influence he acquired by his ascetic life very great. His great deeds were his preaching and heading the second crusade; and his condemnation of Abelard, the celebrated teacher of logic, &c. He died in 1153, aged about 60 years.

**BERNARD, SAINT**, the name of one of the Alpine passes from the Valais to Piedmont. It is named from a monastery built in it by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, where are kept numbers of a breed of dogs unequalled for sagacity and gentleness of disposition, who are employed by the monks to search for travellers who may lose their way and endanger their lives amongst the mountain snows. This monastery occupies the loftiest position used as a constant habitation in all Europe. The pass is occupied by a narrow lake, at its highest part, which is about 8000 feet above the sea. It is not passable throughout, except by mules, or on foot.

**BERNARDINES.** See CISTERCIANS.

**BERNBURG**, a small duchy of Germany, lying between the Prussian dominions and those of the duke of Brunswick, watered by streams which flow into the Elbe, and varied in its surface, and enriched with mineral wealth, by the Harz mountain. In some parts it is fertile, and supplies good pastures for rearing of cattle. Its manufactures are insignificant. Bernburg, Balenstedt, Koswig, Harzgerode, are its principal towns. Its population is about 50,000.

**BERNINI, GIOVANNI LORENZO**, a sculptor of the 17th century, in Italy. He executed many works yet to be seen at Rome, as the front of the college of the Propaganda, the Barberini Palace, several fountains, some of the interior ornaments of St. Peter's, and the piazza and staircase leading from it to the Vatican, &c. &c. He visited France late in his life, and executed some works there. He was held in the highest honour during his life, and has not lost his fame. He died in 1680, aged 82 years.

**BERNOULLI**, a celebrated family of mathematicians, of which three occupy very distinguished positions as the fellow-labourers of Leibnitz and Newton, and Euler and Clairaut. *James Bernoulli*, and his brother *John*, seized eagerly on the newly-discovered calculus, and by their investigations materially aided its application to the sciences. They both espoused the side of Leibnitz in his controversy with Newton; and they were engaged in a controversy with each other, in which the latter appeared to great disadvantage. *Daniel Bernoulli*, the son of John, prosecuted the study of the calculus in conjunction with his illustrious contemporaries, and was the first to apply it to many scientific questions. James died in 1705, aged 51 years; John in 1748, aged 81 years; and Daniel in 1782, aged 82 years.

To **BEROB**, *v. a.* to steal; to take away the property of a person. Seldom used.

**BEROSUS**, the author of a History of the Chaldeans, of which only a few fragments remain, quoted by Josephus, Eusebius, &c. He lived at the time of the overthrow of his country by the Macedonians, and travelled into Greece, where he received many honours. There was a Chaldean astronomer of the same name, but the accounts existing respecting both are so extravagant, that it is impossible to determine respecting their identity or diversity.

**BERRI**, an ancient province of France, comprising nearly the departments of Cher and Indre; *which see*.

**BERRY**, *s. (berig, Sax.)* a small fruit, containing one or more seeds in a soft pulp, covered with a skin.

To **BERRY**, *v. n.* to produce berries. In the North, it signifies to strike, [from *ber, Isl.*] to beat or thrash.

**BERTHER, ALEXANDER**, one of Napoleon's generals, enabled by him with the titles of Prince of Neufchatel and of Wagram. He was proxy for the emperor at the marriage of Maria Louisa. He entered the service of Louis XVIII. at the Restoration; and retired, at the return of Napoleon from Elba, to Bamberg, where he died in the same year, 1815, aged 62 years.

**BERTHOLLET, CLAUDE LOUIS**, an eminent French chemist of the last century. He early embraced the antiplogistic

doctrines of Lavoisier, but with differences from his views in some points. He recommended the use of chlorine for bleaching; and superintended the manufacture of gunpowder, and the discovery of saltpetre for that purpose, during the first wars of the Revolution. He accompanied Napoleon's expedition to Egypt; and was ennobled on his return, which honour he retained after the Restoration. He died in 1822, aged 74 years. Recent chemical investigation has left Berthollet's views in many things quite behind.

**BERVIE**, Kincardine, Scotland. A small sea-port and fishing town, on the mouth of a stream of the same name, where some hempen manufacture is carried on. It is 83 miles from Edinburgh. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1342.

**BERWICK-UPON-TWEED**, a town on the borders of England and Scotland. It is a town and county of itself, and is a place of great strength, as well by art as nature, being defended with walls, a castle, and other fortifications. It is large, populous, and well built, and has a good trade in corn, coal, and salmon. It is seated on the river Tweed, over which there is a very handsome bridge of 16 arches, and the harbour's mouth is protected by a fine stone pier, with a light-house on the end of it. It is 336 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 8484.

**BERWICK**, a shire in Scotland, bounded by the river Tweed on the S.; by Lothian on the N.; by the German Ocean on the E.; and by Tiviotdale on the W. It abounds with corn and grass, and is hilly on the N. and E. Coal is found in small quantities in it. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Whiteadder, Blackadder, Eye, and Ednel. The principal place is the town and castle of Dunse, the best place for trade in the county. Greenlaw, Lauder, and Coldstream, are also of some note. It sends one member to parliament. Pop. 34,438.

**BERWICK, NORTH**, Haddington, Scotland, seated on the Frith of Forth. It is a rural place, with but little trade. It is 22 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1708.

**BERYL**, *s. (beryllus, Lat.)* a precious stone of a bluish green, found in the East Indies, and about the gold mines of Peru.

**BESANCON**, a city in the depart. of Doubs, France. It was formerly the capital of Franche-Comte, and is situated on a peninsula formed by the river Doubs, 235 miles from Paris. It is a well-built place, and is very strongly fortified. It has some fine buildings; and its manufactures in thread, carpets, watches, &c., are of some importance. Population above 30,000.

**BESANT, BEZANT**, *s. a.* coin of pure gold, of an uncertain value, struck at Byzantium in the time of the Christian emperors; hence the gold offered by the king at the altar is called *besant*. In Heraldry, *besants* are representations of round flat pieces of money or bullion, introduced into coat armour by those who were at the holy war.

To **BESCREEN**, *v. a.* to conceal or hide any thing. Seldom used.

To **BESEECH**, *v. a.* preter. *I besought*; *I have besought*; [*secan, Sax.*] to entreat with great earnestness; to ask as a favour, in a humble and suppliant manner.

To **BESIEGE**, *v. n.* (*besiegen, Belg.*) to sit, applied to a means; to become, or be worthy of, applied to character or dignity.

To **BESIEGE**, *v. a.* preter. *I beset*; *I have beset*; [*besitten, Sax.*] to surround, so as not to be able to escape without difficulty, alluding to an enemy's surrounding a body of men, or some fortified place. Followed by *with*, to endanger, to encompass.

To **BESHREW**, *v. a.* [*beschryen, Teut.*] to wish any thing unhappy or miserable to a person.

**BESIDE**, *BESIDES*, *prep.* [*be and side, Sax.*] by the side, or near, applied to situation. "To sit down beside him," Bacon. "Beside him hung his bow," Par. Lost. In the enumeration or detail of particulars, something more, over, and above. "In man there is a nature found beside the senses," Davies. "Great numbers beside those whose names are in the Christian records," Addison. Inconsistent with; not relating to; not discoverable by.

"A method beside, and above the discoveries of man's reason," South. "It is beside my present business," Locke. Before a reciprocal pronoun, as *himself*, &c., it implies the loss of reason, or madness. "Thou art beside thyself," *Acte*. Used adverbially, it implies an additional circumstance, or something more than what has been mentioned. "*Besides*, you know not," Dryden. The rest; or that which has not been already spoken of, or mentioned. "Hast thou here any *besides*," Gen. xix. 13.

To BESIEGE, *v. a.* to surround or attack a place with an army, in order to conquer and get master of it.

BESIEGE, *s.* a person who attempts to take a town by encamping against it.

To BESLU/BER, *v. a.* to daub or smear with any thing that raises a disagreeable idea.

To BESME/AR, *v. a.* to cover or daub with any thing which alters the colour of a thing, and raises the idea of something not cleanly. Figuratively, to tarnish, to deprive of its lustre, applied to character, &c.

To BESMURCH, *v. a.* to soil, blacken, discolour.

To BESMOK/KE, *v. a.* to soil; to foul, or dry in smoke.

To BESMU/T, *v. a.* [be and smitan, Sax.] to smear with any thing black; especially applied to discolour a thing by smoke, soot, &c.

BESOM, *s.* [besm, besma, Sax.] an instrument consisting of a long handle, to which birch or rushes are fastened, used by housewives to sweep their floors from sand or dust.

To BESORT, *v. a.* to suit; to fit.

BESORT, *s.* company; attendance; train.

To BESOT, *v. a.* to stupefy with glutty or drunkenness. Used with the particle *on*, to date, or be extremely in love with.

BESOUGHT, (*besaüt*) part. pass. of BESECH.

To BESPA/NGLE, *v. a.* to make a thing glitter, by means of some small shining object.

To BESPAT/TER, *v. n.* to wet, by casting small quantities of water. Figuratively, to soil or tarnish the character of a person.

To BESPE/AK, *v. a.* preter. *I bespoke*, or *I bespake*; *I have bespoken*; [be and spakan, Sax.] to give orders for the making of any thing, in order to prevent others from buying it; to engage beforehand; to discover beforehand, or forebode; to address in discourse; to speak to; to declare; to show.

BESPE/AKER, *s.* he that gives orders for the making of any thing to an artificer or manufacturer.

To BESPECKLE, *v. a.* to mark with spots.

To BESPI/CE, *v. a.* to season with spices, generally applied to liquors.

To BESPI/T, *v. a.* to wet with spittle; to spit upon.

BESPOKE, preter. and part. from BESPEAK.

To BESPO/T, *v. a.* to mark with spots.

To BESPRE/AD, *v. a.* [be and spreádan, Sax.] to extend a thing at full length over another; to cover with.

To BESPR/INKLE, *v. a.* [be and sprinke, Sax.] to spurt, to throw water upon a thing, so as to make it fall upon it in drops.

To BESPU/TTER, *v. a.* to wet any thing, by forcing spittle in drops from between the lips.

BESSARA/BIA, a province of Russia, on the Black Sea, bounded by the Dniester, Moldavia, the Pruth, and the Danube. Its surface is beautifully varied, and promises to be, on cultivation, of great fertility. All species of corn, and the vine, have been cultivated there lately with great success. At present its pastures are its chief source of wealth; and its timber, which in the N. is excellent. Bender, Khotin, and Akkerman are its chief towns. Its population is about 600,000.

BEST, *a.* the superlative degree of good; the comparative *better*; [bet, betera, betat, good, better, best, Sax.] the highest degree of good. Used with the word *do*, the utmost exertion of power or ability. Taken adverbially, the highest degree of goodness.

To BESTA/N, *v. a.* to mark with stains; to spot.

To BESTE/AD, *v. a.* to profit; to accommodate.

BESTIAL, *a.* [bestia, Lat.] that has the nature of a beast. Applied figuratively to one who seems to have no regard for reason, delicacy, virtue, shame, or humanity.

BESTIALITY, *s.* that quality which is contrary to the right use of reason; opposite to every principle of humanity.

BESTIALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to resemble a beast, and below the dignity of humanity.

To BESTICK, *v. a.* preter. *I bestuck*, or *have bestuck*; to fix darts, or any pointed thing or mark, upon a subject.

To BESTYR, *v. a.* to exert one's power vigorously. Generally used with the reciprocal pronouns, *him, her, himself*, &c.

To BESTOW, (the *o* in the last syllable is pronounced like *o* long) *v. a.* [besteden, Belg.] to give a person a thing which he had no right to demand; to give in marriage, used with the preposition *upon*, before the receiver; to apply; to lay out upon; to place.

BESTO/WER, *s.* he that gives a thing; he that confers a favour.

To BESTREW, *v. a.* part. *bestrewn*, or *bestrown*; to scatter, or sprinkle over; to cover with.

To BESTRI/DE, *v. a.* preter. *I bestrid*, or *bestrode*; *I have bestriden*; to stand over any thing, so as to have it between our legs, or a leg on each side of it. As this posture is that of a person on horseback, it is put figuratively for a person riding.

To BESTU/D, *v. a.* to adorn with shining dots, marks, or studs.

BET, *s.* [betan, Sax.] the money deposited by each of the parties who lay a wager, to be given to him who wins.

To BET, *v. a.* to lay a wager.

To BETAKE, *v. a.* preter. *I betook*, part. passive, *betaken*; [betæcan, Sax.] to apply; to have recourse to, with the reciprocal pronouns *him, her, himself*, &c., and the particle *to*; to take to, fly, or go, applied to motion.

BETCHOUA/NA, or BECHUA/NA, the name of one of the native races of S. Africa, lying N. of the Great Orange river, and composed of many different tribes, agreeing in language, customs, &c., in the main. They are sunk very low in barbarism, and yet in the style of their building, in working metals, &c., they are superior to many barbarous nations. Their language has been reduced to writing and system by the Protestant missionaries, whose influence has also been exerted with some success to raise them, by the introduction of education, and more refined customs. Their numbers cannot be ascertained until Europeans have greater intercourse with them; but two of their towns, Lattakoo and Kuruman, are supposed to have a population of about 10,000 each.

To BETEEM, *v. a.* to bestow or give; to produce, alluding to the teeming time of animals.

To BETHINK, *v. a.* preter. *I bethought*; [be and thencan, Sax.] to recall back something past into the mind; to recollect oneself; to suspend our thoughts.

BETHLEHEM, *s.* [the house of bread, Heb.] the name of a city in Judea, famous for being the birth-place of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It is now reduced to a poor village. Applied, according to its etymology, to an hospital; and at present appropriated to that where lunatics are confined, near Moorgate, London. See BEDLAM.

BETHLEHEM, the name of eight places in the United States; the most important of which is in Pennsylvania, and was settled originally by the Herrnhutters. It is a neat town, and stands on the Lehigh river, over which is a bridge 400 feet long. It has a stone church, and a good female school. It is 48 miles from Philadelphia. Pop. 2980.

BETHLEHEMITE, *s.* a person confined, or fit to be confined, in a mad-house, called a Bedlamite. Also an order of monks, subsisting principally in South America, who are reputed great politicians.

To BETHRA/L, (*bethraül*) *v. a.* to bind and fetter as a captive. Seldom used.

To BETHUMP, *v. a.* to bang, or beat. A ludicrous word.

To BETIDE, *v. n.* preter. *it betided*, or *betid*; [from *tid*, Sax.] to happen to a person; to befall; used both of good and bad events.

BETIME, BETIMES, *ad.* [be and tima, Sax.] in season; without delay; soon; in a short time. Joined with *morning*, early.

BETLE, BETEL, BETRE, *s.* [Ind.] a kind of pepper, whose leaves are of great use throughout the East, for the purpose of dyeing the teeth black and the lips red, and of sweetening the breath; and producing an intoxicating excitement.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordshire, 156 miles from London. Market, Tuesday.

To BETOKEN, *v. a.* to declare, to show, to discover, by marks or signs.

BETONY, *s.* [betonica, Lat.] a plant with gaping blossoms, found in woods and heaths. It was formerly much used in medicine, but is at present discarded. It is often smoked as tobacco, and the roots provoke vomiting. Paul's betony is the same with the smooth speedwell, and the yellow betony is a sort of stachys.

BETOOK, preter. from BETAKE.

To BETOSS, *v. n.* to be tossed about; to be agitated, disturbed, troubled, or tormented.

To BETRAY, *v. a.* [trahir, Fr.] to deliver a person up to his

enemies, though bound to the contrary; to disclose a secret intrusted to one; to discover some failing; to discover.

**BETRAY**, *v.* the person who treacherously delivers another into the hands of his enemies; one who discloses a secret.

To **BETRIM**, *v. a.* to adorn or embellish the person with dress; applied with great beauty to the flowery creation.

To **BETROTH**, *v. a.* [*betrouwen*, Belg.] to promise a person in marriage.

To **BETRUST**, *v. a.* to trust or rely on the fidelity of another, applied to persons and things.

**BETTER**, *a.* the comparative degree of *good*, of which *best* is the superlative; [*betera*, Sax.] that exceeds, is better, or preferable to the thing it is compared with. Used as a substantive, a person of rank or authority superior to ourselves.

**BETTER**, *adv.* in a more perfect, exact manner; in a more advantageous or profitable manner or way.

To **BETTER**, *v. a.* to improve; to increase the value of a thing; to amend by change; to surpass; to excel; to strengthen, or add strength to.

**BETTER**, *s.* one who lays a wager.

**BETWEEN**, *prep.* [*betwecnan*, *betwinnan*, Sax.] applied to situation, it signifies the middle, or the having one of the two things mentioned on each side of us. Applied to time, the middle space, or that which is included within the periods mentioned. Applied to qualities, partaking of each. Applied to things opposite or contrary to each other, it implies separation, or the idea of difference acquired by comparison. A reciprocation on both sides, applied to friendship. By themselves, privately, exclusive of any others. *Synon.* *Between* is properly used of only two persons; but *among*, when more are included.

**BETWIXT**, *prep.* [*betwyz*, Sax.] used indifferently for *between*; which see.

**BEVEL**, **BEVIL**, *s.* among joiners, a kind of square, one or both legs of which are crooked, according to the sweep of an arch, or vault. *Bevil angle* is that which is not square, whether it be obtuse or acute.

To **BEVEL**, **BEVIL**, *v. a.* to form a bevil angle, in opposition to a right one.

**BEVÉRAGE**, *s.* [*bevere*, Ital.] any common drink, or any thing drinkable; a treat at putting on, or first wearing, a new suit of clothes; a treat at a person's first coming to prison, called likewise *garnish*; but these last meanings are vulgar.

**BEVERIDGE**, **WILLIAM**, bishop of St. Asaph at the beginning of the last century. He was a man of great learning and piety; and in the several parishes which were under his care successively, in his archdeaconry, and in his diocese, he distinguished himself by the indefatigable zeal with which he applied himself to the discharge of his numerous and varied duties. The works which he published were on *Chronology*, the *Oriental Languages*, and the *Ancient Ecclesiastical Canons*. After his death, his well-known *Private Thoughts*, and other works on practical theology, were published. He died in 1708, aged 71 years.

**BEVERLY**, Yorkshire, E. R. It is a large, well-built town, having two parish churches, besides the minster, which is a large structure that was founded by king Athelstan, but consumed by fire in 1188, and afterwards rebuilt. Its other public buildings are the grammar school, and the prisons and court-houses of the riding. It stands near the river Hull, and has some trade in corn, coals, leather, &c. It is 183 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 8730.

**BEVY**, [*beva*, Ital.] a flock, or number of birds collected together; an assembly, or company.

To **BEWALT**, *v. a.* [from *wa*, grief, Sax.] to grieve for any calamity.

To **BEWARE**, *v. a.* to act with so much caution as to provide against any future obstacle, or misfortune.

**BEWCASTLE**, Cumberland. Formerly a market town, but now a small village only. It abounds in relics of Roman, Saxon, &c. origin. In the church-yard is a Runic pillar, with carvings, and an inscription which scholars have as yet failed to decipher. Pop. 1274.

**BEWDLLEY**, Worcestershire. It is pleasantly situated on the river Severn, is neat and well built, and enjoys a good trade for malt, leather, and caps, but not to such an extent now as formerly. It is 125 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3400.

To **BEWET**, *v. a.* to make moist or wet.

**BEWICK**, THOMAS, an eminent wood-engraver of the end of the last and beginning of the present century; whose British Birds, Quadrupeds, Gay's Fables, Fishes, Illustrations to the British Poets, and especially his *tail-pieces*, are so well known and so justly admired. He was a kind and generous spirit, and full of humour, as all his works show. He died in 1828, aged 75 years.

To **BEWILDER**, *v. a.* to lose in a place or wood, which has no certain path. Figuratively, to puzzle and perplex the mind with difficulties.

To **BEWITCH**, *v. a.* to injure by, or subject to, the power of diabolical charms and incantations. In a secondary sense, to operate so powerfully on the mind by personal or mental charms, as to captivate and be irresistible.

**BEWITCHERY**, *s.* a power which persons dealing with magic, or with evil spirits, have over others. In its secondary sense, a charm, either personal, mental, &c.

To **BEWRAY**, (in pronunciation the *w* is dropped,) *v. a.* [*bevragan*, Sax.] to discover a thing that is hid, or secret, either through simplicity or treachery.

**BEWRAYER**, (in pronunciation the *w* is dropped,) *s.* a person who discovers a thing which should be concealed; a divulger of secrets.

**BEY**, *s.* among the Turks, the governor of a country or town; the Turks write it *Begh*, or *Bec*, a lord or sangiac.

**BEYOND**, *prep.* [*beyond*, Sax.] a word used to signify excess in anything. Applied to a place, the farther side of any thing, or that which is at the greatest distance from us; farther than; across, or over; too great for, or out of the reach of; exceeding, above; superior.

**BEYRA**, a province of Portugal, bounded by the Tagus, and the Serra de Louzao; the Douro; Spain, and the Atlantic. Some of the peaks of the Serra de Estrella, which cross it, are above 7000 feet high. The Mondego is its principal river; the rest are small streams, on the coast, or else tributary to the larger rivers. In its valleys are grown, corn of all kinds, fruits, and vines. Agriculture is the chief occupation, except on the coast. Coimbra, which has a university, Guarda, Linco, Viseu, are its chief towns. Its population is about a million and a half.

**BEZA**, THEODORE, one of the leaders of the Reformed Church in Switzerland, in the 16th century. He was by birth a French noble, and was educated for the law; afterwards being pressed to enter the church, he joined the Reformed Church at Geneva. He was for ten years Greek Professor at Lausanne, and both there and at Geneva distinguished himself for the zeal and learning with which he defended and promoted the Reformation. On the death of Calvin, Beza succeeded to his office and influence, which he used to the satisfaction of all. He died in 1605, aged 86 years. He wrote many works; his Latin version of the New Testament, published with his edition of the Greek Testament, which is believed to have formed the basis of the text whence our common English version was made, is well known.

**BEZIERS**, a town in the dept. of Hérault, France, most pleasantly situated on a hill above the river Orb, and commanding a most enchanting prospect. The town is well built, and has an old and strangely-built cathedral, and has the ancient fortifications round it. In the neighbourhood, wine, spirits, and silk are produced; and the town itself has manufactories of silken goods, and woollen cloth of different kinds. It is 480 miles from Paris. Its population is about 15,000. Lat. 43. 21. N. Long. 3. 13. E.

**BEZIL**, **BEZEL**, *s.* that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

**BEZOAR**, [*pa* and *zahar*, Persic.] a stone moderately hard and heavy, generally of a round form, and its size between that of a horse bean and a small walnut, of a dusky olive or green brown. It is always smooth and glossy; but when broken is found to consist of several coats or crusts of stony matter, laid over one another, on a piece of stick, or seed of a fruit, for a nucleus or basis. It is a calculus found in goats, in Persia and the E. Indies. Others are found in the W. Indies. The calculi in other animals are also called *bezars*. They were esteemed as specifics against poisons and malignant fevers; but have ceased to be of any account, except in the East, where artificial *bezars* are prepared from various metals.

**BEZOARDIC**, *a.* an epithet applied to medicines compounded with bezoar.

**BHU/RTPOOR**, a district in the W. of Agra, Hindustan. It is not naturally very fertile, but by great care and constant irrigation, it yields excellent corn, sugar, and cotton. Bhurtpoor, Comber, Deeg, Kurnau, are its chief towns.

**BIARA, BIGHT OF**, a bay in the Gulf of Guinea, W. Africa, divided by Cape Formosa from the Bight of Benin. It is nearly 600 miles across, and nearly 300 in depth. One branch of the Quorra, or Niger, empties itself in this bay, and some other large streams. This part of the coast is not very thickly inhabited, owing to its very unhealthy character. Elephants abound, and other wild animals. Iron is plentiful, and this, ivory, and palm wine, are the chief articles of trade.

**BIANCHINI, FRANCESCO**, a learned astronomer and historian of Italy, at the close of the 17th century. He wrote respecting the calendar; examined the rotation of Venus, and published the results; attempted to draw a meridian line throughout Italy; began a Universal History; published an interesting account of the Sepulchral Chamber of some members of the household of the emperor Augustus; communicated many papers on different subjects to the transactions of learned societies; and died in 1729, aged 67 years.

**BIANGULATED**, **BIANGULOUS**, *a.* [*binus* and *angulus*, Lat.] that has two angles.

**BIAS**, *s.* [*bias*, Fr.] the weight lodged in one side of a bowl to direct or regulate it in its course, and to turn it from a straight line. Figuratively, an influence, propensity, or any thing which directs the course of a person's actions to a particular end. **SYNON.** These words rise gradually; *inclination* implying something less strong than *propensity*; *propensity*, than *bias*: the first leads us to an object, the second draws us, the third drags us. *Inclination* is generally owing to education, *propension* to custom, *bias* to constitution.

To **BIAS**, *v. a.* to influence a person to any particular measures of conduct.

**BIAS**, one of the Wise Men of Greece. He was a native of Priene, a Grecian city of Asia Minor, and gained his reputation by kindness, sagacity, and a happy power of embodying in pithy sayings the results of much shrewd observation and thought. He spent the greater part of his life, and died, in his native city. He was flourishing in 540 B. C.

**BIB**, *s.* [*bibo*, Lat.] a piece of linen put under the chin of infants when feeding, to keep the victuals which are spit from their clothes; likewise a piece of linen pinned on the front of the stay of those of more advanced years.

**BIBACIOUS**, *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] much addicted to drinking; or drinking to excess.

**BIBACITY**, *s.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] the quality of drinking too much.

**BIBBER**, *s.* [*bibo*, Lat.] a person who drinks to excess.

**BIBBLE**, *s.* [*biblion*, Gr.] the name given to the collection of ancient writings which are received by the Christian world as the revelation of God's will to man. It consists of two parts, the former called the Old Testament, or Covenant, and the latter the New. The Old Testament comprises all the books held sacred by the Jews, and contains, 5 books written by Moses, (called the Pentateuch, and the Law) in which the history of the Jewish nation is given from the very beginning to their arrival at the borders of Canaan; and also the whole of that system of ritual observances which constituted the worship of the Jews; —12 other books, which carry on the history of the Jews to their reinstatement in Judea on their return from captivity —16 books of Prophecies, delivered at various times to the Jews; —and lastly, 5 poetical books, one being a relation of the trials of an ancient patriarch; another, a collection of hymns, odes, and elegies, composed by various parties on various occasions, public and private; and the others, practical maxims, &c., chiefly the embodiments of the observation and wisdom of the wisest of the Jewish kings. These all (with the exception of some few passages in some of the latest of them, which are in Chaldee) are written in Hebrew. The New Testament, which is written in Greek, contains, 4 distinct histories of the ministry, and deeds, and death of our Lord Jesus Christ, two being written by eye-witnesses, and two by the intimate companions of those who were so; —a history of the first efforts made to proclaim the gospel, chiefly those made by the most eminent of the first preachers, the apostle of the Gentiles; —13 letters, or essays in the epistolary form, written to various churches and persons in Europe and Asia, by the

apostle of the Gentiles, unfolding with great clearness the truths of the gospel, and showing their bearing upon common life; —a letter written to the converted Hebrews, which is commonly ascribed to Paul; —7 other letters on the same subject, but written with various scope, one by James, one by Judas, two by Peter, and three by John; —and lastly, a half-poetical book of visions, embodying the subsequent course and fortunes of the church. Various parts of this collection of writings were translated into the common tongue of this country in very early days. Wicliffe translated the whole of the Scriptures into English. After the Reformation, four different translations were made and printed; and in 1611, that version which is now most generally received and used, was printed under the patronage of the king, at the cost of the Stationers' Company. Many other translations into English have been made since, but they are used only by particular sects, or by scholars merely. There were translations of the whole or part made very early into many Oriental languages, Greek, Latin, and other tongues, some of which are exceedingly valuable. Since the great effort began to diffuse the Scriptures and the gospel into every land, the Bible has been translated, wholly or partly, into about 200 different languages and dialects. *Bible monopoly*, the exclusive right conferred by letters patent on the printers to the sovereign of Great Britain, to print the Scriptures, &c.; now abolished in Scotland, and in England confined to the Authorized Version, without note or comment, but shared with the printers to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. *Bible Societies*, institutions for diffusing the Scriptures by sale and gift.

**BIBLIOGRAPHER**, *s.* [*biblos* and *grapho*, Gr.] one who writes or copies books.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**, *s.* knowledge of books; the study of the authors, editors, printers, &c., of books.

**BIBLIOMANCY**, *s.* a kind of divination performed by taking passages of Scripture at hazard, and drawing indications there concerning things future. It was much used at the consecration of bishops.

**BIBLIOMANIA**, *s.* an extravagant passion for accumulating books.

**BIBLIOTHECAL**, *a.* [*bibliotheca*, Lat.] belonging to a library.

**BIBULOUS**, *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] that sucks or drinks any fluid or moisture.

**BICE**, *s.* in Painting, a blue colour prepared from capis armenus.

**BICESTER**, or **BU'RCESTER**, Oxfordshire, noted for its excellent malt liquor. Here is a manufacture of slippers and lace. It is situated on the road between Oxford and Buckingham, 56 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 3022.

**BICÊTRE**, a public building near Paris, in France. It was originally a castle belonging to one of the bishops of Winchester, in England; which, after various changes, came into the hands of the crown, and was used as an hospital. It is at present used as a place of confinement for some criminals, and a poor-house also.

**BICHA'T, MARIE FRANÇOIS XAVIER**, a very distinguished young surgeon of France, who during the time of the Revolution, by his enthusiastic pursuit of anatomical and physiological studies, and by his public lectures and writings, greatly promoted the study of these sciences throughout the civilized world. He died from an accident in 1800, aged but 31 years.

**BICIPITAL**, **BICIPITOUS**, *a.* [*biceps*, Lat.] having two heads. It is also applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

To **BICKER**, *v. n.* [*bicare*, Brit.] to skirmish or quarrel; to tremble, quiver, or move backwards and forwards.

**BICKERER**, *s.* one who is quarrelsome.

**BICKERING**, *s.* a quarrel, skirmish, or sudden attack, opposed to a set or pitched battle.

**BICORNE**, **BICORINUS**, *a.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] that has two horns.

To **BID**, *v. a.* *preter. I bid, bad, bade, I have bid, or bidden;* [*bidan*, Sax.] to order or command; to request, or invite a person as a guest; to offer a sum for the purchase of a thing; to publish or proclaim. **SYNON.** To *bid*, intimates direction to perform, whether or not the person directing has any authority for so doing. To *order*, implies the exercise of authority.

**BIDAL**, **BID'AL**, *s.* [*bid* and *dale*] in our ancient customs, denotes the invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, who in consideration hereof expects some contribution for his relief. This custom still obtains in the west of England.



**BIDASO/A**, or **VIDASO/A**, a river of Spain, which rising in the Navarrese Pyrenees, after a course of about 70 miles, enters the Bay of Biscay, near Fontarabia. It is very near the boundary between France and Spain; and its fisheries supply the markets of Madrid, &c.

**BIDDEN**, part. pass. of *To Bid*.

**BIDDER**, *s.* one who offers a price for any commodity.

**BIDDING**, *s.* command, and order, including generally the idea of a superior.

**BIDDLE**, **JOHN**, a theological scholar who lived during the troubles of the 17th century. He was educated at Oxford, and was chosen master of a school at Gloucester. A publication of his drew on him the charge of heresy, and he experienced hard measure from the Parliament, and the Assembly of Divines, who obtained an act making the profession of Socinianism a capital offence. This was frustrated by the army, and at length, (after having been released by Cromwell, and re-imprisoned by Bradshaw,) after nearly seven years' drudgery, he was set at liberty, and continued so till the fall of the Commonwealth, when he was again incarcerated, and died in prison, in 1662, aged 47 years.

**TO BIDE**, *v. a.* [*bīdan*, Sax.] to endure, or suffer.—*v. n.* to dwell, live, remain, or continue in a place.

**BIDEFORD**, Devonshire. A well-built, populous town, seated on the river Touridge, over which there is a very long bridge of 24 arches. It has a noble quay, and carries on a considerable trade in coarse earthenware, Irish wool, &c. They also send ships to America and the West Indies. It is 203 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 5211.

**BIDENTAL**, *a.* [*bīdens*, Lat.] that has two teeth. Figuratively, that has two prongs.

**BIDET**, *s.* a nag or little horse, formerly allowed each trooper and dragoon, for his baggage and other occasions.

**BIDING**, *s.* constant stay or residence in a place.

**BIENNIAL**, *a.* [*biennis*, Lat.] that continues, or has been, for two years.

**BIER**, (*beer*) *s.* [*beer*, Sax.] a frame of wood on which dead persons are carried to the grave.

**BIESTING**, *s.* [*bīsting*, Sax.] in Farming, the first milk given by a cow after calving.

**BIFA-RIOUS**, *a.* [*bīfarius*, Lat.] double, two-fold, that may be understood two ways.

**BIFEROUS**, *a.* [*bīferens*, Lat.] bearing fruit twice a year.

**BIFID**, *a.* [*bīfidus*, Lat.] cut, cleft, or divided into two parts.

**BIFOLD**, *a.* two-fold, double.

**BIFORMED**, *a.* [*bīformis*, Lat.] compounded of two forms; that is double-shaped.

**BIFOROUS**, *a.* [*bīnus* and *forum*, Lat.] opening with double doors.

**BIFURCATED**, *a.* [*bīnus* and *furca*, Lat.] with two forks or prongs.

**BIG**, *a.* applied to dimensions, large, immense, swelling out. Joined to *with*, or *of*, pregnant; swelling or distended with grief. Applied to a person's looks or words, proud; haughty. **SYNON.** The word *great* is a general term, signifying any thing considerable in bulk, extent, quality, number, &c. Thus we say, a *great* house, a *great* road, a *great* weight, a *great* many, a *great* famine, a *great* happiness. The words *big* and *large* are more circumscribed; *big* implies greatness of bulk; *large*, greatness of extent. Thus we say, a *big* man, a *big* stone; but a *large* room, a *large* field.

**BIGAMIST**, *s.* [*bīgamus*, low Lat.] one who has married another before the death of his first wife.

**BIGAMY**, *s.* [*bīgamia*, low Lat.] a double marriage, or the having of two wives at the same time; which is felony by law.

**BIGBE-LIED**, *a.* swelling out, applied to sails filled with wind; with child; pregnant.

**BIGGIN**, *a.* [*boggin*, Fr.] the close-fitting under cap of an infant, covering the hind part of its head.

**BIGGLESWADE**, Bedfordshire. It is seated on the Ivel, (which is navigable for boats, and brings up coals, timber, merchandise, &c., from Lynn,) 45 miles from London. Its market is one of the greatest in England for barley, peas, and horse corn. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 3807.

**BIGHT**, *s.* [*bygan*, Sax.] the circumference of the coil of a rope, opposed to its ends or extremities.

**BIGNESS**, *s.* largeness with respect to quantity, bulk, or dimensions.

**BIGOT**, *s.* [supposed to be derived from Rollo's refusing to kiss the foot of Charles V. of France, when he received his daughter in marriage, and the investiture of the dukedom from him, with this Gothic expression, *Ne se by God*, on which account he was called by the king a *bigot*,] a person strongly attached to any religious opinion or custom, notwithstanding the strongest reason urged to convince him by a contrary party. Used in a bad sense.

**BIGOTED**, *a.* obstinately prepossessed in favour of a person or opinion.

**BIGOTRY**, *s.* unreasonable firmness, obstinacy, or attachment to any party or opinion.

**BILANDER**, *s.* [*belandre*, Fr.] a small ship or vessel, broad and flat, used for conveying goods from place to place.

**BILBERRY**, *s.* in Botany, a plant producing a small purple berry, of a sweetish and sharp taste, used sometimes for tarts.

**BILBO**, *s.* a rapier or sword.

**BILBO/A**, or **VILVA/O**, a healthy sea-port town of Spain, capital of Biscay, with four parish churches and seven convents. Here is a good, well-frequented harbour, the town is well supplied with water, provisions, fish, &c., and the environs are fertile in leguminous plants and fruits. The chief exports are wool, sword blades, and other iron and steel wares. It is seated on the river Ibaicabel, 220 miles from Madrid. Lat. 43. 23. N. Long. 3. 10. W.

**BILBOES**, *s.* a sort of stocks for punishing offenders on board a ship.

**BILDESTON**, Suffolk. This is a small town, but it has a handsome church. It is 63 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 857.

**BILE**, *s.* [*bilis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a yellow bitter liquor or fluid, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum. A red inflammatory swelling or tumour, very sore, and cured by suppuration, from *bile*, Sax. Figuratively, concealed or suppressed anger.

**BILEDULGERID**, the ancient Numidia, an inland country of Africa, *s.* **TUNIS**. The air is hot, but the soil, though dry, yields a considerable quantity of barley. The country in some parts is covered with large woods of date-palm trees, with which the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. The inhabitants are Africans, and roving tribes of Arabs. It lies between 28 and 32 degrees N. lat., and between 5 and 11 E. long.

**BILGE**, *s.* [*bīlg*, Sax.] that part of a ship's bottom on which, together with the keel, she rests, when aground. *Bilge-water*, that which rests on a ship's bottom, on account of its flatness, and cannot go to the well. *Bilge-pump*, is that which is applied to the side of a ship, to exhaust or pump out the bilge-water.

**TO BILGE**, *v. n.* a sea-term, to damage, to break the boards of a ship or vessel against a rock, so as to make a passage for the water to enter; to spring a leak.

**BILIARY**, *a.* [*bilis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, that belongs to or conveys the bile.

**BILIMBI**, *s.* a fruit of the East Indies, used there medicinally, but here only as a pickle.

**BILINGUOUS**, *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] an epithet applied to one who speaks two languages. In Law, applied to a jury which passes upon a foreigner for a crime committed in England, whereof part are English, and part foreigners.

**BILIOUS**, *a.* [*bilis*, Lat.] consisting of bile; subject to biliary disorders.

**TO BILK**, *v. a.* [*bīlken*, Teut.] to cheat; to defraud; to contract a debt, and run away without paying it.

**BILL**, *s.* [*bīle*, Sax.] the horny mandibles which are the termination of the jaw in birds, used by them in procuring food; a beak. In Husbandry, a kind of axe, with a hooked point, used to lop trees. If the handle be short, it is named a *hand bill*; but if long, a *hedge bill*. An old English weapon. In trade, a written or printed account of goods delivered to, or work done for, a person. In Commerce, *bill of credit*, that which is given by one person to another, empowering him to take up money of his correspondents in foreign countries. A *bill of entry*, an account of goods entered at the custom-house, either inwards or outwards, mentioning the person exporting, &c., the quality or species of the goods, where exported to, and whence. *Bill of exchange*, an order given by a person to another in a different place, to pay money to a third person, at a specified time. *Bill of health*,

a certificate signed by a visiting physician that a ship's crew have been in quarantine, and are free from contagious diseases. *Bill of lading*, a memorandum or acknowledgment, under the hand of a master of a vessel, of his having received goods on board, together with a promise to deliver them as consigned. *Bills of parcels*, an account given by the seller or buyer of the several goods bought, and their prices. *Bill of sale*, a contract, by which a person empowers his creditor to sell the goods of which he gives him an inventory, unless the sum borrowed be repaid with interest at the time appointed. *Bill*, in Law, a single bond without a condition; a declaration in writing, expressing some grievance or wrong done by the person complained of. In Parliament, a writing containing some proposals offered to the House to be passed into a law. *A bill of mortality*, a bill giving an account of the number of persons dying within certain limits and times. *A bill of fare*, an account of the dishes of an entertainment, or of the provisions in season. In History, *The Bill of Rights*, the bill appointing William III. king of England, at the same time laying down the limits of the monarchy, and settling the succession.

To *BILL*, *v. n.* to join bills together. Figuratively, to coarsen with great fondness, in allusion to the manner of doves joining their bills together.

*BILLERICAY*, Essex. It is seated on a hill, 23 miles from London. Pop. 1284.

*BILLESDON*, Leicestershire, 9 miles nearly E. of Leicester. Market, Friday. Pop. 878.

*BILLET*, *s.* [*billet*, Fr.] in Heraldry, a bearing in form of a long square. They are supposed to represent pieces of gold and silver; but Guillim thinks they represent a letter sealed up; and others take them for bricks. Also a log of wood cut for fuel, from *bilet*, Fr. Also a note or ticket given by the constable of a parish or hundred, to quarter soldiers at public-houses. *Billet-doux*, [Fr.] a love-letter.

*BILLIARDS*, *s.* has no singular, [*billiard*, Fr.] a kind of game played on an oblong table, fixed exactly horizontal and covered with a cloth, with little ivory balls, which are driven by the opposite parties into hazards, holes, or pockets, placed at the end and sides of the table.

*BILLINGHAM*, Durham. It is 297 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 1653.

*BILLINGS-GATE*, a gate, port, or stairs, on the river Thames, where a considerable fish-market is held. Figuratively, low abuse and scurrilous language, alluding to that which is made use of by those who frequent this place.

*BILLION*, *s.* [Fr.] in Coinage, a base metal, either of gold or silver, in which copper is predominant. In Arithmetic, a thousand thousand millions, expressed in figures thus 1,000,000,000,000.

*BILLOW*, *s.* [*bilge*, Teut.] a large, high, swelling wave. *Synon.* We cut through the waves; are lifted by the surges; tossed and dashed by the billows.

To *BILLOW*, *v. n.* to swell or grow tempestuous; to raise in large heaps like the appearance of billows.

*BILLLOWY*, a stormy, tempestuous, swelling into large waves.

*BILSTON*, Staffordshire. A town which has risen lately to considerable importance through the productiveness of the coal and iron mines, by which it is surrounded. It has iron-works, and manufactories for all kinds of iron goods, and for common earthenware. It has two churches, and a fine Methodist meeting. It is inhabited chiefly by miners and labouring men; and from the nature of their work, and the character of the country round it, is far from that cleanliness needful for health: the ravages of the cholera were dreadful. Some of the mines run under the town, and, by the falling in of the galleries, many of the houses are broken in pieces. The earth in many places in the neighbourhood, sinking in where an old mine has been, in which the coal and shale is smouldering, smokes constantly, as if on fire. It is 113 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Saturday. Pop. 20,180.

*BIN*, *s.* [*binne*, Sax.] a long square frame, or chest of wood, wherein corn, bread, &c. are put.

*BINARY*, *a.* [*binarius*, Lat.] two; double.

*BINBROKE*, or *BINBROOK*, Lincolnshire. It is seated in a bottom, and has two parish churches. It is 158 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1187.

To *BIND*, *v. a.* preter. *bound*; [*bindan*, Sax.] to deprive a person of the free use of his limbs by bonds; to surround, to en-

compass, confine, fasten together; to fix a bandage on; to compel, force, restrain. In Physic, to make coactive. To *bind a book*, to sew the sheets together, and place them in a cover. With the word *over*, to oblige, under a certain penalty, to appear at a court of justice. *Synon.* We bind the feet and hands of a criminal; and we tie him to a stake. In the figurative sense, a man is *bound* when he is not at liberty to act; and he is *tied* when he cannot change his party, or quit it. Authority and power bind; interest and love tie.

*BINDER*, *s.* one who binds books; one who ties sheaves together. In Surgery, a fillet used to keep on the dressings of a sore, and rolled several times about it.

*BINDING*, *s.* that which is bound, wound, or tied round any thing; a bandage.

*BINDWEED*, *s.* in Botany, a plant, the same with the convolvulus.

*BINGHAM*, Nottinghamshire, seated on the vale of Belvoir, now a mean place, and its market is small. It is 130 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1998.

*BINNACLE*, *s.* a frame in the steege of the ship, in which the compass is placed.

*BINOCLÉ*, *s.* [*binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] in Dioptrics, a telescope fitted with two tubes, so that distant objects may be seen by both the eyes.

*BINOCLULAR*, *a.* [*binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] that has two eyes or sights.

*BINOMIAL*, *a.* in Algebra, the name of an expression which consists of two terms. *Binomial theorem*, one discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, by which any power or root of a binomial expression may be obtained without performing the actual involution or extraction.

*BIOGRAPHER*, *a.* [*bios* and *grapho*, Gr.] one who writes the lives of particular persons.

*BIOGRAPHY*, *s.* writing the lives of men; the lives so written. *BION*, a Greek pastoral poet, born near Smyrna, who lived much in Sicily; he was a friend of two other poets, Theocritus and Moschus, with whose poems his are usually associated. He flourished about 200 B. C.

*BIPAROUS*, *a.* [*binus* and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth two at a time.

*BIPARTITE*, *a.* [*bipartitus*, Lat.] having two parts answering to each other; divided into two.

*BIPARTITION*, *s.* the act of dividing into two.

*BIPED*, *s.* [*bipes*, Lat.] an animal with two feet.

*BIPEDAL*, *a.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] two feet in length.

*BIPENNATE*, *a.* [*binus* and *penna*, Lat.] having two wings.

*BISQUADRATE*, *BISQUADRA'TIC*, *a.* [*bis* and *quadra*, Lat.] the next power above the cube, or the square of the square. *Biquadratic equation*, in Algebra, an equation which contains the fourth power of the unknown quantity. *Biquadratic power*, the fourth power of a number, or the square squared. *Biquadratic root* of a number, the square root of the square root.

*BISQUINTILE*, *a.* [*bis* and *quintus*, Lat.] in Astrology, an aspect of the planets, wherein they are 144 degrees from each other.

*BIR*, (pron. *beer*.) a town of Turkey in Asia, in Mesopotamia, standing on the Euphrates, which is navigable there to the sea. It is not well built, and stands on the side of a very steep hill. Its population is estimated at about 3000. Lat. 36. 59' N. Long. 38. 7' E.

*BIRCH*, *s.* [*bir*, Sax.] in Botany, betula; a very elegant and common English tree, whose wood is used for making ox-yokes, hoops, small screws, panniers, brooms, wands, bavin bands, withies for faggots, arrows, bolts, shafts, dishes, bowls, ladles; also for fuel. In Russia and Poland, they cover houses with the bark of the birch-tree instead of slate and tile. There are several different species. *Birch-broom*, is a broom or besom made with the small twigs of the birch-tree. See BESOM.

*BIRCHEN*, *a.* made of birch.

*BIRD*, *s.* [*bird*, or *brid*, Sax.] the second class of vertebrate animals; its body is covered with feathers, and has two wings, two legs, and a bill of a firm horny substance; and the females are all oviparous. *Bird of Paradise*, a genus of very splendid birds, natives of China and the Eastern Islands, which were believed by old travellers to have no feet. Prov. *Birds of a feather flock together*.—He's in great want of a bird that will give a groat for an owl.—One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.—

'Tis an ill bird that bewrays its own nest.—Every bird must hatch her own egg.

**BIRDBOLT**, *s.* [*bird* and *bolt*, Sax.] a small shot or arrow, used in killing birds.

**BIRDCAGE**, *s.* a receptacle made with wire, &c. to keep birds in.

**BIRDCATCHER**, *B'r'der*, *s.* one who lives by catching and selling birds.

**BIRD-CHERRY**, *s.* in Botany, a common English shrub or small tree, which bears very pretty long spikes of flowers in the spring.

**BIRDLIME**, *s.* a viscid, glutinous substance, prepared differently, but that in common use with us is made of holly bark, or mistletoe. It is spread upon twigs, upon which the birds lighting, are entangled.

**BIRD'S-EYE**, *s.* in Botany, the common name of a plant, the same with the mealy primrose; the wild carrot is called bird's-eye by some, and the common germander speedwell.

**BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW**, *s.* a mode of representing a landscape or scene which conveys the impression of being taken from such a height that it appears partly as a plan or map. It is usually employed for representations of towns and masses of buildings, of which a plan is required, without its formality and exactitude.

**BIRD'S-FOOT**, *s.* in Botany, the ornithopodium of Linnaeus, so called from the shape and arrangement of its pods or seed vessels.

**BIRD'S-NEST**, in Botany, the English name of a kind of orchis which grows in moist woods, but is not very common. Used in Sweden as a cattle medicine.

**BIRD'S-TONGUE**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also marsh groundsel.

**BIRD, WILLIAM**, one of the most eminent English composers of church music, who lived in the 16th century. He was, first, organist at Lincoln cathedral, and afterwards one of the organists to the queen. His works, which (with the exception of the *Non nobis Domine*, known to all) were almost forgotten, are gaining now the attention and esteem their merit deserves. He died in 1623, aged about 60 years.

**BIRGANDER**, *s.* in Natural History, the common name of a species of goose.

**BIRKBECK, DR. GEORGE**, the founder of Mechanics' Institutions, was a physician, who had always a great taste for practical science, and on various occasions had seen how much artisans stood in need of better information respecting their own crafts. He enlisted the advocacy and help of the leading scientific and literary men amongst his associates, and devoted his own time, and property, and pen to his favourite object, with great, but too temporary, success. He died in 1841, aged 65 years.

**BIRKENHEAD**, Cheshire. This town has risen lately on the opposite bank of the Mersey to Liverpool, at the termination of a branch of the Grand Junction Railway. There are two churches, a town-hall, market-house, a park, and docks of all kinds with every needful appendage, one of which exceeds in area all the docks of Liverpool. Pop. 8223.

**BIRKET-EL-KEROUN**, a large lake in Middle Egypt, on the W. of the range of mountains that form the W. side of the valley of the Nile. It lies by a plain which is well cultivated and covered with villages. It is about 40 miles long, and 5 broad.

**BIRKET-EL-MAROUT**, a large lake near Alexandria, in Egypt, communicating with the Nile and the sea. It is about 30 miles long, by about 15 broad.

**BIRMAN EMPIRE**, or **BU'RNAH**, a large country lying E. of the Bay of Bengal, adjoining to British India, and Aracan. The Gulf of Martaban is its S. boundary, and the kingdom of Siam its E.; which northerly it extends to the borders of Thibet. The Aracan mountains, and a branch of the Himmaleh mountains, which are its N. boundary, are included in it, and these latter attain a great altitude: from them flows the great river Irrawaddy, the principal stream of the country, running throughout its whole length; of its tributaries the largest is the Khyanderain; the Delta formed at its mouth is a triangle, each of whose sides are about 140 miles long. Of all the natural curiosities the springs of petroleum are the most wonderful: they are found by sinking wells of about 250 feet deep. This natural or mineral oil is much used in the country. Gold is found in the rivers, and mines of other metals exist in the inland parts. Precious stones,

amber, and coal, also abound. The climate is such as is usual in those latitudes, modified by the peculiar conformation of the country. Amongst its forests the most valuable tree is the teak; and the usual kinds of corn and pulse, and drugs, occur. The only peculiarity of the wild animals is the comparative rarity of wolves, jackals, &c. The inhabitants seem to belong to several different tribes, though they are all of one variety of the human species. They are not so far advanced in civilization as their neighbours on either side. Buddhism is the most prevalent religion. The government of the country is by an absolute despot, the councillors acting only as agents of his will. The trade is chiefly internal, or with the countries E. of Burmah. Ava, Pegu, Amarapura, Sagain, and Pughain, are its chief cities. Its population is about 4,000,000.

**BIRMINGHAM**, Warwickshire. This is one of the largest of our manufacturing towns; it is finely and healthily situated on the slope of a hill, with a few small streams near it, which afterwards flow either to the North Sea, or by the Severn to the Atlantic. The coal and iron district terminates some miles from the town, and the strata in its vicinity are only sands, gravels, and clays, whence the soil is very poor. The wealth of the town consists in its varied manufactures, which consist of all kinds of steel and iron goods, from those made by the great rolling-mills, to the most exquisitely finished ornaments, and steel pens, glass, silver goods, papier-mâché articles, &c. There are several churches, built in a good style of architecture, and the newer parts of the town also are well built; the railway termini and some of the manufactures are fine erections. King Edward's school has been rebuilt in a most elegant Gothic style, and the town-hall (which contains one of the noblest organs in Europe) is a grand building, constructed after the model of a Roman temple, and placed in a most commanding situation. Market, Thuesday. Pop. 182,922.

**BIRTH**, *s.* in Natural History, a provincial name of the turbot.

**BIRTH**, *s.* [*birth*, Sax.] the act of bringing forth; the entrance of a person into the world; any production; rank of dignity inherited by descent. In sea affairs, a proper place for a ship to ride in; the distance between a ship when under sail, and the shore; a place separated by canvass, wherein the sailors mess, and put their chests. A good berth, good accommodations, wherein a person has every thing that is convenient.

**BIRTHDAY**, *s.* the day in which a person comes into the world and is born.

**BIRTHNIGHT**, *s.* the night in which a person is born.

**BIRTHPLACE**, *s.* the place wherein a person is born.

**BIRTHRIGHT**, *s.* the right which a person acquires by birth, generally applied to the first-born.

**BIRTHSTRANGLER**, *a.* strangled, choked, or killed by suffocation, in coming into the world.

**BISCAY**, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. and S. W. by Asturia and Old Castile, on the N. by the Bay of Biscay, on the E. by Navarre, and on the S. by Old Castile and Navarre. It is about 48 miles in length, and 30 in its greatest breadth. Biscay produces apples, oranges, citrons, corn, &c. They have timber for ship-building, and mines of iron and lead, which they also manufacture; the adjoining sea also supplies them with fish, and renders their trade very flourishing; their wine is accounted the best in Spain. The Biscayners are of the Basque nation, and still preserve their peculiar language, the Basque, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilbao is the capital. Pop. about 140,000. Bay of Biscay, that part of the Atlantic which lies between Spain and France, Cape Ortegal and the Island of Usant being its natural boundaries. It is about 400 miles across, and as many deep. It receives the waters of some of the largest rivers in France; but only inconsiderable mountain streams empty themselves into it from Spain. The navigation of this bay is proverbially bad, from the continual roughness of the water, arising from its shape and position as to the Atlantic, and the current, which may be only a portion of the Gulf Stream.

**BISCOTIN**, *s.* [Fr.] a confection made of flour, marmalade, eggs, &c.

**BISCUIT**, (*biskit*) *s.* [*bis*, Lat. and *cuit*, Fr.] a kind of hard dry bread, made partly of wheat flour, and partly of pea flour, mixed with leaven and warm water, and well baked in the form of flat cakes. It is used on board ships as the common fare; otherwise as a sort of luxury. The great biscuit factory for the navy is at

Gosport. This name is also applied to other kinds of plain cakes and confectionery. In the manufacture of earthenware, the goods after their first baking, before being glazed, are so called.

To BISE/CT, *v. a.* [*bisus* and *seco*, Lat.] in Geometry, to divide any thing into two equal parts.

BISE/CTION, Bisse/ction, *s.* in Geometry, the act of dividing a line, &c. into two equal parts.

BISHOP, *s.* [Sax. from *episcopos*, Gr.] an overseer, or superintendent. In Episcopal churches, a minister whose office it is to ordain, overlook, and direct the ministers of different parishes or congregations, in all spiritual matters; and who is himself under the control of an archbishop. In other churches it is used as equivalent to presbyter, or elder, and signifies the minister of any particular congregation. In the Church of England, there are 25 bishops for England and Wales; 23 of whom sit in the House of Lords by virtue of their baronies, and one as a titular lord-abbot; 12 for Ireland, 3 of whom sit as representative lords of the Irish Church; and 17 for the colonies, with one at Jerusalem, whose services are shared by the members of some other Protestant communions. The bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester take precedence of the rest, who rank according to the date of their consecration: and in Ireland, the bishops of Meath and Kildare rank first, and the rest in the order of consecration. All these sees are in the gift of the Crown, except Sodor and Man, which is in the gift of the Duke of Athol. *Suffragan bishops*, are those who are subordinates and assistants, and substitutes in case of absence of other bishops. The name is applied to all bishops of the English Church. *Bishops in partibus infidelium*, bishops without a see, or exercising actual episcopal authority in one place, under the title of another see where no such authority is exercised. This is in the Romish Church.

BISHOP, *s.* a liquor made of water, wine, sugar, and a Seville orange roasted.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some little islands and rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's, dangerous to mariners.

BISHOPRIC, *s.* [*bisepiscopie*, Sax.] the province, district, or diocese, which belongs to a bishop.

BISHOPS-AUKLAND, Durham. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its castle, beautifully repaired about 100 years ago; for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious; and for its bridge. It is 257 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 3776.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, Shropshire, seated near the river Clun; and is much frequented by the Welch. It is 159 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 1781.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD, Hertfordshire, seated on the side of a hill, and has several good inns. Its chief trade is in malt. It is 30 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 4681.

BISK, *s.* [*bisque*, Fr.] a soup, or broth, made of different sorts of flesh boiled, according to Johnson.

BISMUTH, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal, of a reddish white colour, a flaky texture, and moderately hard, but not malleable. It is generally found with cobalt; native bismuth, and sulphuret of bismuth, are also found upon the continent, but this is not an abundant metal. *Bismuth* is used with other metals, not only to form printers' types, but also to make pewter, and for some other compounds. It remarkably contributes to the fusibility of some alloys; hence it is employed to make solder. *Bismuth* is likewise given in medicines, though now very rarely. Pearl-white is a precipitate of *bismuth*.

BISON, *s.* in Natural History, the name of one or two kinds of wild ox, the most numerous of which occurs in N. America, where it is usually termed a buffalo. In the boundless prairies of the far-west, and high up towards the N., where only an occasional traveller or a wandering tribe of Indians is seen, these beasts are found in immense herds, which travel from place to place as want of pasture necessitates. The flesh is reckoned by some a delicacy; and the hide, and the long hair cut from it, are valuable articles of trade. The hunting of them is dangerous sport, as they are powerful and ferocious animals.

BISSEXTILE, *s.* [*bis* and *sextilis*, Lat.] a year containing 366 days, happening every fourth year, when a day is added to the month of February, to make up for the six hours by which the solar year exceeds the civil year. The name *bissextile* was given it at the reformation of the calendar by Julius Cesar, because the 6th cal. March (our 24th of February) was repeated twice on that year, to secure the necessary correction.

BISTORT, *s.* in Botany, a common marsh plant; a sort of snaukweed.

BISTOURY, *s.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] a surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions.

BISTRE, *s.* [Fr.] a colour made of the soot of wood, especially beech, boiled, and afterwards diluted, and made into cakes with gum water. It is used by painters to wash their designs, instead of Indian ink, &c.

BISULCOUS, *a.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] cleft in two parts; cloven-footed.

BIT, *s.* [*bitol*, Sax.] the essential part of a bridle, which being put into the horse's mouth, the rider is enabled to manage him; the sharp end of a piercer, auger, or other iron instrument. The *bit of a key* is that part which contains the wards. *Bit* also means as much as a person generally bites off at once.

To BIT, *v. a.* to put a bit into a horse's mouth; to bridle.

BITCH, *s.* [*bitgh*, Sax.] the female of the dog, wolf, fox, and other kind.

To BITE, *v. n.* preter. *bit*, part. pass. *bitten*. [*bilon*, Sax.] to wound, pierce, or divide with the teeth; to affect with pain, applicable to the cold; to make a person uneasy, applied to satire or reproach; to wound by its sharpness, applied to a sword, &c.; to make the mouth smart, applied to the sharp taste of acid bodies. Figuratively, to cheat or defraud.

BITE, *s.* the incision or wound made in any thing with the teeth; a sharper; a cheat, trick, or fraud.

BITER, *s.* one that seizes with the teeth, applied to a dog; one that readily or quickly swallows a bait, applied to a fish; one who deceives or defrauds another by false appearances; a sharper.

BITHY'NIA, an ancient country of Asia Minor, lying on the Euxine Sea, extending easterly as far as the river Parthenius, and bounded by Mysia, Phrygia, Galatia, and Paphlagonia. Mount Olympus was partly within its borders; and Chalcedon, Nicæa, and Leuce were among its towns. It has had some interesting light thrown on it by the letters of Pliny, who was the Roman governor of it in the time of Trajan; and especially by those which relate to the persecutions of the Christians.

BITTACLE, *s.* [*ha bitacle*, Fr.] See BINACLE.

BITTEN, part. pass. of To BITE.

BITTER, *a.* [*biter*, Sax.] that excites a hot, pungent, and astringent taste, like that of wormwood. Figuratively, wretched, miserable, painful, disagreeable, unpleasant, and hurtful.

BITTER, *s.* in sea language, any turn of the cable round the bits, so that they may be let out gradually, or by degrees. When a ship is stopped by the cable, she is said to be brought up by the *bitter*.

BITTERLY, *ad.* with a bitter taste. Figuratively, in a sorrowful, painful, sharp, and severe manner; used sometimes to express the superlative or highest degree.

BITTERN, *s.* [*butour*, Fr.] in Natural History, a bird with a long bill and legs, which feeds on fish, and makes a remarkable noise. A very bitter liquor which drains off in making common salt, and used in the preparation of Epsom salt; from the adjective *bitter*.

BITTERNESS, *s.* a kind of savour, or sensation, the reverse of sweetness. Applied to manner, severity, austerity. Applied to reproach, keenness, sharpness, or extremity. Applied to the passions, sorrow, trouble, distress.

BITTERSWEET, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also woody nightshade, whose berries are dangerously poisonous, and of a brilliant scarlet hue.

BITTS, *s.* [*bitan*, Sax.] two perpendicular pieces of timber in the forepart of a ship, bolted to the gun-deck: their heads are braced with a cross piece, and several turns of the cable are taken over them, for securing the ship when at anchor.

BITUMEN, *s.* [Lat.] in Chemistry, a natural tarry substance, more or less fluid, which has evidently resulted from the decomposition of wood or coal, by heat. One kind is elastic, and is called fossil india-rubber; this has been found in England, France, and the United States. The hard and inelastic kind is called asphalt; and the fluid, petroleum. See these words.

BITU/MINOUS, *a.* [*bitumen*, Lat.] having the nature and qualities of bitumen.

BIVALVE, *a.* [*bis* and *valva*, Lat.] in Natural History, applied to fish that have two shells, such as oysters; and in Botany, to plants whose seed-pods open their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as peas.

**BIVATVULAR**, *a.* that has two shells, or valves.

**BIVOUACK**, *s.* and *v.* [Fr.] in Military affairs, an encampment for a night without the shelter of tents; the soldiers sleeping on the ground, round fires, with their arms piled close by.

**BYZANTINE**, **BYZANTINE**, *s.* a large wedge of gold, valued at 15*l.*, which the king offers upon high festival days. See **BESANT**.

To **BLAB**, *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Belg.] to reveal a secret through heedlessness or want of caution.—*v. n.* To talk, or tattle.

**BLAB**, **BLABBER**, *s.* a tell-tale; one who discovers secrets through inconsideration, or too great a propensity to talking.

**BLACK**, *s.* [Sax.] absence or want of colour, owing to a body's reflecting no rays of light. *Dyer's black*, for stuffs of a high price, is composed of indigo, wood boiled with alum, tartar, or ashes of lees of wine, maddered with common madder, and mixed with gall-nuts of Aleppo, copperas, and sumach. The best black cloth should be first dyed blue. *German black* is made of the lees of wine, burnt bones washed afterwards, and ground with burnt ivory or peach-stones; that with ivory is the best. This is used by rolling-press printers. *Ivory black* is ivory burnt between two crucibles, and ground with water, used by painters and jewellers to blacken the bottom ground of the collets or bezels in which they set diamonds. *Spanish black*, invented by the Spaniards, is burnt cork. *Lamp black* is the sooty smoke or soot of resin, received in sheep-skins or pieces of coarse linen fixed at the top of a chimney, wherein it is burnt for that purpose. *Currier's black* is made with gall-nuts, sour beer, and cold iron, for the first blackening applied to the hides; but of gall-nuts, copperas, and gum arabic, for the second. *Black*, after the word *look*, and the preposition *upon*, implies sullen, unfriendly, and is a sign of displeasure. "Looked black upon me," *Shaks.* Joined with *blue*, it implies the colour of the skin, occasioned by a hard blow; livid. *Prov. Black will take no other hue*: this dyers find by experience. It may signify that vicious persons are seldom or never reclaimed. *A black plum is as sweet as a white*; signifying, that the prerogative of beauty proceeds from fancy. *A black hen lays a white egg*: I conceive the meaning of it is, that a black woman may bear a fair child.

To **BLACK**, *v. a.* to make of a black colour.

**BLACK**, *v. a.* to make of a black colour. Applied to despair, horrible; to moral action, excessively wicked.

**BLACK**, **DR. JOSEPH**, an eminent chemist, whose speculations concerning heat cast great light on that branch of physics. The discovery of *latent heat* was his. He was born in France, but studied in this country, and became a Professor at Edinburgh. He died in 1799, aged 71 years.

**BLACKAMOOR**, *s.* one whose complexion is naturally black. See **NEGRO**.

**BLACKBERRY**, *s.* the fruit of the bramble, which is ripe in September.

**BLACKBIRD**, *s.* in Natural History, a common English bird, and one of our sweetest songsters. It is very destructive to fruit, but it compensates for much of its harm by destroying snails, which in winter and spring are its chief food. Albinoes of this species are often met with, as of rooks, &c.

**BLACK-BROWED**, *a.* having black eye-brows. Figuratively, dark, gloomy, dismal, or threatening.

**BLACKBURN**, Lancashire, with large manufactures of calicoes, and other cotton goods, for printing. It is seated near the river Derwent, called sometimes Blackwater, 211 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 71,711.

**BLACKCAP**, *s.* in Natural History, one of the warblers that migrate to England for the summer. Its song is very beautiful. It is a fruit eater, but also consumes caterpillars and other pests.

**BLACK-CATTLE**, *s.* in Husbandry, a general term, including oxen, bulls, or cows.

**BLACK-COCK**, *s.* in Natural History, a common name for the grouse, or heath-cock. It is found sparsely in the north of England, but most abundantly in Scotland, where it is the most common kind of game.

To **BLACKEN**, *v. a.* to make a thing black which was of a different colour before; to intercept the rays of light; to darken. Figuratively, to sully a person's character by defamation, or unmerited censure.

**BLACK-FRIARS**, a name of the Dominican order of monks, given them from the colour of their dress. See **DOMINICANS**.

**BLACKGUARD**, *s.* in low and familiar language, used to convey

vey the idea of a person of mean circumstances, dirty and ragged dress, of base principles, and worthy of contempt.

**BLACK-JACK**, *s.* zinc mineralized with sulphur, a mineral employed till lately in Wales in mending the roads.

**BLACKISH**, *a.* [*black and ish*, Sax.] inclined to a black colour; somewhat black.

**BLACK-LEAD**, *s.* See **PLUMBAGO**.

**BLACKMORE**, **SIR RICHARD**, a poetaster of England in the beginning of the 18th century, who would have had the happiness of being forgotten, had not his critic's *Bathos*, or the *Art of Sinking*, kept his memory alive. His principles and objects in versifying were highly commendable, for he sought to recall his infidel and licentious age to the knowledge of God and of virtue. He was a physician by profession, and was attached to the court of more than one sovereign of England. He died in 1728, aged 78 years.

**BLACKNESS**, *s.* that quality of a body which arises from its reflecting few or no rays, and is owing to its porosity, the minuteness of its particles, and the rays of light suffering so many reflections in the inside, that few return to the surface; want of light, or darkness.

**BLACKPOOL**, Lancashire. A pleasant watering-place, near the mouth of the Ribble. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the fisheries of the coast. It is 235 miles from London. Pop. 714.

**BLACK ROD**, **GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE**, *s.* an officer of the House of Lords, whose duties resemble those of the sergeants of the Lower House.

**BLACK SEA**, formerly called the *Euxine*, is one of the boundaries of Europe, lying between Turkey in Europe and Russia, and Asia Minor and the Caucasian states. It is connected with the Mediterranean Sea by the Sea of Marmora, and the Egean or Archipelago. Its length is about 700 miles, and its breadth between 300 and 400. It receives the waters of the Danube, the Dniester, and the Volga, besides those of many smaller rivers. It has many good harbours, but the N. part is liable to be frozen in the winter. The first voyage of the Greeks, called the Argonautic Expedition, was made, according to the fable, over this sea.

**BLACKSMITH**, *s.* a person who forges large works in iron, and derives his name from their colour, which is generally black from their not being polished; opposed to the *whitesmith*, who forges small works, which are generally polished.

**BLACKSTONE**, **SIR WILLIAM**, the author of the standard work on English Law, was the first Vinerian Professor at Oxford, and afterwards one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas. He met with a formidable opponent in Bentham, who pointed out some fundamental errors and defects in his great work. They have not yet been rectified, since the reform in law has not yet been effected. He died in 1780, aged 57 years.

**BLACKTHORN**, *s.* in Botany, a common English shrub, the same with the sloe.

**BLACKWALL**, one of the suburbs of London; *which see*.

**BLACKWATER**, one of the principal rivers of Ireland. It rises near the county of Kerry, and flows into the Atlantic, after a course of about 70 miles, between the counties of Waterford and Cork.

**BLADDER**, *s.* [*bladdre*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a thin, dilatible, membranous body, which serves as the receptacle of the urine after its secretion from the blood in the kidneys, situated in the pelvis of the abdomen. It likewise signifies a pustule, blister, or the swelling of a membrane filled with any juice or fluid, such as that which arises after scalding or burning.

**BLADE**, *s.* [*blad*, or *blad*, Sax.] in Botany, the spire or leaf of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots or leaves of corn, which rise from the seed. Hence that part of a sword or knife is called a *blade*, from the form's resembling a blade of grass. Figuratively, a bold, enterprising, brisk, fierce, and gay person.

**BLADE**, **BLADE-BONE**, *s.* in Anatomy, the scapula, or scapular bone, of a flat or triangular form.

To **BLADE**, *v. a.* to furnish with a blade; to fit a blade to a handle.

**BLADED**, *a.* that has leaves, spires, or blades.

**BLAIN**, *s.* [*blagene*, Sax.] a distemper incident to beasts, consisting of a bladder growing at the root of the tongue, against the windpipe, which at length grows so large as to stop the breath. Applied to human creatures, a pustule or blister.

**BLAIR, DR. HUGH**, a well-known writer on rhetoric, the professorship of which, at Edinburgh, he occupied during 20 years in the last century. He was a minister of the Scotch Church, and his sermons, as well as his lectures, are still esteemed for their elegant style, though he has failed to reach the philosophy of the subject. He died in 1800, aged 82 years.

**BLAKE, ADMIRAL ROBERT**, one of the most distinguished English naval commanders. He had a liberal education, and entered the service of the Parliament at the civil war. He commanded in Bristol during its siege by the Royalists; and was afterwards governor of Taunton, where he manifested his courage and skill, in enduring two sieges. Being appointed a commander of the fleet, his peculiar power soon appeared. He did in this capacity signal service against the Royalists' fleet; defeated Van Tromp, the famous Dutch admiral, in several engagements; and destroyed the Spanish fleet in the harbour of Teneriffe. He died in 1657, as he was returning from the last victory, aged 59 years.

To **BLAME**, *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.] applied to persons, to charge them with having done a fault.

**BLAME**, *s.* the charging with wrong measures or faults. Figuratively, the defect which merits censure. Used with *to*, it implies that which deserves *blame*, or blamable.

**BLAMABLE**, *a.* that may be found fault with, or censured.

**BLAMABLENESS**, *s.* that which renders a thing faulty, or liable to blame or censure.

**BLAMABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as deserves censure or blame.

**BLAMEFUL**, *a.* that highly deserves to be found fault with, censured, or blamed.

**BLAMELESS**, *a.* that is no ways defective, or deserves no censure or blame; used sometimes, but very rarely, with the particle *of*.

**BLAMELESSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to be free from fault; so as not to merit censure.

**BLAMELESSNESS**, *s.* that quality which renders a person or thing by no means the object of censure or blame.

**BLAMER**, *s.* the person who censures, or charges a person or thing with defect, or being wrong.

**BLAMEWORTHY**, *a.* that deserves censure or blame, including the idea of something wrong or defective.

To **BLANCH**, *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.] to whiten a thing which was before of another colour. Figuratively, to peel, applied to the peeling almond, which discovers their kernel of a white colour.

**BLANCHER**, *s.* one who makes any thing white; a whiteness. Also, the action, art, or method of making any thing white. In Coinage, the method made use of to give the pieces that brightness and lustre they have on their first coming out of the mint.

**BLANC-MANGER**, (*blomange*) *s.* (Fr.) a preparation of isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled into a thick consistence, and garnished for the table with blanchéd almonds.

**BLANC, MONT**, one of the loftiest of the Alps, lying in the W. part of the chain, between the states of Piedmont and Savoy. It is upwards of 10,000 feet high, and the upper part is constantly covered with snow. It has frequently been ascended, but the journey is not without danger, from the shifting cracks in the mass of frozen snow.

**BLANCO, CAPE**, the name of a great number of capes in both hemispheres, the most note-worthy of which is in W. Africa, at the extremity of a chain of mountains, called the White Mountains, running into the Great Desert. It is above Cape Verde. Lat. 20. 46. N.

**BLAND**, *a.* [*blandus*, Lat.] soothing, mild, applied to language. Soft, temperate, applied to weather.

**BLANDFORD, Dorsetshire**. It is pleasantly situated on the river Stour, near the Downs, and has round it remarkably fine pastures. It has a considerable manufacture for shirt-burns. It has the title of a marquise. 103 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3349.

To **BLANDISH**, *v. a.* to insinuate oneself into a person's favour; to soothe, or allure. Seldom used.

**BLANDISHMENT**, *s.* [*blanditio*, Lat.] an insinuating address; soft, mild, and kind expressions, by which a person steals into the favour of another.

**BLANE, SIR GILBERT**, an eminent physician, who, in the latter part of the last century, recommended the use of lemon-juice in the navy, as an antidote to the scurvy, whose ravages

had been frightful. He published several works on subjects connected with his own science and others; and was highly esteemed. He died in 1834, aged 85 years.

**BLANK**, *a.* [*blanc*, Fr.] whitish or pale; that is not written on. Used with the word *look*, (either expressed or understood,) confused, dejected, or showing the signs of disappointment. Applied to verse, that has no rhyme.

**BLANK**, *s.* in Commerce, a void space, or that which has no writing on it, but is left so, in order to be filled up. In Lotteries, a ticket which has no prize drawn against it. Figuratively, the mark or point which an arrow or piece is aimed at.

To **BLANK**, *v. a.* figuratively, to confuse; to disappoint; to cease, bring to nothing, or render abortive.

**BLANKENBURG**, a city of Germany, capital of a principality of the same name. It stands amongst the Harz Mountains, near the Blankenstein, and at no great distance from the Regenstein, two castle-crowned eminences of that range. Lat. 51. 47. N. Long. 10. 57. E.

**BLANKET**, *s.* [*blanchette*, Fr.] a stuff made of wool, and used for beds.

To **BLANKET**, *v. a.* to cover or wrap in a blanket.

**BLANKLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as causes or shows confusion or insensibility; with whiteness, with paleness.

To **BLARE**, *v. n.* [*blaren*, Belg.] to bellow, to roar; to melt away, like a lighted candle blown by the wind.

To **BLASPHEME**, *v. n.* [Gr.] to speak ill of God, his messengers, or things relating to his service, and comprehended in his revelation. In Law, an indignity or injury offered to the Almighty, by denying what is his due, or attributing to him what is not agreeable to his nature.

**BLASPHEMER**, *s.* one who utters disrespectful or irreverent things, either of God, Christ, or any person in the Holy Trinity, God's messengers, or any thing relating to religion.

**BLASPHEMOUS**, *a.* that is disrespectful or irreverent with respect to God and heavenly things.

**BLASPHEMOUSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with that reverence we owe to the Deity; in such a manner as to speak ill of God and heavenly things.

**BLASPHEMY**, *s.* an offering of some indignity to God, any person of the Trinity, any messengers from God, his holy writ, or the doctrines of revelation.

**BLAST**, *s.* [*blast*, Sax.] a breath, puff, or current of wind; the sound made by blowing a trumpet or other wind instrument; a warm air, or other alteration in the atmosphere, which withers trees, or causes a pestilence.

To **BLAST**, *v. a.* to infect with some sudden plague or infection by means of the air; to cause a thing to wither; to ruin a person's character by spreading false rumours; to render an enterprise abortive.

**BLASTING**, *s.* in Mining, the blowing up the vein of a mine by gunpowder, which cannot be broken up by the spade, the gad, and the axe, or softened by fire. Galvanic apparatus is much used now in this operation, as it so greatly lessens the danger.

**BLATTANT**, *a.* [*blattant*, Fr.] bellowing like a calf. Seldom used.

**BLAY**, *v.* in Natural History, a small white river fish, called also a bleak.

**BLAYE**, a port of France, in dept. Gironde. It stands on the banks of the river whence the department is named. It is strongly fortified. A considerable trade, chiefly export, is carried on here. Its population is under 4000. It is about 350 miles from Paris. Lat. 45. 7. N. Long. 0. 40. W.

**BLAZE**, *s.* [*blaze*, Sax.] a flame, or the light of a flame. Figuratively, a spreading abroad; publication or extending a report; likewise, the white mark on a horse's forehead, reaching to his nose.

To **BLAZE**, *v. a.* used with *upon*, to shine, or give light. Figuratively, to make a thing universally known by report or rumour. Sometimes used with the words *abroad* and *about*.

**BLAZER**, *s.* one who spreads abroad any report or rumour. Not much in use.

To **BLAZON**, *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] in Heraldry, to name all the parts of a coat, in their proper and technical terms. Figuratively, to set out, deck, or adorn; to discover to advantage; to display; to spread abroad.

**BLAZON**, *s.* in Heraldry, the art of expressing the several parts of a coat of arms in its proper terms; all persons, beneath the degree of a noble, must have their coats *blazoned* by metals

and colours; nobles by precious stones; and kings and princes by planets. *Blazon* is used figuratively for making any thing public; a pompous display of any quality.

**BLAZONRY**, *s.* the art of blazoning.

**TO BLEACH**, *v. a.* [*bleichen*, Teut.] to whiten a thing by exposing it to the air and sun.—*v. n.* to grow white in the sun or open air.

**BLEACHING**, *s.* the art of making a thing white, which was not perfectly so before, or which was of a different colour. It is now effected by various preparations of *chlorine*, instead of exposure to the sun and air.

**BLEAK**, *s.* a small river fish.

**BLEAK**, *a.* [*bleac*, Sax.] cold, sharp, chill; cheerless.

**BLEAKNESS**, *s.* extreme coldness, applied to the air.

**BLEAKY**, *a.* cold or chilly owing to the wind.

**BLEAR**, *a.* [*blauer*, Belg.] dim or sore with water or rheum. Applied to the eyes, that causes dimness of sight.

**TO BLEAR**, *v. a.* to occasion dimness of sight; to make the eyes sore with water or rheum. Figuratively, to blind, to prevent the mind from taking notice of things.

**TO BLEAT**, *v. a.* [*blatan*, Sax.] to make a noise like a sheep.

**BLEAT**, *s.* [from the verb] the cry of a sheep.

**BLEB**, *s.* [*blauen*, Germ.] a blister.

**BLEB**, *part. pass.* of **TO BLEB**.

**TO BLEED**, *v. n.* *preter.* *I bled*, or *have bled*; [*bledan*, Sax.] to lose blood by a wound, &c.; to die by bleeding. Figuratively, to drop like thick or rich blood. Used actively, to extract blood from a person by opening a vein with a lancet; to let blood.

**BLEEDING**, *s.* the surgical operation of letting blood, either by the lancet or cupping glasses.

**TO BLEMISH**, *v. a.* to mark with any defect; to spot, stain, or any other ways to rob a thing of its beauty, value, or perfection. Figuratively, to defame; to ruin a person's reputation.

**BLEMISH**, *s.* applied to personal charms, a scar, or any thing that diminishes their perfection. Applied to manufactures, a defect either in the making, or owing to some accident. Applied to moral conduct, a reproach, disgrace, defect, or fault.

**TO BLEND**, *v. n.* to shrink; to start back; to hinder; to obstruct. Seldom used.

**TO BLEND**, *v. a.* *preter.* *I blended*, anciently *blentan*; [*blendan*, Sax.] to mix or mingle things together imperfectly, or so as the several compounds may be discovered, applied to the mixing of colours.

**BLEND**, *s.* the ore of zinc mineralized by sulphur.

**BLENDER**, *s.* a person who mingles things together.

**BLENHEIM HOUSE AND PARK**, the demesne and mansion in the neighbourhood of Oxford and Woodstock, which were given to the Duke of Marlborough for his brilliant successes in the war against the French. It is named after Blenheim, a village lying on the Danube, near which the Duke and Prince Eugene, with the allied army, defeated the French and Bavarians, in August, 1704.

**BLENNY**, *s.* in Natural History, a genus of small fishes, several species of which are found on our coasts. Their fins are spiny, and they are without air-bladders.

**TO BLESS**, *v. a.* *preter.* *I blessed*, or *blest*; [*blesian*, Sax.] to pray for, or wish happiness or good to a person; to praise for happiness received, or ascribe our happiness to God; to confer every thing that can make a person perfectly happy, applied to God.

**BLESSED**, *part. pass.* of **TO BLESS**.

**BLESSEDLY**, *ad.* in a manner which communicates the greatest happiness that can be wished.

**BLESSEDNESS**, *s.* that quality which renders a person extremely happy; the state of consummate felicity in heaven. Figuratively, the Divine favour.

**BLESSING**, *s.* a declaration of future happiness in a prophetic manner; a prayer in which happiness is requested. Figuratively, the Divine favour; any means or cause of happiness; any great advantage or benefit.

**BLEW**, the preterite of **TO BLOW**.

**BLEYME**, *s.* in Farriery, an inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.

**BLIGH**, CAPT. WILLIAM, the British naval commander, who, when on a voyage to the South-sea Islands, to obtain plants of the bread-fruit tree, &c., for transplantation to the W. Indies, so exasperated his crew by his tyrannical conduct, that they

mutinied, and put him with eighteen others into an open boat, in which they sailed upwards of 3000 miles to one of the E. Indian islands. Some of the mutineers fell into the hands of an officer sent out to seize them; the remainder conducted the vessel, the Bounty, to Pitcairn's Island, where they settled. Bligh made another voyage to the Pacific with success. He was afterwards governor of New S. Wales, and was deposed for his arbitrary conduct. He died in 1817.

**BLIGHT**, *s.* [*byche*, Teut.] the common name for all diseases that affect trees and plants, whether in the whole, or in any of their parts. Some are occasioned by insects, and some by minute species of plants, and others by changes of atmospheric temperature. Figuratively, any thing which makes an undertaking miscarry, or disappoints the person's expectations.

**TO BLIGHT**, *v. a.* to stop the vegetation of a tree; to render it barren; to wither. Figuratively, to blast, destroy, kill, or wither.

**BLIND**, *a.* [*blind*, Sax.] not able to see; deprived of sight. Figuratively, ignorant, with the particle to before the object; dark, not easily to be seen or found. In Chemistry, applied to those vessels that have no opening but on one side. *Prov. Blind men can judge no colours. A man were better to be half blind than have both his eyes out. Who so blind as he that will not see?*

**TO BLIND**, *v. a.* to deprive a person of his sight, to prevent a person from seeing; to darken. Figuratively, to render a thing obscure, and not easily comprehended.

**BLIND**, *s.* something made use of to intercept the light. Figuratively, something made use of to divert the eye or mind from attending to the design a person is carrying on.

**TO BLINDFOLD**, *v. a.* to hinder a person from seeing, by folding or tying something before his eyes.

**BLINDFOLD**, *a.* with the eyes covered; with the eyes shut. Figuratively, without consideration; without using our reason.

**BLINDLY**, *ad.* without sight. Figuratively, scarcely or hardly to be perceived; without examination; implicitly.

**BLINDMAN'S BUFF**, *s.* a play wherein a person endeavours to catch some one of the company, after something is tied over his eyes to prevent his seeing.

**BLINDNESS**, *s.* loss of the faculty of seeing, arising from the loss or distemperature of the organs of the eye. Figuratively, ignorance or want of knowledge.

**BLINDSIDE**, *s.* used figuratively, to express the foibles or weakness of a person, which exposes him to the artifices of others.

**BLINDWORM**, *s.* in Natural History, the common English snake, so called from the smallness of its eyes. It is exceedingly harmless, and feeds on beetles, worms, &c. It is vulgarly, but wrongly, believed to be poisonous.

**TO BLINK**, *v. n.* [*blinken*, Dan.] to wink with one eye; to shut one eye; to be blind of, or to see obscurely with one eye.

**BLINKARD**, *s.* one who has bad eyes; one who sees but very dimly. Figuratively, one who discerns but very imperfectly.

**BLISS**, *s.* [*blisse*, Sax.] joy arising from the possession of some great and important good; a state of happiness, or of the highest felicity; most commonly applied to the happiness of the heavenly mansions. *SYNON.* Our happiness glares in the eyes of the world, and exposes us often to envy. Our felicity is only known to ourselves, and gives us continual satisfaction. The idea of *bliss* extends beyond a life temporal.

**BLISSFUL**, *a.* abounding with joy; possessed of the highest degree of happiness.

**BLISSFULLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to show the greatest signs of joy, occasioned by the possession and enjoyment of happiness.

**BLISSFULNESS**, *s.* the quality or state of extreme joy, arising from the enjoyment of an important and immense good.

**BLISTER**, *s.* [*bluyster*, Belg.] a swelling of the skin, generally filled with a watery fluid, after burning, scalding, &c. In Medicine, such a swelling raised by artificial means, usually for the purpose of removing internal inflammation.

**TO BLISTER**, *v. n.* to rise in blisters; to be covered with blisters.—*v. a.* to raise blisters by burning; to apply a plaister, in order to raise a blister.

**BLITH**, or **BLYTH**, Nottinghamshire, 146 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 3488.

**BLITHE**, *a.* [*blithe*, Sax.] gay; airy; joyous; sprightly, owing to enjoyment of some good.

**BLITHLY**, *ad.* in a joyous, sprightly, or airy manner.

**BLITHNESS**, *s.* the state of joyful alacrity and sprightliness.



**BLITHESOME**, *a.* gay, airy, sprightly; cheerful.

To **BLOAT**, *v. a.* [*blowen*, Sax.] to swell with wind. Figuratively, to show pride by the looks or gesture. Neuterly, it implies to look as if swelled by wind; generally applied to a person growing lusty, but appearing at the same time of a weak constitution.

**BLOATEDNESS**, *s.* the state of a person or thing puffed up with fat, or swelled with wind.

**BLOBBER**, *s.* a bubble. Not in common use.

**BLOBBERLIP**, *s.* a thick lip.

**BLOBLIPPED**, *BLOBBERLIPPED*, *a.* that has thick lips, applied both to persons and things.

**BLOCK**, *s.* [*block*, Belg. *blocc*, Fr.] a heavy piece of timber, more thick than long; a piece of marble as it comes out of the quarry; any massy body; a piece of wood formed in the shape of a skull, made use of by barbers to make their perukes upon; a piece of wood used by hatters to form or dress their hats on; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; pieces of wood belonging to a ship, fitted with shives and pins for running rigging to go through. Figuratively, an obstruction or impediment; a person of dull parts, slow apprehensions, remarkable stupidity.

To **BLOCK**, *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] to stop up any passage; to enclose a town so as to hinder any one from going into or coming out of it. Generally used with the particle *up*.

**BLOCKADE**, *s.* [*blockade*, Teut.] a fortress or bulwark, erected to stop up or secure a passage. In War, a kind of siege, wherein all passages and avenues are seized and stopped up, so that the besieged can neither receive provisions, reinforcements, nor intelligence, and are reduced to the necessity of surrendering or starving; also the prevention of commerce by the obstruction of the ports.

To **BLOCKADE**, *v. a.* to seize upon and block up all the avenues to a place.

**BLOCKHEAD**, *s.* a figurative expression; used to imply a person of a dull apprehension, want of parts, and great stupidity.

**BLOCKHEADED**, *a.* remarkably stupid, dull, and incapable of improving.

**BLOCKHOUSE**, *s.* a fortress built to secure a passage, and hinder any one from going through.

**BLOCKISH**, *a.* stupid; dull.

**BLOCKISHLY**, *ad.* after the manner of a person remarkable for his stupidity; like a blockhead.

**BLOCKISHNESS**, *s.* great dullness of apprehension, or stupidity.

**BLOCK-TY'N**, *s.* tin which is pure or unmixed, and yet unwrought.

**BLOCKWOOD**, *s.* in Trade, the logwood brought from Honduras, and used in dyeing black.

**BLOIS**, an ancient and handsome city in the dept. of Loire and Cher, once the abode of the kings of France. The streets are disposed like the seats of an amphitheatre, one above another against the hill. Here are some fine fountains, and a new bridge over the Loire, on which the city stands. It has manufactures of serges and ticking, and a commerce in wines and brandy. It is 109 miles from Paris. Lat. 47. 35. N. Long. 1. 25. E. Its population is about 12,000.

**BLOMARY**, *s.* [*bloma*, Sax.] the first force in an iron work, through which the metal passes after it has been first melted from the mine.

**BLOMFELD**, FRANCIS, a country rector in Norfolk, the author of the only good county history we possess. He was a man of considerable learning in English antiquarian studies, and of great perseverance. He had printed and published the half of his great work at Fersfield, his parish, when he died, in 1751, aged 47 years. A friend of Blomefield's, C. Parkin, completed the history.

**BLOOD**, (*blud*) *s.* [*blod*, Sax.] the fluid which circulates, by means of the arteries and veins, through every part of the animal body. Blood, when cold, separates into two parts, the one red and fibrous, which forms into a mass, and is called the *crux*; the other, which is thin and transparent, retains its fluidity, and is called the *serum*. The red colour of blood is derived from small particles which it contains, and which form the solid part when it becomes cold. Blood is used figuratively for family-kindred, descent, life. Joined with hot or cold, a cold or warm disposition; a person of a warm and sanguine temper; a rake. Joined with flesh, used in Scripture, to signify human nature in its cor-

rupt state, or the state of unassisted reason. The juice of vegetables.

To **BLOOD**, *v. a.* to stain with blood; to let blood.

**BLOOD, THOMAS**, an Irish adventurer in the times of civil war in the 17th century. He began his career in the service of the Parliament; engaged in desperate schemes at the Restoration, once nearly succeeding in an attempt to hang the Duke of Ormond; was at the defeat on the Pentland Hills; nearly carried off the regalia of England from the Tower; and then became a court favourite, all crimes pardoned and himself pensioned. He died in disgrace in 1680, aged about 50 years.

**BLOODGUILTINESS**, *s.* murder; the crime of shedding blood.

**BLOOD-HOT**, *a.* that has the same degree of heat as the blood.

**BLOODHOUND**, *s.* in Natural History, one of the varieties of the dog species, which has great power and is very fierce, and has, moreover, an extremely acute sense of smell. They are used in hunting, and in the apprehension of runaway slaves and criminals in some countries.

**BLOODILY**, *ad.* in a cruel, savage manner; inclined to murder or bloodshed.

**BLOODINESS**, *s.* the state or appearance of a thing stained with blood.

**BLOODLESS**, *a.* without blood; having no blood. Figuratively, dead; pale.

**BLOODSHED**, *s.* murder, occasioned by giving a person a wound by which he bleeds to death; slaughter.

**BLOODSHOOTER**, *s.* one who murders another.

**BLOODSHOT**, *BLOODSHOTTEN*, *a.* an epithet applied to a distemper in the eyes, wherein the blood vessels are so distended as to make them appear of a bloody colour.

**BLOODSTONE**, *s.* in Natural History, a mineral of a green colour spotted with a blood red, hard, ponderous, and generally found in iron mines. It is used by goldsmiths and gilders to polish their works.

**BLOODVESSEL**, *s.* a vessel whose purpose in the animal frame is the conveyance of the blood.

**BLOODY**, *a.* stained with blood. Figuratively, cruel; murderous.

**BLOODY FLUX**, *s.* See DYSENTERY.

**BLOODY-MINDED**, *a.* cruel; inclined to murder or bloodshed.

**BLOOM**, *s.* [*blum*, Teut.] in Botany, the flower on fruit-trees and plants, which precedes their fruits. The fine blue powder on plums, &c. In the iron works, a four-square mass of hammered iron, of about two feet length, and three quarters of a hundred weight, made from part of a sow of cast iron. Figuratively, a flourishing state, which may admit of increase and improvement.

To **BLOOM**, *v. n.* to produce blossoms or flowers. Figuratively, to flourish; to be in a flourishing state.

**BLOOMFIELD, ROBERT**, one of our uneducated poets. He was first employed in agricultural labour, and afterwards as a shoemaker. His sweetest poems relate to country scenes and life. He died in 1823, worn out with anxiety, aged 57 years.

**BLOOMY**, *a.* full of blossoms or flowers. Figuratively, being in a state of vigour or perfection; being in a flourishing state.

**BLOSSOM**, *s.* [*blösme*, Sax.] in Botany, the flower which afterwards turns to fruit on trees or plants; more particularly applied to the petals.

To **BLOSSOM**, *v. n.* to put forth flowers or blossoms, which afterwards turn to fruit.

To **BLOT**, *v. a.* [*blottir*, to hide, Fr.] to drop ink on a paper or other substance; to efface or dash out any word with ink; used with *out*. Figuratively, to render a thing imperceptible, or invisible; to efface; to stain, sully, or disgrace; to make black; to darken.

**BLOT**, *s.* a spot of ink dropped by accident on paper; a dash with a pen on a word, in order to efface it. Figuratively, a stain, or any thing which causes disgrace, applied to character.

**BLOTCH**, *s.* a sore, pustule, or any eruption of the skin, which conveys the idea of defect.

To **BLOTE**, *v. a.* [*blösen*, Belg.] to smoke, or dry with smoke; hence red herrings from Yarmouth are called *bloters*.

**BLOW**, (*blow*) *s.* [*blow*, Sax.] a stroke given with the fist or any weapon. Used with *at*, a single attempt; a sudden event, an unexpected evil. The act of laying or depositing eggs in flesh, applied to flies.



To BLOW, (*blō*) *v. n.* preter. *blew*, part. pass. *blown*; [*blawan*, Sax.] to move, applied to the action of wind. Used sometimes impersonally with the particle *it*. "*It blows a happy gale*," *Dryd.* To breathe upon; to sound by means of wind. "*Let the prating organ blow*," *Dryd.* To sound a musical instrument by the breath. Used with *over*, to pass or cease without producing damage. "When the storm is *blown over*—how blest is the swain!" *Gran.* Used with *up*, to mount in the air, applied to the effect of gunpowder. "Some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*," *Tatler*, No. 59.—*v. a.* to drive or move by the force of wind; to increase a fire by means of a pair of bellows; to breathe upon; to sound a wind instrument by the breath. "Their loud uplifted angel-trumpets *blew*," *Milt.* Used with *out*, to extinguish by the wind or breath. Used with *upon*, to become common; to become contemptible on account of its being universally known, even to the vulgar; to be stale.

To BLOW, (*blō*) *v. n.* [*blowen*, Sax.] in Botany, to bloom, to blossom, to flourish.

BLOWING, (*blō-er*) *s.* among miners, a melter of tin.

BLOWING, (*blō-ing*) *s.* the act of forming glass into its various shapes, by breathing or blowing with the mouth through the blowing pipe.

BLOW-PIPE, *s.* in Chemistry, an instrument consisting of a tube 8 or 9 inches long, with a very fine aperture at one end, and bent at right angles near that end, used by goldsmiths, &c., and by chemists to direct the flame of a lamp with increased intensity upon any substance they wish to fuse.

BLOWZE, *s.* a female of a healthy, ruddy countenance, or one whose hair is generally in disorder; a ruddy, fat-faced wench. Vulgar.

BLOWZY, *s.* a ruddy-faced, or with the hair disordered.

BLUBBER, *s.* the fat part of a whale, or other cetaceous fishes, which contains the oil.

To BLUBBER, *v. n.* [*imbabolare*, Ital.] to weep in such a manner as to make the cheeks swell.—*v. a.* to swell the cheeks with weeping.

BLUBBERED, *part.* *a.* swelled, big, or large, applied to the lips.

BLÜCHER, LEOPOLD VON, a daring and successful military commander of Prussia, during nearly half a century. He began his life in the Swedish service, and afterwards entered the army of the great Frederick. Retiring from this mode of life he turned farmer, but returned again to his occupation, and gained his fame and honours, at Jena, Lützen, Katzbach, and Leipsic. He visited England with the allied sovereigns in 1814, and fought at Ligny and Waterloo, which last battle he was the means of gaining. He died in 1819, aged 77 years.

BLUDGEON, *s.* a short stick, having one end loaded with lead, &c., used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE, *a.* formerly spelt *blew*; [*blew*, Sax.] of a blue colour. Used substantively for one of the primitive colours of the rays of light; and among dyers for one of the five simple or mother colours, of which they form the others. *Blue* is dyed chiefly with wood and indigo, and painted with ultramarine, blue ashes and smalt, and in oil and miniature with Prussian blue, indigo, blue vice, blue verditer, smalt, and litmus. To look blue upon a person, is to behold him with an unfavourable aspect, or forbidding countenance.

To BLUE, *v. a.* to make of a blue colour, to give linen a bluish cast by dipping them into cold water, wherein soap and indigo have been dissolved.

BLUE-BELL, *s.* in Botany, a genus of very pretty flowers, several species of which are indigenous to Britain.

BLUE-BIRD, *s.* in Natural History, a common American song bird, in habits resembling our robin.

BLUE-BOTTLE, *s.* in Botany, a common English flower, called also the corn-bottle. In Natural History, the common name of the flesh fly.

BLUE-BREAST, *s.* in Natural History, a common European bird, of very beautiful plumage and lively song, which very rarely is met with in England.

BLUE-JOHN, *s.* the common name of a beautiful Derbyshire spar.

BLUELY, *ad.* like a blue colour; bluish.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in New South Wales, running from Cape Wilson in a N. easterly direction; but very partially explored. Its N. termination is unknown. Some

parts of the chain are capped with perpetual snow, but the average height of the rest of it, which is known to the settlers, is about 4000 feet. Coal, and some metals, with granite and the older sedimentary rocks, are found in them.

BLUENESS, *s.* that quality which denominates a thing blue. BLUE RIDGE, the E. range of the Alleghenies, United States, branching off from the main range in N. Carolina, crossing the state of Virginia, and extending to the highlands on the Hudson, in New York. The Otter in this range is nearly 4000 feet high.

BLUFF, *a.* applied to the looks, big, swelling, surly.

BLUFF-HEAD, *s.* among sailors, a ship is said to be bluff-headed that has an upright stern.

BLUSH, *a.* somewhat blue.

BLUSHINESS, *s.* the quality of being somewhat blue.

BLUMENBACH, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, a distinguished Professor of Physiology at Göttingen. His *Institutiones Physiologiae* gained him great celebrity, as it was the first book on the subject capable of being used as a text-book. His other works were very numerous, and treated of particular subjects, as well as the science in general. He died in 1840, aged 88 years.

To BLUNDER, *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Belg.] to be guilty of a gross mistake, including the secondary idea of contempt.—*v. a.* to go in a confused manner in quest or search; to mix ignorantly and by gross mistake.

BLUNDER, *s.* a gross mistake, applied both to actions and words, and carrying with it the idea of gross and ridiculous stupidity.

BLUNDERBUSS, *s.* a kind of gun whose barrel is generally made of brass, and trumpet-mouthed, which may be charged with several bullets. Figuratively, a person guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes, either in actions or words.

BLUNDERER, *s.* one who cannot distinguish one thing from another; one who is guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes, either in action or language.

BLUNT, *a.* applied to the point or edge of a weapon, that will not pierce or cut, on account of its thickness, opposed to sharp; deficient in politeness of behaviour; void of ceremony or politeness; not easy to be penetrated.

To BLUNT, *v. a.* to spoil the sharpness of the edge or point of a weapon, so as to hinder it from piercing. Figuratively, to lessen the violence of any passion.

BLUNTLY, *ad.* applied to edge-tools, so as not to be able to pierce or cut. Applied to behaviour, without ceremony, politeness, or elegance.

BLUNTNESS, *s.* want of edge, point, or sharpness, applied to weapons. Plainness, abruptness, want of ceremony or politeness, applied to manners.

BLUK, *s.* [*borra*, Span.] a blot or stain. Figuratively, a defect.

To BLUR, *v. a.* to efface, erase, or render a thing imperceptible. Figuratively, to stain, applied to credit, behaviour, or reputation.

To BLURT, *v. a.* to speak, discover, or declare, without consideration, or notwithstanding caution to the contrary. Used with the particle *out*.

To BLUSH, *v. n.* [*blozen*, Belg.] to redder or grow red in the face at being charged with any thing that excites shame, or seeing any thing immodest. Figuratively, to bear the colour of a blush. Used with *at* before the cause.

BLUSH, *s.* a redness of the cheeks occasioned by the consciousness of some defect, or the sight of some unchaste object. Figuratively, any red colour. With the word *first*, a sudden appearance, or at first sight.

To BLUSTER, *v. n.* [*blast*, Sax.] to roar, applied to the noise of the wind in a storm. Figuratively, to make a noise, bully, hector, swagger, or be tumultuous through a vain persuasion or conceit of a person's importance.

BLUSTER, *s.* the roaring noise occasioned by the violence of the wind. Figuratively, the height or noisy turbulence of anger or vain conceit.

BLUSTERER, *s.* a person who makes a great noise from a conceited opinion of his own importance; a bully.

BLUSTROUS, *a.* applied to the wind, making a great noise from its violence. Applied to persons making a noise, and assuming the airs of those who are of some importance.

BO, *interj.* an onomatopoeic word, used to excite terror.

BOA, *s.* a genus of serpents, of which the *boa constrictor* is the most enormous. It is a native of America, and lays in ambush

on the tops of trees, from which it darts down on any animal which passes underneath, and first crushes it to death by wrapping itself round it, and then swallows it at its leisure.

**BOADICEA**, the name of one of the queens of the Iceni, a tribe of ancient Britons, inhabiting Norfolk, Suffolk, and parts of the adjacent counties, who, with her two daughters, was left under the guardianship of the Roman emperor, who was also their co-heir. He seized the whole, and treated his wards with extremest insult, which roused the natives to arms. After successes marked by terrible revenge inflicted on the Romans, they were defeated near London, by Suetonius Paulinus. Boadicea destroyed herself, in 61 A. D.

**BOAR**, *s.* formerly spelt *bore*; [*bar*, Sax.] the male hog.

**BOAR-SPEAR**, *s.* a spear used in hunting wild boars.

**BOARD**, *s.* [*bræd*, Sax.] a piece of timber sawn thin for the use of building; when thick it is called a *plank*; a table; a table round which a council or committee sits: hence the *council board*; the *board of works*: the deck or floor of a ship. Figuratively, entertainment, diet, or food. Used with *on*, within the ship. Joined to *without*, as *without board*, out of the ship; with *over*, over the side of the ship, or out of the ship into the sea. *Slept by the board*, is to sleep by the sides of a ship. *To make a board*, is to turn the ship to the windward. *To make a good board*, is used of a ship when advanced much to the windward at one tack.

**TO BOARD**, *v. a.* to enter a ship by force; to attack or make the first attempt; from the French *aborder quelqu'un*; to cover with boards. *To board it up to the wind*, is to turn a ship to the windward.

**TO BOARD**, *v. n.* [*burrd*, Brit.] to live and diet at a house.—*v. a.* to place a person as a boarder at a house.

**BO'ARD-WAGES**, *s.* money allowed servants to find themselves in victuals.

**BO'ARDER**, *s.* one who diets or eats at another's table, at a settled rate; a scholar that lives in the master's house, and eats at his table.

**BO'ARDING-SCHOOL**, *s.* a school where the scholars live with, and are boarded by, the master.

**BO'ARISH**, *a.* [*boar* and *ise*, Sax.] of the nature of, or like a boar. Figuratively, fierce, cruel, savage, furious, and void of every principle of humanity.

**BO'ARISHNESS**, *s.* the furious savage quality of a boar. Figuratively, want of delicacy, kindness, pity, and humanity.

**TO BOAST**, *v. a.* [*boast*, Brit.] to display one's abilities in a proud, assuming, and vain manner; to magnify, exalt, or be proud of.—*v. n.* to brag; to exalt oneself.

**BOAST**, *s.* the thing a person is proud of; the cause of a person's pride; a vain and conceited display.

**BO'ASTER**, *s.* one who makes a pompous display of his advantages, whether they consist in power, wealth, learning, virtue, or religion.

**BO'ASTFUL**, *a.* inclined or subject to brag; ostentatious.

**BO'ASTFULLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to brag of, or display with vain conceit and pompous expressions.

**BOAT**, *s.* [*bat*, Sax.] a small open vessel, commonly wrought or moved by oars, intended chiefly for rivers and lakes. *Life-boat*, a vessel built so as to be incapable of sinking or turning over, or being stove by the sea, and used to rescue crews of shipwrecked vessels.

**BOATMAN**, **BO'ATSMAN**, *s.* he that manages or works a boat.

**BO'ATSWAIN**, *s.* [*boatswain*, Sax.] an officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, takes care of the long boat and her furniture, steering her by himself; calls out the several gangs and their companies to their watches, and other offices; and punishes all offenders that are sentenced by the captain or a court-martial.

**TO BOB**, *v. a.* to catch eels with a line left to trail along the bottom.

**TO BOB**, *v. n.* applied to any body, which being hung or suspended by a string, plays backwards and forwards; to play or swing against a thing; to give a person a hunch or push with the elbow, by way of signal, or to make him take notice of any particular.

**BOB**, *s.* a jewel or other ornament which hangs loose from the ear; the word or sentence repeated at the end of every verse or stanza of a song; a blow, hunch, or push with the elbow. Also a short peck.

**BOBAC**, *s.* in Natural History, a species of marmot.

**BOBBIN**, *s.* [*bobine*, Fr.] a small piece of wood, turned in the form of a cylinder, with a little border jutting out at each end, and bored through its length to screw a small iron spindle, and to wind thread, worsted, silk, &c. upon; the small reed put in the hollow of a shuttle, round which the thread or silk is wound to make the woof; a small neat, turned stick, round which the thread is wound to make bone-lace with; likewise a round white tape, used by the ladies as a running string for their aprons, caps, &c.

**BOBCHERRY**, *s.* a game among children, wherein a cherry is suspended by a string, which they strive to bite, or get into their mouths.

**BOBTAIL**, *s.* a dog which has his tail cut off entirely, or very short; hence the adjective *Bobtailed*.

**BOCASINE**, *s.* a sort of linen cloth.

**BOCCA'CCIO**, **GIOVANNI**, one of the most celebrated Italian writers. He lived in the 14th century, and wrote the first poetical romance of chivalry which appeared in Italy. The most widely known of his writings is the *Decamerone*, a collection of tales, humorous and clever in their style, but full of gross licentiousness. He lived to lament his profligacy, and to condemn the character of his works. Petrarca was his intimate friend, and they are held amongst the first scholars of Italy at the revival of letters there, to which they greatly contributed. Boccaccio died in 1375, aged 62 years.

**BOCHA'RT**, **SAMUEL**, a French Protestant minister of great learning in the 17th century. He was acquainted with the Oriental languages, and could write in Greek as well as Latin with great elegance. He studied at the most celebrated universities of Europe, and so became acquainted with the most famous scholars of his day. At Caen he undertook the ministry to a congregation of Protestants. He visited Christina of Sweden, and then returned to Caen. His great works were on the Geography and Natural History of the Bible; but he wrote smaller treatises respecting other subjects. He died in 1661, aged 62 years.

**BO'CKELET**, **BO'CKERET**, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of long-winged hawk.

**BOCKING**, a very large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree, from which it is separated only by a small stream. It is 42 miles N. E. of London. Pop. 3128.

**BO'C-LAND**, *s.* in the Saxon time was what we call freehold land, held by persons of rank by charter or deed in writing, by which name it was distinguished from *Folk-land*, or copy-hold land, held by the common people without writing.

**TO BODE**, *v. a.* [*bodian*, Sax.] to convey the knowledge of some future event, applied to an omen; to portend, used both in a good and bad sense.

**BODEMENT**, *s.* a sign or signs foreshowing some future event; both of good and bad events.

**BODDICE**, *s.* stays, or a kind of waistcoat laced before, made of leather.

**BODILESS**, *a.* [*body* and *lease*, Sax.] that has no body; incorporeal; immaterial.

**BODILY**, *a.* that consists of, or belongs to, matter; that belongs to the body; real, opposed to chimerical.

**BODILY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to be united to the body, or matter; corporally.

**BO'DKIN**, *s.* [*bodkin*, Brit.] an instrument with a small blade and sharp point, to make holes with; an instrument formed like a needle with a long eye, used by females to run a ribbon or string in an apron or other parts of their dress, and formerly used in confining and tying up their hair.

**BO'DLEY**, **SIR THOMAS**, the son of one of the Protestant families who retired to Geneva on the accession of Mary to the English throne, studied on his return at Oxford, and afterwards was engaged in the service of Queen Elizabeth. After he had played a distinguished part in the politics of the times, he retired from these stirring engagements, and devoted himself to the construction of the noble library at Oxford, which still goes by his name. James I. conferred knighthood on him, and he died in 1612, aged 68 years.

**BO'DMIN**, Cornwall. It is seated in a bottom between two high hills, which renders the air very unwholesome. It chiefly consists of one street, and the many decayed houses show it has been a place of greater note; it formerly had the privilege of the coinage of tin. It is 334 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 4643.

**BO'DY**, *s.* [*body*, Sax.] in Physics, a solid, extended, palpable substance, of itself merely passive, and indifferent either to motion or rest, but capable of any sort of motion, or any kind of form; composed of particles infinitely hard, so as never to wear or break into pieces. In Anatomy, that part of an animal composed of bones, muscles, nerves, &c. The real existence of a thing, or its completion, in opposition to an image, shadow, representation, or type; a collection of persons united by some common tie, or charter; substance; the main or chief part of a thing; a perfect system, or that which contains all the branches of a science; as, "a *body* of divinity;" "a *body* of laws." Applied to dress, that part which covers the body; the materials which compose a stuff or other manufacture. Applied to liquors, strength.

To **BO'DY**, *v. a.* to produce; to bring into being.  
**BO'DY-CLOTHES**, *s.* the clothes which cover a horse's body, when dined, &c.

**BOEOTIA**, the name of one of the States of ancient Greece. It lay between the Opuntian and Corinthian Gulfs, and was bounded by Attica and Megaris on one side, and Phocis and the Opuntian Locrians on the other. Its rivers were the Cephissus and the Asopus, and the lake Copais lay in the centre of it. Mount Helicon was in its S. part. It was a fertile country, and its manufactures of linen and arms were much celebrated. The inhabitants seem to have been contented with undistinguished luxury, and never aspired to any place or name in Greece save under Epaminondas, for a few years. Oligarchy was the form of government which chiefly was adopted. Thebes, Orchomenus, Coroneia, Plateae, &c. &c., were its chief towns.

**BOERHAAVE**, **HERMANN**, a famous physician of the 17th and 18th centuries. He studied at Leyden, and intended to undertake the ministry; yet eventually he commenced the practice of physic, and became a public professor at Leyden. He now rose steadily in fame, and his published works crowned it. He was at once professor of theoretical and practical medicine, botany, and chemistry, and rector of the university. He was distinguished for his eloquence as well as for his learning, and maintained an intercourse with learned men all over the world. He died in 1738, aged 70 years. His works are very numerous, but are little read now.

**BOETHIUS**, **ANNIUS MANLIUS T. S.**, a Roman writer and philosopher, whose name concludes the list of Latin authors. He studied at Athens, and soon after his return was raised to the consulate. But though engaged constantly in public affairs, he never ceased to study and to teach. The works of Aristotle and Plato he translated and explained, and wrote many other commentaries and original works. He displeased Theodoric by a work against the Arians, and was banished from Rome and imprisoned. Here he wrote his great work *On the Consolation of Philosophy*. He was beheaded in 526, aged 71 years.

**BOETIUS**, **HECTOR**, an eminent Scottish author and scholar of the 16th century. He studied at Paris, and had the friendship of Erasmus; on his return to Scotland he became Principal of the university of Aberdeen, which was then being remodelled. He wrote, beside the History of Scotland, the Lives of the Bishops of Aberdeen. He died in 1536, aged about 70 years.

**BOG**, *s.* [Irish,] a moist spot of earth, which sinks and gives way to the weight of the body, formed of grass or plants putrefied by some spring; a marsh or morass.

To **BOGGLE**, *v. n.* [*bogil*, Belg.] to start, run, or fly back at the sight of a terrifying object; to dissemble; to be guilty of prevarication; or to play fast and loose; used with the particle *with*. Used with the particle *at*, to hesitate; to doubt.

**BOGGLER**, *s.* a person full of doubts; a fearful or timorous person.

**BOGGY**, *a.* abounding in bogs; partaking of the nature or quality of a bog.

**BOGLIPORE**, a modern town of Hindustan, seated on the Ganges, the capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Bahar. There is a good public school here, and a Mohammedan college. The population is about 30,000. Lat. 25. 13. N. Long. 86. 58. E.

**BOGMOSS**, *s.* in Botany, a sort of moss generally found in bogs, whose botanical generic name is sphagnum.

**BOGOTA**, the capital of New Grenada, in S. America. It is situated near the mountains called Guadalupe and Montserrat, and not far from the river Bogota. It is handsomely built, and

from its altitude enjoys a pleasant and salubrious climate. Like all other towns in that region, it is frequently visited by earthquakes. It has a fine cathedral, three colleges, an hospital, the necessary buildings for the seat of government, and a fine public walk at one entrance. Its population is about 40,000. Lat. 4. 30. N. Long. 74. 10. W.

**BOG-TROTTER**, *s.* one who lives in a boggy country.  
**BOHEA**, *s.* [Chin.] one of the coarsest teas which comes from China, and is the second gathering. After it is gathered, it is dried in pans over a fire, and rolled up in the form we have it, by a person employed for that purpose.

**BOHEMIA**, a kingdom of Europe, now forming part of the Austrian empire. It is bounded on all sides by mountain ranges, and on the parts opposite to Austria adjoins Bavaria, Saxony, and Prussia. The mountains attain in many cases to a great height, some being near 5000 feet high; and they abound in metals, minerals, and building stone. Its rivers are the Elbe, and the Moldau which flows into it. The country is fertile, yielding all kinds of corn, flax, hops, nuts, &c. &c. It does not rear much stock. The population is about 4,000,000, most of whom are Romanists. The people are much occupied in manufactures. Its glass has always been famous. Prague, Toplitz, Rosenberg, and Carlsbad, are its chief towns.

**BOHEMIAN BRETHREN**, the ancient Protestants of Bohemia, including the Hussites, Taborites, &c.

**BOHEMOND**, one of the military leaders of the first crusade, was the son of the famous Norman conqueror of Italy, Robert Guiscard; and was himself Prince of Tarentum. He distinguished himself both by bravery and craftiness during the crusade, at Dorylaeum, and Antioch, which place was ceded to him as a principality. He was taken prisoner once, but regained his freedom, and had his title acknowledged by the emperor of Constantinople. He died in 1111.

**BOIARDO**, **MATTEO MARIA**, one of the classical Italian poets of the 15th century. He belonged to the nobility of Italy, and was lord of Scandiano. He was also at different times governor of Reggio and Modena. His great work is his *Orlando Innamorato*, but he wrote several other works, both sonnets and poems, and a history of the German empire during the earlier part of the middle ages. He died in 1494, aged 60 years.

To **BOIL**, *v. n.* [*bouillir*, Fr.] to be violently agitated with heat; to have its particles set into a violent motion by fire; and so to be able to scald any thing immersed into it, applied to water. Figuratively, to be hot; to move with a violent motion, like that of boiling water; to be placed in boiling water. To *boil over*, applied to water or other fluids, to have its contents so rarefied by heat, as to take up a larger dimension than before, and to run over the sides of a vessel.—*v. a.* to heat, by putting into boiling water; to seethe; to dress victuals by boiling.

**BOIL**, *s.* a species of abscess.

**BOILEAU**, **NICHOLAS DESPREAUX**, a French poet of the 17th century. He wrote satires, complimentary verses to royalty, &c. &c., some of which entitle him to be regarded as a poet; but all of which show him to be a man of purest morals, though living and writing in an age in which licence was esteemed modesty. He died in 1711, aged 74 years.

**BOILER**, *s.* one who boils any thing; a domestic utensil, commonly made of metal, used in cookery; that part of a steam-engine in which water is subjected to the action of fire, for the generation of steam.

**BOILING**, part of *preceding v.* the state of fluids subjected to the influence of heat enough to cause ebullition. *Boiling point*, that degree of the thermometer at which ebullition commences. See *EBULLITION*.

**BOIOBI**, *s.* in Natural History, a South American serpent, which is very poisonous, but does not bite unless when attacked.

**BOIS-LE-DUC**, a very strong city in N. Brabant, Holland. It is seated among morasses, between the rivers Dommel and Aa, 45 miles from Antwerp, and 42 miles from Amsterdam. It has a fine town hall, and some handsome churches, and is built in the usual style of Dutch towns, with canals in the streets. It has some manufactures, and by means of a canal to Maestricht, some trade. Its population is about 20,000.

**BOISTEROUS**, *a.* violent, furious, vehement, stormy, roaring, violent to wind. Figuratively, furious, warm, hot, outrageous, violent, applied to persons.

**BOISTEROUSLY**, *ad.* in a violent manner; furiously.

**BOLSTEROUSNESS**, *s.* the state or quality of being furious, tumultuous, turbulent, and stormy.

**BOKHARA**, or **BUCHARIA**, or **UBESKISTAN**, a country of Asia lying between Persia, Afghanistan, Tibet, Tatar, and the Caspian Sea. It is frequently spoken of as if divided into two parts, Great and Little Buchar. Some parts of the country are mountainous, but the greater part is a fine open plain, intersected by the rivers Amou or Oxus, Kurseshe, and Kohik or Sogd. In the vicinity of these streams agriculture is practised with some care; and corn, and grain of other kinds, with fruits of all kinds, are plentiful, as are cotton and other vegetable substances. Its pastures feed abundance of goats and sheep; and silk is plentifully produced. Its mineral wealth is not great, and it is not much troubled with wild beasts. It is inhabited by many different tribes, which appears to be the result of the many changes in the sovereign power in the country. There are some relics of the old Bactrians, Arabs, Turks, Tatars, and most numerous Uzbeks; in all about 3,000,000. The government is vested in a khan, advised by the learned and religious professions, as a standing council of state. The chief cities are Bokhara, Samar-cand, Balkh, Kurseshe. *Bokhara*, the capital, stands on the river Kohik, and is feebly fortified. It has a considerable trade, which arises chiefly from its position. It has a great many mosques and colleges, being a principal seat of Mohammedan learning. Its population is about 100,000. Lat. 39. 48. N. Long. 64. 26. E.

**BOLD**, *a.* [*bold*, Sax.] not hindered from an undertaking, either by the threats of others, or by the difficulties attending it; daring, brave, courageous, fearless. Impudent, rude, applied to the behaviour. Licentious, or too free, applied to words. Level, smooth, even, applied by sailors to situation. *To make bold*, to take the liberty or freedom.

*To BOLDEN*, *v. a.* to grow bold, to make bold; to dispel a person's fears or doubts.

**BOLDFACED**, *a.* impudent; not showing any signs of shame by the countenance.

**BOLDLY**, *ad.* confidently; with assurance; impudently.

**BOLDNESS**, *s.* courage, intrepidity, undauntedness; the power to speak or do what we intend before others without fear or disorder. In a bad sense, a resolution to do or speak any thing before others, though conscious of its being wrong or indecent.

**BOLE**, *s.* [*bolus*, Lat.] a particular sort of earth used by painters, moderately coherent, ponderous, soft, and in some degree ductile while moist, easily diffused in water, and freely subsiding from it. There are several sorts of *boles*, as the white, yellow, red, brown, and grey; which were prescribed in various distempers, but are now quite disused. Also the body or trunk of a tree. Likewise a measure of corn, containing six bushels.

**BOLETUS**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of fungus, distinguished from the mushroom class, by having pores underneath, instead of gills. Some species yield a particular kind of acid; many are useful as styptics; and one is converted into the tinder called amadou.

**BOLLEYN, ANNE**, the second wife of Henry VIII., and mother to Queen Elizabeth. She was in the train of Queen Katharine, and having attracted the regard of the king, which led to the controversy respecting his existing marriage, and so brought about the separation of England from the Papedom, she was eventually married to him. Henry, after a while, disappointed in his hopes of a son, and having been captivated by one of Anne's maids of honour, got up a charge of adultery and incest against her, and had her beheaded, in 1536, aged 29 years. She always favoured the Reformation, and has left a name that would have been remembered, had it not held so conspicuous a place in one of the most momentous movements recorded in English history.

**BOLINGBROKE**, or **BULLINGBROKE**, Lincolnshire. It is seated at the spring-head of a river, which falls into the Witham on a low ground, and is a very ancient town, though now but a mean place. King Henry IV. was born here. It is 128 miles from London. Market, Tuesday, Pop. 919.

**BOLINGBROKE, HENRY ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT**, an English statesman and author of the 18th century. He played a prominent part in the intrigues of Queen Anne's reign, and on the accession of George I., left England and joined the party and court of the Pretender. He was attainted, for non-appearance on his impeachment for high-treason; but at length,

through the influence of his wife, and his money, he got his sentence reversed, except so far as the exclusion from the House of Lords. In the pamphleteering war during Walpole's reign, he actively engaged, and after an unsettled life, owing to his political character, he died in 1751, aged 73 years. His works are voluminous, and are excellent as a model of style; but as furnishing facts for the history of his times, or as containing any feasible scheme of philosophy, in his attack on Christianity, they are utterly worthless.

**BOLIVAR, SIMON**, the celebrated liberator of the Spanish dominions on the W. side of S. America. He was by birth one of the nobles of Venezuela, and received his education at Madrid. The political principles which the Independence of the United States and the French Revolution first proclaimed to the world, found their way into countries guarded as jealously and as diligently oppressed as these Spanish colonies were. The upshot was a revolutionary war involving the whole country in its horrors, and which lasted from 1810 to 1825, during which Bolivar, as one of the most skillful and determined leaders of the patriot party, was foremost in all dangers, and was now enjoying all the raptures of triumph, and now fleeing to other countries as an exile. Their liberation being effected, Bolivar drew up a code, and was put at the head of one of the states. But he was harassed with revolts and commotions till he died, in 1831, aged 48 years.

**BOLIVIA**, the name assumed by one of the republics formed out of the states liberated by Bolivar from the Spanish yoke. It extends from the Pacific to the river Paraguay, and from the river Madera in the N. to the parallel of 25° S.; being bounded by Peru, Brazil, Paraguay, La Plata, and Chili. The Andes run through it from N. to S., one of the highest peaks of which is about 22,000 feet high, and which contain the treasures of Potosi and Porco. Its rivers are the Mamora, the Madera, the Paraguay, &c. Lake Titicaca forms one of its natural features. The vegetation of the country and its wild beasts are those which are common to the continent. The population is about 1,000,000, the greater number of which are natives of the soil. Chuquisaca, La Plata, Potosi, La Paz, Cobiya, are its principal places. Its trade is not considerable, but it has good manufactures of various kinds.

**BOLL**, *s.* in Botany, a round stalk or stem; as a *boll* of flax. *To BOLL*, *v. n.* to rise in a stalk; "The flax was *bolled*," *Ezod.* ix. 31.

**BOLOGNA**, an ancient, large, rich, and very handsome town of the Papal States, Italy, an archbishop's see, and a university. It contains about 70,000 inhabitants, and has very many churches. It is a place of great trade, which is in some measure owing to a canal that runs from this city into the river Po. The Reno, which runs near Bologna, turns the mills, which are employed in the silk works; besides, they deal in wax, soap, hams, sausages, and even lap-dogs, which are greatly esteemed. The university is very celebrated, and there are libraries, academies, and other fine public institutions. It is seated at the foot of the Modena, 180 miles from Rome. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 14. 30. E.

**BOLSOVER**, Derbyshire, seated on an eminence, and overlooked by an old castle. It is an agricultural place, and was once a market town. Pop. 1512.

**BOLSTER**, *s.* [*bolstre*, Sax.] a long ticking sack filled with feathers, flocks, &c., made use of to support or raise a person's head in bed. Applied to dress, a pad made use of to hide some deformity. In Surgery, a compress, or piece of linen doubled, laid or bound upon a wound.

*To BOLSTER*, *v. a.* to support, or raise a person's head with a bolster. In Surgery, to force or keep the lips of a wound close by means of a compress. Figuratively, to support or maintain.

**BOLT**, *s.* [*bout*, Belg.] a dart shot from a cross-bow; lightning; a thunderbolt; a short piece of iron made to fasten doors; an iron pin made to secure the shutters of windows, and to fasten the planks of ships; a spot; obstacle, impediment. *Bolt upright* means upright as an arrow.

*To BOLT*, *v. a.* to fasten with a bolt; to fling out. Figuratively, to fasten. [From *blutir*, Fr.] to separate the fine from the coarse parts of a thing with a sieve; to separate truth from falsehood by rigorous examination.—*v. n.* to spring out with suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow; to come in a hurry, or without due consideration. Used with the word *out*.

**BOLTER**, *s.* a sieve to separate finer from coarser parts, particularly applied to that made use of to separate flour from bran.

**BOLTHEAD**, *s.* in Chemistry, a long straight-necked glass vessel used in distillations. See **MATRASS**.

**BOLTING-HOUSE**, *s.* a place where meal is sifted, or separated from the bran.

**BOLTON**, or **BOLTON-LE-MOOR**, Lancashire, noted for its manufacture of fustians and cotton goods of all kinds. Here are navigable canals, which conduct from this town to Manchester and Wigan. It lies in the midst of the coal district, which contributes not a little to its prosperity; its foundries and the machinery in its bleaching works and manufactories requiring so much fuel. It has some excellent public institutions and charities. It is 199 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 73,905.

**BOLT-ROPE**, *s.* the rope on which the sail of a ship is fastened.

**BOLUS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Pharmacy, a medicine made into a soft mass, about the size of a nutmeg, to be taken at once.

**BOMB**, *s.* [bombus, Lat.] formerly a loud noise. A hollow iron ball, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusée, or wooden tube filled with combustible matter, which being set on fire, burns slowly till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence. They are discharged from a mortar, and used in besieging towns. The largest ever used were 24 inches in diameter. They are now called *shells*.

To **BOMB**, *v. a.* to attack with, or shoot bombs against.

To **BOMBARD**, *v. a.* to fling bombs into a town; to attack with bombs.

**BOMBARDIER**, *s.* the engineer who fires or directs the throwing of bombs out of the mortars.

**BOMBARDMENT**, *s.* an attack made upon a city, &c. by throwing bombs into it.

**BOMBAST**, *s.* in Literature, high, pompous, swelling expressions, above the subject to which they are applied.

**BOMBAST**, *a.* pompous; of big sound.

**BOMBAY**, an important town of British India, standing on an island of the same name, on the W. coast of Hindustan. The fortifications are very strong towards the sea, but the town is slightly built, excepting in the quarter occupied by Europeans. Its position, and its admirable harbour, have made it a place of great value, and of considerable trade. Ship-building in particular is carried on very extensively here. Its population is about 250,000, the greater number of which are natives. On the same island are some other forts and villages. Bombay gives name to one of the Presidencies, into which the British empire in India is divided. It extends along the coast, from the Malabar coast to the Gulf of Cambay, including a population of six millions and a half. Lat. 18.56. N. Long. 72.57. E.

**BOMBAZINE**, [bombasin, Fr. from *bombycinus*, Lat.] a slight manufacture of silk and worsted, which is now made only in black, for mourning.

**BOMB-CHEST**, *s.* a chest filled with gunpowder and bombs, and placed under ground in order to blow it up, together with those that are upon it.

**BOMB-KETCH**, **BOMB-VESSEL**, *s.* a small vessel, strongly built, and strengthened with large beams, to bear the shock of a mortar at sea, when bombs are to be thrown from it into a town.

**BONA**, a town and harbour on the N. coast of Africa, above 200 miles from Algiers, but within the borders of the regency of that name. It occupies the site of the ancient Hippo Regius. Its harbour is now silted, and the town has few inhabitants beside the French garrison.

**BONA FIDE**, *s.* [Lat.] among lawyers, signifies that such a thing was really done without fraud or deceit.

**BONASSUS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Natural History, a name of the buffalo, or bison.

**BONCHRETIEN**, *s.* [Fr.] a pear, so called perhaps from the name of some gardener.

**BOND**, *s.* [bond, Sax.] any thing which confines a person's arms so that he has not the free use of them; cords or chains; that which holds the parts of a thing together; union, joining, or connexion. Figuratively, captivity, imprisonment, loss of liberty; obligation. A tie, applied to alliance. In Law, a deed by which a person obliges himself to perform certain acts, under a penalty specified therein.

**BOND**, *a.* [gebonden, Sax.] not free; in a state of slavery.

**BONDAGE**, *s.* slavery; a state wherein a person is deprived of liberty.

**BONDMAID**, *s.* a woman or female slave.

**BONDMAN**, *s.* a man slave.

**BONDSERVANT**, *s.* a person who is under bond to serve his master, and is not at liberty to quit him.

**BONDSERVICE**, *s.* the condition of a slave; slavery.

**BONDSOLVE**, *s.* a person in inextricable slavery.

**BONDSMAN**, *s.* a slave; a person who has given his bond as a security for another.

**BONDSWOMAN**, *s.* a woman slave; or one who has given her bond for security.

**BONE**, *s.* [bon, Sax.] in Anatomy, a white, hard, brittle, insensible substance, forming the support and strength of the body; defending some of the more essential parts, as the brain; giving shape to the whole frame, and assisting it in its motion. It is composed of either the carbonate or the phosphate of lime, and is compacted with membranous substance. The hollow interior is usually filled up with marrow. Bones are used simply ground or crushed, or with the addition of an acid, as a manure. To make no bones, is to make no scruple, alluding to the readiness with which a dog devours a bone. To give a person a bone to pick, a low phrase for laying an obstacle in a person's way, or suggesting something which may perplex him. A bone of contention, a cause of strife.

To **BONE**, *v. a.* to take the bones out of the flesh.

**BONELACE**, *s.* a cheap sort of flaxen lace, wove by bobbins made out of bones.

**BONELESS**, *a.* that has no bones. Applied to the gums, without teeth.

**BONFIRE**, *s.* [bon, Fr. and fire] a public fire, made by the populace on rejoicing days.

**BONGRACE**, *s.* [bonne grace, Fr.] a forehead-cloth, generally worn by infants.

**BONIFACE**, the name assumed by nine popes of Rome, on their exaltation to the chair of St. Peter. The 8th of the name, who reigned at the close of the 13th century, was a determined combatant for the supremacy of his see, and was engaged in a long quarrel with Philip the Fair of France in maintaining it.

**BONIFACE**, ST., an English monk, who, in the 8th century, devoted himself to preaching to the barbarous tribes that occupied Germany. He fell a martyr to his zeal, for he was killed whilst confirming some of his disciples in Holland or Frisia, in 755, aged 77 years.

**BONITO**, *s.* a large and very beautiful sea-fish, of the tunny kind, very common in the Indian seas.

**BONN**, a city of Cologne, situated on the W. side of the Rhine, belonging to Prussia. The streets are wide and beautiful, and the fortifications are in good repair. It is most famous for its university, in which both Protestants and Romanists unite. It has a population of about 15,000. Lat. 50.44. N. Long. 9.44. E. It is 14 miles S. S. E. of Cologne.

**BONNER**, EDMUND, the bishop whose deeds in the reign of Mary have gained him a name as a cruel religious persecutor. He was in the reign of Henry VIII. attached to the Reformers, but afterwards he returned to his first faith, and was deprived of his bishopric and imprisoned for it. After his happily brief power during Mary's reign, he was again deprived and imprisoned by Elizabeth; and he died in prison in 1569, aged about 75 years.

**BONNET**, *s.* [Fr.] a covering for the head; a cap, or outward covering, made of silk, wove instead of a hat by the ladies. In Fortification, a small work, or little ravelin, without a ditch, having a parapet of earth from 3 to 12 feet high, and from 30 to 36 feet thick. *Bonnet à pître*, or a priest's cap, an out-work with three salient angles, and two inwards. *Bonnets*, among sailors, are small sails set on the courses, or fastened to the bottom of the mizzen, main-sail, or fore-sail of a ship, when they are too narrow to clothe the mast, or in order to make more way in light winds or calm weather.

**BONNILY**, *ad.* in a gay manner; handsomely.

**BONNINESS**, *s.* the quality of appearing gay, handsome, or plump.

**BONNNY**, *s.* in Mineralogy, a name given by miners to a bed of ore which is unconnected with any vein.

**BONNNY**, *a.* [bon, Fr.] gay, cheerful, handsome, young.

**BO'NNYCASTLE, JOHN**, the writer of many school books on Mathematics, which are yet in use, was Mathematical Professor at the military college, Woolwich, and died in 1821.

**BO'NNY-CLABBER**, *s.* an Irish word for sour buttermilk.

**BONONIAN STONE**, a grey, soft, glossy, fibrous, sulphurous stone, about the bigness of a large walnut, found in the neighbourhood of Bologna, containing a kind of spar, and making when duly prepared a species of phosphorus.

**BONUM-MAGNUM**, *s.* [Lat.] in Gardening, a species of plum.

**BO'NY**, *a.* having the properties or consisting of bone; abounding in bones.

**BO'NZES**, *s.* priests of the religion of Boodh in Japan; whose systems greatly resemble those of the priests of Romanism.

**BOO'BY**, *s.* in Natural History, the name of a water-fowl, common in the West Indies, which does not seem capable of any exertion to preserve its life, suffering itself to be knocked down, even after others near it have been served so. A dull, heavy, stupid, or contemptible fellow.

**BOOK**, *s.* [*booc*, Sax.] a written or printed composition of a length sufficient to make a volume; a collection of papers sewed or bound, intended to be written on; the division of an author's subject. The most ancient materials for books appears to have been the leaves of the palm-tree, and the papyrus, then leather, and afterwards parchment. They anciently consisted of rolls, the several sheets being joined together at the ends. Used with the particle *in*, and personal pronouns *his* or *my*, to be much esteemed or valued by a person. "I was so much in *his* books, that," &c., Addison. *Without book*, applied to the public delivery of a preacher, by the mere strength of memory.

To **BOOK**, *v.* *a.* to enter or write any thing in a book.

**BOOKBINDER**, *s.* one who sews the sheets of a book together, and fixes them to the boards, which he covers with leather, cloth, &c.

**BOOKFUL**, *a.* full of opinions gleaned from books, without having either digested what he has read, or been able to produce any thing of his own.

**BOOKISH**, *a.* very fond of books, study, or reading; pedantic. Sometimes used in a bad sense, and as a term of contempt.

**BOOKISHNESS**, *s.* a great fondness for books; too intense an application to study. Used sometimes as a reproach, or term of contempt.

**BOOK-KEEPER**, *s.* a clerk employed in a counting-house to register the transactions daily carried on, and able to methodize them so, that the true state of affairs may at any time be known.

**BOOK-KEEPING**, *s.* the art of keeping accounts, or registering mercantile transactions. *Book-keeping* is said to be by *single entry*, when each transaction of business is posted once in the ledger; and by *double entry*, when each transaction is posted twice, so as to appear on both sides of the balance sheet, thus presenting at any moment a complete statement of the condition of the parties' affairs. This last method of book-keeping is also called the *Italian method*.

**BOOK-LEARNED**, *a.* conversant in books, but not in men; applied also to one that reads much, but is a person of no parts or invention.

**BOOK-LEARNING**, *s.* improvement or learning to be acquired from books, opposed to that which may be obtained by the exercise of a man's own faculties.

**BOOKSELLER**, *s.* he whose profession it is to sell books.

**BOOKWORM**, *s.* in Natural History, a mite or worm which preys upon books. Figuratively, a person immoderately fond of reading; one who applies himself too intensely to study.

**BOOM**, *s.* [*beam*, Sax.] among mariners, a long pole used to spread out the clue of a sail; a pole, with bushes, or baskets, set as a mark to show the sailors how to steer in a channel, when the country is overflowed; a cable or cables stretched across the mouth of a river or harbour, to prevent an enemy's entering.

**BOON**, *s.* [*bene*, Sax.] a gift, or present, obtained by having requested or sued for it.

**BOON**, *a.* [*bon*, Fr.] merry; gay. Generally used with the word *companion*.

**BOOR**, *s.* [*beer*, Belg.] a rude, unpolished countryman; a clown.

**BOORISH**, *a.* without any breeding or politeness; rude, clownish.

**BOORISHLY**, *ad.* in an unpolite, rude, and clownish manner. **BOORISHNESS**, *s.* clownishness, rudeness of behaviour.

**BOOSE**, *s.* [*boosy*, Sax.] a stall for a cow or an ox.

To **BOOT**, *v.* *a.* to be of service or advantage; to profit; to enrich, serve, or accumulate.

**BOOT**, *s.* [*boote*, Sax.] gain, profit, or advantage. *To boot*, is an adverbial expression, implying besides; over and above.

**BOOT**, *s.* [*botte*, Fr.] a leather covering worn over the legs and feet; a receptacle under a coach-box, used for carrying boxes or other parcels. A kind of torture formerly used in Scotland.

To **BOOT**, *v.* *a.* to put on boots.

**BOOTA'N**, a country of India, situated between Bengal and Thibet, and surrounded on all sides by very high mountains. It is bounded by Thibet, Bengal, Bahar, and Sikkim. It includes that part of the Himmaleh Mountains which rises to the height of 25,000 feet. It exhibits the peculiar productions of all climates from the tropics to the arctic regions. The rivers which rise in this region join the great streams of China. The people are worshippers of Boodh. The sovereign is looked on as an incarnation of the Deity, and the affairs of the country are managed by his subordinates. Tassasudon is his palace, and the capital of the country.

**BOOTCATCHER**, *s.* the person who pulls off boots at an inn.

**BOOTED**, [*part.* with boots on the legs; in boots.

**BOOTES**, [*bootes*, *s.*] [Lat.] in Astronomy, the name of a northern constellation, one of whose stars, called Arcturus, is of the first magnitude.

**BOOTH**, *s.* [*butch*, Brit.] a house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

**BOO'THIA FELIX**, a country lying W. of Baffin's Bay, discovered in Ross's attempt to find the N. W. passage to the East Indies, and named after Sir Felix Booth of London. It is almost perpetually covered with ice and snow, but is inhabited by a race of Esquimaux, who are remarkable for their gross barbarism.

**BOOT-HOSE**, *s.* a stocking worn instead of boots; spatter-dashes, or Welch boots.

**BOOTLESS**, *a.* that will not produce any advantage or profit; unavailing; unsuccessful.

**BOOT-TREE**, *s.* an instrument consisting of two parts when joined in the shape of a leg, with a groove cut in the middle to receive a quoin or wedge, which is driven in by main force, in order to stretch or widen a boot.

**BOO'TY**, *s.* [*buylt*, Belg.] that which is gained from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage; spoil; things acquired by robbery. *To play booty*, is to play or act unfairly.

**BOPEEP**, *s.* the act of thrusting the head in sight of a person, and drawing it back again immediately; sometimes used as a token of fear, and at others as a sign of pleasantry.

**BORA**, KATHARINE VON, Luther's heroic wife. She was highly connected, and had taken the veil, but during the first stir of the Reformation, fled from the convent with some of her companions, and was hospitably entertained by Luther, who eventually married her. After the death of Luther, she was involved in the deepest distress, owing to the total neglect of her on the part of the Protestant princes. After wandering about and begging her bread for some years, she died in 1552, aged 53 years.

**BORABLE**, *a.* that may be bored.

**BORACHIO**, *s.* [*boracho*, Span.] a drunkard.

**BORACIC**, *a.* in Chemistry, an acid formed from boron and oxygen.

**BORAGE**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with rough egg-shaped leaves, and blue blossoms, found on walls, and amongst rubbish, flowering in the summer months.

**BORAMEZ**, *s.* the Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

**BORATES**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with boracic acid.

**BORAX**, *s.* [*Lat.*] a salt known in Chemistry as the borate of soda, which occurs native in some of the lakes of Thibet and Persia, and is extracted by evaporation. It is imported from India in a crude state, under the name of *Tincal*. Its chief use is as a flux for metals. It is used by dyers, and is an ingredient of Glauber's salts.

**BORDA**, JEAN CHARLES, an eminent French natural philosopher, whose investigations respecting the pendulum, &c., laid the foundation for some of the greatest modern improve-

ments. He was a distinguished mathematician, and has left some useful works on the subject. During the late war he was taken prisoner by the English fleet in a French frigate. He died in 1799, aged 66 years.

**BORDEAUX**, a large and important city in the department of the Gironde, France. It stands on the Garonne, about 50 miles from its mouth; but as it, a little below the city, assumes the appearance of an arm of the sea, Bordeaux is a first-rate port. It is a nobly built place, and has many magnificent public buildings, such as the custom-house, the exchange, the town-hall, the courts of justice, &c. The river is crossed by a bridge of about 500 feet in length, composed of 17 arches. The cathedral is very fine, as also some other religious edifices. There are also colleges, hospitals, a museum, and a library. Bordeaux has a great trade, being the port nearest the Atlantic, and lying in the centre of a fine wine country. It receives goods from all parts, and exports chiefly claret. A good deal of ship-building is carried on here. The population is about 100,000. It is 371 miles from Paris. Lat. 44. 50. N. Long. 0. 34. W.

**BORDER**, *s.* [*bord*, Teut.] the extremities or edge of any thing; the extremities or confines of a country; the outer and extreme parts of a garment or head-dress; a narrow slip of flowers at the extremity of a flower-bed, &c. in a garden.

To **BORDER**, *v. n.* to live near to the extremities or confines of a country; to be situated near. Figuratively, to approach.—*v. a.* to sew a narrow ornament at the extremities of a thing; to lie upon or near.

**BORDERER**, *s.* one who dwells near a place, or on the confines and extremity of a country.

**BORDURE**, *s.* in Heraldry, a cutting off from within the escutcheon all round it about one-fifth of the field, serving as a difference in a coat of arms, to distinguish families of the same name, or persons bearing the same coat. If the line constituting the *bordure* be straight, and the *bordure* be plain, then in blazoning you must only name the colour of the *bordure*.

To **BORE**, *v. a.* [*borian*, Sax.] to wear into a hole; to make a hole by any sharp-pointed instrument; to push forwards with violence; to make one's way, alluding to the strength required to make a hole with.

**BORE**, *s.* the hole made by boring; the instrument used in boring a hole; the dimensions of the cavity of a cannon, or other piece of artillery. Also a peculiar tidal phenomenon, which occurs in many English rivers, as well as in the great rivers of India and America, the flow being like a bank of water rushing up the stream with great violence and rapidity. In the Trent it is called the *Eager*.

**BORE**, the preter. of To **BEAR**.

**BOREAL**, *a.* [*borealis*, Lat.] northern.

**BOREAS**, *s.* [Lat.] the north wind.

**BORER**, *s.* an instrument made use of to bore holes with; the person who bores holes.

**BORGIA**, the name of a family notorious for monstrous crime. The father was Pope Alexander VI., who, contrary to his vows, had by a mistress five children. One of these, Cesar, he introduced into the church and made a cardinal of, but being unable to gratify all his ambition and lust, he renounced his orders, and became as famous for his desperate daring, as he was before for his duplicity. Lucretia, the daughter, was married to an Italian noble, then divorced by her father and married to the son of the king of Naples, who was murdered, when she married the duke of Ferrara. She was believed to have lived incestuously with both her father and her brother. The eldest son was duke of Gandia, and was murdered, according to all appearance, by Cesar, who was the reputed assassin of his sister's second husband. The crimes of the father were cut short by his unintentionally partaking of some poisoned wine which he had prepared for one of his cardinals. Cesar narrowly escaped; but fell in battle four years afterwards, in 1507.

**BORLASE**, DR. WILLIAM, a clergyman of Cornwall, who, during the last century, devoted himself to the study of the natural history and antiquities of that county, and became well known through the works which he published concerning them. He was the correspondent and friend of the most distinguished men of his age; and died in 1772, aged 77 years.

To be **BORN**, *v. n. pass.* [from *bear*.] to come into the world; used with the particles *to*, *for*, and *of*. "He was born to empire." *Πρωτ.* He that is born to be hanged shall never be drowned. — *He*

that was born under a three-half-penny planet shall never be worth two-pence.

**BORNE**, *part. pass.* of To **BEAR**.

**BORNEO**, a very large island of Asia, in the East Indies, about 800 leagues in circumference, and almost of a round form. The inland country is very mountainous; but towards the sea, low and marshy, occasioned by the great rains that fall eight months in the year. It produces oranges, lemons, mangoes, pines, palms, bread-fruit, &c. in great abundance, excellent mastic, and other gums, wax, rice, cassia, cotton, camphire, frankincense, and all kinds of spices; diamonds and gold dust are found in their rivers. Their animals are elephants, buffaloes, oxen, horses, tigers, leopards, bears, monkeys, deer, wild boars, goats, parrots, paroquets, together with a great variety of other beautiful birds. The people, in general, are very swarthy, but not quite black, and they go almost naked. Many Malays and Chinese have settled on the island. There are Mahometans on the sea-coast; but all the rest are Pagans. The inhabitants of some parts of the country are very piratical. The English and the Dutch have trading settlements, but the chief trade is with China. The sea-coast is usually overflowed half of the year; and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with ooze and mud; for which reason some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars, or posts. The capital town is of the same name, and large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the north side of the island. Lat. 4. 55. N. Long. 111. 27. E.

**BORNHOLM**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, about 20 miles in circumference, nearly surrounded with rocks. The soil is stony, but fertile, and affording good grazing ground. There are coal mines and excellent stone quarries. Its capital is Rönne. Lat. 55. 10. Long. 15. 0. E.

**BORNOU**, an extensive country in the very interior of Africa, bounded by the Great Desert, Fezzan, Dongola, Howssa, Darfur, lake Tchad, and the river Tchary. It is a flat country, excepting near the Mandara mountains, and is watered by several rivers, which overflow during the rainy season, and inundate the country. Lions, panthers, griffins, antelopes, hyenas, jackals, monkeys, &c. abound, with elephants, hippopotami, and crocodiles. The ostriches, pelicans, cranes, &c. are also numerous. The climate is like that of the other lands of N. Africa. It has two seasons, separated by three or four months of almost continued rain. This kingdom is inhabited by a variety of tribes, and the natives are of the negro variety. All profess Islamism; and most live by agriculture. The government is despotic, but the power of the sultan is nominal. Kouka, Angornou, and Bornou, are the chief towns.

**BORON**, *s.* in Chemistry, an earth which is the base of boracic acid, borax, &c. It is of an olive green colour, and was discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy.

**BOROUGH**, (*burra*) *s.* [*borhoe*, Sax.] a town with a corporation. The word originally signified a town having a wall or some kind of defence about it. Some are called *free boroughs*, and the tradesmen in them *free burgesses*, from a freedom they had granted them originally, to buy and sell without interruption, and exempt from toll. *Borough* is now particularly appropriated to such towns as send burgesses or representatives to parliament, whether they be incorporated or not. *Royal boroughs* are corporations in Scotland, made for the advantage of trade, having commissioners to represent them in parliament. *Headborough*, the president or chairman of a hundred, chosen to speak or transact affairs in their name. In parishes, a subordinate constable.

**BOROUGHBRIDGE**, Yorkshire, W. R. It is situated on the river Ure, (over which there is a fine bridge of stone, with very wide, high arches, and high stone footways at each end to keep out the water,) 218 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1024.

**BOROUGH-ENGLISH**, *s.* the customary descent of lands or tenements, in certain places, to the youngest instead of the eldest son; or, if the owner have no issue, to the younger instead of the elder brother. This custom is not frustrated by the devise of a will, or a feoffment at common law to the contrary. The reason of this custom, according to Littleton, is, because the youngest is presumed, in law, to be the least able to provide for himself. It obtains only in some ancient boroughs, and copyhold manors.



**BORRELISTS**, a sect in Holland, who allow no use of sacraments, public prayers, or external worship, nor of any human explication of Scripture, but profess to adhere to the faith and manners of the New Testament times in all their simplicity.

**BORRHOE, ST. CHARLES**, a cardinal and prelate of the Roman Church in the 16th century, who by his whole life won that esteem which led to his canonization. He was zealous to promote learning amongst the priests, and wrote the celebrated Catechism of the Council of Trent. He exerted himself continually to preserve his clergy in the diligent discharge of their duties, and himself showed the way. His conduct during the plague of Milan, was worthy of all admiration and praise. He died in 1594, aged 50 years, and was canonized by Paul V.

To **BORROW**, (*bórró*) *v. a.* [*boryan*, Sax.] the taking money or other things of another, on condition of returning it again. Figuratively, to take something which belongs to another; to assume a property which belongs to something else. Prov. *He that goes a borrowing, goes a sorrowing.*

**BORROWDALE**, a romantic valley among Derwent-water fells, in the S. E. part of Cumberland, bordering on Westmoreland. The soil is very fertile, and the hills yield the best quality of plumbago, which the people call *wad*. The Bowder stone, which is an immense block of transported trap-rock, and the four yew trees, are also famed curiosities of the valley. It is watered by the clearest brooks, which, precipitated from the hills, and forming many beautiful waterfalls, meet together in the dale, and, forming one large stream, pass out of the dale under the name of Borrowdale Beck, whence its waters spread out into an extensive lake, containing several beautiful islands, called Derwent-water, or Keswick Lake. Borrowdale is 4 miles from Keswick. Pop. 369.

**BORROWER**, *s.* a person who takes money, &c., of another, on condition of returning it again; he that uses what is another's as if it were his own. Figuratively, he that adopts the sentiments of another, without acknowledging that they are so, applied to writings.

**BOS, LAMBERT**, a very distinguished Greek scholar and professor of the Netherlands, at the commencement of the 18th century. He wrote many works, distinguished by their great erudition, respecting the Greek language, Grecian antiquities, the Greek Testament, &c.; and of these the treatise on the *Ellipses* commonly used in that language is the most generally known. He died in 1717, aged 47 years.

**BOSBOCK**, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of antelope, found in the interior of Africa.

**BOSCA'GE**, (*bockáche*) *s.* [Fr.] a place set with trees; a grove or thicket; woods or woodland. In Painting, a picture or landscape, representing woods.

**BOSCAWEN, ADMIRAL EDWARD**, a distinguished English naval commander. He was engaged in many actions during the French war in Europe, India, and N. America, and gained great renown by his intrepidity and skill. One of his most brilliant achievements was effected when he had the command of the Dreadnought, now so much more honourably employed as a floating sailors' hospital in the Thames. He died in 1761, aged 50 years.

**BOSCOVICH, ROGER JOSEPH**, a celebrated professor of natural philosophy, in Italy, in the 18th century. He was a Jesuit, but after the suppression of the order he continued to teach and to practise his favourite studies. He had considerable mathematical skill, but apparently lacked what Newton, whose doctrines he taught at Rome in spite of interdicts, said alone distinguished him—persistent attention; for though he did many good things, he did not effect one great one. He died in 1787, aged 70 years.

**BOSKY**, *a.* [*bosque*, Fr.] abounding with wood; woody.

**BOSNIA**, a province of European Turkey, divided by the Saave from Slavonia, and bounded on the other sides by Croatia, Dalmatia, Albania, and Servia. The most easterly members of the Alps run beside and through this province, and in some parts the peaks are 6000 feet high. The Saave, the Unna, and the Bosna, are its chief rivers, and they are tributaries of the Danube. Excepting in some parts, pastures and forests occupy the soil; the parts that are cultivated are productive in corn, various grains, and fruits. There are mines of the precious metals, as well as iron, &c., here, and good quarries for marble and building stone, with coal and salt mines. These are the various sources of the exports of the country. The population is about 1,000,000; and

the chief places are Bosna-Serai, Travnick, Mostar, Novi, and Yaicza.

**BOSOM**, (*bôz'm*) *s.* [*bosme*, *bosom*, Sax.] the breast; that part of the body containing the heart. Figuratively, the embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast; the middle or innermost part of any enclosure. In Composition, it implies favourite; any thing near or dear to a person, or that of which he is peculiarly fond; thus *bosom-interest*, *bosom-friend*, *bosom-secret*.

To **BOSOM**, (*bôz'm*) *v. a.* to enclose in the bosom. Figuratively, to keep secret; to surround.

**BOSPORUS**, *s.* [*bosus* and *poros*, Gr.] in Geography, a narrow strait or arm of the sea, which it might be supposed an ox could swim over; at present confined to that of Thrace, called the Straits of Constantinople; and the Cimmerian, or Scythian Bosphorus, called the Straits of Kapha, or Kiderier.

**BOSQUETS**, *s.* [*boschetto*, Ital.] in Gardening, small groves, or compartments, formed of trees, shrubs, or tall-growing plants, planted in quarters, either disposed in regular rows, or in a wild and accidental manner.

**BOSS**, *s.* [*bosse*, Fr.] a stud or ornament, raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence; the prominent part, or that which sticks out of the middle of a thing, or shield.

**BOSSAGE**, *s.* in Architecture, a projecting stone laid rough in a building, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, arms, &c.

**BOSSINEY**, or **BOSS-CASTLE**, and **TREVENA**, Cornwall. It is seated on the sea-coast, and near it are the ruins of Tintagel's Castle. It is 233 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. (of Tintagel, which is the parish to which Bossiney and Trevena belong.) 1185.

**BOSSUET, JACQUES BENIGNE**, the celebrated French prelate and sacred orator of the 17th century. He was indebted to his eloquence in the pulpit for the eminent stations he was called to fill. He was tutor to the Dauphin, and finally bishop of Meaux. The writings best known are his *Funeral Orations*, which are universally deemed master-pieces of eloquence. His work on *Universal History* is not less admired by those who have read it. His controversial works, which he published against the Huguenots, are taken as clear and satisfactory statements of the Romanist faith, both in France and in this country. He was also engaged in the Jansenist controversy, but not at all to his fame or honour. He died in 1704, aged 70 years.

**BOSTON**, Lincolnshire. It is commodiously seated on both sides of the river Witham, over which it has a handsome high cast-iron bridge; by means of which river, assisted by navigable canals, it carries on a considerable inland trade. It also trades with London and the Baltic. It is a large, handsome town, with a spacious market-place; and a fine church, whose tower, 300 feet high, serves as a land-mark for sailors. It is 116 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 12,942.

**BOSTON**, the capital of Massachusetts in the United States, seated on a peninsula, at the bottom of a fine bay. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country within, rising gradually, has a very fine and striking appearance. There is only one safe channel to the harbour, and that so narrow that two ships can scarcely sail abreast; but within the harbour there is room for 500 sail to anchor, where they are covered by the guns of a very strong fortress. There are many wharfs, to which ships of the greatest burthen may come close; that called Long Wharf is above 1600 feet in length. The streets are generally spacious and well built, particularly the principal one, extending from the pier to the town-house. The state-house, custom-house, market, hospital, court-houses, Trinity church, St. Paul's church, and Park Street church, are fine buildings. There is also a medical school, and some grand literary institutions. It is 440 miles from Washington. Pop. 93,383. Lat. 42. 25. N. Long. 70. 33. W. There are seven other places of this name in the United States.

**BOSWORTH, or MARKET-BOSWORTH**, Leicestershire. It is seated on a hill, and is surrounded by a good agricultural district. Near it was fought the battle which ended the wars of the Roses, terminating the power of the feudal aristocracy, and introducing an almost arbitrary monarchy. It is 107 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 2531.

**BOSWORTH, JAMES**, a Scottish laird, who was educated as a barrister, but was diverted from his profession by a passion for celebrity, which he effected by the use of celebrated names. In the earlier part of his career, after his tour on the continent,



through his over-zealous admiration of General Paoli, he was gratified by being known as Corsica Boswell. Afterwards he was engaged more profitably for the world in minuting all the sayings and doings of Dr. Samuel Johnson, which he published after the Doctor's death. It is on this work that his fame rests, imperishable as Johnson's own. He died in 1795, aged 55 years.

**BOT, s.** [*bitan*, Sax.] the larva of the gadfly, of which there are several species, some feeding on the stomach and intestines of the horse, another in the nostril of the sheep, and a third under the skin of the ox.

**BOTANIC, BOTANICAL, a.** [*botane*, Gr.] that relates to herbs; skilled in herbs.

**BOTANIST, s.** one who is skilled in the nature of plants, and their culture; one who applies himself peculiarly to the study of vegetables.

**BOTANOLOGY, s.** [*botane* and *logos*, Gr.] a discourse on plants.

**BOTANY, s.** [*botane*, Gr.] the science of herbs and plants. This science consisted till very lately of a mere classification of known plants, according to one or another principle of arrangement; but the study of vegetable physiology, aided by the use of the microscope, and the chemistry of the present day, and particularly the extraordinary theory of Goethe respecting the metamorphoses of plants, have cast altogether a new light on the pursuit, and rendered it one of the profoundest as well as most interesting sciences.

**BOTANY BAY, a bay** on the E. coast of New Holland, so called by Captain Cook, from the great quantity of herbs found there. Port Jackson, 15 miles farther to the N. is the penal settlement of Great Britain. Lat. 34. 6. S. Long. 151. 22. E.

**BOTARGO, s.** [*botarga*, Span.] a relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish; much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean as an incentive to drink.

**BOTCH, s.** [*bozza*, Ital.] a swelling which afterwards encrusts, discolours the skin, and causes a disagreeable idea. Figuratively, the part of any work clumsily or ill finished, so as to disgrace the rest; something added or joined to a thing in a clumsy manner.

**To BOTCH, v. a.** [*botseun*, Belg.] to mend or patch old clothes in a clumsy manner; to mark with blotches. Figuratively, to mend any thing in an awkward manner; to join things together which do not suit, or agree with one another.

**BOTCHER, s.** one who mends, or sews patches on old clothes, in a clumsy manner; and is in the same respect to a tailor, as a cobbler to a shoemaker. Figuratively, a person who performs any thing in a clumsy and bungling manner.

**BOTCHY, a.** marked with blotches.

**BOTESDALE, Suffolk.** This town is but a hamlet of Redgrave, and the market town is in part Rickinghall. It is 89 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1065.

**BOTH, a.** [*batu*, *batra*, Sax.] when applied to two persons, or other things as concerned together, it unites them into one collective idea, which implies the two. When followed by *and*, it implies one as well as the other. "Both morning and afternoon." *Sidney*.

**BOTHNIA, a province** of Sweden, lying N. and W. of the Gulf of the same name, and E. of the range of mountains dividing Norway from Sweden. It is intersected by numerous streams, which rise in the mountainous regions, and run down to the sea, spreading into large lakes frequently in their course. The Tornea, the Calix, the Lulea, and the Skelleftea, are the chief of them. Very few parts are cultivated; pine forests, and forests of birch, alder, &c. cover most of it. There are some pastures near the rivers, on which are reared cattle, which are the chief articles of trade, after the fir timber, and the products of the fir; and the skins of wild animals. The mountains also yield iron abundantly. The climate is very severe, as part of it lies within the arctic circle, and no efficient cultivation of the soil has been attempted. *Gulf of Bothnia*, the name given to the most northerly part of the Baltic, from the island of Åland to Tornea.

**BOTHWELL, JAMES, EARL OF**, one of the Scottish nobles who took a very considerable part in the troubled affairs of Queen Mary's reign. He bore the character of one addicted to all crime, and of a most determined will. He opposed the murder of Rizzio, and is believed to have effected Darnley's. His crowning crime was the seizure of Mary's person, and marrying her, with or without her consent, for which he was, however, pardoned by

the queen. The people, however, rose upon him, and he fled to Denmark, and died in 1576, aged 51 years.

**BOTRYOID, a.** [*botrus* and *eidos*, Gr.] in shape like a bunch of grapes.

**BOTTA, CARLO GUISEPPE**, an Italian historian of the present century. He was a medical practitioner at Turin, and embraced warmly the hopes awakened by the outbreak of the French Revolution, for which he was imprisoned. He was afterwards engaged in the French army of Italy, and a member of the provisional government of Piedmont. In France he was subsequently in the chamber of representatives under Napoleon. After 1814 Botta led a various life, subsisting chiefly by his writings. He has left us a history of the affairs of Italy during his life-time, and a continuation of an older history, so as to make Italian history so far complete; also a history of the war of independence in America, and some other works of less note. He died in 1837, aged 71 years.

**BOTTLE, s.** [*bouteille*, Fr.] a vessel with a narrow mouth to contain liquor. When made of leather, called a leathern bottle; when of glass, a glass bottle. Figuratively, a quart, bottles generally holding that quantity. When compounded with other words, it signifies drinking; as, a *bottle* companion. A bundle of grass or hay, derived from the French *boteau*, a bundle.

**To BOTTLE, v. a.** to put liquor in bottles. Used with the particle *off*, to draw out of another vessel into a bottle.

**BOTTLEMOSS, s.** in Botany, the English generic name for all those mosses called by Linnaeus *splachnum*.

**BOTTLE-NOSED, a.** having a large nose, very big towards the end.

**BOTTLESCREW, s.** a spiral wire, made use of to pull a cork out of a bottle.

**BOTTOM, s.** [*botm*, Sax.] the lowest part of a thing. Applied to a river, the bed of earth or gravel, over which the water glides; a valley, dale, or lower ground. Figuratively, foundation; hence, to the bottom, sometimes implies thoroughly. To be at the bottom, to be concerned in, to have a part or share. A ship or vessel; hence, to embark on the same bottom, is to venture in one bottom, to run a risk together in the same thing. The bottom of a lane is the lowest part. The bottom of beer, the dregs. Applied to thread, a small ball, from *botau*, Fr. a heap or little bundle.

**To BOTTOM, v. a.** to build upon as a foundation, principle, or support; to wind thread into a ball.—*v. n.* to be built on; to be supported by.

**BOTTOMED, a.** having a bottom; usually compounded with some other word, as *flat-bottomed boats*.

**BOTTOMLESS, a.** without a bottom; prodigiously deep; that cannot be fathomed. Figuratively, boundless, insatiable.

**BOTTOMRY, s.** in trade, the borrowing money upon the keel or bottom of a ship, whereby, if the money be not repaid at the day appointed, the ship becomes the property of the creditor; likewise, the lending money, to be repaid at the return of the ship; in consideration of which, though the interest demanded be 20, 30, 40 per cent. and upwards, it is not esteemed usury, because if the ship perishes, the creditor loses his money.

**BOUCHES DU RHONE, a department** of France, lying on the Mediterranean, and bounded by the departments of the Var, of Vaucluse, of the Basses Alpes, and of Gard. It is a tolerably level district, and includes the delta of the Rhone. There are some mines of lead, iron, and coal, and some stone quarries. But the wealth of the department lies in its pastures, its fruits, and its wine; but little grain being raised. There are also manufactures of cotton, woollens, leather, glass, &c. &c. Marseilles is its chief town. The population is about 400,000.

**BOUCHET, s.** [*Fr.*] a sort of pear.

**BOUGAINVILLE, LOUIS ANTOINE DE**, the French circumnavigator of the last century. He had been a mathematical writer, afterwards in the army, then in an embassy to England, subsequently in the army again during the war with England about Canada. After his return from his long voyage, he commanded a frigate in the war of independence of the United States. He died in 1811, aged 82 years.

**To BOUGE, v. n.** [*bouger*, Fr.] to swell out.

**BOUGH, (bow), s.** [*bog*, Sax.] an arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

**BOUGHT, preter.** of To Buy, and pron. *baut*.

**BOUGEIE, s.** [*Fr.*] an instrument employed by surgeons in the cure of strictures of the urethra.

**BOUILLE**, *E.*, **BOUILLON**, *s.* [*bouillon*, Fr.] in Cookery, any thing made of boiled meat; broth or soup. In Farriery, a lump of flesh near the frog of a horse's foot, which makes him halt.

**BOUILLON**, **GODFREY DE**, the commander-in-chief of the army of the first crusaders. He had greatly distinguished himself by his courage before, and his conduct during the crusades did not lessen his fame; at Nice, Doryleum, Antioch, and Jerusalem he was foremost in danger and victory. He was chosen king of Jerusalem. He died in 1100, aged about 40 years.

**BOU/LEVARDS**, *s.* the space vacant of houses occupied by public walks, round towns in France, on which walls or ramparts could be erected.

**BOULOGNE**, a large and handsome sea-port in the department of the Pas de Calais. It is divided into the higher and lower town. The harbour has a mole for the safety of ships, which prevents it from being choked up with sand. It is seated at the mouth of the river Liane, and has some fine buildings, as the town-hall, law courts, prison, and some churches. It is a fashionable watering-place, and has also some trade. The population is about 100,000. It is 130 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 44. N. Long. 1. 35. E.

**BOULTON**, **MATTHEW**, the partner of Watt in some patents respecting the steam-engine. He was a man of considerable wealth, but his practical turn of mind, and generosity of spirit, enabled him to do more than his property. He put his property almost freely into Watt's hands, that he might not be checked in his attempts to perfect his invention. He died in 1809, aged 81 years.

To **BOUNCE**, *v. n.* to strike against a thing with such force as to rebound back, making a noise at the same time; to spring with force, applied to the spurting beer out of a bottle. In familiar language, to make a noise, bully, or hector; to be strong-made and active.

**BOUNCE**, *s.* a smart, violent, and sudden stroke; a sudden crack or noise, applied to the explosion of a gun, or the bursting of a bladder, &c. In low language, a threat, or boast.

**BOUNCER**, *s.* one who is noisy in his own praise, or in his threats against another; a bully; a boaster.

**BOUND**, *s.* [*bound*, Fr.] a restraint; a leap, jump, or spring; the flying back of a thing which is struck against another with great force.

To **BOUND**, *v. n.* [*bound*, Fr.] to jump, spring, or move on forwards by leaps; to fly back again when struck against a thing with violence;—*v. a.* to make a thing leap, or mount by fits from the earth, in its motion.

**BOUND**, *part. pass.* of To **BIND**.

**BOUND**, *a.* [*bindan*, Sax.] destined, intended, or on one's way to a certain place. Used with *for*, and peculiar to seamen.

**BOUNDARY**, *s.* the extremities or utmost limits of a thing or country.

**BOUNDEN**, *part. pass.* of To **BIND**.

**BOUNDING-STONE**, *s.* a stone played with, and made to bound from the earth, when flung from the hand.

**BOUNDLESS**, *a.* that is restrained by no limits, confined by no power, or satisfied by no enjoyment.

**BOUNDLESSNESS**, *s.* the quality of being without any restraint; insatiableness; infinity.

**BOUNTEOUS**, *a.* liberal, or conferring benefits largely, and from a goodness and kindness of nature.

**BOUNTEOUSLY**, *ad.* in a liberal manner; conferring benefits generously, and from a principle of good nature.

**BOUNTEOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of conferring benefits or favours from a principle of kindness, including the idea of superiority.

**BOUNTIFUL**, *a.* conferring favours without restraint, and from an internal principle of kindness. Applied to things, very much abounding in valuable products.

**BOUNTIFULLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to confer favours or benefits with generosity, and from an inward principle of kindness. Applied to things, plentifully producing what is of service or use.

**BOUNTIFULNESS**, *s.* a great propensity to bestowing favours, or conferring benefits; generosity, munificence.

**BOUNTY**, *s.* [*bonte*, Fr.] the conferring benefits on others, distinguished from *charity*, because exercised towards objects that are not highly necessitous; and including the idea of a gift bestowed by a superior. In Commerce, a premium paid by

government to those who rear, prepare, or export certain commodities. *Queen Anne's bounty*, is the produce of the first-fruits and tenths, set apart for augmenting poor livings.

**BOURBON**, an island of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, belonging to France, producing plentifully, with little culture, wheat, oats, and other European grains, rice, Indian corn, sugar-canes, ebony, excellent tobacco, cinnamon, and most kinds of greens, roots, and pulse; as also gum, resin, benzoin, &c., the soil yielding two crops a year. The country is every where well watered, and well stocked with horned cattle, hogs, goats, &c.; but the chief production of the island is coffee. One of the mountain-peaks of the island is above 9500 feet high. It is 400 miles E. of Madagascar. The capital is St. Denis. Lat. 20. 52. S. Long. 55. 20. E.

**BOURBON**, the name of the last dynasty of France, the first member of which ascended the throne in 1381, and whose representative still holds the chief power. See **LOUIS**, **CHARLES**, &c.

**BOURBON**, **CHARLES DE**, a celebrated French warrior and general of the 15th century. Francis I. made him his constable, and the skill and discipline he introduced into the army contributed not a little to the French monarch's fame. But afterwards falling into disgrace with the king, and receiving many affronts from him, he joined the Emperor Charles V. As his general, the constable won the famous battle of Pavia, in which Francis was taken prisoner. But treated with coldness and suspicion by Charles, having to occupy and reward the army of lansquenets he had raised, he determined on attacking Rome. He was the first man to ascend the walls, and he fell instantly. His army afterwards sacked the city. He died in 1527, aged 38 years. He was a noble exception to the licentiousness of the nobility in his times, and was destroyed by the duplicity of the sovereigns he served.

**BOURBON VENDORIE**, the capital of dept. Vendée, France, which was reared on an insignificant village, in execution of one of Napoleon's deep-laid schemes of policy. It was named by himself Napoleon Vendée, which was changed to its present name on his fall. It has a little trade, and a population of about 4000. It is 250 miles from Paris. Lat. 46. 41. N. Long. 1. 29. W.

**BOURDALOUE**, **LOUIS**, a celebrated orator of the Society of Jesuits, whose sermons are still read and admired for their pure style and rich thought. He was a man of considerable learning, and was in the early part of his life a professor of philosophy, &c. in connexion with his order. He died in 1704, aged 72 years.

**BOURDON**, **SEBASTIAN**, a famous French painter of the 17th century, one of the eminent men whom Christina of Sweden gathered round her. He assisted, on his return to France, in the establishment of the Royal Academy there. Neither fame nor wealth had great attractions for him, and his great readiness in composition and execution, and skill in imitating, prevented his pictures having any marked style. He died in 1671, aged 55 years.

**BOURG**, the capital of the dept. Ain, France, stands on the Reysousse, in a pleasant situation, and is handsomely built, and adorned with some fine public buildings. It has some manufacturing trade, and some trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Its population is about 8000. It is 250 miles from Paris. Lat. 46. 13. N. Long. 5. 12. E.

**BOURGEON**, **SIR FRANCIS**, an English painter of no great celebrity in his art, although he was regarded by royalty in his day as worthy of patronage. He was the donor, by bequest, of the pictures in the gallery of Dulwich College, which had been left him by a friend. He died in 1810, aged 66 years.

To **BOURGEON**, (*boorjon*) *v. n.* [*bourgeoinner*, Fr.] to sprout; to shoot into branches; to produce buds.

**BOURGES**, the capital of the dept. of Cher, France. They have manufactures of cloth, woollen, stuffs, and stockings, and the trade of the town consists of these, and the produce of the vicinity. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Evre, 155 miles from Paris. The population is about 18,000. Lat. 47. 5. N. Long. 2. 23. E.

**BOURN**, Lincolnshire. It is seated near a spring called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It is 95 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3361.

**BOURN**, (*boorn*) *s.* [*borne*, Fr.] the extremities, bounds, or limits of a country, or piece of land.

BOURN, (*burn*) *s.* [*burn*, Sax.] a brook or torrent; when added to the names of places, it implies, that they are situated near or upon brooks.

BOURNE, VINCENT, the author of some elegant Latin poems, and Latin translations of popular English ballads. He studied at Cambridge, and was an usher at Westminster School. Cowper translated many of them into his own easy and graceful verse, which, together with his affectionate mention of his old tutor, has helped to preserve this writer from undeserved neglect. He died in 1747, aged 52 years.

To BOUSE, (*booze*) *v. n.* [*buysen*, Belg.] to drink immoderately; to touse.

BOUSY, (*bozzy*) *a.* intoxicated with drink.

BOUT, *s.* [*botta*, Ital.] a turn; implying as much of an action as is performed without intermission; at once, a part of any action which is carried on by successive intervals.

BOUTERWEK, FRIEDRICH, a German writer on literature, &c., of some eminence. He was a Professor in the university of Göttingen. His principal work, on Modern Poesy and Eloquence, is well known in this country and on the continent. He died in 1828, aged 62 years.

BOW, (*Bö*) Devonshire, 188 miles from London.

To BOW, (*bow* pron. like that in *now* or *how*.) *v. a.* [*bugen*, Sax.] to bend the body in token of respect; to listen to, joined with *ear* and the particle *down*. "*Bow down thine ear to the poor*," *Eccles.* iv. 8. To depress, or crush.—*v. n.* To bend, or be bent; to make a bow; to stoop; or incline the body towards the earth. Figuratively to be overpowered, or to stoop under the pressure of affliction.

BOW, (*the* pron. like that in *how* or *now*.) *s.* a stooping of the head and inclination of the body, by way of compliment.

BOW, (*pron. bö, as if the *o* was dropped*.) *s.* [*bora*, Brit.] an instrument, made of yew or some other tough wood, the extremities of which are tied by a string, which being drawn towards the body of a person, bends the wood; and by its elasticity throws an arrow placed on the string to a great distance, used in war and hunting anciently; a bending piece of wood furnished with hair, and used on stringed instruments; the loop of a string tied in a knot; a yoke or bending piece of wood. *Cross-bow*, the name of a bow fastened at the end of a grooved stock, which was discharged by a trigger. Applied to a ship, that part which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost part of the fore-castle. In Building, *bow* is a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, which directs a lath of wood or steel to any arch, used commonly in drawing draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or long arches. *Prov.* *A bow long bent at last weazeth weak.* This proverb may be applied both to the body and mind; too much labour and study weaken and impair both the one and the other.

BOW-BEAKER, *s.* an under-officer of the forest.

BOW-BENT, (*bö-bent*) *a.* bent like a bow, or in the form of a bow; crooked; stooping.

BOWDICH, THOMAS EDWARD, an English merchant, who being employed on a mission to the Ashantees in W. Africa, published the discoveries which he made respecting that ill-understood country. He died in 1824, when he had set out for the purpose of further researches, aged 34 years.

BOWDITCH, DR. NATHANIEL, the American translator and commentator on Laplace's *Mécanique Céleste*. He was born in humble circumstances, and was almost self-taught. He studied more than 20 different languages, and engaging in maritime life, obtained a good acquaintance with mathematics. Being afterwards occupied in connexion with insurance companies, he effected the great work named above. He died in 1838, aged 65 years.

To BOWEL, (*the* *ow* is pron. as in *now*.) *v. a.* to pierce the bowels; to penetrate deep, or to the bottom of a thing.

BOWELS, (*boüels*) *s.* [*boyanza*, Fr.] the intestine vessels, or organs within the body. Figuratively, the inner part of any thing; tenderness, pity, or compassion.

BOWER, (*boüer*) *s.* an arbour, or place formed of the branches of green trees, bent or arched at the top; the anchor of a ship, so called from its being in the *bow* of a ship, and then pronounced *bo-er*.

To BOWER, (*boüer*) *v. a.* to make a bower; to include in a bower. Figuratively, to enclose.

BOWERY, *a.* full of bowers; shady and enclosed like a bower.

BOWL, (*bole*) *s.* [*buclin*, Brit.] a drinking vessel, rather wide than deep; the hollow roundish part of any thing which can hold liquor.

BOWL, *s.* [*boule*, Fr.] a nearly spherical piece of wood, used in playing a game, in which they are rolled on the ground at a ball, used as a mark.

To BOWL, *v. a.* to roll or bowl along the ground; to roll a bowl at any mark.

BOW-LEGGED, (*bölegged*) *a.* having crooked legs, or such as resemble a bow when bent.

BOWLER, (*the* *ow* pron. as in *now*.) *s.* he that rolls a bowl; one that plays with or at bowls.

BOWLING-GREEN, *s.* a piece of grass-plot of a true level or horizontal surface, kept close cut, and frequently rolled, for playing at bowls.

BOWLINE, (*bö-line*) *s.* a rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

BOWMAN, (*bö-man*) *s.* one who shoots with a bow.

BOWSHOT, (*bö-shot*) *s.* the distance to which an arrow can fly when shot from a bow.

BOWSPRIT, (*bö-sprit*) *s.* a kind of mast at the prow of a vessel, resting slopeways on the head of the main stem, fastened by the fore-stay and to the partners of the foremast, serving to carry the sprit, and sprit-topsail and jackstaff. Its length should be two-thirds of the mainmast, and its thickness equal to the mizzen.

BOWSTRING, (*bö-string*) *s.* the string by which a bow is bent.

BOWYER, (*böyer*) *s.* one who shoots with a bow; an archer; a person who makes bows.

BOWYER, WILLIAM, a famous and learned printer of London in the last century. He studied at Cambridge, and devoted himself not merely to carrying on his father's business, but to the study of antiquities, and to the elucidation of the Greek Testament. He numbered amongst his personal friends all the greatest scholars, &c. of his day; and died in 1777, aged 78 years.

BOX, *s.* [*Sax.*] in Botany, a well-known shrub, with small, smooth, oval leaves, which grows on chalky hills, such as Box-hill, Surrey, in this country. Its flowers are not conspicuous. Its wood is the valuable close-grained, hard wood used for woodcuts, mathematical rules, scales, &c. The kind of box used for the borders of garden beds is a dwarf variety of this. Also a case made of wood, or other substance, to hold any thing; the case of a mariner's or sea compass; the inner case of a watch; a chest in which money is put; hence a *Christmas box*, which signifies both the chest into which the money is put, and the money then collected: a compartment of the first tier of seats in a play-house; a compartment in a coffee-house, or restaurateur's; a small cottage residence in the country, used by sportsmen in the sporting season.

BOX, *s.* [*bock*, Brit.] a blow on the face with the hand.

To BOX, *v. a.* to fight with the fists; to strike on the head or face with the hand.

BOXEN, *a.* made of box. Applied to colour, of a box colour.

BOXER, *s.* one who is skilled in fighting with the fists; one who fights with his fists.

BOY, *s.* [the etymology uncertain,] a name applied to persons of the male sex till they are fifteen years old. Used figuratively for a person who wants the sedateness and discretion of manhood, and is then a term of reproach.

BOYCE, DR. WILLIAM, an eminent English composer, whose genius is highly esteemed. He was in the service of George II., and was organist at the chapels-royal. His most admired works are anthems, and other sacred pieces. He died in 1779, aged 69 years.

BOYDELL, ALDERMAN JOHN, the well-known illustrator of Shakespeare, was an engraver and print-seller at London, and devoted himself to the encouragement of English artists. His exertions helped greatly to revive the national taste; but his engravings, though very splendid, do not accord with the purer taste which has arisen in this country since that time. He died in 1804, aged 85 years.

BOYHOOD, *s.* the state wherein a person is styled a boy, extending from infancy to youth, or till a person is fifteen years old.

BOYISH, *a.* like a boy with respect to inexperience, want of sedateness and discretion; childish; trifling; puerile.

BOYISH, *ad.* in a childish, wanton, trifling manner.

**BOY'ISHNESS**, *s.* that quality which is predominant in boys; want of thought, sedateness, or discretion; childishness; trifling.

**BOYLE**, an Irish noble family, which has been distinguished by many illustrious members. The founder, *Richard Boyle*, in the latter part of the 16th century, had studied at the Temple, and got employment as a clerk in Dublin. He afterwards acquired a little property, and being successful in defending himself in the presence of Queen Elizabeth, against a conspiracy to crush him, he entered on the road to greatness. Wealth and honours steadily flowed in upon him, and he died in 1644, the Earl of Cork, aged 78 years. *Roger Boyle*, one of his sons, was the famous Lord Broghill of the Commonwealth and Protectorate. He was a royalist, but was won by Cromwell's address, and took part in his Irish campaigns, and afterwards was one of his council. He lent his help to effect the Restoration, and was made Earl of Orrery. He died in 1679, aged 59 years. *Robert Boyle*, brother to the last named, was a distinguished natural philosopher, and founder of the lectures against the various forms of unbelief and mischief. His experiments and his works, both scientific and theological, have given him a truly honourable position amongst the celebrated men of this country. He died in 1691, aged 65 years. *Charles Boyle*, grandson to Lord Broghill, has gained an unenviable fame, through the part he took in a quarrel with Bentley about the Letters of Phalaris, and a more pleasing one as a soldier under Marlborough, a diplomatist, and patron of the inventor of the astronomical instrument named, after him, an Orrery. He died in 1731, aged 56 years. *John Boyle*, his son, also gained a modest renown by his literary labours. He too was Earl of Orrery, and died in 1762, aged 56 years.

**BOYNE**, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Kildare, crosses that of Meath, and falls into the Irish Channel, 4 miles below Drogheda. It is celebrated for the victory obtained by William III. over James II. in 1690.

**BP.**, an abbreviation for bishop.

**BRABANT, NORTH**, a province of Holland, lying on the Belgian and Prussian frontiers, and adjoining to the provinces of Guelderland and Zealand. The Maas, the Dommel, the Merk, and the Scheldt, are its rivers. It is not naturally a very productive country, but is well cultivated. Its population is under 400,000. Its chief places are Bois-le-duc and Breda.

**BRABANT, SOUTH**, a province of Belgium, lies between the provinces of Antwerp, Liege, Limburg, Hainault, Namur, and Flanders. The Dyle and the Dender are its rivers. Brussels, Louvain, and Nivelles are its chief towns. Its population is nearly 600,000. The soil is somewhat rich, and is well cultivated.

**BRA'BBLE**, *s.* [*brabbelin*, Belg.] a quarrel; a clamorous, noisy contest.

To **BRA'BBLE**, *v. n.* to contest a thing with great clamour; to quarrel; to clamour.

**BRA'BBLEIN**, *s.* a clamorous, quarrelsome, turbulent, or noisy fellow.

**BRACCIOLINI, POGGIO**, one of the scholars of the 15th century, to whose labours we are indebted for the revival of learning and literature. He was instructed by the best teachers of the day, and became one of the pope's secretaries. In this capacity he was present at the Council of Constance, and was a witness to the perfidy and barbarity of Rome. He travelled after this to England, and thence returned to his secretaryship. At length he was made chancellor of Florence. He died in 1459, aged 79 years. He used all his travels as means of increasing his acquaintance with languages and books. His translations and other works were very numerous.

To **BRACE**, *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.] to tie or wind bandages tight round any thing; to strain or stretch. To *brace the yards*, in sea language, is to bring the yard to either side, so as to make it stand square, or even across the ship.

**BRACE**, *s.* a bandage; that which keeps the parts of a thing close together; that which is used to keep a thing stretched. In Printing, a crooked line, denoting that the members of a sentence ought to be joined together, but not taken separately, marked thus { and used by poetical writers at the end of a triplet, or three lines which rhyme to each other. In Architecture, a piece of timber formed with bevel joints, and used to keep a building steady. In the plural, those ropes fastened to the yard-arms of a ship, used to square the yards, and bring them to any

position. Applied to a coach, the thick thongs of leather on which the body hangs. Also, those slips of cloth or leather, which, passing over the shoulders, and buttoning to the breeches, serve to hold them up.

**BRACE**, *s.* [never used with an *s* at the end for the plural, and is a collective noun, which seems to have only the singular,] in Hunting, two, or a pair; perhaps so called from their being tied together.

**BRACED**, *a.* in Heraldry, the intermingling chevrons at the base of an escutcheon.

**BRACELET**, *s.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] an ornament worn round the wrist; a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

**BRACER**, *s.* that which braces, or keeps a thing tight. In Surgery, a bandage.

**BRACHIAL**, (*brákial*) *a.* [*brachium*, Lat.] that belongs to, or is situated in, the arm.

**BRACHYGRAPHY**, (*brakygraphy*) *s.* [*brachus* and *grapho*, Gr.] the art of short-hand, or writing by characters in a shorter time and compass than by the letters of the common alphabet.

**BRACKET**, *s.* [*bracciata*, Ital.] a piece of wood, carved or plain, fixed against a wall, to support something.

**BRACKISH**, *a.* [*brack*, Belg.] salt; that is somewhat salt; of the taste of sea-water.

**BRACKISHNESS**, *s.* saltiness in a small degree, applied to sea-water.

**BRACKLAW**, a city of Podolia, on the river Bog. Lat. 48. 49. N. Long. 29. 30. E.

**BRACKLEY**, Northamptonshire. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, and contains two churches. It had formerly a college, now turned into a free-school. It is 64 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 2121.

**BRACTON**, one of the oldest writers on English law. He lived in the 13th century.

**BRAD**, *a.* [*Sax.*] when added to the names of places, signifies broad; thus *Bradford* signifies a broad ford.

**BRAD**, *s.* a kind of nails used in building, without a shoulder over their shank, or a spreading head like other nails, but are pretty thick towards the upper end, and the top may be driven into, and buried in, the board they fasten.

**BRADFIELD (MAGNA)**, Essex, 38 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 995.

**BRADFORD**, Wilts. It is famed for the manufacture of super-fine cloths, which it shares with the surrounding towns. It is seated on the Avon, 102 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 10,563.

**BRADFORD**, Yorkshire, W. R., a town seated between Leeds and Halifax, on the branch of the Aire, from which a canal has been made to join the grand canal from Leeds to Liverpool. It has a considerable trade in shalloons, everlastings, and other worsted stuffs, which are made in the neighbourhood. There are also some iron foundries. It is 193 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 105,257.

**BRADLEY, JAMES**, an eminent English astronomer, who discovered the aberration of the fixed stars, or the apparent change in their position at different times of the year, owing to the motion of light, and the motion of the earth in its orbit; and the nutation of the earth's axis, occasioned by the attraction of the moon. He was a very careful and accurate observer, and was finally appointed astronomer royal. His tables have been used by all succeeding astronomers, and have established his claim to the high place assigned him by Sir Isaac Newton. He died in 1757, aged 64 years.

**BRADNINCH**, Devonshire, 185 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1714.

**BRADSHAW, JOHN**, a most distinguished parliamentary leader during the commotions of the 17th century. The greatest act of his life was his presiding at the trial of Charles I., in which position he conducted himself with all the dignity that became the representative of the victorious cause, on such an occasion. He was rewarded by the gibbeting of his remains at Tyburn in the Restoration. He opposed Cromwell's protectorate, but had to yield to his superior power. He died in 1659, aged 66 years.

To **BRAG**, *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Belg.] to display an advantage with great pomp and vanity; to boast.

**BRAG**, *s.* a pompous or proud display of any advantage a person possesses. Figuratively, the thing itself which causes pride or boasting; glory. Prov. *Brag's a good day, but that he has*

lost his tail.—*Brag*'s a good dog if he be well set on, but he dare not bite.

**BRA'GA**, a city, the capital of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, seated on the Cavado, 180 miles N. of Lisbon, has a fine cathedral, and many Roman ruins. Its population is about 20,000. Lat. 41. 42. N. Long. S. 29. W.

**BRAGA'ZA**, a city in the province of Tras los Montes, in Portugal. It is seated on the river Fervanca, and carries on a manufacture of silk, stuffs, velvets, and program. Population about 4000. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. S. 30. W.

**BRAGGADOCHIO**, s. a person who vainly sets forth his own good qualities, or displays them more than they deserve.

**BRA'GGART**, s. [*braggeret*, Teut.] a person who boasts of his own abilities too much.

**BRAGGART**, a. proud, conceited, vain.

**BRAGGER**, s. one who displays his pretended abilities in all the pomp of vain and ostentatious language.

**BRAGLESS**, a. without a boast; without being boasted of.

**BRAHE**, TYCHO, the famous Danish astronomer of the 16th century. His life was very unsettled, and his principal observations were made on the island of Hueno, on which the Danish king had erected for him a noble observatory, called Uraniberg. He greatly advanced the science to which he had devoted himself, by his diligent observations and accurate tables, which, till Bradley's time, were the best constructed, and which were the groundwork of Kepler's great discoveries. He did not serve it so well by the solar system which he promulgated in opposition to the Copernican, making the sun, round which the planets revolved, revolve round the earth as its remote and more important satellite. He died at Prague in 1601, aged 65 years. It was during his life-time that the temporary star in Cassiopeia appeared.

**BRAHMA**, the principal deity in the Hindu mythology. He is represented as the creator, whilst Vishnu is the preserver, and Siva the destroyer. He has many distinguishing names and representations, but not many exclusive worshippers.

**BRAHMANS**, the highest caste amongst the Hindus. In the ancient fable they are represented as proceeding from the mouth of Brahma, the creator. They were the priestly order, and the only educated class. They alone might teach the Vedas (the sacred books of their mythology). They were regarded as possessing something of the nature of divinities, and were therefore treated with the supreme respect, and sometimes even worshipped, whilst their curse was regarded as superlatively dreadful. Their outward badge of distinction was a peculiar thread worn round the neck. They expected to be supported by the gifts of the other castes; but they might, and often did, work for their bread. They had at Benares, in N. Hindustan, their university, where they were initiated into all the mysteries of their religion. In different parts of the country they have adopted different practices, most remarkably resembling those of the Roman Catholic clergy and religious orders.

**BRAHMAPOOTRA**, one of the largest rivers of Asia, which has its rise in the unexplored recesses of the Himalaeh mountains, and flowing on the N. side of the principal range, winds at length round the E. extremity, and after a course of nearly 1000 miles, empties itself into the Bay of Bengal at the Gangetic delta. Some of its tributaries fall but little short of its own magnitude, and the volume of water it discharges into the ocean considerably exceeds that discharged by the Ganges.

To **BRAID**, v. a. [*brædan*, Sax.] to weave together; to plait.

**BRAID**, s. a lock of hair, or any thing collected by weaving or plaiting; a small narrow kind of lace, used for ornamenting women's shoes, bed curtains, &c.

**BRAIDWOOD**, THOMAS, a successful teacher of the deaf and dumb at Edinburgh, and London, in the last century. He died in 1800, aged about 70 years.

**BRAILS**, s. small ropes used in furling the sails across. To *kale up the byails*, or *brail up* the sail, implies that the sail is to be haled up, in order to be furled, or bound close to the yard.

**BRAIN**, s. [*bræyren*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the large, soft, whitish substance, filling the inside of the cranium, or skull, wherein all the organs of sense terminate. It is divided into the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata, or medulla spinalis. The brain is much larger in men than in any other animals, and is generally biggest in such other animals as show the greatest degree of sagacity.

To **BRAIN**, v. a. to dash the brains out; to kill by dashing the brains out.

**BRAIN/LESS**, a. without brains. Figuratively, silly, foolish, thoughtless.

**BRAIN/PAN**, s. the skull, so called from its containing the brains.

**BRAIN/SICK**, a. disordered in the brain. Figuratively, giddy, thoughtless, foolish, mad.

**BRAIN/TREE**, Essex. This town carries on a considerable manufacture of baize. It is 41 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 3670.

**BRAKE**, s. [of uncertain etymology,] a thicket of brambles or thorns.

**BRAKE**, s. [*bræcan*, Sax.] a wooden mallet, used in beating or dressing hemp; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit or snaffle for horses.

**BRA'KY**, a. abounding in brakes, or thickets of thorns.

**BRAMA'NTE**, D'URBINO, an eminent Italian architect of the 15th century. His greatest work was the commencement of St. Peter's at Rome. But so many variations were introduced by other architects, that his original design is undiscoverable. He was engaged in many other public buildings, and died in 1514, aged 70 years.

**BRA'MAH**, JOSEPH, a very ingenious mechanical inventor of the end of the last century. His lock, which defies all attempts at picking; the beer-pumps now universally used in tavern bars; the machine for printing the numbers on Bank of England notes; and above all, the hydraulic press, remain the best proofs of his skill; and these are but a few of his inventions. He died in 1814, aged 66 years.

**BRA'MBER**, Sussex, a town formerly of some account, but now having neither market nor fair. It is 49 miles from London. Pop. 138.

**BRA'MBLE**, s. in Botany, a wild prickly shrub; a black-berry, dewberry, and raspberry bush.

**BRA'MBLING**, s. in Natural History, a bird, the same with the mountain chaffinch.

**BRA'MHALL**, ARCHBISHOP JOHN, one of the coadjutors of Laud, and the high-church party of the 17th century, in aiming to increase the consideration and power of the clergy. He was imprisoned as one of Strafford's party, but afterwards released. He subsequently left the country, and at the Restoration was made Primate of Ireland. His testimony to the high-church system, and his controversy on the freedom of the will, with Hobbes, have preserved his name from being more profitably forgotten. He died in 1663, aged 70 years.

**BRA'MPTON**, Cumberland. It is seated on the river Irtshin, not far from the Picts' wall. It is at present but a small place; and near it, on the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is 311 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 3304.

**BRAIN**, s. [*brann*, Brit. *brenna*, Ital.] the husk of corn, separated after grinding from the flour.

**BRANCH**, s. [*branche*, Fr.] in Botany, the arm, or part of a tree which sprouts from the trunk. Figuratively, any detached part from the whole; a section or subdivision, applied to writings; any part which is joined to another, like a branch to a tree; a part of a pedigree or family. In Hunting, the antlers or shoots of a stag's horns. The *branches* of a bride, in Farriery, are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.

To **BRANCH**, v. a. to divide into separate divisions like branches. Figuratively, to adorn with needle-work representing branches.—v. n. to spread in branches; to separate or divide a subject into several parts, used with the particle *out*; to speak diffusely, to expatiate; to have horns shooting out into antlers.

**BRANCHER**, s. one that shoots out into branches. In Falconry, a young hawk. [from *brancher*, Fr.]

**BRANCH/LESS**, a. without branches; without honour, alluding to the branches of a pedigree.

**BRANCHY**, a. full of branches; spreading.

**BRAND**, s. [*Sax.*] a stick lighted, or fit to be set on fire at one end. Figuratively, a thunderbolt; a mark made on the flesh of a criminal by a burning iron; a species of mildew which attacks ears of corn. Anciently, a sword. [from *brando*, Ital.]

To **BRAND**, v. a. [*branden*, Belg.] to mark with a brand, or burning iron. Figuratively, to reproach as infamous; to stigmatize.

**BRANDENBURG**, a province of Prussia, bounded by Mecklenburg, Pomerania, W. Prussia, Posen, Silesia, Saxony, Anhalt, and Hanover. It is a level country, and is watered by the Elbe and the Oder, with their tributaries. Corn, fax, tobacco, and the usual agricultural produce, timber, wine, coals, lime, &c. &c., are its natural wealth. It has also good manufactories of woollens, silks, cottons, tobacco, and iron-ware of all descriptions. The population is about 2,000,000, of whom the greater part are Lutherans, but there are also Romanists. The chief town is Berlin: Königsberg, Friedeberg, Potsdam, Frankfurt on the Oder, &c., are also in this province. This was formerly an Electorate, but by Frederick III. this title was laid aside, and Brandenburg and the rest of his dominions formed into the kingdom of Prussia.

**BRANDENBURG**, a city of Prussia, standing on the Havel, which runs through it. It has a cathedral, a castle, and a college, and is a prosperous manufacturing and trading place. It is 31 miles from Berlin, and its population is about 15,000. Lat. 52. 30. N. Long. 12. 32. E.

**BRANDGOOSE**, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of wild fowl, less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour.

**TO BRANDISH**, *v. a.* [from *brand*] to wave, shake, or flourish a weapon. Figuratively, to make a parade, or flourish with.

**BRANDLING**, *s.* a sort of worm.

**BRANDON**, Suffolk. It is seated on the Lesser Ouse, over which it has a bridge; and, at a small distance, a ferry. It is 78 miles from London.

**BRANDY**, *s.* [*brandy*, Fr.] in Distillation, a proof spirit, obtained from real wines, or fermented juices of grapes.

**BRANGLE**, *s.* squabble; wrangle.

**TO BRANGLE**, *v. n.* to wrangle; to squabble.

**BRANK**, *s.* the same with buckwheat, French wheat, or crap.

**BRANLIN**, *s.* a species of fish, of the salmon kind, which never grows to any great size.

**BRANNY**, *a.* having the appearance of bran.

**BRANTÔME**, an old French writer. He was noble by birth, and travelled through Europe. His works are chiefly biographical; and they give a mournful picture of the morals of the courts of those days. He died in 1614, aged 87 years.

**BRASEN-NOSE COLLEGE**, Oxford, was founded in the commencement of the 16th century, by Bishop Smyth and Sir R. Sutton. The buildings are very fine; the library was designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

**BRASIDAS**, a famous Lacedæmonian leader during the Peloponnesian war, in which he played a prominent part. He fell, at length, in a battle before Amphipolis, in which he defeated the Athenians under Cleon, who were laying siege to the place. This was in 422 B. C.

**BRASS**, *s.* [*brass*, Sax.] a factitious yellow metal, made of copper melted with lapis calaminaris. In order to make *brass*, the calamine is previously roasted; it is then mixed with charcoal and grain copper, and put into large crucibles, which are kept for a considerable time in a heat that will not melt the copper; after a time, the heat is raised so as to fuse it, and the compound metal is then run into ingots. *Corinthian brass* was a very valuable mixed metal, said to have been accidentally formed by the melting of statues and vessels of different descriptions, when Corinth was burned by the Romans, 146 B. C. *Brass* is used figuratively for impudence.

**BRASSY**, *a.* partaking of brass; hard as brass. Impudent.

**BRAT**, [*Sax.*] a child; used to express contempt. Figuratively, products or effects.

**BRAVADO**, *s.* [*bravada*, Span.] a proud boast; haughty defiance or challenge.

**BRAVE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] not daunted or terrified with dangers and difficulties; ready to attempt any dangerous enterprise; grand or noble. Sometimes applied, in an indeterminate manner, to express good or great in the positive degree.

**BRAVE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] a person who is daring beyond the rules of discretion, or bold to excess; a bold defiance or challenge.

**TO BRAVE**, *v. a.* to undertake a thing notwithstanding the dangers with which it is attended; to defy contemptuously; to provoke a person to resentment; to bid defiance to; applied, in this last sense, to imitate things with great beauty.

**BRAVELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be terrified by difficulties, or daunted by dangers; intrepidly; courageously.

**BRAVERY**, *s.* the performance of any great and noble actions, notwithstanding the dangers which attend them; a disposition of mind, which enables a person to accomplish his designs, notwithstanding any obstacles or difficulties which oppose it. Applied to the appearance of things, finery, splendour. Also, false courage, boasting, or boldness.

**BRAVO**, [*Ital.*] a man who murders or assassinates another for hire.

**BRAVURA**, *s.* in Music, a rapid and long passage, requiring to be uttered in a single breath, for its full effect.

**TO BRAWL**, *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr.] to quarrel about trifles in a noisy manner; to report in a loud manner; to make a noise; beautifully applied to inanimate things.

**BRAWL**, *s.* a noisy quarrel; scurrility.

**BRAWLER**, *s.* one who is quarrelsome and noisy at the same time; a word of reproach.

**BRAWN**, *s.* [of uncertain etymology,] the flesh or muscular parts of the body; the arm; the flesh of a boar soused or pickled; a boar. Figuratively, vigour or strength.

**BRAWNY**, *a.* strong; robust; sinewy; fleshy; of great muscles and strength.

**TO BRAY**, *v. a.* [*bracan*, Sax.] to beat into pieces, or powder in a mortar by means of a pestle.

**TO BRAY**, *v. n.* [*bruir*, Fr.] to make a noise like an ass. Figuratively, to make a disagreeable noise like that of brass.

**BRAY**, *s.* the noise of brass; a terrific or disagreeable sound.

**BRAY**, Berkshire, famous for its changeable vicar, who having been twice a Papist and twice a Protestant in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, was accused of being a *turn-coat*; but he replied, that he always stuck fast to his principles, which was, *to live and die vicar of Bray!* Pop. 3480.

**TO BRAZE**, *v. a.* the soldering or joining of two pieces of metal together. Figuratively, to be inured or hardened in impudence.

**BRAZEN**, *a.* made of brass. Figuratively, caused by brazen instruments; impudent.

**TO BRAZEN**, *v. n.* to deny with great impudence; to behave without concern; to bully. Used with the word *out*. "He would *brazen it out* as if he had done nothing." *Arbuth.*

**BRAZENFACE**, *s.* a person who has no sense of shame; an impudent fellow.

**BRAZENFACED**, *a.* void of shame, impudent.

**BRAZENNESS**, *s.* appearance like brass. Figuratively, undaunted impudence.

**BRAZIER**, *s.* one who makes or sells brass ware.

**BRAZIL**, the largest state of South America, occupying the E. coast from Guiana to Banda Oriental, and bounded inland by La Plata, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Columbia. Its principal natural features are its rivers, amongst which are the Amazon, the largest in the world; the Branco, the Yapura, and the Madera, its principal tributaries; the Topayos, the Araguay, the S. Francisco, the Parana, and the Paraguay. It is crossed by many considerable chains of mountains, some dividing the basin of the Amazon from that of the Parana, and others lying between the rivers that run northward into the Amazon, or the Atlantic. The loftiest, rising above 8000 feet, are near St. Paulo, not far from the sea coast. The lakes of Patos and Mirim, and those through which the Paraguay flows, are included wholly or partly in Brazil. The climate of this country is in the main temperate and healthy, though it must vary much through so large a tract, diversified with such rivers and mountains, and lying partly in the tropics. The soil of Brazil, though generally rich, has been left to itself, and its spontaneous productions, mostly. In the region about the higher parts of the Amazon is a forest country ten times the extent of the surface of Great Britain, which is impassable except with great labour by the various streams and river-beds; it is called the Selva. More to the south are wide pastures resembling in their physical features the pampas of the regions still more southerly. Alligators, jaguars, pumas, tapirs, horses, wild cattle, monkeys, and serpents abound; the butterflies are very splendid; emus, toucans, humming-birds, parrots, &c. &c. are most common; and whales and turtles are plentiful in the adjacent sea. Gold is its chief mineral production; iron also is found; and in one extensive tract the soil is thoroughly impregnated with salt. Besides the natural resources of wealth, maize, banana, coffee, tobacco, cotton, sugar, &c. &c. are cultivated. These, with the timber, fruits, and other vegetable products, are the staple

of its extensive commerce. Although Brazil has been for so long a time receiving settlers from Europe, the effects of European civilization are but partially discernible, and in the interior are native tribes living in all the degradation of the lowest cannibalism. It has been colonized chiefly by the Portuguese, and the slaves which they have brought from Africa. The population consists of about 2,000,000 whites and as many slaves. The numbers of the aborigines cannot be ascertained. The chief places are Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, &c.

**BRAZING**, *s.* the act of soldering or joining two pieces of iron together. Sometimes the word is applied to the joining pieces of iron together by beating them red hot upon one another; but this is more properly called *welding*.

**BREACH**, *s.* [*breche*, Fr.] the dividing or destroying the union between the parts of a thing before joined together. In Fortification, a hole or gap made in any part of the works of a town either by cannon or mines. Figuratively, a defect; the acting contrary to any law; the violating any obligation; quarrel; discord; want of unity.

**BREAD**, (*bred*) *s.* [*breod*, Sax.] a baked mass of dough formed from the flour of some grain, and a constant part of food. Figuratively, every kind of necessary for the support of life. *To eat a person's bread*, is sometimes used to imply, that he has been admitted to the most intimate friendship, and supported by his bounty.

**BREAD-CHIPPER**, *s.* one that chips bread; a baker's servant, an under butler.

**BREAD-CORN**, *s.* corn or grain of which bread is made.

**BREAD-FRUIT**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of trees common in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and in some of the East Indian isles, the pulp of whose fruit resembles new white bread. It is sometimes roasted or baked before being used; at other times it is beaten into a thick paste with water or cocoa-nut milk. It has been transported into the West Indies.

**BREAD-ROOM**, *s.* [a sea term] a place in a ship's stern, to keep bread or biscuit.

**BREADTH**, (*breath*) *s.* [from *breath*, Sax.] the measure of a plain superficies from side to side. In Commerce, the measure of any cloth, or other manufacture, between the two selvages or lists. *Within a hair's breadth*, denotes extreme nearness, applied to situation; and a very narrow escape, applied to danger.

**To BREAK**, *v. a.* [*breccan*, Sax.] to separate the parts of a thing by force; to burst by violence. Used with the word *down*, to destroy or demolish. To pierce or penetrate, applied to light. "A dim winking lamp, which feebly broke the gloomy vapours." To diminish or weaken. "Have not some of his vices weakened his body, and broke his health?" *Tillot*. In horsemanship, to tame or render manageable. "To break the stubborn colt," *Dryd*. Applied figuratively to the human species. "To break our fierce barbarians into men," *Addis*. To render a person unable to carry on trade; to make a bankrupt. "Impoverishes the rich, breaks the merchant," *South*. To wound so as to make the blood appear. "She'll sooner break your head," *Dryd*. Applied to promises, oaths, or duty, to act counter to, to violate or disregard. "I never more will break an oath," *Shak*. "To break the pious laws of nature," *Dryd*. To intercept, prevent, or hinder the effect of. "To break his dreadful fall," *Dryd*. To interrupt. "His voice broke with sigh," *Spect*. No. 164. To separate, joined to *company*. "They were forced to break company," *Atter*. Used with *off*, to dissolve; likewise to stop, hinder, or prevent. "To break off so noble a relation," *Collier*. "To break off all its commerce with the tongue," *Addis*. With *off*, to master or lay aside an ill habit. "The French were not quite broken of it," *Greec*. Used with *mind*, to discover our sentiments. "Fearful how to break my mind," *Dryd*. Used with *back*, to strain or put the back-bone out of joint. In Husbandry, to plough. "The husbandman must first break the land," *Davies*. To disband, applied to an army. "Solymon, returning to Constantinople, broke up his army," *Knollis*. *To break on the wheel*, is to break the bones of a criminal fastened on a wheel.

**To BREAK**, *v. n.* to burst. "Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it tumour," *Shak*. To open so as to discharge matter, applied to a tumour. To dispel darkness, to dawn, applied to the first appearance of light in a morning. "As soon as the day breaks," *Spect*. No. 465. "See how the day begins to break," *Swift*. To decay in health and strength. To burst, to pronounce, or utter, used with *from*, and the words *lips*, *mouth*, or *breast*. "Whilst from his breast the dreadful accents broke," *Dryd*. To

force a passage, used with the particles *through*, *into*, and *forth*. "To break through with his whole body of horse," *Clarend*. To intervene without notice or regard to the ceremonies of polite behaviour. "With a magisterial air breaks in upon conversation," *Addis*. Discarded or deprived of an employ. "When I see a great officer broke," *Swift*. Joined with *loose*, to disengage from all obstacles, tie, or other confinement or restraint. "Break loose from all engagements," *Tillot*. To desist from an undertaking; to quit a habit; to desist suddenly, with the particle *off*. "Do not perpetually break off in any business," *Bacon*. When used with *off* and *from*, to separate from with some effort or violence. "I must from this enchanting queen break off," *Shak*. To burst through and discover itself notwithstanding any impediment. "There being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze and break out," *South*. To rage, or appear, applied to a distemper. "A violent fever broke out in the place," *Spect*. No. 164. In all the various meanings of this verb, the idea of separation, or the effect of sudden force, is always included.

**BREAK**, *s.* applied to the first appearance of light in the morning, when the rays of light break the gloom of darkness, it implies the dawn. A pause or interruption, applied to a discourse.

**BREAK'ER**, *s.* he who forces a thing asunder; he who divides a thing by force; a wave broken by rocks or sand-banks.

**To BREAKFAST**, (*brekfast*) *v. n.* to eat after having fasted some time; applied to the first meal a person makes in the day.

**BREAKFAST**, *s.* that which a person eats at his first meal in the day. In a general sense, any thing to eat after a long want of food.

**BREAK'NECK**, (*brake-neck*) *s.* a precipice or fall, from whence a person would break his neck.

**BREAKSTONE**, *s.* in Botany, a common British plant, of which there are several species, the best known covering our hedge-banks in spring with its elegant white flowers.

**BREAM**, *s.* [*brame*, Fr.] in Natural History, a large fish, delighting in rivers or ponds, very broad, with a forked tail, and scales of a golden colour, set with great elegance.

**BREAST**, (*pronounced and formerly written breast*) *s.* [*breost*, Sax.] in Anatomy, that part of an animal body which contains the heart and lungs. *Breasts*, the organs of the human frame which secrete milk for the sustenance of the infant. In beasts, the word is applied to that part which extends from the neck to the fore-legs. Figuratively, the heart; bosom; conscience; or soul, which was, by the ancients, supposed to reside in this part.

**To BREAST**, *v. a.* to oppose with the breast; to meet; to struggle against.

**BREASTBONE**, *s.* in Anatomy, the bone of the breast; the sternum.

**BREASTHIGH**, *a.* as high as the breast.

**BREASTHOOKS**, *s.* among ship-carpenters, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the fore part of a ship.

**BREASTKNOT**, *s.* a bunch or knot of ribands worn by females on or near their breasts.

**BREASTPLATE**, *s.* armour worn by way of defence on the breast.

**BREASTROPES**, *s.* in a ship, those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast.

**BREASTWORK**, *s.* works thrown up as high as the breasts of the defendants in a fortified place, or field; the same with parapet.

**BREATH**, (*breth*) *s.* [*brathe*, Sax.] the air which proceeds from the mouth, either in the actions of respiration or inspiration; a breeze of wind, or gentle current of air. "Not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface," *Addis*. Figuratively, life. Used with *take*, to recover lost breath from too great a fatigue; to cease from labour or hurry; a respite or pause. The same instant, used with *in*. "You menace and court me in a breath," *Dryd*.

**BREATHABLE**, *a.* that may be breathed; or that is fit to be breathed.

**To BREATHE**, *v. n.* to draw in and force out the air at the mouth by the action of the lungs. Figuratively, to live. "Let him breathe a private man in Athens," *Shak*. *To take breath*, to recover a damage by means of a respite; to rest. "He followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, he suffered them not to breathe," *Spem*. Used with *in*, to enter by the action of breathing or respira-

tion. "To whose foul mouth no wholesome air *breathes in*," *Shak.* —*v. a.* it implies to fill with, and discharge the lungs of air, by the actions of inspiration and respiration. Used with *into*, to act upon by breathing; to animate. "He *breathed into* us the breath of life," *Lucy of Peck.* To force out of the mouth, with the particle *out*. "Who *breathed out* nothing but flame," *Spec. No. 223.* To make long-winded by exercise. "The greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags," *Shak.* To sound by the breath, applied to wind instruments. "To *breathe* the flute," *Prior.* To send up in vapours appearing like the breath in frosty weather. "His altar *breathed* ambrosial odours," *Par. Lost.* To sigh, or offer up, without being heard. "I have toward heaven *breathed* a secret vow," *Shak.* In Surgery, to open by a lancet. "To *breathe* a vein," *Dryd.*

**BRE/ATHER**, *s.* one who enjoys life; one who is alive; he that causes or animates by his breath, alluding to God's breathing into man the breath of life, as the Scripture expresses it.

**BRE/ATHING**, *s.* the act of fetching breath. Figuratively, a sigh of devotion; secret prayer conceived in the mind, but not uttered in words; an aspiration. *Breathing-places*, vents, or chinks, that let in fresh air.

**BRE/ATHLESS**, (*breathless*) *a.* out of breath, or scarce able to breathe from fatigue or hurry. Figuratively, dead.

**BRE/CHIN**, Forfarshire, Scotland. An ancient town, containing several interesting antiquarian relics. The town-hall and church are fine buildings. The people are chiefly supported by manufactures. It is 45 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 7500.

**BRE/CKNOCK**, or **BRE/CON**, Brecknockshire, Wales. It is called by the Welch, Aber-Honddu, and it is situated at the confluence of the rivers Honddu and Usk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that have often been dug up here. It is a large town, containing three churches, one of which is collegiate, and stands at the west end. The houses are well built, and it formerly had a wall, with three gates, and a stately castle. The assizes are kept here, and it has a good trade in clothing. It is 162 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 5701.

**BRE/CKNOCKSHIRE**, a county of S. Wales, bounded on the E. by Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorgan, on the W. by Caermarthen and Cardigan, and on the N. by Radnor. It is 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceeding high, particularly Monuchendy-hill, not far from Brecknock, which is nearly 3000 feet high. It has little or no mineral wealth. However, there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It has 67 parishes, and 4 market towns, and there were formerly 9 castles. Its population is 55,603. It returns two members to parliament.

**BRE/DA**, a large, strong, and beautiful city of N. Brabant, containing several public buildings, 4 spacious market-places, which are plentifully supplied with fresh and salt water fish, and a fine castle. It is seated on the rivers Aa and Merch, 48 miles from Amsterdam. Pop. about 14,000. Lat. 51. 35. N. Long. 4. 47. E.

**BREDE**, *s.* [see **BRAID**] a border wrought with the needle in different colours resembling flowers, &c.

**BREECH**, *a.* (*breacan*, Sax.) the back and lower part of the body. Applied to a piece of cannon, the hinder part, or that part behind the touch-hole.

**BREECHES**, (*briches*, Sax.) it has no singular; that part of a man's dress that covers his thighs and breech. *Breeches* formed no part of the ancient Grecian or Roman dress, but were derived to us from our ancestors, the northern barbarians of Britain and Germany. To wear the *breeches*, is a phrase implying, that a woman usurps more authority over her husband than becomes her sex.

To **BREED**, *v. a.* [*brædan*, Sax.] to produce, bring forth, to generate; to educate, nourish, or bring up; to keep animals for multiplying their species. Sometimes used with the particles *to* and *up to*. Figuratively, to occasion or cause. Applied to place, to give birth to. To cut, applied to the teeth.

To **BREED**, *v. n.* to be big with child, to be pregnant; to propagate, or increase by propagation; to raise or increase a breed. **BREED**, *s.* a species of animals; a cast or kind; that which is produced at one hatching; offspring, applied to mankind.

**BREE/DER**, *s.* that which produces or is the cause of any thing; that which educates or brings up; a person who is not barren; one who raises a breed; a whitlow.

**BREE/DING**, *s.* education, instruction. Figuratively, genteel and polite behaviour; the method taken in rearing a child.

**BREEST**, *s.* (*brisa*, Sax.) in Natural History, a stinging fly, called also the gad-fly.

**BREEZE**, *s.* (*brezza*, Ital.) a gentle, cooling, pleasant breath of wind. In Navigation, a shifting wind blowing from the sea and land alternately at certain hours, and sensible only near the coasts.

**BREEZY**, *a.* refreshed by breezes.

**BRE/HONS**, the provincial judges among the ancient Irish, by whom justice was administered, and controversies were decided. They were a distinct family, who derived their support from certain lands, appropriated for that purpose, and from the eleventh part of all the fines in criminal causes. The laws observed by them were called *Brehon laws*.

**BREMEN**, a free state of Germany, the whole a vast plain, almost surrounded by the Weser and the Elbe, with Oldenburg and the German Ocean on the W. It contains 111 Lutheran churches, and 137 pastors, under a general superintendent. The air is cold, but the country is well peopled, and fertile in grain, fruits, flax, &c., and produces large breeds of cattle. They have manufactures of cordage, linen, and woollen stuffs. In the winter it is subject to inundations. Its population is about 60,000. The capital is Bremen, a large, populous, and imperial city, seated on the Weser. The cathedral, and some of the churches, the town-hall, and bishop's palace, &c., are fine buildings. There are some great curiosities here; wines of incredible age stored in the old town-hall; and the observatory whence Olbers discovered two of the asteroids. The town has some small manufactures. Its population is about 45,000. Lat. 53. 4. N. Long. 8. 45. E.

**BREMEN**, a duchy of Hanover, adjoining the free state of the same name, and bounded by the German Ocean, and Oldenburg, Holstein, Lüneburg, and Brunswick. The Elbe and the Weser are its rivers. It is a low and in some parts most desolate tract, but is being brought under the plough. It pastures a considerable stock of cattle; and has a little fishing trade. It has a population of about 190,000. Stade and Verden are its chief places.

**BRE/NNUS**, the name of a Gaulish chief, who, according to a lay of ancient Rome, entered Italy, and took Rome, all but the Capitol. The heroism of one man saved that. The Romans at length were buying Brennus off from their ruined city, when one of the most famous generals of Rome, who had been banished, returned with an army and utterly destroyed the invaders. This was about 380 B. C.

**BRENT**, *a.* burnt. Obsolete.

**BRENT**, Devonshire. It is 200 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1237.

**BRENTFORD**, Middlesex, seated on the river Thames, into which at the W. end of the town flows a rivulet called the Brent. It is 7 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2174.

**BRENTWOOD**, Essex, situated on a fine eminence, 18 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 2362.

**BRE/SCIA**, or **BRESCIA**'no, a province of Lombardy, in Italy, bounded on the N. by the Tyrol, on the N. and W. by Bergamo, on the W. and S. by Cremona, and on the E. by Mantua and Verona. It is a mountainous district, and is watered by the Oglio, the Mella, and the Chiesa. It abounds in wine, oil, wheat, and other grain; it also contains mines of iron, copper, &c., marble of different kinds, silk, &c. The population is about 325,000. Besides the capital, there are Chiari, Lonato, Pontevico, and numerous other towns and villages. *Brescia*, the capital, stands near the Mella, and is a handsome town, with some trade arising from its manufactures of cloths, &c., and the character of the surrounding country. It has a fine cathedral, several splendid palaces, a good library, and many hundreds of fountains. It is about 100 miles from Venice. Population about 35,000. Lat. 45. 31. N. Long. 10. 13. E.

**BRE/SLAW**, or **WRA/TSLAW**, a large city of Germany, capital of Silesia, with a university. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Oder and Ohlau, which last runs through several of the streets. It has several large squares, and the public buildings are very stately; the streets are straight and wide, and the houses generally well built. Its manufactures are various and extensive, and its trade considerable. Its population is nearly 100,000. It is 113 miles from Prague. Lat. 51. 6. N. Long. 17. 2. E.



**BREST**, a strong town in the dept. of Finisterre, France, seated on the N. side of a large commodious harbour, or bay, opening to the Atlantic, which has, however, a narrow and difficult entrance. The town stands upon a declivity, and the streets are narrow and crooked; but the quay is above a mile in length, and here is every accommodation for the shipping and marine service. It is 127 miles from Paris. Population about 30,000. Lat. 48. 23. N. Long. 4. 28. W.

**BREST**, *s.* in Architecture, the member of a column, named likewise torus, or tore.

**BRET**, *s.* in Natural History, a round flat fish of the turbot kind; called likewise *burt* or *brut*.

**BRETAGNE**, a ci-devant province on the E. of France, now formed into 5 departments, viz. Côtes du Nord, Finisterre, Ille et Vilain, Loire Inférieure, and Morbihan. Its original population were akin to the ancient Britons, the Welch, and other Celtic races, and the ancient language is still much used.

**BRETHREN**, *s.* the plural of *brother*, which see.

**BRETTON CAPE**, an island near the E. coast of North America, between 45 and 47 degrees of N. latitude. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called Canso, and is about 140 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, producing little corn or grass, and in winter is excessively cold. It is of very small importance to England, but it commands the navigation of the river St. Lawrence. There is an excellent fishery on this coast.

**BREVE**, *s.* in Music, a long note, formerly pricked in the form of a square without any tail, equivalent to two measures, minims, semibreves, or bars, and is now wrote thus,  $\overline{\text{—}}$ . In Law, any writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs, or other officers, whereby a person is summoned, or attached, to answer in the king's court, &c.

**BREVEY**, *s.* among the French, denoted a grant of some favour or donation from the king; not much unlike a warrant, or the king's letters-patent, with us.

**BREVIARY**, [*brevarium*, Lat.] an abridgment or compendium. Also, a daily office, or book of divine service, in the Romish church.

**BREVIER**, (*bre-ver*) *s.* a small printing letter.

**BREVITY**, *s.* [*brevis*, Lat.] applied to writings, the expressing a sentiment in very few words; conciseness; shortness.

To **BREW**, *v. a.* [*bræwen*, Belg.] to make beer or ale, by mixing malt and hops with boiling water, and fermenting it afterwards with yeast. Figuratively, to make any drink by boiling different ingredients; to contrive; to plot.—*v. n.* to perform the office of a brewer; to make ale or beer.

**BREWER**, *s.* one who makes malt liquor, and sells it.

**BREWHOUSE**, *s.* a place or house wherein beer or ale is made.

**BREWING**, *s.* the process or method of making ale or beer; the quantity of liquor produced by brewing.

**BREWIS**, *s.* a piece of bread boiled in a pot, together with meat. It seems anciently to have meant broth. "What an ocean of *brevis* shall I swim in."

**BREWWOOD**, Staffordshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 3641.

**BRIAN-BOROMHE**, (*Brian-ború*) one of the ancient kings of Munster, Ireland, who obtained at last the sovereignty of the whole island. He is still celebrated in the national songs for his victories over the Danes, and for his heroic death at Clontarf, in 1014.

**BRIAR**, *s.* [*brær*, Sax.] in Botany, the wild species of rose-tree. Also, generally, any thorny wild shrub. *Sweet-briar*, a wild species of rose, whose leaves are very fragrant.

**BRIARY**, *s.* a full of briars, or thorny plants.

**BRIBE**, *s.* a gift or reward given to a person to engage him to determine contrary to the merits of a cause; something given to a person to stifle evidence; something given to an elector, to engage him to vote for a particular candidate.

**BRIBERY**, *s.* one that pays for corrupt practices.

**BRIBERY**, *s.* the act of giving a person money to engage him to any particular side or undertaking.

**BRICK**, *s.* [*brick*, Belg.] a flat lump of reddish or white earth, formed in wooden moulds of various sizes; first dried in the air, and afterwards burned in a kiln or clamp. The invention of bricks must have been very ancient, as we find they were employed in erecting the tower of Babel. The Romans did not burn their bricks, but dried them in the air four or five years.

To **BRICK**, *v. a.* to lay or build with bricks.

**BRICKBAT**, *s.* a piece or fragment of a brick.

**BRICKDUST**, *s.* the dust of bricks; or the powder of bricks made by rubbing them on each other, or pounding them.

**BRICKING**, *s.* among builders, the counterfeiting of a brick wall on plaster, which is done by smearing it over with red ochre, and making the joints with an edged tool; these last are afterwards filled with a fine plaster.

**BRICK-KILN**, *s.* a place where bricks are burnt.

**BRICKLAYER**, *s.* one whose business it is to lay and cement bricks in a wall or building. Tilers and bricklayers were incorporated 10 Eliz., under the name of Master and Wardens of the Society of Freemen of the Mystery and Art of Tilers and Bricklayers.

**BRICKMAKER**, *s.* one who makes bricks.

**BRIDAL**, *a.* that belongs to a wedding.

**BRIDE**, *s.* [*brýd*, Sax.] a name given to a woman the day of her marriage, and sometimes after the wedding day is over.

**BRIDEBED**, *s.* the bed on which a new-married couple lie.

**BRIDECAKE**, *s.* the cake with which the guests are entertained at a wedding.

**BRIDEGROOM**, *s.* a new-married man.

**BRIDEAIDS** and **BRIDEMEN**, *s.* the attendants on the bride and bridegroom at a wedding.

**BRIDEWELL**, *s.* a house of correction near Fleet-ditch, London, built by Henry VIII. as a royal palace for the reception of the emperor Charles V. It is an institution of a mixed nature, partaking of the hospital, the prison, and the workhouse. Houses of correction are generally called so, from this one, which was the first in England.

**BRIDGE**, *s.* [*bric*, Sax.] a building of stone or timber, consisting of one or more arches, intended for the passage of men or carriages from one side of the river to another. Figuratively, the upper part of the nose; in violins, &c. a piece of wood, which stands upright on the belly of the instrument, and supports the strings. *Suspension bridges* are those which are sustained by chains fastened securely at the extremities. A *draw bridge* is made fast only at one end with hinges, so that the other may be lifted by chains fixed to it. A *swing bridge* is made to turn round on a pivot at one end so as to be removable to allow vessels to pass by. A *flying bridge* is made of pontoons, leather-boats, cables, &c., covered with planks for the passage of an army. A *cradle of boats* is made of copper or wooden boats, fastened with stakes or anchors, and covered with planks. Prov. Let every man praise the bridge he goes over, i. e. Speak not ill of him who hath done you courtesy, or whom you have made use of to your benefit, or do commonly make use of.

**BRIDGEND**, Glamorganshire, Wales. It is seated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a stone bridge. The market is considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 177 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1764.

**BRIDGENORTH**, Shropshire, a town seated on the Severn, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. The streets are broad and paved, and its situation is commodious for trade. Its fairs are much resorted to for cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, bacon, linen cloth, hops, and other merchandise, and it has some manufactures. It is 139 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 5770.

**BRIDGETOWN**, the capital of Barbadoes, situated in the S. W. part of the island, on Carlisle Bay, which is capable of containing 500 ships. The town lies at the entrance of St. George's Valley, which runs several miles into the country. Here is a free-school, an hospital, and a college, and recently a fine cathedral. The streets are broad, and the wharfs and quays commodious and well fortified. Lat. 13. 10. N. Long. 58. 38. W.

**BRIDGEWATER**, Somersetshire. The streets are wide and well paved. It stands on the Parret, about 10 miles from the British Channel, and ships of 200 tons burthen come up to the town. They import the manufactures of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c., which are conveyed from hence to the internal parts of Devonshire and Cornwall. The Parret is subject to the peculiar and dangerous rise of the spring tides, called the Bore. It is 137 miles from London. Markets, Thursday and Saturday, for corn, cattle, &c., and particularly for cheese. Pop. 10,449.

**BRIDGEWATER, FRANCIS, DUKE OF**, commonly called the father of our inland navigation, from the fact of his having

projected, and, by the aid of Brindley's skill, carried out the first extensive modern canal in England, which conducted greatly to the prosperity of Manchester. He ultimately gained great wealth by his projects, and died in 1803, aged 67 years.

**BRIDLE**, *s.* [*bridel*, Sax.] the bit, headstall, fillet, throatband, reins, and noseband, which are fastened on a horse's head to manage and govern him. Figuratively, a restraint, curb, check.

To **BRIDLE**, *v. a.* [*bridlian*, Sax.] to manage a horse by means of a bridle. Figuratively, to check; or restrain; or keep within bounds.—*v. n.* to hold up the head in an affected manner, applied to the attitudes of a woman.

**BRIDLINGTON**, or **BURLINGTON**, Yorkshire, E. R. A sea-port seated on a pretty large bay, near Flamborough Head. It has a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade, and recently has been much used as a watering-place. It is 208 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 6070.

**BRIDPORT**, Dorsetshire. It has a safe port for about 40 vessels, and stands on a little hill near the English Channel. The market is remarkable for hemp, and it furnishes lines, twines, nets, sail-cloth, &c. to the Newfoundland fishery. It is 135 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 4787.

**BRIEF**, (*breff*) *s.* [*breif*, Fr.] appropriated to language, short, concise, opposed to diffusive or verbose.

**BRIEF**, *s.* [*Belg.*] a short and expressive account or description. In Law, a writ whereby a person is summoned to answer to any action; an abridgment of a client's case, containing in a concise manner the proofs and objections that may be made by the contrary party, with answers to them, wrote out for the instruction of a counsel on a trial. In Canon Law, letters-patent, generally read in churches, giving a licence for making a collection all over the kingdom; also a statement of a case of distress, used by persons soliciting pecuniary aid from their neighbours.

**BRIEFLY**, *ad.* in few words; concisely.

**BRIEFNESS**, *s.* the quality of expressing a thing in a few words; conciseness; shortness.

**BRIEU/X**, ST. the capital of dept. Côtes du Nord, France. It stands on a small bay of the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Gonet, over which it has a bridge. It has an old Gothic cathedral, a good library, a college, &c., and an hospital. It has some small manufactures, and a good shipping trade. Its population is about 11,000. It is 270 miles from Paris.

**BRIGADE**, *s.* [*brigade*, Fr.] in the military art, a part or division of an army, whether horse or foot, under the command of a brigadier-general. A *brigade of an army*, is a body of horse of two or three regiments, or from two to six battalions of foot. A *brigade of a troop*, is a third part of it, when consisting of fifty soldiers; but only a sixth, when it consists of one hundred: that is, a troop divided into three *brigades* in the former case, and into six in the latter.

**BRIGADE-MAJOR**, *s.* an officer appointed by the brigadier-general, to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in any army.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL**, *s.* an officer commanding a brigade of horse or foot, and ranking next below a major-general.

**BRIGANDINE**, *s.* [*brigand*, Fr.] a kind of ancient defensive armour, consisting of thin pliable plates, like scales; a coat of mail.

**BRIGANTINE**, *s.* [*brigantin*, Fr.] a small, light, flat, open vessel, with twelve or fifteen benches on each side for rowers, going both with sails and oars, fit for boarding, or giving chase, and chiefly used by corsairs.

**BRIGG**, Lincolnshire, with a good market for cattle and provisions. It is seated on the river Ankam. Some call it Glamford-bridges. It is 153 miles from London. Pop. 1822.

**BRIGGS**, an eminent mathematician of the 16th century, who was Gresham Professor in London, and Savilian Professor at Oxford. He completed the invention of logarithms, which had been made by Napier. He died in 1630, aged about 75 years.

**BRIGHT**, *a.* [*beort*, Sax.] shining, splendid; glittering with light. Figuratively, strong, clear; or that which introduces more light into the mind. Noble, shining, illustrious, or that which sets a person in a conspicuous point of view, applied to action. Applied to sagacity, quick, penetrating.

To **BRIGHTEN**, *v. a.* to make a thing shine which was dull, or covered either with rust or dust. Figuratively, to disperse. To make famous; to render conspicuous; to heighten, applied to character.—*v. n.* to shine again after being obscured.

**BRIGHTLY**, *ad.* with splendour; with lustre. Figuratively, in such a manner as will raise an advantageous idea of ourselves.

**BRIGHTNESS**, *s.* the lustre which appears on the sight of burnished metals, or cut diamonds; splendour. Figuratively, goodness; sagacity; perfections that make a person conspicuous.

"The brightness of his parts," *Prior*.

**BRIGHTON**, or **BRIGHTHELMSTONE**, Sussex. This large town is beautifully situated on the S. coast of England, and is a place of great resort in the bathing season, and during the latter part of autumn. It is of very recent growth, having been little beyond a fishing village till it was selected as a marine residence by George IV. It is a finely built place, especially towards the sea; and the royal palace, called the Pavilion, attracts attention by its grotesque style. It has a very fine chain pier, which is used as a promenade and landing-place. It is about 50 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Pop. 46,661.

**BRIILLIANCY**, *s.* [*brillant*, Fr.] greatness of lustre, or splendour which dazzles the eyes.

**BRIILLIANT**, *a.* [*brillant*, Fr.] sparkling, or reflecting the rays of light with great lustre.

**BRIILLIANT**, *s.* [*briller*, Fr.] a diamond quite flat underneath, and cut on its upper part in triangular faces, the uppermost ending in a point.

**BRIM**, *s.* [*brymne*, Sax.] the edge or extremity of a thing, as a vessel containing any liquor or fluid, a river, a hat, &c.

To **BRIM**, *v. a.* to fill full; to fill up to the brim.—*v. n.* to be full to the top.

**BRIMFUL**, *a.* full to the top. Figuratively, ready to run over by being charged too full.

**BRIMMER**, *s.* a vessel or bowl filled up to the brim.

**BRIMMING**, *a.* filled to the top.

**BRIMSTONE**, *s.* See SULPHUR.

**BRINDED**, *part.* [*brin*, Fr.] streaked; marked with streaks or branches; tabby.

**BRINDISI**, the ancient **BRUNDISIUM**, a decayed city of Naples, 35 miles N. W. of Otranto. Pop. about 6000.

**BRINDLE**, *s.* applied to the streaks upon the skin of a beast, of a different or darker colour than the other parts.

**BRINDED**, *part.* marked with streaks of a different or darker colour, applied to the skin of a beast.

**BRINDLEY**, JAMES, the famous canal engineer of the last century. He commenced life as an agricultural labourer, and was afterwards a millwright, in which business he was often employed in making and repairing machinery of a more complicated character, and gained a name for original skill. After being employed by the Duke of Bridgewater to construct his projected canal from his mines to Manchester, and having succeeded, his principal employment afterwards lay in planning and executing navigable canals. His name stands amongst the first in his line in this country. He died in 1772, aged 56 years.

**BRINE**, *s.* [*brine*, Sax.] any salt liquor; sea-water; the liquor or pickle which proceeds from salted meat. Figuratively, the sea; tears.

To **BRING**, *v. a.* pret. *I brought*, part. pass. *brought*; [*bringan*, Sax.] to cause a person to come, or to fetch a thing to another, distinguished from *carry*, because it may then be done by another; but the word *bring* implies that a thing is done by oneself. Figuratively, to procure; to produce. Used with the particle *in*, to introduce. Used with *back*, to make a person or thing return; to recover; to recall. Used with *to*, to lead, or conduct; to induce, to prevail upon. Used with *about*, to accomplish. Used with *off*, to clear from any charge; to free from danger. Used with *over*, to prevail on, or induce a person to alter his sentiments; to convert or seduce. Used with *out*, to discover a thing which is concealed. Used with *under*, to subdue, vanquish, or tyrannize over. Used with *up*, to instruct; educate; to teach; to introduce a fashion; to advance, or come forward with, applied to an army. "*Bring up your men*," *Shak.* *SXON.* To *bring* implies conveying a thing ourselves from one place to another, in opposition to the word *send*. To *fetch*, implies going to a place in order to bring.

**BRINISH**, *a.* [*brine* and *ice*, Sax.] like brine; saltish.

**BRINK**, *s.* [*brink*, Dan.] the extreme edge of a river, precipice, &c. Figuratively, the highest degree of danger.

**BRINY**, *a.* tasting saltish, or like brine, or any other liquor that resembles it.

**BRIONY**, *s.* See **BRYONY**.

**BRISK**, *a.* [*brasque*, Fr.] lively, gay, airy; full of vivacity and spirits, applied to the disposition. Vigorous, full of activity and power, applied to action. Sparkling, mantling, applied to liquors. Bright, glaring, and strongly affecting the sight, applied to colours.

To **BRISK UP**, *v. n.* to advance in a sprightly, lively, and nimble manner.

**BRISKET**, *s.* [*brichet*, Fr.] the breast of an animal, particularly that part which lies next to the ribs.

**BRISKLY**, *ad.* in a brisk, lively, active, and spirited manner.

**BRISKNESS**, *s.* a light, airy, and cheerful disposition; vivacity, or liveliness; activity, gaiety.

**BRISOT, JACQUES PIERRE**, one of the Girondin party, during the French Revolution, who being born in humble circumstances, devoted himself to literary and philosophical studies, and gained some applause by his writings: he entered warmly into the views of the Americans during the war of Independence, and into the Revolution in France. He was a man of some account in the legislative assembly, and stood up earnestly for the freedom of the negroes. He was involved in the fall of his party, and guillotined in 1793, aged 39 years.

**BRISTLE**, *s.* [*brist*, Sax.] the strong hair which grows and stands upright on the back of a boar, &c.

To **BRISTLE UP**, *v. a.* to erect the bristles upright when enraged, applied to a hog. Figuratively, to grow angry; to advance to an enemy in order to attack him, or revenge an affront, used with the particle *up*.—*v. n.* to stand erect like the bristles of a hog.

**BRISTLY**, *a.* in Botany, encompassed with a substance resembling hairs. Thicks set with hairs or bristles.

**BRISTOL**, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. This sea-port stands at the confluence of the Avon and the Frome, about 9 miles from where the Avon discharges itself into the Bristol Channel. It occupies a noble position, rising range above range of houses to the top of a hill; but the old part is narrow and ill built, whilst the new parts are magnificent, the houses being made of stone, and much in the same style as Bath. The docks and harbours are extensive, as are the quays, to which the largest ships have access. The public buildings are numerous; amongst the finest of them may be mentioned the churches, the exchange, the railway buildings, the scientific and literary institutions, &c. Bristol manufactures sugar, glass, floor-cloth, brass, iron, &c. &c. It imports goods from all quarters of the world, but from Ireland most abundantly. But the trade has not lately been so great as it was. There are several colleges and high schools in this town. The neighbourhood is most beautiful and healthy, abounding in objects of curiosity, especially to the botanist and geologist. It is 110 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Pop. 140,158.

**BRISTOL**, a port of Rhode Island, United States, seated on Narragansett Bay, with a good harbour. It is extensively engaged both in the coasting trade and fisheries. The view from the summit of Mount Hope is most beautiful. It is 418 miles from Washington. Pop. 3490.

**BRISTOL CHANNEL**, that arm of the Atlantic, lying between Cornwall, and Somersetshire, and Wales, into which the river Severn discharges itself. More correctly, it is the mouth of the Severn.

**BRISTOL-STONE**, *s.* a kind of soft diamond found in Vincent's Rock, near Bristol.

**BRITAIN**, (GREAT) the title given to the whole island, including England, Wales, and Scotland, since the union of the two kingdoms. Pop. 18,526,925.

**BRITAIN**, (New) an island in the most easterly part of the Indian Ocean, near New Guinea, nearly equal to Ireland in size. It has been but little explored, but it is, in the interior, mountainous and well wooded, and has very fertile plains near the shore. The palms and other fruit trees are numerous. Pigs, dogs, &c., are the only animals; and the people are of that kind of negro appearance, which is often met with in the South Seas. They are very barbarous and fierce.

**BRITANNIA**, the Roman name of Great Britain. Its origin is not known. Very little is known respecting the inhabitants, save that they were of Celtic origin, and that the tribes inhabiting the shores nearest to the continent, had migrated thither for the purpose of such trade as was carried on amongst barbarians. It appears that they resembled in their customs the native tribes

of N. America; but in the cruelty of their religious rites they surpassed most other heathen. The first civilized visitor was Julius Caesar, who in 55 b. c. invaded the island, and in the following year gained a permanent lodgement for the Romans. In the early times of the empire it was thoroughly subdued, and made a Roman province. During the later and weaker times of the empire it proved a fruitful source of trouble to the Romans: being remote from the seat of authority, barbarians both native and visitant assailed it; whilst the soldiers were engaged in continual revolts, and showed their power by elevating one after another of their favourite commanders to the purple. At length, by about 426 a. d., the last sign of Roman sway was removed, and the small, scattered, degenerate relics of the ancient Britons were left to themselves; the last days of the empire being impending.

**BRITISH**, *a.* belonging to Britain.

**BRITISH AMERICA**, that part of the N. American continent which belongs to Great Britain, the boundary of which from the United States passes from the W. side of New Brunswick to Montreal, and follows the course of the St. Lawrence and the lakes to the W. side of Lake Superior, whence it crosses directly to the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the Pacific on the 49th parallel, including, however, Vancouver's Island. It is divided from the Russian possessions by a line drawn from the Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias, in 140 W. Long., and thence, bordering on the Pacific, to 55 N. Lat. See CANADA, HUDSON'S BAY, &c. &c.

**BRITISH INDIA**, that part of Hindustan in Asia, which is under the control of the British government, and is included in the presidencies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. Which names see. See also, EAST INDIA COMPANY, HINDUSTAN, &c. &c.

**BRITISH MUSEUM**, a prodigious collection of antiquities of all nations, and modern curiosities, specimens in every department of natural history and geology, books, manuscripts, prints, &c. &c., made under the direction of government, and preserved in a large building, formerly Montague House, near Russell Square, London. It is open to the public for three days in every week, excepting at certain times; and to artists, two other days weekly. There are attached to the library two spacious reading rooms, to which admission is granted by the principal librarian, and which are open every day, except at certain times of the year.

**BRITTLE**, *a.* [*britan*, Sax.] that breaks or crumbles to pieces with the least force or violence.

**BRITTLENESS**, *s.* that quality which renders a thing easy to break.

**BRITTON**, the name of an ancient writer on law, of whom nothing is known save his work, which has always been held in the highest repute.

**BRIXHAM**, Devonshire. A sea-port on the S. side of Torbay, with a good harbour, and a considerable shipping trade and fishery. The lower part of the town is badly built and kept, but the newer part is very good. It is 100 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 5684.

**BRIZE**, *s.* the same with the gad-fly.

**BROACH**, *s.* [*broche*, Fr.] an instrument or stake forced through a joint of meat, by means of which it is turned round, and its parts are successively exposed to the action of the fire, in roasting; an ornamental part of dress, fashioned to hold the two extremities of a scarf or cravat together, by a pin which moves on a hinge, like the tongue of a buckle, passes through both the parts, and is caught in a loop.

To **BROACH**, *v. a.* to spit; to pierce with a spit. Figuratively, to force a spicket or cock into a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap; to open; to wound, so as to let out blood. To be the author of, applied to doctrine or opinion.

**BROACHER**, *s.* a spit or stake to roast meat on. Figuratively, the first inventor, author, or founder of any opinion or doctrine.

**BROAD**, (*bröd* or *bræd*) *a.* [*brad*, Sax.] wide, or the extent between the sides of a thing; distinguished from *length*, which is the extent or space between the two ends. Figuratively, large or great. "A broad mixture of folly," Locke. Diffusive, clear, and bright. "Appears in the broadest light," Decay of Piety. Coarse, gross, obscene, applied to language. "In some places he is broad and fulsome," Dryden. With the eyes wide open. "He was broad awake," Bold, not delicate; not reserved. *Broad as long*, implies equal on the whole. **SYNON.** By *broad* is understood ex-

tended each way; as, *broad cloth*; a *broad brimmed hat*. By *wide* is meant *broad* to a certain degree; as, three inches *wide*; four feet *wide*.

**BROAD-CAST**, *s.* denotes the method of sowing corn, turnips, pulse, grasses, &c., by scattering the seed with the hand. This is called the old Husbandry, to distinguish it from the practice of drilling, or dropping seeds, which are called the new Husbandry.

**BROAD-CLOTH**, *s.* manufacture made of sheep's wool of our own growth, mixed with that of Segovia in Spain, so called from its breadth.

**BROAD-EYED**, *a.* that can see to a great distance round; or has a very large prospect in sight. "In spite of *broad-eyed*, watchful day," *Shak.* This conveys a noble image to the mind, and is an elegant use of the term.

**BROAD-LEAVED**, *a.* that has broad leaves.

**BROADLY**, *ad.* in a broad manner.

**BROADNESS**, *s.* breadth; the extent between the selvages or list of cloth; the space between the sides of a thing. Figuratively, obscenity, immodesty.

**BROAD-SHOULDERED**, *a.* measuring much, or of great width, between the shoulders.

**BROADSIDE**, *s.* the firing all the guns on one side of a ship into an enemy's vessel. Figuratively, an attack; or a positive and unexpected charge of something criminal, by way of accusation or reply.

**BROADSWORD**, *s.* a sharp-edged cutting sword, with a broad blade.

**BROADWATER**, *Sussex.* It is 63 miles from London. Pop. 5345.

**BROADWISE**, *ad.* according to the direction of the breadth. **BROCADE**, *s.* [*brocado*, Span.] a stuff of gold, silver, or silk, raised and embellished with flowers, foliages, or other ornaments.

**BROCADED**, *a.* woven with flowers, or ornaments of various colours. Figuratively, drest in brocade.

**BROCCII, GIOVANNI BATTISTA**, an eminent Italian mineralogist and geologist, to whom science is indebted for most acute investigations into the character of the sub-apennine beds of his native country, which established a criterion of the age of strata by the proportion of fossils with recent analogues in them. He died in a scientific expedition in Egypt in 1820, aged 54 years.

**BROCCOLI**, *s.* [*Ital.*] in Botany, a species of cabbage.

**BROCK**, *s.* [*broc*, Sax.] a badger; also, a hart of the third year; also, a hind of the same year, a brock's sister.

**BROCKEN**, the name of the loftiest point of the Harz Mountains in Germany, 3658 feet high. This mountain has always been associated with tales of witchcraft, &c. The spectre of the Brocken is the shadow of any one standing on the summit of this mountain, at sunrise, projected on the mist on the other side of the hill from the sun. It was for a long time regarded as quite unaccountable.

**BROCKET**, *s.* a red deer of two years old.

**BROGUE**, (*brög*) *s.* (*brog*, Ir.) a wooden shoe; a corrupt or vicious manner of speaking or pronouncing.

**TO BROIDER**, *v. a.* [*broidir*, Fr.] to adorn with figures of needlework.

**BROIL**, *s.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] a quarrel, contest, tumult, or war. **TO BROIL**, *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] to dress meat either by placing it immediately on the coals, or on a gridiron over a fire. Neuterly, to overhear by immoderate exercise. Used improperly for *to burn*.

**BROKENHEARTED**, *a.* in a condition which admits of no comfort; dejected; in despair; disconsolate.

**BROKENLY**, *ad.* in an unconnected manner; without any connexion; by loose sentences.

**BROKEN-MEAT**, *s.* fragments, or pieces of meat taken from a table.

**BROKENWINDED**, *a.* a term applied to a horse suffering from the rupture of some of the cells of the lungs, occasioned by inflammation, or violent exercise at a time when the lungs could not bear it, and observed most frequently in horses kept low by poor and coarse food.

**BROKER**, *s.* one who buys or sells, or transacts business for another, charging a commission. By abuse, the word is applied to those who deal in second-hand goods. *Exchange-broker*, is one who concludes bargains for others, relating to the remitting

of money, or bills of exchange. *Stock-brokers*, are those who buy or sell, for others, parts or shares in the joint stock of any public company, as the Bank, India, &c. *Pawn-brokers*, are those who lend money to the necessitous, upon a pledge of goods given as security. *Ship-brokers*, persons who arrange all matters needful in shipping trade for the owners, freighting it, insuring it, and collecting the freight of a returned cargo, &c.

**BROKERAGE**, *s.* the fee or pay given to a broker for negotiating business.

**BROMINE**, *s.* [*brömis*, Gr.] in Chemistry, an elementary body discovered in sea-water, in the Dead Sea, in various salt-springs in Germany, and England. It has been found also in the ashes of sea-weeds, and of some molluscous marine animals. It is a liquid at common temperature, and of a red colour, with a disagreeable odour, and powerful taste. It possesses many peculiar and remarkable properties, in some resembling chlorine, and it is fatal to animal life.

**BROMLEY**, *s.* It is on the road to Tunbridge, and is very delightfully situated. It is 10 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 4325.

**BROMLEY**, Staffordshire. See ABBOTS-BROMLEY. Pop. 1508.

**BROMSGROVE**, Worcestershire. It has considerable manufactures of worsted, linsey, linen cloths, fish-hooks, needles, and nails. It is situated near the rise of the river Salwarp, 115 miles from London. Market, Tuesday, for corn, cattle, and provisions. Pop. 9371.

**BROMYARD**, Herefordshire. It is situated in a country full of orchards. It is 125 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 2927.

**BRONCHIA**, (*brónkia*) *s.* [Gr.] in Anatomy, the ramifications of the trachea; or certain branches or hollow tubes belonging to the windpipe, that are dispersed through the lungs.

**BRONCHIAL**, (*brónkial*) *a.* belonging to the throat.

**BRONCHITIS**, *s.* in Surgery, the inflammation of the bronchial tube, usually occasioned by exposure to moisture and cold. A species of this disease is very dangerous to horses and cattle.

**BRONCHOCELE**, (*brónkoesele*) *s.* [*bronchos* and *cele*, Gr.] in Surgery, a tumour in the anterior part of the neck, very general in Switzerland, and called *goitre*; an almost infallible remedy for which has recently been discovered in the use of iodine.

**BRONCHOTOMY**, (*brónkotomy*) *s.* [*bronchos* and *temno*, Gr.] the operation of opening the windpipe by incision, in such cases as a violent quinsy, to prevent suffocation from the great swelling of the parts.

**BRONSTED, PETER OLAVE**, a late eminent antiquary of Denmark, to whom we are indebted for many interesting and valuable discoveries respecting Grecian antiquities. He had at various times the posts of Greek Professor and Rector at Copenhagen, and was employed by the court on several embassies. He died in 1842, aged 61 years.

**BRONTOLOGY**, *s.* [*bronte* and *logos*, Gr.] a discourse on thunder.

**BRONZE**, *s.* [*bronze*, Fr.] a metal compounded of copper, tin, and zinc, which is employed for various uses, as making bells, cannons, and statues; the proportions of the component metals being varied to suit the purposes to which the bronze is applied. Also a kind of colouring prepared by colourmen in imitation of bronze. There are two sorts of it, the red, made of copper dust and red ochre, and the yellow, which is made of the finest copper dust alone.

**BROOCH**, *s.* [*broke*, Belg.] a jewel; an ornament of jewels. Figuratively, an ornament; glory.

**TO BROOD**, *v. n.* [*brædan*, Sax.] to hatch, or sit upon in order to hatch; to sit like a hen hatching her eggs; beautifully applied in the following sentence: "When brooding darkness spreads its jealous wings," *Miln.* To sit near, and watch with great anxiety.—*v. a.* to hatch. Figuratively, to cherish or keep alive by incessant anxiety.

**BROOD**, *s.* [*brod*, Sax.] the young of fowls, fishes, or small land animals; a parcel of chickens hatched by one hen at one time. Figuratively, offspring, children; productions.

**BROODY**, *a.* inclining to hatch, or to sit on eggs to hatch them.

**BROOK**, *s.* [*broc*, Sax.] a small and shallow running water. *Synon.* *Rivulets* and *brooks* are certain species of *streams* which are running waters, with this difference, that a *rivulet* runs be-

tween banks, whereas a *brook* winds its way through the meadows, or by a hedge-side. A *ruvlet* is a much larger stream than a *brook*.

To BROOK, *v. a.* [*brocan*, Sax.] to bear without resentment or complaint; to put up with. Applied to misfortunes, or affronts, to endure.

BROOKLINE, *s.* in Botany, a sort of water speedwell, very common in ditches, throughout Europe.

BROOKLYN, a city of New York, United States, situated on Long Island, opposite the lower part of the city of N. York. It is regularly laid out, the streets being, in every case but one, straight, and crossing each other at right angles. The situation is very beautiful, and the irregularity of the ground it occupies has proved too great for all the efforts made to overcome it, so that this beauty remains to a considerable extent unimpaired. It has some fine public buildings and some good literary and scientific institutions. The United States navy yard here covers 40 acres of ground, and has a dock, and an hospital, with library and museum connected with it. Brooklyn has a considerable trade, and some manufactures also. A basin also is constructing because of the crowded state of the docks at New York. Over the East River, which is only three quarters of a mile wide, are four steam ferries continually plying between this city and N. York. It is 226 miles from Washington. Pop. 36,233. Lat. 40. 42. N. Long. 74. 0. W. There are eight other places in the U. States of this name.

BROOM, *s.* [*brum*, Sax.] in Botany, the *genista*, Lat. *genet*, Fr. Likewise a utensil made with the twigs of the above-mentioned plant, or birch, or heather, and used in sweeping houses or streets.

BROOMGRASS, *s.* in Botany, a genus of the grasses called by Linnaeus *bromus*. The English species are numerous.

BROOMING, or BREAMING, *s.* the burning the fith a ship has contracted, with straw, reeds, broom, &c., when she is on the career.

BROOMRAPE, *s.* in Botany, a curious genus of parasitical plants, having no leaves, and delicate purplish flowers, growing on the roots of clover, broom, &c. &c.

BROOMSTAFF, *s.* the staff to which the twigs of a broom are bound, to make a besom; the handle of a broom; named more generally in London a *broomstick*.

BROOMY, *a.* full of, or abounding in, broom.

BROSELEY, Shropshire. This town stands on the Severn in the midst of a coal and iron district, which gives employment to most of the population. Petroleum springs have existed in the neighbourhood. It is 130 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 4849.

BROTH, *s.* [*broth*, Sax.] a kind of soup, made by boiling meat down in a small quantity of water.

BROTHER, *s.* *brethren* and *brothers* in the plural, the former of which seems confined to the Scriptures; [Sax.] the relation which a male child holds to the other children sprung from the same father or mother, or both. Among the ancients, this term was used with greater latitude than at present, and signified even first cousins; in this sense it is used in Scripture, when mention is made of our Lord's *brethren*. Figuratively, a person united by the most ardent affections of friendship; one of the same trade; a person resembling another in qualities or conduct. Among divines, taken for man in general, alluding to our being all descended from one common parent.

BROTHERHOOD, *s.* the state or condition of a brother; the relation in which one brother stands with respect to another. Figuratively, men living together in the same house, and professing the same principles, applied to monks or friars; men incorporated together by the same charter; men of the same trade.

BROTHERLY, *a.* that suits or belongs to a brother.

BROTHERLY, *ad.* after the manner of a brother. Figuratively, in a very affectionate manner.

BROTHERS, RICHARD, one of those maniacs who, by their general rationality, and by the peculiar vein of their madness, attract large attention, and who are most frequently heard of in troublous times. He lived and wrote in the height of the fever produced by the French Revolution, and for his prophecies was, at least, imprisoned, being much too near treason. He gained many followers, and some amongst the educated classes even, and his announcement of the establishment of a sort of

millennial kingdom, himself being the king, was very greedily believed. This was to have happened in 1798.

BROUGH, or BUGA upon STANMOOR, Westmoreland. It is 270 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1694.

BROW, (the *oe* is pron. like *oe* in *now*, *how*.) *s.* [*brora*, Sax.] the arched collection of hairs over the eye in human creatures. Figuratively, the looks, air, or appearance of the countenance. Applied to a hill, the verge, or extremity of its surface.

To BROWBEAT, *v. a.* to endeavour to awe a person by stern and haughty looks or words.

BROWN, (the *oe* is pron. as in *cow*.) *a.* [*brun*, Sax.] sunburnt, of a colour which may be made of a mixture of black with another colour. Figuratively, dark, gloomy. Used as a substantive, dark, or dusty colour.

BROWN, DR. JOHN, a Scotch physician, who was the author of a System of Medicine, which made some noise on the continent, under the title Brunonian, during the last century. He aimed at simplicity, and failed by the excess of it. He was not lacking in intellectual ability, but in other respects he did not shine. He died in 1788, aged 53 years.

BROWN, LANCELOT, the famous landscape gardener, so well known as "Capability Brown," during the last century. His taste is not so much admired now; but the houses that he built as country seats for many of the nobility, &c. are regarded yet as patterns of completeness. He gained both wealth and honours, as well as fame, by his art, and died in 1773, aged 58 years.

BROWN, DR. THOMAS, the last distinguished and popular teacher of Scotch metaphysics. He studied at Edinburgh, and was early imbued with the love of metaphysical speculation and literary pursuits. He was one of the brilliant circle at the Northern Athens who started the Edinburgh Review. Medicine was his profession, but he was introduced by Stewart into his favourite field, and succeeded him in the chair of Moral Philosophy; whence he delivered those lectures, whose ornate and popular style won him more followers than even his talent did. He died in 1820, aged 42 years. His poems and lighter works are yet praised. His metaphysical system has all the advantages and all the disadvantages which determined generalization always entails. His treatise on Cause and Effect is his great production.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS, the celebrated physician of the 17th century, author of *Religio Medici*, and other works relating to antiquities, &c. He lived at Norwich excepting during his early and college years, and his continental tour, and he enjoyed great esteem there for his curious and varied learning. His speculations respecting the *quintess* are the finest specimen of air-castle, perhaps, in the language. He died in 1682, aged 77 years.

BROWNE, WILLIAM GEORGE, a very enterprising traveller, who was the first Englishman that explored the country of Darfoor in Africa. He made several journeys through the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, accounts of which were published on his return. He fell at length in Persia, whilst prosecuting an attempt to reach Samarcand, in 1812, aged 44 years.

BROWNISH, *a.* somewhat brown; inclining to brown; of a faint brown.

BROWNISTS, in Church History, a religious sect, which sprung up in England towards the end of the 16th century. Their leader was one Robert Brown, a native of Northampton. They separated from the Established Church; and were equally averse to Episcopacy and Presbyterianism. They rejected all forms of prayers, and held that every society of Christians was complete in itself for all purposes of ecclesiastical order and discipline. Ministers they did not esteem as priests, and they were chosen by the votes of their churches, which were democratical. They were persecuted with great severity by Queen Elizabeth. They were afterwards called Independents.

BROWNNESS, *s.* that idea or sensation which is excited in the mind on seeing a brown colour.

BROWNSTUDY, *s.* gloomy meditations.

To BROWSE, (*brouce*) *v. a.* [*brouser*, Fr.] to feed on herbs, leaves, or grass. To crop or eat, applied to cattle.—*v. n.* to feed or eat, used with *on* or *upon*.

BROWSE, (*brouce*) *s.* pasture; properly leaves or shrubs fit for goats and other animals to eat.

BROW-SICK, *a.* dejected; hanging the head.

BRUCE, JAMES, the famous Abyssinian traveller, after various mercantile and other engagements in England in the beginning of his life, was appointed consul at Algiers, and travelled through the northern part of Africa, visiting the ruins of the ancient cities. He afterwards visited Syria, and thence went to Egypt. From Egypt he ascended to Abyssinia, and remained there for a considerable time, being held in great esteem by the most powerful men of the country, and helped by them in visiting the fountains of the principal branch of the Nile. His tales on his return to England were received with general mistrust; and he did not write and publish his narrative till long afterwards, which was not more favourably read. It is admitted that he did, from vanity and indolence, make some considerable exaggerations in his statements, but his accounts were in the main correct. He died from a fall in 1794, aged 64 years.

BRUCE, MICHAEL, a poet of Scotland, not so well known as his writings deserve. He was born in humble life, and devoted by his parents to the ministry. During his studies he contended against all sorts of hindrances; and after a while he sank under bodily disease, which his natural constitution, and his slender means, were not fitted to contend with. He died in 1767, aged 21 years.

BRUCE, ROBERT, one of the most chivalric of the kings of Scotland. He was the grandson of the Bruce who disputed the inheritance of the crown with Baliol. During the long and varied struggle for liberty maintained by Wallace, Bruce was sometimes with him, but more frequently in allegiance with Edward, the English king. Having resolved at length to undertake the deliverance of his country, and having with difficulty escaped from the English court, he was crowned at Scone, and acknowledged by almost all Scotland. His career was one of defeats, escapes, and deeds of personal prowess, till at Loudon Hill he defeated the English utterly. On the accession of Edward II. Bruce commenced a system of invasions on England, and gained the victory at Bannockburn. After this Scotland had peace. He died in 1329, aged 55 years.

BRUCKER, JAMES, the laborious author of a repertory of information respecting philosophy and philosophers, misnamed a *Critical History of Philosophy*. He published some other works, and had the reputation of extensive, if not of profound or accurate scholarship. He died in 1770, aged 74 years.

BRUEY'S, the name of the commander of the French fleet at the battle of the Nile, who perished in the blowing up of his vessel, *L'Orient*, in 1798.

BRUGES, a city of Belgium, capital of the province of W. Flanders. It is a fine place, built in the usual style of Dutch cities, with canals running through the great streets. It is connected with the sea by means of a canal from Ostend, and it has the usual accommodations of sea-ports, such as docks and warehouses. It was formerly famous for its manufactures of tapestry, for which England used to supply the wool. It now manufactures woollen, linen, and cotton goods, lace, &c. &c. The town-hall and the churches are fine specimens of architecture. There are also institutions for the promotion of science and literature. It is 60 miles from Brussels. Population about 50,000. Lat. 51. 12. N. Long. 3. 15. E.

To BRUISE, (*bruise*) *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] to crush or hurt by any thing blunt, which does not cut the skin, or let the blood out; to crush by any weight; to beat in a mortar, so as only to crush or destroy the form of a thing, without reducing it to powder.

BRUISE, (*bruise*) *s.* a hurt whereby the skin is not broke.

BRUISEWORT, *s.* in Botany, an herb, the same with comfrey.

BRUIT, (*bruit*) *s.* [Fr.] a report, rumour, or noise; something which is the common topic of conversation.

To BRUT, (*brut*) *v. a.* to spread abroad; to divulge; to rumour. Both the verb and the noun are seldom used.

BRUMAL, *a.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] belonging to the winter.

BRUMOV, PIERRE, a learned and literary Jesuit of the last century. His works are numerous, and of them the most important is his History of the Church in England. He died in 1762, aged 53 years.

BRUNCK, RICHARD FRANCIS PHILIPPE, an eminent editor of classical authors during the last century. Some of them are well known, through reprints in this country, but his critical canons left too much to the fancy of the critic to give his

recensions a very high value. During the Revolution, he engaged on the popular side, and was imprisoned by Robespierre. He died at his native town, Strasburg, in 1803, aged 74 years.

BRUNE, MARSHAL, one of the military commanders called forth by the French Revolution. He signalized himself in Italy, Holland, and the N. of Germany. He was ambassador at Constantinople. Offending Napoleon by neglect of some formality, he retired from the army. During the rapid changes of 1814 and 1815, he changed with circumstances, and was shot by a mob at Avignon, in 1815, aged 52 years.

BRUNELLESCHI, FILIPPO, an architect of Florence, who in the 15th century built the dome of the church of Santa Maria in that city. He erected both in this and other cities of Italy other churches and palaces, and died in 1444, aged 70 years. [Fr.] a person of a brown complexion; generally applied to the female sex.

BRUNI, LEONARDO, one of the illustrious scholars and authors of the period of the revival of learning in Europe. He was secretary of the Roman Chancery under several popes, and was at the Council of Constance. Afterwards he was chancellor of Florence. His great work was a History of Florence. Most of his other writings are unknown, or have never been printed. He died in 1444, aged 75 years.

BRUNION, *s.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] a sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.

BRUNN, the capital of Moravia, in Austria. It stands in the midst of a good country, near the junction of two rivers. It is fortified and regularly built, though the streets are narrow. There are some fine squares, and many fountains. Some of the churches and public buildings are handsome structures. It has extensive woollen manufactures, and some others of less importance. It is 73 miles from Vienna. Population about 40,000. Lat. 49. 12. N. Long. 16. 36. E.

BRUNO, GIORDANO, a philosopher and scholar, who was burnt at Rome during the last year of the 16th century, for his speculations, and opposition to the determinations of the Church. He visited various countries, and at Geneva, Paris, Marburg, Helmstadt, Frankfurt, and especially in England, maintained his character for learning with various skill and success. Some of his writings are merely satirical, others are a development of a Pantheistic system of theology, &c. He returned unadvisedly to Italy, and was arrested by the Inquisition: after some years' imprisonment, he was burnt in 1600, aged about 50 years.

BRUNSWICK, one of the German states, in rank a duchy, lying in several detached portions between Hanover, Prussia, and Prussian Saxony and Anhalt. It is watered by the Weser, the Aller, the Ocker, the Leine, and the streams tributary to them. In the S. part are the Harz mountains, the highest peak of which is nearly 3000 feet high. This part produces some timber, and here are mines of various metals, and coal, and salt, and quarries of building stone and marble, which are very valuable. The proportion of arable land is considerable, and it is very productive. Swine are the principal stock reared. There are manufactories of linen, woollen cloth, oil, paper, china, &c. The trade of the duchy is mostly internal, but one town having a water communication with the sea. The population is nearly 300,000. From the dukes of Brunswick the sovereign now on the British throne is descended; George I., son of the Elector Ernest Augustus, and descended on his mother's side from James I., having been called to the throne in 1714, by virtue of the Act of Settlement, passed in 1701.

BRUNSWICK, capital of the duchy of the same name, lies on the Ocker. It was one of the Hanse towns, and is now a place of some consideration. It has beside the palace, some fine buildings; and it abounds in establishments for the aid of the sick and the poor. It has about 40,000 inhabitants. Lat. 52. 15. N. Long. 10. 32. E.

BRUNSWICK, a town of Maine, United States. It is situated on the S. side of the Androscoggin river, at the Lower Falls, where there is a considerable water-power, used for working some saw-mills, and a cotton factory. Bowdoin College, a well-endowed and flourishing institution, is located here; a prosperous medical institution is attached to it; and it has a good museum and library. It is 570 miles from Washington. Pop. 4259. There are five other places in the States of the same name,

BRUNSWICK, NEW, a province of British N. America. See NEW BRUNSWICK.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, a town of New Jersey, U. S. See NEW BRUNSWICK.

BRUNT, *s.* [*brunst*, Belg.] the onset, attack, or shock of an enemy; the force, violence, and stroke of a cannon. Generally used with the verb *bear*. To *bear the brunt*, is to sustain the attack of an enemy. Figuratively, any difficulty, or cross and unexpected accident.

BRUSH, *s.* [*brosse*, Fr.] an instrument made of bristles or hair fastened to wood, used for sweeping rooms, cleaning clothes, or painting. Figuratively, a slight attack or skirmish in war.

To BRUSH, *v. a.* to clear a thing of dust by means of a brush; to touch in one's passage. Used with *up*, to paint, to make a thing look well by a brush. Used neuterly, to pass quick and close to a person, joined with the particle *by*. "*Brush'd regardless by*," *Dryd.* To skim upon the surface; to pass along so as just to touch the surface in the passage, used with *over*.

BRUSHER, *s.* a person who makes use of a brush; one who cleans with a brush; by one who rouses game at a battue.

BRUSHWOOD, *s.* rough, woody thickets.

BRUSHY, *s.* a rough or shaggy like a brush.

BRUSSELS, the capital city of the kingdom of Belgium, stands on the Senne, and is connected by a canal with the Ruyel at Willebroeck. It is a fine place, and has some noble streets and squares, and is ornamented by many fountains. It is rich in public buildings, having beside the churches, some of which contain masterpieces of sculpture and painting, a town-hall, royal palace, palace of the fine arts, &c. It is walled, and has eight gates, whence high roads diverge to all parts of Belgium. The Park is a pleasant promenade under well-kept avenues of trees. The city has manufactures of lace, camlets, &c. &c. The population is about 100,000. Lat. 50. 50. N. Long. 4. 22. E.

To BRUSTLE, *v. a.* [*brusthan*, Sax.] to crackle; to make a noise like the rustling of armour, or that of rich silks. Figuratively, to swagger, hector, or approach a person in a threatening manner.

BRUTAL, *a.* [*brutal*, Fr.] that belongs to a beast, opposed to rational. Figuratively, inhuman, cruel, savage; without, or contrary to, reason and the principles of humanity.

BRUTALITY, *s.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] a disposition or behaviour contrary to the laws of reason and dictates of politeness and humanity; churlishness, savageness.

To BRUTALIZE, *v. n.* [*brutaliser*, Fr.] to grow morose, savage, inhuman, and like a brute. Actively, to make brutal.

BRUTALLY, *ad.* inhumanly; churlishly.

BRUTE, *a.* [*brutus*, Lat.] senseless; savage; inhuman; void of all the tender and social affections; not having the use of reason; rough, uncivilized.

BRUTE, *s.* an animal without the principle of reason; a beast. Figuratively, applied to men as a term of the most mortifying reproach, and implying a person void of humanity, and an enemy to reason.

BRUTISH, *a.* resembling a beast, either in form or qualities. Figuratively, rude; inhuman; senseless; stupidly ignorant; regardless of reason, or contrary to its dictates.

BRUTON, Somersetshire. It is seated on the river Brew, and is a well-built town, with a handsome church, a free-school, and a stately almshouse, and has a manufacture of serges and stockings. It is 109 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2074.

BRUTUS, a cognomen used by some members of the clan or family of Junius in ancient Rome, which is said to have arisen from the device resorted to by Lucius Junius, nephew of Tarquinus Superbus, to avoid being destroyed by him. He lived in the royal house as a jester or fool, but being present at the suicide of Lucretia, he threw off his pretended idiosyncrasy, and vowed the race of Tarquinus and the royal rank to destruction. He was one of the first consuls, (two chief magistrates elected annually), and condemned his own sons to death for conspiring against Rome. He fell in battle, when the Tarquinii attempted by the aid of Lars Porsena to regain their kingdom. This was about 507 B. C. The most famous was *Marcus Junius*, who was the leading patriot of the band that slew Julius Cæsar the dictator, when he was threatening the liberties of Rome. He was the friend and son-in-law of Cato, and had learnt his severe and grand philosophy. During the struggle between Cæsar and

Pompeius, he fought in the armies of the latter. He was afterwards distinguished by repeated acts of confidence and affection from Cæsar. After the death of Cæsar he went to Athens, and being defeated at Philippi by the forces raised by those who hoped to gain the power of Cæsar, and losing his friend Cassius, he killed himself, in 42 B. C., aged 44 years.

BRUYERE, JEAN LA, a French moralist of the 17th century. His life was varied by few incidents, and his books, and studies, and his friends, were his chief enjoyments. His principal work is written after the model of Theophrastus, and is still read for its graphic and delicate skill in delineating character. He died in 1696, aged 52 years.

BRUYANT, JACOB, a learned scholar, but fanciful speculator, of the last century. He enjoyed the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough. Most of his speculations, &c. related to the facts of Scripture History, or to the origin of heathen religions; except that of the non-existence of Troy. He died from a casual fall in 1804, aged 89 years.

BRUYONY, *s.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] in Botany, the white bryonia is a plant with hand-shaped leaves, rough with callous points on both surfaces, found in hedges; the black bryonia has heart-shaped undivided leaves, and is the same with ladyseal.

BUB, *s.* a cant word for strong malt liquor.

BUBBLE, *s.* [*bubbel*, Belg.] a small bladder of water; a little round drop of any fluid filled and expanded with air, and destroyed by the least touch. Figuratively, something easily destroyed; a cheat, or the person cheated.

To BUBBLE, *v. n.* to rise in bubbles; to make a gentle noise as it runs, applied to water issuing from some narrow place, or its fountain head. Actively, to cheat, or defraud by projects of imaginary advantages.

BUBBLER, *s.* one who cheats by projects, promising great advantages for the loan of money.

BUBO, *s.* [*boubon*, Gr.] a tumour or swelling, attended with an inflammation in the groin, &c. In Natural History, the name of a genus of owls, distinguished by tufts of feathers over the ears.

BUBONOCELE, commonly called A RUPTURE, *s.* [*boubon* and *cele*, Gr.] in Surgery, a tumour in the groin, formed by the prolapsus, or falling down of the intestines, omentum, or both, through the processes of the peritoneum, and rings of the abdominal muscles.

BUCCANERS, or BUCCANERS, *s.* a name given to the privateers and pirates of the Spanish Main, in former days, from the manner in which they were accustomed to prepare their meat, by hanging it in the smoke, which they called buccaning it. They were principally English and French, and they arose from the absurd and selfish policy of the Spaniards, who attempted to keep all those newly-discovered countries for themselves. Piracy was not unfrequently connected with this armed free trade. The most celebrated of them was Sir Henry Morgan, in the 17th century.

BUCHER, MARTIN, one of the Reformers of the 16th century, who being originally a Dominican monk, was won from Romanism by means of the writings of Luther. He afterwards affected more the opinions of the Swiss Reformers, and being unable to continue with safety at Strasburg, where he had exposed Charles V. respecting the *Interim*, he went to England, and received from Cranmer an appointment at Cambridge. In the progress of English ecclesiastical changes he took great interest, and exerted some influence. He died in 1550, aged 59 years. Mary had his remains exhumed and burnt. His writings are very voluminous.

BUCER, *s.* in Natural History, a species of raven found in the East Indies, China, and Tataria, distinguished by the peculiar form of their bills, which are long and serrated, and have an extraordinary enlargement on the base of the upper mandible, which gives them a very formidable appearance.

BUCHAN, a district of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, the tutor of Mary Queen of Scots, and author of a Version of the Psalms in Latin verse, and other Latin poems. He was born in humble circumstances, and studied amidst interruptions from sickness and poverty, at Paris, and at St. Andrew's, Scotland. Provoking Cardinal Beaton's hostility by some satirical poems on the clergy, he fled to France, and at Bourdeaux, Paris, and Coimbra, gained occupation as Latin Professor, &c. At the latter place he im-

prisoned by the Inquisition. On his liberation he was engaged again in France and in Scotland as a College Professor, and was tutor to Queen Mary and her son, our James I. He held a high place under the government, at length, and aided in the consolidation of the Scotch Reformation. He died in 1580, aged 74 years.

**BUCHANAN, DR. CLAUDIUS**, author of *Christian Researches in India*, was a chaplain in the service of the E. India Company, who by his efforts, and preaching, and writing, aided greatly in obtaining for Hindustan the attention and the labours of the evangelical missionaries of various denominations. He died in 1815, aged 49 years.

**BUCHARIA, GREAT and LITTLE**. See *BOKHARA*.

**BUCHAREST**, the capital of Wallachia, in European Turkey, standing on a small stream, a tributary of the Danube. It occupies a pleasant situation, but is a poor place. It has a palace and above 60 churches, a kind of college, and in the centre of the town is a lofty watch-tower. It has a considerable trade. Its population is about 60,000. Lat. 44. 26. N. Long. 26. 9. E.

**BUCK**, *s.* [*boech*, Brit.], the male of the fallow deer, rabbits, hares, goats, &c. Among deer it is as corpulent, and has horns like a hart, different only in size, and growing out of the head like fingers in the hand. Likewise a cant name of a club or society, so called from their use of these hunting terms, calling their president the *grand buck*, &c.

**BUCK**, *s.* [*bauche*, Teut.], *ley* make of ashes for washing linen. Figuratively, linen.

To **BUCK**, *v. a.* when from *buck*, signifying a deer, it denotes to copulate; and when from *buck*, signifying *ley*, it implies to wash clothes in *ley*.

**BUCKBEAN**, *s.* in Botany, the fringed water-lily, a sort of trefail, frequent in ponds and pits.

**BUCKENHAM**, Norfolk. It is 96 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1255.

**BUCKET**, *s.* [*baguet*, Fr.], a wooden vessel resembling one half of a barrel or pipe, fitted with a handle formed like a semicircle, and used to draw water out of a well; likewise a leathern vessel of the same form, used in fires to serve the engines with water. See *PAIL*.

**BUCKINGHAM**, Buckinghamshire. It is situated on a low ground, on the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded, and over it are three handsome stone bridges. There was formerly a strong castle in the middle of the town. There is a county jail, and a town-hall. It has but one church. It is 57 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 4054.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, on the W. by Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Berkshire, from which it is separated by the river Thames. It is about 50 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. The great range of chalk hills, called the Chilterns, runs through the county, and attains an elevation of more than 900 feet above the level of the sea. On one side of this range flow the Thames, the Thame, and the Colne; and on the other the Ouse. The soil is variable, but in some parts it is very rich. The air is mild, and the county reckoned in general healthy. By means of canals and railroad it has every facility for trade. But its productions are almost wholly pastoral and agricultural. It returns 11 members to parliament. Pop. 155,683.

**BUCKLE**, [*boedel*, Brit.], an instrument made of a link of metal with a tongue and catch, used to fasten the straps of shoes, the harness of horses, &c.

To **BUCKLE**, *v. a.* to fasten with a buckle. Figuratively, to marry, or join. To confine, with the particle *in*. To apply to, used with *to*.

To **BUCKLE**, *v. n.* [*buchen*, Teut.], to bend or bow under a weight, used with *under*. Figuratively, to bend one's inclinations, to apply, or attend to.

**BUCKLER**, *s.* [*bucularium*, barbarous Lat.], a shield.

**BUCKMAST**, *s.* the fruit or mast of the beech tree.

**BUCKRAM**, *s.* [*bougren*, Fr.], a thick sort of linen or hempen cloth, stiffened with gum, chiefly used in the linings of clothes, to sustain and make them keep their form.

**BUCKTHORN**, *s.* in Botany, a tree that bears a purging berry.

**BUCKWHEAT**, *s.* in Agriculture, a plant, otherwise called French wheat, used occasionally in the rotation of crops, instead of barley. Game are fond of it.

**BUCOLIC**, *s.* [*boukolikos*, Gr.], pastoral poetry.

**BUD**, *s.* [*bouton*, Fr.], in Botany, the small swellings or prominences on the bark of a tree, which turn to shoots, &c. Among gardeners, it denotes the first tops of salad plants; and in Husbandry, a weaned calf of the first year, being so named from the budding of its horns. Figuratively, the beginning, first appearance, tender and immature state of a thing.

To **BUD**, *v. n.* to swell with gems or little prominences. Applied to vegetables, to put forth shoots. Figuratively, to be in the bloom of youth.—*v. a.* in Gardening, to inoculate by inserting a *bud* into a tree.

**BUDA**, or **OFFEN**, a strongly fortified city of Austria, situated on the side of a hill, on the W. bank of the Danube, over which it has a fine bridge, opposite Pesth, with which it is the capital of Hungary, formerly the residence of its kings. The public buildings are elegant, its warm baths very magnificent, and in the adjacent country are vineyards, producing a red wine in great estimation. It has a little trade, arising from a few manufactures and this wine. It is 125 miles from Vienna. Population, about 30,000. Lat. 47. 29. N. Long. 18. 2. E.

**BUDÆUS**, **GULIELMUS**, an eminent Greek and Latin scholar of the 16th century, a friend of Erasmus, who was engaged in some embassies and public offices, under Louis XII. and Francis I. His fondness for study was most passionate, and is recorded in some well-known and laughable anecdotes. His works are very voluminous, and not all of worth now. He died in 1540, aged 73 years.

**BUDDHA**, or **BOODH**, perhaps a mythic personage, but the reputed founder of the religion called after him *Buddhism*; whose life, according to tradition, was one of tranquil meditation and study, and distinguished purity and benevolence; but whose era, scholars cannot determine. His religion numbers amongst its followers a third part of the human race, extending from Ceylon, through Hindustan, Thibet, Burmah, Siam, &c. to Tataria, China. The basis of this scheme is Pantheism, and the practical part of it greatly resembles the Neo-Platonism of Alexandria after the Christian era. The perfect state for the soul seems to be, according to this scheme, a sort of nothingness; and the gradual purification of the soul and elevation to this sublimity is effected through a process of metempsychosis. The ecclesiastical part of this religion so much resembles Romanism, that the Propagandist missionaries suspected infernal treachery when they first penetrated into Thibet to preach their faith, and seemed to have been anticipated by a deceitful caricature of their forms and ceremonies and religious orders.

**BUDDING**, *s.* in Horticulture, an operation by which a bud of some particular species or variety of shrub or tree is inserted in a slit made in the stock of another species or variety, with the like effect that follows from ingrafting.

**BUDDLER**, *s.* a place where miners wash their ore to fit it for the furnace.

**BUDE LIGHT**, so called from the place in Cornwall at which the inventor lives, is a most intense and brilliant light, produced for lighting large buildings, squares and streets, lighthouses, &c., by the addition of a central jet of oxygen gas, to the common argand gas-burner. Atmospheric air is more commonly used, and the use of several concentric burners has been found very ready to increase the volume of light.

To **BUDGE**, *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.], to stir; to move.

**BUDGE**, the fur of lambs.

**BUDGE**, *s.* stiff; surly; formal.

**BUDGE**, *s.* [*bouquette*, Fr.], a small bag; that which is contained in a budget; a store or stock.

**BUDLEY**, Devonshire, a town situated on the river Otter, near its mouth. It is 194 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 2319.

**BUEÑOS AYRES**, one of the most considerable sea-ports of South America, and capital of the republic of La Plata. Its situation is on the south side of the river La Plata, 50 leagues within its mouth, (where the river is seven leagues broad,) in a most beautiful country. The streets are straight and broad, and the buildings tolerably regular. It has several churches, and a university, which is in a flourishing condition. The productions of the country, such as tobacco, wool, cotton, skins, dried meats, saffron, cochineal, hemp, hair, drugs, gold, silver, and precious stones, besides tallow and hides, are the staple of



# Buckingham

# hamshire



REFERENCE  
TO THE  
DISTRICTS

1. Newport
2. Gillingham
3. Buckingham
4. Aylesbury
5. Lylesbury
6. Deoborough
7. Amersham
8. Stoke

The County returns 3 Members.

Scale of Miles  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6  
Railway Stations, this



ETON COLLEGE





its trade. Its population is about 60,000. Lat. 34. 35. S. Long. 57. 24. W.

**BUFF**, *s.* [*buffalo*, Fr.] a sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist-belts, pouches, and military accoutrements.

**BUFFALO**, *s.* [Ital.] in Natural History, a wild animal of the ox kind, with large crooked horns; equal in size to our largest oxen, with an aspect fierce and terrible. It is a native of the East, but brought into Italy, and other parts of Europe, where it is used as a beast of burthen and draught. *See* BISON.

**BUFFALO**, a city and port of New York, United States, situated on Lake Erie, on the head of Niagara river, and the termination of the Erie canal, and having a good harbour, called Buffalo Creek. It has broad and regular streets, and is adorned with fine buildings both public and private. It has 17 churches, and some of its hotels are the finest in the country. It has a good library, and some public schools. Buffalo stands as a great gate between the E. and the W., through which much of the commerce must pass; and it is a great depot for the W. country. A noble pier, with a lighthouse at the end, has been built to secure the harbour. It is 381 miles from Washington. Population, 18,213. There are 14 other places in the States with this name.

**BUFFET**, *s.* [*buffeto*, Ital.] a blow on one side of the head given with the fist. Figuratively, indignity, persecution, or hardship.

**BUFFET**, *s.* [*buffet*, Fr.] a kind of cupboard or closet, formed with an arch at the top, and furnished with shelves, used to place china and plate in for show and ornament.

To **BUFFET**, *v. a.* [*buffeter*, Fr.] to strike on the head with the hand; to box. Figuratively, to strike any thing forcibly with the hand.—*v. n.* with the particle *for*, to box, or fight with the fists.

**BUFFETER**, *s.* one who fights with his fists; a boxer.

**BUFFLEHEADED**, *a.* that has a head like a *buffalo*. Figuratively, dull, stupid.

**BUFFON**, GEORGE LOUIS, COUNT DE, a distinguished French naturalist of the last century. He was possessed of a handsome estate, and was carefully trained in the college at Dijon. His early passion for mathematics has led some to suppose him a second Newton. He was fond of experimenting, and proved conclusively the power of the burning mirrors which Archimedes is alleged to have used in defence of Syracuse. His Natural History is his great work, and amongst his speculations the nebular hypothesis found its origin. He died in 1788, aged 80 years.

**BUFFON**, *s.* [*buffon*, Fr.] one who endeavours to excite laughter by low jests and antic postures; a merry-andrew, a jack-pudding.

**BUFFONMERY**, *s.* the using low jests, ridiculous pranks, or scurrilous mirth, to extort a laugh from the company.

**BUFFONTRY**, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of extraneous fossils, called hydroids, or wolf's teeth.

**BUG**, *s.* [*bug*, Brit.] in Natural History, the name of a genus of insects, with flattish bodies, and wings half protected by sheaths; one species of which is too well known. Likewise a flying insect formed like a beetle, named a *May bug*, or *May fly*.

**BUG**, BU'GGEAR, *s.* [*bug*, Brit.] an object which raises terror; a walking spectre; a ghost; generally applied to the imaginary terror used to frighten children.

**BUGGY**, *s.* a hooded one-horse chaise.

**BUGLE**, BU'GLE-HORN, *s.* a small bending horn; a hunting horn.

**BUGLE**, *s.* a shining bead, of a cylindrical form, and made of glass. Also, in Botany, a plant growing in moist places.

To **BUILD**, (*build*) *v. a.* preter. I *built*, or have *built*; [*builden*, Belg.] to make or raise houses, &c. Figuratively, to raise on any thing as a support or foundation.

**BUILDER**, *s.* one who constructs or raises houses, &c.

**BUILDING**, *s.* a fabric or place erected for shelter from the weather for dwelling, or for the purposes of religion, security, or magnificence. *Building* is used, in its primary sense, for the art and act of raising edifices.

**BULITH**, Brecknockshire, a town pleasantly situated on the river Wye, over which it has a bridge into Radnorshire. It has a trade in stockings and flannels. It is 171 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Saturday. Pop. 1203.

**BULAM**, a fertile island of Africa, about 8 leagues long and

3 broad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. An attempt has been lately made to colonize it by free negroes, under the direction of the Bulam Association in England; as also to establish a friendly intercourse with the natives, and a trade unpolled by slavery; but the settlement was destroyed by Africans from the continent.

**BULB**, *s.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] in Botany, a thick root, nearly round; of which there are two species. 1. The tunicated, or coated, like the onion. 2. The squamous, or scaly, like the lily.

**BULBACEOUS**, *a.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] the same as *bulbous*, but not so proper.

**BULBOUS**, *a.* [*bulbosus*, Lat.] that resembles or contains a bulb; that has a round root.

**BULFINCH**, *s.* in Natural History, a well-known song-bird, so called from its thick neck, noted for imitating tunes, played to it on the flageolet or bird-organ.

**BULGARIA**, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Wallachia, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia. *See* RUMELIA.

To **BULGE**, *v. n.* [originally written *bilge*, which signified the lower part of a ship,] to spring a leak by striking the bottom on some rock or place which makes a hole, or forces off some of the timber; applied to a ship, to founder. To stick or jut out, used with the particle *from*.

**BULIMY**, *s.* [*bous* and *limos*, Gr.] in Medicine, an enormous appetite, attended with faintings, and coldness at the extreme parts.

**BULK**, *s.* [*bulke*, Belg.] size, dimensions. Used with the word *people*, &c., the greatest part, and sometimes the vulgar. Applied to a ship, the whole space in the bow for the stowage of goods; likewise the cargo. To *break bulk*, is to open or unload any part of the cargo.

**BULK**, *s.* [*bieleke*, Dan.] in Building, a part of a building projecting from the window, like a table, and used either for placing commodities on, by way of show, or for porters to pitch their barthens.

**BULKINESS**, *s.* the largeness of a thing; the greatness of size or dimensions.

**BULKY**, *a.* of great size or stature.

**BULL**, *s.* [*bulle*, Belg.] the male of black cattle, kept generally for propagating the species; any thing made in the form of a bull. In Astronomy, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, into which the sun enters in April. A blunder or contradiction. In Ecclesiastic History, an instrument made out of the Roman or pope's chancellor, sealed with lead, and of the same nature with the edicts of secular princes. The seal presents on one side the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other, the name of the pope, and the year of his pontificate; its original name was *bulle*, whence the instrument took its name.

**BULL**, in composition sometimes denotes largeness, as *bull-head*, and in such cases it is not to be looked on as derived from the English noun, but from the Greek particle.

**BULL**, GEORGE, Bishop of St. David's, one of the chief writers in behalf of Trinitarian doctrines. He was trained amidst the tumults of the civil war in the 17th century, and took his side with sufficient boldness, refusing, whilst at Oxford, to take the oath of obedience to the commonwealth, and obtaining ordination from an Anglican bishop, during the protectorate. He was not made a bishop till shortly before the close of his life. He died in 1709, aged 75 years. His writings embrace a wide range, but his Defence of the Nicene Creed is that by which he is most generally known.

**BULLACE**, *s.* a wild sour plum.

**BULL-BAITING**, *s.* [*bul* and *baiten*, Sax.] the worrying or teasing a bull, by setting dogs on him.

**BULL-DOG**, *s.* a species of dogs of a strong make, round head, and great courage and ferocity, formerly used in baiting bulls, which they seized by the nose, and pinned to the ground.

**BULLET**, *s.* [*bullet*, Fr.] an iron or leaden ball or shot used to load guns with. *Red-hot bullets* are heated in a forge, and used to set a place on fire, containing combustibles. *Chain bullets* are two bullets joined by a chain three or four feet long.

*Branch bullets*, two balls joined by a bar of iron five or six inches apart; and *beeh-headed bullets*, named likewise angles, are the two halves of a bullet joined by a bar or chain; they are chiefly used in sea-fights, to cut the rigging, masts, &c.

**BULLETTIN**, *s.* [Fr.] an official announcement of some event, such as the result of a battle, or the health of a sovereign, concerning to the public.

**BULL-FIGHT**, *s.* an amusement of a very cruel and dangerous character, which Spain has preserved as a testimony of its slow progress in civilization. There are three or four different classes of combatants; the picadores fight on horseback with a lance, the banderilleros on foot with little darts with pennons attached to them, their helpers, who have only a scarlet cloak to throw over the bull's head, and the matadore, who has a cloak and a sharp sword, and comes in only to finish the scene.

**BULL-FROG**, *s.* in Natural History, a very large species of frog or toad, which is found in America.

**BULL-HEAD**, *s.* figuratively, a stupid person. In Natural History, a fish, called likewise the miller's thumb: its head is broad and flat, disproportionate to its body.

**BULLIA/LDUS**, **ISMAEL**, an astronomer of the 17th century, who was the first to introduce into a systematic treatise the elliptical orbits of the planets. Yet he differed from Kepler respecting his other laws, and has lessened the reputation he might have enjoyed by it. He was one of those who, before Newton, hit conjecturally on the universal law of gravitation, but it was useless, whilst no demonstration could be given, nor any consequences deduced. He died in 1694, aged 89 years.

**BULLION**, *s.* [billon, Fr.] gold and silver in the mass, neither wrought nor coined; so named either when they are first melted from the ore, or after they are refined and cast into ingots or bars.

**BULL-LOCK**, *s.* the same with the ox, or gelded bull.

**BULLY**, *s.* a person who makes use of threatening expressions and insolent behaviour, with great show of courage, but possessed of great cowardice.

To **BULLY**, *v. a.* to behave with noisy insolence and personated courage, in order to frighten a person into any measure or compliance.

**BULLRUSH**, *s.* in Botany, a name applied to two or three kinds of large rush, growing in rivers and in moist places.

**BULLWARK**, *s.* [bultwerck, Belg.] a fortification or bastion. Figuratively, a security or protection.

**BUMBA/LIFF**, *s.* a person employed to execute a writ, or arrest a person; a bailiff of the meanest sort.

**BUMP**, *s.* a swelling occasioned by a blow.

To **BUMP**, *v. a.* to kick a person, or strike him with the knee in the breech. To make a loud noise, applied to that made by the bittern.

**BUMPER**, *s.* [perhaps a corruption from *bon pere*, it being customary in Italy to drink the pope's health in full glasses,] a cup or glass filled up to the brim, or as full as it can hold.

**BUMPKIN**, *s.* [boonken, Belg.] a person who has not had the benefit of a polite education, but is gross in his conceptions, rude or unpolished in his behaviour, and void of experience with respect to the world; a rustic, or clown.

**BUNCH**, *s.* [buncker, Dan.] any prominence, hard knob, or swelling, rising above the surface of a thing; many things of the same kind growing together; a cluster, applied to vegetables; several things collected, or tied together at one of their extremities.

To **BUNCH**, *v. n.* to grow in knobs or protuberances. To swell, used with *out*.

**BUNCHBACKED**, *a.* having bunches on the back; hump-backed; crooked, owing to the dislocation of the back or shoulder-bones.

**BUNCHINESS**, *s.* the quality of being uneven with respect to surface; growing in knobs or clusters, opposed to smoothness.

**BUNDELCUND**, a district of Allahabad, Hindustan, lying between Baghelcund and Scindiah on the E. and W., and the river Jumna and Malva on the N. and S. It is traversed by the Vindhya, the Panha, and the Bandhair ranges of mountains, and its rivers are the Betwa, the Cane, and the Dessan. The valleys are fertile, and produce abundance of rice and other grain. It yields also iron and catechu. The capital is Banda, and there are other towns of strength and importance. Cotton, carpets, &c. &c. are manufactured in some of them. The population is above 2 millions and a half.

**BUNDLE**, *s.* [byndle, Sax.] a parcel of goods, or collection of things wrapped or tied together, including the secondary idea of being easily portable.

To **BUNDLE**, *v. a.* to tie or wrap several things together. Figuratively, to be included or collected together; to be comprehended or connected.

**BUNG**, *s.* [bing, Brit.] a stopple of wood, cork, &c. for the bung-hole of a cask.

To **BUNG**, *v. a.* to stop a barrel close at its largest vent or hole.

**BUN'GAY**, Suffolk. It is seated on the river Waveney, which separates it from Norfolk. It has two parish churches, one of which has a very handsome tower; and in the town are the ruins of a manney, and of the castle of the Bigod family. It is a good trading town, and the market is considerable for corn.

It is 107 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 4109.

**BUN'GHOLE**, *s.* a large round hole in a barrel, by which it is filled.

To **BUN'GGLE**, *v. n.* to perform any thing in a clumsy, awkward manner.—*v. a.* to both. Figuratively, to palliate grossly, joined with the particle *up*.

**BUN'GLE**, *s.* a botch; an awkward and clumsy performance.

**BUN'GLER**, *s.* a bad workman; one who does a thing in an ignorant, awkward, or clumsy manner.

**BUNGLINGLY**, *ad.* in a bad, clumsy, ignorant, or awkward manner.

**BUNN**, *s.* [bunelo, Span.] in pastry, a cake composed of yeast, flour, and caraway seeds, or currants.

**BUNT**, *s.* [corrupted according to Skinner from *bent*,] the middle part of a sail formed into a bag or pouch, that it may contain more wind. *Bunt-lines* are small lines fastened to the foot, and reeved through little blocks, seized to the yard, serving to hoist up the *bunt* of the sail, that it may be furl'd with greater ease.

To **BUNT**, *v. n.* to swell, used with the particle *out*.

**BUNTER**, *s.* [a cant word,] a woman who picks up rags in the street. Used figuratively, as a term of reproach, to convey the idea of a dirty and low-lived creature.

**BUNTING**, *s.* the stuff of which a ship's colours are made.

In Natural History, a bird of the lark kind.

**BUNTINGFORD**, Hertfordshire. It is a large thoroughfare on the N. road, 31 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 581.

**BUNYAN**, JOHN, the writer of the Pilgrim's Progress, was a tinker, born at Elstow near Bedford, served in the Parliament's army during the civil war, and after a youth of blackguardism, and a spiritual history replete with intense interest, became a preacher amongst the Baptists at Bedford. He was imprisoned for 12 years at Bedford, under Charles II., and there wrote his immortal work. As a preacher he manifested great powers, and as a writer of allegories, and delineator of the movements of the affections, is unsurpassed. His writings are numerous, and all of a practical character. He died in 1688, aged 60 years.

**BUNAPARTE**, **NAPOLEON**. The father of this consummate warrior and statesman, Charles Buonaparte, was a Corsican who joined General Paoli in his vain struggle for independence, and died in 1785. His mother, Letitia Ramolino, shared all her husband's dangers, all her son's glory, and survived his fall, dying in 1836, aged 86 years. Napoleon, the second son, was educated at the military school at Brienne till the age of 15, and afterwards studied at Paris for a year, when he obtained a sub-lieutenancy in the artillery regiment of La Fere. At the outbreak of the Revolution he espoused the popular side, and obtained a captaincy in another artillery regiment. He witnessed the attacks on the Tuilleries, on the 20th of June and 10th of August, which destroyed the shadow of monarchy; and made his first appearance on the stage of world-history in devising and executing a plan of attack on Toulon, which snatched it from the grasp of the English. After some unimportant services and changes, in which he bore the rank of brigadier-general, he next appears as intrusted by the Convention with the suppression of the insurrection of the 13th Vendemiaire, which he effected with his usual stern promptitude. He now married Josephine Beauharnois, and at the same time obtained the command of the army in Italy. From the time of his entrance on this scene of action to the end of the following year, was one series of victories, gained by courage and rapidity of movement, such as only the most brilliant skill can inspire. Three armies of veteran Austrians were destroyed, and a fourth driven out of the country; battles such as those of Arcole and Lodi were

gained in the face of seemingly insuperable difficulties; every power, excepting perhaps Naples, was shaken; a republic was formed in the stead of the numerous states of the N. part of Italy;—and as the reverse of all this, Venice was shamefully deceived and sold to Austria; and the whole country ravaged in a way that was not exceeded in rapacity and brutality by the fierce races that overwhelmed the empire of Rome. Jealousy had already sprung up between Buonaparte and the Directory, but they were too well matched for either to attempt the other's overthrow. An attack on England was planned, but relinquished; it was therefore determined to force a passage by Egypt and Syria to the East Indian empire. On his way to Egypt, Malta fell before Napoleon by treachery; and on his arrival, the country being unprepared, and the Manlukos having courage only, without military skill, all was soon in his hands; but his victories, even that of the Pyramids, were fearfully balanced by the loss of the battle of Aboukir Bay, which destroyed his fleet, his defeat before Acre in Syria, and the reputation which his contempt of human life gained for him. At length information from France determined him to relinquish the dream of an empire for the prospect of a reality, and relinquishing his command, he secretly returned to Europe. The result of this was the overthrow of the Directory, and the establishment of the Consulate, Napoleon being of course First Consul. He wisely used his power to recruit and reanimate the spirit of the country, and having arranged home affairs, once more turned to attack Austria. Crossing the Alps, where it was thought impossible, he descended on the plains of Lombardy, and the victory of Marengo was his first blow. The victory of Hohenlinden followed, and, after much diplomacy, the treaty of Amiens. Buonaparte was now appointed President of the Italian Republic, and Mediator of the Helvetic League, and devoted himself to the completion of his internal measures, and his reforms in law, which resulted in the formation of his celebrated Codes, which are fair rivals with the Pandects of Justinian. The annexation of parts of Italy to France, the execution of the Duke d'Enghien, the suppression of conspiracies, and the elevation of himself to the title of Emperor, were his next steps; followed by further changes in Italy, and the appointing of members of his own family to kingdoms established on the ruins of republics. From another attempt on England he was diverted by a new continental war, the issue of which was the victory at Austerlitz. England gained the battle of Trafalgar; and Prussia lost Jena and Auerstadt. Russia next was driven back by the loss of the battle of Friedland, and signed the treaty of Tilsit. So that England was the only power left in opposition untouched. The last vestige of popularity was destroyed by the suppression of the Lower House in France, leaving the emperor, in all but the name, an autocrat. Spain was now visited with the protracted horrors of the Peninsular war, the results of which to France, the Peninsula, and to England, which was the only acting power against Napoleon and his king of Spain, were, for all the glory of the victories gained by the last nation, most fearful. Meanwhile the emperor was engaged in fresh wars, and the victory of Wagram led to the divorce of Josephine and the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa of Austria. This was the loftiest point to which Napoleon's ambition and power carried him. England alone, of all the powers of Europe, was free. The alliance of Sweden with Russia, led to the gigantic expedition against the latter power. He conquered at Borodino, he reached Moscow, but the resolute devotion of their towns to the flames, the savage and restless attacks of their Cossacks, the character of their country and climate, effected for the Russians what their military skill failed to achieve. Napoleon retreated alone from the snare he had laid for himself; his army, diminished by above 400,000 killed and taken prisoners, followed him as it could. Prussia joined with the other allies, and, after various indecisive victories on both sides, the battle of Leipzig sent the emperor again in disastrous defeat to France. At the end of 1813, Buonaparte found that the French nation would no longer willingly give up to him blood and treasure to be so wastefully squandered. Yet he still fought against the allies, till in March, 1814, the whole continent had peace suddenly restored, by the taking of Paris, and the abdication of the emperor for the sovereignty of the petty island of Elba. Here he stayed nearly a year, when, in the midst of the sessions of the congress at Vienna, he returned to France. In one month all the work of the allies was overturned. Napoleon

ventured not to assume the sole authority he had held before, but making such provision as he could, advanced to meet the armies that were approaching his frontiers. At Ligny and Quatre Bras he gained some considerable advantage; two days after, at Waterloo, he was utterly routed; in four days more he abdicated the throne he had held for just 100 days, surrendered himself to the captain of an English vessel, and was by the English government despatched at once to the island of St. Helena, where he lived as a prisoner of war from Oct., 1815, to the 5th of May, 1821, when he died, aged 52 years. In Dec., 1840, his remains were transferred from the island to Paris. Respecting the character of Napoleon, his deeds are the only witnesses to be believed, and they show that personal ambition, enhancing the evils of birth and training, could render nugatory in great part, and at last destroy, as mighty and as clear a mind as the world has ever known. And history must record, that as the armed opposition of the civilized world against him was not conducted for the general good, so his overthrow advanced not, but rather vastly retarded, the progress of popular and national liberty. *Joseph Buonaparte*, the elder brother, after holding some official stations under the Directory, on the rise of Napoleon, was advanced to the highest posts of honour. He was made king of Naples and Sicily first, in which station he introduced many beneficial though sweeping reforms. Afterwards he was appointed king of Spain and the Indies, during the Peninsular war, and had, both from the English armies and the plans of his brother, no enviable throne. He shared the fortunes of Napoleon, and in 1815 settled in the United States. He died at Florence in 1844, aged 76 years. *Lucien Buonaparte* took some part in the affairs of the Revolution before the rise of Napoleon. He aided in the overthrow of the Directory, but he refused to hold a crown as a vassal of the emperor of France. He was once a prisoner in England. At length, on Napoleon's fall, he retired to Italy, and spent in peaceful and scientific pursuits the remainder of his life. He died in 1840, aged 65 years. *Jerome Buonaparte* was made by his brother king of Westphalia, and was partner in his fall at Leipzig. *Louis Buonaparte*, Napoleon made king of Holland, but he soon found the yoke too heavy. He had been espoused to Josephine's daughter. Being deposed, he betook himself to Austria. He died in 1846. *Napoleon François Buonaparte*, son of the emperor and Maria Louisa, bore the title of King of Rome, during the empire. After 1814 he lived in Austria, and was made Duke of Reichstadt. He died in 1832, aged 21 years.

**BUOY**, (*boy*) *s.* [*boûé*, or *boye*, Fr.] a piece of wood or cork, and sometimes an empty barrel, well closed, floating in the water, tied to a cable fastened to the bottom of the sea, in order to inform pilots and mariners where anchors are dropped in the harbours, where the wrecks of ships are sunk, together with shallow places, sand-banks, and other impediments. The *mast buoy* is made of a piece of a mast or other piece of wood, which stands out of the water. *Buoy* is sometimes used for a sea-mark, which shows the dangers of difficult passages. *Life-buoy* is a buoy made to help shipwrecked seamen to keep above water till rescue can arrive.

To **BUOY**, (*boy*) *v. a.* to raise above the surface of the water; to keep afloat. Figuratively, to keep any principle or thing from subsiding, or sinking under oppression; to cause a thing to ascend by its specific lightness.—*v. n.* to float. Figuratively, to surmount, or get the better of all difficulties or impediments.

**BUOYANCY**, (*boyancy*) *s.* the quality of floating; or that quality which prevents a thing from subsiding, sinking, or descending. The degree of *buoyancy* depends on the lightness of a substance compared with that of the medium in which it floats; thus cork will swim in water, and vapour will ascend in air, because the specific gravity of cork is less than that of water, and the specific gravity of vapour less than that of common air.

**BUOYANT**, (*boyant*) *a.* floating; light; that will not sink. Figuratively, animated, or that keeps from dejection.

**BURBOT**, *s.* a river fish full of prickles.

**BURCKHARDT**, JOHN LEWIS, a distinguished traveller, who being engaged to explore the interior of Africa, bent his course to Syria, where he studied the language and the manners of the Arab tribes, and discovered the remains of the Idumean capital, Petra. He then attempted to cross the continent of Africa from the upper part of the Valley of the Nile. He then went to Mecca that he might pass as a Hadgi, and was about to

set out from Cairo, with a caravan of W. Africans, when he died in 1817, aged 33 years.

**BURDEN**, *s.* frequently spelt *burthen*; [*byrthen*, Sax.] a load, supposed to be as much as a man or a horse can carry. Figuratively, a difficulty, oppression, affliction, or any thing that affects a person with weariness, or becomes irksome; the number of tons or weight a ship can carry. In trade, applied to steel, 180lb. In Music, the drone or bass of an organ, bagpipe, &c., and the pipe or string which sounds it; hence the words which are repeated at the end of every stanza, are called the *burthen* of a song. **SYNON.** By the word *burthen* we understand a weight possible to be borne; by *load*, a weight more than we are able to bear. A light *burthen* is no inelegant expression; but a light *load* certainly is.

**TO BURDEN**, *v. a.* to load; to encumber, or put a person to great expense.

**BURDENER**, *s.* one who loads. Figuratively, an oppressor. **BURDENOUS**, *a.* that makes a load heavy. Figuratively, grievous, oppressive, irksome; putting a person to great expense, without being of any service to him.

**BURDENSOME**, *a.* applied to a very pressing load on the body. Figuratively, applied to afflictions, or the trouble one person gives another, afflicting the mind with great anxiety and distress.

**BURDENSOMENESS**, *s.* applied to loads, weight or heaviness. Figuratively, applied to calamities and inconveniences.

**BURDETT**, **SIR FRANCIS**, a politician for many years a popular idol, as is ever the case with aristocrats who profess ultra-liberal opinions. His contests for Westminster, his duel, his imprisonment in the Tower, and a consistent course of advocacy of reform, &c. from 1790 to 1835, with his change of political action and profession then, are the whole of his life. He died in 1844, aged 74 years.

**BURDOCK**, *s.* in Botany, a very common plant, with heart-shaped leaves and purple blossoms and hooked sepals.

**BUREAU**, (*bu-ro*) *s.* [Fr.] a chest of drawers, with the top sloping, and furnished with pigeon-holes to keep writings in.

**BURFORD**, Oxfordshire. It has manufactories of duffels, rugs, and saddles; and is seated on the river Windrush, 71 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1862.

**BURGAGE**, *s.* in Law, a tenure proper to cities and borough towns, whereby lands are held of the king, or other lords, at a certain yearly rent.

**BURGAMOT**, *s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] a species of mellow juicy pear; a kind of perfume.

**BURGEON**, (*bu-joins*) *s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] a small type used by printers; a citizen, a bourgeois.

**BÜRGER**, **GOTTFRIED AUGUST**, a German poet, some of whose works are known to us by translations, and who stands very high in the estimation of critics. He lived in great poverty, and died in 1794, aged 46 years.

**BURGESS**, *s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] an inhabitant of a borough or city; or a representative of a borough town in parliament.

**BURGH**, *s.* a corporate town or borough.

**BURGH**, Lincolnshire, 133 miles from London. Market, Thursdays. Pop. 1095.

**BURGER**, *s.* [*burg and war*, Sax.] one who has the right of a citizen, or a vote for a parliament-man.

**BURGERSHIP**, *s.* [*burgher and scyp*, Sax.] the dignity, privilege, or office of burgher.

**BURGLARY**, *s.* in Law, a felonious breaking and entering a person's house in the night-time, with an intent to commit some felony, whether it be executed or not. If the offence happen in the day time, it is then called *housebreaking*, by way of distinction. A reward of 40*l.* is given for apprehending persons guilty of this crime, by 5 Ann. c. 51.

**BURGOMASTER**, *s.* most properly spelt *burghmaster*; [*burgher and master*, Belg.] the chief magistrate of the towns of Holland, Flanders, and Germany, and answers to an alderman and sheriff of London.

**BURGOS**, an ancient city of Spain, capital of Old Castile, seated partly on a mountain, and extending to the river Arlanzon. The squares, public buildings, and fountains are magnificent, and the walks agreeable. Many manufactories are carried on here. Its population is about 12,000. It is 117 miles from Madrid. Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 3. 30. W.

**BURGUNDY**, a former province of France, comprising the

departments of Aube, Côte d'Or, Saône and Loire, and Yonne. It reached from Champagne to Switzerland and Dauphiné, and lay between Franche Comté and the provinces named Orléannois, Bourbonnois, and Nivernois. This district is watered by the Rhone, the Seine, and the Loire, and their tributaries, and is one of the most fertile parts of all France, producing corn, fruits, and abundance of wine, excellent timber, and sheep. Auxerre and Dijon were the chief places, the latter being the capital. From the 12th to the end of the 15th century, the dukes of Burgundy figure most conspicuously in the history of France.

**BURIAL**, *s.* the interring or placing a dead body in the ground. Figuratively, the placing any thing in the earth, or under the water. The *burial service* is an office of the church, performed at the grave and interment of one of its members.

**BURIATS**, a race of Siberian Tatars, living on the shores of the Lena in Asiatic Russia. They occupy a position midway between the nomadic pastoral and the settled commercial states of life. In the most southerly part Buddhism prevails, but in the northerly part the religion called Shamanism. Their prayer-mills, prayers written on a wheel to be turned by hand, or by sails like a mill, will show what advance they have actually made from barbarism. The whole nation does not number 500,000 souls.

**BURIER**, *s.* he that places or inters a corpse in the grave. Figuratively, that which removes any corpse or other things out of sight. Seldom used.

**BURINE**, *s.* [Fr.] a tool used by engravers to make their marks, or etch on metal.

**BURKE**, **EDMUND**, one of England's greatest and most philosophical statesmen and orators, studied at Dublin, and was intended for the bar, but relinquished it for the more attractive pursuit of literature. He entered the political field as secretary to Lord Halifax, in the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, and a few years afterwards appeared in the House of Commons, being also secretary to Lord Rockingham the prime minister. He distinguished himself in the debates from the first day of his entrance to the House, and produced pamphlet after pamphlet on subjects of the deepest interest to the nation. He held a subordinate place in the Rockingham ministry of 1782, and evinced the earnestness of his desire for economical reforms, by beginning with the emoluments of his own post. In the trial of Warren Hastings, Burke took the leadership in the case against him. His views of the French Revolution led to a separation from Fox, and finally from the Whig party. Till 1794 he continued this life of literary and political activity, and then retired. He died in 1797, aged 67 years. His writings and speeches are not mere literary or party productions, they form a part of the history of his country, and abound with suggestions which the men of his day could make no use of. It is remarkable that in his latest efforts he used the most richly ornate style, while his earliest works exhibit the very opposite style.

**TO BURL**, *v. a.* to dress clothes as fullers do.

**BURLESQUE**, (*bu-rlésk*) *s.* [Fr.] a droll, ludicrous kind of poetry, wherein both persons and things are represented in such a ridiculous light as to excite laughter.

**TO BURLESQUE**, (*bu-rlésk*) *v. a.* to turn to ridicule; to represent a person or thing in a ludicrous and ridiculous manner.

**BURLINGTON**, a town of Vermont, United States. It is situated on a bay on the E. side of Lake Champlain, on regularly rising ground, and is laid out so that the streets intersect at right angles. It contains many elegant houses, and is the largest and most commercial place in the State. There are three good wharfs, and 4 miles from the shore is a lighthouse. The buildings of Vermont university are near this town, which is a flourishing institution, with a medical school attached to it, and a good library. It has a few manufactories. It is 513 miles from Washington. Pop. 4271. There are 16 other places of this name in the States, one of which, in New Jersey, is of some importance.

**BURLY**, *a.* tall, or overgrown, applied to stature. Of large dimensions, or very wide, applied to breadth. High-sounding, swelling, or pompous, applied to style.

**TO BURN**, *v. a.* preter. *I burnt*, or have *burnt*; [*bernan*, Sax.] to consume or destroy by fire; to occasion a wound by fire, or any hot solid body.—*v. n.* to be on fire; to kindle. Figuratively, to shine as if in flame; to be violently agitated or inflamed by

passion; to make the cheeks glow with heat, or consume like latent fire.

BURN, *s.* a wound or hurt received from fire.

BURNET, *s.* in Botany, a plant, the same with *piimpinella*.

BURNET, GILBERT, Bishop of Salisbury, at the end of the 17th century, and a most voluminous writer on history, theology, &c. He studied at Aberdeen, and entered the Church of Scotland as it was organized at the Restoration. He early attracted attention by his semi-political writings, and in time removed to London, where he was soon conspicuous as an opponent of the court party. His reproof of the monarch's vices, and his carelessness of his favour, were singularities in that age of fanatical licentiousness and servility. He was presented to the see of Salisbury by William III., and continued through all opposition and controversy firm to his political party till his death, in 1715, aged 72 years. His *History of the Reformation* and of his *own Times*, and his *Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles*, are his principal works.

BURNET, DR. THOMAS, one of the most famous of the cosmognets of comparatively modern times. He spent his life as college fellow, private tutor, and master of the Charterhouse; and published his philosophical romancings respecting the changes past and future of the world, respecting the early history of our race, and the state of the dead, with one or two more practical tracts, at different intervals of his long life. He died in 1715, aged 80 years.

BURNET, DR. CHARLES, an eminent English composer, and author of a History of Music, during the last century. He attracted the attention of some of the nobility by his first compositions, and after his marriage resided in London, then at Lynn, and afterwards in town again. In professional pursuits, and authorship, and travels for the sake of materials for his History, he spent his active life, and died in 1814, aged 88 years. He received the highest literary honours during his life, and his work is reckoned a standard one.

BURNHAM, Norfolk. It is seated near the sea, with a good harbour, and a considerable trade in corn, 126 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1120.

BURNHAM, Essex, a fishing town at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walkeet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creek and pits of this river. It is 4 miles from London. Pop. 1735.

BURNING, *s.* the action of fire on any substance. Figuratively, flame or fire. See COMBUSTION.

BURNING-GLASS, *s.* a convex glass which collects the rays of the sun into a point, where wood or other combustible matter being placed, is set on fire. The burning-glasses made of mirrors are much more powerful than those made by lenses, or glasses that transmit the rays of light through them.

To BURNISH, *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] to polish any substance so as to make it shine.—*v. n.* to grow bright or glossy; to shine with splendour.

BURNISHER, *s.* one who burnishes or polishes; an instrument used by polishers.

BURNISHING, *s.* the polishing metals to make them glossy or shining.

BURNLEY, Lancashire; here are large woollen and cotton manufactures, metal foundries, printing houses, dyeing houses, mills, &c. It is seated in a very healthy situation, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 208 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 10,699.

BURNS, ROBERT, was the son of a hard-toiling but high-hearted peasant of Ayrshire, Scotland, who had a scanty education given him, and was a laborious and laughter-loving youth. He had pleased himself and his friends with his verses for some years, when driven to great distress by criminal imprudence, and about to leave the country, he published a volume of poems. The effect of this volume was to prevent his voyage, and to throw open to him, as a new-found poet of first rank, the world of letters and of fashion. He undertook a farm, and obtained the post of excise-officer. His farming business did not prosper, and he waited in Duinfries for advancement in his other occupation. Here he wrote some of his sweetest songs, and here he was worn out of life by pecuniary want. He died in 1796, aged 37 years. Of unavailing posthumous honours few have had a like share, but few have so greatly earned them. The admiring world starved him, and now, penitent, has celebrated his memory by

a national festival, and called his country, after him, the Land of Burns.

BURN, *part. pass.* of To BURN. *Burnt-ear*, a species of disease in ears of corn, produced by a peculiar kind of fungus which converts it wholly into black dust.

BURNTISLAND, Fifehire, a town with a good, deep, and large harbour. It is seated on a stupendous rock, on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles from Edinburgh.

BURK, *s.* the lobe or lap of the ear; likewise a sweetbread of meat, especially that of veal.

BURR-RED, *s.* in Botany, a kind of plant found in wet ditches, and on banks of rivers.

BURREL, *s.* [*beurre*, Fr.] in Gardening, a species of pear, called likewise the *red butter pear*.

BURREL-FLY, *s.* in Natural History, a winged insect very troublesome to cattle, called likewise the *ox fly*, *gad-bee*, or *breese*.

BURRLET-SHOT, *s.* a sort of case shot, or small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged from a piece of ordnance.

BURROW, BERG, BURG, BOROUGH, BURGH, *s.* [*burg*, Sax.] a corporate town which sends members to parliament, and formerly applied only to fortified places; the holes made in the ground by rabbits.

To BURROW, *v. a.* to make holes in the ground like rabbits.

BURSA, anciently Brusa, one of the largest and most beautiful cities of Asia Minor, and anciently the capital of Bithynia. It stands at the foot of Mount Olympus, on the edge of a fine plain, covered with fruit trees. The mosques and caravanseras are elegant, and every house has its fountain. The bezzestine is a large structure, full of warehouses and shops, for the sale of their own manufactures of silk, &c., and all the commodities of the East. The population is under 40,000, and the Turks, Armenians, Jews, and Greeks occupy different quarters of the town. Lat. 32. 22. N. Long. 29. 5. E.

BURSAR, *s.* [*curarius*, Lat.] an officer in a college, who receives its monies, and keeps its accounts; a treasurer.

BURSE, [*bourse*, Fr.] an exchange, or place where merchants assemble to transact business.

BURSRUM, Staffordshire. This town lies in the Potteries, and its almost sole manufacture is earthenware. It is 143 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Saturday. Pop. 10,001.

BURST, *s.* a separation of the parts of a thing with violence, and attended with noise; an explosion; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

To BURST, *v. n.* preter. I burst, have burst, or bursten; [*burstan*, Sax.] to separate or fly asunder with violence; to quit or break away, with the particle *from*. Used with *into*, to come in suddenly, "She burst into the room." To break, separate, and disunite with suddenness and violence.

BURST, BURSTEN, *part.* of To BURST; in Surgery, applied to one who has a rupture.

To BURTHEN, *v. a.* } See BURDEN.

BURTHEN, *s.*

BURTON, Westmoreland. It communicates with all the inland navigations. It is 247 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 2387.

BURTON STRATHER, Lincolnshire. It is seated on a hill, near the Trent, on which it has several mills. It is 164 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 799.

BURTON UPON TRENT, Staffordshire. It is situated on the river Trent, over which it has a bridge of freestone a quarter of a mile in length. It consists chiefly of one long street, and has long been noted for its excellent malt and ale. It has also manufactures in woollen and cotton, of bats, spades, and other articles, besides forges for forming iron bars. It is 134 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 8136.

BURTON, ROBERT, author of the famous *Anatomy of Melancholy*, a quaint, humorous, extravagantly odd character, who, but for his book, would have been worthily forgotten. He died in 1640, aged 74 years.

BURY, (common pron. berry, in this and the four next words,) *s.* [*burg*, Sax.] a dwelling-place or house. Added to the Saxon names, implies that the person or company resided or lived there; thus *Aldermanbury* seems to intimate that the aldermen resided formerly in that place.

To BU'RY, *v. a.* to inter a corpse in a grave; to inter with funeral rites; to cover with earth. Figuratively, to conceal or hide.

BU'RYING-PLACE, *s.* a place set apart for interring bodies; a churchyard.

BU'RY, Lancashire, a town noted for its manufacture of fustians, half thicks, kerseys, calicoes, &c. Bury is seated on the Irvell, near a canal which goes to Manchester. It is 190 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 20,710.

BU'RY ST. EDMUND'S, Suffolk. It owes its name to a celebrated abbey, one of the largest and richest in the kingdom, founded in honour of Edmundo, king of the East Angles, who was slain by the Danes and buried here. It has two fine churches, and is situated in a healthy, delightful spot, affording beautiful prospects. It is 72 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 12,538.

BUSBY, DR. RICHARD, the noted head-master of Westminster School during all the troubles of the 17th century. Nothing beyond anecdotes of his ways of preserving his authority amongst his scholars is recorded of him. He was a church dignitary after the Restoration, and died in 1695, aged 89 years.

BUSH, *s.* [bois, Fr.] a thick shrub.

To BUSH, *v. n.* to grow thick; to grow in a great number close together.

BUSHEL, *s.* [baisseau, Fr.] a measure of capacity for dry goods, as corn, salt, fruit, coals, &c., containing eight gallons, or four pecks, or the eighth part of a quarter of corn, &c.

BUSHMEN, the name given by the Dutch to those members of the Hottentot or Caffre race, who live a wild life on the borders of Cape Colony. They subsist chiefly by hunting and robbery, and have not yielded to the efforts which have been made to civilize or Christianize them.

BUSHY, *a.* full of branches. Figuratively, short, but growing in great numbers.

BUSINESS, (*business*) *a.* without employ; at leisure. Figuratively, without the fatigue which attends business.

BUSILY, (*busily*) *ad.* in an officious, inquisitive manner; with an air of seeming hurry from the multiplicity of business.

BUSINESS, (*business*, or *business*) *s.* employment; a man's peculiar trade or profession; affairs or concerns. After do, properly, service, advantage, or a means of attaining an end. "A perpetual spring will not do their business" *Deut.* "To do a man's business, is a low and familiar phrase for killing, destroying, or ruining him. SYNON. *Business* implies an object of industry; affairs, an object of concern. The first implies the hands; the second, the mind. The word *business*, by its having no plural number, intimates a particular employ. By the singular of affairs being seldom in use in the sense before us, that word is understood to mean a variety of transactions.

BUSK, *s.* [busque, Fr.] a piece of steel or whalebone, worn at the stomach of a woman's stays, in order to keep them in the proper form, and strengthen them.

BUSKIN, *s.* [broeken, Belg.] a kind of short boot worn by the ancients, covering the foot and leg as far as the middle, laced or fastened before; was worn by the dramatic performers in tragedy, and distinguished from the *sock* worn in comedy, which was of a thinner sole, and consequently lower. Figuratively, tragedy.

BUSKINED, *a.* dressed in buskins.

BUSS, *s.* [bus, Ir.] a salute given by the lips; distinguished from a *kiss*, which is given with a greater show of distance or ceremonious kindness. Also, from *busse*, Teut. a small vessel from 48 to 60 tons burthen, used in the herring fishery.

To BUSS, *v. a.* to salute a person with the lips. Figuratively, to touch.

BUST, *s.* [busto, Ital.] in Sculpture, the figure of a person in relief, containing only head, shoulders, and stomach, usually placed on a pedestal or console. The Italians use the term for the trunk of the human body, from the neck to the hips.

BU'STARD, (*bustard*, Fr.) in Natural History, a large wild fowl, which runs very swiftly, and does not readily take to flight, found on open downs and heaths, in the W. of Norfolk, and a few other parts of England.

To BU'STLE, *v. n.* to set about a thing with activity; to make a great noise or stir about any thing.

BU'STLE, *s.* a hurry of business; a noise or tumult.

BU'STLER, *s.* an active, industrious, stirring man.

BU/SY, (*biszy*, or *bisszy*) *a.* [busgian, Sax.] engaged in any employment; active, diligent, officious.

To BU/SY, (*biszy*) *v. a.* to keep a person employed; to employ.

BU/SYBODY, (*biszy body*) *s.* an officious person, meddling with the concerns of other people, offering assistance, and giving advice, without being asked.

BUT, *conj.* [bute, butan, Sax.] when it diverts or breaks off the thread of a discourse, so as to pursue a different topic, it intimates a stop of the mind, and signifies *howbeit*. "But to say no more."

When applied to limit or restrain the sense to what is expressed, exclusive of all others, it signifies *only*. "I saw but two planets." When used to imply a thing to be otherwise than it should be, it signifies *yet*, or *nevertheless*. "You pray, but it is not that God would bring you to the true religion." Joined with *did* or *had* it denotes *only*. "Did but men consider," *Tillotson*. After a comparative noun it has the force of *than*. "No sooner up, but he privately opened the gate." *Guard*. No. 167. After the auxiliary verb *be*, preceded by a negative, it implies *otherwise than*. "It cannot be but nature has some director," *Locke*. Joined with *for*, it implies *without*, or *had it not been for*. "And but for mischief, you had died for spite," *Dryden*. After a negative, or question implying a negative, it denotes an exception, except. "Who can it be, ye gods, but perjured Lycon?" *Smith's Phæd.*

BUT, *s.* [bout, Fr.] a limit or boundary. In sea language, the end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship under water.

BUT-END, *s.* the broad or blunt end of a thing, or the end on which it rests.

BUTCHER, *s.* [boucher, Fr.] one who kills, cuts up, and sells the flesh of cattle in a market or his own house. Figuratively, one who is of a barbarous disposition, delights in murder, or the slaughter of mankind.

To BUTCHER, *v. a.* to slay or kill a beast. Figuratively, to murder one of the human species in a barbarous and cruel manner.

BUTCHER-BIRD, *s.* in Natural History, a small bird of prey; the shrike, also called the *nine-killer*.

BUTCHERLY, *ad.* in a cruel, barbarous, or bloody manner.

BUTCHER'S BROOM, *s.* in Botany, a common shrub, with hard, pointed leaves, and which flowers in a very peculiar way.

BUTCHERY, *s.* the trade of a butcher. Figuratively, the commission of murder, attended with excessive cruelty; cruelty; barbarity.

BUTTE, JOHN, EARL OF, prime minister in the early part of the reign of George III., which post he held rather by virtue of being a royal favourite than a distinguished political leader. He effected a peace with France, but nothing else, and held his office but a short time. He was naturally addicted to contemplative and scientific pursuits, rather than those amongst which his name came to be known. He died in 1796, aged 83 years.

BUTESHIRE, a county on the W. of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Arran, Bute, Great and Little Cumbra, and Inchmarnock, all lying in the Frith of Clyde. The three large islands grow corn, and have good pastures; and all of them are notorious for their fisheries. Bute is about 5 miles in breadth, and 17 or 18 long, and has a very varied soil and surface. The highest hill is called Kilchattan. Rothsay, the county town, is on this island. Population of Bute island, 7313; of the county, 15,740. It returns one member to parliament.

BUTLER, *s.* formerly spelt *bottler*, that is, one who fills bottles, [bouteiller, Fr.] a servant who has the care of the wine and other liquors used in a family.

BUTLER, JOSEPH, Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of Durham, author of the Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, and some valuable essays on the principles of morality, misnamed Sermons. He was by birth a Presbyterian, and purposed for their ministry. He then displayed the strength of his mind by corresponding with Dr. Clarke. He afterwards entered the Established Church, and studied at Oxford, where, attracting attention by his singular powers, he obtained patronage, and so gradually reached the highest dignities of the Church. Some persons attempted to fix the charge of secret Romanism on him, but it was triumphantly refuted. His works are not popular, from the cumbersome style, and the purpose of the writer to awaken thought in his readers by not furnishing all the conclusions that follow from his various arguments; but both as exer-



cises in mental discipline, and as defences of the truth, they are invaluable. He died in 1752, aged 60 years.

BUTLER, SAMUEL, the witty author of Hudibras, had a liberal education, and lived as private secretary to various persons of distinction, both during and after the troubles of the 17th century. The court of Charles II. applauded his biting satire on their fallen foes, and left the satirist to starve. He died in 1680, aged 68 years.

BUTLERAGE, *s.* the duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

BUTLERSHIP, *s.* the office of a butler.

BUTMENT, *s.* [aboutement, Fr.] in Architecture, supporters, on or against which the feet of an arch rest; likewise the little places taken out of the yard or ground-plot of a house for a buttery or scullery.

BUTT, *s.* [butt, Sax.] a vessel or barrel containing 126 gallons of wine, 108 of beer, and from 15 to 22 cwt. of currants.

BUTY, *s.* [but, Fr.] the place or mark which a person is to hit in shooting. Figuratively, the point or object to which any person's measures are made by a push in fencing; a person who is the object of ridicule to a whole company.

To BUTT, *v. a.* to strike or give a blow with the head, applied to the method of attack used by a ram.

BUTTER, *s.* [buttere, Sax.] a fat and unctuous substance, obtained from cream of cows' milk by churning. *Butter of antimony*, of bismuth, &c. are chemical preparations of those substances, so called on account of their consistence resembling that of butter.

To BUTTER, *v. a.* to spread or pour butter upon any thing.

BUTTERBUMP, *s.* a fowl; the same with *bittern*.

BUTTERBUR, *s.* [petasites, Lat.] in Botany, a plant which grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches, and has hooks to the seed vessel, by which they get carried away and dispersed.

BUTTERCUP, *s.* in Botany, a yellow flower, a species of ranunculus, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

BUTTERFLY, *s.* [butterfliege, Sax.] in Natural History, the name given to the full-developed insects of one great division of the order Lepidoptera. They have four wings, covered with scales or plumes of various colours; and some of our native species are very beautiful. The butterflies of Brazil are exceedingly splendid. See CATERPILLAR, CHRYSALIS, MOTHS, &c.

BUTTERJAGS, *s.* in Botany, a plant, the same with the yellow medick, or snailshell.

BUTTERIS, *s.* in Farriery, an instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot or cutting the hoof of a horse.

BUTTERMERE WATER, a lake of Cumberland, near the source of the Cocker. The lakes of Buttermere and Lowswater are not so extensive as those of the Derwent or Keswick, but quite as beautiful, and the country about them is as mountainous and romantic as Borrowdale.

BUTTERMILK, *s.* the whey separated from the cream in making butter.

BUTTERPRINT, *s.* a piece of carved wood used to mark butter.

BUTTERWORT, *s.* in Botany, the pinguicula, a somewhat rare bog-plant.

BUTTERY, *s.* having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BUTTERY, *s.* the room where provisions are laid up.

BUTTMANN, PHILIP CHARLES, a well-known Greek scholar of Berlin. He studied at Göttingen, and was engaged afterwards in various grades in the king of Prussia's library. His Grammars are the best known of his productions. He died in 1820, aged 64 years.

BUTTOCK, *s.* the broad, thick, fleshy part of a man or beast, joining to the hip. The buttock of a ship is her full breadth right astern.

BUTTON, *s.* [botten, Brit.] a small flattish round ball made of metal, or wood covered with silk or hair, sewed to the clothes to fasten any part of dress together. Figuratively, a knob or ball. In Botany, the round head of a plant; a bud. In Carpentry, a small bar revolving upon a nail or screw, used to keep a door close. In Smithery, a brass knob of a lock, serving to open or shut a door. In Chemistry, the small round piece of metal, which is found at the bottom of a crucible, after a metallic ore or an oxide of metal has been reduced. In Confectionery,

a small sweet cake. In Natural History, the sea-urchin, a kind of crab-fish, with prickles instead of feet.

To BUTTON, *v. a.* to sew buttons on a garment; to close or fasten the parts of a garment together with buttons. Figuratively, to enclose.

BUTTONHOLE, *s.* the hole made in a garment to receive and fasten the button in.

BUTTRESS, *s.* [aboutir, Fr.] in Architecture, a kind of buttment serving to prop or support the side of a building or wall. Figuratively, a prop or support of any opinion or cause.

To BUTTRESS, *v. a.* to prop, support, or secure from falling. BUTTWINK, *s.* a bird.

BUTYRACEOUS, BUTYROUS, *a.* [butyrum, Lat.] having the properties or qualities of butter.

BUTYRIC ACID, a volatile acid which occurs in butter: its smell is that of rancid butter.

BUXOM, *a.* [bucsum, Sax.] obedient; tractable; gay, lively, brisk, wanton, jolly. Figuratively, void of resistance; yielding, or giving way.

BUXOMLY, *ad.* in a wanton, lively, gay, or amorous manner.

BUXOMNESS, *s.* wantonness, gaiety.

BUXSTAD, or BUCKSTAD, Sussex.

BUXTON, Derbyshire. This town is famous for its hot springs, which have rendered it a place of resort for persons troubled with some complaints, from the earliest times. The recent part of the town has some very elegant buildings, of which the Crescent is the largest and handsomest. Buxton has a manufacture of cotton, and is situated in an open, healthy country, with a variety of fine views. There are in the neighbourhood many natural curiosities, which afford great attraction to the visitors. It is 159 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1569.

BUXTON, JERIDIAH, the famous calculator of the last century, an ignorant man, in humble circumstances, distinguished by nothing whatever save his skill in computation, which made him a wonder in his day. He died about 1775, aged about 70 years.

BUXTON, SIR THOMAS FOWELL, one of the philanthropic politicians who laboured for the overthrow of W. Indian slavery, and for the reform of prison discipline. He was connected by marriage with Mrs. Fry, and laboured with her in the latter object. He died in 1845, aged 59 years.

BUXTORF, the family name of three eminent Hebrew scholars of Basle, Switzerland, at the end of the 16th and the 17th centuries. The eldest, John, was the author of an edition of the Hebrew Bible, and a Grammar, Lexicon, and Concordance to it, beside other works. His son and grandsons re-edited his works, and published various treatises of their own. The first died in 1629, the last in 1732.

To BUY, (by) *v. a.* [biegean, Sax.] to purchase a thing by money, or the exchange of any other commodity. Figuratively, to exchange one thing for another; to bribe, or corrupt by bribery.

BUYER, (byer) *s.* he that purchases a thing with money, &c.

To BUZZ, *v. n.* [büzzen, Teut.] to hum, or make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

To BUZZ, *v. a.* to whisper. Used with *abroad*, to divulge, publish, or spread a report or rumour.

BZZ, *s.* the humming sound of bees; a whisper, or talk.

BUZZARD, *s.* [busard, Fr.] in Natural History, a kind of hawk. Figuratively, a person of mean parts; a blockhead or duce.

BZZER, *s.* a secret whisperer, or one who endeavours, by false rumours, to alienate the affections of another.

BY, *prep.* [bi, big, Sax.] after words signifying action, it implies the agent, cause, means, manner; and is used after verbs neuter for the instrument. After *quantity* it expresses the proportion. At the end of a sentence, it implies *imitation* or *conformity*. "A model to build others by," *Arbuth.* After an adjective of the comparative degree, it denotes the *difference*. "Shorter by the head." Applied to place or situation, it denotes *nearness*. Joined to the pronouns *himself*, *herself*, &c., it signifies the exclusion or absence of all others. After *keep*, it signifies, *possession*, or *ready for use*. "He kept some of the spirit by him," *Bayly.* In forms of swearing, it signifies a particularizing, or specifying the object. Used adverbially, it signifies *near*, or at a small distance, applied to place. *Passing*, applied to motion;

and presence, when used with *be*. "I will not be *by*," *Shak. By* and *by*, signifies a short time, or shortly. Used substantively, for something which is not the direct or immediate object of a person's regard; generally used with the preposition *by*. "*By the by*," *Dryd.* This word is commonly written *bye*, and as it distinguishes it from the preposition, should be generally adopted for the sake of perspicuity.

BY, *BYE*, in composition, implies something out of the direct way, as *by-road*; something irregular, private, or selfish, as *by-end*; something private, opposed to that which is by public authority, as a *by-law*.

BY-END, *s.* private or self-interest, opposed to public spirit, and conveying an idea of reproach.

BY-GONE, *s.* past; peculiar to the Scotch.

BY-LAW, *s.* a law made by corporations, or court-leets, and societies, for the better management of affairs, &c., in cases which are not provided for by the public laws, but no ways opposite or contrary to them.

BY-MATTER, *s.* something which is accidental, and has no connexion with the main subject.

BY-NAME, *s.* a nickname, name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

BY-PAST, *s.* past; peculiar to the Scotch.

BY-PATH, *s.* a private path, opposed to a public path.

BY-ROAD, *s.* an unfrequented road.

BYRON, GEORGE GORDON NOEL, LORD, the lately celebrated poet, whose noble verses and profligate life have gained him an unenviable fame, was miserably brought up by a foolish mother, and succeeding suddenly to the title and estates in his boyhood, had his worst passions most fatally strengthened. He early turned author, and was indebted to the slashing criticism of the Northern Review, for the stimulus to the care he afterwards bestowed on the finish of his writings. He travelled several times through the continent, resided for a time in Italy, and was engaged in aiding the revolutionists of Greece at his death. His marriage was as bad as his training. His poems display the worst affectation, the affectation of badness and misanthropy; but genius and passion sufficient to keep them from being forgotten. He died in 1824, aged 36 years.

BYRON, ADMIRAL JOHN, one of our English nautical discoverers, who passed more than a year on an uninhabited island off the W. coast of S. America; and served with distinction in the war with France. He died in 1786, aged 63 years.

BY-WAY, *s.* a private and obscure way.

BY-WORD, *s.* [bi-word, Sax.] a saying, proverb, or term of reproach.

BYZANTINE HISTORIANS, the general designation of a series of Greek authors, extending from the 6th century to the 15th, who wrote the History of the Eastern Empire, or who wrote under the patronage of the Eastern emperors. Constantinople, or Byzantium, being the capital of that empire, they have gained this name.

## C

C, The third letter in the English alphabet, is sounded by pressing the breath between the tongue, raised to the roof of the mouth near the palate, and the lips open. Before the vowels, *a, o, u*, and all consonants, it is pronounced hard, like *k*, as in *cage, cat, cut*; but before *i, e, y*, it has a sound like the *s*, but somewhat more sharp, as in *cit, cell, cyder*; with an *h*, it has a peculiar sound, between the hardness of the *k*, and the softness of the *s*, as in *chain, cheese*; but in words derived from the French, it is sounded like an *s* before *h*, as in *chaise, chicane*, which are pronounced *shaize, shicane*. Writers sometimes add a *k* to it, when it comes at the end of words, as in *logick*. Used as a figure, it stands for 100, and when double, CC, 200, &c. When placed before a Latin name, it signifies *Caius, Caesar*, &c. With Roman lawyers, it signified to *condemn*, from *condemno*. See A. When doubled, it signifies *consul*. In Music, it is the name of the note occupying the 3rd space in the staff of the G clef, and 2nd in the staff of the F clef.

CAB, *s.* [Heb.] a Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of an ephah. Also, commonly, an abbreviation for cabriolet.

CABAL, *s.* [cabale, Fr.] a body of men united in some design

to disturb or change the administration of a state, distinguished from *party*, in the same degree as *few* from *many*. Figuratively, an intrigue or plot to introduce a change in an administration. The Cabal was one of the ministries of Charles II., viz. Lords Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale.

TO CABAL, *v. n.* [cabaler, Fr.] to form plots.

CABALA, *s.* [Chald.] properly signifies tradition, and is the name of a mysterious kind of science, thought to have been delivered by revelation to the ancient Jews, and transmitted by oral tradition to those of our times; serving for interpretation to the books both of nature and Scripture. It consisted principally in the combination of particular words, letters, and numbers, by means whereof the rabbins pretended to discover things future, and to see clearly into the sense of many difficult passages of Scripture.

CABALISTS, *s.* a sect among the Jews who interpret Scripture.

CABALLISTIC, CABALISTIC, *a.* relating to the cabalists; mystical.

CABALLER, *s.* one who enters into plots and intrigues to disturb and change the administration of any government.

CABANIS, PIERRE JEAN GEORGE, a physician of the latter part of last century, who bore his part in the French Revolution. He was ardently attached to literary studies, and was intimate with all the leading characters of the age preceding the Revolution, as well as those of that period itself. In philosophical studies he was also versed. He died in 1808, aged 51 years.

CABARET, *s.* [Fr.] in France, is a tavern.

CABBAGE, *s.* in Botany, the *brassica*, a kitchen plant with large, fleshy, and glaucous-coloured leaves; and its species are eight: the varieties of the first being eleven, and those of the third sort two.

TO CABBAGE, *v. a.* applied to tailors, to defraud a person of part of his cloth.—*v. n.* to form a head; as, the plants begin to cabbage.

CABIN, *s.* [chabin, Brit.] a little hut or cottage. On board a ship, small apartments, of different dimensions, for the officers to lie in.

TO CABIN, *v. n.* to live in a cabin. Figuratively, to live or lie in any narrow or small place.

CABINED, *a.* belonging to a cabin. Figuratively, narrow, or belonging to a bed-chamber.

CABINET, *s.* [cabinet, Fr.] among joiners, a kind of press or chest, with several doors and drawers for preserving curiosities, or keeping clothes. Figuratively, a room in which private consultations are held. Hence a *cabinet council* is that which is held with great privacy, and wherein the most important articles which concern a state are determined.

CABINET-MAKER, *s.* one who makes cabinets, chests of drawers, and other wooden furniture for chambers or dining-rooms.

CABLE, *s.* [cabl, Brit.] a thick, large, strong, three-strand rope, from three to twenty inches in diameter, fastened to an anchor to hold the ship when she rides. When two pieces of cable are spliced together, it is called a *shot of the cable*. Cables are often made of chain now.

CABLED, *a.* belonging to or resembling cables. *Cabled flutes*, in Architecture, are those which are filled up with pieces in the form of a cable. In Heraldry, a *cabled cross* is that which is formed of the two ends of a ship's cable.

CABOCHED, *a.* in Heraldry, applied to the head of a beast cut off behind the ears by a section parallel to the face.

CABRE/RA, a small island near Majorca in the Mediterranean, completely uninhabited and barren.

CABURE, in Natural History, a small beautiful Brazilian bird, of the owl kind.

CABURNS, *s.* small ropes used in a ship.

CACHALOT, in Natural History, a genus of animals of the cetaceous kind, one of which yields the spermaceti, and is commonly called the spermaceti whale.

CACHEXY, (*kakékxy*) *s.* [kakos and exis, Gr.] a habit of body that hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

CACHE/CTIC, CACHECTICAL, (*kakéctik, kakéktikal*) *a.* having an ill habit of body.

CACHINNATION, (*kachinnáshon*) *s.* [cachinnatio, Lat.] a loud laughter, or what we call a horse laugh.

**CACIQUE**, *s.* [Mex.] the name given to the kings or chiefs of the Mexican tribes.

**CACKLE**, *s.* the noise made by a goose or fowl.

To **CACKLE**, *v. n.* [cackelen, Brit.] to make a noise like a goose; applied likewise to that of a hen. Figuratively, to laugh heartily.

**CACKLER**, *s.* a fowl that cackles. Figuratively, a person who divulges a secret; a tell-tale; a tattler.

**CACOCYMY**, (*kakokymy*) *s.* [kakos and *chumos*, Gr.] in Medicine, a corrupt state of the vital humours.

**CADODEMON**, *s.* [kakos and *daimon*, Gr.] an evil spirit, or ghost; any imaginary frightful monster, created in the minds of fearful and superstitious people. With astrologers, it is the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens, so called from the pretended terror of its prognostication.

**CACOTHESES**, *s.* [kakos and *ethos*, Gr.] in Medicine, an epithet applied by Hippocrates to malignant and difficult distempers. In Surgery, it is an inveterate disease, breaking out in boils or blains, hardly curable.

**CACOPHONY**, (*kakophony*) *s.* [kakos and *phone*, Gr.] in Grammar and Rhetoric, the meeting together of letters, syllables, or words, which form a harsh and disagreeable sound.

**CACIUS**, *s.* in Botany, the general name of a family of succulent plants, with very thorny jointed stems, no leaves, small and delicate flowers set immediately on the stem, and (in their native climate) fruit not greatly dissimilar to the gooseberry. They are found in the tropical regions of the W. hemisphere almost solely.

To **CACUMINATE**, *v. a.* [cacumino, Lat.] to sharpen.

**CADAVEROUS**, *s.* [cadaverosus, Lat.] having the appearance or qualities of a dead body.

**CADDIS**, *s.* a kind of tape or ribbon. In Natural History, the grub of the Phryganea, which spins itself a moveable case, inserting pieces of stone, sand, straw, shells, and any things it finds at the bottom of the shallow waters it inhabits.

**CADE**, *s.* soft, tender, tame, delicate. In Husbandry, a *cade lamb*, is one that is bred in a house; a house lamb. Hence, to *cade*, the verb, to bring up tenderly.

**CADE**, *s.* [cadus, Lat.] a cask, cask, or barrel. A *cade* of beer is a vessel containing 500, and a *cade* of sprats, 1000.

**CADENCE**, *s.* [cadence, Fr.] a fall, decline, or descent. In Music, *cadence* is a certain rest either at the end of a song, or of some of its parts into which it is divided, as into members or periods. *Cadence*, in dancing, is when the several steps and motions follow or answer to the different notes or measure of the music.

**CADET**, *s.* [cadet, Fr.] the younger son of a family, is a word naturalized in our language from the French. Among the military men, it denotes a young gentleman, who serves in a marching regiment, as a private man, at his own expense, with a view to acquire knowledge in the art of war, and to obtain a commission in the army.

**CADEW**, *s.* [cadeworm, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of worms which in time change into butterflies.

**CADL**, *s.* a magistrate among the Turks.

**CADILLACK**, *s.* a sort of pear.

**CADIZ**, a large, rich, and ancient city of Andalusia, in Spain, seated on an island, from which it has a communication with the continent by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and 6 in breadth. It is the emporium of the Spanish foreign trade. It has a noble lighthouse, and is strongly fortified, and well built. The docks are extensive, and the city has, besides its trade, some small manufactures. The population is about 30,000. Lat. 36. 32. N. Long. 6. 17. W.

**CADMIUM**, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal discovered in association with zinc by Stromeyer. In colour and lustre it much resembles tin, but is somewhat harder and more tenacious.

**CADMUS**, one of the fabled founders of the Grecian states. He is said to have come from Phœnicia, and it is singular that the name is the Semitic word for the East, with a Greek ending. He is also said to have introduced letters to Greece, and in confirmation of their Phœnician origin, it is noticeable that the names of the old Greek alphabet are nothing more than the Chaldaic or Hebrew names, with the demonstrative pronoun affixed, according to the Chaldaic idiom. He founded Thebes, according to the legend, after having destroyed a dragon that haunted the place, and sown its teeth in the ground, which pro-

duced a crop of ready-armed men, who on springing up fought with each other till all but seven were destroyed. These men peopled Bœotia. Other legends are related of him. The founding of Thebes is fixed in 1045, or 1594 n. c., by Newton and Barthélemy.

**CADMUS OF MILETUS**, was the first Grecian historian; he wrote Annals of the History of Ionia. He lived about 600 n. c.

**CADUCEUS**, *s.* [Lat.] among the Romans, was a white staff or wand, carried by those officers who went to proclaim peace with any people with whom they had been at variance. Also, a rod entwined by two serpents, borne by Mercury, as the ensign of his quality and office, given him, according to the fable, for his seven-stringed harp. The poets ascribe to this rod the properties of laying men asleep, raising the dead, &c.

**CÆCUM**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, one of the three portions of the larger intestines.

**CÆDMON**, was herdsman to the monastery at Whitby, in the days of holy St. Hilda; and was not able to take his part at feasts when each guest in turn extemporized to the harp. But having left a feast for shame once, as he slept one asked of him a song, and he, being persuaded to attempt, poured forth a hymn to God; which he repeated on waking, and is preserved to this day. Afterwards he did several parts of Scripture into Anglo-Saxon verse; and thus was not only the first poetic writer, but the first Bible translator in England. He lived about 670 n. c.

**CÆTEN**, a city, capital of the department of Calvados, France. It is situated on the rivers Orne and Odon, the former of which runs through the town, the tide bringing up large vessels. It has some manufactures, principally of lace. It has a fine university, and some well-conducted charitable institutions. Roman relics and early Norman remains are abundant in it. It is 129 miles from Paris. Its population is about 40,000. Lat. 49. 10. N. Long. 0. 25. W.

**CÆRLIFON**, Monmouthshire, once the metropolis of all Wales, and the see of an archbishop. It is situated on the river Usk, and has some small metal works. It is 148 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1174.

**CÆRWYS**, Flintshire, N. Wales. It is seated on an ascent; and though it is but a small place, the market is very good for corn and provisions. It is 203 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 987.

**CÆSAR**, **CAIUS JULIUS**, was descended from one of the oldest and noblest families of Rome, and was coming into notoriety for his character and military skill during the troubled days of Sylla. He used all his art and wealth to gain popularity in the stations he successively filled in the state. He opposed the severe measures determined in the senate against Catiline and his fellow-conspirators. His first great step was the compromise seemingly effected by him with his two great rivals, Pompey and Crassus. But his fame and place in the world's history opened with his wars in Gaul, which was assigned him as his province after his consulship. The history of the wars he has recorded in his beautifully written Commentaries; and by them he pushed the Roman command to the Atlantic, and laid the foundation for the subjugation of Britain. He next appears in arms against Pompey, in Spain first, and afterwards in Greece, where at Pharsalia he overthrew his rival, and was the undisputed master of the Roman world. Wars in Egypt, and in Asia Minor, against the son of Mithridates, the former king of Pontus, next engaged him. And as the partisans of Pompey (though their chief was dead) had rallied, and threatened to disturb his power, he attacked and defeated them, first in Africa, and afterwards, a second time, in Spain. The history of these wars was in part written by Cæsar, and bears the same character for simplicity and clearness as the other history does. Cæsar never bore any higher title than that of Consul and Dictator. Imperator, or Emperor, was purely a title of honour then, conferred by acclamation of the soldiers on their favourite general. Settled in power, Cæsar consulted for the good of Rome. One of his reforms, that of the Calendar, with one correction, through the nations that formed part of the Roman empire, all the civilized world feel the benefit of to this day. By a conspiracy headed by some of his most intimate friends, he fell at length, being assassinated in 44 n. c., aged 56 years.

**CÆSTUS**, *s.* [Lat.] a large gauntlet made of raw hides, used in combats with the ancients; they were studded with nails, or strengthened with lead or plates of iron, and surrounded

the hands, wrist, and arm, to guard them from blows, and prevent their being broken or dislocated.

**CÆSURA**, *s.* [Lat.] a figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

**CAFFA**, the largest town in the Crimea; it is the Theodosia of the ancients, a name which has been restored to it by the Russians. From 1226 to 1474, it was in the hands of the Genoese, when its commerce was at such a height, that it exceeded even Constantinople itself in this particular. It is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles N. E. of Constantinople. Lat. 45. 8. N. Long. 35. 45. E.

**CAFFEINE**, *s.* in Chemistry, an essential principle, or base, discovered in coffee, tea, and some other vegetables. There is reason to believe that it may assist in the production of bile, and thus facilitate the process of respiration.

**CAFFRARIA**, an extensive country of Africa, having an irregular surface of hill and valley, abounding in lions and other wild beasts, bordering on Cape Colony and the Indian Ocean; its northern boundaries are uncertain. The Caffres are tall, active, and robust, and evince a very warlike disposition. Their complexions are black, and their hair woolly: considerable differences exist amongst the different tribes. The men employ much of their time in hunting, the women in cultivating the land; they also make earthenware and curious baskets. The country is fertile, and they grow grain and vegetables, and they have large herds of cattle. Some of the tribes have adopted the patriarchal, and some the regal form of government. Amongst their religious practices, which are singular and simple, it is remarkable that all the tribes use circumcision. Their language is very peculiar, from the use of a sound totally unknown to us, resembling a sharp click. The Zoolahs are the finest tribe in all respects.

**CAFRISTAN**, a district of Asia, lying between Afghanistan and Siberia, which affords good pastures, and, in the valleys, fertile soil for grain of various kinds. The mountain range called the Hindoo Koosh, a part of the Himalah chain, runs through it, some peaks of which are upwards of 20,000 feet high. The inhabitants are a warlike, half-nomadic people; they are a branch of the Hindu race, speaking a dialect of the Sanscrit. They worship one God, and know nothing of the Hindu gods and religious customs. They are of exquisite beauty, having fair complexions, and sometimes Grecian features. They are called Caffres by their neighbours; they call themselves Shiah-Posh: their country is called also Cohistan.

**CAFTAN**, *s.* [Pers.] a Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

**CAG**, *s.* a barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes written *keg*.

**CAGE**, *s.* [cage, Fr.] an enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beasts, enclosed with pallisades; a prison for people guilty of petty crimes.

**TO CAGE**, *v. a.* to enclose or confine in a cage.

**CAGLIARI**, the capital of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean. It stands on the shore of a bay, and extends up a hill overlooking the sea. It has a good harbour, and a considerable trade. There is a finely adorned cathedral, a castle, and a palace. It has also a university with an excellent library, &c. There are some manufactures carried on, and in the neighbourhood good wine is produced. Its population is about 30,000. Lat. 39. 13. N. Long. 9. 6. E.

**CAGLIOSTRO**, **ALESSANDRO**, **COUNT DI**, alias **BEPPO BALZANO**, the prince of modern quacks, was a native of Sicily, and began by living on acts of petty knavery, till a bolder stroke of villainy made it unsafe to remain. At Rome, London, Strasburg, Warsaw, and other places, in company with an artful but good-looking woman, whom he married at Rome, he now appears under various characters of house-painter, fortune-teller, Egyptian mason, physician to cure old age, &c. &c., and found his way into various galls also. At Paris he got entangled in the business of Cardinal de Rohan, and the diamond necklace, and was lodged in the Bastille. At length the Inquisition laid hold of him in Rome, and in 1795 he died in prison, aged 52 years.

**CAHOËRS**, capital of the department of Lot, in France, stands on the river whence the department is named, over which it has three bridges, two of which are of great antiquity. It has some manufactures, and the produce of the neighbourhood in corn, wine, &c., with them, are the staple of its trade. It is a bishop's

see, and the cathedral and other buildings are interesting as ancient relics. It is 370 miles from Paris. Its population is above 18,000. Lat. 44. 25. N. Long. 1. 28. E.

**CAIMAN**, *s.* the American name of a crocodile.

**CAJOLE**, *v. a.* [cajoler, Fr.] to flatter, soothe, or coax, including the idea of dissimulation.

**CAJOLER**, *s.* a flatterer, or wheedler.

**CAIRN**, *s.* [Ceil.] a monumental heap of stones, over the burial-place or body of a chief amongst the Celtic nations.

**CAIRN-GORM**, *s.* part of the Highlands of Scotland, surrounding Loch Avon, so called. Also, a particular kind of pebbles, which, when cut and polished, are worn as jewels in brooches and bracelets.

**CAIRO**, **GRAND CAIRO**, or **EL KAHERA**, the capital of Egypt, is about a mile from the river Nile, and is 7 miles in circumference. It has three or four grand gates, but the streets are narrow, and the best houses are generally built round a court, having their windows within the enclosed court, and presenting only a dead wall to the street. A canal conveys the waters of the Nile into the city, which is about 20 feet broad, and has houses built on each side of it. The public baths and caravansaries are very numerous, and there are about 300 mosques, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. The old town of Cairo, or Mesra, and Bulac, are its ports or harbours. Cairo has silk manufactures. There is here also a highly-esteemed college of Mussulman learning, and some good scientific and military schools. Its population is about a quarter of a million. The English and French have many establishments here. Lat. 30. 2. N. Long. 31. 19. E.

**CAISSON**, *s.* [Fr.] a chest of bombs, or powder, laid in the enemy's ways, to be fired on his approach. Also a wooden frame, or chest, used in laying the foundations of the piers of a bridge.

**CATHNES**, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Sutherlandshire; on the N. by the Pentland Frith, which divides it from the Orkney Islands; and on the S. E. by the German Ocean. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W. The S. W. part is mountainous, and the abode of wild roes and other animals; the rocky summits shelter eagles and other birds of prey, and the lakes are resorted to by swans and various water-fowl. There are many extensive moors, fit only for scanty pasture ground, and there are some parts where agriculture is successfully practised. Wick is the chief town. This county sends two representatives to parliament. Pop. 36,343.

**CAITIFF**, *s.* [cattivo, Ital.] a criminal who is guilty of meanness; a despicable, contemptible villain.

**CAIUS COLLEGE**, (pronounced Key's College,) one of the institutions at Cambridge, first established by Edmund Gonville, in the 14th century, and in the reign of Mary greatly enlarged by Dr. Caius, who was a learned court physician, and President of the College of Physicians in London. By the rules of the house great favour is shown to Norfolk men, Dr. Caius being a native of Norwich.

**CAKE**, *s.* [caccen, Brit.] a rich kind of baked bread, generally thin and round. Figuratively, any thing composed of flour and baked, made in a thin and flattish form; applied also to any one who manifests silliness of disposition.

**TO CAKE**, *v. n.* to harden like dough in the oven.

**CALABAR**, a country on the Gulf of Guinea, with a town and river of the same name. The commerce is conducted by barter, and the exports are chiefly slaves, gold, oil, ivory, &c. Lat. 16. N. Long. 10. E.

**CALABASH-TREE**, *s.* in Botany, a large tree growing from twenty-three to thirty feet high. The shells of the fruit are used by the negroes for cups; as also for instruments of music, by making a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with which they make a sort of rattle.

**CALABRIA**, a country of the kingdom of Naples, divided into Ultra and Citra; bounded by the province named Basilicata, and the Mediterranean Sea. It is rich in vegetable and mineral productions, but liable to earthquakes. There are a few mountains, but only one exceeds 5000 feet in height; and they furnish good pastures. Wine, fruits, and oil are abundantly produced. In all respects the country is improving now. The population is about 800,000. Reggio and Cosenza are its chief places.

**CALAIS**, a strong town of France, in the Pas de Calais, with a citadel, and a fortified harbour. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The citadel is as large as the town, and has but one entrance. It is a trading place, with handsome streets, and several churches and monasteries. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. The harbour is not so good as formerly, nor will it admit vessels of any great burthen. It is always a place of resort for Englishmen, being only 18 miles from Dover. It is 152 miles from Paris. Population about 12,000. Lat. 48. N. Long. 2. 1. E.

**CALAMANGCO**, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff, with a glossy surface.

**CALAMBA**, *s.* in Commerce, a kind of wood brought from China, usually sold under the denomination of lignum aloes.

**CALAMINE**, *s.* [*lapis calaminaris*, Lat.] the ore of zinc, which is a hard, heavy, mineral substance, appearing of a stony nature, but a lax and cavernous structure, generally found in loose masses, from the size of a walnut to those of three pounds and upwards.

**CALAMINT**, *s.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] in Botany, a species of the *melissa* or *balm*, which grows naturally in the mountains of Tuscany. It has forked fruitstalks, growing at the base of the leaves, and bluish white blossoms. It is found by road sides and in corn fields, and flowers in August.

**CALAMITOUS**, *a.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.] involved in misfortunes; wretched; unfortunate; unhappy, oppressed with misery, applied to persons. Fatal, noxious, unwholesome, or productive of misery or distress, applied to things.

**CALAMITY**, *s.* misfortune, affliction, distress, the cause of misery. **SYNON.** Each of these words denotes a sad event; but that of *misfortune* is applied to casualties and outward circumstances, things detached from us. *Disaster* respects properly personal accidents. *Calamity* implies something more general.

**CALAMUS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, a reed, or sweet-scented wood. See **SPICEWOOD**. See also **DRAGON'S BLOOD**.

**CALAMY**, DR. EDMUND, who wrote the *Lives of the Nonconformist Ministers of 1662*, was grandson of an eminent Presbyterian divine, who though not a thorough nonconformist, had to share their sufferings. He had dissented from the movements of the party of the army and the Independents, and been favoured by Charles II. on his restoration. He died in 1666, aged 66 years. Dr. Calamy was a staunch nonconformist. His brother, having adopted the opposite views, provoked a Mr. De Laune to publish his *Plea for Nonconformity*, and instead of replying, had him imprisoned, where he died.

**CALASH**, *s.* [*calache*, Fr.] a light four-wheeled, uncovered carriage, driven by the traveller himself, now not in fashion.

**CALCEATED**, *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] shod; fitted with shoes.

**CALCA'REOUS**, *a.* [*calcareus*, Lat.] that partakes of the nature and qualities of *calc* or *lime*.

**CALCEDONIUS**, *s.* [Lat.] a precious stone of the agate kind.

**CALCINATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of reducing any matter into a subtle white powder, by means of fire.

**CALCINATORY**, *s.* a vessel used in calcining.

To **CALCINE**, *v.* [*calc*, Lat.] to make a thing easily powdered by means of fire; to burn in the fire to a substance which a small force will crumble; to reduce to ashes; to burn to a cinder. Figuratively, to consume or destroy.

**CALCIUM**, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal which is the base of lime. All that is known of it is, that it is of a white colour, exceedingly inflammable, and becomes lime by being oxidized.

**CALCOGRAPHY**, *s.* [*callos* and *grapho*, Gr.] the art of engraving on brass or copper plates.

To **CALCULATE**, *v.* [*calcular*, Fr.] to find out the value or amount of any thing by arithmetic; to compute or find the situation of the planets; to contrive or adapt to a certain end.—*v. n.* to make a computation. *Calculating machines* have been made, by which computations in figures, exceeding human skill, are effected rapidly, and with unerring correctness; and by an additional mechanism, printed off on copper plates.

**CALCULATION**, *s.* an operation in Arithmetic. Figuratively, a deduction of reason; the result of an arithmetical operation.

**CALCULATOR**, *s.* one who computes or calculates.

**CALCULATORY**, *a.* belonging to calculation or computation.

**CALCULOSE**, **CALCULOUS**, *a.* [*calculus*, Lat.] stony, gritty; having the stone or gravel.

**CALCULUS**, *s.* [Lat.] a little stone, anciently used in calculations. In Medicine, a stone in the kidney, ureters, or bladder. In Mathematics, the higher developments of Algebraic science.

**CALCUTTA**, or **FORT WILLIAM**, the emporium of Bengal, and seat of the governor-general of India, is seated on the W. side of Hoogly River, at about 100 miles from its mouth, which is navigable up to the town for large ships. There is a fine quay, nearly 3 miles long, beside the river; but the situation is not happily chosen, for it has a vast jungle, with low muddy lakes in it, called the *Sunderbunds*, near, which makes it unwholesome. The houses variously built, many with the appearance of palaces or temples, some of brick, others with mud, and a greater number with bamboos and mats, make a motley appearance; and the mixture of European and Asiatic manners observed in Calcutta is wonderful. It is now a bishop's see. Here the governor-general and council of Bengal reside, who have a control over the presidencies of Madras, Bengal, and Bencoolen. Here are four judges, who dispense justice according to the laws of England. Calcutta is 1030 miles N. E. by N. of Madras. The population is about 1,000,000. Lat. 22. 23. N. Long. 88. 28. E.

**CALDERON DE LA BARCA**, **DON PEDRO**, the famed writer of dramatic poetry in Spain, in the 17th century. He studied at Salamanca, and ended his days as a cleric. He died in 1681, aged 80 years. His works are very numerous, and by competent critics highly admired.

**CALDRON**, **CALDRON**, *s.* [*chaudron*, Fr.] a large vessel to heat water or dress victuals in; a pot.

**CALDONIA**, the ancient name of Scotland.

**CALDONIA**, **NEW**, a large island in the S. Pacific Ocean, midway between New Guinea and New Zealand, to the E. of New Holland. It is about 400 miles in length, and about 50 miles broad in the middle. It is surrounded by coral reefs, and is mountainous, and not very fertile. Plantains and sugar canes are not plentiful; bread-fruit is very scarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but the yams and taras are in great abundance. The inhabitants are strong and active; their clothing is a wrapper made of the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They subsist chiefly on roots, and cultivate the soil with some art and industry.

**CALDONIANS**, the ancient inhabitants of the north of Scotland.

**CALEFACTION**, *s.* [*calefactio*, Lat.] the act of heating any thing; the state of being heated.

**CALEFACTIVE**, **CALEFACTORY**, *a.* that heats, or has the power of heating.

To **CALFEY**, *v. n.* [*calfejo*, Lat.] to grow hot; to be heated.—*v. a.* to make hot.

**CALENDAR**, *s.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] a table containing the days, months, festivals, &c. happening in the year. The Roman calendar, from which ours is borrowed, is attributed to Romulus, and Numa Pompilius, who made it consist of 12 lunar months, of 30 and 29 days alternately, which made 354 days; but added one day more, which made it 355 days; and that the civil year might equal the sun's motion, he added a month every second year. Julius Caesar in his dictatorship reformed the calendar, and made the year consist of 365 days, and left the six hours to form a day at the end of every fourth year, which was added to the month of February. This calendar was called the Julian, and was used to the time of Gregory XIII., who finding the Julian year gone too forward, cut off ten days from the calendar; and to remedy this defect for the future, left out one bissextile day every 100 years, making every fourth hundred a leap year. By act of parliament, to remedy the inconveniences arising from the differences of style, this kingdom adopted the Gregorian or new style, by leaving out eleven days of the month of September in the year 1752. Many nations however still use old style; and in the country the quarters of the year are still so reckoned. *Calendar of prisoners*, is a list of all their names, with their separate judgments in the margin, which the judge signs, and the execution of which is committed to the respective sheriff. *Eccelesiastical Calendar*, is the yearly list of saints' days, feasts, fasts, festivals, vigils, &c. observed by the Church of Rome or England. Most of these observances are kept on fixed days, but some of the greatest in dignity are *movable*, and determined by the day appointed to be observed as Easter day, except Ad-

vent Sunday, which is always the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's day, which is the 30th November. Rules and Tables for finding Easter day—lacking however the needful explanation, that it is not by the *actual* moon, but by an *ecclesiastical* moon, invented by Clavius, that the day is regulated—are given at the beginning of the Book of Common Prayer. *French Revolutionary Calendar*, was used for a time by the French Directory and Napoleon. The year was presumed to begin at midnight on September 22. It was divided into 12 months of 30 days each, and the additional days were celebrated as Sans-culottide feasts, the intercalary day being dedicated to Reason. The names of the months were, Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire; Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose; Germinal, Floreal, Prairial; Messidor, Thermidor, Fructidor. Each month was divided into three decades of days, and the 10th day was a holiday instead of the 7th day. Napoleon altered this; and, in 1805, laid the whole calendar aside, which had lived then just 13 years. *Roman Calendar*. The peculiarity of this was the nomenclature of the days in the months. The first day of every month was called the calends of the month; the 13th of all but March, May, July, October, and of these the 15th day, was called the ides of the month; the 9th day preceding the ides of each month was called the nones; and the intermediate days were reckoned as so many days before the calends, nones, ides, next ensuing.

CALENDER, *s.* a hot press, made use of to press, smooth, or water manufactures of silk, woollen, or linen. It consists of two large iron rollers, round which the pieces of stuff are wound; these are put between two large, close, polished planks of wood, the lower serving as a fixed base, and the upper movable by means of a wheel, like that of a crane, with a rope fastened to a spindle, which makes its axis; this upper part is of prodigious weight, which, together with its alternate motion, gives the polish, and makes the waves on the stuffs, by causing the cylinders on which they are put to roll with great force over the lowest board. The rollers are taken off and put on again by inclining the machine. In Natural History, the word is applied to an insect, which preys on corn, leaving nothing but the husks, and giving the flour of it a very bad taste.

TO CALENDER, *v. a.* [*calendrier*, Fr.] to smooth, water, or dress any manufacture in a hot press or calender.

CALENDERED, *a.* applied to corn, devoured by the calender, an insect.

CALENDERER, *s.* one who presses, smooths, or waters manufactures in a hot press or calender.

CALENDERS, *s.* it has no singular, [*calendas*, Lat.] the first day of the month among the Romans.

CALENTURE, *s.* [*calco*, Lat.] in Medicine, an inflammatory fever, frequent at sea.

CALF, *s.* plural *calves*, [*calaf*, Sax.] the young of a cow; the swelling, fleshy part of a man's leg; a dolt or stupid wretch, by way of contempt.

CALIBRE, *s.* [Fr.] the extent or diameter of any round thing; an instrument used by carpenters. Among the gunsmiths, wooden *calibres* are models by which they cut the stocks whereon they mount their guns, pistols, &c. *Steel calibres* are instruments with which they turn and file their screws. In Gunnery, the diameter of the mouth or bore of a piece of cannon, or of the ball it carries. *Calibre* or *caliper compasses*, a pair of compasses, with the legs bent inwards, furnished with a tongue, which moves on a rivet on one of its legs, and is used to take the dimensions of the bore of a cannon, together with the size and weight of the ball it can carry.

CALICE, CHALICE, *s.* [*calix*, Lat.] a cup, appropriated to the cups or vessels which the communicants drink out of at the Lord's supper.

CALICO, *s.* [from *Caticut*, in India, a kind of cotton manufacture formerly imported by the East India Company, now one of the chief products of British home labour.

CALICUT, a town and sea-port of Malabar, Hindustan, noted in old time for its cotton manufactures, thence called *calico*. It is of no great consequence or extent now. Lat. 11. 14. N. Long. 76. 0. E.

CALID, *a.* [*calidus*, Lat.] hot, burning, fervent.

CALIDITY, *s.* [*caliditas*, Lat.] heat.

CALIF, CALIPH, *s.* [*khalifa*, Arab.] a title given to the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, by whom it is accounted the supreme ecclesiastical dignity; or, among the Mahomet-

ans, a sovereign dignity, vested with absolute authority in all matters relative both to religion and polity.

CALIFORNIA, a territory of N. America, lying on the Pacific Ocean, extending from the plain watered by the Columbia river to the long, narrow peninsula running S. of the Colorado river. This peninsula is between 600 and 700 miles in length, and is very rocky and barren, producing a most inconsiderable quantity of grain, wine, horses, cattle, &c. in proportion to its extent. It has also a gold mine or two. N. of the peninsula is a territory upwards of 700 miles in width, and somewhat more in length, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the W. Ocean. It has some very productive land amongst its rocks, and grows corn, wine, fruits, &c. &c., and furnishes excellent pasture. Gold and silver have been found, but in small quantities. The climate of the peninsula is intensely hot; that of the upper region is temperate, or perhaps cold. The population is small. Loretto, La Paz, St. Diego, and St. Francisco, are its chief towns. It has lately been seized by the United States. *The Gulf of California* is the narrow arm of the sea that runs between the peninsula and Mexico.

CALIGATION, *s.* [*caligo*, Lat.] darkness, cloudiness, dimness of sight.

CALIGINOUS, *a.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] dark, dim, cloudy, obscure.

CALIGINOUSNESS, *s.* darkness; obscurity.

CALIGRAPHY, *s.* [*kalos* and *grapho*, Gr.] a neat and handsome hand, applied to writing; beautiful writing.

CALIGULA, CALUS CESAR, the fourth emperor of Rome, who, after a few months of prudent government, apparently became insane, for the absurdities and intolerable cruelties he was guilty of admit of no other supposition. After enduring this change for two years, some of his officers assassinated him. He reigned near three years, and fell in 41 A. D., aged 30 years.

CALIVER, *s.* a hand-gun, harquebuse; a small gun used at sea.

CALIXTINES, *s.* in Church History, a section of the Hussites of Bohemia, which was opposed to the Taborites during the wars of Ziska. They held by a few simple practical requisitions, amongst which was communion in both kinds. They were reconciled to Rome, on the cup being granted to all at the eucharist. It was also a name given to those among the Lutherans, who followed the sentiments of George Calixtus, a celebrated divine, who opposed the opinion of St. Augustine on predestination, grace, and free-will.

CALIXTUS, the name assumed by three popes, and one anti-pope; none of which did any thing worthy of especial notice.

TO CALK, (*caulk*) *v. a.* [*calage*, Fr.] to stop the seams or other leaks of a ship with oakum or tow, to keep the water out.

CALKER, (*caulker*) *s.* the person who stops the leaks of a ship.

CALKING, (*caulking*) *s.* stopping the leaks or seams of a ship with oakum or tow, which is afterwards covered with a mixture of tallow, pitch, and tar, as low as it draws water.

TO CALL, (*call*) *v. a.* [*callo*, Gr.] to name. Used with *on* and *upon*, to visit or go to a person's house. In Divinity, to receive a mission from God; and used with *upon*, to implore; to pray to in distress; with confidence of assistance. *To call back*, to revoke. *To call over*, to read aloud a list or muster roll. *To call names*, to abuse a person by some reproachful term or word. *To call in*, applied to money, to collect or demand a sum lent. Joined with *out*, to challenge, provoke, or excite to combat or danger.

CALL, (*call*) *s.* an address by word of mouth. Figuratively, a mission from God. In Law, a nomination or admission. Used with *upon*, a claim or demand. *Within call*, not far off; within hearing. An instrument imitating the notes of birds, and used by bird-catchers to bring them into their traps. The English name for the mineral called tungsten or wolfram by the Germans.

CALLAO, a city, the port of Lima, in Peru, with a large, beautiful, and safe harbour. The town is built at a little distance from the sea, and all the houses are low and slightly built, because of the frequency of earthquakes. It is fortified, and has now a good trade. It is 7 miles from Lima. Lat. 12. 2. S. Long. 77. 4. W.

CALLCOTT, DR. JOHN, a distinguished English composer, who has left us some of the most beautiful and most popular

glees, &c. At the latter part of his life he lost his mental power and vigour, and was released from his mournful state in 1821, aged 55 years.

CALLCOTT, SIR AUGUSTUS, brother to the composer, was a greatly admired landscape painter. His pictures are numerous and well known. He died in 1844, aged 65 years.

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek poet, who was born in Cyrene, and kept a school at Alexandria. His hymns are very beautiful, but some other productions are too pedantical. He flourished about 260 B. C.

CALLING, (*calling*) *s.* the business or trade a person possesses; station, employment, or profession; divine vocation; invitation to the true religion.

CALLINGTON, or K'LLINGTON, Cornwall. It has a woollen manufactory, and is seated on the Tamar. It is not inferior to half of the Cornish boroughs for wealth and buildings, having one very good broad street, a market-house, and neat church. It is 217 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1685.

CALLIOPE, [Gr.] the muse who presides over rhetoric and heroic verse.

CALLIPERS, *s.* See CALIBRE, of which this is a corruption.

CALLOSIITY, *s.* [*callosité*, Fr.] in Anatomy, a hardness of the skin, owing to hard labour, or frequent rubbings, whereby it becomes insensible.

CALLOUS, *a.* [*calthos*, Lat.] indurated; hardened; having the pores shut up. Applied to the mind or conscience, not to be moved by threats or promises.

CALLOUSNESS, *s.* insensibility of the body, wherein the skin grows into knobs, and loses all sensation; the hardness of the joints which knit together the extremities of a broken bone. Figuratively, insensibility, applied to the mind.

CALLOW, *a.* unfledged; without feathers.

CALLOS, *s.* [Lat.] See CALLOSIITY.

CALM, *a.* [*calm*, Belg.] undisturbed by tempests or violent winds, applied to the sea and elements. Undisturbed by boisterous passions, applied to the mind.—*s.* a freedom from tempests or winds at sea; or from passion, as to the mind.

To CALM, *v. a.* to put an end to a tempest. Figuratively, to soothe or pacify; to appease.

CALMER, *s.* the person or thing which reduces from a state of turbulence or violence to one of quietness, rest, and serenity.

CALMET, AUGUSTINE, a learned theologian of the Benedictine order at the beginning of last century. He wrote a great number of works; and of them his *Dictionary of the Bible* is most widely known. He died in 1757, aged 85 years.

CALMLY, *ad.* free from violence, furiousness, or tempestuous commotion. Figuratively, in a serene, cool manner.

CALMNESS, *s.* a state of quiet free from the disturbance of violent winds. Figuratively, a state of cool and sedate tranquillity; mildness.

CALMUCKS, a branch of the Mongolian race, inhabiting the plains near the Caspian Sea, in Asiatic Russia; and spread thence in wandering parties over almost all Siberia and Tataria. They belong to the great Buddhist sect of Asiatic religionists, and in physical conformation are the type of one of the great varieties of the human race.

CALNE, Wills. It has a manufactory of cloth, and is situated on a river of the same name. It has a fine church, some good public buildings, and is, in general, well built. It is 88 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 5128.

CALOMEL, *s.* [*calos* and *melas*, Gr.] in Chemistry, the common name of the protochloride of mercury, used in medicine very much as an alternative.

CALORIC, *s.* in Chemistry, the name given to the principle of heat.

CALORIFIC, *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] that has the power of heating.

CALORIMETER, *s.* in Chemistry, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of caloric disengaged from any substance that may be the object of experiment.

CALOTTE, *s.* [Fr.] a cap or coif of hair, worn first by Cardinal Richelieu. A red calotte is become the badge of a cardinal. In Architecture, a red cavity or depression in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c.

CALOYERS, *s.* [*kalos* and *geras*, Gr.] monks of the Greek church, who live a very retired and austere life, eat no flesh,

keep four lents, and never break their fasts till they have earned that meal by their labour.

CALTROPS, *s.* [*coltrappe*, Sax.] an instrument with four iron spikes, disposed in such a manner that one of them will always be upright, and three of them in the ground. They are used to annoy, embarrass, and wound the horses' feet of the cavalry. In Botany, a plant so called from its resembling the instrument just described, and being very troublesome to cattle by pricking their feet.

CALVADOS, a department of France, lying on the English Channel, and bounded inland by the departments of Manche, Orne, and Eure. The Vire, the Orne, the Dives, and the Touques are its chief rivers. The land on the S. border is rather high, but there are no hills worthy of special mention. It is a thoroughly agricultural district, its soil fertile, its pastures good, its products in grain, vegetables, fruits, &c. &c., and in cattle, horses, &c., abundant. It also produces a little coal, and some slate and iron. Its population is about 500,000. Caen, Lisieux, Falaise, &c., are its towns.

To CALVE, *v. n.* to bring forth a calf.

CALVES-SNOUT, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also snapdragon.

CALVILLE, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of apple.

CALVIN, JOHN, the Swiss Reformer, was born in France, of poor parents, but brought up to the church, and in orders, when he turned his attention to law. The study of the Scriptures, especially the Greek Testament, led him to forsake the church, and after many changes, he settled at Geneva, as teacher of theology. He was banished from this place for a short time, and went to Strasburg; but returned to Geneva, where he died in 1564, aged 55 years. His works are numerous, and expressed his peculiar views in relation to doctrines, and rites, and discipline, in which he opposed the Lutherans particularly. His consent to the burning of Servetus, shows no more than that he had not in all things renounced the doctrines of Rome, or else that he had fallen into the opposite error, the Erastianism of Protestantism.

CALVINISTS, *s.* in Church History, are those who follow the opinions of John Calvin, either in respect of his doctrines, which are Augustinian, and affirm all that is usually associated with unconditional personal election, such as the Calvinists of England; or in respect of both doctrines and discipline, as is yet the case both at Geneva and in Scotland. *Modern Calvinists*, or *moderate Calvinists*, is a name assumed by those whose feelings have interfered with their logic, and led them to the views of Baxter and Fuller.

CALUMET, *s.* a symbol of peace among the Indians of North America. It is made of a red stone, like our marble; the head resembles that of a tobacco-pipe, but larger, and is fixed in a hollow reed, to hold it for smoking. They adorn it with fine wings of various colours, and is the *calumet* of the sun, to whom they present it, especially if they want fair weather or rain. This pipe is a pass or safe-conduct amongst all the allies of the nation that has it given. In all embassies the ambassador carries it as an emblem of peace, and is always received with a profound regard; the savages being persuaded that a violation of the *calumet* would be attended with some dire misfortune.

To CALUMNIATE, *v. n.* [*calumniator*, Lat.] to accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.—*v. a.* to slander.

CALUMNIATION, *s.* a false representation of a person's words and actions, in order to render his character suspected.

CALUMNIATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who slanders another to ruin his reputation.

CALUMNIOUS, *a.* slanderous; falsely accusing.

CALUMNY, *s.* [*calumniæ*, Lat.] the falsely accusing of a person with crimes, or misrepresenting his words and actions, in order to make his character suspicious.

CALX, *s.* [Lat.] lime; an old term made use of to describe a metallic oxide.

CALYCLE, *s.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] in Botany, a small bud of a plant. CALYX, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, the external protecting leaves and cover of the petals, stamina, and pistils of flowers.

CAMAIEU, *s.* [*camachia*, Ital.] See CAMEO.

CAMBAY, a city of Guzerat in Hindustan, situated on a gulf of the same name, which is full of rocks, covered at low water. The country abounds in corn, cattle, silk, &c., and cornelian and agate stones are found in the rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery. They trade in spices and grain with



Bombay, &c. It is 57 miles nearly S. of Amedabad, of which it is the port. Lat. 22. 23. N. Long. 72. 45. E.

CAMBER, *s.* a piece of timber cut arching.

CAMBODIA, or CAMBOYA, formerly a kingdom of Asia, lying between Siam and Cochin China. Its principal river, and chief city, bore the same name. It is now shared by its neighbours. Lat. 13. 10. N. Long. 105. 5. E.

CAMBRA'Y, a large city in the department of Nord, France. It has a considerable manufactory of lace, linen, leather, soap, and cambrics, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Scheldt, which divides it into two, and has a good cathedral, being the see of an archbishop. It is 102 miles from Paris. Population about 15,000.

CAMBRIC, *s.* [*toile de Cambray*, Fr.] a species of linen, made of flax, very fine and white, at first manufactured at Cambray. The *cambrics* now allowed in this country are manufactured in Scotland and Ireland.

CAMBRIDGE, Cambridgeshire. It is the county town and seat of a celebrated university, and is seated on the river Cam, which divides it into two unequal parts. The university contains 13 colleges and 4 halls. Its buildings are elegant, and its libraries and cabinets valuable and extensive. The Fitzwilliam Museum, Senate House, Observatory, &c., are connected with it. The town-hall and county-hall are the only buildings of note that do not appertain to the university. The streets are narrow, but well paved, and the houses are old; the market-place is spacious, and in it is a handsome stone conduit, to which water is conveyed by an aqueduct. It communicates with London and the north by railway. It is 51 miles from London. Markets every day in the week, Sunday and Monday excepted. Pop. 24,453.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of Massachusetts, United States, the seat of Harvard University, which is the most richly endowed institution in the States. The buildings are extensive and commodious, but not built with any regard to the impression of the whole. It has a good museum and library, and other needful appurtenances to such a place; and it has a medical school attached. There is a large glass manufactory in the town. It lies in Massachusetts Bay, and is connected with Boston and Charlestown by a bridge. It is 437 miles from Washington. Pop. 8,409. There are eight places beside which bear this name in the States.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Herts. It is 30 miles in length from N. to S., and 25 broad from E. to W. The air and soil vary; the S. and E. parts are pleasant and healthy, but the N. or fenny country is low and watery. The Nen and Ouse, the Cam, and the Lark, are its rivers; and the only hills of any note are the trifling elevations called the Gogmagog Hills. It is an agricultural county, and not unproductive. See LEVEL (BEDFORD). Pop. 164,459. It returns seven members to parliament.

CAMDEN, the learned and famous antiquary, author of *Britannia*, and other works greatly esteemed by the curious in such inquiries. He had the head-mastership of Westminster School; and was, moreover, Clarencieux king at arms; and he died in 1623, aged 72 years; and has his tomb in Westminster Abbey.

CAMDEN, CHARLES PRATT, EARL OF, a distinguished statesman of the reign of George III. He was early called to the bar, and by the personal favour of Pitt, as early introduced into the path of advancement. He was made lord chancellor in the Duke of Grafton's ministry, and afterwards, by Lord Rockingham and Pitt, president of the council. He opposed the American war; and took a part in reference to the law of libel that rendered him highly popular. He died in 1794, aged 80 years.

CAME, the preter. of the verb TO COME.

CAMEL, *s.* [*gamel*, Heb.] a large and very useful animal, an inhabitant of Arabia and the adjacent countries, and of all the N. of Africa. It is particularly valuable on account of the heavy weights it can carry, and the long journeys it can perform without eating or drinking. It is only by means of the camel that the deserts of Arabia and the N. of Africa are at all habitable. The Bactrian camel has two humps on its back, and the dromedary has one.

CAMELEON, *s.* in Natural History, a little animal of the lizard kind. Its tongue is half as long as itself, and is used by it in

catching flies, on which it subsists. It was fabled of this creature that it could change its colour at pleasure.

CAMELFORD, Cornwall. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and neighbourhood. It is seated near the river Camel, or Alan. It is 229 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 705.

CAMELEOPARD, *s.* [*camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] See GIRAFFE. 'CAMELOT, CAM'LET, CAM'LET, *s.* [*camelot*, Fr.] a stuff made of goats' hair, with wool or silk, or both. The true oriental *camelot* is made of the hair of a kind of goat, frequent about Angora in Syria; but no European *camelots* are made of goats' hair alone. The *camelots* of Brussels are considered as of the first-rate excellency, and those of England claim the second.

CAMERA LUCIDA, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Optics, an instrument consisting of a small quadrangular glass prism, having one angle of 135°, fixed so that rays of light may be admitted on one side directly to the object, and that the eye may be able to look down perpendicularly upon another side, through which those rays, by means of that obtuse angle, pass at right angles to their original direction. Looking at the object thus with one eye, with the other looking in the same line at a sheet of paper placed on the table to which the instrument is fixed, a drawing may be made in excellent perspective of a building, landscape, &c. &c.

CAMERA OBSCURA, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Optics, an instrument whereby, as by the eye, the images of external things are exhibited in their true proportions, colours, &c. It is either made by fixing a tube with two convex lenses in a shutter opposite to a white wall, or screen; or by fixing one convex glass in the end of an oblong box, and in its focus a plane mirror inclined at an angle of 45°, to reflect the image to a plate of ground glass, which is to form the top of the box towards the beholder.

CAMERATED, *a.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] arched or vaulted.

CAMERATION, *s.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] a vaulting or arching.

CAMERONIAN, a sect or party in Scotland, who separated from the Presbyterians in 1696, and continued to hold their religious assemblies in the fields. The *Cameronians* took their denomination from Richard Cameron, a famous field preacher, who refused to accept the indulgence to tender consciences granted by King Charles II., as such an acceptance seemed an acknowledgment of the king's supremacy, and that he had before a right to silence them, made a defection from his brethren, and even headed a rebellion in which he was killed. This sect exists in Scotland and some of the colonies, under the title of Old Presbyterian Dissenters.

CAMIL'US, MARCUS FURIUS, one of the last of the early Roman heroes, whose history is so intermingled with fable, that the facts are difficult of discovery. He was a successful general against many of the surrounding towns, and was banished once on a false charge of embezzlement of spoils. He delivered the city from the Gauls, and died about 400 B. C.

CAMISADO, *s.* [*camisa*, Ital.] a military term, denoting an attack by surprise in the night, in which the assailants wear their shirts outward, as a distinction to know their own men from the enemy.

CAM'LET, *s.* See CAMELOT.

CAMLIN, *s.* in Botany, a species of myagrum, found in fields amongst flax, and also called gold of pleasure; it flowers in June.

CAMOENS, LOUIS DE, the great poet of Portugal, was well trained for the course that promised distinction in his age, by his mother's care. His ambitious love procured his exile, and through the course of his long life he had but his gift of song to give unity to his varied course, and cheer him under his extraordinary vicissitudes. He lost an eye in a sea-fight with the Moors; he failed again of obtaining favour at court; he hardly reached India, whither he sailed, for storms; he gained fame for his bravery in many parts of the East; he was banished, shipwrecked, again banished, and then returned to Lisbon to starve, and end his days in an hospital, in 1579, aged about 60 years. His "Lusiad," which is his great epic, celebrates the famous deeds of heroes of Portugal, and ranks amongst the books that are for the world.

CAMOMILE, *s.* See CHAMOMILE.

CAMP, *s.* [*camp*, Fr.] the order of tents pitched by an army when they keep the field; the place where an army rests, or dwells in tents or barracks. A *flying camp*, is a strong body of horse which always keep the field, and are continually in mo-



GLORIA REGUM IN EXCELSIS

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

- 1. Woburn
- 2. Whitchurch & Thorney
- 3. Whitchurch 1st
- 4. Whitchurch 2nd
- 5. Ely
- 6. Peterborough
- 7. North Star
- 8. North Star
- 9. North Star
- 10. North Star
- 11. North Star
- 12. North Star
- 13. North Star
- 14. North Star
- 15. North Star
- 16. North Star
- 17. North Star
- 18. North Star
- 19. North Star
- 20. North Star



WILMOT HOUSE

ELY CATHEDRAL

Cambridgeshire.

Scale of Miles

Railway Stations, thus

The County returns 5 members





tion, either to cover any place, or to surprise, or to fatigue an enemy, and cause a diversion.

To CAMP, *v.* a. to fix tents, and remain in a field, applied to an enemy.

CAMPAGNA OF ROME, that district of the Papal States of Italy, which lies between the Tiber, the Arno, the Apennines, the kingdom of Naples, and the Mediterranean Sea. The uplands are healthy and fertile, but the region nearer the Tiber is in the summer most unwholesome. All kinds of grain are grown, excellent wine is produced, and the pastures feed abundance of sheep and cattle. There is a considerable tract of marshy land, parts of which are used for pasture, but the greater part is quite useless. Its towns are Frosinone, Alatic, Anagni, Tivoli, Vellitri, &c. &c. The population is about 300,000.

CAMPAIGN, (*campain*) *s.* [*campagne*, Fr.] that space of time during which an army keeps the field, without going into winter quarters.

CAMPANELLA, THOMAS, an Italian philosopher of the 16th century, was a Dominican, and experienced some of the persecution which always has followed the exercise of freedom of thought. After living awhile in Tuscany and at Padua, he returned to his native town in Calabria, and there on pretext of conspiracy was tortured and imprisoned for nearly 30 years. A gleam of court favour then fell on him, but new troubles having arisen, he was conveyed from Rome to Paris, where he died in 1639, aged 81 years. His voluminous writings treat of philosophy, theology, and politics. He was opposed to the philosophy of the schoolmen. His political works caused some stir in England in the 17th century.

CAMPANILE, *s.* [Ital.] in Architecture, the name given to a tower built for the purpose or appearance of hanging bells in.

CAMPANULA, *s.* in Botany, the bell-flower, of which there are several kinds.

CAMPBELL, DR. GEORGE, an eminent Scotch theologian and author. He was Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. His reply to Hume's Argument on Miracles, and his work on the Gospels, are of great value. His Ecclesiastical History and Systematic Theology are of less worth; and his Philosophy of Rhetoric is quite superseded. He died in 1796, aged 85 years.

CAPOBELL, THOMAS, the poet, who wrote the Pleasures of Hope, and some lyric pieces, which breathe a noble spirit of independence and patriotism. He wrote many other works and poems, was for several years Lord Rector of Glasgow, helped in the formation of London University, and died in 1844, aged 67 years.

CAMPBELL, the family name of the Lords of Argyle, Scotland, the most famous of whom was Archibald the eighth earl with this title, who took part in the troubles of the 17th century. He aided the Scots in the party they took against Charles I., and against Cromwell and the Independents afterwards. But when Cromwell was undisputed master of England, Argyle took part under his government. At the Restoration he was convicted of high treason for this, and was beheaded in 1661, aged 63 years.

CAMPBELLTOWN, Argyleshire, Scotland. It is situated on a bay, towards the southern extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre. It has a considerable trade in coal and spirits, and is the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W. coast. The bay is beautiful, capacious, and safe, being 2 miles in length, half a mile in width, and having from 5 to 9 fathom water, with a stiff clay bottom; it is also sheltered on every side. Lat. 55, 29. N. Long. 5, 42. W. Pop. 9834.

CAMPDEN, Gloucestershire. It is large, but a poor town, and gives title to a viscount. It is 86 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 2087.

CAMPFOR, (*kämpfor*) *s.* [*camphora*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, a white crystalline substance, of a very strong taste and agreeable smell, obtained from many trees and plants in the East. It is very inflammable. It is a very powerful stimulant.

CAMPHORATE, CAMPHORATED, (*kämpforated*) *a.* that has camphor mixed with it.

CAMPHORIC, *a.* belonging to camphor.

CAMPION, *s.* in Botany, a common plant, of which there are several species.

CAN, *s.* [*canne*, Sax.] a drinking vessel, or cup, made of wood in the form of a cask or barrel. Figuratively, any drinking vessel not made of earth.

CAN, *v.* *n.* [*kommen*, Belg.] It is sometimes used as an abso-

lute verb, but more frequently joined with another verb, as a sign of the potential mood. Its present is declined thus, *I can, thou canst, he can, we can, &c.*; and its preter, *I could, thou couldst, &c.* To be able; to have power sufficient to do an action. Though taken as a sign of the potential mood, yet it differs very much from *may*; *may* denoting right, lawfulness, or a permission to do a thing; but *can*, the power or strength of the doer or agent, and with the verb active is applied to persons; as, *I can do it*; but with the passive, relates to things; as, *it can be done*.

CANADA, the most easterly of the British possessions in N. America, lying immediately N. of the United States; bounded on the E. by New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the N. and W. extending so as to include the countries watered by the Ottawa and its tributaries, and by the streams falling into Lakes Tomisicaming, Huron, and Superior, from the N. and N. W. It was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, but they are united now under one government. It presents every variety of physical feature. A branch of the Alleghanies reaches to the side of the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec; and the Rocky Mountains are touched by its W. border. Wide expanses of prairie and hunting ground, of marsh and swamp, occupy some parts. Trackless forests cover others. Those parts which are laid out in townships are beginning to present a peaceful and agricultural appearance. Amidst the country flows the St. Lawrence, one of the largest and most beautiful rivers in the world, winding its way through some of the most extensive lakes, or inland seas rather, in the W. world; and diversified by frightful rapids, and the magnificent cataract of Niagara. Canada is rich in iron, silver, lead; tin and copper also of good qualities, and in some abundance, have been found; with many other minerals, the worth of which is acknowledged in commerce. Fruits and all the most useful grain are produced, and other vegetables. The fisheries are valuable, and the W. districts yield good furs. The capital is Quebec; the other chief places are Montreal, Three Rivers, Toronto, Kingston, &c. &c. The population is 1,133,891.

CANAULE, *s.* [Fr.] the lowest rank of people; the vulgar. A word used in contempt.

CANAL, *s.* [*canalis*, Lat.] an artificial river, formed either for the purpose of conveying the water to places where it is needed, or to supply water-carriage for heavy goods. In Anatomy, a duct or passage through which any of the juices flow.

CANALES, The first canals in Europe were constructed in Italy, and to a far greater extent in Holland. England had no canal till 1760, when the enterprising Duke of Bridgewater succeeded in an undertaking which was at the time considered an act of consummate indiscretion. The first canal, in the United States was completed in 1804. There are now 120 canals in Great Britain and Ireland, many of them with branches, the total length of which is about 2700 miles. The most remarkable are the following: The Duke of Bridgewater's canal, from Manchester to Runcorn, in length about 40 miles, having 10 locks. The Grand Junction, from the Oxford canal at Braunston to Brentford, 90 miles in length, having 98 locks. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, from the Aire and Calder navigation at the former place to Liverpool, nearly 130 miles long, with 56 locks. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, from the Severn to the Grand Trunk canal, nearly 50 miles long, with 44 locks, securing one line of inland navigation completely intersecting the country. The Thames and Severn canal, from Stroud to Lechlade, with 42 locks; and the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal, 52 miles long, with 42 locks; by each of which a line of inland navigation is carried quite through the country. The Grand Trunk canal, from the junction of the Derwent and Trent to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Preston Brook, 93 miles in length, having 91 locks. In Scotland; the Caledonian canal, from Loch Eil to Murray Frith, along a chain of lakes, 60 miles long, with 28 locks; and the Forth and Clyde canal, 35 miles long, with 39 locks; each of which communicates both with the Irish and the North Seas. In Ireland, the Grand canal, from Dublin to Balinasloe, nearly 90 miles long, with 44 locks; and the Royal canal, from Dublin to the Shannon, nearly as long, with 42 locks; each opening a communication across the island. In the United States there are about 70 trunk canals, which with their branches extend above 4000 miles. The most remarkable of these are, the Erie canal, which is 364 miles long, reaching from Albany, on the Hudson, to Buffalo, on Lake Erie. The Penn-

sylvania canal, with all its branches, is about 500 miles long; it joins the Delaware with the Ohio. The Illinois and Michigan canal is 100 miles in length, and connects the lakes with the Gulf of Mexico, by the Mississippi. The Ohio and Erie canal, from Portsmouth to Cleveland, 307 miles in length, also connects the lakes with the Gulf of Mexico. And the Chesapeake and Ohio, from George Town to Pittsburg, 360 miles, connecting the Ohio with the Atlantic.

CANALETTO, ANTONIO, a well-known Venetian painter. He has transferred to his canvass most successfully the impression of transparency which so remarkably characterizes the landscapes of Italy. He died in 1768, aged 70 years.

CANALICULATED, *a. [canaliculatus, Lat.]* made like a pipe or gutter; channelled.

CANARA, a province of Hindustan, lying on the Indian Ocean, immediately N. of Malabar; bounded by Mysore on the E., and on the N. by the Portuguese possessions and Bejapore. It is about 200 miles long, and 50 in breadth. The mountainous region and the coast are alike not very productive, but there are good rice grounds in the valleys. The province also produces pepper, turmeric, betel, &c. &c. The only rivers are mere mountain torrents. Both Mohammedans and Hindus occupy it. The population is about 600,000. Mangalore, Batticolla, and Barkalore, are the chief places.

CANARY, *a. a sort of wine brought from the Canaries, called also sack.* Also a sort of grass, so called on account of its seeds being found to be the best food for the Canary-bird. Also an old dance.

CANARY-BIRD, *a. a singing bird, formerly peculiar to the Canaries, of the linnet kind, of a yellow, or yellowish green colour, a very loud note, and of great boldness.*

CANARY ISLANDS, a group in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa, 7 in number. Grand Canary and Tenerife are plainly volcanic. The height of the peaks in the former is above 6000 feet. They are subject to the Spaniards, and produce wheat, sugar canes, wine, and excellent fruits. The population is about 250,000. Lat. from 27. 39. to 29. 26. N. Long. from 13. 20. to 18. 10. W.

TO CANCEL, *v. a. [cancell, Fr.]* to cross a writing, and thereby render it of no effect. Figuratively, to destroy a deed by tearing off the seal or name; to efface or obliterate.

CANCELLATION, *s. an expunging or annulling the power of an instrument.*

CANCER, *s. [Lat.]* in Astronomy, a sign of the Zodiac, into which the sun enters on the 21st of June, and represented on globes by the figure of a crab. The tropic of Cancer is a less circle of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and passing through the beginning of the sign Cancer. The inhabitants in the space between the tropics have the sun perpendicular or vertical twice a year, and are situated in the Torrid Zone. In Surgery, a roundish, hard, ragged, immovable swelling, of an ash or bluish colour, encompassed round with branched turgid veins. There is another kind, which has an ulcerated appearance. The only way of removing these dreadful diseases is by a surgical operation.

TO CANCERATE, *v. n. to grow cancerous; to turn to a cancer.*

CANCEROUS, *a. having the virulence of a cancer.*

CANDAHAR, a kingdom of Asia, between Persia and the river Indus. Its capital is Candahar, a rich trading town situated on the river Hermand. The country is part of Afghanistan, *which see.* Lat. 33. 0. N. Long. 65. 30. E.

CANDENT, *a. [candens, Lat.]* hot; in the highest degree of heat next fusion.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, S. of the Archipelago, about 150 miles in length, and from 15 to 35 in breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey, and is chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Mount Ida, in the mountain range running through the middle of the island, is a huge, barren, sharp-pointed eminence, nearly 8000 feet high. Its capital, Candia, though formerly populous, is now in a manner deserted, and the harbour is only fit for boats. Lat. 35. 16. N. Long. 25. 4. E. The population of the island is about 250,000.

CANDID, *a. [candidus, Lat.]* white. Figuratively, impartial; mild; uninfluenced by sinister motives, malice, or prejudice.

CANDIDATE, *s. [candidus, Lat.]* because candidates for offices among the Romans used to appear in white robes, one who solicits the votes of others, in order to attain any place or office conferred by a majority; one who opposes another; a competitor.

CANDIDLY, *ad.* in an impartial manner, without prejudice, malice, or envy; fairly.

CANDLE, *s. [candela, Lat.]* a wick of cotton dipped in and coated with wax, spermaceti, or tallow, of a cylindrical form, burnt to supply light at night. *Sale by the candle, or inch of candle,* is an auction which lasts only while a piece of candle lighted for that purpose continues burning, the last bidder before it is extinct being adjudged the purchaser.

CANDLEBERY-TREE, *s. in Botany,* a species of sweet willow.

CANDLELIGHT, *s.* the light afforded by a candle.

CANDLEMAS, *s.* a festival observed on the second of February, in honour of the purification of the blessed Virgin Mary, by the Churches of Rome and England. It was celebrated by the ancient Christians; who, on that day, used abundance of lights in their churches, and procession, in memory, as is supposed, of our Saviour's being on that day declared to be a *light to lighten the Gentiles*. In imitation of which, the Roman Catholics, on this day, consecrate all their tapers and candles which they use in their churches during the whole year.

CANDLESTICK, *s.* a household utensil contrived to hold one or more lighted candles.

CANDOCK, *s.* a weed that grows in rivers.

CANDOUR, *a. [candor, Lat.]* a temper of mind unsoured by envy, unruined by malice, and unobscured by prejudice; sweet without weakness, and impartial without rigour.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. It is mountainous, and abounds with rivulets, which the inhabitants are dexterous in turning to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The capital is of the same name, and is meanly built on the side of a hill, and meanly fortified. The palace is the chief building in it. Population about 5000. Lat. 7. 23. N. Long. 80. 47. E.

TO CANDY, *v. a.* to preserve by boiling in sugar; to melt and crystallize sugar several times, to render it hard and transparent. Figuratively, to freeze, to be covered with a hard substance, or flakes; to flatter, or make use of soothing and insinuating expressions.—*v. n.* to grow hard; to grow thick, or be covered with flakes.

CANDY, *s.* a preparation of sugar, made by melting and crystallizing it six or seven times over to make it hard and transparent.

CANE, *s. [canna, Lat.]* in Botany, a kind of reed growing in several joints, and of different dimensions. The bamboo, which grows in the Indies, especially at Bengal, to a prodigious size, is wrought into bowls, or other household utensils, by the inhabitants; the smaller sort is made into fishing rods. The walking cane is that which grows in the East Indies; those which are without joints are by far the best, and more elastic. Hence the word signifies, figuratively, a walking-staff.

TO CANE, *v. a.* to beat a person with a cane, or a walking-staff.

CANES VENATICI, in Astronomy, the Grey-hounds, two constellations in the northern hemisphere.

CANICULA, *s. [Lat.]* in Astronomy, the name of one of the stars in the constellation of Canis Major, called the Dog-star, or Sirius; from whose heliacal rising the ancients reckoned their dog-days, and the Egyptians and Ethiopians began their year.

CANICULAR, *a. [canicularis, Lat.]* of or belonging to the dog-days. The canicular days are a certain number of days preceding or ensuing the heliacal rising of the *Canicula*, or Dog-star.

CANINE, *a. [caninus, Lat.]* having the properties of, or resembling, a dog. *Canine hunger*, in Medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

CANINE-TEETH, *s. [dentes canini, Lat.]* in Anatomy, two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw, between the incisors and molars, so called from their resembling the correspondent teeth in a dog.

CANIS MAJOR, *s. [Lat. the great Dog,]* in Astronomy, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, of which Sirius is the principal star.

CANIS MINOR, *s. [Lat. the lesser Dog,]* a constellation in the southern hemisphere, of which Procyon is the principal star.

CANISTER, *s. [canistrum, Lat.]* in its primary sense, which is now obsolete, a basket. In its secondary, a small box or receptacle made of tin, or other metal, or porcelain, to hold tea, sugar, &c.

**CANKER**, *s.* [*cancer*, Lat.] in Natural History, a small worm which preys upon fruit, joined with the word *worm*. A disease incident to trees, which makes the bark rot and fall off. In Veterinary Surgery, a fungous disease in the horse's foot. Also an ulcer of a particular kind in a dog's ear. Figuratively, that which gradually and inevitably destroys. Applied to brass, a kind of rust or verdigrise, which covers its surface with a green colour.

To **CANKER**, *v. n.* to rust, or grow green, applied to brass or other metals; to be corroded, or grow foul or corrupt.—*v. a.* to corrode; to pollute; to eat or gnaw; to infect: including the idea of acrimony.

**CANNABIN**, *s.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] hempen.  
**CANNEL-COAL**, *s.* a substance which is often confounded with jet. It is dug up in many parts of England in great abundance; particularly in Lancashire, where it is burnt as common fuel. It is worked into toys and utensils of various kinds under the name of jet.

**CANNES**, a town on the sea-coast of the department of Var, France. It is principally a fishing town, its bay being a shelter for boats, but not admitting vessels of any size to come in. Round the town, the vine, lemon, olive, and other fruits grow plentifully. It stands on a hill and is slenderly fortified. It is 440 miles from Paris. Population about 4000.

**CANNIBAL**, *s.* one who lives upon human flesh.  
**CANNIBALLY**, *ad.* after the manner or practice of cannibals.

**CANNING**, GEORGE, a statesman of the last generation, who reached the highest point of political ambition just before his death. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he had devoted himself to the law, but was persuaded to turn his attention to politics. At this time he renounced his youthful popular views and followed Pitt. He was 34 years in parliament, and for 30 years, with few intervals, was connected with the government. Catholic emancipation and slave-trade abolition were the two measures, especially the first, which owed much to his eloquence for their success. He opposed other similar measures, which were successful soon after his death. He died in 1827, aged 57 years.  
**CANNON**, *s.* [*canon*, Fr.] a gun, to throw balls of many pounds' weight. Cannons were first used in England in the 14th century. They are now cast solid in iron, or bronze, and afterwards bored in a lathe by drills.

**CANNON-BALL**, **CANNON-BULLET**, **CANNON-SHOT**, *s.* the ball or bullet with which a cannon is charged.

To **CANNON-DE**, *v. a.* to attack with or fire cannon against.—*v. n.* to batter or attack with great guns.

**CANNONIER**, (*cannonier*) *s.* the person who discharges or fires a cannon.

**CANNONSBURG**, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, supported chiefly by Jefferson College, located here. This institution has a good library, and medical and theological schools connected with it. It is 243 miles from Washington. Pop. 687.

**CANNOT**, not able, not having power enough for the performance of a thing. Joined with *but*, it implies necessity, and signifies *must*. "I cannot but believe," Locke.

**CANOE**, (*canôo*) *s.* a vessel or boat, made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, pieces of bark sewed together, or of the small sticks of a pliant wood covered with seal skins, used by rude nations to this day.

**CANON**, *s.* [*kanon*, Gr.] in Ecclesiastical History, a law or rule relating either to the doctrine or discipline of a church, enacted by a general council, and confirmed by the principal magistrate. A person who possesses a prebend or revenue, allotted for the performance of Divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church. Applied to Scripture, such books as are received as really inspired. A law, or rule, or collection of formulae, in any science. In Surgery, an instrument used in sewing up wounds. In Geometry and Algebra, a general rule for the solution of all questions of the same nature. In Music, a composition in two or more parts, so constructed that each voice sings the same part, but at different intervals from each other, and not all beginning at the same time. *Canon Law*, is the body of rules, precriptions, &c., compiled during ages, by which the Church of Rome is regulated.

**CANONESS**, *s.* in the Romish Church, a woman who enjoys a prebend, and lives after the manner of *secular canons*, without being obliged to renounce the world, or make any vows.

**CANONICAL**, *a.* [*canonicus*, Lat.] applied to ceremonies and discipline, those which are established by the laws of the church. Applied to books, those which are generally allowed to be Divinely inspired. Applied to time, or hours, those which are prescribed or limited by the church, for the performance of, or celebrating of, any ceremony or act of religion.

**CANONICALLY**, *ad.* in a manner agreeably to the prescriptions and laws of the church.

**CANONIST**, *s.* one who makes the canons his peculiar study; a professor of the canon law.

**CANONIZATION**, *s.* in the Roman Church, a declaration of the pope's, whereby, after some solemnity, a person who has been eminent for an exemplary life, and a supposed power of working miracles, is entered in the list of the saints.

To **CANONIZE**, *v. a.* to enter a person's name in the list of saints; to make a saint.

**CANONRY**, **CANONSHIP**, *s.* an ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it.

**CANOPIED**, *a.* covered above with a canopy; spread above, or over the head.

**CANOPEY**, *s.* [*canopeum*, Lat.] any thing which is extended over the head.

To **CANOPEY**, *v. a.* to form a canopy over a person's head; to cover with a canopy.

**CANOROUS**, *a.* [*canorus*, Lat.] given to singing; musical; tuneful.

**CANOVA**, ANTONIO, a very celebrated modern sculptor of Italy. He studied at Venice, and afterwards settled at Rome, where, in addition to monuments to some of the popes, he produced those groups and figures, plates and models of which are familiar to all, the Graces, Venus, Cupid and Psyche, &c. &c. He was as fine a character in other respects as he was in art. He died in 1822, aged 65 years.

**CANT**, *s.* [*cantus*, Lat.] applied to language, a dialect made use of by beggars and vagabonds, to conceal their meaning from others; a whining tone of voice; a particular form of speaking peculiar to any body of men; a whining, formal pretension to goodness, generally attended with hypocrisy; pretence in general.

To **CANT**, *v. n.* to make use of the dialect, absurd jargon, or private gibberish, of vagabonds and thieves; to speak or read in a whining tone; to endeavour to impose upon a person by a formal pretence of uncommon piety; to flatter.

**CANTAL**, an inland department of France, surrounded by Puy-de-dôme, Corrèze, Lot, Aveyron, Lozère, and Haute Loire. It is very mountainous, comprising the southern part of that singular district of recent, but extinct volcanoes, which is usually called by the old name Auvergne. The height of the mountain which gives name to the department is nearly 7000 feet. It has excellent pastures, and fattens great herds of cattle, &c. for purposes of commerce. Coarse grain and fruits are also produced. In some parts are manufactories of lace and linen. The population is about 300,000. Aurillac and St. Flour are its chief places.

**CANTATA**, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, a song composed of recitative airs, and a variety of motions, generally for a single voice, with a thorough bass; sometimes for two, three, or more voices, with different instruments.

**CANTATION**, *s.* [*cantatio*, Lat.] the act of singing.

**CANTER**, *s.* one who endeavours to pass himself upon the world as a religious person, by a fair outside, and formal appearance of religion, without obeying it in his heart.

**CANTERBURY**, Kent. This ancient city is the see of the archbishop, primate of all England. The cathedral is a large superb structure, and was once very famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket. There are the ruins of a castle near. It was once famous for silk manufactures, but the progress of machinery in the N. has destroyed them. It is also noted for its fine brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It is situated on the river Stour, 56 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 15,435.

**CANTERBURY-BELLS**, *s.* in Botany, a species of bell-flower, frequent in gardens.

**CANTHARIDES**, *s.* [plural of *cantharis*, Lat.] in Natural History and Pharmacy, called *Spanish flies*, but properly a beetle of

a brilliant green colour, which in Spain, France, and Russia, is found on ash trees. The grubs live in the ground. The beetles that feed on the rose petals, though of a different form, being of a similar hue, are often put amongst cantharides in adulteration. It is needless to mention their service in blisters, or the danger of too free a use of them, since experience has confirmed the former, and given us too many dreadful examples of the latter.

CANTHUS, *s.* [Lat.] the corner of the eye, formed by the meeting of the eyelids.

CANTICLE, *s.* [canto, Lat.] a song; applied to some hymn in Scripture, and used in the plural to signify Solomon's Song.

CANTLIVERS, *s.* in building, pieces of wood framed into the front or sides of a house, to sustain the mouldings or eaves over it.

CANTING, *s.* a sea-phrase, which denotes the act of turning any thing about, or over. *Canting-arms*, in Heraldry, are those which express their owner's surname.

CANTLET, *s.* [kant, Belg.] a piece with corners.

CANTLET, *s.* a piece; a fragment.

CANTO, *s.* [Ital.] a division, section, or book of a poem. In Music, a song, or the treble part of it.

CANTON, or QUANG TCHOU FOU, a large, populous, and wealthy city of China, seated on one of the finest rivers in the empire. It is the capital of the province of Quantong, and the centre of the European trade in that country. It consists of three parts, divided by high walls. Temples, magnificent palaces, and courts are numerous. The streets are long and straight, paved with flag-stones, and adorned with lofty arches. The houses are remarkably neat, but consist of only one story, and they have no windows to the streets. The covered market-places are full of shops. They have manufactures of their own, especially of silk stuffs. A large portion of the inhabitants reside in boats on the river. Canton is one of the 5 ports opened to English trade, by the treaty of Nankin. The population is now 1,000,000. Lat. 23. 7. N. Long. 113. 14. E.

CANTON, *s.* [canton, Fr.] a small part of a city detached from the rest; a parcel or division of land; a district or part of a country governed by its own chief or magistrates; a small community or clan. In Heraldry, a square portion of an escutcheon separated from the rest, when on the left side, called *sinister*; and like the space between the cross or saltire.

To CANTON, *v. a.* to divide into small parts, parcels, or districts, with the particle *into*, and sometimes both with *out* and *into*.

To CANTONIZE, *v. n.* to parcel out; to allot in small divisions, used with *among*.

CANTRED, CA'NTREF, *s.* a British word, which signifies a hundred villages.

CANTYRE, a peninsula of Argyleshire, 50 miles long from N. to S., and from 5 to 8 broad.

CANVASS, *s.* [canevas, Fr.] very clear unbleached cloth of hem or flax, wove in little squares, used for working tapestry by the needle; for blinds of windows, towels, and to cover staves, &c.; likewise a coarse cloth of hem, of which sails are made. *Canvass*, also, is the cloth on which painters usually draw their pictures.

To CANVASS, *v. a.* [canvasser, Fr.] to search a truth to its first principles; to inquire into; to examine; to debate, or dispute; to controvert.—*v. n.* to solicit; to ask people for their votes or interest at an election.

CANUTE, or K'NUTE, the son of Sweeney of Denmark, one of the Northern Vikings, who had shared the kingdom of England with Edmund Ironside, and became, on Edmund's death, or murder, sovereign of the whole. He was a monarch of considerable skill and power, and shows by much of his conduct that he had felt the humanizing influence of Christianity, as it was taught at the time. He had not been very scrupulous as to the means by which he gained the supreme power. He discharged the duties of royalty with wisdom and firmness; and by a pilgrimage to Rome endeavoured to show his compunction and remorse. The tales of his silencing the flattery of his courtiers, and of his renouncing the use of his crown, are well known. He patronized the bards and learned men of his day, and built the abbey at Bury St. Edmund's, and at Hulme in Norfolk, which last is the only abbey now in England, and is held by the Bishop of Norwich. He died in 1035, having reigned for 18 years alone, and in peace.

CANY, *a.* abounding in canes; consisting of canes.

CANZONET, *s.* [canzonetta, Ital.] a little song.

CAOU'TCHOU, *s.* in Natural History, an elastic gum obtained from several trees both in Asia and America, by making an incision and letting the juice flow out and harden. When pure it is transparent and colourless, but it is dried in smoke, which gives it its usual black colour. Its elasticity and impermeability by water, together with the discovery of means of dissolving it without destroying its adhesive powers, have introduced the use of it very extensively into our manufactures, both for elastic bands and webbing, and for waterproof and airtight cloth.

CAP, *s.* [cap, Brit.] a part of dress made to cover the head; the ensign of a cardinalate. When the Romans gave a slave the cap, it entitled him to liberty. Students at law, physic, &c., as well as graduates in most universities, wear caps of a particular shape. Doctors are distinguished by peculiar caps, given them in assuming the doctorate. In Italy, the cap is used as a mark of infamy. At Lucca, the Jews are distinguished by a yellow cap, or an orange colour. It also signifies a square piece of timber, put over the head of a mast, to keep it steady. In Gunnery, a piece of lead laid over the touch-hole to preserve the prime. *Percussion-cap*, a little cap of copper with a small portion of explosive preparation inside, used now to fire guns with, the lock being made with a perforated nipple to put the cap on, and a hammer to explode it. *Cap of maintenance*, one of the regalia carried before the king at a coronation. In Botany, the membranaceous empalement of funguses surrounding the pillar.

To CAP, *v. a.* to cover the top of a thing; to pull off a cap in play.

CAP-A-PIE, CAP-A-PE', [cap-à-pié, Fr.] from head to foot, all over, used with the verb *arm*.

CAP-PAPER, *s.* a sort of coarse, thick, brownish paper.

CAPABILITY, *s.* the quality of being able to undertake or perform a thing.

CAPABLE, *a.* [capable, Fr.] endowed with power or understanding equal to an undertaking; susceptible; fitted for, or adapted to.

CAPACIOUS, *a.* [capaz, Lat.] applied to bodies of large dimensions, or of a large cavity, able to contain much. Applied to the mind, extensive, or containing a great stock of knowledge.

CAPACIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of containing or receiving a great number of things or large bodies.

To CAPACITATE, *v. a.* to render a person fit by instruction, discipline, study, or exercise; to qualify a person for an undertaking.

CAPACITY, *s.* [capacité, Fr.] the dimensions of other bodies. Applied to the mind, understanding; a power of receiving instruction; a state, condition, or character.

CAPA'RISON, *s.* [caparazon, Span.] the clothing or covering spread over any horse of state, or sumpter-horse.

To CAPA'RISON, *v. a.* to dress a horse in its housings for show and ostentation. Figuratively, to adorn a person with pompous and splendid dress.

CAPE, *s.* [cape, Fr.] in Geography, a piece of land running or projecting into the sea; a head-land, or promontory; the neck piece of a coat.

CAPE BRETON, an island of British N. America, between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, being divided from the former by St. George's Bay and the Strait of Canseau, and from the latter by the S. entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is about 100 miles in length, and in breadth about 75; and the E. side is deeply indented by a vast inlet, named Bras d'Or, which, entering by two narrow passages, and afterwards spreading into numerous bays and arms, nearly divides the island in two. The N. coasts present an almost unbroken face of perpendicular rock to the sea. It is romantic and mountainous in its aspect, but woods, with the exception of small patches cleared for cultivation, and spots where rocks occupy the surface, cover the whole island. Coal, iron, copper, and other ores have been found, with various excellent building stones. Timber, grain, and cattle, with the products of its fisheries, are its exports. Its population is about 30,000. Its capital is Sydney.

CAPE CAPRICORN, in New South Wales; it is exactly under the line which bounds the Tropic of Capricorn.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, a fortress belonging to the English, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa. Lat. 5. 18. N. Long. 22. W.

CAPE DESEADO, a head-land of Terra del Fuego, in the most southern part of America. Lat. 55. 48. S. Long. 74. 18. W.

CAPE DOUGLAS, a very lofty promontory in the N. W. part of America, on the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook. Lat. 48. 15. N. Long. 153. 50. W.

CAPE FLATTERY, a cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 48. 15. N. Long. 124. 22. W.

CAPE FINISTÈRE, a head-land of Galicia, in Spain. Lat. 42. 56. N. Long. 9. 13. W.

CAPE FRANÇOIS, a cape of the island of St. Domingo, in the West Indies. Lat. 19. 46. N. Long. 72. 16. W.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, one of the most southerly points of the African continent, projecting at the head of a small peninsula into the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 34. 22. S. Long. 18. 23. E.

*Cape Colony* is one of the most important British settlements, and is bounded by the Great Key river on the E.; on the N. it reaches nearly to the parallel of 30°, whence, to the S. Ocean, the boundary passes with an irregular curve. The country is not generally mountainous, but consists of ranges of table land at different elevations, not unlike the steppes of Russia. There are mountains near Algoa Bay: Table Mountain is well known. Another mountain range lies between Algoa Bay and Cape Town. The upland steppes are very barren, furnishing at best a poor pasture ground for cattle and sheep. More southerly, the soil is good, and grows corn and fruits, while the mountain sides yield excellent wines. In the remoter parts, lions, leopards, rhinoceroses, hyenas, &c., are occasionally seen; and quaggas and giraffes; there are also various species of antelopes. Ostriches, eagles, and condors, also occur. The Great Fish river, Sunday river, and Oliphant's river, are the principal streams. The climate is healthy, though by no means cold. The population is about 200,000; of whom a large proportion are coloured, and most living in the interior are of Dutch extraction. *Cape Town* is the capital, and stands on Table Bay, about 30 miles from the Cape. It is well built, and strongly fortified. Here are commodious churches belonging to various communions, the government buildings, and an observatory. Table Bay is a good harbour, but not always calm, being open to the W. and the Atlantic. Table Mountain, which overlooks the town, is 3500 feet in height, and commands a noble and beautiful prospect. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 34. 0. S. Long. 18. 25. E. Graaf Reynet, Graham's Town, Uitenhage, &c. &c. are its other towns.

CAPE HORN, the southern extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55. 58. S. Long. 67. 46. W.

CAPE NORTH, the most northern promontory in Europe, in the island of Maggero, on the coast of Norway. Lat. 71. 11. N. Long. 25. E.

CAPE PAULMAS, a promontory on the Guinea coast, Africa. Lat. 4. 10. N. Long. 9. 10. W.

CAPE DE VERD, a cape on the western coast of Africa. Lat. 14. 45. N. Long. 17. 28. W.

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, so called from their being situated to the westward of the above cape, about 80 miles. They lie between 23 and 26 degrees of W. Long., and between 15 and 18 degrees of N. Lat. Many of these islands are little more than barren rocks. They were discovered by Antonio Noel, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, in 1460. The natives are of a middle stature, ugly, and almost perfectly black; their hair is woolly and frizzled, and their lips thick. A company of merchants, belonging to Lisbon, have the exclusive right of trading to these islands; and they keep an agent here for that purpose, who perfectly tyrannizes over the inhabitants, and sells the wretched commodities carried from Portugal at exorbitant prices.

CAPE LLA, a very bright star in the constellation Auriga, in the N. hemisphere.

CAPER, *s. caper*, Lat. a goat. In Dancing, a spring or leap in which the feet are moved across each other several times before a person reaches the ground again.

CAPER, *s. caparris*, Lat. the flower-bud of the caper-bush, a well-known pickle brought from the neighbourhood of Toulon in France.

To CAPER, *v. n.* to cross the feet several times in the air in a leap, applied to dancing; to skip for joy; to dance with great activity.

CAPERCAILLIE, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of grouse, called also the cock of the woods, once very abundant in the N.

of Britain, but now extinct. It is still found on the continent, especially in the N. parts.

CAPERER, *s.* one who cuts capers in dancing.

CAPERNAUM, a city of Galilee in the time of our Lord, overlooking the Lake of Genesaret. It is now a place of little note, and is called Tel-Houm.

CAPET, the name of a dynasty of kings of France, which has held the throne, with the brief interruption of the republic and the empire, from about the year 1000. *Hugh Capet*, the founder, died in 990.

CAPIAS, *s. [Lat.]* in Law, a writ of two sorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum*; the other is a writ or execution after judgment.

CAPILLACEOUS, *a.* See CAPILLARY.

CAPILLAMENT, *s. [capillus, Lat.]* in Botany, the small threads or hairs which grow in the middle of a flower, adorned with little knobs at the top; the strings or threads about the roots of plants.

CAPILLARY, *a.* resembling hairs. In Botany, applied to such plants as have no main stem, their leaves arising from the roots, and producing their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the back of their leaves; as the fern maiden-hair, of which the syrup of capillaire is made. In Anatomy, applied to the minute arteries, which in the brain are not equal to one hair, and the smallest lymphatic vessels, which are a hundred times smaller than the smallest arteries. In Physic, *capillary tubes* are those whose diameter is one half, one third, or one fourth of a line, or the least that can be made.

CAPILLATION, *s.* a dividing into branches as small as hairs; a small ramification.

CAPITAL, *a. [capitalis, Lat.]* in its primary sense, that belongs or relates to the head. Applied to crimes, that affects a person's life; criminal in the highest degree; chief or principal. *Capital stock*, the fund of a trading company.

CAPITAL, *s.* in Political Economy, that accumulation of the profits of labour, or trade, &c., our own, or inherited by us, or borrowed, which is devoted in trade to the production of further profit. It is this which makes the difference between a *dealer* and a *trader* or *merchant*, as is particularly seen in transactions with uncivilized nations. In Geography, the chief city of a kingdom, or residence of its monarch. Applied to letters, large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books. In Architecture, the topmost member of a column.

CAPITALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as affects a person's life. *Capitally convicted*, is applied to a person who is cast for his life, or condemned to die. Applied to productions of art, in a perfect, high finished, or excellent manner.

CAPITATION, *s. [caput, Lat.]* a numbering by the heads; a certain sum of money imposed at so much per head in exigencies of state.

CAPITOL, one of the seven hills on which Rome stood; perhaps the first rude fortress of the villages over whom Romulus is said to have been first king. In the days of the glory of the eternal city, it was covered with temples, (that of Jupiter Capitolinus being the most magnificent,) and public buildings. In earlier days it was the citadel, whither, on the sack of the city by the Gauls, the survivors retired and maintained their ground till succour arrived. At one end the hill was very precipitous, and down it state criminals were cast headlong. This was called the Tarpeian rock, in memory of a legend of treason in early days.

CAPITULAR, *s. [capitulum, Lat.]* a book divided into chapters; also a collection of civil and canonical laws.

To CAPITULATE, *v. n. [capitulum, Lat.]* to draw articles; to set down the heads of a remonstrance; to make head. Mostly used by moderns for surrendering a place upon certain conditions.

CAPITULATION, *s.* the surrender of a place upon certain conditions.

CAPON, *s. [capo, Lat.]* a castrated cock.

CAPONNIÈRE, *s.* a work sunk on the glacis of a place about four or five feet deep, to afford a passage from one work to another; the earth dug out serves for a parapet, and is made with loop-holes and embrasures, covered with strong planks, on which are clays, or hurdles, that support the earth which covers all. It holds 15 or 20 men, who fire through these embrasures.

CAPOT, *s. [Fr.]* at piquet, when one party wins all the tricks.

To **CAPOUT**, *v. a.* to win all the tricks at the game of piquet.  
**CAPOUCH**, *s.* [*capuce*, Fr.] a monk's hood.

**CAPPADOCIA**, a country of ancient Asia Minor, lying on the Euphrates, and bordered by Pontus, Galatia, Phrygia, and Cilicia. It was intersected by various mountain chains, the Taurus, Anti-Taurus, Paraydars, and Scydisms; and was watered by the Halys, and some tributaries of the Euphrates. Comana, Tyana, Caesarea, and Melitene, were its principal places.

**CAPREOLATE**, *a.* [*capreolus*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to those plants which turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, cucumbers, &c.

**CAPRI**, a small rocky island of the Mediterranean, close to the coast of Italy, on the S. side of the Bay of Naples. Two towns stand on the summits of the two precipitous rocks which are nearly the whole island, Capri the lowermost, and the capital, and Anacapri the loftiest. Besides these, huts and small villages are scattered amongst the vineyards, which are famous for the wine they yield. The population is under 4000.

**CAPRICE**, (*caprice*) [*caprice*, Fr.] **CAPRICHO**, *s.* [Span.] sudden change of sentiment, not founded on reason; a whimsy, freak, or fantastic humour.

**CAPRICIOUS**, *a.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] applied to a variable and inconstant behaviour, founded on mere whim and fancy; applied also to a sudden and frequent change of opinion or sentiment, inconsistent with reason.

**CAPRICIOUSLY**, *ad.* in a whimsical, humourous, fanciful manner.

**CAPRICIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of changing or commanding, according to the starts of fancy, without any regard to reason or propriety.

**CAPRICORN**, *s.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the tenth sign of the zodiac, represented on ancient medals in the form of a goat with the hinder parts of a fish. The sun enters this sign at the winter solstice, or 21st of December. *Tragic of Capricorn*, that circle on the globe, parallel to the equator, beyond which the sun never passes southerly. See **CANCER**, **TROPICS**, **TORRID ZONE**.

**CAPRIFICATION**, *s.* in Horticulture, the fertilizing of some particular plants, by the artificial application of pollen to the female flowers; the forcing the ripening of figs by puncturing them.

**CAPRIOLES**, *s.* [Fr.] are leaps that a horse makes in the same place, without advancing.

**CAPSIUM**, *m.* *s.* in Botany, a plant allied to the potato, whose seed vessel when ripe is of a brilliant scarlet, and is extremely hot to the palate. It is used as a pickle.

**CAPSTAN**, *s.* corruptly spelt *capstern* [*castetan*, Fr.] a large cylinder, placed perpendicularly on the deck of a ship, and turned by levers or bars, which cross it, serving, by means of a cable which winds round it, to draw up heavy burthens. It is likewise used to tow a ship, and to weigh the anchors.

**CAPSULAR**, *a.* [*capsula*, Lat.] hollow, like a chest or pouch.

**CAPSULATE**, *a.* [*capsula*, Lat.] enclosed as in a box. *Capculated plants*, in Botany, are such as produce their seeds in short dry pods or husks.

**CAPSULE**, *s.* [*capsula*, Lat.] in Botany, a dry hollow seed-vessel that opens naturally in some determinate manner; as at the side by a small hole, in orchis and campanula; horizontally, in impineral; longways, in convolvulus; at the bottom, in arrow-grass; or at the top, as in most plants. Generally, a small vesicle containing a fluid; or a covering so closely fitting to a bottle or jar as to exclude the air entirely.

**CAPTAIN**, *s.* [*capitaine*, Fr.] a military officer, whereof there are various kinds; as a *captain* of a troop or company, one who commands a troop of horse, and the other a company of foot, under a colonel. *Captain-General* is he who commands an army in chief. *Captain-Lieutenant* is one who commands a troop or company, in the room of another whose absence is dispensed with. *Captain of a ship of war* is the commanding officer. *Captain of a merchant ship*, more properly the master, is he who has the direction of the ship, crew, and cargo.

**CAPTAINRY**, *CAPTAINSHIP*, *s.* the power over a certain district; the chiefship; the rank or post of a captain.

**CAPTION**, (*kápsion*) *s.* [*capio*, Lat.] in Law, the act of taking a person by a judicial process.

**CAPTIOUS**, (*kápsious*) *a.* [*captivus*, Lat.] given to cavils, or forming objections; insinuating; insidious.

**CAPTIOUSLY**, (*kápsiously*) *ad.* in such a manner as shows a great inclination to raise objections; in a sly, insidious manner.

**CAPTIVOUSNESS**, (*kápsivousness*) *s.* the quality of forming cavils, or unnecessary objections; peevishness.

To **CAPTIVATE**, *v. a.* [*captivo*, Lat.] to take prisoner. Figuratively, to charm or subdue by the power of superior excellence. To enslave; with *to*.

**CAPTIVATION**, *s.* the act of taking a person prisoner; the state of a person taken prisoner.

**CAPTIVE**, *s.* [*captivus*, Lat.] one taken prisoner in war. Figuratively, one charmed or subdued by the beauty or excellence of another.

**CAPTIVE**, *a.* [*captivus*, Lat.] taken prisoner in war; in confinement; imprisoned. Figuratively, subdued, or kept under great restraints.

To **CAPTIVE**, *v. a.* to take or make a person prisoner.

**CAPTIVITY**, *s.* [*captivitas*, Fr.] a state of servitude, owing to a person's being taken prisoner in war.

**CAPTOR**, *s.* [*capio*, Lat.] the person who takes a prisoner or prize.

**CAPTURE**, *s.* [*captura*, Lat.] the taking of any prey; the thing taken. In Law, the seizing a person for debt, or the apprehending a criminal.

**CAPUA**, a city of Lavoura, in the kingdom of Naples, on the Volturno. Here anciently was a noble and very large city, a rival of Rome in the earlier days of its history, which fell before it in the Punic wars, having sided with Hannibal. Relics both of Roman and Etruscan art abound here. It is about 15 miles from Naples. Its population is about 10,000.

**CAPUCHINS**, (*capuchéens*) [*capuce* or *capuchon*, a stuff cap or cowl wherewith they cover their heads, Fr.] monks of the order of St. Francis, founded by Matthew Baschi. See **FRANCISCANS**.

**CAPUT MORTUUM**, *s.* [Lat.] a term signifying *dead-heads*, being that which remains in a retort after distillation or dryness. The modern term is *Residuum*.

**CAPYBARA**, *s.* a kind of cavy which resides much in the water, and is eaten by the Indians in South America.

**CAR**, *s.* [car, Brit.] a small carriage with one or two horses. Figuratively, used by the poets for a chariot, or genteel vehicle, in which a person is drawn.

**CARABINE**, *s.* [*carabine*, Fr.] a small kind of fusée, or fire-arm, about two feet long in the barrel.

**CARABINIER**, (*carabinier*) *s.* a sort of light horse, carrying longer carabines than the rest, used sometimes on foot.

**CARACALLA**, M. A. ANTONINUS BASSIANUS, one of the later emperors of Rome, son of Septimius Severus, and successor to him. He began his reign by murdering his brother who was associated with him in the empire. His career was one of cruelty and folly. At length he was assassinated, in 217, having reigned somewhat more than 6 years.

**CARACAS**, or **ST. JUAN DE LEON**, a town of Colombia, S. America, near the Caribbean Sea. It stands on a small stream at the foot of the mountains. It is regularly built, and has some good public buildings. It is about 20 miles from La Guayra, which serves as its port, by which it has the means of carrying on a considerable trade. Its population is about 40,000. It is nearly 700 miles from Santa Fe de Bogota.

**CARACCI**, the name of three celebrated Italian painters of the 16th century; Ludovico, and his cousins Agostino and Annibale. Ludovico imitated the antique, and studied Corregio; he taught his cousins. Agostino was also an engraver. Annibale painted the Farnese Palace at Rome, and was the greatest painter of the three. They founded that school of artists, known as the Bolognese School, which retains its character still for the purity of taste and style which characterized it, and the names which adorn it. Ludovico died in 1619, aged 64 years; Agostino in 1602, aged 45 years; and Annibale in 1609, aged 49 years.

**CARACK**, *s.* [*caraca*, Span.] a large ship of burthen; a galloon.

**CARACTACUS**, the Latinized form of the name of an ancient British chieftain, who for some time withstood the encroachments of the Romans in the reign of Claudius, and being at last defeated by Ostorius Scapula, in 51 A. D., and sent prisoner to Rome, was released by the emperor, because of the magnanimity he displayed.

**CARANNA**, *s.* a hard, brittle resin, though some call it a gum. It is brought principally from New Spain, is of a dark colour, and



bitterish taste. A fine odoriferous oil is distilled from it, esteemed a very powerful external remedy in cases of pain, tumours, and wounds.

**CARAT**, *s.* [*carat*, Fr.] a term used to express the fineness of gold; thus, every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; then, if, as in gold coin, 2 parts are alloy, it is 22 carats fine; if, as in rings, &c., 6 parts are alloy, it is 18 carats fine: this last is the new standard. *Carat* is weight used by jewellers, equal to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  grains.

**CARAVAGGIO**, the name by which two distinguished painters of the Lombard or Bolognese School are known. *Polidoro Caldari* was a pupil of Raffaele, and effected his greatest works in conjunction with Maturino; he died in 1543, aged 48 years. *Michael Angelo Amerigi* was a bold and successful imitator of rude and low models. He was an outré colourist, but produced great effect, and he never idealized a subject. He died in 1600, aged 40 years.

**CARAVAN**, *s.* [*caravanne*, Fr.] a body or company of merchants or traders travelling together in great numbers, through deserts, or other dangerous places, in the East, for their mutual safety and defence. Their beasts are horses, but most commonly camels, and they are escorted by a chief or aga, with a body of janizaries.

**CARAVANARIES**, *s.* a sort of public inns built on great roads in the East, for the accommodation of caravans; there being no inns for passengers, as in Europe. Some of these are very magnificent; and there are people who attend, to accommodate travellers; there is, however, no furniture, and in some places no other provisions but what the caravans bring with them. There are many of these in the great towns of Asia and Africa, especially in the Turkish and Persian dominions. They are generally built in the form of a square, and round a quadrangle, like a college.

**CARAVEL**, *CA'RAL*, *s.* [*caravela*, Span.] a round, light, old-fashioned ship.

**CARAWAY**, *s.* [*carum*, Lat.] in Botany, an umbelliferous plant, the seed of which is stomachic and carminative, and is used by confectioners and brewers.

**CARBON**, *s.* in Chemistry, an elementary substance, which occurs under some most remarkable forms, and is one of the most important, in respect of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. Its purest form is the diamond: it is the base of black lead, anthracite, and all the varieties of charcoal.

**CARBONADO**, *s.* [Span.] meat cut across, or in squares, with a knife, to be broiled.

**TO CARBONADO**, *v. a.* to cut across, in Cookery. Figuratively, to cut or hack.

**CARBONATES**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with carbonic acid.

**CARBONATED**, *a.* in Chemistry, impregnated with carbon. **CARBONDALE**, a village of Pennsylvania, United States, situated on Lackawanna Creek. This flourishing village owes its existence to the Lackawanna coal mine, which is a very productive one, and by means of the Honesdale canal, the Delaware, and the Delaware and Hudson canal, sends a prodigious quantity of coal into the most profitable market. It is 264 miles from Washington. Pop. 2398.

**CARBONIC**, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to carbon. *Carbonic acid* and *carbonic oxide gas*, are the two most important compounds of carbon and oxygen. Carbonic acid gas enters into the composition of the atmosphere: it is fatal to animal life; but necessary to vegetable; and is the peculiar principle that makes spring water, bottled beers, and champagne so agreeable.

**CARBONOUS**, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to carbon.

**CARBUNCLE**, *s.* a very elegant stone, of a deep red colour, with a mixture of scarlet, known among the ancients by the name of *Anthrax*.

**CARBUNCLED**, *a.* set with carbuncles.

**CARBU'NCULAR**, *a.* resembling, or partaking of the qualities of a carbuncle.

**CARBUNCULATION**, *s.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] the blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or cold.

**CARBURETS**, *s.* in Chemistry, compound substances, of which carbon forms one of the constituent parts. Thus, plumbago, which is composed of carbon and iron, is called carburet of iron.

**CARBURETTED**, *part.* formed into a carburet.

**CARCANET**, *s.* [*carcan*, Fr.] a chain or collar of jewels.

**CARCASSE**, *CA'RCASSE*, *s.* [*carcasse*, Fr.] a dead body. Figuratively, a body or person, in a reproachful sense; the decayed parts, ruins, or remains of a thing. In Guntery, a kind of bomb of an oblong form, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar.

**CARCASSONNE**, capital of the department of Aude, France. It stands on both sides the Aude, and has a bridge over it. The old town has some interesting ruins, but it is ill built; the newer part has some good buildings. It has a great help to trade in the Languedocian canal; and it does not lack literary and scientific institutions. It manufactures woollen cloth; and the neighbourhood produces fruit, wine, and spirits. It is a bishop's see. It is 450 miles from Paris, and its population is 15,000.

**CAR'CELACE**, *s.* [*carcer*, Lat.] fees paid by prisoners before they can be discharged.

**CARCINOMA**, *s.* [*harkinos* and *nemo*, Gr.] a cancer.

**CARD**, *s.* [*kaarde*, Belg.] an instrument or comb composed of several small pieces of iron wire, hooked in the middle, fastened by the feet in rows; they are generally used in pairs, placed with their points opposite to each other, having the materials between them, and serve to comb, disentangle, and range wool or flax, in a proper order for spinning.

**TO CARD**, *v. a.* [*kaerden*, Belg.] to comb wool, &c., or make it fit for spinning, by drawing it through the card or comb. Neuterly, to game; or play inordinately at cards.

**CARDS**, *s.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.] in Gaming, pieces of thin pasteboard, cut in oblong squares, on which are painted four kinds of marks and figures, and used in several games. *Court cards* are those which, in addition to one of these four marks, have either a king, or queen, or servant, (knave,) painted on them. In Navigation, the upper part of the mariner's compass, on which the names of the different quarters of the horizon are marked.

**CARDAMOM**, *s.* [*cardamomum*, Lat.] a medicinal seed, that assists digestion, strengthens the head and stomach, and is diuretic.

**CARDAN, JEROME**, a very celebrated physician, metaphysician, mathematician, and enthusiast, of the 16th century. His permanent fame rests upon his eccentricities and follies, which cannot be forgotten, and on his mathematical discoveries, which helped forward the study of Algebraic science, and prepared it for the more effectual labours of Vieta. The number of his works is very great, their real worth not so. He starved himself to death in 1576, to fulfil one of his own prophecies, aged 75 years.

**CARDER**, *s.* one who combs or prepares wool by passing it through a card.

**CARDIAC**, *a.* [*kardia*, Gr.] an appellation given to cordial medicines that strengthen and invigorate the heart, whereby a brisker and freer circulation is occasioned.

**CARDIALGIA**, or **HEART-BURN**, *s.* [*kardia* and *algos*, Gr.] a disorder of the stomach, occasioned by the acidifying of some food or drink.

**CARDIFF**, Glamorganshire. It is the county town, seated on the river Taff, or Tave, with very extensive and considerable old walls, and a harbour three miles down the river; but vessels of 200 tons burthen can come up to the town. This town has a considerable trade with Bristol and other places; and near it are works of cast and wrought iron. A ship canal and a railroad have greatly increased its prosperity. It is 164 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 10,077.

**CARDIGAN**, Cardiganshire, a large, populous, and pleasantly seated town on the river Tivy, over which there is a handsome bridge. In its neighbourhood are iron and tin works. It is a sea-port, and has a harbour, which is not always safe for vessels of burthen. The old castle still stands near the town. It is the county town. It is 225 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2925.

**CARDIGANSHIRE**, a county of South Wales, is bounded on the W. by Cardigan Bay, in the Irish Channel; on the N. and N. E. by Merioneth and Montgomery; on the E. and S. E. by Radnor and Brecknock; and on the S. by Carmarthen. It extends 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 66 parishes. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of bleak mountains, yet there are pastures well stocked with sheep and cattle. It is well

supplied with fish from the sea, and from its own lakes and rivers, in which beavers lived within the period of true British history. The mountains abound with lead and silver ore. The principal rivers are the Tivey, Rydal, and the Istwith. Cardigan Bay lies on the coast. Pop. 68,766. It returns two members to parliament.

**CARDINAL**, *a.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] principal, chief, supreme. The cardinal points of the compass, are the north, south, east, and west, and the winds that blow from those points are called the cardinal winds. Cardinal signs in the Zodiac are Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn. In Arithmetic, cardinal numbers are such as express positively how many things there are, as 1, 2, 3, not their order, as, 1st, 2nd, 3rd. In schemes of morality, the cardinal virtues are, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

**CARDINAL**, *s.* the title of the highest dignities of the Roman Church next to the Pope. The number is 70, and they are called the Sacred College. Their title is  *Eminence*: and they wear as their special distinction, a red cap, or hat, or a hat with red edges. On the death of the pope, on the college devolves the election of a successor. These dignities have risen step by step from the rank of parish priests of Rome, and other large places; and are to this day named from some one or other of the churches of the Papal city. Also, a particular kind of ladies' cloak. Also, a beautiful American bird, so denominated from its shining red plumage.

**CARDINAL-FLOWER**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with strap-shaped leaves, almost naked stem, and pale purple blossoms: found in lakes, in hilly countries, and flowering in July and August.

**CARDINALATE**, **CARDINALSHIP**, *s.* the office and rank of a cardinal.

**CARDITIS**, *s.* in Medicine, inflammation of the heart; a disease in most cases fatal, because its presence is not detected till it is beyond remedial treatment.

**CARDUUS**, *s.* [Lat.] See THISTLE.

**CARE**, *s.* [*care*, Sax.] attention to a particular subject; concern or anxiety of mind, arising from the uncertainty of something future, or the oppression of the present calamity; a too great anxiety for the events of this world; an affectionate regard for a person. Caution, protection, regard, and support, when followed with the particle of. *SYNON.* *Prudence* signifies wisdom applied to practice; *discretion* is the effect of *prudence*, and means a knowledge to govern or direct oneself; by *care* we understand heed in order to preservation; *caution* implies a greater degree of wariness.

To **CARE**, *v. n.* to be anxious, solicitous, or concerned about any thing; to be disposed, or inclined; with *for* before nouns, and *to* before verbs.

To **CAREEN**, *v. a.* [*caréner*, Fr.] to lay a vessel upon one side in order to calk, stop the leaks, trim, or repair the other side. — *v. n.* to be in a state of careening.

**CAREER**, *s.* [*carriere*, Fr.] a course or race; the ground on which a race is run; full speed; very swift motion.

**CAREFUL**, *a.* abounding or perplexed with great solicitude, apprehensions, or anxiety.

**CAREFULLY**, *ad.* in an attentive, cautious, circumspect, and diligent manner.

**CAREFULNESS**, *s.* cautious, diligent, and constant application; heedfulness; vigilance.

**CARELESS**, *a.* without due attention, labour, application, caution, or concern; without thought, or premeditation.

**CARELESSLY**, *ad.* without anxiety; without care; with negligence; in a manner void of care.

**CARELESSNESS**, *s.* heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.

To **CARESS**, *v. a.* [*caresser*, Fr.] to embrace with great affection; to treat a person with great civility and endearment.

**CARESS**, *s.* an embrace of great affection; an endearing profusion of civilities and kind actions.

**CARET**, *s.* [Lat.] in writing, a mark implying that something is omitted, which ought to come in where this sign (Λ) stands under the line.

**CARGO**, *s.* [*chargo*, Fr.] the lading of a ship; all the merchandises and wares on board a ship.

**CARIBBEE ISLANDS**. See INDIES, WEST.

**CARIBES**, *s.* Caribs, an aboriginal race of the W. hemisphere, which was found in the 16th century, spread over all the shores

and islands from the mouth of the Amazon to the Orinoco, and the neighbourhood of Porto Rico, also over the lesser Antilles. Included under the same generic designation are the Tamanacs of the Orinoco, the Arawaks of Surinam and Berbice, the Guaranas of the delta of the Orinoco, who live in trees, the Cumanagotos, and the Chayma, who live in Cumana, &c. The race is almost extinct on the islands; but some of this, and other kindred races, live still on the continent.

**CARICATURE**, *s.* in Painting, is the concealment of real beauties, and the exaggeration of blemishes, but still so as to preserve a resemblance of the object.

**CARIES**, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, the solution of continuity in a bone, attended with a waste of its substance, occasioned by the corrosion of some acrimonious matter.

**CARPINTHIA**, part of the Austrian empire, with the title of a duchy, bounded by Styria, Salzburg, the Tyrol, Venice, and Carniola. It is a very mountainous district, being traversed by the Noric Alps, of which the Gross-Glockner and the Fuschberg attain an elevation of above 12,000 feet. Between the branches of this chain the Drave runs; and there are other streams which flow into the Drave; and some large lakes. There is not much arable land in proportion to its extent, but it has excellent pastures. Grain, but not in large quantities, cattle, swine, &c., are produced here. Iron, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, and antimony are abundant. The mountains also furnish quarries for marble and building stone. The iron manufactories are the principal source of employment and wealth; in this department there are also some small manufactures of silk, woollen goods, &c. The population is about 300,000. Klagenfurt and Villach are its chief towns.

**CARIOUSITY**, *s.* that quality of a bone which putrefies and wastes its substance.

**CARIOUS**, *a.* [*cariousus*, Lat.] rotten, generally applied to bones.

**CARK**, *s.* [*cearc*, Sax.] care; anxiety. Obsolete.

To **CARK**, *v. n.* [*carcean*, Sax.] to be solicitous, careful, anxious.

**CARLE**, *s.* [*ceorl*, Sax.] a rude, brutish fellow; a churl; also an old man.

**CARLINE THISTLE**, *s.* [*carlina*, Lat.] in Botany, a biennial plant found in dry pastures.

**CARLINGS**, **CARLINES**, *s.* in a ship, two pieces of timber lying fore and aft, along from beam to beam, whereon the ledges rest on which the planks of the ship are fastened.

**CARLISLE**, (*Karlisle*) Cumberland. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, in a fertile country, near the confluence of 3 fine rivers, the Eden, the Peterell, and the Cauda, or Caude, all abounding with fish, and by which it is nearly surrounded. It has long been noted for making whips and fish-hooks; there are also considerable quantities of printed linens, checks, cottons, fustians, hats, tanned leather, nails, coarse knives, stockings, &c., manufactured here. It is 301 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 23,012.

**CARLISLE**, a town of Pennsylvania, United States. It is regularly laid out and neatly built. The Cumberland Valley railroad passes through it. There are barracks sufficient for 2000 men here. Dickinson College is located here. It was founded by the Presbyterians, but is now in the hands of the Methodists. The buildings are elegant, and there is a good library. It is 103 miles from Washington. Pop. 4351. There are 6 other places in the States bearing this name.

**CARLISLE**, SIR ANTONY, an eminent surgeon of London. He studied under the Hunters and their coadjutors, and held as his first appointment the surgery of Westminster Hospital: he rose to be President of the College of Surgeons, and Anatomical Professor to the Royal Academy. He published many papers and works, relating to his profession, and to scientific matters generally. But they do not procure him a very high place amongst medical writers. He died in 1840, aged 72 years.

**CARLOW**, or CATERLOUGH, a county of Leinster, Ireland, 23 miles in length, and 26 at its greatest breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Queen's county; on the N. and N. E. by Kildare and Wicklow; on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford; and on the S. S. E. and S. W. by Wexford and Kilkenny; and contains 50 parishes. It is for the most part level, and adapted to agriculture, which is more flourishing here than in Ireland generally. It has coal in one part, and a continuation of the E. hills gives it some most useful granite. Its chief stream is the Barrow.

Its wealth and productions are almost wholly agricultural. Pop. 86,228. It sends three members to parliament. Its chief town is Carlisle, a neat place, seated on the E. side of the river Barrow, by which it communicates with Waterford river and the Grand canal. It has some handsome public buildings, and is the locality of a good college belonging to the Roman Catholics. It is 50 miles from Dublin. Pop. 10,409.

CARLSBAD, a town of Bohemia, Austria, famous for its hot springs. It stands on the Tepl, in a valley, or rather in several ravines that join there, under mountain heights whence there are noble prospects. Beside the trade occasioned by the influx of visitors at the bathing season, it has some small manufactures. The population is under 5000.

CARLSKRONA, or CARLSKROON, a town of Blekinge, in Sweden, with a harbour large and commodious, but of difficult entrance, on account of the shoals and rocky sands at its mouth. The town mostly stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic; the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the bason, where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land, is carried over a dyke, over an island, and thence along two long wooden bridges, joined by a rock. The town is spacious, and some of the buildings are of brick, but generally they are of wood. Here is a dock hollowed out of the solid rock, capable of receiving the largest vessels, and a covered one, whose bottom and sides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple, than of a receptacle for ships. It is 220 miles from Stockholm. Population about 15,000. Lat. 56. 20. N. Long. 15. 25. E.

CARLSRUHE, the capital of Baden, in Germany. It is a very regularly built town, all the streets radiating from the palace of the Grand Duke; and there are many public squares, one of which is used as the market-place. The houses are built well, and the churches, the palaces, the town-hall, museum, academy, government buildings, &c. &c., make it a very fine place. There is an excellent public library in the Duke's palace. The population is under 30,000. Lat. 49. 0. N. Long. 8. 25. E.

CARLMAN, s. one who drives a cart, or keeps a cart for hire.

CARMARTHEN, Carmarthenshire, S. Wales. It is a well-built town, pleasantly situated in a fertile country, on the river Towy, (near its conflux with the Gwily,) over which it has a stone bridge, with a very commodious quay, to which vessels of 200 tons burthen may come up. It is 212 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 9526.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, lying on the Bristol Channel, 45 miles in length, and 20 at its greatest breadth, bounded by Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Brecknockshire, and Glamorganshire. It contains 87 parishes. It is hilly, one point, the Beacon, being above 2500 feet high. The Towy is its principal stream. It produces coal and iron, and, in the cultivated districts, good corn. It has some fisheries also. Pop. 106,326. It returns three members to parliament.

CARMEL, MOUNT, a mountain famed in sacred story, standing on the S. of what is now the Bay of St. Jean d'Acre. It is a promontory, and the end of a range of hills, running from the S. E., and forms the most remarkable headland of all the Syrian coast. It is reckoned to be 1500 feet high, and is a very beautiful mountain, from the rich woods that cover it, and its profuse vegetation. There are many caverns in it, one of which is called Elijah's, and 'another the Monks'. The plain at its base, and the brook once called Kishon, still continue to testify of the wonderful and sublime trial which ended with the discomfiture and destruction of the priests of Baal. A Carmelite monastery stands on the mountain now.

CARMELITE, s. [Fr.] a sort of poor.

CARMELITES, the friars of our Lady of Mount Carmel, making one of the four Mendicant orders. They pretend to derive their original from the prophets Elijah and Elisha. See WHITE FRIARS.

CARMINATIVES, s. medicines prescribed for the colic disorder, to dispel the wind.

CARMINÉ, s. a powder of a very beautiful red colour, bordering upon purple, and used by painters in miniature, though rarely, on account of its great price.

CARNAC, a village in the department of Morbihan, France, near Auray, where is a very remarkable Celtic relic, being a number of rows of huge stones, more numerous, but not so art-

fully disposed as those of Stonehenge. The nature of this monument has quite escaped the ingenuity of antiquaries.

CARNA'K, a town of Egypt, where are some very remarkable ruins; anciently named Thebes, *which see*.

CARNAGE, s. [carnage, Fr.] slaughter, havoc, or heaps of bodies slain in battle.

CARNAL, a. [carnal, Fr.] proceeding from, or belonging to, the fleshy part of a man, opposed to *spiritual*. Figuratively, sensual, lustful, lecherous, voluptuous.

CARNALITY, s. lust, wantonness, propensity to lust; unchaste pleasure. Figuratively, immersed in sensuality.

CARNALLY, ad. in a gross, sensual manner, opposed to *spiritual*.

CARNARVON, Carnarvonshire, N. Wales. It is a well-built and walled town, with a celebrated castle, in which Edward the II. was born: it is surrounded on all sides except the E. by the Menai Strait, and the river Seiont. The harbour is tolerably good, with 9 feet at low water. Carnarvon has no manufactures, but carries on a considerable trade with Ireland, Liverpool, Bristol, and London. It is 251 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 7972.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of North Wales, about 45 miles in length, and 13 in breadth, forming the promontory at the N. E. corner of Wales, bounded by Denbighshire and Merionethshire, and separated by the Menai Straits from the Isle of Anglesey. It has 68 parishes. It is the most mountainous district in N. Wales, its central part being entirely occupied by Snowdon, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary region. It is 3557 feet in height. Several copper mines have been worked in various parts, and there are some of these at present about Llanberis. Other places afford lead; and slates, with quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon. It furnishes some pastures for goats, sheep, and cattle. Pop. 81,093. It returns two representatives to parliament.

CARNATIC, THE, a rich country of Hindustan, extending along the coast of Coromandel to Cape Comorin, being 570 miles long from N. to S., and from 120 to 75 wide. A range of mountains called the Eastern Ghauts runs through it. The Palaur and the Pennar are its principal rivers. Its chief produce is rice, the cultivation of which is very assiduously attended to; millet, sugar, indigo, &c. are also produced. Madras, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Arcot, Tinnevely, &c. &c. are its towns.

CARNATION, s. [caro, Lat.] in Botany, a species of the clove gillyflower. In painting, a lively red colour.

CARNEADES, a Greek philosopher, regarded as the founder of that sect of Platonists called the New Academy. He was a pupil of Diogenes the Stoic, and afterwards of Hegesinus the Academician. He also studied the writings of Chrysippus with great diligence, for the exercise of his dialectical skill. He was sent as an ambassador to Rome, and being too fond in showing his argumentative subtilty, was soon dismissed from the stern republic. He was in his doctrines a sceptic, that is, he affirmed that there was no criterion to determine the truth of our impressions and thoughts, and that, therefore, we could never regard them as more than probably to be relied on. He was a little too prone to forget the requisitions of cleanliness, &c. in his studies and polemics. He flourished about 160 B. C., and lived to the age of 90 years.

CARNE'LION, s. [improperly spelt *cornelian*.] in Natural History, a species of agate, of a flesh colour, not uncommon.

CARNIVAL, s. [carnaval, Fr.] the season of mirth and luxury celebrated by the Italians, and especially at Venice, lasting from Twelfth-day to Lent, and attended with balls, feasts, operas, concerts, and every thing which pomp, ostentation, or festivity can furnish.

CARNIVOROUS, a. [caro and voro, Lat.] eating flesh; that lives on flesh.

CARNOSITY, s. [carnositè, Fr.] in Surgery, a fleshy excrescence; a fungus, or proud flesh.

CARNOT, LAZARE NICHOLAS, a distinguished actor in the French Revolution. He was originally a soldier, and became a member of the legislative assembly, and afterwards of the Committee of Public Safety, attending almost exclusively to the war department, in which he was held unrivalled. Under Napoleon, both as consul and emperor, he served in the same province. He also took part in active service, and received due

praise. He died in exile in 1823, aged 70 years. His writings respecting mathematical science are reckoned valuable.

CARNEOUS, CARNEOUS, *a.* [carneus, Lat.] fleshy, applied to animals. In Botany, of a soft substance, similar to that of flesh in animals.

CAROL, *s.* [carola, Ital.] a song of joy, exultation, or festivity, applied to the rustic anthems of country singers at Christmas; any kind of song.

To CAROL, *v. n.* [carolare, Ital.] to sing with great joy and festivity.—*v. a.* to praise in anthems or songs.

CAROLINA, the name of two of the United States of N. America. North Carolina lies on the Atlantic, and is bounded by Virginia, Tennessee, and S. Carolina. It is 430 miles long, and 180 broad, and is divided into 68 counties. Along the whole coast is a ridge of sand, separated from the main land by bays and sounds of various width; and having only one inlet through which vessels pass. Capes Hatteras and Lookout are projecting points of this belt, and Cape Fear is on an island. For 60 or 80 miles inland the country is a dead flat; to this succeeds a belt of about 40 miles wide, fertile, though uneven; and beyond this are the mountains and high table-land. This high land is 1800 feet above the sea level, and among the peaks are, Black Mountain, 6476 feet high, the highest land of the States E. of the Rocky Mountains; Roan Mountain, 6038 feet; and Grandfather Mountain, 5556 feet high. In the N. part of the State is the Dismal Swamp, 30 miles long and 10 broad, which is thickly wooded, and if drained would afford fine arable land. Cape Fear river, the Chowan, the Yadkin, and the Catawba, are its chief rivers. Gold, lead, and iron are found in the mountains. Corn of all kinds, and fruits, tobacco, cotton, hemp, silk, and sugar, are produced in the cultivated part; and the pastures abound with cattle of all kinds. Its manufactures are not very extensive; those of iron, cotton, and gold are the most important. Not having any good sea-ports, it has not a great foreign trade. It has six banks. There are two colleges, one designated a university. The capital is Raleigh. Pop. 753,419, of which 245,817 are slaves. South Carolina also lies on the Atlantic, and is bounded by N. Carolina and Georgia. It is 200 miles long and 125 broad, and is divided into 29 districts. The sea-coast is bordered with a fine chain of islands, between which and the shore there is a very convenient navigation. The country to 80 or 100 miles inland is low and swampy, and covered with forests of pitch-pine, having, however, tracts of rich soil. Above the Ridge is an open and diversified table-land, about 800 feet above the sea, very productive. In the W. is the Alleghany range, one peak of which, Table Mountain, is 4000 feet high. The Savannah, the Pedee, the Congaree, and a few other rivers of note water this State. The mineral productions of this state resemble those of N. Carolina, as do the agricultural productions. Its manufactures are chiefly those of the metals, and cotton. It has some good sea-ports, and a good foreign trade. There are 14 banks. This State has a university; there is also another college. Columbia and Charleston are its principal places, the first being the seat of government. Pop. 594,398, including 327,038 slaves. These are amongst the slave-holding States, and the laws respecting the slaves are cruelly unjust: their children must not be taught to read; nor have their free descendants, till the fifth generation, the right of suffrage in N. Carolina.

CAROLINE ISLANDS, in the North Pacific Ocean, between New Guinea and the Ladrone Islands: the largest is named Yap, but they are little known. Lat. 6 to 10. N. Long. 136 to 156 E.

CAROTID, *a.* [carotides, Lat.] applied to those two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

CAROUSAL, (CAROL), *s.* a festival or holiday, celebrated with mirth, pomp, and festivity.

To CAROUSE, (caroûze) *v. n.* [carousser, Fr.] to drink freely.—*v. a.* to drink up lavishly; to drink a health.

CAROUSE, (caroûze) *s.* a drinking match, a large draught.

CAROUSE, (caroûzer) *s.* one who drinks freely; a toper.

CARP, *s.* [carpe, Fr.] in Natural History, a large fresh-water fish, remarkable for its being able to live a long time out of water. This fish, which is reckoned the most valuable of all for the stocking of ponds, was introduced into this country by Leonard Maschal, about the year 1514.

To CARP, *v. n.* [carpo, Lat.] to censure, find fault with, or blame, including the idea of forwardness and reproach.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, a range, forming part of the great Alpine system, occupying the centre and the E. part of Europe, which lies round Hungary, being separated from the Balkan by the Danube at Orsova. Their length is about 900 miles, and their greatest breadth 300. The Theiss, the Vistula, the Dniester, and the Pruth, the Sereth, the Aluta, and the Maros, which flow into the Danube, have their rise in these mountains. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, quicksilver, &c. are found in greater or less abundance. There is also connected with them a very extensive bed of rock salt. The highest peaks are the Ruska-Poyana, 9912 feet high; the Buthest, 8698 feet high; and that point of Mount Tatra, called Eisthalerspitze, which is 8524 feet high.

CARPENTER, *s.* [charpentier, Fr.] one who performs the several offices of cutting, joining, flooring, or other wood-work, relative to houses, buildings, or ships.

CARPENTER, DR. LANT, an eminent minister of the Unitarian denomination at Bristol. He held the situation of librarian to the Athenæum at Liverpool, on his leaving Glasgow, and afterwards settled at Exeter. At Bristol he resided nearly 20 years; and at length, whilst travelling for his health, was accidentally drowned, in 1840, aged 60 years. His numerous writings are chiefly theological and moral.

CARPENTRAS, a town in the department of Vaucluse, France, situated on the Auzon, a tributary of the Rhone. It was once the capital of the papal province round Avignon. It is pleasantly situated, and is adorned with many fine buildings, and relics of its former importance. It has a good trade, the country round cultivating grapes and olives extensively. It is nearly 400 miles from Paris. Population about 8000. Lat. 44. 0. N. Long. 5. 3. E.

CARPENTRY, *s.* the art of building either houses or ships with wood.

CARPER, *s.* a person fond of raising objections; a caviller, or censorious person.

CARPET, *s.* [carpet, Belg.] a covering of stuff or other material, commonly spread over tables, or laid on floors. The phrase of a *thing's being on the carpet*, is to express its being in hand, in debate, or the object of consideration.

To CARPET, *v. a.* to spread with a carpet. Figuratively, applied with great elegance to the earth, to embellish or adorn with flowers and herbs.

CARPET-KNIGHT, a denomination given to men of peaceable professions, who are raised to the dignity of knighthood. They take the appellation *carpet*, because they usually receive their honours from the king's hands in the court, kneeling on a carpet. By this they are distinguished from knights created in the camp or field of battle on account of their military prowess.

CARPING, *part.* fond of cavilling, raising objections, or finding fault; censorious; captious.

CARPINGLY, *ad.* in a captious and censorious manner.

CARPUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the wrist, a congeries of eight small bones, gronped together into a very narrow space, and tied together very firmly by cross ligaments, making a sort of solid foundation for the hand.

CARRACK, *s.* a Portuguese vessel, trading to the East and West Indies, which is very large, round built, and fitted for fight as well as burthen.

CARRARA, a principality of Italy, taking its title from a town and its territory, which lies on the Mediterranean, and is bounded by the Sardinian states, Fivizzano, and Massa. The town stands about 4 miles from the sea, on a small river, named the Carrone. It is handsomely adorned, has an academy of sculpture, and a trade arising from the products of the district. The chief of these are marble, which is of various qualities, and is most abundant in the mountains which form the inland barrier of Carrara. Wine and oil are grown in the lower parts. The population of the principality is under 15,000.

CARRIAGE, (in *prn.* the *r* and *a* are dropped.) *s.* [carriage, Fr.] a vehicle used to convey persons or goods from one place to another; the act of conveying things from one place to another; the price paid for the conveying of goods. Figuratively, personal address and behavior; conduct, or practices; proceedings, or the manner of transacting any affair. The *carriage of a cannon* is, the frame of timber on which it is mounted.

**CARRICKFERGUS**, Antrim, in Ulster, Ireland. It is seated on a safe and spacious bay of the same name, called also Belfast Lough, with an excellent harbour. The town is mostly well built; it has some good public buildings. The ancient castle is a curious relic of former times. The fisheries of the bay furnish the principal trade to the town. It is 88 miles from Dublin. Pop. 3885.

**CARRIER**, *s.* one who conveys or moves a thing from one place to another; one who conveys goods from one town or place to another. In Natural History, a species of pigeons, so called from their carrying letters, &c. tied to their necks, to the place where they were bred, be it ever so remote.

**CARRION**, *s.* [*charogne*, Fr.] the flesh of a dead carcass; and putrefied flesh, not fit for food. Figuratively, a coarse, gross, disagreeable person; a term of reproach.

**CARRION**, *a.* relating to a dead or putrefied carcass; feeding on dead carcasses.

**CARRON**, Stirlingshire, Scotland. It stands on a stream which flows into the Frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Here are the celebrated Carron works, founded in 1761, which were once the largest iron foundry in Europe, but are now superseded in all but the name. It is 40 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 838.

**CARRONA/DE**, *s.* a short kind of ordnance, capable of carrying a large ball, and useful in close engagements at sea. It takes its name from the above-mentioned place, Carron, in Scotland, where it was first made.

**CARROT**, *s.* [*carote*, Fr.] a garden root; of which there are two sorts, the yellow and the orange; the last of which is reckoned by much the better.

**CARROT**, *a.* red; applied to red-haired people, from the resemblance of the colour of their hair to that of a carrot.

To **CARRY**, *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr.] to remove a thing from one place to another; to convey, transport, bear; to gain in competition, or rather resistance; to behave, conduct, obtain, import, support, sustain. Used with *off*, to kill or put an end to a person's life. To *carry on*, to prosecute, continue, or persevere in an undertaking, notwithstanding all oppositions. Joined with *through*, to support, or enable a person to sustain and surmount.

**CARSTAIRS, WILLIAM**, a Scottish minister well known in English history, for the part that he took in the intrigues of William III. during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and after the Revolution. He was a man of great shrewdness and power; and had an intimate knowledge of the state of parties, which enabled him to serve his patron with great success. He was once put to the torture on suspicion of being concerned in the unhappy attempt of the Duke of Monmouth, but he confessed nothing. He died in 1715, having held for some years the Presidency of Edinburgh University, aged 66 years.

**CART**, *s.* [*crat*, Brit.] a land carriage with two wheels, drawn by horses. Figuratively, any vehicle or carriage.

**CARTE BLANCHE**, *s.* [Fr.] a blank paper; a paper or instrument to be filled up with such terms and conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks fit.

**CARTEL**, *s.* [*cartel*, Fr.] certain terms or stipulations settled between persons at variance. In War, applied to the conditions made by enemies for the mutual exchange of prisoners.

**CARTER**, *s.* one who drives, and gets his living by driving a cart.

**CARTESIANS**, *s.* a sect of philosophers, who adhere to the opinions advanced by Des Cartes, *which see*.

**CARTHAGENA**, a town of Murcia, Spain, seated on a bay of the same name. Here is a very large arsenal, with every requisite for building and fitting out ships of the line. The harbour is spacious and deep, being a basin hollowed by nature, and sheltered from the winds by several hills, placed round it at equal distances. Its trade is considerable; and its exports are wine, oil, &c., with metals from the neighbouring mountains. Its population is about 30,000. It is 27 miles nearly S. of Murcia. Lat. 37. 38. N. Long. 0. 36. W.

**CARTHAGENA**, a large and rich sea-port of New Grenada, S. America. It has one of the best harbours in S. America; the entrance however is so narrow, that only one vessel can enter at a time. This town is fortified and well built, although the streets are narrow. Its trade is not very great now. Its population is about 20,000. Lat. 10. 27. N. Long. 75. 22. W.

**CARTHAGE**, once a celebrated city of Africa, and rival of Rome, but now in ruins. It is 10 miles E. of Tunis, near the promontory called Cape Carthage. It was originally a Phœnician

colony, and grew to be a great mercantile and commercial state. The country belonging to the city was laboriously cultivated, and being exceedingly fertile, the state was not dependent on foreign supplies of grain, &c., as Rome was, which gave it for a time no small advantage. The government was an oligarchy; and the character of the religion may be known from the fact that Moloch was the chief object of worship. *See HANNIBAL, and SCRIPTO.*

**CART-HORSE**, *s.* an unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart. **CARTUSIANS**, a religious order founded by one Bruno, in the year 1080. They were a branch of the Benedictines, remarkable for the austerity of their rule, which obliged them to a total abstinence from flesh, even at the peril of their lives, and to feed on bread, water, and salt one day in every week. The peculiar dress of the order, was a white gown, and over it a black cloak with a cowl. They also wore hair-cloth under garments.

**CARTILAGE**, *s.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a smooth, solid, uniform, elastic substance, softer than bone, but more solid than any other part, without cavities for marrow, or any nerves or membranes for sensation.

**CARTILAGINOUS**, *a.* consisting of cartilages.

**CARTMELL**, Lancashire, a town seated among the hills, called Cartmell Fells, near the river Ken and the Ken Sands, a sandy shore, which requires guides to direct strangers on their way. It has a harbour for boats, and a market for corn, sheep, and fish. It is 200 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 4927.

**CARTOON**, *s.* [*cartone*, Ital.] in Painting, a drawing or sketch upon strong paper, made before commencing a painting on canvass, or in fresco; or to guide embroiderers in working tapestry, as the cartoons of Raphael now at Hampton Court were intended.

**CARTOUCHE**, (*cartioch*) *s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] a case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girl round with marlin, containing 48 musket balls, and six or eight balls of iron of a pound weight; being fired out of a hobit, or small mortar, for the defence of a pass; likewise used for a cartridge.

**CATRAGE**, *s.* [*catridge*, Fr.] a charge of powder wrapped up in thick paper, pasteboard, or parchment, used for charging fire-arms; or in flannel, for great guns.

**CART-ROPE**, *s.* a strong cord used to fasten the load on carts; proverbially, any thick cord.

**CARTULARY**, *s.* [*charta*, Lat.] a place where papers or records are kept.

**CARTWRIGHT**, *s.* a maker of carts.

**CARTWRIGHT, DR. EDMUND**, the inventor of power-looms, and other machines. He was an English clergyman, and had addicted himself in his younger days to literary pursuits, and had acquired some little name for authorship. He died in 1823, aged 80 years.

**CARTWRIGHT, MAJOR JOHN**, the father of Radicalism in England. He had a commission in the navy throughout his life, but derived the title of major from a post in the Militia of his native county, to which he was chosen during the American war. The part that he took in endeavouring to diffuse his principles, made him an object of suspicion and of prosecution by the various governments of the country, but he continued to the end of his long life to aim steadily at the object he had set before him from the first. His character stood so high that not his warmest opponents could attempt to sully it. His writings contain abundant material for the use of those who would study politics ethically, and see what is to be advanced against the theories of the school of Bentham. He died in 1824, aged 84 years.

To **CARVE**, *v. a.* [*carvare*, Ital.] to cut or divide into several parts; to dissect or cut up a fowl or joint of meat at a table; to cut flowers, knots, figures, or other devices, in wood or stone. — *s. n.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor; to perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

**CARVER**, *s.* one who forms statues, or other likenesses, in wood, stone, or marble. In Cookery, one who cuts the meat.

**CARVING**, *s.* the art of cutting images, or other likenesses, in wood, stone, or marble.

**CARUNCLE**, *s.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a little piece of flesh. The *carunculae lachrymales* are two small eminences in the inner corners of the eyes.

**CARUS**, *s.* in Medicine, is a species of the apoplexy, being a

deprivation of sense and motion, affecting the whole body; yet the faculty of respiration is still left; in short, the *carus* differs little from a lethargy.

CARY, HENRY FRANCIS, the well-known translator of Dante's *Commedia*. He had a small benefice in the English Church, and was the author of many poems and poetical translations, and the editor of some of the classic poets of England. He died in 1844, aged 72 years.

CARYATIDES, *s.* in Architecture, a kind or order of columns or pilasters, used by the ancients, made in the form or figure of a woman, dressed in long robes, and serving to support the entablature. It is said that the Greeks, having taken the city of Cary, led away their women captives, and to perpetuate their servitude, represented them in their buildings as charged with burthens such as those supported by columns.

CASAL, a town in the kingdom of Sardinia, in a province of the same name, lying on the river Po, near Turin. The province has good pastures, and produces wine and silk. The town is rich in noble buildings, in paintings, and other memorials of its former splendour. It has a population of about 18,000. It is 34 miles from Turin.

CASAS, BARTHOLOMEW DE LAS, a Dominican friar, and bishop of part of Mexico, when first overrun by the Spaniards, who devoted himself throughout his life to the protection of the aborigines of those early colonies. But whose zeal for the prevention of wrongs which so wounded his benevolent disposition, which he witnessed, led him to be, ignorantly, the inventor of the most monstrous wrong ever perpetrated—negro slavery. He died in 1566, aged 92 years.

CASAUON, ISAAC, a divine of the latter part of the 16th century, a native of Geneva, but born of Huguenot parents; was early noted for his learning, and was distinguished by Henry IV. of France, in consequence; emigrated to England at that monarch's death, and was patronized by James I. In addition to editions of Classics, he wrote on polemical subjects. His name is regarded as an authority in his own department of learning. He died in 1614, aged 55 years.

CASCA-DE, *s.* [Fr.] a fall of water from a higher to a lower place.

CASCARILLA, *s.* in Medicine, the bark of a plant of the species that yields the Croton oil, growing in the W. Indies, valuable for its tonic properties. It has also an agreeable odour when burnt.

CASE, *s.* [*casse*, Fr.] something made to cover or contain a thing; a covering, sheath, or box.

CASE, *s.* [*casus*, Lat.] the outward or external condition, circumstance, or state of a person; the state of a thing. In Physics, the state of the body; used with the particle *in*, and the word *good*, fat and plump; and with the word *bad*, lean or emaciated. In Law, the representation of any fact, question, or the whole arguments of counsel on a particular point or circumstance of a trial. In Grammar, the changes made in nouns, pronouns, participles, and adjectives, either by inflexion, or by the affixing of prepositions, to indicate the relation of the thoughts expressed by them to other thoughts in the same or another sentence. *In case* implies, if it should happen.

TO CASE, *v.* *a.* to put in a case or cover. Figuratively, to surround or enclose, like a *case*. In Building, to cover with materials different from those in the inside—*n.* to represent an affair in all the various lights it will bear; to put cases.

TO CASE-HARDEN, *v.* *a.* to prepare iron, so as to render its outward surface hard, and capable of resisting the file, or any edged tool, to turn the surface of the iron into steel.

CASEINE, *s.* in Chemistry, a modification of proteine found in milk, coagulable by acids only. Cheese is almost pure caseine. It is found in the seeds of leguminous plants, and in other vegetables.

CASEMATE, *s.* in Fortification, a certain retired platform in the flank of a bastion, for the defence of the moat or face of the opposite bastion; a kind of vault or arch of stone-work.

CASEMENT, *s.* [*casamento*, Ital.] a window opening upon hinges.

CASEOUS, *a.* [*caseus*, Lat.] resembling cheese; cheesy.

CASERN, *s.* [*caserne*, Fr.] a little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houses, in a fortified town, for the ease of the garrison.

CASH, *s.* [*caisse*, Fr.] in Commerce, the ready money a person is possessed of.

CASHIEL, Tipperary, in Munster, Ireland. This ancient city stands not far from the river Suir, and is not in a very flourishing condition. The most remarkable feature is a rock which stands in a singularly solitary position, all round being rather flat. On it are relics of ancient fortifications, the old cathedral, and other ecclesiastical buildings. The town has one good street, and is adorned with a fine new cathedral, and the episcopal palace. It was an archbishopric till 1839, and then was reduced to a bishopric, by the Church Temporalities Bill of 1833. It is 108 miles from Dublin. Pop. 7036.

CASHEW-NUT, *s.* the nut of the cashew tree, which grows in the West Indies. The nut is small, the kernel sweet and pleasant, but between the layers of the shell is a caustic inflammable oil, which will blister the lips and tongue the moment it touches them.

CASHIER, (*cashier*) *s.* a person who keeps the money at a banker's, or any public office.

TO CASHIER, (*cashier*) *v.* *a.* [*casser*, Fr.] to discard; to deprive a person of his place or post for some mal-practice.

CASHMERE, or CASHMIR, a district lying N. of the Panjab, in the kingdom of Runjeet Singh, the celebrated Sikh monarch. It is embosomed in the Himalayan range, and is watered by one of the large tributaries of the Indus, which receives the waters of countless mountain streams. It is more than 5000 feet above the level of the sea, but the height of the surrounding mountains is not known. It enjoys a temperate climate, and produces, under the cultivation it has from the natives, all kinds of grain, and the fruits, &c. of more northerly latitudes. For honey, and saffron, it is noted; and was so for silk. It feeds cattle and sheep in abundance. Its manufactures also are known through the world, though in good part superseded by the products of the power-looms in Europe and the United States. The people are a branch of the great Indian family. Their numbers are about three-quarters of a million. Siranagur is the principal place.

CASHMERE, *s.* in textile manufactures, the name of a particular kind of twined cloth, originally manufactured in Cashmere from a special kind of Thibetian wool, and used for shawls. It has been successfully imitated in Europe. Many common kinds of twined woollen cloth are called by this name.

CASK, *s.* [*casque*, Fr.] a round hollow cycloidal vessel, used for keeping liquors, provisions, or dried goods; a helmet, from *cassis*, Lat.

CASKET, *s.* a small box for jewels, or things of small dimensions, but great value. Figuratively, any thing which contains something of great value.

CASPIAN SEA, a great lake or sea of Asia, bounded by the country of the Calmuc Tatars on the N., by Bucharia and part of Persia on the E., by another part of Persia on the S., and by another part of Persia and Circassia on the W., being about 646 miles in length from N. to S., and 205 in breadth from E. to W. It receives the waters of the Volga, the Oural, the Kur, and of a multitude of small streams. It presents some very extraordinary peculiarities, most of which are traceable to the fact that its level is above 100 feet lower than that of the average sea level. The evaporation is so great as to keep it at an average level in spite of the enormous quantities of water continually poured into it. It has a decidedly salt flavour, and, indeed, abounds with marine animals and plants, identical with those found on the Mediterranean and Black Sea. From the strata found in its margin, it is believed to have been of much greater extent, till a late period. The Russians and Persians have vessels of small burthen on it. And there are fisheries which support many tribes and towns on its borders. It has several islands, which partake of the mineralogical character of its shores.

CASSANDER, one of the successors of Alexander the Great. He obtained Macedonia as his quarter of the empire. His reign was one of constant war and intrigue, and his maintenance of his throne to the last seems to have been due rather to the troubles of his opponents, than to his own success. He died in 296 B. C.

CASSATION, *s.* [*causatio*, Lat.] in Civil Law, the annulling or abrogating any proceeding.

CASSAVA, *s.* a S. American root, of which the natives make a kind of bread, said to be a wholesome and nourishing food: when raw it is a deadly poison.

CASSEL, capital of Hesse Cassel. It is divided into the Old and New Towns, the latter of which is well built and spacious;

it has also extensive suburbs. The castle or palace commands a delightful prospect, and has fine gardens and a curious cabinet. It has some fine public buildings, and some very excellent literary, and philosophical, and charitable institutions. It is seated on the river Fulda, 40 miles S. of Paderborn. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 51. 19. N. Long. 9. 44. E.

**CASSIA**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants belonging to the tropics and countries bordering on them, in the E. hemisphere, which yield the excellent and simple purgative commonly known by the name of senna. In the Bible, it is the translation of the name of a costly sweet-scented drug, apparently a kind of bark. The Cassia of Cookery is an E. Indian species of laurel.

**CASSIMERE**, *s.* See **CASIMERE**.

**CASSINI**, the name of a family of eminent astronomers, at Paris, four of whom, in succession, held the Observatory at Paris from 1671 to 1793. *Giovanni Dominic Cassini*, the first of this illustrious line, and the most famous, was of Italian origin, and was induced by the celebrated Colbert to settle in France. He was one of the greatest observers Europe has produced. He discovered the times of rotation of Jupiter, Venus, and Mars; the division of the ring of Saturn, and four of his moons; the peculiar form of Jupiter's disc. In addition to which, he observed and tabulated the fact of the revolutions and eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, and constructed more accurate tables of refraction;—he completed the theory of the moon's libration, and determined the value of the sun's parallax;—and lastly, was the first speculating observer of the zodiacal light. He died in 1712, aged 87 years; having always estimated his discoveries at a higher rate than even the scientific world did. *Jacques Cassini*, his son, *Cassini de Thury*, his grandson, and *Count Cassini*, his great-grandson, succeeded him. The last was in some respects superior to the other two; but a less distinguished post would have sufficed for all they have done, and a less extensive fame had been an ample reward. Count Cassini died in 1845, aged 96 years.

**CASSIOPEA**, in Astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

**CASSIUS**, *C. LONGINUS*, one of the leaders of the conspiracy which overthrew Julius Caesar. He was a partisan of Pompey, and joined Caesar during the campaign in Spain, after the death of Pompey. He was defeated by Octavianus (afterwards Augustus Caesar) and Marcus Antonius, near Philippi, and destroyed himself, in 42 B. C.

**CASSOCK**, *s.* [*casque*, Fr.] a close, long garment, worn by clergymen, when in their robes, under their gown.

**CASSONADE**, *s.* in Commerce, cask sugar, or sugar put into casks or chests, after the first purification, but which has not been refined.

**CASSOWARY**, *s.* in Natural History, a very large bird, which much resembles the ostrich, and is a native of Africa.

**CASSWEED**, *s.* in Botany, a very common plant, the same with the shepherd's pouch.

To **CAST**, *v. a.* *preter.* and *part. passive* cast, [*kaster*, Dan.] to throw with the hand; to throw a net; to throw dice, or lots; to throw in wrestling; to let fall; to expose; to shed; to moult; to condemn in a trial or law-suit; to lay aside, as unfit for wear; to have an abortion, as a cow, when she slinks her calf; to compute, reckon, calculate; to contrive or plan out; to form or model a thing in a mould with melted metals. To *cast aside*, to lay by as useless. Used with *down*, to fling or throw from a high place. To *cast an eye*, to glance, or look at. To *cast a light*, to reflect, or impart. Joined with *away*, to wreck or shipwreck, applied to sea-affairs. To *be cast down*, to be disconsolate, low-spirited, or dejected on account of some misfortune. Used with *out*, to speak, give vent to, or utter with rashness and vehemence. Used with *upon*, to be driven by violence of the wind, or stress of weather. Used with *off*, to discard; to disburthen oneself off; to leave behind.—*v. n.* it implies, to contrive; to turn the thoughts; to admit of a form, by casting or melting; to warp.

**CAST**, *s.* the act of throwing a thing at a distance by the hands; a specimen, or stroke; a particular motion of the eye; a throw, or chance of a throw, at dice; a mould, a form; exterior appearance; manner; air; mien. In Painting, a shade or tendency to any colour.

**CASTALIO**, **SEBASTIAN**, one of the learned men of the time of the Reformation, who being unhappily in advance of his age in his opinions, was left to stave by it. He has left many works; one, a Latin translation of the whole Bible, respecting

which he had a life-long controversy with the Genevese Reformers, who at first had been his warm friends. He died of want at Basle, in 1563, aged about 50 years.

**CASTANET**, *s.* [*castaneta*, Span.] a musical instrument, made of two little round pieces of wood or ivory, hollowed like a spoon, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger, serving to direct the time and measure of the dances.

**CAST-AWAY**, *s.* a person that is involved in a multiplicity of misfortunes, and seemingly abandoned by Providence.

**CASTE**, *s.* a class or order of society separated from other classes, by rank, privileges, occupation, &c., and with whom no intercourse is permitted. This social system is seen most injuriously carried out in Hindustan; but it prevails amongst other Asiatic nations; and existed in ancient Egypt. The state of society called feudalism in many respects resembled it; and many of our modern conventionalities partake of the same character.

**CASTELLAIN**, *s.* [*castellano*, Span.] the constable of a castle.

**CASTELLANY**, *s.* the manor or lordship belonging to a castle, or the territory of a city or town.

**CASTELLATED**, *a.* enclosed within a building or fortified place.

**CASTER**, *s.* one who flings or throws. In Arithmetic, one who calculates.

**CASTIGATION**, *s.* [*castigatio*, Lat.] punishment inflicted on a person in order to make him amend his faults; penance, or correction.

**CASTIGATORY**, *a.* punishing to make a person amend.

**CASTILE**, **NEW**, or **TOLEDO**, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Estremadura and part of Leon; on the N. by Old Castile; on the E. and S. E. by Arragon, Valencia, and Murcia; and on the S. by Murcia and Andalusia. There are two ranges of mountains running through it; and it is watered by the Tagus, the Guadiana, and the Xucar. It produces in the N. fruits and wine, and in the S. good pastures and fine wool. It has mines of iron and quicksilver, and some of its manufactures, that at Toledo for sword cutlery, for instance, are celebrated. Its population is about 2,000,000. Madrid is the capital.

**CASTILE**, **OLD**, a province of Spain, about 250 miles in length, and 80 in average breadth; bounded on the W. by Leon; on the N. by Biscay, Asturia, and Navarre; on the E. by Navarre and Arragon; and on the S. by New Castile. It is separated from its neighbouring provinces, both N. and S., by mountains; and another range crosses it almost from N. to S. The Douro is its chief stream. It produces excellent wine; its plains are covered with herds of large and small cattle, particularly sheep, which yield the finest wool in Spain. It has also a few manufactures, and some foreign trade by means of St. Andrew, a seaport and district belonging to this province on the Bay of Biscay. The population is less than 2,000,000. Burgos is the capital.

**CASTING**, *s.* the running of metal, plaster, &c., into a mould prepared for that purpose.

**CASTING-NET**, *s.* a net which is spread by throwing it in the water, used in fishing.

**CASTLE**, *s.* [*castellum*, Lat.] a fortified building erected either as a strong-hold, or as a defence to a city. Castles in the air, imply some chimerical project.

**CASTLEBAR**, Mayo, in Connaught, Ireland. It stands on the Clydagh, over which are three bridges, and it is the assize town for the county. It has some small linen manufactures. It is 114 miles from Dublin. Pop. 5137.

**CASTLE-CARY**, Somersetshire. It is 117 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1942.

**CASTLE-COMB**, Wiltshire, so called from its old castle. It is 112 miles from London. Pop. 600.

**CASTLE-RISING**, Norfolk. The castle, whence it has its name, is still standing; and here is an alms-house for 24 poor widows. It is 103 miles from London. Pop. 358.

**CASTLETOWN**, or **CASTLE-RUSHIN**, the principal place of the Isle of Man, with a strong, beautiful castle, of free-stone, still entire. At the entrance is a great stone chair for the governor, and two smaller ones for the deemsters; and beyond this court is a room where the keys sit. On the other side are seen the governor's house, the chancery offices, and good barracks. It is situated on the S. E. point of the island, with a shallow, rocky harbour. Pop. 2283. Lat. 54. 2. N. Long. 4. 35. W.

**CASTLE-SOAP**, *s.* a corruption of *Castle Soap*.

**CASTLING**, *s.* the young of a brute animal, which is *cast* before its time.

**CASTON**, or **CA'WSTON**, Norfolk, a town seated on the Bure, over which it has a bridge. It is 120 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1130.

**CASTOR**, called by the Saxons *Thuang Caston*, i. e. *Thong Castle*, Lincolnshire, a town said to be built by Hengist, on a tract of ground which he encompassed with an ox's hide, cut into thongs, pursuant to a grant of Vortigern. It is 140 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 1988.

**CASTOR**, *s.* in Natural History, the generic name of the beaver, an amphibious animal, the feet of which have five toes, and the hinder ones formed for swimming, with a black, flat, and oval tail.

**CASTOR** and **POLLUX**, *s.* in Meteorology, the name by which the balls of electric fire, which during a storm are often seen in S. latitudes on the masts and other prominences of ships, were known, when they were regarded as omens rather than as natural phenomena. In Astronomy, the two principal stars in the constellation of Gemini.

**CASTORINE**, *s.* in Chemistry, the essential oil of the substance called castor, or castoreum, found in glands near the anus of the beaver. It has a strong and peculiar scent, and was formerly more used in medicine than now.

**CASTOR OIL**, *s.* in Medicine, a pale, viscid oil, nearly tasteless and scentless when pure, extracted from the seeds of *ricinus communis*: in general use as a gentle purgative.

**CASTRAMETATION**, *s.* [*castrametatio*, Lat.] the art of encamping.

**TO CASTRATE**, *v. a.* [*castro*, Lat.] to geld. Figuratively, to cut sentences out of any book.

**CASTRATION**, *s.* the act of gelding.

**CASTRES**, a considerable town of the department of Tarn, France. It is seated on the river Agout, over which are two bridges. It has some good manufactures. It is 350 miles from Paris. Its population is about 13,000. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 2. 20. E.

**CASUAL**, (*kásual*) *a.* [*casual*, Fr.] accidental; arising from chance; done without design; happening contrary to the common laws of nature.

**CASUALLY**, (*kázually*) *ad.* in an accidental manner; without design; by chance.

**CASUALTY**, (*kázualty*) *s.* an event that is not foreseen or intended. Figuratively, any accident which puts an end to a person's life.

**CASUIST**, (*kázuiist*) *s.* [*casuiste*, Fr.] one who studies and resolves nice points in cases of conscience.

**CASU/STICAL**, (*kázuiistical*) *a.* belonging to cases of conscience, or practical parts of ethics.

**CASUISTRY**, (*kázuistry*) *s.* the pretended science of cases of conscience, or nice points in practical morality.

**CAT**, [*chat*, Fr.] in Natural History, the common domestic animal, whose appearance, &c. are too familiar to need description. It is of the same genus as the lion, the tiger, &c.

**CATACHRESIS**, (*katakresis*) *s.* [*katachraomai*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, is when a word whose natural meaning is good and innocent, is used abusively; as, *you are a pretty fellow indeed*, meaning, you are a sad wretch.

**CATACHRE/STICAL**, *a.* applied to language, improper; far-fetched; forced.

**CATACOMBS**, *s.* [*kata* and *kumbos*, Gr.] grottoes or subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

**CATACOSTICS**, *s.* [*kata* and *akouo*, Gr.] the science of reflected sounds or echoes.

**CATALE/PSIS**, *s.* [*katalambano*, Gr.] a disease by which a person is rendered in an instant motionless and senseless, and continues in the same posture that he was in when the fit seized him, with his eyes open, but without sight or understanding. The effects of a certain kind of religious excitement, that used to be regarded as a peculiarly supernatural manifestation by the Revivalists of a century ago; and those of the modern Mesmerists may be classed under the general head of catalepsy.

**CATALOGUE**, (*catálog*) *s.* [*katalogos*, Gr.] a list or particular enumeration of things in some order, wherein they are mentioned in separate lines or articles.

**CATALONIA**, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Arragon and a part of Valencia; on the N. by the Pyrenees;

and on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean and Valencia. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is 112 miles, and from N. to S. 148. It is watered by the Ebro, the Segra, and the Llobregat. Its mountains, which are numerous, and, in the instance of some of the Pyrenees, above 10,000 feet high, are covered with forest and fruit trees, and yield coal, marble, lead, &c. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse. It exports timber, especially the cork tree. There are good manufactures in many of its towns. It has a population of about 2,000,000. Barcelona is the capital.

**CATA/MARAN**, a rude kind of raft used by the fishermen both on the coasts of Hindustan and in S. America.

**CATANANIA**, an ancient rich and celebrated city of Val di Noto, in Sicily. The city stands on the east coast, on a Gulf of the same name, near Mount Etna, and has often suffered by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. It is a handsome and regularly built town, has several fine edifices, and is the seat of a university of some note. The land about it is fertile in corn, wine, fruits, &c., but the port is too small for much trade. It is 47 miles S. S. W. of Messina. Its population is about 50,000. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 15. 6. E.

**CATAPLASM**, *s.* [*kataplasso*, Gr.] a poultice, or plaster.

**CATAPULT**, *s.* [*katapulta*, Lat.] an ancient military engine, for throwing stones, and sometimes huge darts or javelins, of 10 or 12 feet in length. It consisted of two large timbers, like masts of ships, placed against each other, and bent by an engine for the purpose; these being suddenly unbent again by a stroke of a hammer, threw the javelins with incredible force. The invention of gunpowder made it useless.

**CATARACT**, *s.* [*katarasso*, Gr.] in Natural History and Cosmography, a precipice in the course of a river, over which the water falls with great violence and noise. In Surgery, a disease of the eye, in which by a peculiar affection of the crystalline humour, or the vesicle in which it lies, a greater or less obscuration of sight ensues. It is often completely cured by the operation called couching.

**CATARRH**, (*kátarr*) *s.* [*katarreo*, Gr.] in Medicine, an inflammation of the mucous membrane in the nostrils, which occasions the secretion of great quantities of fluid, partly of a very acid character, causing a great soreness to the mouth, throat, &c. Its common name is a *cold*; and it is commonly treated with too little care.

**CATARRHAL**, **CATARRHOUS**, *a.* proceeding from a catarrh.

**CATASTROPHE**, (*kátastrofi*) *s.* [*katastrophi*, Gr.] in Poetry, the change or revolution in the last act of a play, or the turn which unravels the intrigue, and concludes the piece. Figuratively, a dreadful event or accident, which terminates in a person's ruin, misery, or death.

**CATCAL**, (*kátcaul*) *s.* a shrill whistle, used by the gallery critics of the theatre, to show their dislike of a piece, or a performer. Any disturbance produced by such means.

**TO CATCH**, *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *caught*, I *have catched*, or *have caught*; [*katsen*, Belg.] to seize or lay hold on suddenly with the hand; to pursue or take any thing that is running from one; to receive any falling body, or prevent it from reaching the ground; to receive a disease by infection; to contract; to seize suddenly; to captivate, charm, or seize the affections, allying to their taking prey in toils. Figuratively, to apprehend the meaning of any word, &c., which was not seen at first.—*v. n.* to be infectious; to spread by contagion. Figuratively, to spread or increase from one to another, applied to bodies or things which lie near one another.

**CATCH**, *s.* the act of seizing any thing which flies or hides; the posture proper for seizing; an advantage taken; hold laid on the thing caught; profit; a short interval of action; a taint; any thing which fastens by a sudden spring, or entering into a loop or cavity. In Music, a short song, in which the singers all sing the same part, but begin at different intervals.

**CATCHER**, *s.* one who *catches*, or that in which any thing is caught.

**CATCHFLY**, *s.* in Botany, a common genus of plants, nearly allied to the campion.

**CATCH-POLL**, *s.* at present a word of reproach and contempt for a ballif and his followers; formerly used without reproach for a sergeant-at-mace, or any other, who used to arrest men upon any just cause.

**CATECHETICAL**, (*katekhtikal*) *a.* [*katechizo*, from *katechoo*, Gr.] consisting of questions and answers.



**CATECHETICALLY**, *ad.* by way of question and answer.

To **CATECHISE**, (*kátékize*) *v. a.* [Gr.] to ask a person questions in order to discover secrets; to examine, to interrogate.

**CATECHISER**, (*kátékizer*) *s.* one who teaches a person, or tries whether he can say his *catechism*; one who questions, examines, or endeavours to make discoveries by questions.

**CATECHISM**, (*kátékizem*) *s.* a system of instruction by question and answer. According to the liturgy of the Church of England, an institution to be learned by every person before he is brought to be confirmed by the bishop. There are many of these compositions that have gained great notoriety, but few greater than the Longer and Shorter Catechisms of the famed Assembly of Divines at Westminster, which the Scotch Kirk, and many bodies of English Dissenters, have adopted as their symbol or creed.

**CATECHIST**, (*kátékist*) *s.* one who teaches or instructs persons in the first principles by way of question and answer.

**CATECHU**, *s.* in Pharmacy, the extract of a species of acacia, growing in Hindustan, used as an astringent.

**CATECHUMEN**, (*kátékímen*) *s.* in the primitive church, a candidate for baptism; one engaged in the preliminary study, with a view to entering the church.

**CATECHUMENICAL**, (*kátékímeníkal*) *a.* belonging to a catechumen.

**CATEGORICAL**, *a.* positive; absolute; affirmative; adequate.

**CATEGORICALLY**, *ad.* in a positive, express, absolute manner.

**CATEGORY**, *s.* [*kategoreo*, Gr.] in Logic, the name given to those general classes, under one or more of which, what may be affirmed or denied of any subject may be arranged. The particular good to be derived from such arrangements has not been made clear to all minds; and almost all logicians are at odds respecting the number of them.

**CATENARY**, *a.* [*catena*, Lat.] relating to a chain; resembling a chain. In Mathematics, the *catenary curve* is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points whereon its extremities are fastened.

**CATENATION**, *s.* the act of linking together, or connecting like a chain.

To **CATER**, *v. a.* to provide food; to buy in victuals.

**CATERER**, *s.* a man employed to provide and buy in victuals for a family.

**CATERPILLAR**, *s.* a woman who buys in provision for a family.

**CATERPILLAR**, *s.* in Natural History, the larva, or first stage in the development of insects of the Lepidopterous kind. They have long soft bodies, of various colours, and various coverings and forms; they walk by means of numerous feet ranged in pairs from the tail towards the head, and have also six legs, more like insects, which they do not much use, save for feeling, at the head; and when full-grown, they adopt various plans for securing their safety in the second or chrysalis state, some spinning a cocoon of silk, some rolling up leaves together round them, others tying themselves by a band, and others suspending themselves by one end beneath some shelter; and others, again, burying themselves in the earth. See **CHRYALIS**.

**CATES**, *s.* [*katter*, Belg.] nice and elegant food; cakes; or rich dishes.

**CATFISH**, *s.* in Natural History, the name of a sea-fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which it is discovered in hollow rocks.

**CATGUT**, *s.* a kind of cord made from the intestines of sheep, used in the stringing of musical instruments, suspending of clock weights, manufacture of fishing-lines, &c. &c.

**CAT-HARPINGS**, *s.* small ropes in a ship, running on little blocks, from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck.

**CATHARINE**, the name of two empresses of Russia; the first being the wife and successor of Peter the Great; the second, the notorious woman, who with transcendent intellectual abilities united a heart that seemed utterly void of good. The great crime of her reign, and perpetrated chiefly through her influence, was the partition of Poland amongst the three neighbouring states, by which it was utterly destroyed as a kingdom. In the administration of her empire, and in the promotion of its solid advancement as an empire, she was unvaried. She died in 1796, aged 65 years.

**CATHARINE DE MEDICI**, the queen of Henry II. of France, who, during the reigns of her three sons who were the immedi-

ate successors of Henry II., had actually the sovereign power. She was involved in an unbroken course of intrigues for the gratification of her ambition. Her name is everlastingly condemned by the memory of the massacre of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew's day in 1572. She died in 1589, aged 70 years.

**CATHERINE HALL**, a college of Cambridge, founded in the 15th century. It is neither a very rich foundation, nor a very imposing building; but it has produced some famous scholars and divines.

**CATHARINE OF ARRAGON**, and **CATHARINE PARR**, the first and last wives of Henry VIII. The first was divorced on the plea that she had been married to his brother; the latter survived him. See **HENRY VIII.**

**CATHARTIC**, **CATHARTICAL**, *a.* [*kathario*, Gr.] cleansing. Applied in Medicine to purgative medicines; and in a more extensive sense, to all kinds of medicine which cleanse the body.

**CATHARTICALNESS**, *s.* the quality of cleansing or purging.

**CATHEAD**, *s.* the vulgar name for the casts of separate chambers of a shell called Anemonites, which is known only in the fossil state, and greatly resembled the Nautilus. On board a ship, a piece of timber, with two shivers at one end, having a rope and block.

**CATHE'DRAL**, *a.* episcopal, or containing the see or seat of a bishop; belonging to a cathedral.

**CATHE'DRAL**, *s.* [*kathedra*, Gr.] the chief church of a diocese, where the bishop's chair is placed.

**CATHETER**, *s.* [*katheti*, Gr.] in Surgery, a hollow tube or instrument, usually of silver, and crooked, generally used to assist the discharge of urine, when the passage is stopped by any disorder.

**CATHOLIC**, *a.* [*kata* and *olos*, Gr.] universal. *The Church Catholic*, is by its users meant for theirs, or the true church, in opposition to heretical or schismatical churches, and is a title which the papists arrogate to themselves. *Roman Catholic*, and *Anglo Catholic*, are terms, not wholly correct, but sufficiently so to describe the two great branches of the self-named true church: which branches, however, most generally repudiate each other. *Catholic King*, or *Majesty*, is the title of the king of Spain.

**CATHOLICISM**, *s.* universality; something common to all of the same kind.

**CATHOLICON**, *s.* [*katholikos*, Gr.] in Medicine, a remedy which cures all disorders. Figuratively, that which is a universal preservative.

**CATILINE**, or **CATILINA**, L. SERGIUS, a Roman patrician who has obtained an infamous notoriety for his conspiracy against his country, in which he fell. That he was as bad as the young nobility of his time usually were as to his private character, is quite evident; whether his scheme, abating its failure and its appeal to arms, was wholly bad, may be questioned. He had been a partisan of Sylla, which would sufficiently account for some of his plans. He was foiled through the treason of one of his party, and the eloquence of Cicero; and he fell in a desperate engagement, by which the whole affair was defeated, in 63 b. c., aged about 45 years.

**CATKINS**, *s.* in Botany, the long branches of flowers of some trees, as the willow, hazel, pine, &c., which contain only the stamens.

**CATLING**, *s.* [*kata leins*, Teut.] in Surgery, a dismembering knife, used for cutting off any corrupted part of the body. In Botany, the down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

**CATO**, the surname of two celebrated Romans: the first, *M. Porcius Cato*, lived about two centuries b. c., and was distinguished for the stern simplicity of his principles and manners, for his oratory, for his military skill, and for his statesmanship. He fought in Spain and in Greece, and had a triumph for the victories gained in the former. He was an author, and a patron and encourager of poets and literature. The name by which he is commonly known—the Censor—is taken from the last public office he filled. He died in 149 b. c., aged about 80 years. *M. Porcius Cato*, his great-grandson, lived in more troubled times. His character resembled his great ancestor's, and he added all the gloomy grandeur which the Stoical philosophy threw round its earnest votaries. He opposed Catiline, and embarked on Pompey's side, in the struggle for the world. In the ruin of the cause he retired to Utica, and unconquerable, even in defeat, slew himself. This was in 47 b. c.

**CATOPTRICAL**, *a.* relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

**CATOPTRICS**, *s.* (*katoptron*, Gr.) the doctrine of reflex vision, or that part of optics which treats of light reflected from polished surfaces.

**CATS-EYE**, *s.* among jewellers, a stone of the opal kind, but far inferior to it in beauty.

**CATSLIVER**, *s.* in Natural History, a fossil composed of plain, parallel, flexible, elastic plates, and of a yellow or golden, white, silvery, or black colour.

**CATSKILL MOUNTAINS**, a range of mountains in New York, United States, the principal branch of the Alleghany chain in that state. Round Top, the highest peak, is 3804 feet high. In them the bear, wolf, wild cat, and wild deer are still found.

**CATSKILL**, a town of New York, situated on the Catskill river, near its junction with the Hudson; the boundary of the land belonging to it extends on the W. to the mountains, and on the E. to the Hudson, over which is a ferry. *Pine Orchard*, a favourite summer resort, is situated here on the brow of the Catskill mountains, where is an hotel commanding a wide and most beautiful prospect; there are two fine waterfalls near it, and it stands 2212 feet above the Hudson. The town is 330 miles from Washington. Pop. 5330.

**CATS-TAIL**, *s.* in Botany, the name of a common kind of grass.

**CATSUP**, *s.* a kind of Indian pickle; the spiced juice of mushrooms.

**CATTÉGAT**, the strait lying between Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, by which the Baltic communicates with the Northern Ocean. It contains several islands.

**CATTERICK**, Yorkshire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a sort of cataract near it. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans. It is 220 miles from London. Pop. 2965.

**CATTLE**, *s.* a collective name for such animals as are useful either for tilling the ground, or for food for mankind, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, &c. They are distinguished into *great cattle*, comprehending horses and oxen, and *small cattle*, such as sheep and goats. *Black*, or *neat cattle*, are collective names for all animals of the ox kind. Figuratively, persons; a word of reproach and contempt, as it places the human species on a level with brutes.

**CATULLUS**, C. VALERIUS, a Roman poet who wrote immediately before the Christian æra. He was by improvidence and prodigality during the greater of his life sufficiently poor for a poet; but he enjoyed both the patronage and friendship of the great men of Rome. His poetry is graceful, harmonious, and at times lofty; but it is disfigured with obscenities. He died about 40 B. C., aged about 45 years.

**CAVALCADE**, *s.* [Fr.] a pompous procession on horseback, or in coaches.

**CAVALIER**, (*cavalier*) *s.* [Fr.] a knight, gentleman, or soldier, who rides on horseback; a horseman. Also, in the 17th century, the name assumed by the partisans of Charles I.

**CAVALIER**, *a.* gay, sprightly, warlike, brave, generous, polite. Sometimes in a quite contrary sense, *i. e.* proud, haughty, disdainful.

**CAVALIERI**, BUONAVENTURA, a learned Jesuit, the friend and disciple of Galileo, but much more profound in mathematics. He invented a method which he called that of *Indivisible*, which was in substance that of *limits*. He assumed every solid to be made up of an infinite number of planes; every surface, of an infinite number of lines; and every line, of points. He obtained some useful results, and paved the way for the discoveries of the greater mathematicians who followed. He died a professor in the Bolognian University, in 1647, aged 49 years.

**CAVALIERLY**, *ad.* in a brave or polite manner; also in a disdainful, haughty, and arrogant manner.

**CAVALLO**, TIBERIUS, an indefatigable experimenter in electricity during the latter part of the last century. The use of two pith balls on very slender silver wire for an electrometer, and the instrument which he called the *multiplier*, are his only original suggestions. He died in 1809, aged 60 years.

**CAVALRY**, *s.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] soldiers who fight and march on horseback, divided into horse and dragoons. The horse never serve but on horseback, being named likewise *troopers* or *heavy*

*cavalry*. The dragoons fight either on horseback or on foot, as occasion requires, and are named light-horse. When an army is drawn up in battle-array, the *cavalry* are posted in the wings; and bodies of *cavalry* ranged in order of battle are termed *squadrons*.

**CAVAN**, a county of Ulster, Ireland, bounded on the W. and S. W. by Leitrim and Longford; on the N. W. and N. by Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the N. E. by Monaghan; and on the E. and S. by E. and W. Meath. It is about 40 miles long and 28 broad, and contains 33 parishes. In many parts it is open, bleak, and dreary, but from Cavan to Lough Erne it is fertile, well wooded, and extremely picturesque. It is a hilly county, and in the N. W. part mountainous; and at the foot of the hills are many beautiful lakes, mostly small, but some of a larger size. In the hills are mines of several metals and coal, besides quarries of various kinds of stone and earth. The Erne is the chief river. The linen manufacture is carried on in it pretty extensively, but neither agriculture nor grazing are in a very flourishing state. Pop. 243,158. It returns two members to parliament. *Cavan*, its county town, is in the heart of the county, on a stream flowing into the Erne. It has the county courts, and a good barracks. It is 54 miles from Dublin. Pop. 3749.

To **CAVATE**, *v. a.* [*caro*, Lat.] to scoop, bore, or dig any solid matter into a hollow; to make hollow.

**CAUCA'SIAN**, the name by which that variety of the human race is known which exhibits the highest degree of intellectual development. It comprehends the nations extending in the E. hemisphere from Hindustan to the N. Atlantic; the Semitic tribes seem also to belong to it.

**CAUCASUS**, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extend from the Black to the Caspian Sea, in length about 700 miles, some of whose peaks rise 10,000 feet in height, and are perpetually covered with snow. There is iron in these mountains which has long been worked; gold and copper are found in the rivers which flow from them. The Kur, the Pamara, the Kuma, and the Kalum, have their origin in this range. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, *gom*, a species of grain resembling millet, but cultivated like rice; hogs, and horned cattle. The vines hereabouts grow winding round the high trees. The northern parts are mostly subject to Russia, and the southern to Turkey. The inhabitants are amongst the most beautiful in the world. There are many different tribes of them, no fewer than seven distinct languages exist amongst them. Some of them are very warlike in their habits, and are with difficulty kept in subjection by the Russians.

**CAUCUS**, *s.* a refinement of spelling on *Caulkers*, from whose meetings at Boston, U. S., to concert plans for their protection, this party epithet, applied specially to political party meetings, was derived.

**CAUDLE**, *s.* [*caudeau*, Fr.] a liquor made with water, oatmeal, spices, and wine, used by women in their lying-in.

To **CAUDLE**, *v. a.* to make caudle; to mix as caudle.

**CAVE**, *s.* [*caue*, Fr.] a hollow place made in a rock or under ground, which runs in a horizontal direction. Figuratively, a hollow thing. **SYNON.** *Cave* is a habitation under ground, made either by art or nature. *Cell* is some little dwelling raised above the ground. We dig a *cave*; we build a *cell*.

To **CAVE**, *v. n.* to dwell in a cave, or subterraneous place.

**CAVE**, WILLIAM, author of *Primitive Christianity*, and other works of that kind, was an English clergyman in the latter part of the 17th century. He wrote his books, and enjoyed his preferments, and died in 1713, aged 76 years.

**CAVE**, EDWARD, the printer who patronized Dr. Johnson in his days of need, and sent forth the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as a monument for himself, from St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. He died in 1754, aged 63 years.

**CAVEAT**, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a kind of process in the spiritual court to stop the probate of a will, the granting letters of administration, or the institution of a clerk to a benefice, &c.

**CAVENDISH**, SIR THOMAS, a privateer or buccaner of the time of Elizabeth, who entered into that line as a profitable speculation, which it proved to him, and who circumnavigated the globe, adding not a little to the geographical knowledge of the times. He attempted another cruise, but failed, and died in 1593, aged about 30 years.

**CAVENDISH**, HENRY, a natural philosopher of the last

century, belonging to a noble family, who is known as the first accurate experimental observer in chemistry, and the discoverer of many facts relating to gases. In electricity he was equally illustrious, introducing there the accurate quantitative observation which, as much as recent discoveries, has contributed to the advance of the science. He also invented a beautiful experiment for determining the density of the earth. He died in 1810, aged 79 years.

CAVERN, *s.* [*caverna*, Lat.] a hollow place under ground.  
CAVERNED, *a.* full of caverns; hollow; undermined. Figuratively, dwelling in a cavern.

CAVERNOUS, *a.* full of caverns or hollow places under ground.

CAVETTO, *s.* [Ital.] a hollow member or round concave moulding, containing a quadrant or quarter of a circle.

CAVEZON, *CAVESSON*, *s.* [*caisson*, Fr.] a sort of nose-band of iron, leather, or wood, clapped on the nose of a horse to wring it, in order to supple and break him in.

CAUGHT, (*kind*) participle preter. of CATCH.

CAVIAR, *s.* [Ital.] the hard roes of a sturgeon salt, made into small cakes, and dried in the sun.

To CAVIL, *v. a.* [*caviller*, Fr.] to raise frivolous objections.—*v. n.* to receive or treat with objections.

CAVIL, *s.* a groundless or frivolous objection.

CAVILLATION, *CAVILLING*, *s.* a disposition, inclination, or quality of raising groundless objections, or finding fault with things without reason.

CAVILLER, *s.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] one who makes groundless, frivolous, or impertinent objections.

CAVILLINGLY, *ad.* objecting in a groundless or frivolous manner.

CAVILLOUS, *a.* fond of objecting, or making groundless objections.

CAVIN, *s.* [Fr.] a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and favour their approaches.

CAVITY, *s.* [*cavitas*, Lat.] hollowness; a hollow; a hollow place.

CAUK, *s.* in Natural History, a coarse talky spar.

CAUKY, *a.* resembling cauk; of the qualities of cauk.

CAUL, *s.* [Brit.] a kind of netting or hair cap, used by women to enclose their hair in; the hinder part of a woman's cap; the silk netting in the inside of a wig, on which the rows of curls are sewed. Figuratively, a kind of net. In Anatomy, the omentum, or reticulum, a membrane in the abdomen. Likewise a membrane found on the heads of some children at their birth.

CAULIFEROUS, *a.* [*caulis* and *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to such plants as have a true stalk.

CAULIFLOWER, (generally pronounced *cillyflower*), *s.* [*caulis*, Lat.] in Botany, a species of cabbage, the peculiarity of which consists in its being principally a cluster of undeveloped flower-stems.

CAUSABLE, *a.* [*causa*, Lat.] that may be produced or effected.

CAUSAL, *a.* relating to causes.

CAUSATION, *s.* the action of a cause.

CAUSATIVE, *a.* that expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSATOR, *s.* a causer; an author.

CAUSE, (the *s* in this word and its derivatives is usually pronounced like *z*), *s.* [*causa*, Lat.] that which makes a thing begin to be; that which produces any thing. A *first cause*, is that which operates of itself, and from its own proper power or virtue. A *secondary cause*, is that which derives its power from some other. *Final cause*, in Natural Theology, is the purpose for which any thing in nature exists, or takes place. Figuratively, the reason or motive for any undertaking. In Law, the matter in dispute, or subject of a law-suit.

To CAUSE, *v. a.* to produce any effect; to effect.

CAUSELESS, *a.* derived from no cause; without just grounds, reasons, or motives.

CAUSELESSLY, *ad.* in a groundless manner; without foundation; without reason; unjustly.

CAUSER, *s.* he that produces, or the agent by which any thing is effected or produced.

CAUSEWAY, *s.* a solid raised path, beside a carriage-road, for foot passengers; or across a marsh, or place not adapted for pedestrians.

CAUSTIC, CAUSTICAL, *a.* [*kaio*, Gr.] in Medicine, that which consumes or destroys organic matter. *Caustic curve*, in Optics, the curve of brilliant illumination formed by rays reflected from the concave of a cylindrical mirror, on a surface at right angles with it.

CAUSTIC, LUNAR, *s.* in Medicine, a name by which the nitrate of oxide of silver is known; called so from its effects when applied to animal textures.

CAUSTICITY, *s.* the quality of burning.

CAUSTICULOUS, *a.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.] wary, cautious, circumspect. Sometimes used in a bad sense for wily, cunning, treacherous.

CAUTERIZATION, *s.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] the act of consuming flesh by burning-hot irons or caustic medicines.

To CAUTERIZE, *v. a.* in Surgery, to eat or consume a part by the application of a cautery.

CAUTERY, *s.* See CAUSTIC.

CAUTION, (*adushon*) *s.* [*cautio*, Lat.] a prudent manner of acting; wariness; foresight; warning.

To CAUTION, *v. a.* to warn; to give notice of a danger.

CAUTIONARY, (*adushonary*) *a.* given as a pledge or security.

CAUTIOUS, (*kashous*) *a.* [*cautus*, Lat.] guarded against any suspected trick; wary; watchful.

CAUTIOUSLY, (*kashously*) *ad.* in a wary manner, opposed to rashness.

CAUTIOUSNESS, (*kashousness*) *s.* the quality of taking such measures as may prevent any misfortune; a prudent, wary conduct.

CAVY, *s.* in Natural History, a genus of small S. American animals, of which the best known is the restless cavy, or Guinea pig.

To CAW, *v. n.* [formed from the sound,] to make a noise like a crow, raven, or rook.

CAWNPOOR, a town and military station on the Ganges, in the province of Allahabad, and capital of a district of the same name. It is a well-built town, but subject to all the inconveniences of the climate, on account of its position. Lat. 26. 30. N. Long. 80. 13. E.

CAWOOD, Yorkshire. It is 186 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1108.

CAXTON, Cambridgeshire. It is but small, though a post-town, and a good thoroughfare. It is 49 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 558.

CAXTON, WILLIAM, the first printer in England. He was a man of some learning, and not ill-to-do in the world, having travelled on the continent, and had dealings with governments respecting commercial treaties. He printed his first book in England between 1470 and 1480. He died in 1492, aged about 80 years.

CAYENNE, a town and island of Guiana, S. America, which see.

To CEASE, *v. n.* [*cesso*, Lat.] to forbear or discontinue an action or custom a person is engaged in. To rest, used with *from*,—*v. a.* to put a stop or end to. *SYNON.* We finish by putting the last hand to a work. We cease in quitting it entirely. We leave off in discontinuing.

CEASE, *s.* death or extinction, perhaps for *decease*.

CEASELESS, *a.* without stop, intermission, pause, respite, or discontinuation; without end.

CE/BES, a moralist of Thebes, who learnt of Socrates, and wrote an allegory called the *Picture*, which is often read in schools. He lived about 400 *a. c.*

CECIL, the name of two distinguished statesmen of the 16th century. The first, *William, Lord Burleigh*, was Elizabeth's prime minister, and had been in the service of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He appears to have been a man of high principle and sound judgment, united with consummate skill in business; and to him is attributed most of the peculiar glory that distinguishes the reign of the hero-queen. He died in 1598, aged 77 years. The second, was his son, *Robert, Earl of Salisbury*, who was in the service of Elizabeth and James I., and with great ability resisted the fondness for arbitrary power displayed by the latter. Yet by all historians his conduct respecting Raleigh is allowed to have been fully treacherous. Nor was the part he took in respect of Essex's fall, and in having secret correspondence with James whilst ostensibly the servant of Elizabeth, much better. He died in 1612, aged about 60 years.

CECUTENCY, *s.* [*cecus*, Lat.] a tendency to blindness; a dimness of sight.

**CEDAR**, *s.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] in Botany, a species of pine, which grows to a very great size, and is exceedingly long-lived. The foliage of this tree is peculiarly arranged, being in thin flat masses, and the wood is very durable, and has an agreeable aromatic scent. Mount Lebanon, in Palestine, is famed for its cedars, many of which bear marks of great antiquity. In the Psalms and prophetic writings of the Old Testament, the cedars of Lebanon are often alluded to. As an ornamental tree it is much cultivated. The timber is used where lightness and freedom from destroying insects are desired. Some other and commoner species of pine are possessed of similar qualities, and are employed under its name.

**CEDARN**, **CEDRINE**, *a.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] of or belonging to a cedar tree.

To **CEIL**, (*seel*) *v. a.* [*celo*, Lat.] to overlay or cover the inner roof of a building.

**CEILING**, (*seeling*) *s.* the upper part or roof of a room.

**CELANDINE**, *s.* [*chelandinum*, Lat.] in Botany, a genus of plants nearly allied to the poppy, differing therefrom in its seed-vessel being a pod. There are three British species.

**CELEBES**, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, called also Macassar, S. of the Philippines, E. of Borneo, and W. of the Moluccas. It is divided into four long and narrow portions by the Bays of Serva, Tolo, and Tomiui. It has mountains and some large rivers. Mines of gold and other metals are known to exist; but are not much worked. Agriculture flourishes rather by the excellence of the soil, than by the skill and industry of the natives. Rice and some other grains, tobacco, and cotton are its chief products, and are not great. Wild animals of a dangerous kind, such as boars, elks, monkeys, and serpents, abound. The natives are allied to the Malays, and are divided into many small and independent tribes, who use different languages. Macassar is the largest place, and there the Dutch have a fort and establishment.

To **CELEBRATE**, *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.] to make honourable mention of; to make a thing famous. Figuratively, to praise or commend; to enumerate the blessings received from the Divine Being, with a heart full of gratitude; to perform the solemn rites appropriated to any particular day or festival. *SYNON.* *Famous, celebrated, and renowned*, are equally applied to persons or things; but *illustrious* to persons only, at least when we would be nice in our choice of words.

**CELEBRATION**, *s.* [*celebratio*, Lat.] the performance of any rite appropriated to some festival or solemnity. Figuratively, praise, fame, renown, memorial, or honourable mention.

**CELEBRIOUS**, *a.* [*celeber*, Lat.] famous; renowned.

**CELEBRIOUSLY**, *ad.* in a famous manner; in such a manner as to communicate fame.

**CELEBRIOUSNESS**, **CELEBRITY**, *s.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] renown, fame, or qualities which are the objects of esteem and approbation.

**CELEBRITY**, *s.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] swiftness of motion; velocity; rapidity.

**CELERY**, *s.* in Botany, a species of umbelliferous plant, a native of this country, but grown in gardens with great care, so as to lengthen and blanch the stem, and used uncoked as a vegetable, or to flavour soups.

**CELESTIAL**, *a.* [*caelestis*, Lat.] in the heavenly regions; belonging to heaven, or angelical. Used substantively for an inhabitant of heaven.

**CELESTIALLY**, *ad.* in a heavenly manner, opposed to earthly.

To **CELESTIFY**, *v. a.* [*caelestio*, Lat.] to communicate or endue with the properties of heaven.

**CELESTINES**, in Church History, a religious order of Christians, reformed from the Bernardines by Pope Celestine. Their rules are divided into three parts; the first, of the provincial chapters, and the elections of superiors; the second contains the regular observances; and the third, the visitation and correction of the monks. They rise two hours after midnight to say matins. They eat no flesh unless they are sick; they fast very rigorously.

**CELVIAC**, *s.* [*cholicia*, Gr.] relating to the lower belly. *Celivac passion*, is a sort of diarrhoea, in which the aliment is passed through the bowels before any of it has been assimilated.

**CELIBACY**, *s.* [*celibis*, Lat.] the unmarried or single state, opposed to marriage.

**CELIBATE**, *s.* [*celibatus*, Lat.] a single life; the same as *Celibacy*.

**CELL**, *s.* [*cella*, Lat.] a hollow place; a little house, apartment, or chamber, wherein the ancient monks used to dwell in their retirement; a small or close apartment in a prison; the innermost part of the ancient temples. In Anatomy, little bags, bladders, or cavities, wherein fluids or other humours are lodged. In Botany, a vacuity in a capsule for lodging the seed. It also signifies the vacuity in the anthers that contains the pollen. In Natural History, the little divisions of the combs of bees, in which the honey is stored.

**CELLAR**, *s.* [*cella*, Lat.] in Building, a place under ground for keeping stores, or the lowest room of a house.

**CELLARAGE**, *s.* the part of a building appropriated to cellars; cellar-room.

**CELLARIST**, *s.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] the butler of a monastery.

**CELLARIUS**, **CHRISTOPHER**, the writer on the geography of the ancients, who was, till lately, the standard authority on that subject. He held several professorships successively in different universities of Germany, and published various works on Antiquities and History; and died in 1707, aged 69 years.

**CELLINI**, **BENVENUTO**, the celebrated sculptor and decorator of goldsmiths' work, &c. He was engaged at various times as engraver to the mint at Rome and Florence, and was honourably entertained at the courts of most of the potentates of the Italian states, and of Francis I. of France. He had great taste and ability as an artist, great vanity and irascibility as a man. He led a life of continual troubles and wandering, from his practice of appealing to his fatal skill with the sword. His autobiography exhibits not only himself, with all his worth and all his folly, but his times also; and as they were the most memorable of all modern history, it is well worthy of study. He died in 1570, aged 70 years.

**CELLULAR**, *a.* [*cellula*, Lat.] consisting of, or abounding in, little cells or cities. *Cellular tissue*, one of the simplest and most general of the elementary substances, which enter into the structure of all organized matter. It is the basis of both vegetable and animal bodies.

**CELSITUDE**, *s.* [*celoitudo*, Lat.] height, tallness, stature. Also, a note of dignity, by which some persons in high offices are distinguished.

**CELSUS**, **AURELIUS CORNELIUS**, the well-known Latin writer on Medicine, whose work continues to be used in medical colleges to this day. He wrote also works on other practical sciences, which are unfortunately lost. He flourished at some time during the 1st century A. C.

**CELSUS**, an Epicurean philosopher, who flourished toward the close of the 2nd century, and wrote a work against Christianity, called the *True Word*, which is known only by the passages transcribed in the work of Origen in reply to it.

**CELTS**, or **KELTS**, the name of one of the great races that peopled W. Europe when it first appears in History. The various tribes of Gaul, and some of the tribes of Spain, formed one subdivision of this race, and the different British and Erse tribes another. Also, a name given to rude axe-heads of stone, and others more finished of bronze, found in various parts of Britain, and presumed to be of Celtic origin.

**CEMENT**, *s.* [*cementum*, Lat.] a glutinous substance, used to stick two bodies together. Figuratively, that which unites, or forms a union between things.

To **CEMENT**, *v. a.* to unite by some glutinous substance such as mortar, &c. Figuratively, to unite different people in the bonds of friendship, or by some common tie of interest, &c.

To **CEMENT**, *v. n.* to join together, so as not to be easily divided.

In Surgery, applied to the healing of broken bones.

**CEMENTATION**, *s.* the act of joining bodies together by cement.

**CEMETERY**, *s.* [*koimao*, Gr.] a place wherein the bodies of the dead are buried, a church-yard, or burying-ground.

**CENATORY**, *a.* [*cena*, Lat.] relating to supper.

**CENOBIOTICAL**, *a.* [*koinos* and *bios*, Gr.] living in community.

**CENOTAPH**, *s.* [*kenos* and *taphos*, Gr.] an honorary monument erected for a person whose remains are buried in another place; such as most of the monuments in Westminster Abbey.

To **CENSE**, *v. a.* [*censeo*, Fr.] to perfume with incense. Used only in poetry.

**CENSER**, *s.* [*censensor*, Fr.] the pan or vessel in which incense is burnt.

**CENSOR**, *s.* [*Lat.*] a Roman magistrate employed to survey

and rate the people, and to inspect and correct their manners. Used by moderns to signify a person given to find fault with and censure the conduct, actions, or productions of others.

**CENSORIAN**, *a.* relating to a censor.

**CENSORIOUS**, *a.* morosely animadverting on the faults of others. Used with *of or upon*, before the object of censure.

**CENSORIOUSLY**, *ad.* in a severe manner; in such a manner as to condemn the foibles of others with the greatest rigour.

**CENSORIOUSNESS**, *s.* a disposition of finding fault with the actions of others.

**CENSORSHIP**, *s.* the office of a censor; or the time during which he continued in his office. *Censorship of the press*, the office exercised by persons appointed by government to inspect every printed work, and to prevent any that they please from being published. It was once exercised in England, and is still throughout Europe.

**CENSURABLE**, *a.* liable to be found fault with; worthy of censure; blamable.

**CENSURABLENESS**, *s.* the quality which makes a thing the object of blame or censure.

**CENSURE**, *s.* [censura, Lat.] the act of blaming, or noting the defects which make any thing blamable; a reproof or reprimand given by a person in authority. In Ecclesiastical discipline, a punishment inflicted on a person for any misdemeanor.

To **CENSURE**, *v. a.* [censuror, Fr.] to reprove a person publicly for some misdemeanor, applied to the reproofs of a superior; to reprimand, blame, or find fault with.

**CENSURER**, *s.* a person who is fond of taking notice of the faults of others; one who is addicted to reproving others for their defects.

**CENSUS**, *s.* [Lat.] an enumeration of the inhabitants of any country. In this country and the United States there is a census every ten years. The last in Great Britain was in 1841, and was made with great care, the ages, occupation, and county of birth, of each individual being ascertained. The last in the United States was in 1840. The population of the towns, &c. in these two countries are given in this work from these returns. A quinquennial census is taken in France, but the returns are not so specific nor so interesting as those published in this country.

**CENT**, *s.* [an abbreviation of centum, Lat.] in Commerce, used in stating the profit or loss arising from the sale of any commodity, the rate of commission, exchange, or the interest of money, &c., and signifies the proportion or sum gained, &c. in every 100; thus 10 *per cent.* gain implies that the seller has gained 10 pounds on every 100 pounds of the price for which he bought the commodity.

**CENTAUR**, *s.* [centaurus, Lat.] an imaginary being, represented by ancient poets as composed of the body and upper part of a man attached to the body and legs of a horse. In Astronomy, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, joined with the Wolf. The Centaurs were probably an ancient nation of Greeks, who early acquired the art of riding horses.

**CENTAURY**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, some species of which are wild in England, which was once esteemed for its supposed medical properties.

**CENTENARY**, *s.* [centenarius, Lat.] the number of a hundred.

**CENTESIMAL**, *s.* [centesimus, Lat.] hundredth.

**CENTIFOLIUS**, *a.* [centum and folium, Lat.] having a hundred leaves.

**CENTIGRADE**, *a.* [centum and gradus, Lat.] applied to the scale of a thermometer, divided into 100 degrees.

**CENTPEDE**, *s.* [centum and pes, Lat.] in Natural History, a poisonous insect in the West Indies, commonly called by the English *forty-legs*.

**CENTO**, *s.* [Lat.] in Poetry, a piece wholly composed of verses from other authors, wherein sometimes whole lines, and at others half-verses, are borrowed, but set down in a new order, and applied to a subject different from that in which they were originally introduced.

**CENTRAL**, *a.* relating to the centre, or placed in the centre. *Central forces* are those by which a body tends to, or removes from, the centre.

**CENTRALLY**, *ad.* entirely; perpendicularly; in a manner relating to the centre of gravity.

**CENTRE**, *CENTER*, *s.* [centrum, Lat.] in its primary sense, a point equally remote from either of the extremities of a line, figure, or body; of the point or middle of a line or plane, which

divides it into two equal parts. The *centre of a circle*, is a point within it, from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal. *Centre of gravity*, is that point about which all the parts of a body, in any situation, balance each other. *Centre of oscillation*, is that point in which, if the whole gravity of the pendulum were collected, the time of its vibration would receive no alteration. *Centre of percussion*, is that point in which the force of a stroke is the greatest possible. *Centre of pressure*, is that point on which if the pressure exerted on the whole surface be collected, the result would be the same. *Centre* is used figuratively for the earth, in the Ptolemaic system placed in the *centre*.

To **CENTRE**, *v. a.* to fix on, or as a centre; to tend to, or be collected together, as in a centre.—*v. n.* to meet, like rays in a centre; to be placed in the centre of the mundane system.

**CENTRIFUGAL**, *a.* [centrum and fugio, Lat.] that endeavours to fly or recede from its centre or fixed place. *Centrifugal force*, is that force which impels a body moving in a curvilinear orbit, instead of continuing its orbit, to go on in the direction in which it may at any instant be moving, that is, in a tangent to the curve it was describing. A familiar example of this is the hurling of a stone from a sling.

**CENTRIPETAL**, *a.* [centrum and peto, Lat.] tending towards the centre. *Centripetal force*, is that by which a body tends, acts, or is impelled towards the centre.

**CENTRY**, *s.* See **SENTRY**, or **SENTINEL**.

**CENTUPLE**, *a.* [centuplex, Lat.] a hundred-fold.

To **CENTURIATE**, *v. a.* [centurio, Lat.] to divide into hundreds.

**CENTURIATOR**, *s.* an historian who divides time into centuries, or spaces consisting of a hundred years.

**CENTURION**, *s.* [centurio, Lat.] a military officer among the Romans who commanded a hundred men.

**CENTURY**, *s.* [centuria, Lat.] in Chronology, is a period of one hundred years. In Church History, the method of computing by centuries is generally observed, commencing from the time of our Saviour's incarnation; in which sense we say, the first, second, third century, &c.

**CEPHALALGY**, [cephalalgia] *s.* [kephale and algos, Gr.] the head-ache.

**CEPHALIC**, [cephalike] *a.* [kephale, Gr.] in Medicine, applied to remedies for disorders in the head.

**CEPHALONIA**, a large island to the W. of Greece, and one of the republic of the Ionian Islands. It is about 30 miles long, and has an average breadth of about 15 miles. A mountain ridge crosses it lengthwise, the highest point of which is about 4000 feet. It grows cotton, fruits, oil, and wine; grazes abundance of cattle; manufactures carpets and cotton goods; and has a good and spacious bay for the advantage of its trade. It has a population of about 60,000. Its capital is Argostoli, and it has also some other towns. Lat. 38. 22. N. Long. 20. 40. E.

**CEPHEUS**, in Astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

**CERAM**, the largest island but one of the Moluccas, in the Sea of Banda, lying midway between New Guinea and Timor and Celebes. It has been little explored, the Dutch having been contented with seizing its vegetable riches, and vilifying the character of its barbarous inhabitants. At its E. extremity, and nearer to New Guinea, lie the Ceramlaut islands, which produce spices, and are claimed by the Dutch. But the people seem to be more advanced in civilization, through the influence of commerce.

**CERASTES**, *s.* [keras, Gr.] in Natural History, a venomous serpent having two protuberances resembling horns.

**CERATE**, *s.* [cera, Lat.] in Medicine, a kind of stiff ointment, made of oil, wax, and other ingredients.

**CERATED**, *a.* covered with wax or cerate.

**CETBERUS**, in Mythology, a name given to a dog with three heads, which was the fabled guardian of the passage to the shades below.

To **CERE**, *v. a.* [cera, Lat.] to rub upon or cover with wax.

**CEREBEL**, *s.* [cerebellum, Lat.] the hinder part of the brain.

**CEREBRUM**, *s.* [Lat., the brain properly so called. See **BRAIN**.

**CERECLOTH**, *s.* a cloth covered or spread with cerate or other ointment.

**CEREMENTS**, *s.* [cera, Lat.] cloths dipped in melted wax or gum, in which dead bodies were formerly wrapped when embalmed.

**CEREMONIAL**, *a.* that relates to a ceremony or external rite. Figuratively, consisting in mere external show, formal. Substantively, an external rite, or book containing the ceremonies to be observed in religious worship.

**CEREMONIALNESS**, *s.* the quality of abounding in external rites and modes of worship; the mere external show of devotion, piety, or virtue.

**CEREMONIOUS**, *a.* consisting in external or outward rites; superstitious, or fond of ceremonies; formal; too much given to the practice of external acts of civility and polite address. Figuratively, awful.

**CEREMONIOUSLY**, *ad.* in a polite and civil manner.

**CEREMONY**, *s.* an outward rite, and external form in religion; polite address. *Master of the ceremonies*, is an officer, instituted by King James I., for the more honourable reception of ambassadors and strangers of quality. He wears about his neck a chain of gold, with a medal under the crown of Great Britain, having on one side an emblem of peace, with this motto, *beati pacifici*, (blessed are the peacemakers,) and on the other, an emblem of war, with *Dieu et mon droit* (God and my right).

**CERES**, in the Heathen Mythology, the goddess who taught mankind the use of corn, and presided over harvests. See **ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES**. In Astronomy, one of the five small planets between Mars and Jupiter, called asteroids.

**CERIGO**, an island off the E. of the two promontories on the S. of the Morea, in Greece; one of the republic of the Ionian Islands. It is about 20 miles long, by 12 broad. Although on the whole mountainous, there is good soil in many parts, which yields fruits, wine, grain, and cotton, and furnishes, moreover, excellent pastures. Its population is about 1000. Its capital is Capsali.

**CERINTHIANS**, in Church History, the followers of Cerinthus.

**CERINTHUS**, one of the earliest speculators about Christianity who have received from ecclesiastical historians the general title of Heretics. It is about him that the worse than apocryphal story is related of John the evangelist leaving the bath. The only opinions that are authentically ascribed to him, are manifestly attempts to elucidate the facts of Christianity by the help of the philosophy of Alexandria; and, as this was little better than a dream of fancy, it made the facts of the Gospel no better. It is possible that John's Gospel was written on occasion of the spread of this scheme, though it seems more probably intended to give the higher aspect of the character of our Lord, which in the simpler narrations of the other evangelists is not so clear.

**CERIUM**, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal discovered in two rare minerals, cerite and allanite. But as it has been confounded with another metal, now termed lantanum, but little is positively known respecting it.

**CERNE ABBAS**, Dorsetshire, stands on the river Cerne, in a pleasant vale, surrounded with steep hills, on one of which, Tremble Hill, a little to the N. is a gigantic figure, cut in the chalk, which covers nearly an acre. It is 130 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1342.

**CERTAIN**, *a.* *certus*, [Lat.] that cannot be denied without obstinacy; resolved or determined; sure, so as to admit of no doubt.

**CERTAINLY**, *ad.* without doubt, question, scruple, or fail.

**CERTAINTY**, *s.* the state of a person's mind which has full and complete conviction respecting any thing, generally implying the existence of sufficient ground for this conviction. Thence transferred to truths or events respecting which this conviction is rationally entertained. A *physical certainty*, is that which depends on the evidence of the senses. A *mathematical certainty*, is that which depends on necessary principles, and can in no wise be doubted. A *moral certainty*, is that which depends on a due connexion of circumstances, and clearness of testimony. Figuratively, an event which must necessarily and unavoidably happen.

**CERTIFICATE**, *s.* [certifico, law Lat.] a testimony given in writing, to certify or make known any truth. Figuratively, any testimony.

To **CERTIFY**, *v. a.* [certifier, Fr.] to give certain notice of a thing.

**CERTIORARI**, *s.* [Lat.] a writ issued out of the Chancery,

or court of King's Bench, directed to an inferior court, to call up the records of a cause there depending.

**CERTITUDE**, *s.* [certitudo, Lat.] an act of the judgment, importing the adhesion of the mind to the proposition it affirms, or the strength of evidence which occasions that adhesion; free from doubt. See **CERTAINTY**.

**CERVANTES**, MIGUEL DE, (SAAVEDRA,) the renowned author of Don Quixote. He was born of nobly connected parents, in Castile, Spain. He was a scholar and a soldier, and fought under Don John of Austria, at Lepanto, where he lost an arm. Afterwards, as he was proceeding to the Netherlands, with a regiment he had, he was captured by an Algerine pirate, and endured slavery not only with fortitude but with mirth, so as to have overmastered his owner by it. Ransomed at last, he returned to his military career, and finally to the humiliating career of literature. He was imprisoned once, and was always poor. But his works have achieved a fame for him that is their richest reward. Don Quixote is his greatest production, but his others, which are numerous, are stamped with the same genius. He died in 1616, aged 69 years.

**CERVICAL**, *a.* [cervix, Lat.] belonging to or situated in the neck. The *cervical nerves and vessels* in Anatomy, are so called from their being situated in the neck.

**CERVIX**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the hind part of the neck, opposed to the *jugulum*, throat, or fore part.

**CERULEAN**, CERULEOUS, *a.* [ceruleus, Lat.] blue, or sky-blue.

**CERUMEN**, *s.* [Lat.] ear-wax.

**CERUSE**, *s.* [cerussa, Lat.] white lead reduced to a powder, diluted with water on porphyry, and formed into a paste.

**CESAREAN**, *a.* [from *Cesar*,] in Anatomy, is the cutting of a child from its mother's womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot be otherwise extracted; which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cesar* to the Roman family so called.

**CESS**, *s.* a tax; the act of levying rates, or taxing.

**CESSTATION**, *s.* [cessatio, Lat.] a pause, rest, stop, or vacation, including the idea of a change from a state of activity or motion to its contrary, that of rest. Figuratively, a truce, or forbearance of hostile acts between two armies, without a peace.

**CESSAVIT**, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ, which lies against a person who has not paid his rent or performed his due service for the space of two years, and has not sufficient goods and chattels to make an equivalent distress.

**CESSEBILITY**, *s.* [cessum, Lat.] the quality of ceasing or giving way.

**CESSEBILITY**, *a.* [cessum, Lat.] easy to give way.

**CESSIO BONORUM**, in the Bankrupt laws of Scotland, is the giving up of the property of a person to his creditors, and operates much in the same way as the Insolvent laws of England do, in releasing a debtor from liability to be imprisoned.

**CESSTION**, (*césson*), *a.* [cession, Fr.] the act of yielding or giving way to a stroke or force without resistance. In Common Law, an act whereby a person transfers his right to another.

**CESSTIONARY**, (*cessionary*), *a.* implying a resignation.

**CESSEOR**, *s.* [cesso, Lat.] in Law, a person who ceaseth or neglecteth to pay rent, or perform duty, so long, that a writ of *cessu* may be taken out against him.

**CESSTUS**, *s.* [Lat.] a girdle which the poets ascribe to Venus, and pretend that it adorns the person who wears it with irresistible charms.

**CETACEOUS**, *a.* [cete, Lat.] resembling a whale; of the whale kind.

**CETTE**, a town in the department of Hérault, France. It stands on the entrance of the canal of Languedoc into the Mediterranean, partly on a strip of land running between a sheet of water communicating with the sea, and the sea. It has a good bridge, and is a very pretty place. It has a superior trade, from its commanding situation; and good fisheries. It has also some sugar manufactories, &c. It is above 400 miles from Paris. The population is about 11,000. Lat. 43. 25. N. Long. 3. 42. E.

**CETUS**, in Astronomy, the Whale, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

**CEVENNES**, a mountain chain belonging to the great Alpine system, running through the S. part of France, formerly the province of Languedoc. It is about 300 miles long. Its E. declivity is more sudden than the W. From its N. and W. sides, the Loire, the Allier, the Cher, the Indre, the Creuse, &c. run

into the Atlantic; and from its E. and S. part, the Ardèche, the Gard, the Hérault, &c. into the Mediterranean. The loftiest points are the Puy de Cadacogne, which is 5929 feet high, and the Puy de Gros, which is 5925 feet high: there are several others above 5000 feet in elevation. Slate and granite abound, and in the streams is found gold dust.

CEUTA, a town of Africa, in the territory of Fez, opposite to Gibraltar, strongly fortified by land and by sea. It has a harbour, but of no value. Its population is about 11,000.

CEYLON, or, in Arabic, SERENDIB, a large and mountainous island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, S. E. of Cape Comorin, on the coast of Coromandel, about 300 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. Many of its heights exceed 7000 feet. Its rivers are numerous. In some places there are mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. It abounds in elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears. It produces corn, rice, indigo, cinnamon, and pepper, various kinds of palm, and a great variety of wood; the most remarkable tree in the island is the talipot. The natives on the north belong to the Tamulian race; and on the south to the Cinghalese, who are divided into several tribes, some of which live almost in a savage state. The religion is for the most part Buddhism, but Hinduism also prevails. The institution of caste was found here, as amongst other nations of these races. Other races, and religions, and customs have been introduced by immigration. It belongs to the English, and has a considerable trade. The population is about 2,000,000.

CHABLIS, a kind of wine, grown at a place of the same name, in the department of Yonne, France.

CHACE, *s.* See CHASE.

CHAD, (*shad*) *s.* in Natural History, a round kind of fish.

CHAETODON, *s.* in Natural History, a genus of fishes with teeth divided into fine thin filaments resembling bristles. One species is remarkable for its method of procuring fish, on which it feeds, shooting them with a drop of water propelled through its singularly formed snout.

TO CHAFE, *v. a.* [*schaff*, Fr.] to warm by rubbing. Figuratively, to make sore by friction and heat; to make a person grow warm with anger.—*v. n.* to grow angry, or fret at any opposition or disappointment; beautifully applied to inanimate things.

CHAFE, *s.* anger, or peevish warmth; owing to opposition, slight, contempt, or disappointment.

CHAFER, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of beetle, with comb-like antennae, appearing generally in the month of May, whence they are called *May-bugs*.

CHAFERY, *s.* in the iron works, the name of one of the two principal forges. The other is called the *finery*. When the iron has been wrought at the finery into what is called an *ancony* or square mass hammered into a bar in its middle, but with its ends rough, the business to be done at the *chafery* is the reducing the whole to the same shape by hammering down these rough ends to the shape of the middle part.

CHAFREWAX, *s.* an officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFF, *s.* [*ceaf*, Sax.] the husks or outward skins of corn, which are separated from the flour by thrashing and winnowing. Figuratively, any thing of small value; any thing worthless.

TO CHAFFER, *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Teut.] to treat about or make a bargain; to haggle, to beat down a person in his demands or price.—*v. a.* to buy; to truck or exchange one commodity for another.

CHAFFERER, *s.* one who buys bargains, or endeavours to purchase a thing at less than the market-price; a haggler.

CHAFFERY, *s.* the art of buying or selling; traffic.

CHAFFINCH, *s.* in Natural History, a common English bird, whose short and peculiar song is greatly admired by some bird-fanciers. It is one of our prettiest birds, and builds an exquisitely neat nest.

CHAFFWEESE, *s.* without defect or levy.

CHAFFWEED, *s.* in Botany, a plant with small white blossoms at the base of the leaves; found in moist sandy ground, and flowering in June. It is also called bastard pimpernel.

CHAFFY, *a.* full of chaff; like chaff. Figuratively, light.

CHAFFING-DISH, *s.* an utensil made use of to contain coals for keeping any thing warm, or warming it when cold.

CHAGRIN, (*shagreen*) *s.* [Fr.] unevenness of temper; ill humour, displeasure, or peevishness, arising from any thing done to vex, or in opposition to a person's inclinations.

TO CHAGRIN, (*shagreen*) *v. a.* to tease; to make uneasy.

CHAIN, *s.* [*chaîne*, Fr.] a collection of rings, or pieces of metal linked to each other, of divers lengths and thickness; an ornament used by several magistrates, and borrowed from the Goths. In Surveying, a series of iron links, distinguished into 100 equal parts, used for measuring land. Figuratively, a state of slavery or confinement; a series of things linked to and dependent on one another.

TO CHAIN, *v. a.* to fasten, secure, or confine with a chain. Figuratively, to enslave, or bring into a state of slavery; to be defended by a chain; to unite in firm and indissoluble friendship.

CHAIN-CABLE, *s.* cables for ships made of chain, which are now used for all large vessels, and frequently for those of less tonnage, from their superior strength, in proportion to their bulk, &c.

CHAINPUMP, *s.* a double pump used in large ships.

CHAINSHOT, *s.* two balls fastened together by a chain, used in an engagement at sea.

CHAINWORK, *s.* work with open spaces, or interstices, representing the links of a chain.

CHAIR, *s.* [*chair*, Fr.] a movable seat for a single person, with a back to it. Figuratively, the place or post of a great officer. *Above the chair*, in London, is applied to those aldermen who have borne the office of lord mayor; *below the chair*, to those that have not yet enjoyed that dignity. The seat of justice or authority; a covered carriage in which persons are conveyed from one place to another, borne by two men; a sedan. *To take the chair*, or *be in the chair*, implies that a person is president, and presides at an assembly.

CHAIRMAN, *s.* one who sits in a higher chair than the rest of the members, and presides at an assembly or club; one who carries a chair or sedan.

CHAISE, (*chaise*) *s.* [Fr.] a high open carriage, running on two or more wheels, and drawn by one, two, or more horses.

CHALCEDONY, *s.* a kind of agate, of various colours, &c. In some places, fossil oyster shells are found converted into chalcedony.

CHALCITIS, (*chalcitis*) *s.* a caustic vitriolic mineral, imported from Germany, which is used in the composition of Venice treacle.

CHALCOGRAPHY, (*chalcography*) *s.* [*chalkos* and *grapho*, Gr.] the art of engraving upon copper.

CHALDEA, the name that strictly appertained to a portion of the Babylonian empire, but is generally applied to the whole. The province called by this name lay between the Euphrates and Arabia. The people gave their name not only to the whole country, but to the language and to the inhabitants of the empire. They were famed as the first astronomical observers. Various strange sciences and arts were reputed to be their invention and study. They often appear in the Scripture history, as opposing and invading the land of Israel, and at last as carrying away part of the nation into captivity.

CHALDAIC LANGUAGE, a branch of the Semitic family of languages, spoken throughout Chaldaea. Some parts of Scripture, in the books of Ezra and Daniel, are written in this tongue.

CHALDRON, *s.* a measure formerly used for coals, containing 12 sacks, or 36 bushels heaped measure.

CHALICE, (*calice*, Sax.) formerly used for a cup or drinking vessel, with a foot to it. At present appropriated to the vases or vessels used at the celebration of the eucharist, or Lord's supper.

CHALK, (*chalk*) *s.* [*cale*, Sax.] an exceedingly well-known, soft, white earth, used extensively as a manure. In Geology, it is the name given to the highest formation of the series of rocks commonly called secondary. It immediately underlies the beds of sand, gravel, and clay, which are found universally in the W. of Europe. The character of this formation varies very greatly; in the highest beds it is almost pure carbonate of lime, and is a soft, friable stratum, having strata of flint running through its mass, at regular intervals, abounding in fossils; in the lower beds, flint nodules are occasionally met with, but the mass is of a very close texture, and may be used even for building purposes and statuary; fossils are not so abundant. It varies in its characters in different countries, but can always be identified by its position, general structure, and fossils. It is every where burnt for lime. In England it forms the range of low, round-browed

hills running S. from Flamborough Head, and those running from Cambridgeshire diagonally across England to Wiltshire, and thence in a double range across Surrey and Kent to the N. Foreland, and across Sussex to Brighton; all of which afford excellent sheep walks. In Drawing, it signifies that material prepared usually in white, red, or black colours, for drawing on roughish paper in a bold, effective style. See CRAYON.

To CHALK, (*chalk*) *v. a.* to rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; used with *to*, to mark or describe with chalk. Figuratively, to direct, point out, or discover.

CHALKY, (*chalky*) *a.* consisting of chalk; white with chalk. Applied to fluids, such as have chalk steeped in them, and are impregnated with it.

To CHALLENGE, *v. a.* [*challenger*, Fr.] to call, dare, or provoke a person to fight, either by speaking or writing. Figuratively, to dare or defy a person to enter into a literary contest on any subject; to lay claim to as a right.

CHALLENGE, *s.* provocation or summons to engage in a duel or combat, either uttered or written; a claim of a thing as a due or right, used with *of*. In Law, an exception against either persons or things.

CHALLENGER, *s.* one who defies, provokes, or summons another to fight him; one who claims a superiority; one who claims a thing as his due; claimant.

CHALMERS, ALEXANDER, part-author and editor of the well-known Biographical Dictionary, was an indefatigable litterateur of the beginning of this century. His Shakspeare, and British Poets and Essayists, are also widely known. He died in 1834, aged 75 years.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, the capital of the department Marne, France, standing on the river whence it is named. It is a good-looking town, with some handsome public buildings. It is a bishop's see, and has a considerable trade, being well situated for that purpose, but little manufacturing importance. Here also is an excellent library, and a good government commercial school. It is 100 miles from Paris, and has a population of about 15,000. Lat. 49. 0. N. Long. 4. 25. E.

CHALONS-SAÛNE, in the department Saône et Loire, France, stands on the former river, whence the department is named, and has a stone bridge over it. It has a good trade, and some good manufactures. It is 200 miles from Paris. Its population is about 15,000. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 5. 0. E.

CHALYBEATE, (*chalybeate*) *a.* [*chalybs*, Lat.] partaking of the qualities, or impregnated with steel.

CHAM, (*kam*) *s.* the title given to the sovereign princes in Tartary.

CHAMADE, (*shamde*) *s.* [Fr.] a certain beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet, whereby notice is given to the enemy of some propositions to be made to them, to surrender, have leave to bury the dead, make a truce, &c.

CHAMBER, *s.* [*chambre*, Fr.] in Building, any room situated between the ground floor and the garrets of a house. Figuratively, a retired room in a house; an apartment occupied as a public office, or court of justice; also the members of such office or court; any cavity or hollow; that part of a gun or mortar, wherein the charge is lodged.

CHAMBER OF DÉPUTÉS, the name of the assembly of the representatives of the Commons of France.

CHAMBERLAIN, *s.* an officer who has the care of a chamber. The lord great chamberlain is the sixth great officer of the crown. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all the officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed-chamber. In great towns, a receiver of their rents and revenues; and in London, the chamberlain has likewise the cognizance of all disputes between masters and apprentices, the power of imprisoning the latter for misdemeanors, and makes freemen, &c.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, *s.* the office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, *s.* a maid-servant who takes care of the chambers, the lady's dressing-room, and assists the lady's woman in dressing her.

CHAMBERRI, the capital of Savoy. It is well built, and watered by many streams, which run through several of the streets; there are piazzas under most of the houses. It has large and handsome suburbs, and is situated on an eminence, surrounded by mountains. It is 85 miles from Turin. Population, about 12,000. Lat. 45. 35. N. Long. 6. 4. E.

To CHAMBLET, *v. n.* to be variegated; to appear like cloth or silk watered by the calenderer.

CHAMBEREL, *s.* in Farriery, the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg of a horse.

CHAMELEON, (*kamdeon*) *s.* [Gr.] See CAMELEON. This is the proper spelling.

To CHAMFER, *v. a.* [*chamfrer*, Fr.] to furrow; to make channels or hollow places in a column.

CHAMFLET, *s.* See CAMELOT.

CHAMOIS, *s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] in Natural History, an animal of the goat kind, inhabiting the Alps, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *shammy*. The hunting of this animal furnishes subsistence to most of the mountaineers.

CHAMOMILE, CA'MOMILE, (*kamomile*) *s.* [*chamai* and *melon*, Gr.] in Botany, a plant so called from its trailing along the ground. It has an aromatic smell, especially when bruised, and is much used in medicine.

CHAMOUNI, the name of a beautiful valley on the N. side of Mont Blanc, in the Alps, through which the Arve runs. It has several villages in it, the chief of which is Le Prieuré. Its inhabitants, about 3000 in number, graze a good many cattle, and cultivate a little grain, but are chiefly supported now by the visitors to the Alps, who purchase herbals, minerals, &c. &c., which they collect in the mountains, and who employ them as guides. The valley is about 3000 feet above the sea-level. It is about 35 miles from Geneva.

To CHAMP, *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.] to bite with a frequent and forcible action of the teeth; to grind any hard and solid body with the teeth, so as to render it fit to swallow. Used with *up*, *v. n.* to close and open the jaws together, or perform the action of biting off.

CHAMPAGNE, a ci-devant province in the N. E. of France; bounded by the Netherlands, Picardie, Isle of France, Orléanais, Burgundy, Franche Comté, and Lorraine. It is a level country, watered by the Seine and its tributaries, and is fertile in grain, pasturage, &c., and produces the celebrated wine called after its name. Troyes was the capital. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Haute Marne, Aisne, and Yonne.

CHAMPAIGN, (*shámpain*) *s.* [*champagne*, Fr.] a flat, open, or level country.

CHAMPERTORS, *s.* in Law, such as move suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others' procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the gains.

CHAMPIGNON, (*shámpinon*) *s.* [Fr.] in Botany, a plant of the mushroom kind.

CHAMPION, *s.* [Fr.] one who undertakes a combat in behalf of another. The royal champion was an officer, who, while the sovereign was at dinner on his coronation-day, challenged any to contest the king's right with him in combat; after which the king drank to him, and sent him a gilt cup and cover full of wine, which he kept as a fee. Figuratively, any one who undertakes the defence of any sentiment or topic in literature and religion.

CHAMPLAIN, a lake on the frontiers of the United States and Canada, lying between New York and Vermont, in length about 120 miles, and varying in width from half a mile to 10 miles. The scenery along its shores is highly picturesque, lofty mountains being but a little way from both shores. It has a great many islands, and receives the waters of many rivers, and communicates with the St. Lawrence by the Richelieu river. It is navigable by vessels of about 100 tons burthen. It abounds in fresh-water fish, and in the winter is frozen over.

CHAMPOLLION, JEAN FRANCOIS, (the younger,) a distinguished student of Egyptian antiquities of this century. He began his career at Grenoble, where he held an historical professorship; and early directed his attention to the hieroglyphics of Egypt. He adopted and improved on the discovery of Dr. Young respecting them, and applied it with considerable success; but estimated his own scheme in a higher degree than other scholars have. He was engaged with Rosellini in the exploring expedition to Egypt which was sent out by the French and Tuscan governments in 1828. He died in 1832, aged 42 years. His works on this subject in his last years are highly valuable.

CHANCE, *s.* [Fr.] a term we apply to events, to denote that they happen without any ascertained cause. It is also used to



denote the bare possibility of an event when nothing is known either to produce or hinder it. *SYNON.* *Chance* forms neither order nor design; we neither attribute to it knowledge nor will, and its events are always very uncertain. *Fortune* lays plans and designs, but without choice; we attribute to it a will without discernment, and say that it acts blindly.

To *CHANCE*, *v. n.* to fall out unexpectedly, or contrary to the necessary laws of motion or nature; to proceed from some unknown cause, or without any design of the agent.

*CHANCE-ME'DLEY*, *s.* the killing of a person without design, but not without some fault; as when a person, in lopping a tree, should kill a passenger by means of a bough he flings down; for though it may happen without design, yet, as he ought to have given notice, it is not without fault.

*CHANCELLOR*, *s.* [cancelli, Lat.] the eastern part of a church.

*CHANCELLOR*, *s.* [cancellarius, Lat.] a very ancient and honorable officer, who was formerly the king's or emperor's notary or scribe, and presided over the secretaries, for the writing of treaties and other public business, and, afterwards, over the court of equity. At first the chancellor, as a judge, heard and determined petitions to the king, which were preferred to him; and in the end, as business increased, the people addressed their suit to the chancellor, and not to the king; and thus the chancellor's equitable power commenced. The lord high chancellor, is the chief administrator of justice next the king, and occupies the highest station in the department of law in the kingdom; enters into his office by taking an oath, and having the great seal committed to him by the king; has the disposition of all ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the crown under 20*l.* per annum; summons parliaments; appoints magistrates; peruses all patents before they are signed; and takes place of all the nobility, excepting those of the royal family, and the archbishop of Canterbury. He is the guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and superintendent of all charitable institutions. He has twelve assistants, called *Masters in Chancery*, the first of whom is the master of the rolls. *Chancellor* in an ecclesiastical court, is a doctor of civil law, appointed by a bishop to direct them in their legal business, and hold their legal courts. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, is an officer who used to preside in that court, and take care of the interest of the crown. He now has the entire control and management of all matters relating to the receipt and expenditure of public money, arising from all sources; conducts the financial business of the government; and decides all questions arising between the sovereign and the subject, respecting these matters. *Chancellor of an University*, is the chief magistrate, who seals diplomas, letters of degrees, and defends the rights and privileges of the place; in Oxford this place is enjoyed for life; but at Cambridge only for the space of three years. *Chancellor of the order of the Garter*, is the person who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter; keeps the register, and delivers transcripts of it under the seal of their order. *Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*, is an officer appointed to determine controversies between the king and his tenants of land belonging to the duchy, being assisted in difficult points by two judges of the common law.

*CHANCELLORSHIP*, *s.* the office of a chancellor.

*CHANCERY*, *s.* the court of the lord high chancellor, and is the grand court of equity in the country. All the business of the chancellorship is transacted here. Beside which, all frauds and deceits, for which there is no redress at common law; all breaches of trust, confidences, and accidents, as to relieve obligers, mortgagers, &c., against penalties and forfeitures, where the intention was honest, are here relieved; but in no case where the plaintiff can have his remedy at common law. Here all patents, most sorts of commissions, deeds between parties touching lands and estates, treaties of foreign princes, &c., are sealed and enrolled. It also serves as a court of appeal to moderate the rigour of other courts, which are obliged to act according to strict legal maxims, and may therefore decide wrongly. The appeal from the Chancery court is to the House of Lords. From hence are issued writs to convene the parliament and convocation, proclamations, charters, &c.

*CHANDELIER*, (*chandeler*) *s.* [Fr.] a branch for holding candles. In Fortification, a wooden frame on which fascines or faggots are laid for covering the workmen, instead of a parapet. *CHANDLER*, *s.* [chandelier, Fr.] a seller of divers sorts of wares.

To *CHANGE*, *v. a.* [changer, Fr.] to give or take one thing for

another. To resign or quit one thing for the sake of another, used with *for*. "Cannot change that for another," *South*. To give a person the value of money in coin of a different metal; to alter.—*v. n.* to undergo change, to suffer alteration; to change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution. *SYNON.* We vary in our sentiments, when we give them up, and embrace them again. We change our opinions, when we reject one in order to embrace another. He who has no certain principles is liable to vary. He who is more attached to fortune than truth, will find no difficulty in changing his doctrine.

*CHANGE*, *s.* the alteration of a person's circumstances; the act of taking or giving any thing for another; a succession of things in the place of one another. In Astronomy, the time in which the moon begins a new revolution. Figuratively, novelty. In Fencing, the alteration of the order in which any set of bells are rung. Money of a different metal, in trading transactions.

*CHANGEABLE*, *a.* that may be altered; that does not always remain in the same situation or circumstances; inconstant; fickle.

*CHANGEABLENESS*, *s.* applied to the mind, want of constancy; fickleness. Applied to laws or qualities, liable to alteration.

*CHANGEABLY*, *ad.* in a manner subject to alteration; inconstantly.

*CHANGEFUL*, *a.* altering very often, and upon slight grounds; fickle, inconstant; full of change: used as a word of reproach.

*CHANGELING*, *s.* a child left or taken in room of another; a person who does not enjoy a proper use of his understanding; a fool, natural, or idiot; one apt to alter his sentiments often; a fickle person.

*CHANGER*, *s.* one that is employed in changing or discounting money; money-changer.

*CHANNEl*, *s.* [canal, Fr.] in Cosmography, the hollow or cavity in which running waters flow; the arm of a sea or a narrow river, between two adjacent islands or continents. Generally, any narrow passage for running water.

To *CHANNEl*, *v. a.* to cut any thing in narrow cavities, for containing water, or for the sake of ornament; applied to buildings.

*CHANNING*, DR. WILLIAM ELLERY, an eminent divine of the Unitarian communion at Boston, United States. His works, which consist almost wholly of Sermons, Lectures, and Essays, are characterized by clear thought, high principle, and lucid expression. His reputation as an orator depended chiefly on his mode of delivery. His zeal in the cause of slavery abolition will ever be his noblest characteristic. He died in 1842, aged 62 years.

To *CHANT*, *v. a.* [chanter, Fr.] to sing; to celebrate in songs; to perform divine service by singing, as in cathedrals.—*v. n.* to harmonize and sound a chord with the voice to any musical instrument, used with the participle *to*.

*CHANT*, *s.* a song; a particular tune; the particular tune used in a cathedral.

*CHANTER*, *CHANTOR*, *s.* one who sings in a cathedral; a singer; a songster.

*CHANTICLEER*, *s.* the cock, so called from his clear, shrill voice.

*CHANTRY*, *s.* a female who sings.

*CHANTRY*, SIR FRANCIS, an eminent sculptor of busts, &c., was a farmer's son by birth, and being brought under the notice of Nollekens by one of his first attempts at this style of portraiture, was helped by him, so that he rapidly rose to the very summit of his reputation. Portraits were his forte; no one has ever admired him as a genuine artist, for he was notoriously deficient in the power of idealizing his subject. Few parts of this kingdom are without some specimens of his skill. He died in 1841, aged 59 years.

*CHANTRY*, *s.* a church or chapel endowed for one or more priests to say mass daily.

*CHAOS*, (*chaos*) *s.* [Gr.] the original confused mass of matter out of which it was believed all visible things were made. Figuratively, any confused, irregular mixture; any thing whose parts are not easily distinguished.

*CHAOTIC*, (*chaotic*) *a.* resembling or like a chaos.

To *CHAP*, *v. a.* [keppen, Belg.] to break into chips by excessive heat; applied to the effects of cold on the hands.

CHAP, *s.* an opening, cleft, or chink in the ground, owing to excessive drought or heat.

CHAP, *s.* the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHAPE, *s.* [*chappe*, Fr.] the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; the hook by which a sword is fastened in its scabbard; the steel ring with two points by which a buckle is held to the back strap; a piece of brass or silver which covers the end of the scabbard of a sword.

CHAPEL, *s.* [*capella*, Lat.] a building which is sometimes part of a church or adjoining to it; or separate, and called a *chapel of ease*, where a parish is large, as a relief to the distant parishioners. There are also free *chapels*, endowed with revenues for maintaining a curate without any expense to the rector or inhabitants.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, Derbyshire. It is seated on the utmost confines of the Peak, near Cheshire, and has some small manufactures. It is 165 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 3199.

CHAPEL-HILL, a town of N. Carolina, United States. Its situation is elevated and healthy, and it is surrounded by a very fertile country. It derives its importance from its being the seat of the university of the State; which is a respectable institution, with a fine library. It is 286 miles from Washington. Pop. about 400. There is another Chapel-Hill, in Tennessee.

CHAPELRY, *s.* the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON, (*chaperon*) *s.* [Fr.] a kind of hood or cap worn by knights of the Garter when dressed in their robes.

CHAPELAIN, (*châpelaîn*) *a.* having the mouth shrunk, or the projecting part fallen down, applied to a helmet.

CHAPEITE, *s.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] in Architecture, the upper part or capital of a pillar.

CHAPLAIN, *s.* [*capellanus*, Lat.] a person who performs divine service in a chapel; or is retained in the service of some family to perform divine service.

CHAPLAINSHIP, *s.* the office, possession, or revenue of a chaplain.

CHAPLET, *s.* [*chaplet*, Fr.] a garland or wreath of flowers to be worn round the head. In the Romish Church, a string of beads. In Architecture, a little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives. In Farriery, a couple of stirrup-leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are fastened to the pommel of a saddle, after they have been fastened to the length and bearing of the rider.

CHAPMAN, *s.* [*ceapman*, Sax.] one that cheapens or buys goods; a buyer and seller.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE, a dramatic writer and translator of the beginning of the 17th century, whose translation of Homer is the best known of his works, and most commonly associated with his name. He died in 1634, aged 77 years.

CHAPPE, CLAUDE, the inventor of the telegraph, or semaphore, first used by the French during the first Revolutionary war. He died in 1805, aged 42 years.

CHAPTAL, JEAN ANTOINE, an eminent chemist of France, who first came into notice during the unparalleled activity of Paris in the first Revolutionary war. He afterwards held several offices of the state under Napoleon, and exerted himself indefatigably in behalf of the manufactures of France. He was the author of many works on Practical Chemistry, &c., and died in 1832, aged 75 years.

CHAPTER, *s.* [*chapitre*, Fr.] the division of a book. In Canon Law, a congregation of clergymen under the dean, in a cathedral church; an assembly held both by religious and military orders for deliberating their affairs, and regulating their discipline; the places in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAR, *s.* in Natural History, a fish; a kind of golden alpine trout.

To CHAR, *v. a.* to burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, *s.* work done by the day by a woman; a single job or task.

To CHAR, (*chair*) *v. n.* to do the house-work of a family occasionally, opposed to regular service.

CHARACTER, (*karakter*) *s.* [Gr.] a figure or mark drawn upon paper, or other substance, to convey some idea to the mind; a letter of the alphabet; an assemblage of virtues or vices, whereby one person is distinguished from another; or that which a person has peculiar in his manners, which makes him differ from others; office, dignity, or authority.

To CHARACTER, (*karakter*) *v. a.* used with *in* or *upon*, to engrave.

To CHARACTERIZE, (*karakterise*) *v. a.* to describe a person or thing by the properties which distinguish it from others; to impress a thing in lasting characters on the mind; to mark with a peculiar stamp or form.

CHARACTERISTIC, CHARACTERISTICAL, (*karakteristisk*) *a.* that distinguishes a person or thing from others of the same species.

CHARACTERISTIC, (*karakteristisk*) *s.* a peculiar mark, or assemblage of qualities, which distinguish a person or thing from others of the same kind. *Characteristic of a Logarithm*, is the same with the index or exponent.

CHARACTERLESS, (*karakterless*) *a.* without any mark to distinguish a thing.

CHARACTERY, (*kaktery*) *s.* a mark which distinguishes a thing from others of the same kind.

CHARADE, *s.* the name of a sort of riddle, in which the syllables of a word, and the whole word, are concealed in enigmatical descriptions, which should have some association with each other.

CHARCOAL, (*charköl*) *s.* the cinder that remains when wood or any vegetable substance is burnt without free access of air. It is almost entirely carbon, and is used as a fuel, but needs great care, since by burning it in confined rooms death has often been occasioned by the carbonic acid gas evolved.

CHARD, Somersetshire. It consists chiefly of four streets, which terminate near the market. It has several streams running through it. Here is a small woollen manufacture. It is 141 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 5788.

CHARDIN, SIR JOHN, a distinguished French traveller, of the 17th century. He spent very much of his time in Persia, and his observations made during his journeys in that country have been employed in illustration of the manners and customs described or alluded to in the Scriptures. He resided latterly in England, where he died in 1713, aged 70 years.

CHARENTE, the name of two departments of France, named from a river, which rises in the hills dividing the W. part of the basins of the Loire and the Garonne, and after a circuitous course of nearly 200 miles, enters the Bay of Biscay, opposite the Isle of Oleron, some few miles north of the mouth of the Garonne. *Charente* is bounded by Deux Sevres, Vienne and Haute Vienne, Dordogne, and Charente Inferieure. It is about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The hills from which the Charente rises run through it, and it is watered by that river and by the Vienne, which flows into the Loire. The soil is good, and amongst its productions brandy ranks first in quality and importance; Cognac, the name given commonly to the superior kinds, being here. It has some manufactures, those of linen being the first in importance. Its population is about 400,000. Its capital is Angoulême. *Charente Inferieure* lies on the Bay of Biscay, and is bounded by Vendee, Deux Sevres, Charente, and Gironde. It is 100 miles in length, and its breadth is 50 miles: the islands of Oleron and Rhe are included in it. It is low and marshy, and the Charente, and several other small streams, some running into it, and others directly into the sea, water it. Brandy and salt are its principal products; some corn is grown; it has good fisheries; and manufactures of earthenware, &c. Its population is about 500,000. Its capital is Rochelle.

To CHARGE, *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr.] to intrust, or commit to a person's care; to make a person debtor; to adjure, or to command. Figuratively, to impute or ascribe; to impose as a task; to accuse, applied to crimes, sometimes having the particle *with*. To attack, applied to a battle. To load a person, applied to burdens. Applied to fire-arms, to load with powder and shot.—*v. n.* to make an onset.

CHARGE, *s.* in Gunnery, is the quantity of powder and shot with which a gun is loaded for execution. In Electricity, the accumulation of electric fluid on one surface of an electric, as a pane of glass, Leyden phial, &c., whilst an equal quantity passes off from the opposite surface; the equilibrium is restored by a communication by means of conducting substances between the two opposite surfaces. Generally, care, trust, custody, precept, mandate, commission, accusation, imputation; the thing intrusted; expense; attack; the signal for battle. In Heraldry, it is applied to the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another; and it





Charles I. taken prisoner to Carabrook Castle.

*Charles I*

is to be observed, that many charges are not so honourable as fewer.

CHARGEABLE, *a.* expensive; costly; liable to be blamed or accused.

CHARGEABLENESS, *s.* expensiveness; costliness.

CHARGEABLY, *ad.* in a costly, expensive manner; at a great expense.

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES, *s.* [Fr.] a subordinate kind of ambassador, sent to states of inferior importance, or left in charge of the business of the embassy during the absence of the higher officer. Such ambassadors are sent now to the new republics of America, and to the Hanse towns of Germany. And from the same states the chief ambassador to this country bears the same title, whilst in one or two other cases a *Chargé d'Affaires* is on the staff of the envoy extraordinary.

CHARGER, *s.* a very large dish.

CHARIER, *ad.* in a deliberate, circumspect, cautious manner.

CHARINESS, *s.* a nicety, or delicacy, whereby a person is offended at any thing which is inconsistent with the highest degree or idea of justice; scrupulousness.

CHARIOT, *s.* [*charrette*, Fr.] a covered four-wheeled carriage, suspended on leather or springs, drawn by two or more horses, and having only back seats. *War chariots*, used by our ancestors, were open vehicles drawn by two or more horses, with scythes at the wheels, and spears at the pole. *Chariot race*, a public game among the Romans, &c., wherein chariots were driven for a prize.

TO CHARIOT, *v. a.* figuratively, to convey as in a chariot.

CHARIOTEER, *s.* one who drives a chariot.

CHARITABLE, *a.* [Fr.] having a benevolent and humane disposition, inclining a person to assist the afflicted.

CHARITABLY, *ad.* in a kind, benevolent, tender, affectionate manner.

CHARITY, *s.* [*charitas*, Lat.] a benevolent principle, exerting itself in acts of kindness and affection to all persons, without respect to party or nation; aims given to the poor; used for the widest exercise of love, in the sacred Scriptures.

TO CHARL, *v. a.* to burn to a black cinder, as wood is burnt to make charcoal.

CHARLATAN, *s.* [Fr.] a person who pretends to a knowledge of physic; a quack; a mountebank.

CHARLATANICAL, *a.* vainly pretending to a knowledge of physic; quackish.

CHARLATANRY, *s.* the practice of a quack.

CHARLEBURY, Oxfordshire. Distant from London 68 miles. Market, Friday. Pop. 2982.

CHARLES I., king of England from March 27, 1625, to Jan. 30, 1649. He was badly taught in the duties of his station, by his father, James I., with his boasted kingcraft, and by the Duke of Buckingham, who was his leader and companion. This man retained his influence over Charles when he ascended the throne, and with him his fatal mistakes began. His marriage with the Princess Henrietta Maria of France, a zealous Romanist, owing to the feeling of the times, produced by the late escape of the nation from the Romanism of Philip II. of Spain, and the prevalence of doctrines and practices amongst the English clergy which differed from Romanism in name only, would alone have been enough to inflame against him the passions of a class of men, who, by acquaintance with the realities and glories of gospel truth, had come to the knowledge of their prerogatives as citizens and men. During the first four years of his reign, he summoned three parliaments, and with each he found the same difficulties, but increasing in their measure, and the spirit displayed respecting them. He could not obtain supplies for his injudicious schemes, without declarations of rights and impeachments of his favourite and minister. These last were silenced by the assassination of Buckingham, on the ground of some private enmity. The former, Charles attempted to silence by collecting monies by virtue of his royal edict. Buckingham's place was filled by one who had been a leader against Charles, Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, aided by Laud, who had risen to the highest dignity of the church, and held and acted on the highest church doctrines, and the queen, who was fast gaining that ascendancy over her husband which she used so cruelly for her own purposes and his ruin. One man resisted the royal edict of taxation, John Hampden, and contested it in law courts, and was of course cast in his suit. But the nation learned why the

king of England should dare to exercise arbitrary power. At this same time Charles took another step in his infuriated course. He determined on carrying out one of his father's darling schemes, the converting of the Scotch Kirk to Episcopacy. A woman, here, led the opposition. Old Jenny Geddes, who sat under the pulpit on the stool she had brought with her, flung it at the head of the innovator; and Scotland not only could not be converted, but was roused to rebellion by the attempt. Another parliament was called, but it was just as the others had been, and was hurried out of existence as they had been. And now the struggle began in earnest. An army of Scots marched into England that same year, 1640, as resolutely bent on converting England to Presbyterianism, as Charles had been on forcing Prelacy on them. Another parliament was summoned, Charles's last, the famed Long Parliament. The steps they took were of the most determined kind. They set themselves to work on purifying the state of traitors and the church of hypocrites; and with a high hand procured the committal of both Strafford and Laud to the Tower. Strafford's execution soon followed; and then came Charles's visit to Scotland with all its plots, and the Irish massacre. Some of the king's movements alarmed the leaders of the parliament, and the Remonstrance, and the king's futile attempt on the five members, was the result. Next came the king's refusal to suffer the power of summoning the Militia to go out of his hands, and then the war. The parliament seized Hull, and the schemes of the king and his party were frustrated at all points. Most of the Lords were with the Commons in the struggle, and the Earl of Essex was appointed general for the parliament. At Edgehill the parliament gained their first victory, on October 23, 1643. Attempts at a treaty ensued, which failed; and then again, war. The king now gained some advantages, and the parliament lost some of its leaders; he called his Oxford anti-parliament, therefore, which answered no purpose, for the Scots had joined the parliament, and the Solemn League and Covenant was adopted, and on July 2, 1643, Charles suffered a most disastrous defeat at Marston Moor. A few successes followed, but these were useless. Laud was now executed, and the Assembly of Divines held, at which appeared a new phase of this nation's controversy. A party, small in number, but strong in their position and character, amongst them Oliver Cromwell, maintained religious liberty, and opposed Romanism only because it owned a foreign lord paramount. This party, under this man, now came rapidly to the foremost place. The self-denying ordinance cashiered the nobles; Cromwell's regiments of religious men, from the middle class, gave a new tone to the army; and on the 14th of June, 1645, at the battle of Naseby, Charles lost all, and fled. After a year spent in fruitless intrigues, he surrendered himself to the Scottish army; who, in the beginning of 1647, made him over to the parliamentary army. Charles was now the centre of endless plots and intrigues, and, unwarned by all that had happened, his natural love for that plan of action induced him to the madness of attempting to play off the two parties of the parliament against each other, till he could get his own again. But both parties discovered him; the strongest party proved to be the Independents, with whom monarchy itself was growing into disrepute; his attempts to escape only hastened the end; and on Jan. 30, 1649, aged 49 years, after having been tried by a high court of justice specially appointed by the parliament, he was beheaded in front of Whitehall. His character has never yet had justice done to it, because the church and state doctrines, which brought him to the scaffold, are not yet extinct; and because the pity naturally excited by his misfortunes and death, the attribution to him of an exalted strain of piety, and the maligning of the characters of his opponents by the court wits and historians of the next generation, have called the attention of men away from the facts of his career. He had most of the private virtues, was kind-hearted and compassionate, and his domestic character was unsullied. He had every vice that can make a monarch, whether in prosperity or adversity, suspected, hated, scorned. His own personal power was his idol, and no hypocrisy nor falsehood was too mean or too wicked to be adopted in the attempt to secure it in its place. Yet after all he fell a victim rather to the fouler duplicity and treason of his queen, to whom he deferred with most mad fondness, than to the power or malice of his enemies.

CHARLES II., king of England, according to legal fiction, from the 30th of January, 1649, but in fact, from the 29th of

May, 1660, to the 6th of February, 1685. He took part in the war, and shared in the overthrow of Naseby. At Paris, the Hague, and Jersey, he spent his time, till, on the beheading of his father, the Scotch made overtures to him, conditioned only by the adoption of the Solemn League and Covenant. This, which his father had refused, and so was sold by the Scots, he took, and was crowned at Scone, on the first day of 1651. He at once invaded England, and on the 3rd of September was utterly unkinged and routed by Cromwell, at Worcester. After wanderings romantic enough in themselves, and made miracles of by the royalists of the day, he escaped to France, and being joined by all who were attached to himself or his station, or who hoped to gain any thing by plots against the peace of England, he passed his time in France first, and afterwards in the Netherlands, having the shadow of royal state and attendance, but destitute of any thing like royalty, save the profligacy, which to him was all its value. On Cromwell's death, there was no one with sufficient power to carry on his rule, nor any with enough vigilance to detect plots. Charles began to entertain hopes of regaining England. On the abdication of Richard Cromwell, he prepared for his return. An agent fitted to his hand was found in General Monk, and on May 29, 1660, Charles entered London. The nation was beside itself with joy, save the men who had been the pillars on which Cromwell's rule was built. At one step every thing that had been purchased at so fearful a cost was renounced, and the gibbeted remains of the chief regicides gave fitting augury of the coming age. Episcopacy was set up in Scotland, and the Covenant was publicly burnt. The Test Act and Act of Uniformity redeemed Charles's engagements when in exile; and 2000 of the best ministers in England were ejected on the 24th of Aug., 1662, to be hunted by act after act, from hiding-place to hiding-place, till they rested from their labours, through starvation in dungeons, or met the harder doom of the rack and the scaffold. Scotland fared worse. The numbers who perished in Great Britain, solely for their religious opinions, exceeded belief; whilst a greater number by far suffered by fines and punishments short of death. The court was a scene of unblushing crime. The king's mistresses were its most conspicuous ornaments, and the queen, whom Charles espoused from Portugal, was compelled to admit them to all the honours of her court. The money needful for all this extravagance was gathered together from all and any quarters; the sale of Dunkirk was the first public infamy of the kind. A disgraceful war with France and Holland was followed by a more disgraceful peace; and the English court became the hiring of the king of France. Clarendon had till now been the king's adviser; he was now dismissed and banished, and the famous Cabal ministry followed. The great plague, and the fire of London; a war with Holland; political intrigues; new acts against Nonconformity, in which Shaftesbury played a most prominent part, in endeavouring to set aside the Duke of York from his heirship to the crown, and afterwards in leading the opposition against Lord Danby his successor, fill up the interval to the famous Popish Plot. This wretched affair assumed an importance it would never else have gained, from the murder of Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey. It brought some of the most wretched villains into the pages of history, branded with the rankest perjuries that ever swore away human lives; and answered no assignable end, unless it prepared men's minds for the change of governors, which not many years after took place. Episcopacy was not, after all, suited for Scotland, and the assassination of an archbishop, and the general rising of the Covenanters, to be defeated at Bothwell-brig, and persecuted by novelties of horrible cruelty, showed it. New plots were now hatched by every one that had an itching for notoriety, and some were formed by men who groaned for their nation's freedom: there was a Meal-tub plot; Fitzharris's plot, the Rye-house plot, the Assassination plot; and Lords Stafford and Russell, and Algernon Sidney, died on the scaffold; whilst one of the most savage desperadoes was advanced to honour as Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys. The remainder of Charles's reign was characterized by the same determined absolutism on his part, conjoined with the most dependence on secret money from France; by the same ceaseless intrigues in his court; and by like restlessness amongst the people. This had, when and monarch died on the 6th of February, 1685, aged 55 years, avowed himself a Romanist. It were idle to linger over such a reign. The abolition of military tenures, and the Habeas Corpus Act,

were almost the only benefits which parliaments were able to confer on the nation throughout it.

CHARLES I. of France and Germany, commonly called CHARLEMAGNE, was joint successor with his brother Carloman, to Pepin, and by his death was sole king of the Franks. All the early part of his reign was taken up in war. He first subdued the Aquitaniens, who, in his own kingdom, had rebelled. Next he turned his arms against the Saxons, and from them was called into Italy against the Longobards, and where his conquests were productive of more important events than in any other part, as he assumed the crown of Lombardy, and established the right of controlling the election of the popes. After some years spent thus, he entered Spain, and drove back the Moors beyond the Ebro; and returning, lost his rearguard, with some of his bravest captains, at Roncesvaux. He then completed the subjugation of the Saxons, which was testified by their submission to baptism and the form of Christianity; he also overran Bavaria. After this, he restored Pope Leo III. to his throne, from which he had been driven by a formidable conspiracy, and received from his hands the crown of the Western empire. The protection of the N. coasts of his wide dominions from the incursions of the Danes, or Northmen, as they were called, was all the military service he afterwards knew. Charlemagne was a man of extraordinary mind and powers. As a general and conqueror he was then unequalled, and also as a legislator and statesman. He was a diligent student, and a patron of letters. Offa of Mercia, and Egbert of Wessex, two Saxon Bretwaldas, or chief kings of Saxon Britain, and the famous Caliph Haroun Alraschid, were his friends and allies. Of his own personal character it can only be said, that he stood many ages in advance of his own day, although not free from stain. He died in 814, after a reign of 47 years, and aged 72.

CHARLES V. of Germany, filled the throne at the time of the Reformation, and is known from the part he took in relation to it, and the singular conclusion of his reign. He was the grandson of the emperor Maximilian I., and when he was but six years old inherited Austria and the Low Countries from his father. Ten years afterwards the united kingdoms of Castile and Arragon, and all their vast dependencies, became his, through his mother. And three years later, he was chosen, in opposition to Francis I. of France, emperor of Germany. He had been notorious for his arbitrary disposition, which the proud independence of the Spanish nobility could hardly keep in check. He was met at the outset of his imperial career by a more determined opponent, one whom he could not subdue. Luther in that very year held his solemn public controversy with Eck, at Leipsic; and in the next year he dared the papal authority to the utmost by burning the bull of excommunication against him. Some steps must be taken to put down this man, but Charles was not to be cajoled or terrified into staining his new dignity with such blood. He summoned Luther to the diet of Worms, and gave him assurance of safety, and kept his word, but placed him under the ban of the empire. An insurrection in Spain now diverted Charles's attention, but it was quelled before he reached that country. War with Francis, his rival candidate for the empire, followed, in which his forces took his foe prisoner. In this war he was embroiled with the pope, and Rome was taken and sacked by his troops. The issue of this war was his obtaining the crown of Lombardy. In Germany, shortly after this, he attempted to reconcile the Lutherans and Romanists at the diet of Augsburg, rendered memorable by the presentation of the great Confession of the Lutheran Faith there. For twenty years after this Charles was engaged in various wars, with France, with the Lutherans of the League of Schmalkald, with the Turks, and with Tunis and Algiers. In 1552, the treaty of Passau put an end to the religious wars of Germany. The war with France Charles left to his successor. It was three years after this peace that Charles abdicated, leaving the empire to his brother Ferdinand, and his hereditary dominions to his son, the too well-known Philip II., and retired to a monastery near Placentia, in Spain; where, till 1558, he lived in complete seclusion from all the business and toils he had borne so long. He died at the age of 58. During the latter years of his life the Council of Trent was sitting. Charles was not naturally a bigot; and his wars against the Lutherans rose more from his perceiving the elements of hostility to his power in their principles, than from fanatical zeal against their doctrines. His administration in Germany was

productive of many and lasting political advantages to that country. Seven emperors of Germany have borne this title, of whom these are the most famous. There were three other kings of Spain, after the Emperor Charles, of this name. In France, after Charlemagne there have been nine kings of this name, the most noted of whom are:—

CHARLES V., surnamed the Wise, who was possessed of considerable learning for his age, and promoted literature by all means that he could. In his reign the revolt of the peasantry, commonly called the *Jaquerie*, occurred; and the wars with England, at first so disastrous, from the courage and conduct of Edward III. and the Black Prince, and afterwards so successful. He reigned from 1364 to 1380.

CHARLES VI., who retrieved the fortunes of the French monarchy, which had trembled on the verge of ruin from the successes of Henry V. of England; and, in great part through the enthusiasm kindled by Joan of Arc, recovered all but Calais. He reigned from 1423 to 1461.

CHARLES IX. has the infamy of the Huguenot massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, attached to his name.

CHARLES X., the last king of France, by his policy, provoked the Revolution of 1830, when, in three days, the ascendancy of the Bourbons, so laboriously restored by the allied powers of Europe, and twenty years of war, was completely overthrown. He died in exile in 1836, aged 79 years.

CHARLES MARTEL, the grandfather of Charlemagne, held an office called the Mayoralty of the Palace, under Chilperic II. and Thierry, the last of the dynasty called Merovingian. He was a successful warrior against the Moors in Spain and the Saxons of Germany, and against the Frisians, Bavarians, and Swabians, who sought independence from the Frankish sway. He saved Europe by the check he imposed on the Mohammedans of Spain; and he was the founder of the German empire, and the new dynasty of Frank monarchs, though he never wore a crown himself. He died in 741, having been absolute master of the empire for 22 years.

CHARLES XII. of Sweden, with CHARLES XIV., (see BERNADOTTE,) the most famous monarchs of that kingdom of this name. Charles XII. has gained his by military madness, and the genius of his historian, Voltaire. He began his career when in his 19th year, by coping single-handed with Russia, Poland, Saxony, and Denmark. By victory after victory, he compelled the latter power to peace, dethroned Augustus of Poland, and advanced so far into Russia as to lose all. After staying for five years under the protection of the Sultan, he returned to Sweden, and again found himself opposed to a league of the neighbouring powers. He was not so successful in this war. Afterwards he obtained the alliance of Russia; and in seeking the subjugation of Norway, the world was happily rid of him, by a shot before Fredericks-hall, in 1718, aged 36 years.

CHARLEROI, a town of Belgium, seated on the Sambre, which has lately acquired considerable importance from its coal and iron mines, and its iron works. It has other manufactories; and by canal, and by railroads, has great facilities for trade. It is about 30 miles from Brussels. Its population is about 10,000. Lat. 50. 24. N. Long. 4. 25. E.

CHARLESTON, a city and sea-port of S. Carolina, United States, situated on a tongue of land formed by the junction of the Ashley and Cooper rivers. There is a bay formed by their junction 2 miles wide, and extending 7 miles to the Atlantic. A bar with four entrances protects the harbour's mouth; there are also three forts. The city is regularly built, and abounds with elegant houses and gardens. It has also some fine public buildings, an orphan asylum, and an excellent museum and library. There is a college here with a small library. The commerce of Charleston comprises nearly all that belongs to the State. Packets ply continually hence to New York. A canal 22 miles long connects the harbour with the Santee river; and there is a railway to Hamburg on the Savannah. It is 540 miles from Washington. Pop. 29,261, of whom 14,673 were slaves. This is 1028 less than it was in 1830. There are ten other places of this name in the States.

CHARLESTOWN, a town and port of Massachusetts, United States, situated on a peninsula lying between the Charles and Mystic rivers, and connected with Boston by Charles and Warren bridges. The streets are wide and ornamented with trees. The public buildings are, a model prison, a lunatic asylum, &c. &c.

There is also an extensive navy yard, with a dry dock built of granite. An obelisk on Bunker's Hill in the rear of this place, commemorates the famous battle there during the war of Independence. It is 441 miles from Washington. Pop. 11,484. There are six other places so called in the United States.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, in Astronomy, seven remarkable stars in the constellation of *Ursa Major*.

CHAR'LOCK, s. in Botany, a weed growing among the corn, with a yellow flower. It is a species of mustard.

CHAR'LOTTE'S ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands in the S. Sea, almost due N. of the New Hebrides, and almost due E. of Solomon's Archipelago.

CHAR'LOTTEVILLE, a town of Virginia, United States, deriving its chief importance from its being the seat of the university of Virginia. This institution has some fine buildings, with a good library and museum. It does not include theology in its curriculum. The town is 121 miles from Washington. Pop. about 1500. Two other towns in the States bear this name.

CHARM, s. [*charme*, Fr.] a kind of spell, supposed to have an irresistible influence, by means of the concurrence of some irresistible power, both on the mind, lives, and properties of those whom it has for its subject. Figuratively, any excellence which engages and conquers the affections. *SYNON.* The word *charm* carries an idea of force, which puts a stop to ordinary effects and natural causes. The word *enchantment* is used properly for that which regards the illusion of the senses. The word *spell* bears particularly an idea of something which disturbs the reason.

To CHARM, v. a. to fortify or secure against evil by some spell; to influence or subdue the mind by some excellence or pleasure.

CHAR'MER, s. one who deals in spells or magic; one whose personal perfection irresistibly attracts admiration and love. *SYNON.* The body seems to be more susceptible of *graces*; the mind, of *charms*. We say of a lady that she walks, dances, and sings with *grace*; and that her conversation is full of *charms*.

CHAR'MING, part, possessed of such perfections as work irresistibly on the mind, and fill it with pleasure.

CHAR'MINGLY, ad. in such a manner as to convey inexpressible pleasure.

CHAR'MINGNESS, s. that quality which renders a thing capable of working on the affections, and filling the mind with pleasure.

CHAR'NEL-HOUSE, s. [*charnier*, Fr.] a place in or near a church, where the bones of the dead are deposited.

CHAR'ON, in Classic Mythology, the ferryman who carried the souls of the dead over the river Styx, to the abodes of the shades.

CHART, (*hart*) s. [*charta*, Lat.] an hydrographical map, or projection of some part of the earth's superficies, for the use of navigation.

CHARTÉ, s. [*Fr.*] that instrument determining the form of the French constitution, which was first drawn up on the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814; the violation of which produced the three days of July in 1830; and which, slightly altered in a few points, forms the basis of the present monarchy, &c.

CHART'ER, s. [*chartre*, Fr.] in Law, a written evidence or instrument of things done between two parties. The *king's charter*, is where he makes a grant to any person or body politic; such as *charter of exemption*, &c. *Charters* of private persons, are deeds and instruments. Figuratively, the act of bestowing any privilege or right, exemption or claim.

CHART'ERED, a. invested with privileges by *charter*, beautifully applied in the following sentence: "The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still," *Shak.*

CHART'ER-HOUSE, a public school in London, situated where there was a Carthusian priory, established in the reign of James I.

CHART'ER-LAND, s. land which is held by *charter*, or evidence in writing.

CHART'ER-PARTY, s. [*chartre partie*, Fr.] a deed or writing indented, made between merchants and seafaring men concerning their merchandise.

CHART'ISM, a name given in England to that set of political tenets embodied in what is called the *People's Charter*. This document is drawn up in the style of an act of parliament, and promulgates a representative system based on universal suffrage,

electoral districts, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, no property qualification, and paid representatives. It has been associated with lawless violence and oligarchy, partly through the panic terrors of such as see revolution in every reform, and partly through the conduct of some who hold these opinions. These are now very much divided respecting the method of realizing them.

**CHÂRTRES**, the capital of the department of Eure et Loire, France. It is a very ancient city, and stands on a hill near the Eure, over which is a bridge, built by Vauban. Here are a good library, a museum, and some manufactures. But its principal trade consists in corn. Its cathedral, which was built during the 13th century, is esteemed one of the most beautiful in France, not only for its architectural proportions, &c., but for its ornaments and works of art. It is 45 miles from Paris. Population, about 15,000. Lat. 48. 25. N. Long. 1. 29. E.

**CHARY**, *a.* cautious, scrupulous, careful of giving any cause for suspicion or censure.

**CHARYBDIS**, a whirlpool formerly in the Strait of Messina, between Calabria and Sicily, much celebrated by the old poets.

**TO CHASE**, *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr.] to follow after a beast, &c., for pleasure; to hunt; to pursue as an enemy; also to engage gold or silver for the purpose of ornament.

**CHASE**, *s.* the pursuit or following of game; hunting; that which is the proper object of hunting; the pursuit of an enemy, or of some desirable object. Figuratively, pursuit; the object of pursuit, in naval matters. In Law, a large extent of woody ground, privileged for the reception of deer and game.

**CHASER**, *s.* one who pursues; also the name of guns carried fore and aft, to be used in the chase, in naval affairs.

**CHASM**, (*kazm*) *s.* [*chasma*, Gr.] a breach or hollow space separating the parts of any body; a vacant space.

**CHASTE**, *a.* [*chaste*, Fr.] free from any breach of modesty. Applied to expressions, free from any obscenity or immodest words. In Grammar, free from any foreign mixture.

**TO CHASTEN**, *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr.] to correct or punish a child, in order to deter him from faults.

**CHASTELY**, *ad.* without the least incontinence, or any inclination to lust.

**CHASTENESS**, *s.* freedom from incontinence, or any breach of modesty.

**TO CHASTISE**, (*chastice*) *v. a.* formerly accented on the first syllable; [*chastier*, Fr.] to punish or afflict for faults. **SYNON.** We *chastise* him who has committed a fault, to prevent his doing the same again. We *punish* the person guilty of a crime, by way of expiation, and as an example to others. To *correct*, signifies to amend by means of chastisement. To *discipline*, means to regulate and instruct.

**CHASTISEMENT**, *s.* correction or punishment, generally applied to the discipline of parents and tutors.

**CHASTISER**, *s.* the person that chastises.

**CHASTITY**, *s.* [*castitas*, Lat.] an entire freedom from any imputation of lust, either in thought or deed. In expressions, free from immodest words.

**TO CHAT**, *v. n.* [a contraction of the verb *chatter*,] to talk on different subjects, or without any deep thought or profound attention.—*v. a.* to talk of.

**CHAT**, *s.* trifling and miscellaneous discourse, made use of to pass time away.

**CHATELLANY**, (*shâtellany*) *s.* [*chattelano*, Fr.] the district belonging to any castle.

**CHATHAM**, Kent, a town adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is chiefly celebrated for being the principal station of the army and navy; as likewise for its dock-yard; and it is thought that there is not a more complete arsenal in the world. There are warehouses here for naval stores, ordnance, &c., of which there are whole streets, and rope-houses and smiths' forges proportionably extensive. There are also wet docks, in which vessels of the largest size can float; barracks for the artillery and other troops stationed here, &c. &c. It is 30 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 21,341.

**CHATHAM ISLAND**, an island lying in the S. Pacific Ocean, due W. of the southmost island of New Zealand. The surface is very varied, being hilly in some parts, and boggy in others; but it has a good proportion of fertile soil. It now belongs to the British in New Zealand. The group of small islands round this is sometimes known by the general name of Chatham Islands.

**CHA TOYANT**, in Chemistry, a term introduced by the French chemists, to describe a property in some metallic and other substances, of varying their colours according to the way in which they are held; as is the case with the feathers of some birds, which appear very different when seen in different positions.

**CHÂTTELS**, *s.* in Law, possessions movable or immovable, which are strictly personal, and cannot, for what they are, be entailed.

**TO CHATTER**, *v. a.* [*caqueter*, Fr.] to make a noise like a pie. Figuratively, to talk very much.

**CHATTER**, *s.* a noise like that of a pie, or monkey when angry: "The mimic ape began his chatter," *Swift*. Figuratively, impertinent talk.

**CHATTERER**, *s.* one who spends his time in idle or unimproving talk.

**CHATTERTON**, THOMAS, a youth of Bristol, who, in the last century, excited some controversy in the literary world by an alleged discovery of many ancient documents relating to Bristol, and particularly of some poems professedly written by one Rowley in the 15th century. These were discovered to be forgeries, but the poetic powers displayed in them were even greater than those displayed in his acknowledged productions. He was ever of a restless humour, and at last, being sunk in destitution in London, after having indulged the most ambitious hopes, he poisoned himself, in 1770, aged nearly 18 years.

**CHATTWOOD**, *s.* little sticks; fuel.

**CHAUWER**, GEOFREY, the father of English poetry, lived in the 14th century. The facts that are preserved respecting him, represent him as a law student, a courtier, and statesman, a soldier in the French wars of Edward III., and a prisoner in France. But he lives as the poet; for though the English language was then so unsettled, and all things so rude and immature, he has gained an imperishable fame by his verses, in which not the men and manners of his own age appear, so much as what all times and nations have shown of common humanity. The association of this genius, as to his age, with the political stir of the commons, known as Wat Tyler's insurrection, and with the religious stir begun by Wicliffe, ought to be remembered by such as would watch the course of the history of man. He died in 1400, aged 72 years.

**CHAUMONT**, the capital of the department of Haute Marne, France, standing at the entrance of the Sûze into the Marne. It is well placed, and has some manufactures, and a good trade. It is 145 miles from Paris. Population, about 7000.

**CHAW'DRON**, *s.* the entrails or maw of a beast.

**CHAWLEY**, Devonshire. It is 190 miles from London. Pop. 850.

**CHEADLE**, Staffordshire. It is seated in a country abounding with coals, near the source of the Dove, and in the neighbourhood are very extensive copper and brass works. It is 156 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 4339.

**CHEAP**, (*cheep*) *a.* [*ceapan*, Sax.] to be purchased with little money; of small value.

**TO CHEAPEAN**, *v. a.* to bargain for or ask the price of a commodity; to endeavour to purchase a thing at a less price than the seller first asks for it.

**CHEAPLY**, *ad.* at a very low price or rate; with very little money.

**CHEAPNESS**, *s.* lowness of price.

**TO CHEAT**, (*cheet*) *v. a.* to deceive or impose upon; to defraud a person by some artifice or low cunning.

**CHEAT**, *s.* a fraud, or imposture, whereby a person is deceived and imposed upon; a person who imposes on others.

**CHEATER**, *s.* one who practises fraud, in order to deprive people of their property.

**TO CHECK**, *v. n.* to restrain the cravings of any appetite; to stop a thing in motion; to chide or reprove a person.

**CHECK**, *s.* a restraint, disappointment, repulse, curb, reproof. Figuratively, a counter-cipher of a bank bill; an account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office; a person who examines any account; a kind of linen with blue stripes crossing each other, used by sailors for shirts, &c. *Clerk of the check*, in the king's household, has the controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, allowing their absence or defaults in attendance, or mulcting their wages for the same, &c. He, or his deputy, takes



cognizance of those who are to watch in the court, and sets the watch, &c.

**CHECK**, *s.* [*echec*, Fr.] that position of the king of either side, in the game of chess, which would expose him to being taken by the opposite player, if he were any other piece.

To **CHECKER**, **CHEQUEER**, *v. a.* [*echées*, Fr.] to vary with different colours like a chess-board; to variegate. Figuratively, to diversify with different states of prosperous and unsuccessful circumstances.

**CHECKER**, **CHEKER-WORK**, *s.* any thing painted in squares, with different colours, like a chess-board.

**CHEKMATE**, *s.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] that position of the men on one side of a chess-board, which puts the king of the opposite side into check, and makes it necessary for him by any means to get out of check; which wins the game.

**CHECK-ROLL**, *s.* a book or roll containing the names of the king's household servants.

**CHELDAR**, Somersetshire. A village on the Mendip Hills, famous for its cheeses. The scenery near it is very romantic. It is 130 miles from London. Pop. 2325.

**CHEEK**, *s.* the fleshy part of the side of the face below the eye. Among mechanics, cheeks are a general name for almost all those pieces of machines and instruments that are double and perfectly alike. The cheeks of a grate, are flat plates of iron, standing perpendicular, and serving to confine the dimensions of a fire. The cheeks of a mortar, are two strong planks of wood, bound with thick iron plates, which are fixed on each side of the mortar to keep it in the elevation that is given it.

**CHEEKBONE**, *s.* the jaw.

**CHEER**, *s.* [*chere*, Fr.] provisions for an entertainment, gaiety, or fulness of spirits.

To **CHEEK**, *v. a.* to inspire with courage; to animate, or incite; to make joyful.

**CHEERER**, *s.* the person or thing which communicates joy, or comforts in distress.

**CHEERFUL**, *a.* that abounds in gaiety, life, and spirits, opposed to dejection.

**CHEERFULLY**, *ad.* without dejection, willingly.

**CHEERFULNESS**, *s.* a disposition of mind unclouded by despair, or laboured with vigour.

**CHEERLESS**, *a.* sad, dejected, comfortless.

**CHEERLY**, *ad.* in a gay, cheerful, joyous manner.

**CHEERY**, *a.* gay, joyful, or communicating pleasure and gaiety.

**CHEESE**, (*cheese*), *s.* [*cyze*, Sax.] a food made of milk, curdled by means of rennet, squeezed dry in a press, or suffered to drain till free from whey, and hardened by time. Those called cream cheeses are very soft and rich, and soon spoil. Gloucester, Derby, and the common cheese made in most dairies, are in the greatest demand. Cheshire, Cheddar, and Stilton, are most costly. Of foreign cheese the Dutch is most used, and the American. Parmesan, Pergolesi, Gouyere, are richer and rarer kinds.

**CHEESECAKE**, *s.* in pastry, is made of soft curds, butter, and sugar, baked.

**CHEESEMONGER**, *s.* one who deals in cheese.

**CHEESEPRESS**, *s.* a press, wherein the curds of which the cheese is made are pressed dry from the whey.

**CHEESEVAT**, *s.* the wooden case in which the curds are confined, when pressed for cheese.

**CHEESY**, (*cheesy*) *a.* having the qualities of cheese.

**CHEKE**, **SIR JOHN**, a name that frequently occurs in the history of the mid-part of the English (so-called) Reformation. His learning was such as to obtain him the tutorship of Edward VI.; and the satisfaction he gave, and his zeal for the new forms, raised him very high in the favour of the court during Edward's reign. Being an adherent of the Lady Jane Grey, he was soon marked for Mary's vengeance, and after imprisonment and pardon, followed by voluntary exile, he was seized in the Netherlands, and brought back to England, where he unworthily repented his faith, and, harassed by his conscience and his converters, soon after died, in 1547, aged 43 years. His writings are numerous, and are valuable in all respects.

**CHELMSFORD**, Essex. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and the Cam, the gardens of the inhabitants on each side of the town extending to those rivers. Here are some good public buildings, and a fountain, or conduit, of excellent water; and the assizes and quarter sessions

for the county are held here. The great eastern road from London formerly passed through it, and the railroad now going by it at a short distance, has nearly doubled the size of the town. It is 29 miles from London. Market for corn, cattle, and provisions, Friday. Pop. 6789.

**CHELSEA**, Middlesex. It stands on the banks of the Thames, and is now a suburb of London, being about 4 miles from the city boundaries. Here is an extensive and well-stocked botanical garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries in London, and a bridge over the river to Battersea; here also is a magnificent hospital erected for the disabled and superannuated soldiers of the English army. Pop. 40,179.

**CHELTENHAM**, Gloucestershire. It is noted for its mineral waters, and extensive prospects from its adjoining hills. It is much improved of late years, with a new market-house, and many handsome public buildings. It used to have a little trade from the neighbouring manufacturing towns; but now derives all its subsistence from its spa. It is 95 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 31,411.

**CHELY**, *s.* [*chela*, Lat.] the claw of the shell-fish.

**CHEMISE**, (*shamés*) *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a wall lining a bastion or ditch, in order to strengthen and support it. Also the French name for a shirt, or linen under-dress.

**CHEMISTRY**, *s.* [*chemia*, Gr.] the science which investigates the intimate structure of bodies, aims at the discovery of their elementary substances, the nature of the various compounds producible from these, and the laws of their production. This study has not long existed in the form of a science. Whatever facts were ascertained were the isolated results of accident, or of such attempts as the alchemists'. Its laws were mere empirical rules. But the theory of Lavoisier, and the discoveries of Davy, Berzelius, Faraday, and Liebig, have set it in such a position that every year changes its whole aspect, and every new acquisition promises a wider field and clearer knowledge respecting its old and well-established possessions. *Organic chemistry*, is that branch of the science which specially relates to organized bodies.

**CHEMNITZ**, **MARTIN**, a distinguished Lutheran theologian, who was the associate of Melancthon, and by his writings against Romanist doctrine, and in exposition of Lutheran, abundantly supported the great Reformation. He died in 1586, aged 64 years. Some of his works are yet of great worth.

**CHEPSTOW**, Monmouthshire, a flourishing town, seated on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It is the port for all the towns that stand on the Wye and Lug. Ships of 6 or 700 tons burthen are built here, or come up to the town. The merchants import wine from Oporto, and flax, deal, pitch, &c., from Norway and Russia. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, the spring tides rising fifty or sixty feet perpendicular. It is 127 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3366.

**CHEQUE**, *s.* [Fr.] a draft on a banker, made on unstamped paper, and under certain restrictions, preventing it from being negotiable as bills are; one characteristic mark of which is, its being payable to the bearer.

**CHER**, a department of France, named after the principal stream it contains, bounded by the departments of Loiret, Loire et Cher, Indre, Allier, and Nievre. It is watered by the Loire, the Auron, and some other rivers, beside the Cher. It is quite an agricultural district, from the nature of the soil, which affords excellent pastures, and is abundantly productive of grain, &c. The wine called Chablis is produced in this department. It has also much mineral wealth, and iron is the most valuable of its productions of this kind. Manufactures of woollen goods and of iron, and of some articles of less importance, are here. Its extensive forests supply plenty of timber for trade, even. The population is about 300,000. Bourges is its capital.

**CHERBURG**, a maritime town in the department of La Manche, France. The docks and the breakwater are very great works. The harbour will admit vessels of 900 tons at high water, and of 250 at low. Woollen stuffs are manufactured here, and the inhabitants build small vessels. Cherbourg is 200 miles from Paris. Population, under 20,000. Lat. 49. 38. N. Long. 1. 33. W.

To **CHERISH**, *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] to nourish or promote the growth of a thing; to help; to encourage; to protect, shelter, and nourish.

**CHE/RI/SHER**, *s.* one who protects and contributes to the growth of a thing.

**CHE/RO/KE/ES**, the name of one of the aboriginal tribes of N. America, whose territory was to the N. and S. of the Appalachian Mountains. They were a branch of the Iroquois. They have now settlements on the Arkansas river in Louisiana, and are progressing in civilization, under written laws, and possessed of land and the skill to cultivate it; their language being reduced to writing, and schools and churches established amongst them. They are in number about 15,000.

**CHE/RRY**, *s.* in Gardening, a fruit tree, with shining leaves; its fruit is juicy and pulpy, grows on long stems, and is roundish or heart-shaped. Though included by Linnaeus under the genus of *prunus*, or plum, yet they cannot be ingrafted on each other.

**CHE/RRY**, *a.* resembling a cherry in colour; red.

**CHE/RS/ON**, a town of Russia, on the banks of the river Dnieper, not very far from its mouth. It is not very large, but the houses are of stone, and neatly executed. It has a dock for the construction of large vessels, and an arsenal for the S. part of the empire and the Black Sea. The public works are executed by criminals, who amount to some hundreds. In this city the humane Howard ended his days; he was to the last engaged in the merciful employment of visiting those who were sick and in prison. It is above 900 miles from St. Petersburg. Lat. 46. 0. N. Long. 32. 26. E.

**CHE/RS/ON/SE**, **CHE/RS/ON/SUS**, (*herseonēz*) *s.* [*cherous* and *mesos*, Gr.] in Geography, amongst the Greeks, a peninsula.

**CHE/RT**, *s.* (Germ.) a species of silicious stone which is coarser and softer than the common silex. It is often found in large masses or quarries of limestone.

**CHE/RTSEY**, Surrey. It stands in a low situation near the Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge of seven arches. It was formerly the residence of some of the Saxon kings. It has a trade in malt, which it conveys in barges to London. It is 20 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 5347.

**CHE/RUB**, *s.* [Heb.] a celestial being, in Scripture variously described under the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, &c.

**CHE/RU/BIC**, *a.* angelic, or partaking of the nature of a cherub.

**CHE/RUB/IN**, *s.* the plural of cherub.

**CHE/RUB/INI**, **MARIA LUIGI SALVADOR**, an eminent composer of the end of the last and the commencement of the present century. He studied at Florence and Bologna, and at the former place, and in London, gained deserved renown before he settled at Paris, where he spent the greater part of his life. His chief fame rests on his sacred music, though his operas, and other compositions of a secular character, are esteemed very highly. He died in 1842, aged 82 years.

**CHE/RVIL**, *s.* in Botany, a very common weed in many places of Britain. There are several species of it. *Garden cheevil* is otherwise called sweet fern.

**CHE/SA/PEAK**, the largest bay of the United States, 200 miles long, and from 7 to 20 broad, and generally 9 fathoms deep. Its entrance is wholly in the State of Virginia, but the greater part is in Maryland, which it divides into two parts, called the E. and W. shores. It has many fine harbours; and receives the waters of the Susquehanna, the Potomac, the James, and other rivers, draining a surface of 70,000 square miles.

**CHE/SEL/DEN**, **WILLIAM**, an eminent lithotomist and surgical operator of the beginning of the last century. His success in his own department was most distinguished; as an anatomist he was scarcely less eminent; his works were long used as class-books. He died in 1752, aged 64 years.

**CHE/SHAM**, Buckinghamshire. It is seated on the borders of Hertfordshire, and trades in laces, shoes, and wooden ware. It is 29 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 5593.

**CHE/SHIRE**, a county Palatine of England, lying on the Irish Sea, and bounded by Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Wales. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The surface is generally even, but it has some hills. It is watered by the Mersey, the Dee, and the Weaver, with their lesser tributary streams. It has also some great canals, and railroads, as means of communication. Coal and rock-salt, with some useful kinds of sandstone, are found here; and the salt is a very prominent feature in the wealth of the county. Dairy-farming is extensively pursued, and much cheese produced. There are some manufactures in this county, principally on the

borders of Lancashire, of cotton, silk, woollens, &c. &c. And these, with its salt, and its cheese, are its exports, not only to other parts of the kingdom, but all over the world. It has 101 parishes. Besides its rivers, there are many good-sized lakes in this county. It is also famed for its forests and plantations. Its population is 395,600. Chester is the county town; Altringham, Congleton, Macclesfield, Stockport, &c. &c., are places of note.

**CHE/SHUNT**, Hertfordshire, a village where is one of the colleges or academies founded by the Countess of Huntingdon. It is 10 miles from London. Pop. 5042.

**CHE/SHUNT**, **CHE/SHUNT-TREE**, *s.* the timber of it, next to the oak, is the fittest for building, being very durable. As to the nut or fruit of this tree, the biggest are accounted the best.

**CHE/SS**, *s.* [*ceches*, Fr.] a game played on a board divided into 24 squares, of alternate colours, each side having 16 pieces, having various moves and powers. The object of the game is to surround the principal piece of your adversary, so that it would be in danger of being taken, were it another piece, and cannot be moved or protected from this danger.

**CHE/SS-APPLE**, *s.* a species of wild service.

**CHE/SS-MAN**, *s.* the name of the pieces used in the game of chess.

**CHE/SS-PLAYER**, *s.* a gamester at chess.

**CHE/SSOM**, *s.* in Gardening, a mellow earth, between the two extremities of clay and sand.

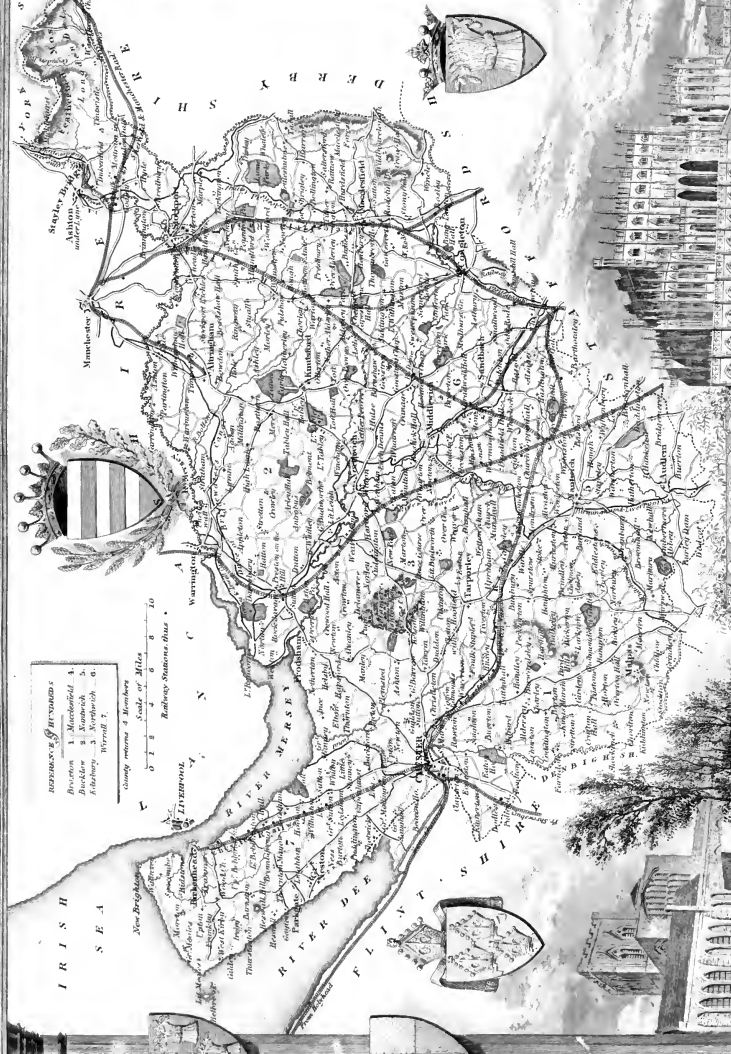
**CHE/ST**, *s.* [*cygt*, Sax.] a large, strong wooden box, greater than a trunk, used for keeping clothes, linen, &c. Figuratively, the cavity of the human body from the neck to the belly, called the breast or stomach. *A chest of drawers*, is a wooden frame which contains several drawers placed above each other.

**CHE/STER**, Cheshire, a large and ancient city, seated on the Dee, over which there is a noble bridge, by which vessels come from the sea to the quay; and having, by a canal, communication with most of the inland navigations. The main streets are hollowed out in the rock to a considerable depth, and the houses have, elevated in front, covered porticoes, which are called rows, and afford a sheltered way for foot passengers. The city has four gates and three posterns, and is 2 miles in compass. It consists chiefly of four large streets, which are pretty even and spacious, and as they cross one another in straight lines, meeting in the centre, they make an exact cross, with the town-house or exchange, a neat structure, near the middle. In the old castle, where the Earls of Chester formerly held their parliaments, was a stately hall, somewhat like that at Westminster, where the Palatine courts and assizes were held, before the erection of the new prison. It has nine well-built churches, and a cathedral, dedicated to St. Werburgh, which is very ancient. Chester has a manufactory of gloves and tobacco-pipes, and a considerable traffic of shop goods into North Wales. It has also a constant communication with Ireland. It is 181 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 23,115.

**CHE/STERFIELD**, Derbyshire. It is seated on a gentle rise, between two small rivers, and is, next to Derby, the most considerable town in the county. It has one of the largest free-schools in the north of England. Here is a manufactory of worsted and cotton stockings, and of carpets; also silk mills, and potteries for brown ware; and near the town are large iron foundries, which are supplied with ore and coal dug in the vicinity. The country round Chesterfield produces great quantities of camomile. The church is a fine building, but the spire, which is very lofty, is considerably awry. It is 149 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 11,231.

**CHE/STERFIELD**, **PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE**, EARL OF, the well-known authority on matters of worldly wisdom and politeness. He enjoyed some reputation as a parliamentary speaker, especially in the Upper House. He was engaged more than once in an embassy to Holland, and was at last made chief-secretary of state. He rendered some service to the country in his different stations, and amongst other things, he contributed materially to the correction of the Calendar, which had got 12 days apart from the true reckoning. He was a witty, slight man, and appears to the new tastes of the present day, in his writings, by no means as he showed to his own age. He died in 1773, aged 79 years.

**CHE/ST-FOUND/ERING**, *s.* in Farriery, a disease in horses which resembles a pleurisy or peripneumony in men.



REFERENCE TO DISTRICTS  
 Division 1. Munster 2. Leinster 3. Ulster 4. Connaught  
 Railway Stations 5. Waterford 6. Dublin 7. Belfast

County names & numbers  
 Scale of Miles  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 Railway Stations 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

CELTIC



**CHESVAN**, *s.* [Heb.] the name of one of the Jewish months, corresponding with parts of our October and November.

**CHEVALIER**, (*chevalier*) *s.* [*cheval*, Fr.] a knight. In Heraldry, a horseman armed at all points, or in complete armour.

**CHEVAUX DE FRISE**, (*cheval de frise*) *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, pieces of timber traversed with wooden spikes, five or six feet long, pointed with iron, used for stopping up breaches, or securing any avenue from the enemy's cavalry.

**CHEVERIL**, (*shéveril*) *s.* [*cheverez*, Fr.] a kid. Figuratively, kid leather.

**CHEVIOT**, a mountainous district, separating the N. W. part of Northumberland from Scotland. The hilly country is called the Cheviot Hills, as the adjoining fenny grounds are called the Cheviot Moors. The cattle and wool are excellent. The highest point is more than 2500 feet in height.

**CHEVRON**, (*shéerving*) *s.* [Fr.] in Heraldry, one of the honorary ordinaries, representing two rafters of a house joined together, so as to form an angle, and is the symbol of protection. *Party per chevron*, is when the field is divided only by two single lines, rising from the two base points, and meeting in a point above, like the chevron.

To **CHEW**, *v. a.* [*ecorag*, Sax.] to bite or grind meat into small pieces between the teeth, proper for swallowing.—*v. n.* to revolve often in the thoughts; to ruminate or meditate upon. Used with *on*, or *upon*.

**CHIFAN EARTH**, (*kian erth*) *s.* in Pharmacy, is a dense and compact earth, sent hither in small flat pieces from the island whose name it bears; it is recommended as an astringent, and as the greatest of all cosmetics.

**CHIAROSCURO**, *s.* [Ital.] the judicious and effective arrangement of light and shade, and opposed tints of deep and light kinds, in painting. The paintings of Rembrandt are the most striking illustration of this branch of art.

**CHICAGO**, a town of Illinois, United States. It is beautifully situated on a level ground on both sides of the river of the same name, not far from its entrance to Lake Michigan. An artificial harbour has been made, extending for some way into the lake. It has constant communication by steam-boats with Buffalo, and other places on the lakes. It contains the county buildings, and has a good trade, which will be increased by the canal to the Illinois river. It is 717 miles from Washington. Pop. 4470.

**CHICANE**, (*sheekane*) *s.* [Fr.] in Law, an abuse of judiciary proceeding tending to delay the cause, and deceive or impose on the judge or the parties. In the schools, vain sophistry, tending to perpetuate disputes, and obscure the truth.

To **CHICANE**, *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] to prolong a contest by artifice and subtleties.

**CHICANER**, *s.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] one who makes use of quirks, subtleties, or other artifice, to obscure the truth.

**CHICANERY**, *s.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] an artful prolonging any dispute by frivolous objections or subtleties.

**CHICHESTER**, Sussex. It is a neat and handsome city, seated in a plain, by the river Lavant, by which it is encompassed on every side except the N. The market-place is in the centre of the town, from which the four principal streets are directed to the cardinal points of the compass, and bear the names of E. W. N. and S. Street. Its market is well supplied with provisions; it exports corn, malt, &c., has some foreign commerce, a manufacture of needles, and of haize, blankets, and coarse cloths. The haven, formed by a canal, cut from the city down into the bay, affords excellent lobsters. It is 61 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Pop. 5312.

**CHICK**, **CHICKEN**, *s.* [*cicn*, Sax.] the young of a fowl, or hen. Chick is used figuratively for a word of tenderness. Sometimes it is used for a person not arrived to the years of maturity, and void of experience.

**CHICKEN-HEARTED**, *a.* timorous; cowardly.

**CHICKEN-POX**, *s.* in Medicine, a species of the small-pox, but the pustules are not so large.

**CHICKLING**, *s.* a small or young chicken.

**CHICKPEA**, *s.* a kind of degenerate pea.

**CHICKWEED**, *s.* in Botany, a species of star-wort, with divided petals, leaves between egg and heart-shaped, and upright white blossoms, which open from nine in the morning till noon, except in rainy weather, when they do not open at all. It is very common in rich cultivated ground, and flowers from April to October.

**CHICORY**, **Su'CORY**, *s.* [*cichorium*, Lat.] in Botany, a common plant with straggling bare stems, and large blue composite flowers, found much in corn-fields and road-sides, flowering all harvest-time. The root is largely used to mix with common coffees, and it imparts to them a flavour by no means disagreeable.

To **CHIDE**, *v. a.* preter. *chid*, particip. pass. *chid*, or *chidden*: [*chidan*, Sax.] to reprove with some degree of warmth and anger for faults. To blame or find fault with, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your stay," *Dryd.*—*v. n.* to scold or reprove severely. To make a noise as in a passion, elegantly applied to inanimate things. "As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood," *Shak.*

**CHIDER**, *s.* one that is addicted to reproof, or fond of blaming.

**CHIEF**, (*cheef*) *a.* [*chef*, Fr.] the major part, or greatest number; principal, including the idea of superior rank and activity.

**CHIEF**, *s.* a commander, applied to one who commands an army.

In Heraldry, the upper part of an escutcheon, running across from side to side.

**CHIEFLESS**, *a.* without chief or commander.

**CHIEFLY**, *ad.* generally; for the most or greatest part; principally.

**CHIEFRIE**, (*cheefry*) *s.* an acknowledgment paid to the lord paramount.

**CHIEFTAIN**, (*cheeftain*) *s.* one who commands an army; the head of a clan.

**CHILBLAIN**, *s.* a very troublesome kind of cutaneous inflammation, which affects the feet and hands, and other exposed parts of the body, during winter, when they are subject to frequent and sudden alternations of heat and cold. In the worst form they become imperfectly suppurating sores, and require great attention. Friction and stimulating lotions are the best cure. But by proper care they may be avoided.

**CHILD**, *s.* plural *children*: [*child*, Sax.] an infant or person in its tenderest years; the offspring of a person.

To **CHILD**, *v. n.* to bring forth or bear children. Figuratively, to be prolific or fruitful, opposed to barren.

**CHILDBEARING**, *s.* the act of bearing children; pregnancy.

**CHILDBED**, *s.* a lying-in; or the state of a woman just after her delivery.

**CHILDBIRTH**, *s.* labour; travail; delivery.

**CHILDERMAN-DAY**, *s.* the 28th of December; on which day Herod's massacre of the children at Jerusalem, on account of Christ's birth, is commemorated.

**CHILDHOD**, *s.* the state of a child; the interval between infancy and youth.

**CHILDISH**, *a.* resembling a child in ignorance, simplicity, and trifling.

**CHILDISHLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as only becomes a child; in a trifling manner.

**CHILDISINESS**, *s.* want of discretion, knowledge, experience, and gravity.

**CHILDLLESS**, *a.* without children.

**CHILDLIKE**, *a.* that resembles the actions and sentiments of a child.

**CHILI**, a republic of S. America, lying between the Andes and the Pacific; bounded by Bolivia on the N., by La Plata on the E., and reaching, according to its own claims, to the Straits of Magellan. Some parts of the Andes are computed to exceed 16,000 feet in height. From these mountains flow many mountain torrents, but there are no rivers in Chili. In the neighbourhood of these streams occur portions of fertile ground. But the wealth of the country lies in its metallic treasures, with which the Andes abound; gold, silver, copper, &c. &c., with coal, being plentiful. The climate of different parts of Chili differs very much; but the whole length of it is subject to earthquakes. Olives and other fruits, capscum, &c., are produced abundantly, and some good wine and spirits. Cattle, &c., which were introduced from Europe, are reared plentifully. It exports, in addition to what has been enumerated, cotton and wool. There are no manufactures worth naming. The population is about 1,500,000. Santiago is its capital; Valparaiso, Valdivia, San Fernando, San Felipe, &c. are also places of importance.

**CHILLAD**, (*chilad*) *s.* [*chillas*, Gr.] a thousand, or a collection of things or years amounting to a thousand.

**CHILLAE'DRON**, *s.* [*chillas*, Gr.] a figure of a thousand sides.

**CHILLIQUÉ**, *s.* a kind of American camel-sheep, serving

the ancient inhabitants of Chili as a beast of burthen and of draught, and producing them a kind of wool.

**CHILL**, *s.* [*cele*, Sax.], cold, or that which stops the circulation of any fluid by its coldness. Figuratively, shivering with, or having the sensation of cold; depressed, dejected; discouraged, or rendered inactive by some disappointment or terrible object.

To **CHILL**, *v. t.*, to reduce from a state of warmth to that of coldness. Figuratively, to stop or repress any motion; to discourage and deject; to blast or destroy by cold.

**CHILLINESS**, *s.* cold; a sensation which produces shivering.

**CHILLINGWORTH, WILLIAM**, an eminent Protestant controversialist of the 17th century. He studied at Oxford, dialectics principally, was reasoned into Romanism by Fisher, and out of it again by Laud. He then wrote his great work on the *Religion of Protestants*. After having given unanswerable reasons against entering the English church, he was argued out of them and into it by Laud and Sheldon. In the civil wars, he was of course in the royalist party, and being taken prisoner at Arundel Castle, shortly after died in 1644, aged 41 years. He is esteemed very highly for his work on Protestantism, and was the author of that party saying, "The Bible, and the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants."

**CHILLY**, *a.*, that proceeds from chilliness or cold.

**CHILMINAR**, *s.* a beautiful piece of ancient architecture, being the ruins of the famous palace of Persepolis, which was burned by Alexander the Great.

**CHILNESS**, *s.* the sensation of cold productive of shivering; the quality of producing the sensation of cold.

**CHILÓE**, an island of Chili on the W. coast of S. America. It is above 100 miles long, and about 50 broad. It is very rocky, but grows good wood, and excellent grain, and furnishes fine pastures. These form its trade. S. Carlos is its chief town. Its population is about 50,000, including the small islands which are clustered round it.

**CHILTERN**, a chain of chalky hills, separating the counties of Bedford and Herts, and running through the middle of Bucks, from Tring, Herts, to Henley upon Thames, Oxfordshire. They are covered, in various parts, with woods, and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. To these hills is annexed the nominal office of steward under the crown, the acceptance of which, of consequence, enables a member of the British parliament to vacate his seat.

**CHIMB**, *s.* [*kime*, Belg.], the end of a barrel or tub.

**CHIMBORAZO**, the name of one of the loftiest mountains in the range of the Andes. It is in Colombia, between Quito and Guayaquil. Its height is about 21,600 feet above the sea.

**CHIME**, *s.* in Music, formerly used for a concord, or the sounding of the same note on several instruments at once. In Ringing, the sounding all the bells of a steeple after one another, with all the variations in their order that can produce music, or an agreeable harmony. Applied to clocks, a kind of periodical music produced by a particular apparatus, wherein hammers of different sizes are put in motion, and play some tune on bells. Figuratively, harmony of tempers, proportion, or other relations.

In Poetry, the syllable at the end of a verse, which has the same sound as that of the preceding one.

To **CHIME**, *v. n.* to sound a concord; to agree in sound. Figuratively, to be musical. To answer each other, applied to relative terms; to acquiesce in; to agree with. Applied to poetry, to make the concluding syllables of two verses end with the same letters or sound,—*v. a.* to cause to sound harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer.

**CHIMERA**, (*chimæra*) *s.* [*Gr.*] a poetical monster, composed of parts of a lion, a goat, and a serpent. Figuratively, a groundless or vain imagination, which has no foundation in reason or nature.

**CHIME/RICAL**, (*chimérical*) *a.* that is the mere product of fancy or imagination; imaginary; fantastic.

**CHIME/RICALLY**, (*chiméricaly*) *ad.* in a wild, fantastic, vain manner; without any reality.

**CHIMINAGE**, *s.* [*chimín*, or *chemin*, Fr.] a toll for passage through a forest.

**CHIMLEIGH**, Devonshire. It is 193 miles from London. Market, Wednesday.

**CHIMNEY**, *s.* [*cheminée*, Fr.] in Architecture, the passage or funnel through which the smoke ascends in a building. *Chim-*

*ney-piece*, the ornamental piece of wood or stone that is set round the fire-place.

**CHIMNEY-SWEEPER**, *s.* one whose trade it is to clean foul chimneys of soot.

**CHIMPANZEE**, *s.* in Natural History, a species of ape which approaches in physical characters nearest of all animals to man. It is found in Africa, principally on the W. coast. It is distinguished by many very marked characteristics from the human species; and so as to deprive those speculators of any show of reason, who pretend that man is but the highest development of the lower genera of animals.

**CHIN**, *s.* [*chine*, Sax.] the lower part of the face from the under lip.

**CHINA**, a very large country in the farthest E. of Asia, lying on that part of the Indian Ocean that flows between Japan and the Indian Archipelago, and bounded by Tatar, great part of which is subject to itself, the Burman Empire, Siam, and Cochinchina. It is about 1200 miles in each direction; and it has connected with it two islands of some extent, Formosa and Hainan. Its N. E. boundary is a large gulf called the Yellow Sea. The surface rises generally in terraces from the sea to the W., and there are two principal mountain-chains, but neither attain any considerable elevation. The greatest rivers are the Yangtsé-kiang, and the Yellow River, which in length are secondary only to the Amazon and Mississippi. The most N. part of its coast is rocky, but it abounds with commodious harbours. Gold, silver, copper, &c. &c. have been obtained abundantly; coal also occurs, and there are marble quarries, and quarries of felspathic rocks, whence the porcelain is made: the mineral called jade is very abundant. The soil is in general good, and it is irrigated with great care. There are many large forests. The wild animals are not of a very dangerous kind; but China is rich in peculiar species both in the animal and vegetable worlds. It has a singular variety of dog (used by the people for food); three beautiful kinds of pheasants, the gold and silver species, and another whose tail feathers are often above five feet long; the gold and silver fish; the fishing cormorant, and some species of swimmers. The tea plant, the camellia, the deep-coloured rose, the rice-paper plant, &c. &c. are its native plants. The tea, rice, millet, and many other grains are largely cultivated. In manufactures it is very rich; silks, porcelain, paper, &c. &c., and all products of the imitative arts, are furnished by industry and skill that is most wonderful. Its chief export is tea, with which it furnishes nearly all the world; it also exports its silk and porcelain, and, in small quantities, most of its peculiar manufactures. The people of China are allied to the Tatars, and the reigning dynasty are actually a Tatar race, called the Mandcheou, who obtained the sovereignty of the country about 200 years ago.

The government is a rigid despotism, being a sorrowful application of parental rule; but it appears that as far as their means will allow, educated capability is recognised as the qualification marking out the officers of state. The people are quick-witted and ingenious, as is proved by their having discovered the arts of paper-making and printing, gunpowder, and the mariner's compass, before they were known in Europe; but they are the most prodigious realization of conservatism the world ever saw, and are ages behind the least advanced nations of the West. The great wall of China, and the Imperial canal, are specimens of what they have been able to do, in the shape of works on a very large scale. The jealousy with which they regard foreigners, is but partly broken down by their late disastrous war with England. The religion of Fo is the most popular; and that of Buddha next. Their earliest writer, and greatest authority, is Confucius, who lived about the fifth century B. C. The population of China is reckoned to exceed 300,000,000, but this statement can neither be proved nor refuted. Nanking is the residence of the government; Peking is the old capital; Canton the chief port; this with Amoy, Ningpo, Foochoo, and Shanghai, by the late treaty with England, are opened to the commerce of the world.

**CHINESE LANGUAGE**: the spoken language differs in almost every province, but the written language, which consists of symbols for thoughts and things, can be read all over that vast empire, and most of the adjoining kingdoms. In its characteristics it differs from most of the other languages of the world, and is the type of a peculiar class, called by philologists, monosyllabic.

**CHINA**, *s.* a species of earthenware, very fine and translucent,

made originally in China; generally known by the name of porcelain.

CHINA-ORANGE, *s.* the sweet orange brought originally from China.

CHINA-ROOT, *s.* a medicinal root brought originally from China, esteemed as a sudorific.

CHINCHILLA, *s.* in Natural History, a genus of animals allied to the hare and the mouse, found in S. America, whose skin is very valuable, and is made into boas and muffs for ladies.

CHIN-COUGH, (*chin-coff*) *s.* in Medicine, a violent, dry cough, affecting children, even to a danger of suffocation.

CHINE, *s.* [*eschine*, Fr.] the part of the back containing the spine or back-bone.

TO CHINE, *v. a.* to cut into chines; to split along the back-bone.

CHINK, *s.* [*cinan*, Sax.] a narrow gap, or opening lengthwise.

TO CHINK, *v. a.* to make money or pieces of any metal sound by shaking them together.—*v. n.* to sound by striking each other; to break in clefts or gaps, applied to ground.

CHINKY, *a.* full of narrow holes, gaps, or clefts.

CHINTZ, *s.* a fine cloth manufactured of cotton in the East Indies, and generally printed with lively and durable colours.

CHITOPPE, *s.* [*chapin*, Span.] a high shoe formerly worn by ladies.

CHIOS, an island of the Ægean Sea, near the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Smyrna. It is about 30 miles long, and 10 broad; is mountainous towards the north part, but has good and fertile soil more to the south. It is frequently mentioned in ancient Grecian history. It was famous for its wines and fruits. It still produces them, with silk and cotton. There is good marble also still found here. It is now in a very degraded state, owing to the cruel massacre of almost all the people during the war in 1822.

TO CHIP, *v. a.* to cut wood into small pieces. To cut off the crust of a loaf, applied to bread.

CHIP, *s.* [*cyp*, Sax.] a small piece of wood separated from a larger by a bill or cutting tool; any small piece cut off from a larger.

CHIPPENHAM, Wilts. It was the seat of Alfred, and other West-Saxon kings, and is seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches. It has a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth. It is 94 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 5498.

CHIPPWAYS. See OGBIBWAYS.

CHIPPING, *s.* the action of cutting off small pieces from timber or other matters.

CHIPPING-NOTTON, Oxfordshire. It has a dry situation on the side of a hill, and near a small rivulet, and is a straggling town, except about the market-place. It is a corporate town; and the market is good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 74 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 3031.

CHIPPING-ON'GAR, Essex, 20 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 870.

CHIPPING-SO'DBURY, Gloucestershire. It is seated in a bottom, near the Downs, on the road from Bristol to Cirencester, and has a great market for corn and cheese. It is 111 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1273.

CHIPPING-WYCOMB, or HIGH WYCOMB, Buckinghamshire. It is seated on the river Wyck, on which, as well as on the Loddon, are many corn and paper mills. It is 31 miles from London. Market for corn, Friday. Pop. 6480.

CHIRAGRA, (*kiragra*) *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, the gout in the hand.

CHIRAGRICAL, (*kiragrical*) *a.* being subject to the gout in the hands.

CHIROGRAPHY, (*kirography*) *s.* [*cheir* and *grapho*, Gr.] a person's own hand-writing.

CHIROMANCEI, (*kironanser*) *s.* one who pretends to foretell future events by inspecting the hand.

CHIROMANCY, (*kironansy*) *s.* [*cheir* and *manieia*, Gr.] the pretended art of foretelling what shall happen to a person, by inspecting the lines of his hand.

TO CHIRP, *v. n.* [formed from the sound.] to make a noise like a sparrow, or birds which call to one another.

CHIRPER, *s.* a bird that makes a noise like a sparrow, or calls to another; a person that is gay, cheerful, or merry.

TO CHIRRP, *v. n.* to make a noise by drawing in the air through the lips, after they are drawn into a kind of circle, in order to encourage any beast, or to set a song-bird a singing.

CHIRURGEON, (*kirarjun*) now disused, being supplanted by *surgeon*, *s.* [*cheir* and *ergon*, Gr.] one who cures such disorders, hurts, or ailments, as require external applications, or the operations of the hand.

CHIRURGERY, *s.* the art of curing wounds and diseases, by external applications, or operations of the hand.

CHIRURGIC, CHIRURGICAL, (*kirarjik*, *kirarjikal*) *a.* having qualities fit for external or outward application; belonging to external or manual operation.

CHISEL, (*chisel*) *s.* [*ciseau*, Fr.] a tool made of iron, pretty long, thin, and sometimes ground to an edge, used in carpentry, joining, masonry, sculpture, &c.

TO CHISEL, *v. a.* to cut with a chisel.

CHIT, *s.* [*cido*, Ital.] a young little child; a mere baby; a word used in anger, and expressive of contempt.

CHIT-CHAT, *s.* [a cant word formed from the reduplication or repetition and corruption of the word *chat*.] idle and unimproving discourse.

CHITTAGONG, a province of Hindustan, lying on the Bay of Bengal, N. of Arracan, in length about 120 miles, and in breadth about 30. The greater part of the country is hilly, and it is watered by the Chittagong river, the Nauf, and some tributaries of the Irrawaddy. The soil by the rivers is fertile, and produces the commodities usually grown in these countries. Its inhabitants are principally Mohammedans. It now belongs to the East India Company. Population, about 1,000,000.

CHITTERLINGS, *s.* not used in the singular; [*schyterlingh*, Belg.] the guts or bowels, generally applied to those of beasts fit for food; likewise the frill or border sewed on the bosom of a man's shirt.

CHIVALROUS, *a.* of or belonging to chivalry.

CHIVALRY, *s.* [*chevalerie*, Fr.] knighthood, or military dignity. The objects of this institution were, to check the insolence of overgrown oppressors, to vindicate the helpless, especially females, and to redress grievances. Knighthood was esteemed more honourable than royalty itself, and monarchs were found to receive it from the hands of private gentlemen. As valour, gallantry, and religion equally entered into the character of a true knight, it is believed that the spirit of *chivalry* had a great share in refining the manners of the European nations, during the twelfth and three following centuries.

CHIVES, *s.* [*ceve*, Fr.] in Botany, those threads or filaments in flowers, bearing the antheræ or tips on their extremities. They are the male organization of plants; and called by Linneus, stamina. Also a small kind of onion.

CHLORINE, *s.* [*chloros*, Gr.] in Chemistry, a simple or elementary gas, discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy, of a yellowish-green colour, an astringent taste, and a disagreeable odour. Under great pressure it assumes first a liquid, and afterwards a solid form. It is very inflammable, and some metals take fire if exposed to it. Its most important property is its bleaching power. Its compounds are very numerous, and some of them are exceedingly valuable. *Chloride of lime* exercises a most powerful influence in disinfecting unwholesome atmospheres, and in purifying them from unpleasant odours. Chlorine has also been applied in cases of consumption; but it is a powerful poison.

CHLOROSIS, (*chlorosis*) *s.* [*chloros*, Gr.] in Medicine, the green sickness.

CHO COLATE, *s.* [Mexican,] a composition of cocoa, sugar, and vanilla. *Chocolate-house*, is a place where only chocolate is sold ready made, and resembling a coffee-house.

CHOCTAWS, and CHICKASAWS, which means "Flat-heads," formerly inhabited most of the country on the Mississippi, as far up as the Ohio; but now occupy only portions of the State of Mississippi, United States. They have partially renounced their wandering manner of life, and are reckoned to be in number about 24,000.

CHOICE, *s.* [*choix*, Fr.] a faculty of preferring one thing to another, including that it is in our power to have determined otherwise. Figuratively, the deferring or determining in behalf of a thing on reasonable motives; the thing chosen; that which merits a preference, or ought to be preferred; a variety of things offered to the mind or judgment, that it may select from thence those which are best. To make choice of, is to prefer or select one

or more things from several which are proposed to the judgment or will.

**CHOICE**, *a.* comparative *choicer*, superlative *choicest*, [*choisi*, Fr.] of superior excellence; most valuable, or best; careful, frugal, opposed to prodigal or profuse.

**CHOICELESS**, *a.* without the power of choosing.

**CHOICELEY**, *ad.* with all the qualifications which should determine the will to give a preference.

**CHOICENESS**, *s.* that quality which determines the will to give it a preference; value, or superior excellence which claims a preference.

**CHOIR**, (*choir*) *s.* [*chorus*, Lat.] a band or company of singers; that part of the church where the chorists and clergy are placed.

To **CHOK**, *v. a.* [*ceocan*, Sax.] to stop up the passage of the throat so that a person cannot breathe; to kill by stopping a person's breath; to stop up any passage; to intercept or obstruct the motion of any thing. **SYNON.** Death brought on by a stopping of breath is the general idea of the words *suffocated*, *smothered*, *choked*; but that of *suffocated* implies an extinction of life, occasioned by being in a place where we cannot breathe; that of *smothered*, by being in a place where we are not suffered to breathe; that of *choked*, by having the wind-pipe closed.

**CHOK**, *s.* in Botany, the filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke, immediately covering the fleshy part of the bottom.

**CHOKEDAMP**, the name given by miners to carbonic acid gas, which collects at the bottom of mines, and often occasions death by suffocating those who are not aware of its presence.

**CHOKEDAMP**, *s.* in Gardening, a rough, harsh, unpalatable pear. Figuratively, any sarcasm that stops the mouth.

**CHOKY**, *a.* that cannot easily be swallowed, but is apt to stick in the passage, and stop the breath.

**CHOLAGOGUES**, (*cholagogos*) *s.* [*chole* and *ago*, Gr.] medicines which have the power of purging the bile.

**CHOLER**, (*choler*) *s.* [*cholera*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the bile; which abounding very much in angry persons, is used figuratively for anger.

**CHOLERA**, *s.* [*chole* and *reo*, Gr.] a somewhat dangerous disease, whose seat is the liver, and which arises in most cases from the temperature of the atmosphere, aided by the diffusion of the odours, &c. of decaying vegetable substances, as is usually the case in autumn. Where there has been insufficient or improper food, there it is so much the more dangerous. It consists in an excessive and diseased secretion of bile, and is accompanied by violent pain and spasms, with sickness and diarrhoea. It is common in this country, but is rarely fatal. *Cholera Morbus*, or pestilential cholera, is a disease of a very different kind from the English cholera, being a very fatal species of epidemic. Its origin appears to be Hindustan, and in its ravages it has proceeded chiefly in a westerly direction. It is attended by pain, cold, and cramp, vomiting and diarrhoea, and the blood seems to lose its serum and approach congestion; this is the fatal part of the disease. It is followed by a sort of recoil into high febrile action, which also is very frequently mortal. The quickening of the circulation, and prevention of the cold, is the best course to take. But no course has proved certainly successful.

**CHOLERIC**, (*choleric*) *a.* abounding with cholera. Figuratively, angry; easily provoked; passionate.

**CHOLULA**, a town in Mexico, near which is one of the largest of the Mexican pyramids, built of bricks, and having a flat summit. Cholula has many manufactures, and a population of about 20,000. Lat. 19. 3. N. Long. 98. 20. W.

To **CHOOSE**, (*choose*) *v. a.* preter. *I chose*, *I have chosen* or *chose*; [*ceosan*, Sax.] to prefer or take from several things offered; to give the preference to; to will; to elect, or pick out of a number. **SYNON.** When we would take a thing, we determine upon one, because we cannot have all. We *choose* by comparing things, because we would have the best. We do not always *choose* what we prefer; but we ever prefer that which we *choose*.

**CHOOSEER**, (*chooseer*) *s.* one who has the power of choosing; one who has a right to vote for a person who is candidate for any post; an elector.

To **CHOP**, *v. a.* preter. *chopt*, or *I have chopt*; [*skappen*, Belg.] to cut with a cleaver, axe, or chopping-knife, by a quick or sudden stroke; to devour or eat quickly, used with *up*—*v. n.* to change with a quick and unexpected motion; to appear as if cut, applying to the effects of cold or hard weather on the hands.

To **CHOP**, *v. a.* [*ceapan*, Sax.] to purchase by exchanging one thing for another; to take a thing back again which had been given in exchange; to be fickle in one's choice.

**CHOP**, *s.* a piece cut off by a sudden blow; a piece of meat cut off from a joint, generally applied to mutton; a chink, cleft, hole, or vacancy made by the warping of wood. *Chop-house*, a kind of cook's shop, where meat is ready dressed, so called from their dealing mostly in mutton chops.

**CHOPPING**, *a.* large or lusty, applied to infants. *Chopping-block*, a long thick block of wood, used by butchers to cleave or chop their meat upon. *Chopping-knife*, a large sort of knife, used for chopping or mincing meat.

**CHOPPY**, *a.* full of holes or clefts; appearing as if cut or chopt, owing to the effects of cold, applied to the hands, &c.

**CHOPS**, *s.* no singular, [*a* corruption of *chaps*], the mouth of a beast. Figuratively, used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

**CHORAL**, (*choral*) *a.* [*chorus*, Lat.] belonging to or composing a choir or chorus.

**CHORD**, (pronounced hard, *kord*, as if the *h* was dropped. When it implies a string made of hemp or silk, it is spelt *cord*; but when it retains its primitive sense, the *h* is retained;) *s.* [*chorde*, Gr.] the string of a musical instrument, by the vibration of which all sounds are excited, as by its divisions the several degrees of time are determined. Also, the combination of certain sounds in such a way as that their conjoint effect shall be in the highest degree harmonious, arising from commensurability of the rates of their vibrations. In Geometry, a right line, terminated at each end of its extremities in the circumference of a circle, but not passing through its centre. *Line of chords*, is one of the lines of the sector or plain scale; used in the measuring of an arch of any circle of which it is the radius. In Anatomy, a little nerve extending over the drum of the ear, supposed by some to vary and modify sounds that beat on the tympanum, in the same manner as the braces or strings stretched over the war-drum.

**CHORDE**, (*chorde*) *s.* a violent pain or contraction of the thumb.

**CHOREA**, *s.* [*Gr.*] in Medicine, the disease commonly known as St. Vitus's dance. Its symptoms are the loss of power of controlling the muscles of the limbs, &c., accompanied by general debility, and producing very serious effects on the mind. It is peculiarly a disease of youth, and more especially of females.

Various causes have been known to give rise to it, and occasionally it has proved fatal.

**CHORION**, (*chorion*) *s.* [*chorea*, Gr.] in Anatomy, a thick, strong, whitish membrane, covered with a great number of branches of veins and arteries, which is the outward membrane which wraps the fetus.

**CHORISTER**, (*chorister*) *s.* one who sings in a choir, generally applied to signify a singing boy. Figuratively, one who sings or makes part of a chorus. Beautifully applied to birds.

**CHORLEY**, Lancashire. It has large manufactures of cottons, fustians, calicoes, and muslins. The environs abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum, and with quarries of flag, slate, ashler, and mill-stone. It is seated on the rivulet Chor, near the river Yarrow. It is 203 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 13,139.

**CHOROGRAPHER**, (*chorografer*) *s.* [*choros* and *grapho*, Gr.] he that describes particular regions or countries.

**CHOROGRAPHICAL**, *a.* descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

**CHOROGRAPHY**, (*chorography*) *s.* the art of describing particular regions and countries, either in words or in maps.

**CHORUS**, (*chorus*) *s.* [*Lat.*] a number of singers joining in the same piece or tune. Figuratively, that part of a song in which a whole company join. In the ancient Greek drama, a group of persons present during a dramatic performance, supposed sometimes as by-standers, at others serving to introduce or prepare the audience for the introduction of any particular incident; and originally the only performers on the stage. They sang their part, and accompanied it with a kind of dance, whence their part of the theatre was called the orchestra.

**CHOUGH**, (*chuff*) *s.* [*coo*, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] in Natural History, a bird like a jackdaw, but somewhat bigger, which frequents rocks by the sea-side.

**CHOLE**, (commonly pronounced and written *jowl*.) *s.* [*gula*, Lat.] the crop of a bird, adhering to the lower side of the bill, and



descending by its throat, somewhat resembling a bag or satchel, and serving as a kind of first stomach, to prepare its food for digestion.

To CHOUSE, *v. a.* to deprive a person of any thing by plausible stories or false pretences.

CHOUSE, *s.* one who is a proper object for fraud; a bubble or tool; a trick or sham.

CHRISM (*krisim*) *s.* [*chriso*, Gr.] the act of anointing; applied generally to anointing as the initiation into some office, or rendering a person qualified for some profession in a scriptural sense.

CHRIST, (*krist*) *s.* one of the appellations given to our Lord and Saviour Jesus, signifying the same as *Messiah*, used by the Jews, and both importing the validity of his claim to the high character he assumed, as coming from God to accomplish the great work of man's redemption.

CHRISTCHURCH, Hants. A town trading in knit silk stockings, gloves, and watch-chains. Here is a good salmon fishery. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Stour, with a small, barred, tide haven. It is 95 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 5944.

CHRIST CHURCH, one of the colleges of Oxford university, founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1524, and remodelled by Henry VIII. after the Cardinal's fall. It is a very noble institution, and is immediately connected with the bishopric of Oxford; its chapel being the cathedral church, and the dean and chapter having the sole management of all its affairs. It has a good library. Its buildings are on a very fine scale, and in the gate-way hangs the bell, famed as Great Tom of Oxford.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, one of the colleges of the university of Cambridge, which was founded by the Countess of Richmond in 1505, and is not meanly endowed. The edifices are not of a very imposing character. Some writers of distinction have been trained here, foremost amongst whom stands John Milton.

To CHRISTEN, (*kristen*) *v. a.* [*christian*, Sax.] to initiate or enter into the church of Christ by the sacrament of baptism. Figuratively, to give a thing a name, alluding to the practice of naming persons at this ceremony.

CHRISTENDOM, (*kristendome*) *s.* [*christendome*, Sax.] the collective body of Christians; those parts wherein Christianity is professed.

CHRISTENING, (*kristening*) *s.* the ceremony of baptism.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, an educational institution of the city of London, founded by Edward VI., and enriched by subsequent bequests, so as to be one of the wealthiest of the public free-schools of England. It is under the government of the corporation of the city of London, who present to it annually as vacancies occur. The whole of the buildings which are on the N. side of Newgate Street, have been within the last 20 years rebuilt on a very noble scale. Connected with this school is an establishment for such as are too young to enter it, at Hertford.

CHRISTIAN, (*kristian*) *s.* [*Christos*, Gr.] a person who believes in Christ, and the principles of his religion. They who professed the religion of Jesus were at first termed Disciples; but the title of Christians was first given to those of Antioch, as appears from the *Acts of the Apostles*.

CHRISTIAN, (*kristian*) *a.* [*christianus*, Lat.] professing the Christian religion. The most Christian King was a title assumed by the kings of France; supposed by French antiquaries to have been given originally by Gregory the Great to Charles Martel. *Christian name* is that name which is given a person at his baptism. *Christian era*, the point of time from which Christianized nations reckon, and which is believed to be fixed four years before the actual birth of Christ.

CHRISTIANIA, the capital city of Norway, seated pleasantly on the shore of the N. extremity of the Gulf of Christiania. The streets are projected in straight lines, and at right angles to each other, and are uniformly 40 feet broad. It has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. Its principal exports are tar, iron, copper, planks, deals, and alum. The saw-mills here are numerous; and it has a few manufactures. There is an excellent university here, with a good library. Lat. 59.55. N. Long. 10.48. E.

CHRISTIANITY, (*kristianity*) *s.* [*christienté*, Fr.] the religion inculcated by Christ and his apostles, and professed by Christians.

To CHRISTIANIZE, (*kristianize*) *v. a.* to convert a per-

son; to convince him of the truth of Christianity; to make Christian.

CHRISTIANLY, *ad.* like a Christian.

CHRISTIANSAND, a town in the S. of Norway, standing on a bay in the N. part of the Skagerack. It has a good harbour, and is built with great regularity. Fishing, ship-building, and the export trade of fir-wood, are the chief occupations of the people. Its population is about 10,000. Lat. 58. 9. N. Long. 8. 19. E.

CHRISTINA, one of the most celebrated Swedish monarchs, daughter and successor of Gustavus Adolphus, who fell in the battle of Lützen, in 1632. Being then a mere child, she was trained as her father had directed, under the superintendence of the Chancellor Oxenstiern. This education was such as would have made a noble public man; but it was unfitted to produce a queen. Having arranged with considerable tact the affairs she found unsettled on attaining her majority, she devoted herself to art and learning, and had a court adorned with some of the greatest men, and rendered motley by the mixture of some of the least men of the day. She abdicated the throne in 1654, having been an unfettered sovereign for 10 years; and turned Romanist. The remainder of her life she spent at Rome and Paris, engaged in broils with Mazarine and the pope, and signaling herself by putting one of her attendants to death, at Fontainebleau, in virtue of her sovereign power, which she declared that she retained. She died in 1689, aged 62 years. A most favourable account of her is given by the Commonwealth's ambassador, Whitelocke, who visited her court in 1653 and 1654.

CHRISTMAS, (*kristmas*) *s.* the day on which the nativity of Christ is celebrated by most of the old churches. *Christmas-box*, a box in which money collected as gifts by servants at Christmas is kept. Figuratively, the collections made at Christmas.

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, *s.* in Botany, the same with the black hellebore.

CHRISTMAS-ISLAND, nearly in the centre of the Pacific Ocean, is 60 miles in circumference, bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the W. side of which is a bank of fine sand, extending a mile into the sea, and affording good anchorage. The soil is light and black, composed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and sand. Here are a few cocoa-nut and other trees, shrubs, and plants, some birds, and plenty of fish and turtles. Lat. 1. 59. N. Long. 157. 32. W.

CHRISTOPHE, HENRI, the friend and coadjutor of Toussaint L'Ouverture in the liberation of St. Domingo, and afterwards king of part of the island. He was a cook at Cape Town, and by his intelligence and skill did good service to the new cause of freedom. On the treacherous seizure of Toussaint by Napoleon's orders, against whom the climate had waged a deadly warfare in his attempt to recover the island and re-enslave the blacks, Christophe joined Dessalines; afterwards he conspired against him, and became the president of the Haitian republic. Being opposed, however, by one of his fellow-conspirators, he assumed the title of king, but could not dispossess his opponent of his territory and title. He ruled very arbitrarily, and being deserted at last by his own court, shot himself in 1820, aged about 50 years.

CHRISTOPHER, *s.* in Botany, an herb with flowers in egg-shaped bunches, a slender, jointed, scored stem, white blossoms, and black berries, called also baneberries. It is found in woods and hedges, and flowers in May and June.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST., or Sr. Kyr's, one of the Caribbee and Leeward Islands in the West India, about 18 leagues N. W. of Antigua. It is 15 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are rocks, precipices, and thick woods; and in the S. W. parts, hot, sulphurous springs at the bottom of them. The air is good, and the soil is light, sandy, and fruitful: they are, however, subject to hurricanes. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It belongs to the English, and is under the government of Antigua. Its population is about 30,000, both white and coloured. Basseterre is its chief town, and is in Lat. 17. 15. N. Long. 63. 14. W.

CHRIST'S THORN, *s.* in Botany, a large thorny shrub, a native of Africa, and introduced into this country in the end of the 16th century.

CHROMATES, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with chromic acid.

**CHROMATIC**, (*kromátic*) *a.* [*chroma*, Gr.] in Painting, relating to colour. In Music, the *chromatic scale*, is the scale of semitones.

**CHROMATICS**, *s.* that part of the science of Optics by which the several properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies are illustrated and explained.

**CHROME, CHROMIUM**, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal, which, in a pure state, is of a yellowish white colour, and a distinct metallic lustre. It was discovered in red lead; and has since been found in composition with other metals, to which it imparts various colours. Many very useful colours for dyeing, painting on glass and porcelain, &c., &c., are formed with this base.

**CHROMIC ACID**, in Chemistry, belonging to chromium.

**CHROMULE**, *s.* in Organic Chemistry, and Botany, the coloured grains which give the green tinge to the leaves of plants.

**CHRONIC, CHRONICAL**, (*krónich, krónikal*) *a.* [*chronos*, Gr.] that endures or lasts a long time. In Medicine, applied to those diseases which are opposed to the acute, or such as soon come to a crisis.

**CHRONICLE**, (*krónikle*) *s.* [*crónique*, Fr.] a regular account of transactions in the order they happen; *a.* history.

To **CHRONICLE**, (*krónikle*) *v. a.* to insert in a history; to be recorded; to be made famous, or handed down to the memory of posterity.

**CHRONICLER**, (*krónikler*) *s.* one who writes a regular account of transactions, according to the order in which they were performed; an historian.

**CHRONICLES**, *s.* two books of the Old Testament, which contain an abridgment of sacred history, to the return of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity. The first book traces the genealogies of the Israelites from Adam, relates the death of Saul, and gives a brief account of the reign of David. The second traces the progress of the kingdom of Judah, its various revolutions, its period under Zedekiah, and the restoration of the Jews by Cyrus. These books are ascribed with some show of probability to Ezra; but it must be observed that there are many discrepancies between the narrative contained in them, and that of the Books of Kings; some, as the numbers of armies, are the mistakes of copyists; but others arise from the prevalence of various reports of the same event, which the different recorders of the events have used in the two books.

**CHRONOGRAM**, (*krónogram*) *s.* [*chronos* and *grapho*, Gr.] an inscription whose numeral letters compose some particular date.

**CHRONOGRAMMATIST**, *s.* a writer of chronograms.

**CHRONOLOGER**, **CHRONOLOGIST**, (*krónológier, krónológist*) *s.* [*chronos* and *logos*, Gr.] one who makes the settling the dates of former transactions his particular study.

**CHRONOLOGICAL**, (*krónológical*) *a.* relating to chronology, or the period in which any transactions happened.

**CHRONOLOGICALLY**, (*krónológically*) *ad.* in such a manner as is consistent with the rules of chronology.

**CHRONOLOGY**, (*krónológý*) *s.* the record of events simply with regard to the order of time in which they occurred.

**CHRONOMETER**, (*krónómeter*) *s.* [*chronos* and *metreo*, Gr.] an instrument used for the measuring of time, chiefly at sea. They are larger than a common watch, but made almost in the same manner, except that they have a detached escapement, and that the balance-wheel is composed of two different metals, which are affected by temperature in different degrees, and therefore it vibrates more equally. They are made with such accuracy as not to vary half a second in twelve months.

**CHRY/SALIS**, (*krý/sális*) *s.* [*chrysoos*, Gr.] in Natural History, the second state into which insects of the Lepidopterous class pass in the course of their development. In it they continue for various lengths of time, and during this time they have but little power of motion, and take no food. They are enveloped in a case, on the outside of which the outline of folded wings are seen, but no organs of locomotion or feeding; and within this they change gradually to their perfect state, when they burst this case, expand their wings, and perform the functions of their position in the animal kingdom.

**CHRYSA/NTHEMUM**, *s.* in Botany, the name of two tribes of flowers introduced from America and the Cape of Good Hope.

**CHRY/SOLITE**, (*krý/solíte*) *s.* [*chrysoos* and *lithos*, Gr.] a general term given by the ancients to all precious stones that had a cast of gold or yellow in their composition. Among moderns, a precious stone of a dusky green colour, with a cast of yellow.

**CHRYSO/PRASUS**, *s.* [*chrysoos*, Gr. and *prásinus*, Lat.] a precious stone mentioned in Scripture, of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

**CHRY/SOSTOM, JOHN**, one of the most distinguished Greek Fathers for the eloquence of his discourses and his writings. He studied law and philosophy at Antioch and Athens, but became an anchorite at an early age, and afterwards gained great renown at the former place for his preaching. He was afterwards made Archbishop of Constantinople, and devoted himself so earnestly to the realization of his notions of Christian perfection, that he gave great offence to the highest authorities, and was twice exiled from the city. He died in exile in 407, aged about 60 years. His writings are very voluminous, and of these his homilies are most admired; but his excellence as an expositor of Scripture, and expounder of Christian truth, are not very great.

**CHUB**, *s.* in Natural History, a non-spiny fish, or that which has no prickly fins, and only one on its back.

**CHUBB, THOMAS**, an English writer of the beginning of the last century, who has gained a place amongst the list of infidels. He seems to have been a self-taught man, of a very inquisitive disposition, and of Arian sentiments as it regards theology; and he wrote on some of the profoundest spiritual parts of the Christian scheme, with insufficient knowledge of the original records of Christianity, and without being aware that accurate logic is less required for right understanding of it, than a spiritual mind. So greatly have things changed since his time, that some of the points he contended for are maintained by writers of unquestioned piety now. He died in 1746, aged 68 years.

**CHUBBED**, *a.* Figuratively, having a large head, alluding to that of a chub.

To **CHUCK**, *v. a.* to make a noise like a partridge, or a hen calling her chickens.

To **CHUCK**, *v. a.* [*choc*, Fr.] to give a person a gentle chuck under the chin; to throw any thing with a peculiar jerk.

**CHUCK**, *s.* the noise of a hen; an expression of endearment; a cast, by which a person throws any thing from him in a peculiar way.

To **CHUCKLE**, *v. n.* [*schaecken*, Belg.] to laugh vehemently, so as to be out of breath.—*v. a.* to call like a hen. Figuratively, to fuddle or chuck under the chin.

**CHU/DLEIGH**, Devonshire. It is seated near the river Thames, and the market is good for corn and provisions. *Chulleigh Rock*, in the neighbourhood, is a bold perpendicular rock, having on one side a cleft, whence a stream of water rushes very impetuously. It is 183 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2415.

**CHUFF**, *s.* a coarse, heavy, surly, and passionate clown.

**CHUFFY**, *a.* surly; morose.

**CHU/FFILY**, *ad.* surly; stomachfully.

**CHU/LMLEIGH**, Devonshire. It is seated on the river Dart, which, fetching a compass like a bow, surrounds three sides of it. It is but a small place, and the market is inconsiderable. It is 193 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1647.

**CHUM**, *s.* [*chom*, Amoric.] a chamber-fellow; a term used in the universities.

**CHUMP**, *s.* a thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

**CHU/QUISA/CA**, one of the names by which the capital of Bolivia, S. America, is known. See LA PLATA.

**CHURCH**, *s.* [*kurikos*, Gr. *circe*, A. Sax.] a word used in many different significations, the confounding of which has caused many grievous practical errors amongst men. 1. It means the collective body of all that are or will be saved, viewed as a unity, as God only can regard them. This is the church of God in Christ. 2. It is used for the aggregate of such as truly believe in Christ, of whatever communion they may be, at any time on the earth. 3. It signifies any particular congregation, or association of Christians, who unite together for worship and edification, the observance of the Lord's supper, and vital and practical testimony of the truth of Christ to other men; presided over by ministers of its own choosing, and maintaining itself and its discipline according to the spirit and example of the New Testament. 4. It is applied to incorporations of congregations into distinct parties, or bodies of professed Christians, as *the Church of Rome*, the *Lutheran Church*, &c. 5. It is used to mean all who, in some particular way, or who in any way, openly profess themselves disciples of Christ. This is usually called *the visible* or *Catholic Church*. In this sense also it includes all who have openly belonged to any particular communion, according to some

writers. 6. In some countries it signifies that denomination which is established by law, in opposition to other denominations which are simply tolerated, as the *Church* in England, the *Kirk* in Scotland. 7. It is employed as a designation of the ministers of all grades, as an ecclesiastical class, or clergy, in opposition to the laity, the non-ecclesiastical class, in some communions. 8. It means a certain kind of building specially and solely set apart for the celebration of divine service, in some denominations, and distinguished from chapels, and into several orders according to the form, use, &c. &c. *Church militant*, and *Church triumphant*, are titles of distinction made by some between the faithful on earth and those in heaven; to which the Romanists add, the *Church patient*, or the faithful in purgatory. *Church and state*, is a phrase employed to designate the two great institutions which, according to some, are essential parts of any perfect constitution. It is used, however, chiefly by such as seek the sanction of sacred pretences for secular ends; and as the watch-word of a party, rather than as the expression of any clearly apprehended idea. An *established Church*, is any communion which is specially protected, patronized, supported, or maintained by the law of any land, whether its forms and formularies be under the same supervision and sanction or not.

To *CHURCH*, *v. a.* to read the peculiar service of returning thanks to God for a happy delivery, with the person who is recovered from child-bed.

*CHURCHILL*, CHARLES, one of the poets of England, who lived during the last century; and beginning his mature life as a clergyman, ended it as a debauchee. His writings are mostly satirical, and do not lack fire of imagination, nor force of expression, whilst there is a generosity of sentiment about them that has been mistaken by many for the genuine poetic spirit. He died in 1765, aged 34 years.

*CHURCHMAN*, *s.* one who professes the religion or mode of worship by law established; one of the clergy.

*CHURCH-RATES*, *s.* taxes levied by the vote of a vestry-meeting on the parishioners, according to an assessment, for the prospective expenses of maintaining the celebration of service in the churches of the English Establishment, and for the repair, &c., of the building, &c., except the chancel.

*CHURCH-STREET*, *s.* Shropshire. It is seated between two hills, and is but a small place, though the market is good for corn. It is 153 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1604.

*CHURCH-WARDEN*, *s.* an officer elected yearly, in Easter week, by the minister and parishioners of every parish, to look after the church, church-yard, and the things belonging to them; and also to observe the morals, and attendance at church, of the parishioners.

*CHURCH-YARD*, *s.* the ground adjoining to a church, where-in the dead are buried.

*CHURL*, *s.* [coorl, Sax.] a clown, or unpolished countryman. Figuratively, a morose, surly, or ill-bred person; a niggard, or a miser.

*CHURLISH*, *a.* brutal, rude, ignorant, ill-bred, uncivil, sour, selfish, avaricious.

*CHURLISHLY*, *ad.* in a rude, uncivil, unkind, or brutal manner.

*CHURLISHNESS*, *s.* rude, obustinate, and surly behaviour.

*CHURN*, *s.* [kern, Belg.] a vessel in which cream, by violent or long agitation, is turned into butter.

To *CHURN*, *v. a.* [kernen, Belg.] to make butter by frequent and continual motion.

*CHURN-OWL*, *s.* in Natural History, the common name of the bird called the Goat-sucker.

*CHURNSTAFF*, *s.* in Botany, a species of spurge, called also wartwort, with wedge-shaped leaves, and yellowish green blossoms, found in cultivated places and gardens, and flowers in July.

*CHURRWORM*, *s.* in Natural History, an insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fan-cricket.

*CHUSAN*, the name of an island on the E. coast of China, about 30 miles in length, and 6 in width, with a good harbour, and a most delightful climate. It is about 50 miles from Ningpo, and was formerly the centre of European traffic, till the jealousy of the government removed it to Canton, as farther from Peking. Some smaller islands around this are called by the general name of Chusan. The capital is Tinghae.

To *CHUSE*. See *CHOOSE*.

*CHYLACEOUS*, (*chylaceus*) *a.* consisting of chyle; partaking of the qualities of chyle; resembling chyle.

*CHYLE*, (*chyle*) *s.* [*chylus*, Gr.] in Physiology, a milky insipid liquor, consisting of nutritive particles, extracted from dissolved aliments of every kind, and by a special set of vessels added to the blood.

*CHYLIFICATION*, (*chylifikation*) *s.* the act of converting the nutritive parts of aliments into chyle.

*CHYLIFACTIVE*, *CHYLOPŒTIC*, (*chylifictive*, *chylopoëtik*) *a.* [*chylus*, Gr and *facio*, Lat. and *poiesis*, Gr.] having the power of making chyle; endowed with the quality of converting aliment into chyle.

*CHYLOUS*, (*chylous*) *a.* consisting of chyle, resembling or partaking of the qualities of chyle.

*CHYME*, *s.* [*chymos*, Gr.] the product of the action of the gastric juice on the various aliments in the stomach.

*CIBARIOUS*, *a.* [*cibus*, Lat.] proper for food; partaking of the qualities of food.

*CIBBER*, COLLEY, one of the English poet laureates, and a dramatist and actor in the last century. He occupied a conspicuous place in the fashionable world of his day, and has a small renown in second-rate characters, which he usually took on the stage. His dramas are ranked after the second-rate authors of that class, and his poems are almost wholly unknown. He died in 1757, aged 86 years.

*CIBOL*, *s.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] a small sort of onion used in salads.

*CICATRICE*, *CICATRIX*, *s.* [Lat.] a little seam or elevation of callous flesh, rising and remaining on the skin after the healing of a wound; a scar.

*CICATRISANT*, *CICATRISIVE*, *a.* in Medicine, applied to such applications as are desiccative, aid nature to repair the skin of a wound, and form a scar.

*CICATRIZATION*, *s.* in Surgery, the act of healing a wound; the state of being healed or skinned over.

To *CICATRIZE*, *v. a.* to apply such medicines to wounds as heal and skin them over; to heal and skin a wound over.

*CICELY*, *s.* in Botany, a sort of herb, called also fool's parsley, or lesser hemlock.

*CICERO*, MARCUS TULLIUS, one of the most eminent statesmen and philosophers of Rome, and her noblest orator, lived just at the culminating period of the true greatness of the city, and saw the beginning of her decline. In his younger days he enjoyed the assistance of the best teachers of rhetoric and philosophy of the times, which completed the advantages of an excellent home education. His first essays were in poetry, a walk in which he failed so signally, as to be the butt of the satirists for attempting it. He no sooner, however, commenced the work of advocacy, than he rose to the highest rank. Having set out on his political career, he received a severe lesson in finding that his absence from Rome in his province, Sicily, where he had most diligently bought up corn for the city, had rendered him almost forgotten. From the questorship he advanced to the ædileship without difficulty, and in his 42nd year he was chosen consul. Not being of patrician blood, he had sided with the commonalty to this time, and had had to contend against the reproach of being a *new man*. He now veered round to the aristocratic party, and was marked for the hostility of his former friends. He distinguished his consulship by the prominent part he took in the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy. The next event of his life was his exile, which he chose in preference to exposing himself to the open attacks of one of his hottest opponents. From this he returned after a year, and was received with almost the honours of a triumph. He never gave up his forensic engagements, and at this time produced some of his finest speeches. In the struggle between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, Cicero sided with the latter; and after his cheaply purchased distinctions in his new province, Cilicia, gained an eminence that made it difficult for him to temporize without detection and danger; but the victory of Cæsar, and his own overtures made to the orator, restored him to his composure for a time. Domestic griefs and authorship filled up his time to the assassination of Cæsar, in which he was implicated by Brutus's appeal to him at the time. To the party of Octavianus, afterwards Augustus Cæsar, he gave his help, and uttered his famed Philippics against Antony; but his hopes proved futile, the rivals effected a compromise, and Cicero's head was part of the pur-

chase-money his friend Octavianus paid. He was taken in an attempt at flight, and killed, in 43 B. C., aged 63 years. The character of this great man has little in it worthy of admiration; he was profoundly selfish and covetous, and a vain-glorious coward. But his writings are invaluable. His letters record the events of the most perplexed part of Roman history with the particularity and regularity of a newspaper. His Orations are beyond praise. His philosophical writings, though containing nothing new, are most beautiful developments of the metaphysics and ethics of the Academy. His political works are not without their use, even to such as may reasonably withhold their trust from his principles. His poetry he had better not have written. Yet he has not lacked panegyrists and imitators, even of the most lamentable features of his conduct.

**CICHORACEOUS**, (*sikardecous*) *a.* [*cichoreum*, Lat.] having the qualities of succory.

**CICUTA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, hemlock, a poisonous waterplant, but not so fatal as the true hemlock.

**CID**, the name of the hero of a famous old Spanish epic, given him by the Moors of Spain, against whom he waged a ceaseless war. His name was really, Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, and his adventures have been magnified and multiplied in the poem as much as is customary in such compositions. He lived in the 11th century; the epic was written in the course of the next.

**CIDER**, *s.* [*cidre*, Fr.] a brisk cool liquor, prepared from the juice of apples, made vinous by fermentation.

**CIDERKIN**, *s.* the liquor made of the muck or gross matter of the apples, after the cider is pressed out, by the addition of boiling water, which is sufficed to infuse for 48 hours.

**CIDEVANT**, *ad.* [Fr.] heretofore, before, formerly. A word not much used.

**CIGAR**, *a.* a small roll of leaf tobacco, twisted tightly at one end, used for smoking. It was in this form that Columbus first observed the use of this pleasant amongst the aborigines of the W. Indian island which he first discovered. *Cheroot*, is a small roll of leaf tobacco, open at each end, used for smoking. *Cheroots* are chiefly made in the E. Indies, cigars in the W. Indies.

**CIGARETTO**, *a.* a small roll of fragments of tobacco leaf, in thin paper, or thin vegetable tissue, used for smoking in Spain, Mexico, and S. America.

**CILIA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the stiff hairs wherewith the eyes are guarded; the eye-lashes. In Physiology, the name given to the minute, hair-like processes, capable of motion, which are discovered on many animal bodies, especially of the Infusorial order, which seem to have a conspicuous part assigned them in the economy of their life.

**CILIARY**, *a.* [*cilium*, Lat.] in Anatomy, belonging to the eyelids.

**CILICIA**, a district of Asia Minor, lying on the Mediterranean, opposite Cyprus, and bounded by Pamphylia, Lycaonia, Cappadocia, and Syria. It consisted of the plain between Mount Taurus and the sea, and was a fertile and productive region. The rivers Pyramus, Cydnus, Sarus, and Calycadnus, watered it. Its chief towns were Tarsus, of no mean note, Issus, Soli, Seleucia, Selinus, &c.

**CILICIOUS**, *a.* [*cilicium*, Lat.] made of hair.

**CIMABUE**, GIOVANNI, a pupil of the Greek painters at Florence, an artist of little ability, but regarded as the father of painting amongst the moderns: he died in 1300, aged about 60 years.

**CIMAROSA**, DOMENICO, a celebrated Italian composer of the last century, who produced operas at Naples, Petersburg, and Venice, and is now known by his *Il Matrimonio Segreto*. He died in 1801, aged 74 years.

**CIMETER**, *s.* [*cimitarra*, Span.] a sort of sword, used by the Turks, short, heavy, flat, with but one edge, and curved towards the point. Sometimes spelt *scymetar*, or *scimetar*.

**CIMMERIAN**, *a.* [*cimmerii*, Lat.] dark, dismal, gloomy, a term derived from the Scythians, whose country was presumed to be full of woods, and covered with continual clouds, that but very little sun was seen among them.

**CIMON**, the son of the famous Athenian general Miltiades, and rival of his father's fame, as to his public deeds, not as to his private character. He took Eion from the Persians, and gained the victory of the Eurymedon over them. He was banished by the citizens because he seemed to be too friendly with Sparta.

He was recalled, effected a truce with Sparta, and went out in aid of the king of Egypt with the Athenian fleet. Before Cimon in Cyprus he died, in 449 B. C., aged about 50 years. He was a thorough aristocrat in sentiment, and did much to produce dissension and after-trouble in his native city, by raising up a party of nobles, who, by their wealth and their vices, obstructed the course of Athenian glory. He spent much of his wealth in adorning the city, which, together with his military success, gained him a popularity that overlooked his bad politics and his worse character.

**CINCIONA**, *s.* in Botany, the generic name for the plants, one of which yields the Peruvian bark.

**CINCINNATI**, the largest city of Ohio, United States. It stands on the river Ohio, and has, in addition to the river, the Miami canal, which communicates with Lake Erie, to give it importance as a port. It is pleasantly situated in a valley skirted by hills, and is regularly laid out, the streets and lanes crossing each other at right angles. It is generally well built, and has some fine public edifices, as the churches, the court-house, the bank, &c. There is a college here, having academical, medical, and law departments; and also a Medical College, and College of Professional Teachers. In addition to these is the Athenæum, a Romanist institution; Lane Seminary, which has an excellent library; and the Mechanics' Institute and Lyceum, two institutions for the benefit of the citizens. It is the emporium of the W., and continually rising in extent and importance. It is 492 miles from Washington. Pop. 46,338.

**CINCTURE**, *s.* [*cingo*, Lat.] a girdle or clothing worn round the body. Figuratively, an enclosure.

**CINDER**, *s.* [*cindre*, Fr.] coals burnt till most of their sulphur is consumed, reduced to a porous cake, and quenched before they turn to ashes; a red-hot coal that has ceased to flame.

**CINERATION**, *s.* [*cineres*, Lat.] in Chemistry, the act of reducing a body to ashes.

**CINERITIOUS**, (*cineritious*) *a.* [*cinerius*, Lat.] having the form of, or resembling ashes.

**CINGLE**, *s.* [*cingo*, Lat.] a girth for a horse.

**CINNABAR**, *s.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] is an ore of quicksilver, moderately compact, heavy, and of an elegant, striated, red colour. In this ore the quicksilver is blended with sulphur, which is commonly no more than one part in six, in proportion to the mercury. It is found lodged in a bluish indurated clay, though sometimes in a greenish talcy stone.

**CINNAMON**, *s.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] the bark of an aromatic tree allied to the laurels, growing in Ceylon and other parts of Asia. *Cinnamon water*, is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley-water, in spirit of wine, or white wine.

**CINQUE**, (*sink*) *s.* [Fr.] in Gaming, a five on dice, &c.

**CINQUEFOIL**, (*sinkfoil*) *s.* [*cinquefeuille*, Fr.] a kind of five-leaved clover.

**CINQUE-PORTS**, [Fr.] five havens that lie on the east part of England towards France, thus called by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance, as having been thought, by our kings, to merit a particular regard for their preservation against invasions. They have a particular policy, and are governed by a keeper, with the title of lord-warden of the Cinque-ports. They are Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich, to which Winchelsea and Rye have since been added.

**CIPHER**, (*sifer*) *s.* [*zifra*, Ital.] an arithmetical character or number marked thus 0; though of no value itself, in integers it increases the value of figures, when set on the right hand, and decreases them in the same proportion, when set before them, in decimal fractions; a collection or assemblage of letters consisting of the initials of a person's name, interwoven together, and engraved on plate, or painted, instead of escutcheons, on coaches; certain characters made use of by persons to conceal the subject they write about from others; the key to explain any private characters. *A mere cipher*, a person of no importance or interest.

**TO CIPHER**, (*sifer*) *v. n.* to perform the operations of arithmetic.

**CIRCARS**, THE N., a province of British India, lying on the Bay of Bengal, and bounded by the Carnatic, and Cuttack, on S. and N.; and separated by a chain of mountains on the W. from Orissa, the dominions of the Nizam, &c. It is nearly 500 miles in length, and not quite 100 in width. It has a few small

streams, and the Godavery and Kistna. The country is fertile where it has been cultivated, but forests and jungle are still abundant; the usual products of agriculture are obtained here, and good timber. The inhabitants are wholly Hindu, and are in number about 4,000,000. The chief places are Vizagapatam, Chicacole, Ellore, &c. &c.

**CIRCASSIA**, a territory on the N. side of Mount Caucasus, extending from the Black Sea to the Caspian, and bounded on the N. by the Terec and the Kuban rivers. This country is very mountainous, having fertile strips of ground along the valleys, on which the inhabitants rear grain, and pasture their horses and cattle. The people are nominally subject to Russia, but have never been subdued, and maintain a constant war of out-posts against them. They are Mohammedans, and sufficiently destitute of the habits of civilized life. The beauty of the women has long been proverbial. There are no towns, the people living in semi-nomadic style.

**CIRCLE**, *s.* [*circulus*, Lat.] in Geometry, a plane figure, formed by one line, and having all lines drawn to it from a point in the middle equal. Figuratively, a curve line, which being continued, ends in the point from whence it began, having all its parts equidistant from a point in the middle called the centre; but this is properly the periphery or circumference of a circle. Circles are regarded as divisible into 360 degrees for purposes of measurement. *A Great Circle* of the sphere is that whose plane passes through its centre, and whose centre is the same with that of the sphere, dividing the globe into two equal parts. *A Lesser Circle* is that which divides the globe into two unequal parts, as the tropics, parallels of latitude, &c. *A Primitive Circle* is that described on the plane of the projection. *A Right Circle* is that whose plane stands at right angles with the plane of the projection, and is a diameter of the primitive. *An Oblique Circle* is that whose plane inclines to the plane of the projection, or makes oblique angles therewith. *Parallel Circles* are those lesser circles of the sphere, whose planes are parallel to the planes of any great circles; thus the circles of latitude on the globe are called the parallels of latitude, because parallel to the plane of the equator. *An Astronomical Circle* is an instrument to measure the distance of a heavenly body, either from the horizon, or the zenith. The circumference or extremities of any round body; an assembly of people forming a ring; a company; a series of things following one another alternately. *Circles* are the names of the political divisions of some of the states of Central Europe.

To **CIRCLE**, *v. a.* to move round any thing; to surround, encompass, or enclose; to confine or keep together.

**CIRCLED**, *part.* having the form of a circle.

**CIRCLET**, *s.* [diminutive of *circle*,] a circle; an orb.

**CIRCLING**, *a.* surrounding or encompassing like a circle.

**CIRCUIT**, (*skrit*) *s.* [*circulus*, from *circueo*, Lat.] the moving round any thing; the motion or revolution of a planet round its orbit; a space enclosed within a circle; the circumference of any thing; the space which any thing measures in going round it; a ring, a crown, or that which encircles any thing. Also the progress which the judges take twice every year through the several counties of England and Wales, to hold courts, and administer justice. Hence England is divided into six circuits, viz. the Home circuit, Norfolk, Midland, Oxford, Western, and Northern circuit.

To **CIRCUIT**, *v. n.* to move round, or in a circle.

**CIRCUITEER**, **CIRCUITER**, *s.* one that travels in a circuit; that which moves in an orbit.

**CIRCUTION**, *s.* [*circueo*, Lat.] the act of going round about. Figuratively, circumlocution; comprehension of argument.

**CIRCULAR**, *a.* [*circularis*, Lat.] round, in the form of a circle. Figuratively, succession, in which that which proceeds first returns again. *Circular letter*, a letter addressed to several persons who have the same interest in some common affair, called usually, by abbreviation, simply a *circular*. *Circular lines*, such straight lines as are divided by the divisions made in the arch of a circle. *Circular sailing*, that which is performed in the arch of a great circle.

**CIRCULARLY**, *ad.* in the form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To **CIRCULATE**, *v. n.* [*circulus*, Lat.] to move in a circle; to be in use, so as to be constantly changing its owner; to be dispersed.—*v. a.* to put about.

**CIRCULATION**, *s.* the act of moving in a circle; a motion whereby a body returns in a curved line to the point from which it set out; a series or succession, in which things preserve the same order, and return to the same state. The *circulation of the blood*, is the motion of the blood as propelled from the heart through the arteries to every part of the frame, charged with the materials for restoring the waste of the system, and returning through the veins, to be propelled from the other side of the heart, round a shorter course, in which it receives the chyle, and passing through the lungs, is aerated, and on its return to the heart is sent forth again on the first-named circuit. See HARVEY. *Circulation of the sap in vegetables*, the motion of the fluids imbibed by the roots, by a force named by naturalists, endosmose, through the interior structure of the plant, to the leaves, &c., and back to the root, by the bark. In Chemistry, it is an operation whereby the same vapour, raised by fire, falls back, by which means it is distilled several times, and reduced to its most subtle parts.

**CIRCULATORY**, *s.* in Chemistry, a glass vessel, consisting of two parts, luted on each other, wherein the finest parts mount to the top, and finding no passage, fall down again.

**CIRCUMAMBIENCY**, *s.* [*circum ambo*, Lat.] the act of encompassing or surrounding.

**CIRCUMAMBIENT**, *part.* [*circumambiens*, Lat.] compassing a thing round; encircling; enclosing; surrounding; encompassing.

To **CIRCUMAMBULE**, *v. n.* [*circum ambulo*, Lat.] to walk round about.

To **CIRCUMCISE**, (*skrumise*) *v. a.* [*circum* and *cedo*, Lat.] to cut off the prepuce or foreskin.

**CIRCUMCISION**, *s.* the ceremony of religious initiation amongst the Jews, enjoined on them in the law, after the example of Abraham. It was observed on the 8th day, with great form. It is still practised by them, and by the Mohammedans, and a few other sects.

**CIRCUMFERENCE**, *s.* [*circum* and *fero*, Lat.] the periphery of a circle; the line including and surrounding any thing; the space enclosed in a circle; the extremities of a round body. Figuratively, any thing of a round form.

To **CIRCUMFERENCE**, *v. a.* to include in a circle; to circumscribe, or confine.

**CIRCUMFERENTOR**, *s.* an instrument used by surveyors in taking angles, consisting of a brass index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a stand with a ball and socket.

**CIRCUMFLEX**, *s.* [*circumflecto*, Lat.] alluding to the shape of the accent, an accent marked ( ) to represent the union of the acute and grave accents on the same syllable.

**CIRCUMFLUENCE**, *s.* [*circumfluo*, Lat.] an enclosure made by water flowing round any thing.

**CIRCUMFLUENT**, *part.* flowing round any thing, or enclosing any thing with water.

**CIRCUMFLOUS**, *a.* envolving with water.

To **CIRCUMFUSE**, *v. a.* [*circumfundo*, Lat.] to pour round; to diffuse, or spread every way.

**CIRCUMFUSILE**, *a.* that may be poured, diffused, or spread round any thing.

**CIRCUMFUSION**, *s.* the act of spreading round.

To **CIRCUMGYRATE**, *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyro*, Lat.] to roll round.

**CIRCUMJACENT**, *part.* [*circum* and *jaceo*, Lat.] lying round any thing; bordering on any side; contiguous.

**CIRCUMLOCUTION**, *s.* [*circum* and *loquor*, Lat.] the expressing a sentiment in a number of words; a paraphrase; an indirect way of expressing a person's sentiments.

**CIRCUMMURED**, *a.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] encompassed or surrounded with a wall.

**CIRCUMNAVIGABLE**, *a.* [*circumnavigabilis*, Lat.] that may be sailed round.

To **CIRCUMNAVIGATE**, *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] to sail round.

**CIRCUMNAVIGATION**, *s.* the sailing round any tract of land.

**CIRCUMNAVIGATOR**, *s.* one that sails round.

**CIRCUMPOLAR**, *a.* [*circum* and *polus*, Lat.] in Astronomy, applied to such stars near the north pole, which move round it without setting, as viewed from any particular place north of the equator; and *vice versa*.

**CIRCUMPOSITION**, *s.* [*circum* and *positio*, Lat.] the act of setting or placing any thing in a ring or circle.

**CIRCUMROTATION**, *s.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.] the act of whirling a thing round with a motion like that of a wheel; the state of a thing whirled round.

To **CIRCUMSCRIBE**, *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Lat.] to enclose in certain lines or limits.

**CIRCUMSCRIPTION**, *s.* the determination to a particular figure; limitation, restraint, confinement, boundary.

**CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE**, *a.* that determines the shape or figure of a body.

**CIRCUMSPECT**, *a.* [*circum* and *specio*, Lat.] cautious; a person attentive to the effects of his actions, and who weighs the dangers and difficulties with which they are attended.

**CIRCUMSPECTION**, **CIRCUMSPECTNESS**, *s.* looking round about one; a cautious or wary conduct, wherein a person weighs the dangers and difficulties with which his actions are attended, and endeavours to guard against them. **SYNON.** To be well with the world requires *circumspection*, when we are speaking before those with whom we are not acquainted; *consideration* for people of rank and quality; and *regard* toward those with whom we are interested.

**CIRCUMSPECTIVE**, *a.* looking round about; taking all the measures which may prevent a disappointment, or secure a person from any maliciousness of an enemy.

**CIRCUMSPECTLY**, *ad.* in a cautious, discreet, and prudent manner; guarding against accidents, and precluding any disappointments.

**CIRCUMSTANCE**, *s.* [*circumstance*, Fr.] an event. Used in the plural for the sum of the things which make up the state or condition of a person; *bad circumstances*, signifying distress or poverty, and *good circumstances*, riches or affluence.

To **CIRCUMSTANCE**, *v. n.* to be placed in a particular light; to be attended with peculiar incidents.

**CIRCUMSTANT**, *part.* [*circum* and *sto*, Lat.] standing round, surrounding.

**CIRCUMSTANTIAL**, (*circumstantial*) *a.* accidental, opposite to essential; minute, particular, wherein all the different relations and attendant reasons of an action are enumerated.

**CIRCUMSTANTIALITY**, (*circumstantiality*) *s.* the state of a thing, with all the peculiarities attending it.

**CIRCUMSTANTIALLY**, *ad.* according to circumstance; minutely, exactly.

To **CIRCUMSTANTIATE**, (*circumstantiate*) *v. a.* to place a thing or action in a particular situation or relation, with respect to the accidents which attend or determine its quality.

To **CIRCUMVALLATE**, *v. a.* [*circum* and *vullo*, Lat.] to enclose or surround with trenches and fortifications.

**CIRCUMVALLATION**, *s.* the art of trenching or fortifying a camp or place with works. In Fortification, a line or trench with a parapet thrown up by the besiegers, encompassing all their camp, to defend it against any force that may attempt to relieve the place.

To **CIRCUMVENT**, *v. a.* [*circum* and *venio*, Lat.] to overreach a person by superior craft; to deceive or impose upon by specious pretences and secret artifices.

**CIRCUMVENTION**, *s.* [*circumventio*, Lat.] the imposing upon or overreaching a person by secret artifices and subtlety.

To **CIRCUMVEST**, *v. a.* [*circum* and *vestio*, Lat.] to clothe all over with a garment; to clothe, or surround with a garment.

To **CIRCUMVOLVE**, *v. a.* [*circum* and *volvo*, Lat.] to roll round; to roll any body in an orbit or circle.

**CIRCUMVOLUTION**, *s.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.] the act of rolling round; the state of being round; the thing rolled round.

**CIRCUS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Antiquity, a spacious building of an oblong or oval figure, erected to exhibit shows and games to the people. The *Roman Circus* had a low wall or fence running part of the way along the centre, and adorned with obelisks, statues, &c.

**CIRENCESTER**, usually called **CIRESTER**, Gloucestershire. A town formerly surrounded by walls, of which some vestiges are yet visible. It has manufactures of cutlery ware, carpeting, wool-combing, wool-stapling, and yarn-making, and a communication with Stroudwater, from which it derives great advantage. It is seated on the river Burn, and near it is the Royal Agricultural College. It is 89 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Friday. Pop. 6014.

**CIRRUS**, *s.* in Natural History, a sort of beard which grows on the under jaw of certain fishes. Also the name given to that peculiar form of cloud commonly called the curl-cloud. The combination of this with the huge piles of mountainous-looking clouds is called *cirrocumulus*; and with the long horizontal clouds, *cirrostratus*.

**CIST**, *s.* [*cista*, Lat.] a case; a covering. In Medicine, the coat or enclosure of a tumor.

**CISTED**, *a.* enclosed in a bag or membrane.

**CISTERICIANS**, in Church History, a religious order founded in the eleventh century, by St. Robert, a Benedictine, at Cîteaux, France. They became so powerful, that they governed almost all Europe, both in spirituals and temporals. Their observances were characterized by great austerity in diet; they lay upon straw beds, in their tunics and cowls; they rose at midnight to prayer; they spent the day in labour, reading, and prayer; and in all their exercises observed a continual silence. The habit of their order is a white cassock and gown, with a black scapulary and hood, and girt with a woollen girdle. The nuns wear a white tunic, and a black scapulary and girdle. See **BERNARDINES**.

**CISTERN**, *a.* [*cisterna*, Lat.] a receptacle for water or rain, placed in yards or kitchens for family use; a large reservoir of water, or enclosed fountain.

**CISTUS**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which species five are natives of England, viz. the hoary, annual, narrow-leaved, sunflower, and dwarf cistus. All these species flower in June or July.

**CITY**, *s.* [a contraction of *citizen*,] one who lives in the city, opposed to one at the court. A word of contempt.

**CITADEL**, *s.* [*citadelle*, Fr.] a fort, or place fortified with four, five, or six bastions, built sometimes in the most eminent part of a city, and sometimes only near a city, in order to defend the city against enemies, and to keep the inhabitants in their obedience.

**CITALE**, *s.* a reproof, or impeachment; a summons, or a call to appear in a court.

**CITATION**, *s.* [*citatio*, Lat.] in Law, a summons to appear before any ecclesiastical judge, on some cause relating to the church; quoting or mentioning an author's name; the passage quoted from an author; a mention, detail, enumeration.

**CITATORY**, *a.* having the power of a summons, or used as a summons.

To **CITE**, *v. a.* [*citō*, Lat.] to summons or call a person to appear in a court of justice; to enjoin, or call on a person with authority; to quote.

**CITER**, *s.* one who summons a person to appear in a court; one who quotes a passage from an author.

**CITESS**, *a.* a city woman.

**CITHARA**, **CYTHERN**, *s.* [*cithara*, Lat.] a kind of harp, a musical instrument used by the ancients, the precise form or structure of which is not known: at first it had only 3 strings, but the number was increased afterwards to 8, 9, and lastly to 24; it was played upon with a plectrum or quill, like the lyre.

**CITIZEN**, *s.* [*citoyen*, Fr.] a person who is free of a city, one who carries on a trade in a city, opposed to a gentleman or soldier. Politically, a member of a state who has a voice in its affairs; more accurately, a member of a republic or democracy.

**CITRATES**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the citric acid.

**CITRIC**, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to lemons and other similar fruits.

**CITRINE**, *a.* [*citrus*, Lat.] lemon-coloured; of a dark yellow.

**CITRINE**, *s.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] a species of crystal of an extremely beautiful yellow. It is generally clear, fine, and free from flaws; it is very plentiful in the West Indies, oftentimes set in rings by our jewellers, and may be mistaken for a topaz.

**CITRON**, *s.* [*citrus*, Lat.] a fruit which comes from a hot country, and is in smell, taste, and shape somewhat like a lemon. *Citron-water*, or *Aqua-citæ*, is distilled with the rind of citrons.

**CITY**, *s.* [*ciuitas*, Fr.] a large town enclosed with a wall; strictly, and in Law, a town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church; the inhabitants of a city. In London, it applies to that part which is properly London, in distinction from the adjoining parishes and suburbs.

**CITY**, *a.* living in a city; like a citizen; with vain parade or ostentatious affluence.

**CIUDA'D RODRIGO**, *a.* a fortified town of Spain, on the Portuguese frontier. It has a good cathedral, and an ecclesiastical college. Its population is above 5000. Lat. 40. 50. N. Long. 6. 20. W.

**CIVET**, *s.* [*civet*, Fr.] in Natural History, an animal of the weasel kind, which inhabits several parts of Africa and India, and produces the drug called *civet*.

**CFVIC**, *a.* [*civis*, Lat.] that relates to civil matters, opposed to military. A *civic crown*, among the Romans, was made of oaken leaves, and given to those that had saved the life of a citizen.

**CIVIL**, *a.* [*civilis*, from *civis*, Lat.] that belongs to a city, or the government thereof. *Civil architecture*, in that science, is that department which takes cognizance of public and private buildings, not of the ecclesiastical and military kind. *Civil war* is that which citizens or people of the same nation wage with one another. *Civil death* is that which is inflicted by the laws, in opposition to natural. Joined with *power* or *majesty*, that which is exercised on the principles of government, opposite to military. *Civil law* is that which is opposed to the common, and implies the Roman law, contained in the institutes, digests, and code. *Civil year*, that which is established by law in any country, and is so called to distinguish it from the natural year, which is determined by the revolution of the heavenly bodies. *Civil List*, the account of hereditary revenues of the crown of Great Britain, derived from various sources, out of which the expenses of the royal household, &c. were defrayed; now changed to a charge on the Consolidated Fund. Figuratively, civilized; humane; well-bred; complaisant; gentle; beautifully applied to inanimate things.

**CIVILIAN**, *s.* [*civilis*, Lat.] one who professes and makes the civil law his peculiar study.

**CIVILIZATION**, *s.* a law which renders a criminal process civil, by turning an information into an inquest, &c. That state of mankind, which is the highest to which it can be raised by commerce and education. It is opposed to *barbarism*. Also, the influence exerted on men by commerce and education; and in this sense is opposed to *evangelization*, which is the influence of the Christian religion.

**CIVILITY**, *s.* politeness; a polite address attended with humane and benevolent actions; a kindness bestowed in a polite manner.

**To CIVILIZE**, *v. a.* to instruct in such sciences as tend to render men humane.

**CIVILIZER**, *s.* one that reforms the savage manners of barbarians, and renders them both humane and polite.

**CIVILLY**, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to the principles of government and the rules of society; in a kind, condescending, good-natured, and genteel manner.

**CIVITA VE'CHIA**, a sea-port in the Campagna di Roma, belonging to the Papal States. It has a tolerably good harbour, with a lighthouse, and has a considerable trade. It is defended by a citadel, which is the residence of a military governor. It is 38 miles from Rome. Population about 10,000.

**CIVITA VE'CHIA**, or **MELITA**, a town in Malta, situated on a hill in the centre of the island, and strongly fortified. It is the see of a bishop. From this town may be seen the whole island, and sometimes the coasts of Africa and Sicily.

**CLACK**, *s.* [*clack*, Belg.] any thing which makes a continued and lasting noise, applied to that of a mill. Figuratively, incessant and importunate tattle; the tongue.

**To CLACK**, *v. n.* [*klatschen*, Teut.] to make a noise like that which is heard in a mill when going; to let the tongue run, or to talk much.

**CLACKMANNAN**, a small county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fifeshire, on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and on the S. by Stirlingshire. It is but 8 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It produces good corn and pastures, and plenty of coals and salt. This shire, together with Kinross, sends one member to parliament. Pop. 19,155. Its capital, Clackmannan, stands on the Fort, and has a small harbour. It is 25 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 2145.

**CLAD**, part. preter. from **To CLOTHE**.

**To CLAIM**, *v. a.* [*clamer*, Fr.] to demand as a right or due; to require authoritatively.

**CLAIM**, *s.* a demand, or right of demanding a thing as due.

**CLAIMABLE**, *a.* that may be demanded as due, or as belonging to a person.

**CLAIMANT**, *s.* he that pretends a right to any thing in the possession of another, and demands it as his property.

**CLAIMER**, *s.* one who demands a thing as his property.

**CLAIRAUT**, **ALEXIS CLAUDE**, a very eminent French mathematician of the last century. He was one of the successors of Newton, in the development of his stupendous and beautiful theory of gravitation, and aided in raising it to the rank of a law. He first investigated the problem of the three bodies, and applied it successfully to the furtherance of that branch of physical astronomy called the Lunar Theory. He also calculated the return of Halley's comet, in conjunction with Lalande, and a lady named Lepante, and the result was an error of a month only, which they had stated was possible. His fame also rests on what is called his Theorem, which he published in connexion with his investigation of the figure of the earth, in which he shows that the gravity varies with the elliptical form of the globe, and that its amount on any spot may be discovered by this means. He died in 1765, aged 52 years.

**CLAIR-OBSCURE**. See **CHAUROUS**.

**To CLAMBER**, *v. n.* [perhaps corrupted from *climb*,] to ascend or go up a steep place with difficulty, so as to be forced to use both knees and hands.

**To CLAMM**, *v. a.* [*clammian*, Sax.] to clog with any gluish or viscous matter.

**CLAMMINESS**, *s.* the quality by which any substance sticks to any thing that touches it; viscosity; ropiness.

**CLAMMY**, *a.* viscous, ropy, glutinous, or adhering to any thing which touches it.

**CLAMOROUS**, *a.* making a noise with the voice; speaking loud and turbulent.

**CLAMOUR**, *s.* [*clamor*, Lat.] a noise, or outcry; an exaltation of the voice in anger. Applied with elegance to inanimate things.

**To CLAMOUR**, *v. n.* to make a noise; or speak in a loud, passionate, and turbulent manner.

**CLAMP**, *s.* [*clampe*, Belg.] a piece of wood added to another to strengthen it, and prevent its bursting; a little piece of wood in the form of a wheel, used in a mortise, instead of a pulley; a quantity or collection of bricks. *Clamp-nails* are such as are used to fasten on clamps in the building or repairing of ships.

**To CLAMP**, *v. a.* in Joining, to fit a board with the grain to another piece across the grain; this is of use to prevent warping.

**CLAN**, *s.* [*Celtic*,] a family, race, or tribe; a body of persons. This form of society prevailed in Ireland and Scotland, and is not yet wholly superseded.

**CLANGULAR**, *a.* [*clancularius*, from *clam*, Lat.] secret, clandestine.

**CLANDESTINE**, *a.* [*clandestinus*, Lat.] underhand; secret; in order to evade any law; private: always used in a bad sense.

**CLANDESTINELY**, *ad.* in a secret or private manner, including some illegal or bad practice.

**To CLANG**, *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] to make a loud shrill noise with a brazen sound like that of a trumpet; or to make a noise like that of armour when struck with a solid body, or like swords when beat together.—*v. a.* to strike together, so as to make a noise.

**CLANGOUR**, *s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] a loud shrill sound.

**CLANGOUS**, *a.* making a loud and shrill noise.

**CLANK**, *s.* [onomatopoeic.] a loud, shrill, or harsh noise, made by hard metallic bodies when clashed together.

**To CLAP**, *v. a.* [*clappan*, Sax.] to strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise; to put one thing upon another with a hasty, sudden, and unexpected motion; to perform any action in a quick and unexpected manner; to applaud or praise a person by striking the hands together; to shut up with a quick or sudden motion. *To clap up* implies to complete suddenly, without much precaution.—*v. n.* to move nimbly with a noise; to enter with alacrity upon any thing.

**CLAP**, *s.* a loud noise made by the striking of two solid bodies together, or by explosion; when applied to thunder; applause or approbation, testified by striking the hands together. **CLAPPER**, *s.* one who strikes his hands together by way of applause; the tongue, or piece of iron which hangs in the inside of a bell, and makes it sound; a piece of wood in a mill for



shaking the hopper. Figuratively, the tongue of a person that is very talkative; a word of reproach.

To CLAPPERCLAW, *v. a.* to scold.

CLAPPERTON, HUGH, one of the series of adventurous travellers in the region of the Quorra, in W. Africa. He made two journeys thither; the first from Tripoli, in conjunction with Major Denham, in which they succeeded in ascertaining much new and interesting information respecting the topography and customs of the nations of the interior, and the neighbourhood of Lake Tchad; the second from the Bight of Benin, accompanied by Lander, (who afterwards succeeded in the great object, for which so many brave lives had been sacrificed—the discovery of the source of the Niger, or Quorra,) and on this he died, in 1827, aged 30 years.

CLARE, a county of Munster, Ireland, 47 miles long, and 32 broad; bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Galway; and on the E. and S. by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It is very hilly, some heights exceeding 2000 feet, and produces iron, coal, slate, marble, &c. &c. It has also very rich pastures. It is watered by the Shannon and its tributary streams, and has some lakes. There is also by the mouth of the Shannon a very wide tract of bog. It contains 79 parishes, and breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland, as also a great number of cattle and sheep. The county town is Ennis. Pop. 286,394. It returns three members to parliament.

CLARE, Suffolk. It is seated on a creek of the river Stour; the ruins of a castle, and a collegiate church, are still visible. They have a manufacture of baize. In this town is a very large church, and several dissenting meeting-houses. It is 56 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 1700.

CLARE HALL, a college at Cambridge, built in the 14th century, where University Hall formerly stood. The present edifice was erected in the 17th century, and is a good-looking building, with a very fine situation near the river Cam. It has two good libraries, and a noble chapel. There is in connexion with this college an annual prize for an essay on the character of William III.; a singular case of hero-worship, and care for the preservation of constitutional Protestantism, by its founder.

CLARE, ST., the name of an order of nuns, founded in the 13th century, by a devotee of this name. They conformed to the Franciscan rule. The Minorites, London, are named from their convent, for they were also called Minorresses. See FRANCISCANS.

CLARENCEUX, CLARENTUX, [Fr.] the second king at arms, so called from the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., who first bore this office. He marshals and disposes of the funerals of all the lower nobility on the south side of the Trent, and is therefore called Surroy, *i. e.* South-roy, or South-king.

CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF, one of the statesmen of the time of the civil wars of the 17th century, and subsequently lord chancellor to Charles II. He studied for the legal profession, and practised as a barrister, though not on any of the circuits. He sat in the parliament of 1640, and the Long Parliament, and at first, though with moderation, took part with the opponents of Charles; but on the parliament assuming an independence of the crown he sided with the royalists, and soon became one of the most confidential advisers of the king. On the open rupture between Charles and the Commons he was raised to a high dignity by the king, and remained with him. Being despatched by the king along with his son, on the disastrous campaign of 1645, into the W. of England, he was compelled to flee from England, and at length joined the exiled court at the Hague. He was one of the ambassadors sent by Charles II. to Spain, and was rewarded by the name of Lord Chancellor, and the confidence of the prince. On the Restoration he entered on the full honours and emoluments of his title, and carried out the schemes of the needy and unprincipled king, for obtaining money. But he was not a sufficiently easy tool for Charles's purpose, and other influences than wisdom and experience held sway at court. He was first made the standing jest of the courtiers, and at last, by the means of Lady Castlemaine, dismissed from his post. He was impeached by the Peers, and the people, identifying him more completely than he merited with Charles's profligacy, were equally incensed against him. In 1667 he again fled from England, and died in exile in 1674, aged 65 years. One of his daughters was married to the Duke

of York, afterwards James II., whilst abroad. Clarendon has deserved well of after-times by his historical writings, mostly written when he was in degradation and exile; he would have deserved better had they been more accurate, and had he not, by misrepresentation, omission, and other serious faults, made them mere diatribes of party and personal gall. As lord chancellor, he took a discreditable part in the worst acts of the beginning of Charles II.'s reign, both as to the unblushing licentiousness of the court, the equally unblushing money-hunting, and the religious persecutions. And yet he seems to have brought about his own fall, by conscientiously acting the very opposite part in respect of all these matters. His oratory was very much admired, both in his earlier days, and in his later exaltation. Personal pride and ostentation of splendour marked him, and contributed perhaps to his downfall.

CLARENDON, CONSTITUTIONS OF, the name given in history to 16 Ordinances, passed at a great assembly of the barons and bishops, in the reign of Henry II., at Clarendon, Wilts, the object of which was to keep the clergy, and particularly the pope, in check.

CLARET, *s.* [clairet, Fr.] French wine, of a clear, pale red colour.

CLARICORD, CLARICORD, *s.* [clarus and chorda, Lat.] the name of a musical instrument in form of a spinnet, now disused.

CLARIFICATION, *s.* [clarus and fio, Lat.] the clearing any thing from impurities; the fining liquors.

To CLARIFY, *v. a.* [clarifier, Fr.] to fine or make any liquor clear—*v. n.* to clear up; to brighten.

CLARINET, *s.* in Music, a wind instrument made of wood, and sounding by means of a reed fixed at its upper end. It has a bold sound, fitting it for military bands; but it is made in three different keys, as one instrument will not give all the tones, &c. of its full scale.

CLARION, *s.* [clarin, Span.] a trumpet with a narrower tube and shriller sound than the common sort.

CLARITY, *s.* [clarté, Fr.] brightness; splendour.

CLARK, *s.* See CLERK.

CLARKE, DR. ADAM, the most eminent name for scholarship amongst the Wesleyan Methodists. He was intended for a trade, and was mostly self-taught. Having come under the notice of John Wesley, he was encouraged by him, and admitted to the ministry of his people. Arrangements were made, when his fame was great, for his being most frequently in the neighbourhood of London, by which means he was spared much of the desultoriness that marks the life of an itinerant preacher. He died in 1832, aged 70 years. His chief work is his Commentary on the Scriptures, and next to that is his Bibliographical Dictionary. He was employed by the Record Commission to edit Rymer's Fœdera. His scholarship was rather extensive than profound, and he was, from the lack of early and severe mental training, often led astray both by etymological and doctrinal whimsies, which considerably impair the value of his work. It is worthy of notice, that the Commentary, the only work of that kind of erudition amongst them, is not published by the Wesleyan Society, as their accredited works are.

CLARKE, DR. EDWARD, a traveller of some name, in the beginning of the present century. After some tours and journeys of less importance, he travelled through the N. of Europe and Asia, and returned by Syria, Egypt, Turkey, and Germany. His record of this long wandering is full of interest. And the stores of specimens both in natural history and antiquities which he brought back, were exceedingly valuable. The so-called tomb of Alexander the Great, in the British Museum, was amongst them. He died in 1822, aged 53 years.

CLARKE, DR. SAMUEL, one of the most famous metaphysicians of England, who lived in the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. The events of his life were his books and his controversies. His Boyle Lectures, in which he attempted the impossibility of a logical *a priori* proof of the existence of God; his ethical speculations of the fitnesses of things; his vindication of liberty; and his Arianism;—by which he drew on him the attacks of Pope, Butler, Leibnitz, and the bench of bishops; in which Hoadley, More, Whiston, Newton, and others, defended him; and for which he is still occasionally solemnly arraigned, or apologized for, or gloried in;—are the things by which his name lives. His misfortune appears to be, that he lived before the psychological method of metaphysical inquiry was promul-



gated; his fault, that he mistook the capabilities of school logic, through his consummate skill in its use, to which may be added, perhaps, a sort of vindictive hostility to Descartes and Spinoza. He died in 1729, aged 54 years. He was a good scholar, and some of his editions of the classics are in vogue to the present day.

CLARKSON, THOMAS, one of a series of men, who, by practical goodness, have adorned our country during the last hundred years. He competed for a prize given for an Essay on Slavery, when at Cambridge, in his 24th year, and from that time to his death never ceased to labour in the cause of Abolition. Granville Sharp had obtained the decision, that there could be no slaves in England; Clarkson, aided by Wilberforce, Macaulay, and others, achieved the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Not ceasing then, by public meetings, writings, unwearied journeyings, and a most extensive correspondence, at the head of an association numbering some of the first men of the day, he largely contributed to the final overthrow of slavery in the British dominions. In all subsequent matters connected with the great work he had devoted himself to, and with similar philanthropic endeavours, he was always amongst the first with his pen and his influence to aid. He died in 1846, aged 86 years. He was a clergyman of the English Church, but he never engaged in any regular ministry, nor advanced beyond deacon's orders.

CLARY, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, called by Linnaeus, *salvia*. There are two British species, viz. the meadow and wild; the former with oblong, heart-shaped, scalloped leaves, and bluish purple blossoms, flowers in July; the latter with indented, serrated, smoothish leaves, and blue blossoms, is common in meadows and pastures, flowering from May to September.

TO CLASH, *v. n.* [*kleetsen*, Belg.] to make a noise, applied to two bodies struck together; to act with opposite views; to contradict, oppose, or disagree.—*v. a.* to strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

CLASH, *s.* a noise made by the striking two bodies together; opposition of sentiments, opinions, or interests.

CLASHING, *s.* See CLASH.

CLASP, *s.* [*cleespe*, Belg.] a thin piece of metal curved at the extremities, which enters into a hole made in another place, and is used to fasten two things together, such as the two covers of a book, or the two foreparts of a garment, &c. Figuratively, an embrace, wherein the arms are thrown round the body of a person.

TO CLASP, *v. a.* to shut or fasten by a clasp; to hold within the hands; to make the fingers meet round the circumference of any thing held in the hand; to enclose.

CLASP-KNIFE, *s.* a knife which is furnished with a spring, and whose blade folds into the handle.

CLASS, *s.* [*classis*, Lat.] a collection of things ranged according to their different natures and value; a rank or order. In schools, a number of boys placed according to their attainments, and the authors they read.

TO CLASS, *v. a.* to range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

CLASSIC, CLASSICAL, *a.* [*classis*, Lat.] a term chiefly applied to authors who are read in the classes at schools. Virgil, Cicero, Homer, and all the other Greek and Latin writers who flourished at a time when their language subsisted in tolerable purity, are included under the term classical.

CLASSIC, *s.* an author of the first rank for abilities, and esteemed a standard for style, &c.

TO CLATTER, *v. a.* [*clattrern*, Sax.] to make a noise by being often struck together, applied to sonorous or metalline bodies; to make a noise by talking loud, fast, and little to the purpose: a low word.

CLATTER, *s.* a rattling noise made by the frequent striking of hard bodies together; a confused and tumultuous noise.

CLAVATED, *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] knobbed; or abounding with knobs.

CLAUDE or LORRAINE, one of the most distinguished landscape painters of the Roman school, who lived at the beginning of the 17th century. He went to Rome as a pastry cook, and studied under Agostino Tassi, and afterwards under Paul Brils. He died in 1682, aged 82 years, having gained wealth, and more lasting renown, by the most unwearied perseverance in studying the objects he depicted, and acquiring skill in the use of his colours. His pictures are all of graceful and beautiful scenery, and this he has not merely faithfully drawn, but most marvelously idealized. The figures he introduced are complete failures.

CLAUDIAN, one of the later Roman poets, patronized by Stilicho, the guardian of Arcadius and Honorius. He had to contend with all the difficulties of using an acquired tongue, for Greek was his native language, and he was thoroughly successful. His poems are numerous, and if not equal to those of the Augustan writers, they are inferior only to them; if somewhat too confined to the praises of his patron, they are varied in their style, and tell most graphically the history of his regency. He died in about 410, aged about 45 years.

CLAUDIUS, surnamed NERO, the successor of Caligula, and fourth emperor of Rome. He was raised to the purple by the praetorian guards, who found him concealed in the palace after his predecessor's murder. The senate were projecting the restoration of the republican form, but were compelled to submit. His cowardly disposition made him the tool of the wickedness of his courtiers and his wives, so that his reign is marked with crime and blood. He ordered some public works for the improvement and adornment of the city; and visited our island, the greater part of which was subdued beneath the Roman empire during his reign. He was poisoned by his second wife in 54, aged 63 years, and having reigned nearly 14 years.

CLAUDIUS, M. A., the successor to Gallienus in the empire of Rome; he had been one of the rivals of his power, commonly called the Thirty Tyrants. He delivered Italy from the Goths, by a victory which was most terribly complete. He died in 270, aged 56 years, and having reigned well for 2 years.

CLAVE, the preter, of TO CLEAVE.

CLAVELLATED, *part.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] in Chemistry, made with burnt tartar.

CLAVICLE, *s.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the collar-bone, of which there are two, situated between the scapula and sternum, each of them resembling an Italic S, but in women more straight than in men.

CLAUVIUS, CHRISTOPHERUS, a learned and mathematical Jesuit of the 16th century, who is the author of the Ecclesiastical Calendar in use in the Churches of Rome and England. He wrote an immense book about this, with tables innumerable, and rules and formulae for enabling all future generations to compute the days for the orthodox observance of the movable fasts and feasts; his other books are quite superseded. He died in 1612, aged 75 years.

CLAUSE, (*klawse*) *s.* [*clausula*, from *claudio*, Lat.] a sentence; a single article; so much of a sentence as will make sense.

CLAUSENBURG, a free city of Prussia, in Hungary, in a county of the same name. It stands on the Zamos, which is a remote tributary of the Danube, in a beautiful valley or mountain-pass. It is fortified and well built, and has many relics of Roman origin. It has a handsome cathedral, and several academies and institutions. It has a population of about 25,000. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 23. 45. E.

CLAUSTRAL, *a.* [*claustrum*, Lat.] belonging to a cloister, or religious house.

CLAUSURE, *s.* [*clausura*, from *claudio*, Lat.] confinement; the state of a person shut up or confined in a monastery.

CLAW, *s.* [*clawen*, Sax.] the foot of a bird or beast, armed with a sharp-pointed horny substance.

TO CLAW, *v. a.* [*clawen*, Sax.] to scratch or tear with the nails.

CLAWED, *part.* furnished or armed with claws.

CLAY, *s.* [*clai*, Brit.] a compact, weighty, stiff, viscid, and ductile earth, when moist; smooth to the touch, easily dissolved in water, and when mixed with it, not quickly subsiding.

Pipe-clay, a grayish earth found in Dorsetshire and Norfolk, which burns into a pure dead white. Its soapy feel, and adhesion to the lips and tongue, are its distinctions, burnt and unburnt. London clay, the name of the lowest formation of the Tertiary series in England. Its lower beds were formerly classed separately as Plastic Clay.

CLAY, or CLEY, Norfolk. A town with a small harbour, and large salt-works in the neighbourhood, from whence salt is sent all over the country, and sometimes exported to Holland, the Baltic, &c. It is seated on an arm of the sea, between two rivers. It is 130 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 828.

TO CLAY, *v. a.* to cover with clay. In Agriculture, to manure with clay.

CLAY-COLD, *a.* as cold as clay. Figuratively, lifeless.

CLAYES, *s.* [*claye*, Fr.] in Fortification, wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

CLAYEY, *a.* consisting of, or abounding in clay.

CLAYISH, *a.* of the nature of clay; like clay.

CLAY-MARL, *s.* a whitish, smooth kind of chalky earth, resembling clay, sometimes mixed with chalk-stones.

CLAY-PIT, *s.* a pit where clay is dug.

CLEAN, (*kleen*) *a.* [*elene*, Sax.] free from dirt, or soil. Figuratively, free from any moral stain, wickedness, or impurity.—*ad.* entirely, perfectly, fully, or completely.

TO CLEAN, *v. a.* to free from dirt or filth.

CLEANLY, *a.* free from dirt or filth, free from moral impurity; innocent; chaste.

CLEANLY, *ad.* in a clean, neat manner, free from dirt or filth.

CLEANNESS, CLEANLINESS, *s.* neatness; freedom from dirt or filth; elegance; exactness; freedom from any moral impurity.

TO CLEANSE, (*klenze*) *v. a.* [*cleansan*, Sax.] to free from dirt or filth by washing or rubbing. In Medicine, to purge; to remove from wounds what hinders a cure.

CLEANSE, (*klenzer*) *v.* [*cleansere*, Sax.] in Medicine, a purgative; a detergent.

CLEAR, (*cleer*) *a.* [*clarus*, Lat.] bright, transparent, pellucid, transparent; free from blame, innocent, without blemish; evident, indisputable, undeniable; free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt; vacant, out of debt, unentangled; out of danger.

TO CLEAR, *v. a.* to brighten; to vindicate one's character; to prove a man's innocence; to free from obscurity; to discharge a debt; to clarify liquors; to gain without any deduction for loss or charges. *To clear a ship*, is to obtain leave for sailing, or selling the cargo, by paying the customs.

CLEARANCE, *s.* a certificate that the ship has been cleared by the custom-house, by paying the duties.

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory on a little island on the S. coast of Ireland. Lat. 51. 19. N. Long. 9. 24. W. There is also another island, called Cape Clear Island, at a small distance from Baltimore Haven; they are both inhabited.

CLEARER, *s.* the person or thing that removes any filth or obstruction; that which communicates light to the mind, or removes any difficulty or prejudices which may obscure the judgment.

CLEARING-HOUSE, an office at which clerks from the various banking-houses in London meet, and by a simple arrangement exchange the notes, &c. they have belonging to other houses, for notes, &c. belonging to their own, or a money payment. The amount of these transactions is frequently above £5,000,000 in a day.

CLEARLY, *ad.* free from darkness, obscurity, ambiguity; plainly; without any undue influence or prejudice; without evasion or reserve. Without deduction or diminution, applied to gains.

CLEARNESS, *s.* transparency, which renders a thing easy to be seen through, applied to glass. Freedom from dregs or filth, applied to liquors. Distinctness, plainness, freedom from obscurity and ambiguity, applied to ideas.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, *a.* able to discern and distinguish things; judicious; seeing into the consequences of things.

TO CLEARSTARCH, *v. a.* to starch in such a manner, that linen may appear transparent, and clearer than in common washing.

TO CLEAVE, (*kleeve*) *v. n.* preter. *I clove*, part. *cloven*. [*cleofan*, Sax.] to stick; to adhere to; to unite oneself to a person.

TO CLEAVE, (*kleeve*) *v. a.* preter. *I clove*, clove, or cleft, participle, *cloven*, or cleft. [*cleofan*, Sax.] to divide a thing with a chopper and with violence; to divide by a swift or rapid motion; to divide or separate; to part asunder.

CLEAVER, (*kleezer*) *s.* a large flat instrument made of metal, with a handle, of a long square form, used by butchers to separate the joints of meat from their carcasses; one who chops any thing. In Botany, a weed, named likewise Goose-grass, and Tongue-weed.

CLEF, *s.* [*clef*, Fr.] in Music, a mark placed at the beginning of the lines of a piece of music, which determines the name of each line, according to the scale. The three clefs are, the *treble*, or *G* clef; the *C* clef, which is *alto*, or *tenor*, according to its position on the staff; and the *bass*, or *F* clef.

CLEFT, participle passive, from TO CLEAVE.

CLEFT, *s.* a space made by the separation of the parts of any body; a crack. In Farriery, a disease in horses, which appears on the hough of the pasterns.

TO CLEFTGRAFT, *v. a.* in Gardening, to ingraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch into it.

CLEMATIS, *s.* in Botany, the name of a genus of climbing plants, one of which, called Traveller's Joy, is very common in the S. E. quarter of Britain.

CLEMENCY, *s.* [*clemeatia*, Lat.] unwillingness to punish, and tenderness in inflicting punishment.

CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS, a Father of the Church, who flourished about the end of the 2nd century. He was carefully taught in the philosophy of the day, and at length learned the truths of Christianity, as they were taught then. He became a teacher of them himself, and entered the clerical order, but never became more than a presbyter. Of his works, the *Stromata* is the most famous. He has left us in them a treasure of varied information respecting the times he lived in, far more valuable than his theology. He died in 220, aged about 70 years.

CLEMENT, *a.* [*clemons*, Lat.] unwilling to punish, and tender in executing or limiting punishment.

CLEMENT, the name borne by fourteen occupants of the Roman see: the most noticeable of which are, *Clement I.*, or *Clemens Romanus*, the third pastor of Rome, who had been a companion of the apostles, and has left us an excellent letter to the Corinthians, and a fragment of another. He was put to death about 100 A. D. *Clement VII.* was the title assumed by an antipope, deposed by the Council of Constance; the true pope of this name was the one who refused to sanction Henry VIII.'s divorce, and thus gave the character to the Reformation in England. *Clement XI.* was engaged in broils during nearly his whole papacy. The first was with France and Austria, about the investiture of Philip V. of Spain, and the occupation of a town belonging to the Papal States. Then with France, by his *Unigenitus* Bull, against an Augustinian book. Afterwards with the Propagandist missionaries in China; about the old Preterite's attempt on England; and at last with the Turks, about Corfu. He died in 1721. *Clement XIV.*, who suppressed the order of Jesuits, and died in 1774.

CLEMENTI, a celebrated composer, and performer on the piano-forte. He showed early signs of eminence, and was warmly encouraged by Mr. Beckford. He visited the continent several times after he settled in England. His music commenced an era in the use of the piano-forte, and is unsurpassed in its style and adaptation to that instrument. He died in 1832, aged 80 years.

CLEOBURY, called also North Cleobury, and Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire. A town situated on the N. side of the river Trent. It is 150 miles from London. Market, Thursday, Pop. 1906.

CLEON, one of the demagogues of Athens, who has been immortalized by the satire of Aristophanes. He fell in running away from the Lacedaemonians under Brasidas, whom he had besieged in Amphipolis, in 422 B. C.

CLEOPATRA, the noted queen of Egypt, daughter of the Ptolemies, who insured both Julius Caesar and Mark Antony by her voluptuousness, and robbed the latter of his hope of the empire. She destroyed herself in 30 B. C., to avoid appearing as a prisoner in the triumph of Augustus.

TO CLEPE, *v. a.* [*cleapan*, Sax.] to call. Obsolete.

CLEPSYDRA, *s.* [*klepto* and *udor*, Gr.] a water-clock, or an instrument to measure time by the falling of a certain quantity of water, used by the ancients before the invention of clocks and hour-glasses, both by sea and land. There were many kinds of *clepsydrae* among the ancients, but had all of them this in common, that the water ran generally through a narrow passage, from one vessel into another, and in the lower was a piece of cork, which, as the vessel filled, rose up by degrees, and showed the hour.

CLERC, JEAN LE, a Genevese writer on theological subjects, whose skill in biblical criticism was admirable for the means he possessed, but whose theology lacks careful thought and profound examination of the subject. He was a Socinian in sentiment. He published many works on various subjects, and died in 1730, aged 79 years.

CLERGY, *s.* [*clergé*, Fr. *clerikos*, Eccles. Gr.] the general

title of the class of men devoted to ecclesiastical or spiritual engagements and occupations, as teachers and rulers, in opposition to those not so engaged—called the *laity*, in those churches and communions in which these functionaries are incorporated as a class. In this country it pertains exclusively to the ministers of the Established Church, and they are divided into the *superior clergy*, as bishops, deans, prebendaries, &c., and the *inferior clergy*, as rectors, vicars, and curates. In Romanist countries, the clergy are divided into *secular*, or the bishops, priests, and deacons, who minister in dioceses and parishes, and *regular*, or the abbots, priors, and brothers, who live under conventual rule. In countries in which the state assumes the protection, &c. of any communion or church, this distinction of clergy and laity is more civil than ecclesiastical. This title is often vainly assumed by the ministers of communions amongst which no spiritual class, as such, can exist; and in some communions in which it can and does, this distinction, as a religious one, is questioned and rejected. See CHURCH, BISHOP, PRIEST, &c. &c., LAITY, BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

CLE/RYGMAN, *s. a.* a person dedicated by ordination to the service of the church; a person in holy orders.

CLE/RICAL, *a. [clericus, Eccles. Lat.]* belonging to the clergy.

CLER/K, *s. [kleros, Gr.]* because the clergy were supposed to be the peculiar heritage or property of God, a word originally used to denote a learned man, or man of letters; but now is the common appellation by which clergymen distinguish themselves in signing any deed, instrument, &c. Also the person who reads the responses of the congregation in the church to direct the rest. It is likewise a common name for writers or book-keepers, in public offices, or private counting-houses. In our courts of record, there is a great number of officers who go under this name.

CLE/RKSHIP, *s.* the office or employ of a clerk.

CLER/MONT, the capital of the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated near the mountain whence the department is named, and distinguished from other towns in France of the same name by the appellation Ferrand. The town stands finely in the midst of the hills of Auvergne, near a small mountain-stream, that runs to the Allier. It is well built, but not so regularly as to sustain the picturesque impression produced by its more distant view. It has some fine buildings, the cathedral, and some market halls, &c. It is an ancient place, and has borne a part in the history of Europe. It has now a good trade, chiefly in the productions of the vicinity. It is 225 miles from Paris. Its population is about 30,000. Lat. 45. 40. N. Long. 3. 0. E.

CLEVE, CLIF, CLIVE, in the name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill; as *Cleveland, Clifton, Standiff*.

CLE/VELAND, a city and port of entry of Ohio, United States. It occupies a commanding situation on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, and the N. termination of the Erie canal, and is second in importance in the state to Cincinnati alone. It is nobly built, with very wide streets, and a great square shaded with trees in the centre. Its harbour is one of the best on the lake, and has a pier and a lighthouse. It is connected by a small bridge and a floating bridge with Ohio city on the other side of the river. It is 359 miles from Washington. Pop. 6071, and of Ohio city 1577. There are six other places named Cleveland, and seven named Ohio, in the States.

CLE/VER, *a.* dexterous, quick, or skilful in the performance of any thing; well pleasing, convenient; well made, handsome. CLE/VERLY, *ad.* in a dexterous, ingenious, skilful, and proper manner.

CLE/VERNESS, *s. a.* proper, skilful, and dexterous performance; a quality which conveys the idea of fitness, ingenuity, and perfection, and thereby excites satisfaction in the mind.

CLE/VES, a circle of Düsseldorf, Prussia, bordering on Holland. It lies on the Rhine, and is a very flat and well-cultivated district. It has also some textile and other manufactures. Its population is about 50,000. *Cleves*, its capital, is a handsome town, seated on a hill, three miles from the Rhine, with a cathedral and other public buildings, some manufactures, and a mineral spring, which makes it a place of resort in the season. It has a population of about 8000. Lat. 51. 50. N. Long. 23. 45. E.

CLEW, *s. [kloween, Belg.]* any thing in a globular form; a

ball of thread. Figuratively, any guide or direction, by means of which a person may surmount any difficulty, alluding to a ball of thread made use of by persons to find their way back again from a labyrinth. The *clew of a sail* is the lower corner, reaching down to that earing where the tackle and sheets are fastened.

TO CLEW, *v. a.* among sailors, joined with the word *sail*, signifies to raise them in order to be furled by means of a rope fastened to the clew, called the *clew-garnet*.

TO CLICK, *v. n. [cliken, Belg.]* to make a small, sharp, and successive noise, like that of the beats of a watch.

CLIC/KER, *s.* a tradesman's servant, who stands at the shop-door to invite customers to buy his wares; commonly called a *barker*.

CLIENT, *s. [cliens, Lat.]* in Law, one who employs a lawyer for advice or defence. Among the Romans, one who was dependent on some great personage, who undertook to defend him from oppression.

CLIENTELE, CLIENTSHIP, *s. [clientela, Lat.]* the office or condition of a client.

CLIFF, *s. [clif, Sax.]* a steep or craggy rock, generally applied to one on the sea-coast.

CLIFFE, KING'S, Northamptonshire, 88 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1278.

CLIFTON, Gloucestershire, a suburb of Bristol. Pop. 14,177. See BRISTOL.

CLIM/ATERIC, CLIMACTE/RICAL, *a. [klimax, Gr.]* among the old physicians and astrologers, is a name given to certain periods in a man's life, which they supposed to be very critical, and to denote some extraordinary change. According to some, every seventh year is climacteric; but others allow only those years produced by 7 multiplied by the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9, to be *climacterical*. These years, they say, bring with them some remarkable change with respect to life, health, or fortune. The *Grand Climacteric* is the 63rd year; but some making two, add to this the 81st. The other *Climacterics* are the 7th, 21st, 35th, 49th, and 56th.

CLIMATE, *s. [klima, Gr.]* a word formerly employed to designate imaginary zones, drawn parallel to the equator, in which the diurnal and annual astronomical phenomena varied by only a small and popularly inappreciable degree. It now is used to signify all the thermometrical and hygrometrical conditions of animal and vegetable life in different parts of the globe. The temperature and moisture of any place depend generally on its latitude, but more particularly on its elevation above or beneath the sea-level, its geographical position, its topography, and the degree to which the conversion of bog and wood into arable and pasture land is carried. And these again are modified by electrical agencies, winds, and clouds. Some of the most interesting and remarkable phenomena that come under the head of climates, are,—the greater heat of countries under the tropics, than of the equatorial regions; the existence of zones, in which the seasons are alternately dry and rainy, in which it seldom or never rains, and in which there is no regularity in the rain; the equality, or nearly such, of the degree of highest temperature in all countries lying beyond 30 degrees from the poles; the difference of climate in places of the same latitude in Europe, and in Asia and America, associated with the expanse of land within the tropics in the longitude of Europe, and its comparative rareness both for Asia and America, together with the almost entire absence of land within the N. polar circle in the Old Continent, and the existence of much in the New; and the difference between the climate of the same degrees of latitude in the N. and in the S. hemisphere, associated with the fact, that in the N. the land is accumulated, especially towards the pole, whilst in the S. the greater expanse is sea, especially near the pole.

CLIMAX, *s. [klimax, Gr.]* in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the sense of a period ascends or increases every sentence till it concludes; as in the following: "Whether Paul, or Apollus, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's," 1 Cor. iii. 22, 23.

TO CLIMB, *v. n. preter.* and participle passive, *climbed*, (sometimes pronounced *clime*,) [*klimax*, Sax.] to ascend; to ascend by their specific levity, &c., applied to vapours; to mount or go upwards.

CLIMBER, *s.* one who mounts, ascends, or scales any high

or steep place. In Botany, a plant so called from its creeping up on other supports, as the ivy, honeysuckle, &c.

CLIME, *s.* the same as *climate*; generally used in poetry.

To CLIMB, *v. a.* to hold a thing in the hand with the fingers and thumb meeting over it; to shut the hand so as the fingers and thumb may reach over each other; to bend the point of a nail, when driven through any thing; to confirm, establish, or push home, applied to an argument.

CLINCH, *s.* a word which has a double meaning; a pun; a word made use of to conclude several lines in the different parts of a poem, and to rhyme to as many different words. In Navigation, that part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor.

CLINCHER, *s.* a cramp or holdfast, made of a piece of iron bent, or making an angle at the top, and used to fasten planks.

To CLING, *v. n.* preter. *I clung*, or *have clung*; part. *clung*; [*klunger*, Dan.] to stick close to, or hang upon, by twisting round a thing.

CLINIC, *s.* [*klines*, Gr.] a term applied by the ancient church bishops to those who received baptism on their death-bed.

CLINICAL, *a.* in Medicine, a term particularly used to signify the treating sick persons in bed, for the more exact discovery of all the symptoms of their diseases. A *clinical* lecture is a lecture delivered by the bed-side of the patient, and in which the lecturer refers his pupil to the actual situation of the patient.

To CLINK, *v. a.* to strike metals together so as to make them sound.—*v. n.* to make a noise, applied to the sound made by two pieces of metal struck together.

CLINK, *s.* a noise made by the striking of two pieces of metal, whether iron or steel, on each other.

CLINQUANT, *a.* [*Fr.*] dressed in embroidery, in spangles; false glittering; tinsel finery.

CLINTON, a town of New York, United States, having several important manufacturing establishments, and a promising educational institution, named Hamilton College, whose buildings occupy a noble site. It is 380 miles from Washington. Pop. about 800. Thirty-one other places have the same name.

CLOO, [*Lat.*] one of the Nine Muses, the patroness of history; and is generally represented crowned with laurel, holding a trumpet in her right hand, and a book in her left.

To CLIP, *v. a.* [*clippen*, Sax.] to embrace by folding the arms closely round; to enfold in the arms; to hug.—[*klipper*, Dan. or *klippen*, Belg.] to cut with shears. Figuratively, to diminish, applied to coin. To cut short, not to pronounce fully, applied to language.

CLIPPER, *s.* one that debases the coin, by cutting, filing, or otherwise diminishing its size and weight.

CLIPPING, *s.* the part cut or clipped off.

CLITHEROE, Lancashire. This town has manufactures of cotton, a medicinal spring, and a communication with the inland navigations, and stands, with its ruinous castle, built by the Lays, on the river Ribble, at the bottom of Pendle Hill. It is 217 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 6765.

CLIVE, ROBERT, LORD, the founder of the present British empire in India. He was a poor lad sent out as a writer to Madras, and who entered the military service of the E. India Company when war with the French began. His first renown arose from his taking Arcot; and for it he was honourably entertained in England, and sent out again with a commission from the crown, and a governorship. During the next campaign he avenged the horrors of the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, and gained the battle of Plassey, for which he was made governor of Calcutta. He was miserably repaid with a peerage; but was sent out again, when he fairly established the British power, and returned to laugh in sickness, and be charged with abuse of power. He destroyed himself in 1774, aged 49 years.

CLOAK, (*klök*) *s.* a loose garment without sleeves, worn over the rest of a person's clothes, either to defend them from cold or rain. Figuratively, a pretext, or pretence, in order to conceal any design.

To CLOAK, (*klök*) *v. a.* to cover with a cloak. Figuratively, to conceal any design by some specious pretext or artifice.

CLOAKBAG, *s.* a bag in which clothes are carried.

CLOCK, *s.* [*eloco*, Brit.] a machine moved by weights or a spring, and regulated by a pendulum, serving to measure time, and show the hour by striking on a bell. *Twelve o'clock*, &c. is an abbreviation for 12 of the clock, or the 12th hour. Applied

to stockings, *clock* signifies the work with which the ankles are adorned. In Natural History, a sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER, *s.* an artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, *s.* any movements which go by means of springs, wheels, and a pendulum, and in that respect resemble the movements of a clock.

CLOD, *s.* [*clod*, Sax.] a small mass of moist earth; a lump of earth or clay. Figuratively, a turf; the ground; any thing vile, base, and earthly; a dull, gross, stupid person.

To CLOD, *v. n.* to unite into a mass, on account of its moisture or viscosity; to curdle, used instead of *clot*.—*v. a.* to pelt with clods.

CLODDY, *a.* consisting of little heaps, small masses, or clods of earth.

CLODIUS, P., a dissolute patrician of Rome, whose hostility to Cicero has conferred an immortality of infamy on him. He engaged in an intrigue with Julius Cesar's wife, and violated the rites of the Bona Dea, which she was celebrating; to revenge himself on Cicero, who spoke against him on his trial, he procured adoption by a plebeian, and was elected tribune; he opposed Cicero's recall from exile, and the restoration of his property; and at last, becoming embroiled with Milo, and keeping a company of armed ruffians round him, he was killed in a brawl between them and Milo's company, in 52 B. C.

CLODPATE, *s.* a stupid fellow; one who cannot easily apprehend the meaning of another. Hence *clodpated*, an adjective, implying dull of apprehension, or stupid.

To CLOG, *v. a.* to load with something that may hinder motion; to burthen; to embarrass.—*v. n.* to be obstructed by the sticking of something to a thing.

CLOG, *s.* any weight or thing which impedes or hinders the motion of a thing; a restraint; an encumbrance, hindrance, obstruction, or impediment; a sole fastened by straps, worn by women over the shoes, to keep their feet clean or dry.

CLOGGINESS, *s.* the state of being hindered from motion; obstruction.

CLOGGY, *a.* that, by adhering to any instrument, stops up the passage, or otherwise hinders its motion.

CLOGHER, Tyne, in Ulster, Ireland. It is the see of a bishop, and stands on the Launty, which flows into the Blackwater. The cathedral and the palace are handsome buildings of their respective classes. It is 70 miles from Dublin. Pop. 705.

CLOISTER, *s.* [*claustrum*, Sax.] a habitation surrounded with walls, and dwelt in by monks or religious; a monastery for the religious of either sex. In a more strict sense, a square built on each of its sides, with a peristyle or piazza, in which the monks used to take exercise, &c.

To CLOISTER, *v. a.* to shut up in a monastery; to confine in a religious house.

CLOISTERAL, *a.* shut up in a monastery or nunnery; solitary; retired; reclusive.

CLOISTERED, *part. solitary*; inhabiting a cloister; confined in a monastery, or religious house. In Architecture, built round, or surrounded with a piazza or peristyle.

CLONFERT, Galway, in Connaught, Ireland. This place stands in the midst of the bogs of the Shannon. The cathedral is in ruins. The see is now combined with those of Killoke, Kilmefora, and Kilmacduagh. It is 70 miles from Dublin. Pop. 397.

CLONMEL, Tipperary, in Munster, Ireland. It is pleasantly situated on the Suir, over which are three bridges. It is a very neat and improving town, with a considerable export trade. It is 85 miles from Dublin. Pop. 13,505.

To CLOOM, *v. a.* [*clomian*, Sax.] to cover or stop up with clay, mortar, or any glutinous matter.

To CLOSE, (*klöz*) *v. a.* [*clausus*, *Lat.*] to shut any thing that is open; to conclude, finish, or perfect; to confine; to join any thing broken. To heal, applied to wounds; to join two parts together, after being separated. To close with, or in with, to come to an agreement with.

CLOSE, *s.* any thing shut, without passage or outlet; a small field surrounded with a hedge or rails. Applied to time, the end of any particular period or portion. The end of a sentence; a conclusion.

CLOSE, *a.* and *ad.* used with the verbs *tie*, *shut*, or *fasten*, shut so as nothing can come out, or any air make its entrance. "A

close box." "A close room." Without vent or inlet; without motion; stagnating; sultry; or not easily breathed in, applied to the air. Having very few pores, applied to metals. "That very close metal" *Locke*. Dense; concise; short; without any redundancy; or thick, applied to the manner of expression. "Your thoughts lie so close together." Applied to situation, touching, or without any distance between the things mentioned. Applied to designs, secret or without discovery; having the appearance of reserve and secrecy; without wandering. "To keep our thoughts close to their business." *Locke*. Home; to the point; retired; without going abroad. "He keeps very close." Under great restraint. "A close prisoner." Narrow, dark, cloudy, misty, and sultry, applied to the sky or weather.

**CLOSE-BODIED**, *a.* that comes tight round the body, opposed to that which hangs loose.

**CLOSE-HANDED**, *a.* covetous; illiberal; void of generosity. **CLOSE-LEAGUED**, *a.* ranged near one another; in a thick and impenetrable body; secretly leagued, or privately conspiring against.

**CLOSELY**, *ad.* applied to shutting any vessel, &c. without vent or passage for the internal or external air; very near; not deviating from, applied to the translation of authors. "I have translated closely."

**CLOSENESS**, *s.* the state of having no passage for the air; narrowness; want of air; denseness; compactness; recluseness; solitude; reserve; secrecy; avarice; connexion.

**CLOSE-PENT**, *a.* shut close; without vent.

**CLOSER**, (*klizer*) *s.* a finisher or concluser.

**CLOSET**, (*klizet*) *s.* a small room for privacy and retirement; a shallow place furnished with shelves, and with a door, serving as a repository for curiosities, or family utensils.

**To CLOSET**, (*klizet*) *v. a.* to shut up or conceal in a closet; to make into a closet for the sake of privacy.

**CLOSH**, *s.* a distemper in the feet of cattle, called likewise the *fouander*.

**CLOSURE**, (*klizure*) *s.* the act of shutting or stopping up any aperture or cleft; confinement; conclusion; end.

**CLOT**, *s.* (*klot*, Belg.) a mass formed by thickening of any fluid body.

**To CLOT**, *v. n.* [*klottieren*, Belg.] to grow into small masses, applied to any fluid substance. To gather into clods, applied to moist or clayey earth.

**CLOTAIRE**, the name of two of the Merovingian monarchs of France, each of whom being left by his father ruler of one-fourth part of the Frankish empire, Soissons or Neustria, by conquest and violence gained the whole. Clotaire I. was son of Clovis, and died in 562. Clotaire II. was his great-grandson, and died in 628.

**CLOTBAR**, *s.* in Botany, a provincial term for the common burdock.

**CLOTH**, *s.* plural *cloths*, or *clothes*; [*clath*, Sax.] in a general sense, any thing woven, either from animal or vegetable substances, for garments; the linen wherewith a table is covered at any meal; the canvass on which pictures are painted; the several coverings which are laid on a bed.

**To CLOTHE**, *v. a.* preter. *I clothed*; part. *I have clothed*, or *clad*; to invest with garments; to cover or adorn with dress. *SYNON.* *Clothes* express simply that which covers the body. *Dress* has a less confined meaning; besides that of a bare covering, it includes in its idea a relation to form and fashion, as well to the ornaments as the necessities; thus we say, a Spanish dress; a rich dress.

**CLOTHIER**, *s.* one who carries on the manufactory of woollen cloth.

**CLOTHING**, *s.* dress; vesture; garments.

**CLOTHO**, in Greek Mythology, that one of the three Fates or Parces, who was represented as spinning the thread of each man's life.

**CLOTHSHEARER**, *s.* one who shears the nap of woollen cloth, after it has been raised by carders or teasers.

**CLOTPOLL**, *s.* a word of contempt and reproach, implying a stupid person; a blockhead, or thick-skull.

**To CLOTTER**, *v. n.* See *To Clor*.

**CLOTTY**, *s.* full of clots or lumps.

**CLOUD**, *s.* collection of condensed vapours suspended in the atmosphere. They consist of very small drops of water, detached by heat, and elevated above the surface of the earth. The

laws of their formation, movement, precipitation as rain, &c. are very imperfectly understood. Meteorologists have classified and named them according to their appearance, as *cirrus*, or curl-cloud; *cumulus*, or stacken-cloud; *stratus*, or fall-cloud; *nimbus*, or rain-cloud; and *cirro-cumulus*, or fleeces-cloud; *cirro-stratus*, or wane-cloud; *cumulo-stratus*, or twin-cloud. *Thunder-cloud*, is one charged with electricity, which it rids itself of by lightning and thunder. Figuratively, the veins or dusky marks in agates or stones; any thing which obscures; a state of darkness; a crowd or great number.

**To CLOUD**, *v. a.* to darken; to make the countenance appear lowering; to render a truth obscure, or difficult to be understood; variegated or diversified with dark veins, applied to wood and stones.—*v. n.* to grow cloudy, dark, or overcast, applied to the sky or weather.

**CLOUD-BERRY**, *s.* in Botany, a plant of the bramble kind, also called knot-berry.

**CLOUD**, *ST.*, a small town of the department of Seine et Oise, France, lying on the Seine, where is a royal palace and park, of great beauty as to situation, and graceful style as to the character of the building. There is a tower there built by Napoleon Buonaparte, which commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect. It is 15 miles from Paris. Population, about 2500.

**CLOUD-CAPT**, *a.* covered, topped by, or touching the clouds. "The cloud-capt towers," *Shak.*

**CLOUDILY**, *ad.* in a cloudy or dark manner.

**CLOUDINESS**, *s.* a state wherein clouds produce darkness and obscurity; want of brightness or lustre; foulness, applied to precious stones.

**CLOUDLESS**, *a.* without clouds; clear, applied to the weather. Without spot or foulness, applied to jewels.

**CLOUDY**, *a.* formed of clouds; dark, obscure, or overcast with clouds. Figuratively, obscure; dark; imperfect; sullen; dejected.

**CLOVE**, the preter. of *To CLEAVE*.

**CLOVE**, *s.* [*clow*, Fr.] a spice brought from the East Indies, which is the flower-bud of a tree whose leaves resemble those of the bay-tree.

**CLOVE-GILLFLOWER**, *s.* a flower so called from its smelling like clove.

**CLOVE-PINK**, *s.* a kind of dark-coloured pink, so named from its scent.

**CLOVEN**, participle of *To CLEAVE*.

**CLOVEN-FOOTED**, *CLOVEN-HOOFED*, *a.* having the foot or hoof divided into two parts.

**CLOVER**, *CLOVER-GRASS*, *s.* in Botany, a species of trefoil, several kinds of which are cultivated for fodder for cattle. *To live in clover*, is a phrase for living luxuriously, because clover is reckoned delicious food for cattle.

**CLOUGH**, *s.* [*clough*, Sax.] the cleft of a hill; a cliff; also an allowance in weight.

**CLOVIS**, the founder of the Frankish empire, and the first who professed Christianity. His profession was of great advantage to him in a temporal point of view, for the Romanist clergy lent, what to him was, a heaven-inspired sanction to all his schemes of conquest, whether directed against his pagan or heretical neighbours. He died in 511, having divided his dominions amongst his four sons.

**CLOUT**, *s.* [*clut*, Sax.] a square piece of cloth made double, serving, amongst other uses, to keep infants clean; a patch on a shoe or garment.

**To CLOUT**, *v. a.* to patch or mend in a coarse or clumsy manner; to cover with a thick cloth; to join awkwardly or clumsily together.

**CLOUTED**, *part.* patched or mended; joined in a clumsy manner.

**CLOUTERLY**, *a.* clumsy; awkward.

**CLOWN**, *s.* a rustic, or country fellow; one whose behaviour is rude, and manners are unpolished.

**CLOWNISH**, *a.* in a manner agreeable to clowns; rude, awkward, ill-bred, and coarse, like a clown.

**CLOWNISHLY**, *ad.* in a clumsy, coarse, rude, and ill-bred manner.

**CLOWNISHNESS**, *s.* unpolished rudeness; rustic simplicity, or awkward address; broadness and coarseness of expression. *SYNON.* *Unpoliteness* is a want of good manners; it does not please. *Clownishness* is a mixture of ill manners, it displeases.

*Clovenishness* proceeds from an entire want of education; *unpoiteness* from a bad one.

TO CLOY, *v. a.* [*encloûr*, Fr.] to fill so with food as to leave no appetite for any more; to surfeit almost to loathing.

CLOYNE, Cork, in Munster, Ireland. It is a small town consisting of but one street, lying E. of Cork harbour; and having a cathedral and a palace, of no pretensions as to appearance. It is a bishop's see in connexion with Cork and Ross. It is 100 miles from Dublin. Pop. 2200.

CLUB, *s.* [*clappa*, Brit.] a heavy and strong stick, used as an offensive weapon. An association formed for the benefit or enjoyment of the parties forming it; a political association for the maintenance and extension of certain views by meetings, &c.; also, an association of individuals simply for the purpose of keeping up an establishment of convenient resort for refreshment, reading, &c. In Gaming, the name of one of the suits of cards, called in French *treffe*, from its resembling the trefoil leaf, or that of clover-grass.

TO CLUB, *v. n.* to contribute one's proportion to a public expense; to join and unite in one common design; to carry on some common design which requires the assistance of many.

CLUB-HEAD, *a.* having a round or thick head.

CLUB-HOUSE, *s.* the name given to the convenient and elegant establishments in London, &c., where refreshments are provided for the subscribers, libraries and reading rooms maintained; constant intercourse for the members of political parties, or literary and social cliques provided, &c. In London they form very conspicuous objects in the vicinity of St. James's.

CLUB-LAW, *s.* the compelling the assent of a person by external force or violence.

CLUBMOSS, *s.* in Botany, a genus of mosses, called by botanists *Lycopodium*.

CLUBROOM, *s.* the room in which a club or company assembles.

CLUBBRUSH, *s.* in Botany, a species of bulrush, called also cat's-tail, or reed-mace.

CLUBTOP, *s.* in Botany, a genus of the funguses, called by botanists *Clavaria*.

TO CLUCK, *v. n.* [*cloccan*, Sax.] to make a noise like a hen when calling her chickens.

CLUMP, *s.* [*klumpe*, Teut.] a shapeless thick piece of wood, nearly as broad as long.

CLUMSILY, (*klumsily*) *ad.* in an uncouth, awkward, graceless, and unpleasant manner.

CLUMSINESS, (*klumziness*) *s.* want of ingenuity, skill, dexterity, or readiness in performing any thing; awkwardness.

CLUMSY, (*klumzy*) *a.* [*lompsech*, Belg.] awkward, artless, unhandy, and without grace in the performance of any thing; heavy, thick, and coarse, with respect to weight and shape.

CLUNG, the preter, and part. of TO CLING.

TO CLUNG, *v. n.* [*clingan*, Sax.] to dry or waste like wood after it is cut.

CLUNG, *part.* wasted away, by a consumption or other disorders; shrunk up with cold.

CLUNY, a town of the department of Saône et Loire, France. It is seated on a stream named Grône, (which flows into the Saône), over which it has a stone bridge, in a valley on the E. declivity of the Vosges. It has a few small manufactures; its importance arising from its being the seat of a reformed branch of the Benedictines, called from it the Monks of Cluny. It is 223 miles from Paris. Population, about 4000. Lat. 46. 25. N. Long. 4. 40. E.

CLUNY, MONKS OF, an order of monks who were part of the Benedictines, but reformed in the 10th century by the abbot of Cluny. They gained such reputation for their austerity and monastic excellence, that they grew to be a most important establishment in France, and had very many offshoots in England.

CLUSTER, *s.* [*clyster*, Sax.] a bunch, or several things of the same sort growing close together, and on one common stalk. Figuratively, a number of insects crowding together; a body of, or several, people collected together.

TO CLUSTER, *v. n.* to grow in bunches close together, and on one stalk, applied to vegetables. To gather close together in bodies, applied to bees. Generally, to gather into bunches.

CLUSTER-GRAPE, *s.* in Botany, the small black grape, generally the forward of any.

CLUSTERY, *a.* growing close together on one common stalk.

TO CLUTCH, *v. a.* to hold in the hand with the fingers and thumb closed together; to gripe, or grasp; to shut the hand close, so as to seize and hold a thing fast.

CLUTCH, *s.* a gripe, grasp, or seizure with the hand shut very fast and close. Figuratively, in the plural *clutches*, the claws or talons of a bird or wild beast.

CLUTTER, *s.* [see CLATTER,] a noise made by a person's being in a hurry about some trifling affair; a hurry or clamour; a low word.

CLWYD, a beautiful vale of Flint and Denbigh, N. Wales, enclosed by high and barren mountains, extending from the sea inland above 20 miles; a river of the same name runs through it. Its breadth is from 3 to 8 miles, and is covered with towns, villages, and gentlemen's seats.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, and running N. W. through Clydesdale, passes by Lanark, Hamilton, and Glasgow, and falls, after a course of about 100 miles, into the Frith of Clyde. It affords many romantic views, running for several miles between lofty eminences covered with wood, and exhibiting in its course many stupendous cataracts.

CLYDESDALE, a wild district in the S. part of Lanarkshire, in Scotland, where are extensive lead mines.

CLYSTER, *s.* [*lygro*, Gr.] in Medicine, an aperient or sedative preparation injected into the rectum by means of a syringe.

CNIDUS, a city of Caria, in Asia Minor, opposite the island of Cos, celebrated for its temple and statue of Venus. Its ruins are very extensive and interesting.

TO COACERVATE, *v. n.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] to heap together.

COACERVATION, *s.* the act of heaping, or the state of things heaped together.

COACH, (*kôche*) *s.* [*coche*, Fr.] a kind of carriage hung upon straps or springs, running on four wheels, having back and front seats; and distinguished from a *chariot*, because it has two seats fronting each other; and from a *vis-a-vis*, because more than one person can sit opposite to one another. It is applied most frequently to the public vehicles, which carried passengers both outside and inside, and by means of good horses and excellent arrangements, had made travelling both rapid, and safe, and agreeable; and have now been generally superseded by the railway system, which alone could successfully compete with them.

TO COACH, *v. a.* to carry or convey in a coach.

COACH-BOX, *s.* the seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

COACH-HIRE, *s.* money paid for the use of a hired coach.

COACH-HOUSE, *s.* the house in which the coach is kept.

COACH-MAKER, *s.* the artificer whose trade it is to make coaches.

COACHMAN, *s.* the driver of a coach.

COACTION, (*coâction*) *s.* [*coço*, Lat.] the obliging to do, or to refrain from doing, any action; force; compulsion.

COACTIVE, *a.* having the force of restraining from, or compelling to, any action; acting in concert with.

COADJUTANT, *part.* [*cum* and *adjuco*, Lat.] helping, assisting, or taking part with any person in any action; co-operating.

COADJUTOR, *s.* [*cum* and *adjuco*, Lat.] one engaged in assisting another; an assistant, associate, or partner in any undertaking. In the Canon Law, one appointed and empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJUVANCY, *s.* [*cum* and *adjuvans*, Lat.] help; concurrence in any process or operation; a contributing to effect any particular design.

COADUNITON, *s.* [*cum*, *ad*, and *unitio*, Lat.] the uniting of several things or particles, so as to form one common mass.

TO COAGMENT, *v. a.* [*coagmento*, Lat.] to join, glue, or heap together, so as to form one mass.

COAGMENTATION, *s.* [*coagmentatio*, Lat.] a joining, uniting, gluing, or otherwise heaping several particles or substances together, so as to form one common mass. The joining several syllables or words together, so as to form one word or sentence, applied to style or grammar.

COAGULABLE, *a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] that may thicken, grow dense, or concreate.

TO COAGULATE, *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] to make a thing curdle, to turn into clots, applied to the turning of milk into curds by means of rennet. — *v. n.* to curdle; to form concretions; to congeal.

**COAGULATION**, *s.* [*coagulation*, Lat.] the act of turning into curds. Concretion; congelation; or growing thick and tangible, applied to fluids. Also, the state of a thing congealed, curdled, or condensed; the substance or body formed by congelation or concretion.

**COAGULATIVE**, *a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] that has the power of causing coagulations, concretions, curdling, or depriving a body of its fluidity.

**COAGULATOR**, *s.* that which causes condensations or concretions.

**COAL**, (*kôl*) *s.* [*col*, Sax.] a species of rock occurring in great abundance in a particular part of the series of formations, and consisting wholly of fossilized vegetable remains, which, having undergone a peculiar process whereby bitumen and charcoal are the chief ingredients, can now be used for domestic and other fires, and have almost wholly superseded the use of wood for that purpose. It is of a deep black colour, evidently stratified, splitting in a different direction to the lines of stratification usually, with a bright, lustrous fracture. But there are different kinds, coming from different localities, and from different parts of the series of rocks. *Wood-coal*, or lignite, is little more than fossil charcoal, and seldom occurs in sufficient quantities to make it worth working, considering its inferior quality. *Cannel-coal*, is a brilliant burning coal, containing more charcoal and less bitumen in its composition, in proportion to the quantities in other kinds. The coal of the midland districts burns with a bright flame, and leaves a white ash; the best coal of the N. coal-field gives few ashes, but leaves a good cinder.

**COAL-BLACK**, *a.* of the colour of coal; the deepest black.

**COAL-BOX**, **COAL-SCUTTLE**, **COAL-SHOOT**, *s.* a box to carry coal to the fire.

**COAL-FISH**, *s.* in Natural History, a species of beardless gadus.

**TO COALESCE**, (*koal'esce*) *v. n.* [*cum* and *aleceo*, Lat.] to unite together.

**COALESCE**, (*koal'esce*) *s.* [*coalesco*, Lat.] the act of coalescing or uniting several particles, whereby they adhere together and form one body or common mass.

**COAL-FIELDS**, *s.* in Commerce, the name of the districts in which coal-mines abound. There are in England about 16 different coal-fields.

**COAL-FORMATION**, *s.* in Geology, the name given to the group of rocks abounding in remains of plants, and amongst which are the coal strata.

**COALITION**, *s.* [*coalitio*, Lat.] the uniting or joining of different particles, so as to compose one common mass. In Politics, the junction of different parties to carry some measure.

**COAL-MEASURES**, *s.* in Geology, the rocks in which coal is found; consisting of alternating layers of sandstone and grit, shale or slate, and coal. The layers of coal vary from a few inches to some feet in thickness. These rocks evince most numerous evidences of great and ancient convulsions in the earth, they are split and twisted, and inclined in every direction, and traversed occasionally with walls of very hard rock, plainly of igneous origin. The cracks and dislocations are called *faulds*; the walls are named *dikes*. The inclinations and bendings of the strata are on the grandest scale, extending for many miles. In England these beds occur in a certain region where the outcrop, as the miners term it, of the strata called new red sandstone ends; or else immediately under this, as in the great coal-fields of the centre of the country. In Scotland and Ireland they occur also. In most of the countries of Europe they have been discovered and worked. In the states of Asia bordering on the Indian Ocean, and in Australia, they are known. In the United States and British N. America also. Thus almost every land has been supplied with this production, which has proved the greatest aid to commercial and manufacturing enterprise of any on the earth; without which, indeed, both manufactures and commerce never could have risen higher than they existed in the end of the middle ages. Many vain and losing attempts have been made to find coal, where any acquaintance with Geology would have forbidden the hope. It is only in one particular part of the series that the true coal strata occur, in these latitudes at least. As to the often-agitated question of the exhaustion of the coal of the British islands, it may be said generally, that if no more fields were found, the day must be very remote when no further supplies could be found. But there are many districts in these islands in which coal may yet

be found and worked, especially as advancing science shall have increased the facilities, and mechanical and other appliances. The fossil remains of these beds are, as might be expected, of a peculiar character. Some remains of most remarkable fishes, sharing the character of the saurian tribes, exist; corals and shells of marine origin; some species of fresh-water shells, which are found in the coal itself; and above all, the plants, which are chiefly of the orders of ferns, equisetia, and club-mosses, and of coniferous and cactus-like plants, with some others undetermined. Of these vegetable remains, stems, sometimes 50 feet long, roots, leaves, and seed vessels abound, crushed and flattened in some cases, but preserving, in most instances, all the most delicate parts uninjured, though completely carbonized. It has been shown by recent experiments, that the plants of the orders found in the Coal-measures will endure unharmed maceration in water for periods of time which utterly destroy other orders. The evidence collected from various sources tends to show that the plants have not been drifted far, but are preserved near the spots on which they grew; that the climate of these N. regions was then nearly tropical; that there were great rivers with wide deltas, and archipelagos of islands, in which were deposited, with great tranquillity, the relics of these vast and strange forests, intercalated with sand and debris borne from the ocean; that since the deposition of these beds and their solidification, and in some cases before the deposition of the immediately succeeding formation, a long succession of years elapsed, marked by mighty convulsions, which upheaved, and broke, and contorted these strata as we see them; and lastly, that had it not been for these convulsions, the coal would not have been within the reach of man, nor the mines have been capable of being worked as they now are, so as to diffuse their benefits to all classes of society.

**COAL-MINE**, **COAL-WORK**, *s.* a mine in which coal is dug; a coal-pit.

**COAL-TRADE**. The capital embarked both in the mines and the transport of coals to market has been such as to bring the whole subject before parliament; and this term is applied to all that relates to the procuring and selling of coals, to their exportation, &c. &c.

**COALY**, (*kôly*) *a.* abounding in coal.

**COAPTATION**, *s.* [*cum* and *apto*, Lat.] the fitting or artful disposition or arrangement of the parts of a thing, or of the words of a sentence.

**COARSE**, (*kôrse*) *a.* mixed with dross, not refined, applied to metals; mean, vile, rough, and of no value. Rough, and consisting of large threads, applied to cloth or silk manufactures. Rude, uncivil, indelicate, ill-bred, applied to behaviour or manners. Unpolished, and not elegant, applied to language.

**COARSE**, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of American weasel, which emits an exceedingly offensive vapour.

**COARSELY**, *ad.* in a rude, rough, inelegant manner; free from any graces, or appearance of politeness.

**COARSENESS**, *s.* want of purity; abounding in dross; want of elegance or delicacy; clownishness, rudeness, or rusticity; a composition of mean and cheap materials.

**COAST**, (*kôst*) *s.* [*coste*, Fr.] the shore or land, which lies near and is washed by the sea. Used by Sir Isaac Newton, in the sense of the original French and Latin, for a side or part. *The coast is clear*, a phrase implying that any danger is over, and that there are no obstacles in a person's way.

**TO COAST**, *v. n.* to sail near a coast, or keep within sight of land.—*v. a.* to sail by; to sail near to.

**COASTER**, *s.* one who makes a voyage from port to port on the same coast, keeping at the same time within sight of the shore; one who sails near the shore.

**COAT**, (*kôd*) *s.* [*cotte*, Fr.] the outward garment of a man. Figuratively, any covering or tegument. The fur of a beast. In Heraldry, the escutcheon, field, or habit, on which a person's arms are portrayed.

**TO COAT**, *v. a.* to cover or spread over.

**COATING**, *s.* in Electricity, denotes a covering of sheet lead, tin-foil, or any other conducting substance, applied to the Leyden phial, or to any electric body, and serving to accumulate the electricity, to increase the force of the charge, and to facilitate the operation of discharging.

**TO COAX**, *v. a.* to endeavour to persuade a person by flattery, or insinuating address. A low word.



COAXER, *s.* one who endeavours to persuade a person by flattery, or artful and insinuating behaviour.

COB, *s.* a sort of sea-fowl, called also sea-cob.

COBALT, *s.* [from *cobbold*, the name of a race of evil spirits, living in mines, according to the old Grecian Mythology,] a brittle metal, of a reddish grey colour, and weak metallic lustre. It is met with chiefly in combination with arsenic, and is a constant ingredient of meteoric iron. It was formerly imported from Saxony, but it is now found abundantly in the Mendip Hills, in Somersetshire, and in a mine near Penzance, in Cornwall. It chiefly used for making the different kinds of smalts for painting and enamelling. It is extremely valuable to the manufacturers of porcelain, for it not only produces a beautiful colour, but endures the intense heat of their furnaces without any deterioration.

COBBETT, WILLIAM, the well-known political writer and lecturer, at the end of the last century and beginning of the present. His career, as narrated by himself, was altogether a remarkable one, and shows most convincingly what can be done by vigorous and unaided perseverance, and what are the dangers and failings such a system of training from the beginning exposes a man to. He was the son of a little farmer of Surrey, and after various attempts at employment, enlisted in a foot regiment, in which during eight years, at home and in British America, he gained the esteem of all by his conduct and intelligence, and was promoted to a sergeant-majorship, and then was discharged honourably at his own request. He left England to avoid the consequences of a charge brought against some of the officers of this regiment, and began in the United States his political writings in a high Anti-Jacobin tone. Prosecutions for libel drove him home again, and for more than thirty years his life was one constant round of literary labour, varied by another journey to the United States, prosecutions for libel, fines, and imprisonment. He did not long maintain his tory politics, and ended in being as violent in opposition to them. His last step was the obtaining a seat in the parliament of 1832. He died in 1835, aged 73 years. His writings are his Weekly Register, and Twopenny Trash, in which are embodied all his various political and politico-economical opinions; works relating to his own life and adventures; books addressed to Young People, and to the Poor; his Grammars, the History of the Reformation in England, &c. &c. And all are characterized by the coarsest, sternest common sense, and written with a complete mastery of the popular or Saxon element of our language.

TO COBBLE, *v. a.* [*Cobler*, Dan.] to mend any thing in a clumsy manner, generally applied to shoes; to do or make any thing in a coarse, unhandy, or awkward manner.

COBBLER, *s.* a mender of old shoes. Figuratively, a bad workman, who cannot perform any thing with elegance.

COBHAM, Surrey, a village washed by the Mole, made here four or five times broader than it is naturally, where are several fine gentlemen's seats. It is 19 miles from London. Pop. 1617.

COBIRONS, *s.* irons with a knob at the upper end, used in fire-places where wood is burned.

COBISHOP, *s.* a coadjutant bishop.

COBLENTZ, a fine and strongly fortified city, situated at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle, capital of the circle of the same name, in one of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia. It is not a handsome town, but it has some fine buildings, palaces, churches, and castles. It has bridges over both its rivers, that over the Rhine being of boats. It has also some good schools and libraries. A few manufactures are carried on, and there is a brisk trade. Near it is the valley of Ehrenbreitstein. Its population is about 20,000. Lat. 50. 24. N. Long. 7. 27. E.

COBNET, *v. a.* a boy's game; the conquering nut.

COBRA-DE-CAPELLO, *s.* in Natural History, a general name by which a genus of snakes is known, which lives in the tropical regions of the old world, and has a singular enlargement of the body immediately behind the head. They are all very venomous.

COBSWAN, *s.* the head or leading swan in a swannery.

COBURG, a principality of Germany, part of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. It adjoins to Bavaria, and is bounded northerly by the mountains of the Thuringerwald, some parts of which are about 3000 feet high. Its rivers fall into the Neckar. Some metals, coal, and building-stone are procured here. Good grain is grown, and plentiful pastures found; and the products

of these sources of wealth, and its linen and other manufactures, form its trade. Its population is about 40,000. Its capital, of the same name, stands on the Itz, in a pleasant situation, and has some fine buildings, being the residence of the duke and the seat of government. It has also some fine public institutions, and manufactures. The fortress which gives name to the town stands yet near it. Its population is about 10,000. Lat. 50. 20. N. Long. 10. 45. E.

COBWEB, *s.* [*Koepel*, Belg.] the web or net of a spider. Figuratively, any snare or trap. Sometimes used for a restraint which may easily be broken through.

COCCIFEROUS, (*koksiferus*) *a.* [*kokkos*, Gr. and *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, a term applied to all plants having berries.

COCCULUS INDICUS, *s.* a poisonous berry, the fruit of an E. Indian plant, having a fine bitter taste, often mixed with malt liquors to make them intoxicating, though expressly forbidden by act of parliament.

COCHIN, a sea-port of Hindustan, on the coast of Malabar. It has a fine position for commerce, being at the only opening into the Back-water which is accessible to ships. Its trade consists chiefly in spices, but it is not so good as it was. It is 86 miles from Calicut. Lat. 10. 0. N. Long. 76. 8. E.

COCHIN-CHINA, a country of Asia, lying on the Indian Ocean, and bounded by China, Laos, and Siam. It is about 900 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; and has mountain ranges, which yield gold, iron, &c.; wide plains, on which various kinds of grain, drugs, spices, timber trees, &c. are grown; and in which elephants and other animals are found. It is watered by several large rivers, which might serve admirably for purposes of trade. It has also many good harbours. The inhabitants in language, appearance, &c. resemble the Chinese, and are in most things subject to them. Very few particulars are known respecting the population, &c.

COCHINEAL, *s.* [*cochinilla*, Span.] an insect found upon the cactus opuntia, &c., affording a beautiful scarlet colour, made use of by dyers, and forming a considerable article of trade between this country, and the W. Indies and America, as an import, and most of the countries of Europe and Asia, as an export.

COCHLEARY, (*kikleary*) *a.* [*cochlea*, Lat.] made in the form of a screw.

COCHLEATED, (*kikleated*) *a.* twisted in the form of a screw. Turbinated, applied to shells.

COCK, *s.* [*coq*, Sax.] the male of the species of domestic fowls, famous for its courage, pride, and gallantry; the male of any birds or fowls; an instrument turning with a screw, made of bell metal, and used in drawing liquors from casks; the notch of an arrow; that part of the lock of a gun which holds the flint. *Weather-cock*, an instrument turning round a pivot, used to show the point from which the wind blows. *Cock-a-loop*, or *Cock on the hoop*, a phrase implying triumphant exultation, or elation on some success.

COCK OF THE MOUNTAIN, *s.* in Natural History, a bird of the grouse kind.

TO COCK, *v. a.* to erect or set upright; to wear the hat with an air of petulance and smartness; to fix the cock of a gun ready for discharging; to lay hay in small heaps.—*v. n.* to strut, hold up the head, or look big on account of any little success.

COCKADE, *s.* a riband tied in a bow, or formed in the shape of a rose, worn in a man's hat.

COCKATOO, *s.* in Natural History, a species of parrot, found in New Holland, whose feathers are white, with a little yellow in the wings and tail, and also crested, very common in this country, but not possessed of the half-intelligent power of mimicry evinced by the grey and other parrots.

COCKATRICE, *s.* [*cock* and *atter*, Sax.] a fabulous reptile, supposed to be formed from a cock's egg hatched by a serpent; called also basilisk. Figuratively, a person of an insidious, venomous, and treacherous disposition.

COCK-BOAT, *s.* a small boat belonging to a ship.

COCK-CROWING, *s.* the time at which cocks crow. Figuratively, the morning.

TO COCKER, *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, Fr.] to indulge too much; to fondle, or treat with too much fondness.

COCKER, *s.* one who keeps cocks for fighting.

COCKER, EDWARD, according to his own description, practitioner in the arts of Writing, Arithmetic, and Engraving, in the 17th century. His book on the second of his professions



may be regarded as the natural progenitor of most of the popular school books on that subject; and the posthumous fame it secured for the writer, has been condensed into a proverb. He died about 1675, aged about 45 years.

CO'CKEREL, *s.* a young cock.

CO'CKERMOUTH, Cumberland, a town situated at the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent. The market-place and upper part of the town are between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, an extensive ruin, with five lofty towers, the walls between which are kept up; on the other stands the church, and the Kirkgate, an irregular but spacious part of the town. The lower part of the town is on a plain, consisting of a spacious street, with cross lanes. The upper and lower parts of the town are separated by the Cocker, but united by a bridge of one arch. It has manufactures of shalloons, serges, stockings, coarse linens, hats, and leather, with considerable tanneries. It is 305 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Saturday. Pop. 4940.

CO'CKET, *s.* a seal belonging to the custom-house; an instrument drawn on parchment, signed, sealed, and delivered to merchants, as a certificate that they have paid the customs for their goods.

CO'CK-FIGHT, *s.* a battle or match of cocks.

CO'CKHORSE, *a.* triumphant; exulting: a kind of low word.

CO'CKLE, *s.* [*coquille*, Fr.] a small and common shell-fish. In Botany, the agrostemma, which grows in corn-fields, is an annual plant, and flowers in June.

To CO'CKLE, *v. a.* to contract any stuff into wrinkles by wet or rain.

CO'CKLED, *part.* shelled; wrinkled by wet.

CO'CKLEWORT, *s.* in Botany, the astragalus. There are two British species, the wild licorice vetch, and purple mountain milkwort.

CO'CKLOFT, *s.* the room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost.

CO'CKNEY, *s.* a person born in London: a word of contempt. Figuratively, any effeminate, luxurious, ignorant, or inexperienced person, dwelling in a city.

CO'CKPIT, *s.* a place wherein cocks generally fight. In a ship, a place on the lower deck of a man of war, in which are divisions for the pursuer, the surgeon, and his mates.

CO'CKROACH, *s.* in Natural History, the common name of an insect very troublesome in kitchens, bakehouses, &c., called the blatta.

CO'CKSCOMB, *s.* in Botany, a plant, the same with the yellow rattle, or pennygrass.

CO'CKSFOOT, *s.* in Botany, a kind of grass.

CO'CKSHEAD, *s.* in Botany, a plant called likewise *sainfoin*, and esteemed one of the best sorts of fodder for cattle.

CO'CKSPUR, *s.* in Botany, Virginian hawthorn; a species of medlar.

CO'CKSURE, *a.* confident; certain.

CO'CKSWAIN, *s.* [*cocksweine*, Sax.] an officer on board a man of war who has the command of a boat.

CO'CKWEED, *s.* in Botany, a plant called also dittander and pepperwort.

CO'COA, (*cōco*) *s.* See CHOCOLATE.

CO'COA-NUT, *s.* in Botany, the fruit of a kind of palm abundant in tropical regions, and the neighbourhood of the sea. Next to the bamboo, this palm furnishes the most in number and variety of useful things to man. In this country the oil of the nut is converted into soap and candles, and the fibres of the bark into cordage, matting, brooms, &c.

CO'CTILE, *a.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] made by baking.

CO'CTION, (*coctio*) *s.* [*coquo*, Lat.] the act of boiling. In Surgery, a digestion of matter.

COD, CO'DRISH, *s.* in Natural History, a sea-fish, caught on the banks of Newfoundland, and many other parts.

COD, *s.* [*coddie*, Sax.] in Botany, any case, or husk, in which seeds are lodged.

To COD, *v. n.* to enclose in a nusk, case, or cod.

CODE, *s.* [*codex*, Lat.] a book; a book of civil laws, appropriated by way of eminence to the collection made by Justinian.

CODICIL, *s.* [*codicillus*, Lat.] a writing made by way of supplement to a will, in order to supply something omitted, or alter and explain something contained in the testament.

CODILLE, *s.* [*codille* Fr.] in Gaming, a term at ombre, im-

plying that the game is won against the player; this is termed *bated*, in quadrille.

To CO'DLE, *v. a.* [*coctulo*, Lat.] to parboil; to soften by the heat of water.

CO'DLING, *s.* an early kind of apple, so called from its being generally boiled for eating.

COEFFICACY, *s.* [*cum* and *efficio*, Lat.] the united power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

COEFFICIENCY, *s.* [*cum* and *efficio*, Lat.] the acting together, or joint power of several things to produce an effect.

COEFFICIENT, *s.* that which acts jointly with another. *Coefficients*, in Algebra, any factor of a product relatively to the other factors, whether it be a figure or a letter.

CE'NOBITES, (*Cenobites*) [*koinos* and *bioo*, Gr.] in Church History, the name given to those orders of monks who lived in societies and had all things in common, as opposed to such as lived solitary and retired lives, called hermits and anchorites. Several associations of a similar character have been attempted lately, some based on the expediency of such a plan for the advantage of all; and others on the statements in the Acts of the Apostles, of the social constitution of the church at Jerusalem.

COE'QUAL, *a.* being in the same state, condition, and circumstances as another.

COEQUALITY, *s.* the state of two persons or things which are equal to each other.

To COERCE, *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] to restrain by force, or punishment, from the committing any crime, or performing any action.

COE'RCIBLE, *a.* that may or ought to be restrained.

COE'RCION, (*coërcion*) *s.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] a check, or restraint. A restraining from the violation of any law, by means of punishment.

COE'RCIVE, *a.* that has the power of restraining; that has the authority of restraining by means of punishment.

COESSENTIAL, (*coessensial*) *a.* [*con* and *essentia*, Lat.] partaking of the same essence.

COESSENTIALITY, (*coessensiality*) *s.* the quality of partaking of the same essence.

COETERNAL, *a.* [*cum* and *æternus*, Lat.] existing eternally with another; equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, *ad.* in a manner equally eternal with another.

COETERNITY, *s.* [*cum* and *æternitas*, Lat.] having an eternity of existence together with, or equal to, the eternity of another.

COE'VAL, *a.* [*cum* and *ævum*, Lat.] born or produced at the same time; of the same age; living together.

COE'VOUS, *a.* of the same age; living at the same time.

To COEXIST, *v. n.* [*cum* and *existo*, Lat.] to exist, or be at the same time, or in the same place.

COEXISTENCE, *s.* the having existence at the same time or place with another.

COEXISTENT, *a.* having existence at the same time with another.

To COEXTEND, *v. a.* [*cum* and *extendo*, Lat.] to extend to the same space, period, or duration with another; followed by *with*, before the object with which the coextension is formed.

COEXTENSION, *s.* the act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

COFFEE, *s.* [Arab.] the berry of a shrub indigenous to Arabia and Abyssinia, dried or roasted with care, and much esteemed for the agreeable and aromatic flavour, and the stimulating properties of the decoction made from it. It is largely cultivated in the E. and W. Indies, but the product of these parts is not regarded as equal in quality to the Arabian or Mocha coffee. The essential principle of coffee, named in Organic Chemistry, *Caffeine*, has been shown to be identical with *Theine*, the essential principle of tea; but the effects of the two are decidedly different in many respects, which arises from other elements which enter into the decoctions or infusions made from these substances.

COFFEE-HOUSE, *s.* a place where coffee is sold, persons generally meet, (if near 'Change,) transact business, and the newspapers are taken in for the accommodation of customers.

COFFEE-POT, *s.* the covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFEE-MAN, *s.* one that keeps a coffee-house.

COFFER, *s.* [*coffre*, Sax.] a chest for keeping money. Figura-

tively, treasure. In Fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, the upper part of which is raised with pieces of timber above the moat's level, is covered with hurdles laden with earth, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is generally used by the besieged to distress the enemy when they endeavour to pass the ditch.

To COFFER, *v. a.* to put into chests or coffers, followed by *up*.  
COFFER-DAM, *s.* a dam formed in a river, of two or more rows of piles, driven very close to each other, the space between being rammed full of earth and stones, so as to be impervious to the stream. It is usually in the form of a circle, or semi-circle, and is employed to enable workmen to repair the foundations of wharfs and bridges, since by pumping the water out from the space enclosed by the dam, access can be had to the very bottom of the river without difficulty.

COFFERER, *of the king's household*, *s.* a principal officer at court, in the counting-house, or elsewhere, next to the comptroller, who inspects over the behaviour and conduct of the other officers of the household, and pays them their respective salaries.

COFFIN, *s.* [*cofin*, Fr.] the receptacle wherein a dead body is placed for its interment. In pastry, a mould of paste for a pie. A paper case in form of a cone or pyramid; a round piece of paper with the edges bent up perpendicularly, used by the apothecaries to drop their boluses in, to keep the outward part clean.

To COFFIN, *v. a.* to place, to enclose in a coffin.

To COG, *v. a.* to persuade, wheedle, or gain a person over by flattery, or an insinuating address; to falsify, or corrupt a manuscript, by inserting some word or sentence; to obtrude falsehoods, or endeavour to make them pass current. To cog a die, is to secure it so as to direct it in its fall.—*v. n.* to lie; to wheedle.  
COG, *s.* the tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG, *v. a.* to fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY, *s.* [*cogo*, Lat.] the power of compelling; the power of extorting assent or obedience.

COGENT, *part.* [*cogens*, Lat.] able to compel to action; powerful; resistless.

COGENTLY, *ad.* in a forcible manner. Extorting conviction and assent, applied to arguments.

COGGER, *s.* a flattener; a wheedler.

COGGESHALL, Essex. It is seated on the river Blackwater, or Pant, over which there is a bridge. It has one large church, and three meeting-houses. The town consists of several narrow streets badly paved, and there is here a manufactory of baize. It is 44 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3851.

COGGLESTONE, *s.* [*cogulo*, Ital.] a small pebble; a little stone.

COGITABLE, (*cogitable*) *a.* [*cogito*, Lat.] that may be thought on, or may be the subject of thought.

COGITATION, *s.* the act of thinking. Figuratively, thought, purpose, intention, or design; meditation.

COGITATIVE, *a.* having the power of thought; given to thought, study, or reflection.

COGNAC, a town of the department of Charente, France, noted for its wines and brandy. See CHARENTE.

COGNATION, *s.* [*cogn* and *nascor*, Lat.] in Civil Law, the relation between both males and females descending from the same stock; relation, partaking of the same nature.

COGNISE/E, (*komsie*) *s.* in Law, the person to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

COGNISOR, (*komsor*) *s.* in Law, one that passes or acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another.

COGNITION, *s.* [*cognitio*, Lat.] knowledge; complete conviction.

COGNITIVE, *a.* [*cognitus*, Lat.] that has the power of knowing or apprehending.

COGNIZABLE, (by some pron. *kinnizable*) *a.* [*connoissable*, Fr.] proper for the consideration or inspection of a person; subject to judicial examination and notice.

COGNIZANCE, (by some pron. *kinnizance*) *s.* [*connoissance*, Fr.] in Law, an acknowledgment of a fine, or confession of something done; the hearing of a matter judicially; the particular jurisdiction of a magistrate, or an object which more particularly falls under his inspection or notice; a badge by which any person may be known or distinguished. Generally, consideration, attention, notice.

COGNOMEN, *s.* [Lat.] a surname, or appellation by which

any person is known. Amongst the Romans it was the name borne in addition to the family name, by any individual person.

COGNOMINAL, *a.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] having the same name.

COGNOMINATION, *s.* a surname, the name of a family, of name added from any accident or quality.

COGNOSCE/NCE, *s.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] knowledge.

COGNOSCIBLE, *a.* that may be known; possible to be known; being the object of knowledge.

To COHABIT, *v. n.* [*cum* and *habito*, Lat.] to dwell in the same place with another; to live together as man and wife.

COHABITANT, *s.* one who dwells in the same place with another.

COHABITATION, *s.* the act of dwelling with another in the same place; the living together as man and wife.

COHEIR, *s.* [*cohears*, Lat.] a man who enjoys an inheritance together with another.

COHEIRESS, *s.* a female who enjoys an inheritance with another.

To COHERE, *v. n.* [*cohereo*, Lat.] to stick together; to hold fast to one another as a part of the same body; to suit, fit, or be fitted to; to agree. To be well connected; to depend on what has preceded, and connect with what follows, applied to literary compositions.

COHERENCE, COHERENCY, *s.* [*coherentia*, Lat.] in Physics, that state of bodies in which their parts are joined together so as to resist separation. Generally, relation; dependency; consistency, so as one part of a discourse does not contradict another.

COHERENT, *part.* [*coherens*, Lat.] sticking together so as to resist a separation; suitable, adapted to one another; consistent, or not contradictory.

COHESION, (*cum* and *herco*, Lat.) the force whereby the primary atoms of matter are connected together so as to form sensible masses. Figuratively, cohesion signifies the state of union or inseparability both of the particles of matter and other things; connexion.

COHESIVE, *a.* that has the power of sticking fast, so as to resist separation.

COHESIVENESS, *s.* the quality of uniting so as to resist any attempt to separate them, applied to the particles of matter.

To COHOBATE, *v. a.* to pour any distilled liquor upon its residuum, or remaining matter, and distil it again.

COHOBATION, *s.* the returning any liquor distilled upon that which remains after the distillation, and then distilling it again.

COHORT, *s.* [*cohorta*, Lat.] in the Roman army, the tenth part of a legion, consisting of 6 centuries. The pretorian cohort, which was the body-guard of the commander, grew in the later days of the Roman state to be the only power. In Poetry used for any company of soldiers or warriors.

COIF, *s.* [*coiffe*, Fr.] a head-dress; a lady's cap; a sergeant-at-law's cap.

COIFFED, *a.* wearing a coif.

COIFFURE, *s.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] a head-dress.

To COIL, *v. a.* [*coarctare*, Fr.] to reduce into a narrow compass. To coil a rope, is to wind it in a ring.

COIL, *s.* [*hollern*, Teut.] a tumult, noise, confusion, or bustle, occasioned by some quarrel; a rope wound into a ring.

COMBATTOOR, a mountainous province in the S. of Hindustan, bounded by Malabar, Mysore, Trichinopoly, and Dindigul. Some peaks of the mountains rise above 6000 feet in height. It is not very large, being between 40 and 50 miles in each direction. On the whole, owing perhaps to its elevation, it is healthy. It produces grain of various kinds, and native manufactures. Its chief town, of the same name, is, for the country, a fine, though not large place, and is about 300 miles from Madras.

COIMBRA, a city and university of Beira, in Portugal, situated on a mountain, near the river Mondego. It has a fine cathedral, and the buildings of the university are noble. Connected with it is a good library. It has about 20,000 inhabitants, and under 2000 students. It is 100 miles from Lisbon. Lat. 41.0 N. Long. 8. 21 W.

COIN, *s.* [*coigne*, Fr.] a corner; any thing standing with a corner outward; a brick cut diagonally, pronounced *quo* or *guine*.

COIN, *s.* metallic money; payment of any kind; compensation. See NUMISMATICS.

As it is needful to know the values of different coins used by various nations, in order to understand works of History and Travels, and also for commercial purposes, some tables are subjoined.

*Hebrew Coins.*

	£	s.	d.	f.
Gerah, equal in value to about				12
Bekah			1	3
Shekel, or stater, or shekel of the sanctuary			2	60
Maneh, or mina		6	5	0
Talent	375	0	0	0
Drachma of gold, or daric		1	10	0
Shekel of gold		1	16	5
Talent of gold	5464	5	8	0

The talent and mina, however, were the names of sums of money, and not of coins. After the subjugation of Judea by the Roman power, Roman coins were used as well as the native coinage, and those of Assyria and Greece.

*Greek Coins.*

	£	s.	d.	f.
Chalcus, equal in value to about				0.75
Obolus			1	1
Drachma			7	3
Stater (of silver)		2	7	0
Stater (of gold)		16	4	0
Stater, Atticus (of gold)		1	0	0
Mina		3	4	7
Talent	193	15	0	0

The talent and mina here, too, are sums of money. The value of these coins fluctuated very much during the different periods of Grecian history. Also, it should be observed, that different states had different coins, and that this table contains only the principal coins, of the most prominent and commercial state, Athens, which had a wider circulation than Attica merely. In early times, in Sparta, Lycurgus, the mythic legislator, to check the mercantile enterprise of the people, and make each man as far as possible the consumer of his own produce, issued and enforced an iron coinage; but the dampness even of the Grecian atmosphere overthrew the idle scheme.

*Roman Coins.*

	£	s.	d.	f.
As, equal in value to about				3
Sestertius			1	3
Denarius			7	3
Denarius aureus		16	2	0
Aureus		1	4	33
Sestertium		8	1	52
Talent	193	15	0	0

The sestertium and the talent were sums of money, and not coins; the former, which must be distinguished from the sestertius, was the name given to the value of 1000 sestertii. Divisions of the as and of the denarius were also in use, but their names will indicate their value. The actual value of these coins, and the size and weight, varied at different periods of Roman history: the table contains the values that most frequently prevailed; reckoning by which, no great mistake can be made.

*Roman Coins mentioned in the New Testament.*

	£	s.	d.	f.
Assarium, or lepton (mite), equals about				0.75
Quadrans (farthing)				1.5
Denarius (penny)			7	3
Mina (pound)		3	2	60

For the value of the coins of other nations of antiquity, great numbers of which are preserved in our museums, and described in works on Numismatics, reference must be made to these works, and to dictionaries and treatises of the antiquities of the several people by whom they were used.

*English Coins.*

Pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, in silver and brass, coined by the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish kings, are very numerously preserved. Similar coins struck by the Norman and early Plantagenet kings, and by the nobles, bishops, and other

authorities, also exist. In the reigns of the later Plantagenets, groats and half-groats were coined; and gold coins, in value equal to 18 groats, called florins, with half and quarter florins. Before this time, gold had been but little used for English coin, and had borne no distinct name. The noble (whose value is yet preserved in the well-known legal fee 6s. 8d.) supplanted the florin; and was displaced in the time of the Yorkists, by the angels, equal to it in value, the half-angels, and the rials, equal in value to 30 groats. The accession of the Tudors introduced new coins; in silver, came the crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, and its half, quarter, and eighth parts; in gold, the sovereign, and double sovereign, crown, half-crown, and noble, the values of all which are known. With the Stuarts were introduced guineas, half-guineas, and two and five guinea pieces in gold; with halfpence and farthings in tin and copper. Quarter guineas in gold were struck in the earlier reigns of the present house, Copper pence and two-penny pieces, and seven-shilling gold pieces, were issued by George III. At the end of the war our present coinage was introduced, excepting four-penny pieces, which were struck by William IV., in silver; and three-penny pieces, in silver, and parts of the farthing, in copper, by our present monarch. Double-sovereign and five-sovereign pieces are struck in gold, but are not in general circulation; and two-penny, penny-halfpenny, and penny pieces in silver, also, which are usually called Maunday-pence, from an ancient custom of giving these and other small silver coin, as alms, on Maunday Thursday, at the royal palace.

	£	s.	d.	f.
5 sovereign piece (gold)			5	0
Double sovereign			2	0
Sovereign			1	0
Half-sovereign			10	0
Crown (silver)			5	0
Half-crown			2	6
Shilling			1	0
Sixpence				6
Groat				4
Three-penny piece				3

Pieces of the several values of a penny, halfpenny, farthing, and half and quarter farthings, in copper.

It must not be supposed that the actual value of these coins continued the same, as the sameness of the name would seem to imply. The worth of metallic money always depends upon circumstances which no legislature can control; and as it can always be converted into bullion, no laws can keep it at a fictitious value.

*French Coins.*

	£	s.	d.	f.
40 franc piece (gold) equals about		1	11	8.2
20 ... (silver)			15	10
5 ...			4	0
2 ...			7	0
1 ...			9	2
1 ... (50 centimes)			4	3
1 ... (25 ...)			2	1
10 centime piece (billon)				3
10 ... (copper) (2 sous)				3
5 ... (1 sou)				2
1 ...				0.4

In addition to these coins, Louis d'ors and Napoleons yet circulate of the old gold coinage; and of the old silver coinage, ecus and half-ecus, and pieces of the value of 30, 24, 15, 12, and 6 sous.

*Spanish Coins.*

	£	s.	d.	f.
Doublon of eight crowns (gold) equals about		3	4	8
Doublon of four ... (pistole)		1	12	4
Doublon of two ...			16	2
Crown (half-pistole)			8	1
Piaster (silver)			4	33
Peseta			10	2
Half-peseta			5	1
Realillo				22

There are also in copper, maravedis, and quartas of 4 and 8 maravedis, or octavos.

# COI

## Portuguese Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Moidore, or Lisbonine, or Pistole (gold) equals about	1	6	11	1
Half-moidore	...	13	5	2
Quarter-moidore	...	6	8	3
Moiadobra, or Portuguese	1	15	11	11
Half-moiadobra	...	17	10	2
16 teston piece	...	8	11	1
12 teston piece	...	6	4	1
8 teston piece	...	4	5	3
Cruzada	...	2	7	1
New cruzada	...	4	11	...
Vintem	...	2	3	...
Rei (copper)	...	0	6	...

Beside these, ducats in gold, and pieces of eight in silver, are occasionally used.

## Dutch Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
20 florin piece (gold) equals about	1	14	2	3
10 florin piece	...	17	1	5
10 Williams	...	16	5	2
Ryder	...	1	5	1
Ducat	...	9	5	1.5
Ducatoon (silver or billon)	...	5	5	0
Rix-dollar, or patagon	...	4	4	0
Guilder, or florin	...	1	8	2
Schelling	...	6	0	...

The florin is divided into 20 sous, and the sou into 5 cents.

## Swiss Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
32 franken piece (gold) equals about	1	17	9	0
16 franken piece	...	18	10	2
Pistole (Berne)	...	18	10	0
Ducat (Zurich)	...	9	5	0
Ducat (Berne)	...	9	2	3
Crown (Basle) (40 batz) (silver)	...	4	8	0
Crown (Basle) (30 batz)	...	3	7	1
Florin, or half-crown	...	1	9	1
Franken	...	1	2	1

The batz, which are copper, are about 1½d. in value.

## Danish Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Christian (gold) equals about	16	7	0	...
Ducat (specie)	...	9	4	3
Ducat (current)	...	7	6	0
Rix-dollar (silver)	...	4	6	0
Mark	...	7	2	...

## Hamburg Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Ducat (imperial) (gold) equals about	9	4	3	...
Ducat (town)	...	9	4	0
Rix-dollar (silver)	...	4	7	0
16 schilling piece	...	1	2	2

## Prussian Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Frederick (gold) equals about	16	6	0	...
Half-Frederick	...	8	3	0
Ducat	...	9	4	0
Thaler, or rix-dollar (silver)	...	2	11	1
Groschen	...	3	...	...

## Saxon Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Double Augustus (gold) equals about	1	12	11	0
Augustus	...	16	5	2
Half-Augustus	...	8	2	3
Ducat	...	9	4	0
Rix-dollar (silver)	...	4	1	1
Florin	...	2	0	2
Groschen	...	1	2	...
The Saxon thaler is a sum of money about	3	1	0	...

## Bavarian Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Caroln (gold) equals about	1	0	4	1
Maximilian	...	13	7	2
Crown (silver)	...	4	6	0
Rix-dollar	...	4	0	2
Teston	...	8	1	...

# COI

## Coins of Baden.

	£	s.	d.	f.
2 florin piece (gold)	16	8	1	...
Florin	...	8	4	0.5

## Sveedish Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Ducat (gold) equals about	9	3	1	...
Rix-dollar (silver)	...	4	6	0

## Austrian Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Half-sovereign (gold) equals about	14	9	0	...
Quarter-sovereign	...	7	4	2
Ducat	...	9	5	0
Crown, or rix-dollar (silver)	...	4	1	2
Florin	...	2	0	3
Kreutzer (copper)	...	2	...	...

In Lombardy the sovereign circulates, a gold coin in value about £1 7s. 1d.; and the livre, a silver coin, about 8½d. value.

## Venetian Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Ozella (gold) equals about	1	17	4	0
Pistola	...	15	11	1.333
Zecchino	...	9	6	0
Ducat	...	5	11	1
Ducat (silver)	...	3	4	0
Crown	...	5	3	3
Ducatoon	...	4	8	0

## Tuscan Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Ruspone (gold) equals about	1	8	7	0
Rosina	...	17	1	0
Zecchino	...	9	6	1.333
Crown, or 10 paoli piece (silver)	...	4	5	1
Paolo	...	5	0	...

## Coins of the Papal States.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Pistole (gold) equals about	13	11	1	...
Zecchino	...	9	4	2
Crown, or 10 paoli piece (silver)	...	4	3	1
Paolo	...	5	1	...
Baioccho (copper)	...	2	...	...

## Neapolitan Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Ounce, or 3 ducats (gold) equals about	10	5	3	...
Ducat (silver)	...	3	4	1
Carlino	...	4	0	...

## Sardinian Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Carlino (gold) equals about	1	19	1	2
Pistola	...	1	2	6.3
Crown (silver)	...	3	8	3

## Coins of Savoy.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Carlino (gold) equals about	5	19	0	0
Double pistola	...	1	3	9.2
Pistola	...	15	10	0
Zecchino	...	9	5	3
Crown (silver)	...	3	11	2

## Russian Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Imperial (gold) equals about	1	12	9	0
Ducat	...	9	2	1
Rouble (silver)	...	3	2	0
Copeck (copper)	...	1	5	...

## Turkish Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Zecchin (gold)	...	5	9	2
Piastre (silver)	...	1	7	0
Rouble	...	4	2	...
Paca (copper)	...	1	3	3.33

The aspres, of which there are 120 in the piastre, are very small and thin pieces of copper.

## Persian Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Rupree (gold) equals about	1	9	1	3
Rupree (silver)	...	1	11	2
Abassi	...	9	0	...
Mamoudi	...	4	2	...

		Indian Coins.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mohur (gold) equals	1 13 8, or	1	10	10	1	10	10
Rupee	...	1	9	2, or	1	9	30
Star pagoda	...				7	6	0
Sicca rupee (silver) varies from 2s. to	...				1	9	0

		Chinese Coins.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tale (silver) equals	...				6	8	0
Mace	...						80

These with candareens are properly weights; the cash, which are cast copper coins with a square hole in the middle, by which they are tied up in 10s., are the only proper coins of China, and 1000 of them equal a tale of fine silver.

#### Coins of the United States.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Eagle (gold), ten dollars, equals	2	1	8	
Half-eagle (gold), five dollars	1	0	10	
Dollar (silver)		4	2	
Cent (copper)				2

To make these tables less in extent, in most of them, the values of half and quarter pieces, &c. are omitted; and none but the most commonly used coin named.

To COIN, *v. a.* to mint, or stamp metals for money; to make or forge any thing, used in an ill sense.

COINAGE, *COINING*, *s.* the stamping metals, or making money. Figuratively, coin or metallic money; the charges or expense of coining. Forgery, or invention, used in a bad sense. See MINT.

To COINCIDE, *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.] to fall upon, or meet in the same point; to be consistent with, to concur.

COINCIDENCE, *s.* the state of several bodies or lines falling upon the same point; concurrence; consistency, or uniting to effect the same end, or establish the same point.

COINCIDENT, *a.* [*coincidentes*, Lat.] falling upon the same point, applied to bodies or lines. Concurring; consisting; agreeing; mutually tending to the support of any particular point.

COINCIDATION, *s.* [*cum* and *indico*, Lat.] the concurrence of many symptoms bespeaking or betokening the same cause.

COINER, *s.* one that makes money. Figuratively, a maker of counterfeit money; an inventor.

To COJOIN, *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] to join with another in the same office.

COIT, *s.* [*kote*, Belg.] a thing thrown at a mark. See QUORT.

COITION, *s.* [*coitio*, Lat.] the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, *s.* the cinder which results from burning coal in a close furnace, or in a heap covered with clay, so as to prevent access of atmospheric air. It is very useful, burning as charcoal does, without its deadly fumes.

COKE, SIR EDWARD, the famous lawyer of the beginning of the 17th century. He studied at Cambridge, and became a member of the Inner Temple at the outset of life, where he gained such fame as brought him solid reward in the form of incessant engagements at the bar; and higher honours in being appointed successively solicitor-general and attorney-general to Queen Elizabeth. At the accession of James I. Coke did not lose his office, but was more famous than ever, in consequence of the intrigues and plots against the great professor of king-craft, and the Anglican Church, as represented by him. He was soon advanced to the chief-justiceship of the Common Pleas and of the King's Bench; and in these offices showed that James had mistaken his character, for he steadily opposed his arbitrary exercise of authority. He was accordingly removed, and though he was for a time restored to the royal favour, he was imprisoned afterwards in the Tower, and otherwise made to feel the wrath of the king, for his attachment to the growing patriot cause in the House of Commons. The reign of Charles I. gave him scope to show himself, and we find him accordingly, after seeming to fall behind in ardour, the first who dared to lift up his voice against the worthless favourite Buckingham. In 1633 he died, aged 81 years. He was not free from the faults of his times, yet in comparison with his greater rival Bacon, he is worthy of all praise. His dedication of the matured wisdom of his last days to the nurturing and defending the growing liberties of England, will always be the most glorious trait of his life. Whilst in his

own profession, till happier days come, Coke upon Littleton must be one of the most authoritative works on Common Law.

COL, one of the western islands of Scotland, 11 miles N. W. of the Isle of Mull. It is 13 miles long and 3 broad; contains a few horses, sheep, and goats; and has many lochs, which abound in fish. The inhabitants are about 800.

COLANDER, (*cillender*) *s.* [*colo*, Lat.] a sieve, either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which any mixture is strained, and leaves the grosser parts behind it.

COLATION, *s.* the act of filtering, straining, or separating any fluid from its dregs or impurities.

COLATURE, *s.* the art of separating the dregs of any fluid by straining it through a sieve, or filtering it through paper; the matter strained or filtrated.

COLBERG, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, and once a Hanse-town of Germany, remarkable for its salt-works. It is situated at the mouth of the Persante, and has a good harbour. It is well built, and has some noble institutions for charitable purposes. Its fisheries are valuable. It is nearly 200 miles from Berlin. Population, about 7000. Lat. 54. 22. N. Long. 15. 39. E.

COLBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, the great minister of Louis XIV. of France, was born in humble circumstances, and entered the service of Cardinal Mazarin, by whom he was introduced to the king. He held various offices under the king for more than 20 years, during which he freed France from debt, and raised the net income of the state to three times its former amount, but it was by such oppressive taxes as enraged the people in the highest degree against him; and even so he had not enough to satisfy his luxurious and prodigal master. The commercial industry of the country may be regarded as his creation, but it was by self-destructive means that he raised it. Him, also, France long thanked for her first step. Learning, literature, and the fine arts, found in him a munificent patron; the royal library in particular remains a monument of this spirit; and some of the finest buildings in Paris attest his taste. He died in 1683, aged 64 years. He is a surprising instance of what native force of mind can effect; but he shows also how vain is that notion of government which makes the governing power the thing for which all other things exist, instead of making them that are governed the end for which governments themselves are called into being.

COLBERTINE, *s.* a kind of fine lace worn by women.

COLCHESTER, Essex. It is situated on a fine eminence near the Coln, which is navigable within three miles of the town for ships of large burthen, and for hoys and small barks to a place called the Hythe, where is a quay close to the houses. Here is a manufactory of baize and seys; and it is noted for oysters called *natives*. It has an ancient castle, and some other fine buildings both ancient and modern. It is a principal station on the E. Counties Railway. It is 51 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 17,790.

COLD, *a.* [*cold*, Sax.] without warmth, or warming; having a sensation of cold, or shivering; that which is not volatile, or easily put in motion by heat. Figuratively, unaffected; not easily excited to action; indifferent; not able to move the passions; reserved, or void of the warmth of friendship and affection; chaste, temperate, not easily provoked to anger; not meeting with a warm or affectionate reception; deliberate; calm.

COLD, *s.* something void of heat or motion; that which produces the sensation of cold; a disease affecting the mucous membrane, that lines all the passages in the body, very common in changeable weather.

COLDLY, *ad.* without warmth or heat; with great indifference or unconcern.

COLDNESS, *s.* opposite to heat; that quality which causes a sensation of cold, and deprives a person of his natural warmth and heat. Figuratively, want of kindness, love, esteem, or affection; coyness, chastity.

COLDSTREAM, Berwickshire, Scotland. A town situated on the N. side of the Tweed, with a fine bridge over that river. One of the regiments of the foot-guards takes its name from this town. It is 60 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1913.

COLE, *s.* [*cawl*, Sax.] a general name for all sorts of cabbage.

COLEBROOK-DALE, on the banks of the Severn, in Shropshire, is a winding glen between two hills, where are considerable iron works and coal mines, and a large and elegant bridge,

of cast iron, of one arch. There is also in the Dale a spring of fossil tar, or petroleum, together with a spring of brine.

**COLERAINE**, Londonderry, in Ulster, Ireland. It has a valuable salmon fishery, and is situated 4 miles from the sea, &c., on the Bann, which being rapid, it is difficult for vessels to come up to the town. It is 114 miles from Dublin. Pop. 6255.

**COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR**, one of our greatest recent poets, theologians, and philosophers. He was the son of an eccentric clergyman of Devonshire, and was left fatherless at an early age. In Christ's Hospital, under Dr. Bowyer, he had his first training, and displayed even then the strong bent of his mind towards poetry, and the deepest problems of metaphysical science. At Cambridge he studied subsequently, but did not complete his course. We find him next, ill-disguised by the designation Comberback, in the 15th dragoons; whence, however, he was soon released. Bristol was the next field of labour and thought, and there with Southey, Wordsworth, and a few more, he started his golden dream of a Pantisocracy to be founded by them some where in the New World; there, too, and at Nether Stowey near it, he edited 10 numbers of his *Watchman*, preached as a Unitarian minister, and wrote some of his sweetest and finest poems. His peculiarities too became more marked,—intense application to metaphysics, and a sad neglect of trade excelsencies. He next went on to the continent, and studied under some of the great scholars in all sciences Germany then rejoiced in, visited other parts, and had to be smuggled from Italy, where he was regarded, and would have been treated, as a spy. Returning, he joined the Lake poets for two years, lectured at the Royal Institution, wrote in the *Morning Post* and *Courier*, and showed that in politics and religion his mind had undergone a total change. His *Friend* was first published at this time also. He removed to London next, and spent the remainder of his days at a friend's at Highgate, in planning, or rather dreaming, great works, and in executing fragments which make the lack of the unrealized dreams a loss not to be repaired; in talking, when he had gathered round fit and few audience, such discourse as the old man eloquent might have held; and in growing to a maturity in spiritual life, that makes his recorded thoughts more precious. He died in 1834, aged 62 years. Amongst politicians of a certain party it has long been the fashion to deride S. T. Coleridge, and to blacken his name and fame by any means that would serve. It is beginning to be felt that he was a great man, of clear spiritual vision, whose principles are so stated in his works as to enable any thinking reader to judge for himself respecting his conclusions and practical positions. In America he is better known than here. But his day is opening even here. His *Aids to Reflection* in particular is beginning to tell upon that class for whom it was written, and to whom it is beautifully adapted,—young men learning to think and judge of things. In Poesy his rank amongst the first has long been assigned him.

**COLSEED**, *s.* in Botany, the seed of the rape, a species of cabbage, from whence rape-seed oil is drawn, cultivated for feeding cattle.

**COLSHILL**, Warwickshire. It is seated on the ascent of a hill, near the Coln. It is 102 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 2172.

**COLET, DEAN**, one of the distinguished divines in England just before the Reformation. He held various dignities and appointments, and at last was made Dean of St. Paul's, London. In the discharge of his duties he was most exemplary, and in some of his opinions gave augury of the coming change. He founded St. Paul's School, and died in 1519, aged 53 years. He has left a few works, of little moment.

**COLLEWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a species of the cabbage.

**COLFORD, COLLEFORD, or CO'VEAD**, Gloucestershire, a town near which are considerable iron works. It is 124 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 2208.

**COLIC**, *s.* [colicus, Lat.] in Medicine, a severe pain in the lower venter, and so called because it was formerly thought to be seated in the colon.

**COLIC**, *a.* affecting the bowels. "Intestine stone and ulcer, colic prays," *Milt.*

**COLIGNY, ADMIRAL DE**, the most distinguished victim in the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, in 1572, in France. He had been in the earlier part of his life a brave and able soldier and commander, and in the struggles during the reigns preced-

ing Henry IV., had taken part with the Huguenots and done them great service. A treacherous peace having been got up by Catherine in the name of Charles IX., Coligny came to Paris. He was killed by the Duke de Guise, who entertained special enmity against him: aged 56 years.

To **COLLAPSE**, *v. n.* [collapse, Lat.] to fall together; to close together so as one side shall touch another.

**COLLAPSION**, *v.* the state of vessels closing of themselves; the act of closing together.

**COLLAR**, *s.* [collum, Lat.] that part of the dress of both sexes which surrounds the neck; also part of the harness put round the neck of horses, &c. when used for draught, to which the draughts are fastened. An ornament of metal, worn by knights of several military orders, hanging over the shoulders on the mantle, and generally consisting of a gold chain, enamelled with ciphers and other devices, and having the badge of the order suspended at the bottom. That of the order of the Garter consists of 26 pieces, of gold, with roses enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, and a George at the bottom. That of the order of the Bath, is of gold, formed of knots alternating with the three national flowers, enamelled proper, and imperial crowns. That of the Thistle, is of thistles and sprigs of rue, of gold, enamelled. That of St. Patrick, has six harps and five roses alternating with twelve knots, in the centre a crown, all of pure gold. To *slip the collar*, is a phrase for getting free, escaping or extricating oneself from any difficult engagement. A *collar of brawn*, is a quantity of brawn rolled and bound up in a roundish parcel.

To **COLLAR**, *v. a.* to seize by the collar. Joined with *brawn*, to roll up and bind with a string, in order to make retain a round form.

**COLLAR-BONE**, *s.* the clavicle.

To **COLLATE**, *v. a.* [collatum, Lat.] to compare one thing with another of the same kind. Applied to books, to compare and examine them, in order to find whether any thing be deficient, corrupted, or interpolated. Used with *to*, to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

**COLLATERAL**, *a.* [eum and latus, Lat.] side to side; running parallel; mutual, or such as becomes near relations, applied to affection. In Geography, situated by the side of another. Concurrent, applied to proofs. In Cosmography, intermediate, or lying between the cardinal points. In Genealogy, applied to relations of the same stock, but not in the same line of ascendants and descendants; such are uncles, aunts, nephews, cousins. *Collateral descent*, in Law, is that which passes to brothers' children. *Collateral assurance*, is a bond made over and above the deed itself for the performance of a covenant. *Collateral security*, is a deed made of other lands, besides those granted by the deed of mortgage, on their not being a sufficient security.

**COLLATERALLY**, *ad.* side by side, applied to position or situation. Not in the same line of descendants, though from the same stock, applied to genealogy.

**COLLATION**, *s.* [collatio, Lat.] the act of bestowing or conferring, applied to gifts or favours; the comparing one copy or thing of the same kind with another. In Canon Law, the bestowing of a benefice by a bishop, who has right of patronage. Also an elegant public entertainment or feast.

**COLLATIONOUS**, *a.* [collatitius, Lat.] done by the contribution of money.

**COLLATOR**, *s.* one who examines copies or manuscripts, by comparing them with some other writing. In Law, one who presents to an ecclesiastical living or benefice, generally applied to the presentation of a bishop.

To **COLLAUD**, *v. a.* [collando, Lat.] to join in praising.

**COLLEAGUE**, (*colleog*) *s.* [collega, Lat.] a partner or associate in the same office.

To **COLLEAGUE**, (*colleog*) *v. a.* to unite or join with.

To **COLLECT**, *v. a.* [collectum, Lat.] to gather together; to bring several things together, or into the same place; to add into a sum; to infer, draw, or deduce from arguments. Followed by the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c., to recover from a service; to reassemble one's scattered ideas.

**COLLECT**, *s.* [collecta, Lat.] a short comprehensive prayer, used in the service of some churches.

**COLLECTANEOUS**, *a.* [collectaneus, Lat.] gathered together, collected.

COLLECTEDLY, *ad.* gathered in one view at once.

COLLECTIBLE, *a.* that may be gathered, or deduced from any premises.

COLLECTION, *s.* [*collectio*, Lat.] the act of gathering several pieces together; an assemblage of things in the same place. Also, the gathering of money at a meeting, or otherwise, for any specified purpose.

COLLECTIVE, *s.* [*collectivus*, Lat.] gathered together, consisting of several members or parts, forming a whole, or one common mass. In Logic, a *collective idea*, is that which unites several things of the same kind. In Grammar, a *collective noun*, is a noun which expresses a multitude, or several of the same sort, though used in the singular number; as, a *company*; an *army*; a *fleet*.

COLLECTIVELY, *ad.* in a body, taken together, opposed to singly or separately. In general; generally; in one mass or heap.

COLLECTOR, *s.* [*collector*, Lat.] one who gathers scattered things together; a compiler; a tax-gatherer.

COLLEGATARY, *s.* [*con* and *legatum*, Lat.] in the Civil Law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons.

COLLEGE, *s.* [*collegium*, Lat.] a community, or society of men set apart for learning or religion. The word college bears a different sense in different countries. In Germany there was the college of electors, who assembled in the diet of Ratisbon. At Rome there is the college of cardinals, a body composed of three distinct orders of them. The universities have their several colleges, in which learning is taught. Among the Jews were several colleges, consisting generally of the tribe of Levi. Samuel is said to have founded the college or school of the prophets. Among the Greeks the Lyceum and Academy may be regarded as colleges. Colleges have been generally in the hands of those devoted to religion. Thus the Magi in Persia, the Gymnosophists in the Indies, the Druids in Gaul and Britain, had the care of instructing youth in the sciences. After the establishment of Christianity there were almost as many colleges as monasteries, particularly in the reign of Charlemagne, who enjoined the monks to instruct youth in music, grammar, and arithmetic. In London there is the *College of Civilians*, commonly called Doctors Commons, founded by Dr. Harvey, dean of the Archies, for the professors of the civil law residing in London. Also, the *College of Physicians*, a corporation of physicians; and the *Royal College of Surgeons*, a like corporation of surgeons. *Sion College*, or college of the London clergy, who were incorporated in 1631, at the request of Dr. White, under the name of the president and fellows of Sion College; it is likewise an hospital for ten poor men. *Gresham College*, or College of Philosophy, founded by Sir William Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange. The subjects of the lectures (now read in the Royal Exchange) are divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, rhetoric, civil law, and physic. *College of Herald's*, commonly called the *Herald's Office*, a corporation founded by King Richard III., who granted them several privileges, as to be free from subsidies, tolls, offices, &c. *Colleges of Common Law*, see *Inns of Court*.

COLLEGIATE, *a.* relating to a college, or possessed by a college.

COLLEGIAN, *a.* an inhabitant or member of a college.

COLLEGIATE, *a.* consisting of colleges; instituted or regulated after the manner of a college. *Collegiate church*, is that which is endowed for a society or body corporate, consisting of a dean and secular priests, without a bishop; of this kind are Westminster Abbey, Windsor, &c.

COLLEGIATE, *a.* a member of a college, or one bred at a university.

COLLET, *s.* [*colletum*, Lat.] formerly any thing that was worn about the neck. Figuratively, the neck. Among jewellers, that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

TO COLLUDE, *v. a.* [*colludo*, Lat.] to strike, beat, or dash two things together, or against each other.

COLLIER, JEREMY, one of the *nonjurors*, or clergy at the Revolution in 1688, who refused to acknowledge William III., and in consequence, a great authority with the highest church party. He suffered for his zeal through prosecutions, fines, imprisonments, outlawry, &c., but he never cooled. His writings were very numerous, and almost all of a controversial character. His *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain* has a considerable reputation amongst the partisans of his views. He died in 1726, aged 75 years.

COLLIER, *s.* one who digs for coals in a mine; one who sells or deals in coals; a vessel made use of to convey coals by water.

COLLIERY, *s.* a coal-work.

COLLIGATION, *s.* [*cum* and *ligo*, Lat.] the binding things

close, or together. *COLLIMATOR*, *s.* [*con* and *lineo*, Lat.] in Optics and Practical Astronomy, an instrument by which observers are enabled to detect any error in the direction of the line of sight in telescopes used in quadrants, sextants, &c.; which would make the observation incorrect.

COLLINGWOOD, ADMIRAL LORD CUTHBERT, a distinguished naval commander during the last war. He took part in the victories of Lord Howe, St. Vincent, and Trafalgar; and was engaged after the last battle in arranging the political affairs it opened the way to. He was the fast friend of Lord Nelson, whom he followed step by step through the usual degrees of promotion. His character as a commander, and in private, has always been highly esteemed, especially in the fleet. He died in 1810, aged 60 years.

COLLINS, ANTHONY, one of the most notorious of the Freethinkers (as they styled themselves) of the beginning of the last century. He was professionally attached to the law, but his numerous works on theological and moral subjects have been the preservers of his memory. He exerted himself, under the guise of great concern for Christianity, to bring it into contempt, and spared no sophistry in the attempt. Dr. Bentley's famous work, under the name of *Phileleutherus Lapsidarius*, is almost the only one of the countless replies to Collins's various treatises that has lived beyond its own age, or has deserved to do so. His character was estimable both in public and private; but it did not correct the natural tendency of his flippant and insincere writings. He died in 1729, aged 53 years.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, one of our most eminent lyric poets. He received a good education at Oxford, and commenced his literary career early in life. But indolence and mental dissipation hindered the realization of his manifold schemes for achieving renown. The last years of his life were spent, with few lucid intervals, in the horrors of madness. His poems are few in number, but of a high order, and have had amongst the best critics passionate admirers. He died in 1756, aged 35 years.

COLLIQUABLE, *a.* easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

COLLIQUAMENT, *s.* the substance any thing is reduced to by being dissolved or melted.

COLLIQUANT, *part. a.* [*colliquans*, Lat.] that has the power of dissolving, melting, or wasting.

TO COLLIQUATE, *v. a.* [*colliquo*, Lat.] to melt, dissolve, or turn a solid into fluid by heat, &c.—*v. n.* to melt; to be dissolved.

COLLIQUATION, *s.* [*colliquatio*, Lat.] the melting of any thing by heat.

COLLIQUATIVE, *a.* melting or dissolving. A *colliquative fever* is that which is attended with a diarrhoea, or profuse sweats.

COLLIQUEFACTION, *s.* [*colliquefactio*, Lat.] the reducing different metals to one mass, by melting them in a fire.

COLLUSIO, *s.* [*collisio*, Lat.] the act of striking two bodies together.

TO COLLOCATE, *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] to place; to station.

COLLOCATION, *s.* [*collocatio*, Lat.] the act of placing; disposition.

COLLOP, *s.* a thin slice of meat, or steak; a piece or slice of any animal.

COLLOQUY, *s.* [*cum* and *loquor*, Lat.] a conference or conversation; a discourse in writing, wherein two or more persons are represented as speaking or talking together on any topic.

COLLOW, *s.* [supposed by Johnson rather to be *colly*, from *coal*] the black grime of burnt coals or wood.

COLLUCTATION, *s.* [*cum* and *luctor*, Lat.] the mutual struggle or commotion of the particles of any fluid between themselves; opposition; fermentation. Figuratively, contest; spite; mutual opposition.

TO COLLUDE, *v. n.* [*cum* and *ludo*, Lat.] to join in a fraud; to conspire in imposing on a person.

COLLUMPTON, Devonshire. It is a handsome town, seated on the river Columb, 150 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3,900.

**COLLUSION**, *s.* [*con* and *ludo*, Lat.] in Law, a deceitful contract or agreement between two or more persons, for the one to bring an action against the other, in order to defraud a third person of his right.

**COLLUSIVE**, *a.* fraudulently concerted or agreed upon between two persons, in order to cheat a third.

**COLLUSIVELY**, *ad.* concerted or contrived in a fraudulent manner, with a fraudulent design.

**COLLUSORY**, *a.* carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

**COLLYRIUM**, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, an external remedy for disorders in the eyes.

**COLMAN**, **GEORGE**, the younger and elder, two play-writers and humourists of the end of the last century and beginning of the present. The father died in 1794, the son in 1836.

**COLMAR**, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of pear.

**COLMAR**, capital of the department of Haut Rhin, France. It stands below the hills called the Vosges, on the river Lauch. There is a brisk trade carried on in it; and it has some importance as a trading place given it by a canal communicating with the river Fecht. A few manufactures are carried on. And there is a college here, with an admirable library. It is about 260 miles from Paris, and has a population of about 20,000. Lat. 48. 4. N. Long. 7. 25. E.

**COLNBROOK**, Bucks and Middlesex. It is situated on four channels of the river Coln, over each of which it has a bridge. It is 17 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1050.

**COLNE**, Lancashire, a town near Pendle Hill. It is 218 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 8615.

**COLOGNE**, (*Köln*), a circle of Prussia, lying on the Rhine, about 40 miles in length, and bounded by Arnsburg, Coblenz, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Düsseldorf. It has mountains in its east part, which afford mines of coal, and some metals, but generally it is plain and fertile, abounding in cattle and sheep. Bonn, the celebrated university, is in this circle. The population is about 420,000. *Cologne*, the capital of this circle, stands on the Rhine, and is an ancient and noble city, strongly fortified, and adorned with many magnificent buildings, of which the cathedral, famous amongst Romanists for its relics, is the most splendid. There are some good libraries and educational institutions at Cologne. The produce of the vicinity, and manufactures, (especially of wine and spirits,) furnish it with a good trade; though as a trading place it has greatly fallen, it having been one of the imperial towns in ancient times. It has a population of above 65,000. Lat. 50. 55. N. Long. 6. 56. E.

**COLOGN EARTH**, *s.* a deep brown ochre, which contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth.

**COLOMBIA**, the general name by which the republics of Grenada, Ecuador, and Venezuela, in S. America, are known. See these names.

**COLON**, *s.* [Gr.] in Grammar, a point or stop marked thus (:), used to mark a pause greater than that of the semi-colon, and less than that of a period, employed where a close dependence as to sense exists between two sentences, but none as to syntax. In Anatomy, the greatest and widest of all the intestines, adjoining immediately to the rectum.

**COLONEL**, (*kérnel*), *s.* [Fr.] an officer in the army who has the command in chief of a regiment. *Colonel-Lieutenant* is one who commands a regiment of the guards, whereof the king, or other great personage, is colonel. *Lieutenant-Colonel* is the second officer of a regiment at the head of the captains, and commands in the colonel's absence.

**COLONELSHIP**, (*kérnelship*) *s.* the office of a colonel.

**COLONIZATION**, *s.* the act or process of colonizing.

**TO COLONIZE**, (*kólonize*) *v. a.* to plant with inhabitants; to settle with people brought from some other place; to plant with colonies.

**COLONNADE**, (*colonna*, Ital.) a peristyle of a circular form; or a series of pillars placed in a circle, and insulated withinside. Figuratively, any series or range of pillars.

**COLONY**, *s.* [*colonia*, Lat.] a body of people sent from the mother country to cultivate and settle some other place. The colonies of the W. part of S. America were chiefly for the purpose of working the mines there. England has had in New Holland colonies formed almost wholly of convicted criminals, which have proved to be what prudence and common sense might have foreseen, and are accordingly to be discontinued.

Figuratively, the country settled by a body of people both in and coming from some other place.

**COLOPHONY**, (*Kólofony*) *s.* [*Colophon*, a city, whence it is imported,] a resinous substance prepared of turpentine boiled in water, and afterwards dried; or from a slow evaporation of a fourth or fifth part of its substance by fire.

**COLOQUINTEDA**, *s.* [*Koilia* and *kineo*, Gr.] in Botany, the fruit of a plant of the same name brought from the Levant, often called bitter-apple.

**COLORADO**, a river of N. America, emptying itself into the Gulf of California, after a long course from the Rocky Mountains. It is very imperfectly known.

**COLORATE**, *a.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] coloured; dyed; marked or stained with any colour.

**COLORATION**, *s.* [*coloro*, Lat.] the art or practice of colouring or painting; the state of a thing coloured.

**COLORIFIC**, *a.* [*color* and *facio*, Lat.] that has the power of producing colours, or of colouring any body.

**COLOSSÆ**, a city of Phrygia Pacatiana in Asia Minor, seated on the Lycus, at which one of the earliest apostolical churches was formed.

**COLOSSIANS**, **PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE**, written during Paul's first imprisonment at Rome, about 60—64 A. D. Considerable light will be thrown on it by the comparison of it with the same writer's Epistle to the Ephesians, which was written a very short time before. It consists of a very highly finished representation of the truth the Colossians had received, as a spiritual principle—a partaking of the life of Christ, and not as a merely intellectual doctrine, or outward ceremonial; and a series of practical exhortations founded on this representation, in which he draws a bold and masterly sketch of what must and ought to be the character of one who has participated in that new life-principle.

**COLOSSUS**, *s.* [Lat.] a statue of enormous size: that of Apollo at Rhodes, made by Chares, was so high that the ships of those days could pass at full sail between its legs; its height was 126 feet; it was overthrown by an earthquake after standing 1360 years; and was sold to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with the brass of it.

**COLOUR**, (*kállér*) *s.* [*color*, Lat.] the sensation produced by the refraction and reflexion of the rays of light from the surface of any substance, or through any transparent medium, to our eyes. See OPTICS. In a popular sense, the hue in which any body appears to the eye. Figuratively, the rosy hue of the cheeks; the tint or hue produced by covering any surface with paint. Under colour, appearance or pretence.

**TO COLOUR**, (*kállér*) *v. a.* [*coloro*, Lat.] to mark or dye with some hue or tint. Figuratively, to palliate, or excuse; to assign some plausible or specious reason for an undertaking; to blush.

**COLOURABLE**, (*kállérable*) *a.* specious; plausible.

**COLOURABLY**, (*kállérably*) *ad.* plausibly; speciously.

**COLOURED**, (*kállér*) *part.* streaked; diversified with different hues.

**COLORING**, (*kálléring*) *s.* that branch of Painting which teaches the proper distribution of lights and shades, and laying the colours with propriety and beauty.

**COLORIST**, (*kállérist*) *s.* a painter excellent in the tints he gives his pieces, and the manner in which he disposes his lights and shades.

**COLORLESS**, *a.* without colour; white; transparent.

**COLT**, *s.* [*colt*, Sax.] a young horse that has never been ridden or broke. Figuratively, a raw, ignorant person.

**COLTER**, *s.* [*cutter*, Lat.] the sharp iron of a plough, which cuts up the ground perpendicularly to the ploughshare.

**COLTIE**, *s.* a term used by timber-merchants for a defect or blemish in some of the annual circles of a tree, whereby its value is much diminished.

**COLTISH**, *a.* resembling a colt; wanton.

**COLTSFOOT**, *s.* in Botany, a species of tussilago, or butterbur, with yellow compound blossoms, and large angular-toothed leaves, somewhat heart-shaped, appearing after the flower. A decoction of it is often used in coughs. It is found on moist, stiff lands, flowering in March.

**COLT'S-TOOTH**, *s.* an imperfect or superfluous tooth in the mouth of a young horse. Figuratively, an inclination to youthful pleasures, wantonness, or gaiety.



**COLUMBA NO'ACHI**, in Astronomy, a constellation of the S. hemisphere, recently made of some stars lying near Canis Major.

**COLUMBA, ST.** the traditional apostle from Ireland who taught the Gaels in Scotland Christianity. He lived in the 6th century, and founded the establishment on the island of Iona. The common narratives of his life are almost wholly legendary.

**COLUMBARY, s.** [*columba*, Lat.] a place where doves or pigeons are kept; a dove-cot; a pigeon-house. Amongst the Romans, it also meant the places where the urns containing the ashes of the dead were placed.

**COLUMBATES, s.** in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the columbic acid.

**COLUMBIA**, District of, United States, a tract of country 10 miles square, ceded by Virginia and Maryland, lying on both sides the Potomac, having a plain but sterile surface, little fitted for agriculture. It is the centre of a considerable and active commerce, having three ports and one navy-yard on the river. It was ceded, however, for the purpose of becoming the seat of government, and Washington was built on it. It is not represented in Congress. It has two colleges. Population, 43,712, of whom 4694 are slaves.

**COLUMBIA**, capital of S. Carolina, United States, stands on the Congaree river, on a plain elevated above the surrounding country. It is regularly laid out, and though built mostly of wood, is a handsome place. The state house, and buildings connected with the government, and the buildings of S. Carolina college, are good. The college is a fine institution, with a good library. It is 506 miles from Washington. Pop. 3500. There are in the States 27 other places bearing this name.

**COLUMBIA**, the name of a large river flowing W. from the Rocky Mountains into the N. Pacific Ocean, in 47° N. Lat., watering the whole of the Oregon territory. Its course is very circuitous, and it receives the waters of many tributaries in its course. The navigation of the part next the ocean, though it admits vessels drawing 12 feet of water, is rendered very difficult by shoals and quicksands; and the mouth has a dangerous bar. Its whole course is above 700 miles in length.

**COLUMBIC, a.** in Chemistry, belonging to columbium.

**COLUMBINE, s.** [*columba*, Lat.] in Dyeing, a pale yellow, or changeable dove-colour. Likewise the heroine or chief female character in pantomime entertainments. In Botany, a plant, with leaves like the meadow-rue.

**COLUMBIUM, s.** in Chemistry, a metal of an iron grey colour, known also by the name *tantalum*.

**COLUMB MAGNA**, or **St. CO'LUMB**, Cornwall, a small town with a large parish, seated on a hill, at the bottom of which is a river which runs into the sea at a small distance. It is 249 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Thursday. Pop. 3146.

**COLUMBO**, a town on the W. side of the island of Ceylon, formerly subject to the Dutch, but now in the hands of the English. It is the seat of their government, and is well fortified. It has a harbour, but not very serviceable. It is well built, and has some handsome edifices belonging to the government. Its trade is good, being the chief emporium for the productions of the island. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 7. 4. N. Long. 79. 50. E.

**COLUMBUS**, (or **COLON**.) **CHRISTOVALE**, the navigator who in the 15th century discovered the continent of America. He was ever of an adventurous disposition, and meeting in Henry, the navigator of Portugal, a prince who sympathized with the discoveries of travellers, hoped to enlist the Portuguese court in his behalf. At length he obtained from Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain what he desired, and set forth on his novel voyage. After many discouragements he reached the Bahamas, and having discovered Cuba, St. Domingo, and other neighbouring islands, returned to Spain. In three subsequent expeditions he discovered others of the W. Indian islands, and parts of the N. and S. American continents. He was also doomed to experience the customary meed the world bestows on its greatest men. He was deprived of all solid recompence for his toil, and worn out with petty vexations. He died in 1506, aged about 60 years. It is exceedingly doubtful whether he were absolutely the first to discover the New World; but it was by his discovery that it first became a reality for Europe, and from its date may be reckoned a new era in the history of commerce and civilization.

**COLUMBUS**, capital of Ohio, United States, stands on the Scioto river. It is regularly and handsomely built, and has some

fine churches and public buildings for government purposes. There is also an asylum for the deaf and dumb, and a lunatic asylum, with some other public institutions, that are great ornaments to this city. A bridge over the Scioto connects this place with Franklinton. It is 393 miles from Washington. Pop. 6048. There are 12 other places named thus in the States, of which one in Georgia, on the Chattahoochee river, a place of some importance as a centre of steam-navigation, having a population of 3114, deserves notice.

**COLUMN, (colūm) s.** [*columna*, Lat.] in Architecture, a round pillar, tapering, but not regularly from the base upwards; and used either singly as a monument, or to support or adorn buildings.

The forms of the columns of nations which have attained any refinement of art, vary much. The Grecian form is that which satisfies most completely the demands of taste. There are three varieties of this, the Corinthian, the Ionic, and the Doric; the last severely simple, the first admitting of profuse and elaborate ornament. To these varieties the Roman architects added the Tuscan and the Composite; the first, in some respects, plainer than the Doric; the latter more ornamented than the Corinthian. Beside these differences, there were regular proportions allotted to each variety; and peculiar forms and details both in the capitals and bases. In Military Art, a body of men drawn up in such order as to present but a narrow front, and at the same time to move with the greatest force upon the enemy. Columns are usually divided into portions to prevent the disorder which would otherwise arise at the least check. With printers, when pages are divided lengthwise, each part is called a column.

**COLUMNAR, COLUMNARIAN, a.** formed in the shape of a column.

**COLURES, (colētræ) s.** [*coluri*, Lat.] in Geography and Astronomy, two great circles imagined to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world; one of which passes through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn.

**COMA, s.** [Gr.] in Physic, a lethargic sleep.

**COME EREXES**, in Astronomy, a constellation lying behind the Lion, in the N. hemisphere.

**COMATOSE, a.** [*coma*, Gr.] lethargic; sleepy; or affected with a coma.

**COMB, (kōm) s.** [*camb*, Sax.] a toothed instrument made of horn, tortoise-shell, &c., used to adjust, &c., the hair; likewise an instrument made of iron or steel wires fixed upright on a piece of wood, through which flax, wool, or hemp, is passed to prepare it for spinning; the crest of a cock, so called from its resembling the teeth of a comb. Also, the receptacles or hollow places in a bee-hive, wherein the honey is stored.

To **COMB, (kōm) v. a.** [*camben*, Sax.] to clean or smooth the hair by passing a comb through it; to make wool or flax fit for spinning, by passing it through a comb.

To **COMBAT, v. n.** [*combattre*, Fr.] to fight, generally applied to a duel, or a fight where the persons engage hand to hand.—*v. a.* to fight. Figuratively, to engage.

**COMBAT, s.** [*combat*, Fr.] a contest, generally applied to an engagement between two persons; a duel. Figuratively, opposition or struggle.

**COMBATANT, s.** [*combattant*, Fr.] he that fights. Figuratively, a champion or stickler for any opinion.

**COMB-BRUSH, s.** a brush to clean combs.

**COMBER, (kōmer) s.** one who passes wool through the comb, and prepares it for the spinner.

**COMBINATION, s.** a union of private persons for some particular purpose. Figuratively, union of qualities or bodies; mixture.

In Chemistry, a term expressive of the chemical union of two or more substances, in opposition to mere mechanical mixture. Association, applied to ideas. In Mathematics, combinations are the different parcels of any number of things that can be taken, each consisting of a certain number of the things, without regard to the order in which they stand in the parcels. In Politics, and Political Economy, the association and union of persons having a common interest, to secure that interest by means of the power obtained by combining; as of employers against their men, and workmen against their masters, in respect of hours of work, and wages; and of tradesmen against purchasers, &c.

To **COMBINE, v. a.** to join together. Figuratively, to link

together in unity, affection, or concord.—*v. n.* to join together, applied to things. Figuratively, to unite in one body. To unite in friendship, applied to persons.

**COMBLESS** (*kōmless*), *a.* wanting a comb, without a comb, applied to a cock.

**COMB-MAKER**, *s.* one whose trade is to make combs.

**COMB-MARTIN**, Devonshire, a town seated on an inlet of the Bristol Channel, with a cove for the landing of boats. It is 181 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1390.

**COMBUST**, *a.* (*comburo*, Lat.) burnt.

**COMBUSTIBLE**, *a.* that may be burnt, or that easily catches fire.

**COMBUSTIBLES**, substances which readily take fire. In Chemistry, certain substances which are capable of combining more or less rapidly with oxygen.

**COMBUSTIBLENESS**, **COMBUSTIBILITY**, *s.* the quality of catching fire easily.

**COMBUSTION**, (*kōmbūst-yūn*) *s.* [Fr.] the burning of several things together; conflagration; consumption by fire. Figuratively, confusion, noise, hurry, commotion, produced by restless minds, either in moral or political affairs. In Chemistry, it is regarded as the combination of oxygen with any combustible body, accompanied by the emission of light and heat. *Spontaneous Combustion*, is combustion that takes place without any mechanical cause, and without the contact or approach of any substance in a state of combustion. Many cases of the combustion of the human body, without a sufficient immediate cause, are on record; they are nearly all of immoderate spirit-drinkers, but the cause is quite uncertain.

**TO COME**, *v. n.* preter. *I came, or have come*; participate, *come*; [*comen*, Sax.] to move from a distant to a nearer situation, either to a thing or person; to approach, draw near to, or advance towards; to proceed; to issue; to become; to become present, and no longer absent; to happen; to fall out. *To come about*, to come to pass, to fall out; to change; to come round. *To come after*, to follow. *To come in*, to enter; to comply; to yield; to hold out no longer; to arrive at a port, or place, or rendezvous; to become modish, or brought into use; to be an ingredient; to make part of a composition. *To come into*, to join with, to bring help; to comply with; to agree to. *To come over*, to repeat an act; to revolt; to rise in distillation. *To come out*, to be made public; to be discovered. *To come out with*, to give a vent to; to let fly. *To come abroad*, to be publicly known or published. *To come to*, to arrive at or attain; to follow as a consequence; to happen. *To come again*, to come a second time; to return. *To come at*, to reach. *To come by*, to obtain, gain, or acquire. *To come in for*, to be early enough to obtain a share of any thing, alluding to the custom of hunting, where those dogs that are slow *come in for* no share of the game. *To come near*, to approach; to assemble. *To come off*, to escape; to quit or fall from, or leave. *To come on*, to thrive, or grow; to advance to combat. *To come to*, to agree or consent; to amount to, applied to arithmetic. *To come to himself*, &c., to recover from a fright or a fit. *To come up with*, to overtake. *To come upon*, to invade, attack, or seize unexpectedly.

**COME**, *interjection*, implying an exhortation to attention, despatch, and courage, when used singly; but when repeated, it implies a grant, permission, supposition, or a transition from the topic which preceded, to avoid giving offence.

**COME**, *ad.* means when it shall come. *To come*, in futurity; not present.

**COMEDIAN**, [*comédien*, Fr.] one who acts on the stage. In a restrained sense, applied only to one who appears in a comedy; but in a more loose sense, any actor.

**COMEDY**, [*comæ* and *oîe*, Gr.] a dramatic piece, representing some diverting transaction, being an exact picture of common life, exposing the faults of private persons, in order to render them ridiculous and universally avoided.

**COMELINESS**, *s.* grace; handsomeness united with an appearance of dignity.

**COMELY**, *a.* handsome, graceful, applied to that appearance which excites reverence rather than love. Applied to things, that which is suitable to a person's age and condition, consistent with virtue, or agreeable to the rules of right reason.

**COMELY**, *ad.* in a graceful, becoming, and pleasing manner.

**COMER**, *s.* that which soon grows, or rises above ground, applied to plants. A visitor, a person who enters or settles in a

place. *To give up oneself to the first comer*, is to embrace any doctrine implicitly, and without examination.

**COMET**, [*kōmētēs*, Gr.] in Astronomy, a name given to a large class of bodies revolving round our sun in highly elliptical orbits, which present the appearance of a nucleus of luminous matter, surrounded by light luminous vapour, which streams off from the nucleus on the side away from the sun. As they are very unsubstantial, the disturbing forces they are exposed to in their orbits act on them with excessive violence. The resistance of the ether filling the planetary spaces has shortened the orbit of one, Encke's comet, by some days, since it was first discovered. And the failure in the predicted return of some, which had been observed but once, and then indicated a very short period, may be accounted for by the perturbations which some of the larger planets occasioned them, having changed the character of their path during the time of the observation. There are three comets, the times of whose revolutions are ascertained and verified by their returns. The first, called Halley's, has a period of 76 years, and was seen last in the autumn of 1835. The second, Encke's, has a period little exceeding 3 years; and the third, Biela's, has a period of nearly 7 years; but both these are telescopic. Beside these, there are some hundreds of all degrees of brilliancy, but mostly telescopic, of which nothing more is known than the results of isolated observations. The only theory respecting their nature, which has any claims to attention, is that which regards them as gaseous in their nature; the fact of one of them having gone between the moons of Jupiter without occasioning any derangement of that complex and beautiful system, and another having twice crossed the earth's orbit, when she was at no great distance, without any acceleration or retardation having been detected, assures us that the matter composing them must be in a state of extreme tenuity. Beside which, stars of no great magnitude and brilliancy have been seen by constant observers, even through the nucleus itself. These bodies were, until late years, regarded as the causes of war, famine, pestilence, drought, &c.

**COMETARIUM**, *s.* [Lat.] a mathematical machine, representing the method of a comet's revolution.

**COMETARY**, **COMETIC**, *a.* that belongs or relates to a comet.

**COMFIT**, *s.* [*kōnfit*, Belg.] a dry sweet-meat; any vegetable preserved by boiling it in sugar, and drying it afterwards.

**TO COMFORT**, *v.* (*comfōrto*, low Lat.) to strengthen, excite, invigorate, enliven, or make a person undertake a thing boldly by persuasions; to make a person grow cheerful that is in sorrow, by advice and arguments.

**COMFORT**, *s.* support, assistance, or countenance; consolation, or support under calamity and danger.

**COMFORTABLE**, *a.* receiving relief or support in distress; affording consolation; having the power of lessening distress.

**COMFORTABLY**, *ad.* in a cheerful manner; in a manner free from dejection or despair.

**COMFORTER**, *s.* one that diminishes or lessens the degree of a person's sorrow under misfortunes; one who strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger. A title given both to Jesus Christ, and to the Spirit of Truth, in the New Testament.

**COMFORTLESS**, *a.* without comfort, without any thing to lighten the burthen or allay the sensation of misfortunes; applied both to persons and things.

**COMFREY**, *s.* in Botany, a species of the symphytum of Linnaeus, with leaves betwixt egg and spear shaped, running along the stem, and yellowish white or purple blossoms. It is found on the banks of rivers and wet ditches, flowering in May.

**COMIC**, **COMICAL**, *a.* [*comique*, Fr.] relating to or fit for comedy; ridiculous or causing mirth, either from an unusual assemblage of ideas, seemingly inconsistent, or antic gestures and polite railery.

**COMICALLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise mirth, either by an association or assemblage of ideas seemingly inconsistent, by polite or good-natured railery, or by some odd or antic gestures.

**COMICALNESS**, *s.* that quality by which a thing appears odd or ridiculous, and raises mirth in the mind.

**COMINES**, PHILIP DE, a French nobleman, and the historian of the events of the latter half of the 15th century. The beginning of his life he spent in the service of Charles the Bold, of Burgundy; afterwards he entered the service of Louis XI. Charles VIII., after an interval of disfavour, continued this royal

patronage; and the events of which he was an eye-witness and a participant, he has recorded in a clear, straightforward way. He died in 1509, aged about 63 years.

**COMING**, *s.* the act of moving towards a person or place; approach; presence, or arrival; the presence of a thing which was absent some time before. *Coming-in*, the product of a person's estate, pension, salary, or business.

**COMING**, *part.* applied to the inclination, propensity, or affection, fond; forward; easily complying. Applied to time, something not present; something future.

**COMITIAL**, (*comitatus*) *a.* [*comitia*, Lat.] relating to an assembly, applied particularly to that of the Romans.

**COMMA**, *s.* [Gr.] in Grammar, a pause or stop marked thus (,) used to distinguish those parts of a sentence which serve as expletives to the chief factors or components thereof, but are not so distinct from it in syntax or sense as most subordinated accessory sentences are. In Music, the smallest of all the sensible intervals of tone, seldom used but in theory, to show the justness of the concords, and is about the ninth part of a tone, or interval, whereby a perfect semitone, or tone, surpasses an imperfect one. In Natural History, a very beautiful moth, so called from its having a white mark on one of its wings, in the form of this point.

To **COMMAND**, *v.* a [*commander*, Fr.] to order, including the idea of authority; to keep in subjection; to oblige a person to perform any thing. Figuratively, to arrogate or claim by mere force; to overlook; to be situated above any place, so as to be able to look into or annoy it.

**COMMAND**, *s.* authority or power. Figuratively, the exercise of authority, or enforcing obedience. In a military sense, the power of overlooking and taking or annoying any place.

**COMMANDEI**, *s.* he that has the direction of or authority over others. In a military sense, a leader, chief, or officer. Also, a paving-beetle, or rammer. In Surgery, an instrument, called likewise a glossoconium, used in most tough, strong bodies, where the luxation has been of long continuance.

**COMMANDEI**, *s.* the exercise of a command, or the office of a commander. In History, applied to a benefice or fixed revenue belonging to a military order, and conferred on ancient knights, who had done some considerable service to the order.

**COMMANDEMENT**, *s.* [*commandement*, Fr.] an express order to do or abstain from any thing. When it orders any thing to be done, it is named a *positive command*; but when it forbids the doing a thing, it is then termed a *negative command*.

**COMMANDESS**, *s.* a woman vested with supreme authority.

**COMMATRIAL**, *a.* [*con*, or *cum*, and *materia*, Lat.] consisting of the same matter with another thing.

**COMMATRIALITY**, *s.* of the same matter or substance with another; resemblance to something in its matter or substance.

**COMMEMORABLE**, *a.* [*con* and *memorabilis*, Lat.] deserving to be mentioned with honour and reverence, worthy to be celebrated and kept in remembrance.

To **COMMEMORATE**, *v.* a, to preserve the memory by some public act; to celebrate solemnly.

**COMMEMORATION**, *s.* the doing something in order to preserve the remembrance of any person or thing.

**COMMEMORATIVE**, *a.* tending to preserve the remembrance of any person or thing.

To **COMMENCE**, *v.* n. [*commencer*, Fr.] to begin; to take its beginning; to assume a new character which it never did before, applied to persons and things.

**COMMENCEMENT**, *s.* beginning; date.

To **COMMEND**, *v.* a [*con* and *mandare*, Lat.] to represent a person as possessed of those virtues that demand notice, approbation, and esteem; to praise; to deliver, or intrust, with confidence, and full assurance of protection; to desire to be mentioned in a kind and respectful manner.

**COMMENDABLE**, *a.* worthy of praise.

**COMMENDABLY**, *ad.* laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

**COMMENDAM**, *s.* [*commenda*, low Lat.] in Canons, a vacant benefice which is given to a person to supply till some other person is presented or named to it.

**COMMENDATARY**, *s.* one who holds a living on commendam.

**COMMENDATION**, *s.* a favourable representation of a per-

son's good qualities; praise; recommendation; a message of kindness.

**COMMENDATORY**, *a.* that commands or engages notice, esteem, and approbation, from a favourable display of good qualities; containing praises.

**COMMENDER**, *s.* one who praises or displays the virtues of another, in order to render him esteemed and beloved.

**COMMENSALITY**, *s.* [*con* and *mensa*, Lat.] the act of eating, or sitting to eat, at the same table with another.

**COMMENSURABILITY**, *COMMENSURABLENESS*, *s.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] the capacity of being measured by some common measure or standard.

**COMMENSURABLE**, *a.* in Geometry, having some common aliquot part, or which may be measured by some common measure, so as to leave no remainder. Thus an inch and a yard are *commensurable*, because an inch taken 36 times is a yard.

To **COMMENSURATE**, *v.* a, to reduce to one common measure; to extend as far as.

**COMMENSURATE**, *a.* reducible to one common measure; equal; proportionate.

**COMMENSURATELY**, *ad.* a capacity of measuring or being measured by another, equally extensive.

**COMMENSURATION**, *s.* the reduction of, or measuring a thing, by some common measure; proportion.

To **COMMENT**, *v.* n. [*commentor*, Lat.] to write notes; to explain, interpret, or expound.

**COMMENT**, *s.* notes or annotations, in order to explain an author; exposition; explanation; remark.

**COMMENTARY**, *s.* [*commentarius*, Lat.] a continued and critical explanation of the sense of an author.

**COMMENTATOR**, *s.* one who writes remarks, notes, or explanations of an author.

**COMMENTITIOUS** (*commentitiosus*) *a.* [*commentator*, Lat.] invented; forged; fictitious; without any existence but in the brain.

**COMMERCE**, *s.* [*cum* and *merces*, Lat.] the exchange of commodities, or the buying and selling merchandise both at home and abroad, in order to gain profit, and increase the conveniences of life. Commerce, that is, the intercourse of nations for the exchange of their several productions, has been one of the main agents in promoting civilization. By extending the sphere of human knowledge,—by accustoming men to wide differences of language, customs, and modes of thinking,—by unfolding to view interests which, relating to humanity at large, dwarf all the greatest interests of any particular section of mankind,—by making men feel the superiority of actual manly worth and power over the factitious dignity of birth and station,—it has operated thus. Not that it is able to carry men beyond a certain stage in the progress of the race, far short of the goal; for it tends in turn to produce feelings and institutions as inimical to the greatest interests of man as feudalism itself. An aristocracy of capitalists, and the spirit of trade developed to gigantic proportions, are the evils to be watched for and prevented. But wherever nations have given it free scope, it has brought good to them; where they have hindered, discouraged, or prevented it, they have damaged themselves; and where they have sought to quicken its growth and force its development by legislative stimuli, they have damaged themselves in another way. The history of the great trading nations of old, Tyre, Babylon, Egypt, Carthage, Israel under Solomon, exhibit different aspects of the influence of commerce. Athens and Sparta afford a most instructive contrast of the two opposite classes of evils which interference with commerce entails. Rome developed the result of every influence commerce can exert, in her long career. In the middle ages we have, in Persia and Arabia under the successors of the warlike Caliphs, in the republics of Italy, and in the imperial or Hanse towns of Germany, some fine and most instructive examples. Spain and Portugal on one side, and Holland on the other, repeat these lessons in the next period. And now we have in China on one side, and Great Britain and the United States on the other, the story without an end. The tendency of the legislation of the present age is, undoubtedly, to set free commerce from all restrictions, and to withhold from it all adventitious supports. This is what should be promoted by every effort every man can make; and meanwhile it should be remembered, that education can carry mankind on to lengths which commerce could never reach; and that religion can raise men to heights which education alone could never attain. SYNON.

*Commerce* is used figuratively, for intercourse of any kind. *Traffic*, relates more to the exchanging of merchandise; *trade* and *commerce*, to that of buying and selling; with this difference, that *trade* seems to imply the manufacturing and vending of merchandise within ourselves; *commerce*, negotiating with other countries.

COMMERCIAL, *a.* belonging or relating to trade or commerce.

TO COMMIGRATE, *v. n.* [*com* and *migro*, Lat.] to move in a body, or with one common consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, *s.* the removal of a large number of persons or animals from one country to another.

COMMINATION, *s.* [*com* and *minor*, Lat.] a threat, a declaration or denunciation of punishment or vengeance for any crime; an office of the Church of England, containing threatenings denounced against certain crimes, and recited on Ash-Wednesday.

COMMINATORY, *a.* applied to a clause in any law or edict, importing a punishment for the breach or violation of it.

COMMUNIBLE, *a.* [*communio*, Lat.] that may be broken, powdered, or reduced into small parts.

TO COMMUNUTE, *v. a.* to pulverize; to grind; to break into small parts.

COMMUNUTION, *s.* the act of reducing into small particles, by grinding, powdering, breaking, or chewing.

COMMISERABLE, *a.* [*com* and *miseror*, Lat.] that deserves, or is the object of, pity and relief; showing pity and compassion to persons in distress.

TO COMMISERATE, *v. a.* to pity; to compassionate. *SYNON.* We naturally *commiserate* the sorrows of one we love. We may pity, and yet not have *compassion*. We may have both *pity* and *compassion*, yet not *commiserate*.

COMMISSERATION, *s.* [*commiseratio*, Lat.] a tender, sympathizing, and affectionate regard for those in distress.

COMMISSARY, *s.* [*commissarius*, low Lat.] an officer commissioned occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate or deputy. In church government, one who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in such places as are at a considerable distance from the bishop's see. In the army, a *commissary-general* of the musters, is one who takes a view of the numbers or strength of every regiment, sees that the horse are well mounted, and that the men be well clothed and accoutred. *Commissary-general* of provisions furnishes the army with every necessary for its food.

COMMISSION, *s.* [*commisio*, Lat.] the act of intrusting any thing; a trust; a warrant by which any trust is held. In common Law, the warrants or letters patent, which all persons, exercising jurisdiction, have to empower them to hear and determine any cause or suit, as *Commission* of the judges, &c. There are a great variety of *Commissions* issued from the crown. In Trade, it sometimes means the power of acting for another, and sometimes the premium or reward a person receives for so doing, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , or more per cent., according to the nature or circumstances of the affair.

TO COMMISSION, *v. a.* to authorize, empower, appoint, or give a person authority to discharge an office.

COMMISSIONER, *s.* one whose name is inserted in any warrant for the discharge of a public office; one empowered to act in a particular quality by patent or warrant.

COMMISSURE, *s.* [*commisura*, Lat.] a joint; or a place where two bodies, or the parts of an animal body, are joined together.

TO COMMIT, *v. a.* [*committo*, Lat.] to intrust; or trust a person; to send a person to prison; to perform, act, or perpetrate some crime or fault.

COMMITMENT, *s.* the act of sending a person to prison; imprisonment.

COMMITTEE, *s.* a number of persons to whom the consideration, examination, or execution of any affair is referred.

COMMITTER, *s.* a perpetrator; he that commits.

COMMITTABLE, *a.* liable to be committed; worthy of imprisonment.

TO COMMIX, *v. a.* [*com* and *miscere*, Lat.] to mix, blend, or join several things together, or into one mass.

COMMIXION, COMMIXTION, *s.* mixture; incorporation.

COMMIXTURE, *s.* the act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation.

COMMODOE, *s.* [Fr.] the head-dress of a woman.

COMMODOUS, *a.* [*commodus*, Lat.] suitable to any particular purpose; free from any hindrance or obstruction; convenient;

seasonable, or suitable; spacious, well contrived, applied to building.

COMMODOUSLY, *ad.* in a convenient manner, applied to situation. Enjoying the necessities and comforts of life, applied to condition. Fitted or suited to any particular end or view.

COMMODOUSNESS, *s.* the fitness or suitability of a thing to any end; advantage.

COMMODITY, *s.* [*commoditas*, Lat.] convenience, profit, interest, or advantage. In Commerce, wares, goods, merchandise, or that which is the object of trade.

COMMODORE, *s.* in the navy, an under admiral, or person commissioned to command a squadron of ships. When three or more sail of ships are in company, the eldest captain assumes this post, and has this title. The commodore's ship is distinguished by a broad red pendant, tapering towards the outer end, and sometimes forked.

COMMODUS, L. ÆLIUS AURELIUS, the emperor of Rome who succeeded Marcus Aurelius. The outset of his public life inspired great hope, but he soon gave himself up to the practice of every private and public evil that his station gave him the opportunity of doing. He sacrificed, without compunction, all who thwarted his will in any way; and after having been repeatedly plotted against without success, he was poisoned by his concubine. He was killed in 193, having reigned 13 years.

COMMON, *a.* [*communis*, Lat.] that is enjoyed by different species of animals; belonging equally to more than one; the property of no person; without a proprietor or possessor; vulgar; mean; trifling; frequently seen; usual; easy to be had; of little value; general; public; intended for the use of every body. In Grammar, applied to such verbs as signify both action and passion. Applied to nouns, such as signify both sexes under one term, as *parent* signifies both father and mother.

COMMON, *s.* an open field, free for any inhabitant of the lordship wherein the common lies to graze his cattle in.

TO COMMON, *v. n.* to enjoy a right of pasture in an open field in conjunction with others.

COMMONABLE, *a.* that may become open or free, applied to ground.

COMMONAGE, *s.* in Law, the right of pasture in a common; or fishing in another person's water; or of digging turf in the ground of another; the joint right of using any thing equally and together with others.

COMMONALTY, *s.* [*communauté*, Fr.] the people of the lower rank; the common people. Figuratively, the major part or bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, *s.* one of the common people; one of low rank; a person who bears no title; one who has a seat in the House of Commons. In Law, one who has a joint right to pasture, &c. in an open field. In the university, one who wears a square cap with a tassel when under-graduate, is of rank between a battler and gentleman commoner, and eats at the common table.

COMMONITION, *s.* [*com* and *monere*, Lat.] advice, warning.

COMMON LAW, *s.* customs, which by long prescription have obtained the force of law, and were received as laws in England, before any statute was enacted in parliament to alter the same; and are now distinguished from the statute law.

COMMONLY, *ad.* generally; frequently; usually.

COMMON-MEASURE, *s.* in Arithmetic, any number which divides any other two or more numbers without any remainder. *Greatest common-measure*, is the highest in amount in cases where two or more numbers will serve as common-measures.

COMMONNESS, *s.* frequency, or repetition; participation among, or application to several.

TO COMMONPLACE, *v. a.* to reduce to and transcribe under general heads.

COMMONPLACE-BOOK, *s.* a book wherein things or extracts are recorded alphabetically, or reduced to general heads, in order to assist a person's memory, or enable him to supply himself with any curious observations on any topic he wants.

COMMON-PLEAS, *s.* the queen's court, now held at Westminster, but formerly movable; it was erected at the time that Henry III. granted the great charter. In personal and mixed actions, it has a concurrent jurisdiction with the Queen's Bench, but has no cognizance of the pleas of the crown; the actions come hither by originals; the chief judge is called *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, who is assisted by three other judges, all of them created by letters patent.

**COMMON-PRAYER**, *s.* the liturgy, or forms of service, used by the Church of England.

**COMMONS**, *s.* the vulgar; the lower sort of people; the Lower House of parliament, consisting of members chosen by the various cities, towns, and counties of England, according to the law and customs of the land. A portion of food or victuals usually eaten at one meal, so called at the universities.

**COMMONWEAL**, **COMMONWEALTH**, (*communio vel, communio*) *s.* in its primary sense, used in Law, the common good; a regular form of government or polity, established by common consent; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic; a democracy.

**COMMORANCE**, **COMMORANCY**, *s.* dwelling; habitation; abode; residence.

**COMMORANT**, *a.* [*commoror*, Lat.] resident; dwelling; tarrying; sojourning.

**COMMOTION**, *s.* [*commocio*, Lat.] tumult, disturbance, sedition, disorder, or confusion, arising from the turbulent dispositions of its members, applied to a state. Figuratively, inward confusion or violence; disorder of mind; perturbation; a violent motion or agitation.

To **COMMUNE**, *v. n.* [*communio*, Lat.] to converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually.

**COMMUNICABILITY**, *s.* an open or generous disposition, whereby a person is willing to impart his sentiments to another; the possibility or power of being imparted or communicated to another.

**COMMUNICABLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] that may become the property of, or be related or imparted to, another; used with *to*.

**COMMUNICANT**, *s.* one who partakes of the Lord's supper.

To **COMMUNICATE**, *v. n.* [*communio*, Lat.] to impart to another; to make another a joint partaker with ourselves; to confer or bestow a possession; to discover one's sentiments or knowledge to another.—*v. n.* to partake of the Lord's supper; to be connected or joined; to have something common with another.

**COMMUNICATION**, *s.* [*communication*, *Fr.*] applied to science, the act of imparting, discovering, or revealing. A common inlet or passage, leading from one place to another; the mutual intelligence kept up between persons or places; a conversation, conference, or imparting a person's sentiments in mutual discourse.

**COMMUNICATIVE**, *a.* inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

**COMMUNICATIVENESS**, *s.* readiness of imparting benefits or knowledge to others.

**COMMUNION**, *s.* [*communis*, Lat.] intercourse; fellowship; common possession; a partaking of the same thing. Also, the celebration of the Lord's supper.

**COMMUNITY**, *s.* [*communitas*, from *communis*, Lat.] a government; a body of people united together in the same form of government; common participation, possession, or enjoyment, opposed to prohibition.

**COMMUTABILITY**, *s.* the quality of being the proper object of interchange, or of being capable of exchange.

**COMMUTABLE**, *a.* that may be ransomed or redeemed.

**COMMUTATION**, *s.* [*commuto*, Lat.] change, alteration, bartering; the exchanging a corporeal for a pecuniary punishment. *The Commutation Act*, a statute changing the levying of a tenth on all the produce of land into an annual rent-charge, determined in its amount by the average price of corn for seven preceding years.

**COMMUTATIVE**, *a.* relating to exchange. *Commutative justice*, that which is exercised in trade, and is opposed to fraud or extortion in buying and selling.

To **COMMUTE**, *v. a.* to exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ransom.—*v. n.* to atone; to bargain for exemption.

**COMMUTUAL**, *a.* mutual; reciprocal. Used only in poetry. "*Communtual zeal*," *Pope*.

**COMO**, a town, lake, and district of that part of the Austrian empire which lies S. of the Alps, and was once Lombardy. The lake is about 3 miles in breadth, and 88 in circumference, and is surrounded by most enchanting scenery. The town is situated on the S. extremity of the lake. The inhabitants have established several manufactories of cotton and silk, and trade with the Grisons. It is 20 miles N. W. of Milan. Its population

is under 20,000. Lat. 45. 44. N. Long. 9. 7. E. The district lies between Bergamo and the lake Maggiore, and is bounded on the N. by the Grisons, and on the S. by Milan. It is a hilly region, abounding with fertile spots, yielding excellent wine and fruits. On account of its climate and rich scenery it has always been the resort of the rich, whose villas are very numerous. There are about 400,000 inhabitants.

**COMORIN**, **CAPE**, the southernmost point of Hindustan. Lat. 8. 0. N. Long. 77. 35. E.

**COMORO ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying opposite to the coast of Zanguebar, in Africa, N. W. of Madagascar. They are four in number, Johanna or Anjoin, Mayotta, Mobilla, and Comoro or Angazija. Comoro, which gives name to the rest, is the largest, but Anjoin is the chief in importance. The mountains are lofty, and richly clothed with wood, chiefly fruit-trees; fine streams are numerous, and the grass and trees are green throughout the year. They produce rice, yams, all kinds of tropical fruits, and honey. At Anjoin the sultan resides. The natives are more numerous than their Mohammedan masters, but cannot get rid of them. The East India Company's ships often touch here for refreshments. The people on the coast speak English intelligibly. They preserve the language and manners of Arabia, and are not of so dark a complexion as the original natives. The entire population is about 12,000.

**COMPACT**, *s.* [*compactum*, Lat.] a bargain or agreement entered into by two or more parties; a contract.

To **COMPACT**, *v. a.* to unite or join together closely; to consolidate, or render solid by pressing the particles of a body close together; to league, or enter into a bargain.

**COMPACT**, *a.* close, dense, and heavy; having few pores, and those very small. Applied to style, concise, or containing much matter in few words.

**COMPACTLY**, *ad.* in a close, neat manner.

**COMPACTNESS**, *s.* firmness, hardness, density.

**COMPACTURE**, *s.* the manner in which any thing is joined; a joint or joining.

**COMPAGES**, *s.* [*Lat.*] a composition or system wherein several things are joined or united.

**COMPAGINATION**, *s.* [*compago*, Lat.] union, or joining several parts together.

**COMPANION**, *s.* [*compagnon*, *Fr.*] one with whom a person frequently converses, or with whom he is generally seen.

**COMPANIONABLE**, *a.* fit for the company of others; agreeable; sociable.

**COMPANIONSHIP**, *s.* a body of men forming one company; fellowship or association.

**COMPANY**, *s.* [*compagnie*, *Fr.*] several persons assembled in the same room, either for conversation or mutual entertainment; several persons united together to carry on one general and common design; a number of persons united or incorporated by some charter; a body corporate; a corporation. The several professions and bodies exercised in the city of London, are incorporated into distinct fraternities, called guilds, governed by their particular laws. There were formerly various trading companies, some of which have become extinct. By far the most important of any now existing, is the East India Company. *Joint-stock Companies* are combinations for trading with capital raised by shares, the profits of which are divided amongst the shareholders in proportion to their shares. It is usually restricted to Banking Companies. In Military Affairs, *Company* means a small body of infantry, under one captain. In the Marine, a number of merchant ships going the same voyage, and mutually bound by charter party, to stand by and defend each other. *To bear or keep company*, is to go with a person, or to visit him often.

To **COMPANY**, *v. a.* to be often in a person's presence; to go or walk with a person; to attend; to associate with.

**COMPARABLE**, *a.* worthy to be compared; equal to, or resembling.

**COMPARABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as is worthy of comparison; in a comparative manner.

**COMPARATES**, *s.* in Logic, the two things compared to one another.

**COMPARATIVE**, *a.* [*comparo*, Lat.] that results merely from a comparison with another; that has the power of forming a comparison, or comparing two things or ideas together, in order to find out their resemblance or difference. In Grammar, the

comparative degree is the form into which an adjective or adverb is put, either by inflexion, or the use of other adverbs, to express the relation of the subject, or of the verb, to some other like thing, or action, in reference to the intensity of its manifestation of the attribute expressed by such words.

COMPARATIVELY, *ad.* in a comparative manner; according to the distance or likeness found from comparing.

To COMPARE, *v. a.* to bring two or more things together, in order, by an inspection of them, to find in what they agree or differ; to apply one thing as the measure of another; to liken. When the comparison intends only an illustration of a thing by its likeness, then *to or unto* is used before the thing brought by way of illustration. But when persons or things are compared together, to discover in what they agree or disagree, or their relative proportions, then *with* is used.

COMPARE, *s.* the state of being compared; likeness; estimate or judgment formed on comparison.

COMPARISON, *s.* [*comparaison*, Fr.] judging of the difference of two things, by examining, or comparing them together; the state of a thing compared. In Grammar, the formation of an adjective through the various degrees in which the signification is heightened or diminished, as *soft, softer, softest*.

To COMPART, *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr.] to divide or lay down a general design or plan, in all its different parts, divisions, or subdivisions.

COMPARTITION, *s.* the act of comparing or laying down the several parts or divisions of any plan or design. Figuratively, the part of any plan. In Architecture, the useful and graceful distribution of the whole ground-plot of an edifice into rooms of office, of reception, and entertainment.

COMPARTMENT, *s.* [*compartment*, Fr.] a design composed of different figures, disposed with symmetry, as ornaments of a parterre, ceiling, or picture: a division of a picture, or design.

To COMPASS, *v. a.* [*compasser*, Fr.] to surround; to enclose; to stand round in a ring; to besiege or block up; to grasp or enclose in the arms; to obtain, attain, secure, or have.

COMPASS, *s.* orbit; revolution; extent or limit; enclosure. In Music, the power of the voice, or of an instrument, to sound any particular note. In Navigation, an instrument consisting of a box, in which a magnetical needle is suspended so as to play freely, and thus point out the magnetic N., and enable pilots to steer their vessels with assurance of safety at all times. *Compasses*, a mathematical instrument, consisting of two branches, fastened together at the top by a pivot, about which they move as on a centre, and are used in taking distances, drawing circles, and in working problems in the mathematics.

COMPASSION, *s.* [*compassion*, Fr.] a disposition of mind which inclines us to feel the miseries of others with the same pain and sorrow as if they were our own.

COMPASSIONATE, *a.* easily affected with sorrow or pain, on viewing the calamities and distresses of others.

To COMPASSIONATE, *v. a.* to pity, and be moved with sorrow at the sufferings of others.

COMPASSIONATELY, *ad.* in a pitying, tender, sympathizing manner.

COMPATERNITY, *s.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Lat.] the relation of a godfather to the person for whom he answers.

COMPATIBILITY, *s.* consistency; the power or possibility of coexisting in the same subject, or at the same time; agreement.

COMPATIBLE, *a.* [*compatelo*, Lat.] consistent with; fit for; suitable to; becoming or agreeable to.

COMPATIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of agreeing with.

COMPATIBLY, *ad.* fitly; suitably, so as to be applicable to the same subject, and coexist in it at the same time.

COMPATRIOT, *s.* [*con* and *patria*, Lat.] one of the same country.

COMPEER, *s.* [*compère*, Fr.] an equal in rank; an associate or companion.

To COMPEER, *v. a.* to be equal with in quality; to match.

To COMPEL, *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.] to make a person do or refrain from some act by force; to extort by force; used with *from*, before the person suffering the violence.

COMPELLABLE, *a.* that may be forced.

COMPELLER, *s.* he that makes a person do or refrain from an action by force.

COMPEND, *s.* [*compendium*, Lat.] in Literature, signifies abridgment, epitome, extract, or summary.

COMPEN'DIOUS, *a.* concise; brief, or containing much in few words, applied to style. Near, or short, applied to travelling.

COMPEN'DIOUSLY, *ad.* in a short or concise manner.

COMPEN'DIOUSNESS, *s.* brevity, or shortness; the quality of containing much in a short space, or performing much in a short time.

COMPEN'DIUM, *s.* [*Lat.*] an abridgment of discourse; a short or concise method of writing on any subject.

COMPENSABLE, *a.* [*compens*, Lat.] that may be recompensed.

To COMPENSATE, *v. a.* to make amends for; to countervail; to counterbalance.

COMPENSATION, *s.* amends; recompence; a thing of equal value to another; an equivalent.

COMPENSATIVE, *a.* that compensates, or counteravails.

COMPETENCE, Co'MPETENCY, *s.* [*competo*, Lat.] such a quantity as is just sufficient, without superfluities; such a fortune as is sufficient to supply the necessities of life, and is between poverty on one side, and affluence on the other. In Law, the right or authority of a judge, whereby he takes cognizance of any thing.

COMPETENT, *a.* suitable; proportionable; sufficient in numbers, quantity, or power, to any undertaking; moderate; qualified or fit for; consistent with; applicable to.

COMPETENTLY, *ad.* properly; sufficiently; without excess or defect.

COMPETITION, *s.* [*con* and *peto*, Lat.] the endeavouring to gain something in opposition to another; rivalry; contest; opposition.

COMPETITOR, *s.* [*Lat.*] one who claims or endeavours to gain something in opposition to another; a rival.

COMPIE'GNE, a town in the department of Oise, France. It stands on a sloping ground near the river whence the department is named, and is not remarkable in appearance. It has a bridge over the river. Several branches of manufacture are carried on here, and it has some trade, chiefly in agricultural produce. Its history, and the royal park adjoining, have made it known. It is 45 miles from Paris. Population, about 10,000. Lat. 49. 26. N. Long. 3. 0. E.

COMPILEATION, *s.* [*compilo*, Lat.] a collection from various authors; an assemblage or mass of things heaped together.

To COMPILE, *v. a.* to form or collect from various authors. Figuratively, to write; compose; to form from an assemblage of various circumstances or incidents.

COMPILEMENT, *s.* the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

COMPILER, *s.* a collector; one who composes a work from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, COMPLA'CENCY, *s.* [*complacentia*, Lat.] a satisfaction arising in the mind on viewing some action which is worthy of its approbation, or in contemplating something which, on account of its amiableness, produces joy; the cause of joy, of rational pleasure and satisfaction; a genteel address, which bespeaks approbation, and causes pleasure; civility, complaisance, politeness, applied to behaviour.

COMPLACENT, *a.* affable; kind; civil; polite.

To COMPLA'IN, *v. n.* [*complaigndre*, Fr.] to find fault with; to accuse a person with having been guilty of some crime.—*v. a.* to weep, lament, or bewail.

COMPLAINANT, *s.* one who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution against another.

COMPLAINER, *s.* one who complains; a murmurer; a lamentor.

COMPLAIN'T, *s.* [*complainte*, Fr.] a mournful representation of injuries or pain; grief; the act of finding fault with any thing. Figuratively, the cause of dissatisfaction, or complaining.

COMPLAISANCE, *s.* [*complaisance*, Fr.] a civil behaviour, whereby a person complies with the inclinations of another, in order to insinuate himself into his esteem and favour. *SYNON.* Complaisance is the characteristic of the lover; politeness, of the courtier; but to be well-bred denotes the gentleman.

COMPLAISANT, *a.* [*complaisant*, Fr.] civil; polite; endeavouring to please.

COMPLAISANTLY, *ad.* in a civil, kind, condescending, and polite manner.

To COMPLA'NATE, COMPLA'NE, *v. a.* [*complano*, Lat.] to level, to make smooth and flat.

**COMPLEMENT**, *s.* [*compleo*, Lat.] that which perfects or completes any thing; a full, complete, or requisite quantity or number. In Geometry, applied to the arc of a circle, what it wants of 90 degrees; applied to parallelograms, are the parallelograms, which, when lines parallel to the sides are drawn, cutting each other in the diagonal, thus dividing the whole into certain numbers of similar figures, touch the point of intersection. In Navigation, applied to a course, what it wants of 90 degrees, 8 points, or a quarter of a circle. In Astronomy, the distance of a star from the zenith. *Complement of the curtain*, in Fortification, is that part in the interior side of it which makes the demi-gorge. *Arithmetical complement*, is what any number lacks to make it even with the unit of the next higher denomination. *Complement of a logarithm*, is what a logarithm wants of 10.

**COMPLETE**, *a.* [*completus*, Lat.] finished; perfect; wanting nothing; without defects; ended; concluded. **SYNON.** We may easily make a thing complete, and, with much pains, finish it; after all, it may not be perfect.

To **COMPLETE**, *v. a.* to perfect; to finish; to answer perfectly.

**COMPLETELY**, *ad.* perfectly; fully; in a perfect manner.

**COMPLETENESS**, *s.* perfection; a quality which implies a thing to be finished without defect.

**COMPLETION**, *s.* the existence of some circumstance predicted, whereby every part of a prophecy is fulfilled; accomplishment; the greatest height, or perfect state.

**COMPLEX**, *s.* [*complexor*, Lat.] a collection, summary, or the whole of a thing, consisting of several parts.

**COMPLEX**, **COMPLEXED**, *a.* compounded; consisting of several parts; including several particulars.

**COMPLEXEDNESS**, *s.* composition; containing a variety of circumstances or particulars.

**COMPLEXION**, *s.* the enclosure or involution of one thing in another; the colour of the outward part of the body, particularly that of the countenance. In Physic, the temperature, habit, or disposition of the body. *A sanguine complexion*, is that of hot or warm persons, and is so called from the blood being thought to be more predominant in such.

**COMPLEXIONAL**, *a.* depending merely on the habit or temperature of the body.

**COMPLEXIONALLY**, *ad.* by complexion, or by the habit of the body, or predominance of some of the fluids.

**COMPLEXLY**, *ad.* in a compound manner; consisting of several particulars, opposed to simply.

**COMPLEXNESS**, *s.* the state or quality of being composed of several particulars different from each other.

**COMPLEXURE**, *s.* the compounding or uniting of one thing with others.

**COMPLIANCE**, *s.* the yielding consent to a thing proposed; the ready performance of a thing requested; condescending so far to the humours of a person, as to do every thing he can desire or expect; condescension.

**COMPLAINT**, *part.* yielding to the touch; bending with any force; yielding, condescending.

To **COMPLICATE**, *v. a.* [*complico*, Lat.] to join or add one thing or action to another; to compose or make a whole, by the uniting of several things different from each other.

**COMPLICATED**, *a.* compounded of a variety of parts.

**COMPLICATION**, *s.* [*complicatio*, Lat.] the joining, mixing, blending, or involving several things in one another; a whole consisting of several things.

**COMPLER**, *s.* a man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

**COMPLIMENT**, *s.* [*compliment*, Fr.] a profession of great esteem, or an expression of approbation or praise, merely from ceremony and politeness; a mere ceremonious expression.

To **COMPLIMENT**, *v. a.* to make use of expressions of respect, from a bare principle of good behaviour and ceremony; to speak in praise of a thing or person, contrary to one's real sentiments and opinion.—*v. n.* to use ceremonious or adulatory language.

**COMPLIMENTAL**, *a.* expressive of respect and civility.

**COMPLIMENTALLY**, *ad.* in a mere ceremonious manner.

**COMPLIMENTER**, *s.* a person abounding in compliments.

**COMPLINE**, *s.* [*compline*, Fr.] the last of the canonical hours in the Romish daily service.

**COMPLOT**, *s.* [Fr.] a plot, or ill design, concerted and

carried on by two or more persons; a conspiracy or confederacy.

To **COMPLOT**, *v. a.* [*complotter*, Fr.] to join in a design; to bring about an ill design.

**COMPLOTTER**, *s.* one who joins in a plot; a conspirator.

To **COMPLY**, *v. n.* [*complier*, Fr.] to consent to any request; to suit oneself to a person's humours; to yield to.

**COMPONENT**, *a.* [*componens*, Lat.] that composes or contributes to the forming of a compound body.

To **COMPORT**, *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr.] to suit, to agree with; to act agreeably or suitably to.

**COMPORT**, *s.* behaviour; manner of looking and acting; conduct.

**COMFORTABLE**, *a.* consistent, opposed to contradictory. **COMFORTMENT**, *s.* behaviour or conduct.

To **COMPOSE**, (*compose*). The *s* in this word and its derivatives is sounded like *z*; *v. a.* [*composuer*, Fr. *compono*, Lat.] to form a mass, consisting of several things joined together; to form or consist of; to place in a proper form; to join words together in a discourse with art and care; to reduce to a state of calmness, rest, and quiet; to reconcile. With printers, to put the letters in order in the composing stick. In Music, to set any thing to tune; to form a proper collection, order, or disposition of the notes.

**COMPOSED**, *part.* calm, serious, sedate, undisturbed.

**COMPOSEDLY**, *ad.* in a calm, serious, serene, or sedate manner; free from any perturbation or confusion.

**COMPOSEDNESS**, *s.* sedateness; calmness; tranquillity of mind; a freedom from any disturbance or disorder, applied to the mind.

**COMPOSER**, *s.* an author or writer on any subject; one that adapts or sets words to music, or forms a tune from a peculiar assemblage of the notes of music.

**COMPOSITE**, *a.* [*composito*, Lat.] in Architecture, one of the five orders of columns, termed likewise the Italian or Roman order; its capital is formed from the Ionic and Corinthian order. *Composite numbers*, are those that can be measured by some other number above unity, as 12 by 2, 3, 4, 6.

**COMPOSITION**, *s.* [*compositio*, Lat.] the act of forming a whole from parts different from each other; the act of combining simple thoughts together, in order to form a complex one; the distribution or orderly placing of the several parts of a plan, design, or picture; the work or production of an author; an agreement; contract; a reconciliation, or terms in which differences or quarrels are settled. In Commerce, a contract, whereby a creditor accepts part of his debt in compensation for the whole. In Grammar, the formation of sentences, or prefixing a particle or other word to any word, to increase, diminish, or alter its signification. In Music, the art of disposing notes, so as to form tunes or airs. *Composition of forces, velocities, &c.*, in Mechanics, is the discovery of the direction, amount, &c. of the forces, &c., which combined produce a result, the direction, amount, &c. of which is known. See **RESOLUTION**.

**COMPOSITOR**, *s.* [*compositour*, Fr.] in Printing, the person who works at the case, sets up the forms, and prepares the types, by arranging them properly therein for printing.

**COMPOST**, *s.* [Fr. from *compono*, Lat.] a mixture of different soils together, in order to make a manure for assisting the natural soil, so as to amend, improve, and render it more fruitful.

To **COMPOST**, *v. a.* to manure; to enrich, or improve ground by mixture of different soils.

**COMPOSTELLA**, *s.* St. Jago de, a city, the capital of Galicia, in Spain, seated on a peninsula formed by the rivers Sa and Sarela. It contains many religious houses, 12 churches, and a university, which, with the public squares, are very magnificent. In former days it was one of the holy places to which great numbers of pilgrims continually journeyed, under the belief inculcated by the Romish Church, that it was an act of great merit, and power for the remission of sins. It is 265 miles from Madrid. It has a population of about 30,000. Lat. 43. 0. N. Long. 8. 25. W.

**COMPOSURE**, (*composeure*) *s.* the writing or inditing a work; composition or production, applied to books. Arrangement, mixture, or order; frame; make; temperament; sedateness. Adjustment, or reconciliation, applied to difference or quarrels.

**COMPUTATION**, *s.* [*con* and *poto*, Lat.] the act of drinking or tipping together.

To **COMPOUND**, *v. a.* [*con* and *pono*, Lat.] to mingle several ingredients together; to form by unity several things together; to place together in different lights, attitudes, or positions; to produce by being united; to reconcile, or put an end to a difference or quarrel, by concessions or compliance with the demands of an adversary; to pay a part of a debt, for want of a capacity to discharge the whole, and to be cleared for that reason from any further demand; to agree on certain terms; to contract.

**COMPOUND**, *a.* formed or produced by several ingredients, opposed to simple. In Grammar, formed by joining two or more words. The primary rules of Arithmetic are called so, when applied to quantities of more than one denomination in value, as pounds, shillings, and pence; or cwts., lbs., ozs. *Compound Interest*, is the interest paid after a lapse of years, on the amount of the principal and the annual interest added annually to it, and is therefore a higher rate than simple interest; e. g. any sum of money at 5 per cent. per ann., compound interest, is doubled in about 14 years; the same sum at the same rate, simple interest, would not be doubled till the end of 29 years. *Compound Fracture*, in Surgery, is when any bone is broken in more places than one at the same time.

**COMPOUND**, *s.* the mass formed by the union of two or more ingredients.

**COMPOUNDABLE**, *a.* that may be united together so as to form one mass; capable of being united.

**COMPOUNDER**, *s.* one who endeavours to bring adverse parties to an agreement; a reconciler. In the University, a person of superior rank or fortune, who is allowed to commute for residence, by paying extraordinary fines.

To **COMPREHEND**, *v. a.* [*con* and *prehendo*, Lat.] to comprise, include, contain, or imply; to have an adequate, clear, and determined idea of any doctrine or proposition. **SYNON.** We comprehend what is reducible to the forms of the understanding, e. g. the laws of nature; we apprehend what we know, yet cannot reduce to those forms, e. g. the Creator and Sustainer of the works of nature.

**COMPREHENSIBLE**, *a.* [*comprehensibilis*, Fr.] capable of being perfectly and clearly known.

**COMPREHENSIBLY**, *ad.* in a large extent, applied to the acceptance of words.

**COMPREHENSION**, *s.* [*con* and *prehendo*, Lat.] the act or quality of comprising or containing; a summary compendium or abstract; capacity, or the power of the mind to admit several ideas at once. *Comprehension*, in English Church History, denotes a scheme for relaxing the terms of conformity, in behalf of Protestant Dissenters, and admitting them into the communion of the Church. It was attempted in 1667-8, and 1674, and again immediately after the Revolution, but always failed. It has been proposed since, by various members of the Church of England. The union of Dissenters and Churchmen in any ecclesiastical organization is an utter impossibility. See **DISSENT**.

**COMPREHENSIVE**, *a.* able to understand many things at once; comprising much in a narrow compass; extensive.

**COMPREHENSIVELY**, *ad.* in a compendious or concise manner.

**COMPREHENSIVENESS**, *s.* the quality of including much in a narrow compass.

To **COMPRESS**, *v. a.* [*comprimo*, Lat.] to reduce in a narrow compass by force; to squeeze closer together.

**COMPRESS**, *s.* in Surgery, a bolster formed of linen cloth, folded into several doubles, laid under a bandage, to prevent a wound from bleeding or swelling, or to retain the remedies applied to it.

**COMPRESSIBILITY**, *s.* the quality of being reduced by force into a narrower compass.

**COMPRESSIBLE**, *a.* capable of being reduced by force into a narrower compass.

**COMPRESSION**, *s.* [*Lat.*] the action of bringing the particles of a body nearer together by external force, and thereby decreasing its bulk or dimension; the act of pressing together.

**COMPRESSURE**, *s.* the act or force of a body pressing upon another.

To **COMPRIZE**, (*komprize*) *v. a.* [*compris*, Fr.] to contain; to include; to comprehend.

**COMPROBATION**, *s.* [*con* and *probo*, Lat.] confirming by a joint testimony of two or more persons.

**COMPROMISE**, (*kompromize*) *s.* [*con* and *promitto*, Lat.] a

mutual promise of one or more parties to refer the determination of a dispute or controversy to the arbitration or decision of one or more persons; a compact or bargain, in which some concessions or compliances are made on each side.

To **COMPROMISE**, (*kompromize*) *v. a.* to settle or put an end to a dispute or claim by mutual concessions.

To **COMPT**, (*kvunt*) *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.] to make an estimate; to add up, or find the amount of a row of figures in arithmetic.

**COMPTROLLER**, *s.* See **CONTROLLER**.

**COMPULSATORY**, *a.* [*compello*, Lat.] having the power of forcing a person against his will.

**COMPUSSION**, *s.* [*compulsus*, Lat.] the act of forcing a free agent to do or abstain from an action, contrary to the preference of his mind; a violence or force; the state of being compelled.

**COMPULSIVE**, *a.* having the power to force a person to perform or abstain from an action; forcible.

**COMPULSIVELY**, *ad.* in a forcible manner; by compulsion; by force.

**COMPUISIVENESS**, *s.* the quality of obliging a person to perform or abstain from any act contrary to his inclination.

**COMPUISORILY**, *ad.* in a forcible manner; by force.

**COMPUISORY**, *a.* [*compulsore*, Fr.] having the power of commanding or forcing obedience.

**COMPUSSION**, *s.* [*pungo*, Lat.] the act of causing a pain resembling that of pricking; irritation. In Divinity, an inward grief, caused by the consciousness of having offended God; sorrow; anxiety; contrition; or repentance; remorse.

**COMPUCTIONS**, *s.* repentant; sorrowful; tender.

**COMPUCTIVE**, *a.* causing remorse; causing a sorrow from a consciousness of guilt.

**COMPURGATION**, *s.* [*con* and *purgo*, Lat.] the clearing and justifying one man's innocence or veracity by the oath of another.

**COMPURGATOR**, *s.* [*Lat.*] in ancient Law, a person who, by oath, clears and justifies another's innocence.

**COMPUTABLE**, *a.* capable of being numbered or estimated.

**COMPUTATION**, *s.* the act of estimating or counting the value of things; a calculation; a sum or number found by calculation, or an arithmetical process.

To **COMPUTE**, *v. a.* to find by an arithmetical operation; to estimate; to reckon; to count.

**COMPUTE**, *s.* a reckoning; calculation; the amount or sum total.

**COMPUTER**, *s.* one who makes calculations; an accountant.

**COMPUTIST**, *s.* [*computiste*, Fr.] one skilled in numbers or calculations.

**COMRADE**, *s.* [*camerade*, Fr.] one who lives in the same house; a person who is jointly concerned with another in an undertaking.

**CON**, (*con*, Lat.) always joined or fixed to words, signifying together, as connect; sometimes against, as contend; and sometimes something great or immense, as in configuration. Before a vowel or an h, it drops the n, as in coeternal, cohabit; and before the labials b and p, it is changed into an m, as in combustion, compare; and before t and m, it assumes the same letter, as in co-lect, com-mute.

**CON**, [an abbreviation of contra, Lat.] is used to imply an opposition to any motion; or that a person is on the negative side of a question. *Nem. con* for *nemine contradicente*, Lat., is used to signify that a motion is passed without any opposition.

To **CON**, *v. n.* [*connan*, Sax.] to know; to learn perfectly.

**CONCAMERATE**, *v. a.* [*concamero*, from camera, Lat.] to arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

**CONCAMERATION**, *s.* an arch or vault, or any thing formed like an arch.

To **CONCATENATE**, *v. a.* [*catena*, Lat.] to link together; to join or connect the parts of any thing, that they shall have mutual dependence on each other, like the links of a chain.

**CONCATENATION**, *s.* a series of links. In Philosophy, a connexion of things, which mutually depend on each other, like the links of a chain.

**CONCAVATION**, *s.* the act of scooping a thing, or making it of a hollow or concave form.

**CONCAVE**, *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] hollow, applied to the inner surface of a circular body, such as that of an egg-shell, of an arch, or a ball, opposed to convex. Empty, without any thing to fill the cavity. *Concave Lenses and Mirrors*, in Optics, are those whose surfaces are hollowed, producing in the mirrors a magnifying, and in the lenses a diminishing, power. See **OPTICS**.



CONCAVITY, *s.* the inner surface of a circular body.  
CONCAVO-CONCAVE, *a.* hollow or concave on both sides.  
CONCAVO-CONVEX, *a.* hollow or concave on one side, but convex or protuberant on the other.

CONCAVOUS, *a.* [*concaus*, Lat.] hollow, without angles, applied to the inward surface of a round body.

CONCAVOUSLY, *ad.* resembling the hollow of the inner surface of a round body.

To CONCEAL, (*concel*) *v. a.* [*con* and *celo*, Lat.] to hide or keep any thing from the sight or knowledge of others; to cover; to keep secret. *SYNON.* It requires care and attention to conceal; art and cleverness to *dissemble*; labour and cunning to *disguise*.

CONCEALABLE, *a.* capable of being kept from the sight or knowledge of others; possible to be kept secret.

CONCEALEDNESS, *s.* the state of being hid or kept from the sight or knowledge of others.

CONCEALER, *a.* he that conceals any thing.

CONCEALMENT, *s.* the act of hiding from the knowledge or sight of others; the state of being hid or kept secret; a place of retirement from the sight of others.

To CONCEDE, *v. a.* [*concedo*, Lat.] to grant or admit a principle or opinion as true; to let a point pass without any dispute.

CONCEIT, (*konset*) *s.* [*concupio*, Lat.] a conception, thought, or idea; apprehension; understanding; strength of imagination; mere fancy, a pleasant thought or shining sentiment; an opinionative persuasion, or a high opinion of a person's judgment, which exposes him to ridicule; a word of reproach. *Out of conceit with*, a phrase of a person's being tired, or no longer being fond of a thing.

To CONCEIT, *v. a.* to fancy; to imagine; to think, generally implying an opinion that has not the sanction of reason.

CONCEITED, *part.* of a strong imagination; proud, or entertaining too high an opinion of one's abilities.

CONCEITEDLY, *ad.* in a scornful or whimsical manner; in a manner which discovers too high an opinion, or too great a fondness in a person of his own parts.

CONCEITEDNESS, *s.* opinionativeness.

CONCEIVABLE, (*konseivable*) *a.* that may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.

CONCEIVABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being apprehended by the mind.

CONCEIVABLY, *ad.* in an intelligible manner; in such a manner as to be apprehended by the mind.

To CONCEIVE, (*konseiv*) *v. a.* [*conceiv*, Fr.] to form in the mind; to imagine; to form an idea of; to comprehend; to think.—*v. n.* to become pregnant.

CONCEIVER, *s.* one that understands, or comprehends.

CONCENT, *s.* [*con* and *canto*, Lat.] concert of voices, harmony, concord; consistency.

To CONCESTRATE, *v. a.* [*con* and *centrum*, Lat.] to drive inwards, or towards the centre; to drive into a narrow compass; to condense.

CONCENTRATION, *s.* forcing into a narrow compass, or driving towards the centre; the highest degree of mixture, whereby two or more particles touch by a reception, or forcing one within the other.

To CONCENTRE, (*konseter*) *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr.] to tend towards the same, or towards one common centre.—*v. a.* to direct or contract towards one centre.

CONCENTRIC, CONCENTRICAL, *a.* [*con* and *centrum*, Lat.] having one common centre, applied to circles and spheres.

CONCEPTACLE, *s.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] that in which any thing is contained; a reservoir.

CONCEPTIBLE, *a.* [*concupio*, Lat.] that may be apprehended or understood; intelligible.

CONCEPTION, *s.* [*conceptio*, Lat.] the act of conceiving or becoming pregnant; notion; apprehension; idea. Sentiments; purpose.

CONCEPTION, a town and port of Chili, S. America, built a few miles from the sea, in the angle formed with it by one of the Chilean mountain torrents. It has few good buildings, owing to the frequent earthquakes. It lies about 250 miles from Valparaiso. Its population is about 10,000. Lat. 36. 45. S. Long. 73. 0. W.

CONCEPTIOUS, (*konseptious*) *a.* apt to conceive, or become pregnant; fruitful.

CONCEPTIVE, *a.* capable to conceive.

To CONCEARN, *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr.] to relate, or belong to; to affect with some passion; to make uneasy or sorrowful; to be of importance to; to be intrusted or commissioned to act for a person, used with *for*. *SYNON.* Many people make themselves uneasy at that which does not in the least regard them; meddle with what no way concerns them; and at the same time are indifferent to those things which touch them nearly.

CONCERN, *s.* business; circumstances; engagement; interest; importance.

CONCERNEDLY, *ad.* with affection; with interest.

CONCERNING, *prep.* [originally a participle, has the force of a preposition before a noun,] about; of; relating to; with relation to.

CONCERNMENT, *s.* the thing in which a person is interested; an affair; business; influence; relation; importance; the engaging or taking part in an affair; emotion of mind.

To CONCERN, *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr.] to take measures with another to bring a design to pass; to contrive.

CONCERT, *s.* a communication of designs, an establishment of measures to be pursued by persons engaged in one design. In Music, a number of musicians and singers performing the same piece. *Concert-pitch*, is the standard of the musical scale adopted by the profession, but often changed.

CONCERTATION, *s.* [*con* and *certo*, Lat.] strife, contest, or contention.

CONCERTATIVE, *a.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] quarrelsome; contentious; recriminating.

CONCERTINA, *s.* in Music, an instrument consisting of a bellows having metallic tongues, like those of the accordion, fitted into each end. In shape it is hexagonal, and is played with both hands, whilst having a complete scale, it is more useful and agreeable than the accordion.

CONCESSION, *s.* [*concessio*, Lat.] an act of granting or yielding; the thing granted or yielded.

CONCESSIONARY, *a.* given by indulgence or allowance, or purely to terminate a dispute.

CONCESSIVELY, *ad.* by way of concession.

CONCH, *s.* [*concha*, Lat.] a shell; a sea-shell.

CONCHA, (*kinka*) *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the second or inward cavity of the auricle or external ear.

CONCROID, (*khinkoid*) *s.* in Geometry, a curve line always approaching nearer a straight line, to which it is inclined, but never meets it.

CONCHOLOGY, *s.* [*conche* and *logos*, Gr.] one of the sciences of classification, a branch of zoology, and natural history, which treats of that class of animals called molluscous, and testaceous, as the character of their bodies, or their shelly coverings, are regarded. Since physiological science has received the impetus given by Cuvier and his successors, it has been customary to regard these shells simply as parts of the molluscous animal, and therefore *Conchology* does not now stand as a science teaching the classification of shells simply, but is regarded as synonymous with Malacology; *which see*.

CONCILIAR, *a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] relating to a council.

To CONCILIATE, *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] to gain or procure affection; to reconcile.

CONCILIATION, *s.* the act of procuring esteem, or reconciling.

CONCILIATOR, *s.* one who makes peace between parties at variance; a reconciler.

CONCILIATORY, *a.* relating to reconciliation.

CONCINNITY, *s.* [*concinnitas*, Lat.] decency; fitness.

CONCINNOUS, *a.* [*concinnus*, Lat.] comely; becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCISE, *a.* [*concisus*, Lat.] short; brief.

CONCISELY, *ad.* in a brief or short manner; in few words.

CONCISENESS, *s.* brevity; shortness.

CONCISION, *s.* cutting off; total destruction.

CONCITATION, *s.* [*concito*, Lat.] the act of exciting; agitation; or setting into a ferment or commotion.

CONCLAMATION, *s.* [*conclamo*, Lat.] an outcry. Also a custom among the Romans, of calling the dead party by his name for eight days successively: on the ninth, concluding he was past recovery, they carried him forth and buried him.

CONCLAVE, *s.* [Lat.] a private or inner apartment; the place wherein the election is held for a pope; a meeting or as-

sembly of all the cardinals that are at Rome, for the election of a pope; a close or private assembly.

**TO CONCLUDE**, *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.] to draw as a conclusion or inference from certain premises; to infer; to judge or determine; to end; to finish; to complete a period, applied to time; to acknowledge as truth.

**CONCLUDENT**, *part.* decisive; following by direct consequence; consequential.

**CONCLUSIBLE**, *a.* [*conclusus*, Lat.] following as a consequence from certain principles; to be inferred.

**CONCLUSION**, *s.* [*conclusio*, Lat.] determination or putting an end to an affair or transaction; an opinion formed from experience or from a collection of propositions; the event of experiments. **SYNON.** The sequel in part forms the story; the conclusion puts the finishing stroke to it.

**CONCLUSIVE**, *a.* decisive, or that puts an end to any contest. **CONCLUSIVELY**, *ad.* in a determinate, positive, peremptory manner.

**CONCLUSIVENESS**, *a.* the power of gaining assent, or forcing conviction; regular consequence, or following from any premises, according to the rules of logic.

**TO CONCOAGULATE**, *v. a.* to curdle or congeal one thing with another.

**CONCOAGULATION**, *s.* [*con and coagulo*, Lat.] a coagulation or curdling, by which several bodies are joined in one mass.

**TO CONCOCT**, *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat.] in Medicine, to digest in the stomach, so as to form into chyle; to purify; to heighten the quality of a thing by heat.

**CONCOCTION**, *s.* [*concoctio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the change which the food undergoes in the stomach ere it be converted into chyle; maturation, or heightening the powers or qualities of a thing by heat.

**CONCOMITANCE**, **CONCOMITANCY**, *s.* [*con and comes*, Lat.] united to; attending; inseparable from; accompanying.

**CONCOMITANT**, *a.* a companion; an attendant.

**CONCOMITANTLY**, *ad.* accompanying; in the manner of an attendant.

**TO CONCOMITATE**, *v. a.* [*concomitor*, Lat.] to attend; to be joined inseparably with another.

**CONCORD**, *s.* [*concordia*, Lat.] agreement between persons and things; the suitableness of one thing to another; peace, union, mutual kindness. In Grammar, that part wherein words are made to agree in number, person, and gender, &c. In Music, the relation of two sounds that are always agreeable to the ear, whether applied in succession or consonance.

**CONCORD**, capital of New Hampshire, United States, lying on the Merrimack river, over which it has two bridges. A vast water-power has been created by the falls of this river, and the locks made when it was rendered navigable for boats. There are some noble public buildings connected with the government, &c. It is 481 miles from Washington. Pop. 4897. There are 26 other places so named in the States, at one of which, in Massachusetts, commenced the war of the Revolution, which led to the independence of the United States.

**CONCORDANCE**, *s.* [*concordo*, Lat.] an agreement. An index to the Holy Scriptures, wherein all the words are ranged alphabetically, and the various places where they occur referred to. The best for the English Bible is that of Alexander Cruden.

**CONCORDANT**, *part.* [*concordans*, Lat.] agreeing with; consistent with; correspondent. In Music, consisting of concords or harmonies.

**CONCORDAT**, *s.* a treaty between the Pope and any government respecting the affairs of the Roman Church, temporal or spiritual, within its dominions.

**CONCORDATE**, *s.* [*concordat*, Fr.] a compact; convention; or a society held together by a common discipline, or statutes.

**CONCORPORAL**, *a.* [*con and corpus*, Lat.] of the same body. **TO CONCORPORATE**, *v. a.* to unite, blend, or mix several things together, so as to form one mass, system, &c.

**CONCOURSE**, (*kin-kōse*) *s.* [*concreta*, Lat.] a crowd, or several persons assembled together in one place; the point wherein two bodies meet together; the force or action with which two or more bodies meet together.

**CONCREMENT**, *s.* [*concreasco*, Lat.] a mass formed by concretion.

**CONCRESCENCE**, *s.* the act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

**TO CONCRETE**, *v. a.* [*con and cresco*, Lat.] to form from a union of several particles or bodies; to unite several masses or particles in one body.—*n.* to coalesce, cohere, or join together, so as to form one mass.

**CONCRETE**, *a.* formed by the union or cohesion of several particles or substances. In Logic, a *concrete term* is that which, while it expresses the quality, expresses, implies, or refers to some subject or substance in which it inheres, and is generally the same as an adjective in Grammar.

**CONCRETE**, *s.* an assemblage or mixture; a body or mass composed of several particles or principles.

**CONCRETELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to include the substance with the quality.

**CONCRETENESS**, *s.* curdling; coagulation; or the gathering several fluids into a solid mass.

**CONCRETION**, *s.* the act whereby a soft body becomes hard, or the particles of a fluid become fixed, so as not to yield to the touch; the coalition or uniting of several particles so as to form one mass.

**CONCRETIVE**, *a.* that has the power of uniting several particles together, so as to form one mass; that has the power of turning a fluid into a solid; that has the power of producing coagulation, or the curdling of a fluid body.

**CONCRETURE**, *s.* a mass formed by the cohesion of several particles.

**CONCUBINAGE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of living or cohabiting with a woman, as a wife, without being married.

**CONCUBINE**, *s.* [*con and cubo*, Lat.] a woman who is kept by a man, and lives with him, though not married to him; a kept mistress.

**TO CONCULATE**, *v. a.* [*conculco*, Lat.] to tread upon, or trample under foot.

**CONCULATION**, *s.* [*con and calco*, Lat.] trampling with the feet.

**CONCUPISCENCE**, *s.* [*concupiscentia*, Lat.] an inordinate desire of women; lust.

**CONCUPISCENT**, *part.* [*concupiscens*, Lat.] lustful; having an irregular appetite after carnal things.

**CONCUPISCENTIAL**, (*konkupissential*) *a.* relating to concupiscence, or having an irregular desire after women.

**CONCUPISCIBLE**, *a.* that may be desired; that raises, excites, or exerts desire.

**TO CONCUR**, *v. n.* [*con and curro*, Lat.] to meet together; to join in one action or design, applied to several persons; to unite with; to be conjoined with; to contribute to the effecting one common event or design.

**CONCURRENCE**, **CONCURRENCEY**, *s.* assistance; union; conjunction; united efforts to promote any design; agreement in any opinion or sentiment.

**CONCURRENT**, *part.* acting in conjunction, or together; promoting the same design.

**CONCURRENT**, *s.* that which contributes to the performance of a design.

**CONCUSSION**, *s.* [*concutio*, Lat.] the act of putting a thing into a violent motion; shaking; agitation.

**CONCUSSIVE**, *a.* that has the power or quality of shaking.

**TO COND**, **CON**, or **CONX**, *v. a.* in sea language, signifies to guide or conduct a ship in her right course.

**CONDE**, **LOUIS DE BOURBON**, **THE GREAT**, a celebrated French general of the 17th century. He commenced his career early, and in the 30's years' war fought against the emperor of Germany, with various success. The wars of Fronde, at home, followed, and here he pursued such a course as led to his being imprisoned by Mazarin, whom he afterwards drove from the position of supreme power which he had assumed. In the Spanish service, he subsequently was often engaged with the equally celebrated Turenne. Being restored to his native country by Louis XIV., we find him fighting beside Turenne, against William of Orange, and the great general Montecuculi. He ended his life in peaceful retirement; but the soldier never was wholly lost in the admirer of letters. He died in 1686, aged 65 years.

**TO CONDEMN**, (*kondem*) *v. a.* [*condemno*, Lat.] to pass sentence against a person, whereby he is subject to punishment; to censure, to blame, or find fault with.

**CONDEMNABLE**, *a.* that may be blamed, found fault with, or is subject to the sentence of a judge.

**CONDEMNATION**, *s.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] passing or pronouncing sentence against a person, whereby he is subject to punishment or penalty, either in respect to person, fortune, or life. Figuratively, the state of a person on whom sentence has been passed.

**CONDEMNATORY**, *a.* having the force of condemning or subjecting a person to punishment.

**CONDEMNER**, *s.* the person who condemns, censures, blames, or finds fault with.

**CONDENSABLE**, *a.* that is capable of being made more solid, or forced into a smaller compass.

**TO CONDENSE**, *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] to make more solid or thick by compression or force, applied to fluids.

**CONDENSATE**, *a.* made thicker or more solid by compression or external force.

**CONDENSATION**, *s.* the act of bringing the parts of a body closer to each other, and increasing their contact, whereby the body is rendered more dense, compact, and heavy; opposite to rarefaction.

**TO CONDENSE**, *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] to make any body more thick, compact, or weighty, by increasing the contact of its particles; applied by some only to the effect of cold, but by others used for compression, or the effects of external force, which diminishes the size of the pores of a body, and renders it, consequently, more solid.—*v. n.* to grow thick, applied to the effects of cold on fluids; to become solid and weighty, by shrinking to a narrower compass.

**CONDENSE**, *a.* thickened; close; compact; become more solid by the effect of cold, or compression.

**CONDENSER**, *s.* a pneumatic engine, by means of which an unusual quantity of air may be forced into a small space, or by which three, four, or five atmospheres may be injected more than a thing would contain naturally. In the steam engine, it is a small chamber kept cool by a jet of water, into which the steam passes when forced out of the cylinder, and being there reconverted into water, is carried off to the cistern which supplies the boiler. *Electrical Condenser*, an instrument invented by Wilke and Æpius, and improved by Cavallo and Volta, for the purpose of examining the phenomena connected with very small charges of electricity. *See* ELECTRICITY.

**CONDENSITY**, *s.* the state of a fluid, whose parts are fixed so as not to give way to the touch, by cold, coagulation, or compression. Thickness, applied to consistence.

**TO CONDESCEND**, *v. n.* [*con* and *descendo*, Lat.] to lay aside the dignity of rank, in order to make oneself agreeable to, or on a level with, inferiors; to behave with familiarity to inferiors; to stoop; to submit.

**CONDESCENDENCE**, *s.* [*condescendence*, Fr.] an act whereby a person in authority lays aside the difference of rank in order to converse freely with his inferiors; a granting some favour to a person, or consenting to yield him some advantage which he could not demand.

**CONDESCENDINGLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to lay aside the claims of authority and dignity; or to yield up a right, or consent to a request, from a principle of good nature and generosity.

**CONDESCENSION**, *s.* the behaviour of a superior, whereby he treats one of lower rank as his equal, and grants him favours he cannot demand.

**CONDESCENSIVE**, *a.* courteous; treating inferiors without distance; affable, and ready to serve or grant any favour, or forego a right to serve or oblige another.

**CONDIGN**, (*kondin*) *a.* [*condignus*, Lat.] worthy; suitable to; merited; deserved, or proportionable to; generally applied to the punishment due to a person for his crimes.

**CONDIGNLY**, (*kondinly*) *ad.* in a manner suitable to a person's crimes; deservedly.

**CONDIGNNESS**, (*kondin-ness*) *s.* proportion suitable to a person's crimes.

**CONDILLAC**, ETIENNE DE, a French metaphysician of the 18th century, who may be regarded as the immediate author of that shallow materialism, which was regarded as philosophy, immediately before the French Revolution, and which produced the atheism which characterized the greater number of the actors in that terrible drama. His works are professedly explanations of Locke's system, but they omit one part of it, and are constructed on a different method altogether. He developed his views in

their relation to various subjects with great ability and clearness, and to this, as well as the character of them, may be attributed their rapid adoption. There are a few who profess still to hold similar opinions. He died in 1780, aged 65 years.

**CONDIMENT**, *s.* [*condimentum*, Lat.] seasoning, sauce, that which excites the appetite by a sharp taste.

**TO CONDITE**, *v. a.* [*condo*, Lat.] to preserve or pickle.

**CONDITION**, *s.* [*conditio*, and *condicio*, Lat.] state, or the circumstance of a person or fortune; rank; the terms of any contract, bargain, or agreement. A quality or property which determines the nature of a thing; an attribute or accident, in a logical sense. Figuratively, a writing containing the terms of an agreement.

**TO CONDITION**, *v. n.* to stipulate; to make terms.

**CONDITIONAL**, *a.* to be performed on certain terms; not absolute, but subject to certain limitations.

**CONDITIONALLY**, *ad.* on certain terms or limitations.

**CONDITIONARY**, *a.* stipulated; bargained; to be done as a means of acquiring any thing.

**TO CONDITIONATE**, *v. a.* to make conditions for; to regulate by, or perform on, certain conditions.

**CONDITIONATE**, *a.* established and grounded on certain terms and conditions.

**CONDITIONED**, *part.* having qualities either good or bad.

**TO CONDOLE**, *v. n.* [*con* and *doleo*, Lat.] to lament with those who grieve for any misery, misfortune, or calamity.—*v. a.* to bewail a misfortune with another.

**CONDOLEMENT**, *s.* grief; sorrow; mourning for any loss or misfortune.

**CONDOLENCE**, *s.* [*condolance*, Fr.] a sympathizing grief arising from the misfortunes of another, which expresses itself by lamenting with the person in distress.

**CONDOLER**, *s.* one who expresses a complimentary concern for the sorrow of another, and the cause which occasions it.

**CONDOR**, a species of vulture which inhabits tropical America, the feathers of which are principally black, with white round the neck and in the tail and wings. Its claws are not hooked as the hawk tribes' usually are, its neck and head are bare, and its bill very formidable. It has its dwelling without a nest on ledges of lofty mountains, and from them it descends to the plains, where it kills even large animals for food.

**CONDORCET**, M. JEAN A. NICOLAS CARITAT, MARQUIS, a mathematician, philosopher, and politician, of the period before the French Revolution, and the greater part of the Revolution itself. His scientific attainments, which were considerable, would have entitled him to a celebrity, without his philosophic and political dreams, or his tragic end. He was the author of much of the sentimentalism which was displayed in the schemes framed by those who conducted the most frightful scenes in that period. His republicanism was built on no sounder foundation than such philosophic sentimentality. He finally attached himself to that part in the Convention, called Girondins, who had some scruples about the length to which changes should be carried, and he shared their fall. He poisoned himself in prison, into which he was thrown, on being discovered as he attempted concealment, in 1794, aged 51 years.

**TO CONDUCE**, *v. n.* [*con* and *duco*, Lat.] to promote an end by acting consistently.

**CONDUCTIBLE**, *a.* having a power of conducting to, or promoting a design. Used for two or more causes operating to one end.

**CONDUCTIVE**, *a.* that has a tendency, power, or quality, to promote or produce any end.

**CONDUCTIVENESS**, *s.* the quality of promoting or contributing to the production of some end.

**CONDUCT**, *s.* [*conduct*, Fr.] management, or tenor of actions; the act of commanding an army; convoy, or escorting with a guard; the guard conveying, securing, or escorting; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour; or a series of actions regulated by some standard.

**TO CONDUCT**, *v. a.* [*conduire*, Fr.] to accompany a person in order to show him his way to any place; to direct, lead, or guide; to usher; to introduce; to manage; to head an army, or command a body of troops. *SYNON.* We *conduct* and *guide* those who know not the way; we *lead* those who cannot or care not to go by themselves. We *conduct* an affair; we *guide* a traveller; we *lead* an infant.

**CONDUCTOR**, *s.* a guide, or one who shows another the way; a leader or commander; one who transacts an affair. In Surgery, an instrument which serves to conduct the knife in the operation of cutting for the stone, and in laying open sinuses and fistulas. It is also called a *gorget*. **Conductors**, in Electricity, are those bodies that transmit electricity; other bodies are called *non-conductors*.

**CONDUCTRESS**, *s.* a woman who directs or leads a person, or carries on any undertaking.

**CONDUIT**, (*conduit*), *s.* [Fr.] a canal, or pipes made use of for the conveyance of water at a distance from the reservoir or spring head; an aqueduct; a place furnished with a cock, whence people are publicly supplied with water.

**CONDUPLICATION**, *s.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] a doubling; a duplicate.

**CONE**, *s.* [*konos*, Gr.] in Geometry, a solid body whose base is a circle, its uppermost part ending in a point; it resembles a sugar loaf, and may be conceived as formed by the revolution of a triangle on one of its sides as on an axis.

To **CONFABULATE**, *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] to talk easily and with carelessness together; to chat with a person.

**CONFABULATION**, *s.* easy, familiar, careless, cheerful talk with a person.

**CONFABULATORY**, *a.* belonging to entertaining and careless conversation.

To **CONFECT**, *v. a.* [*conficio*, Lat.] to preserve fruit, &c. with sugar.

**CONFECT**, *s.* a sweetmeat.

**CONFECTION**, *s.* [*confectio*, Lat.] the preserving fruit or vegetables by means of clarified sugar. In Pharmacy, any thing prepared with sugar; a liquid or soft electuary; the assembling or union of different ingredients.

**CONFECTIONARY**, *s.* a place where elegant food from different ingredients is made, or fruits are preserved.

**CONFECTORER**, *s.* one who makes and sells sweetmeats.

**CONFEDERACY**, *s.* [*con* and *fœdus*, Lat.] a league, contract, or agreement, entered into by several states and bodies of men for their mutual advantage and defence.

To **CONFEDERATE**, *v. a.* to unite in a league, or agree with, in order to accomplish some design.

**CONFEDERATE**, *a.* leagued, or united by some contract to accomplish some design.

**CONFEDERATE**, *s.* one who enters into an engagement with another, whereby they are obliged mutually to assist and defend each other; an ally.

**CONFEDERATION**, *s.* [*confederation*, Fr.] a league; an act whereby two or more persons oblige themselves to assist each other; an alliance.

To **CONFER**, *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat.] to discourse with a person on some important, grave, and stated subject; to talk with a person on any subject, in order to come to a determination.—*v. a.* to compare the sentiments of one person or author with those of another; to give a thing which could not be claimed; to bestow a favour; to contribute or conduce.

**CONFERENCE**, *s.* [*conference*, Fr.] the act of discoursing with another, in order to settle some point in dispute, or treat upon any subject in a public character; a meeting appointed for the discoursing of some point in debate; comparison, or examination of things by comparing them together.

**CONFERRER**, *s.* he that discourses with another on some stated point; he that bestows a favour on another.

To **CONFESS**, *v. a.* [*confessus*, Fr.] to acknowledge the having done something amiss. To disclose a person's sins to a priest, in order to obtain absolution. To own. To avow; to profess. To grant. Not to dispute. To show; to approve; to attest.

**CONFESSIONALLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as must extort universal consent; generally owned; avowedly; indisputably.

**CONFESSION**, *s.* profession; avowal; the acknowledgment of sins in private to a priest, in order to obtain absolution.

**CONFESSIONAL**, *s.* [Fr.] in the Romish Church, a little box or desk, wherein the priest takes the confession of a penitent.

**CONFESSIONARY**, *s.* [*confessionaire*, Fr.] the confession chair or seat, wherein the priest sits to receive the confession of a penitent.

**CONFESSOR**, *s.* [*confessor*, Fr.] one who professes a religious sentiment or opinion in the face of danger, and amidst the most

cruel tortures. In the Romish Church, a priest, who is authorized to receive the confessions of penitents, and grant them absolution.

**CONFEST**, *a.* [the proper way of spelling *confessed*,] open; generally known; acknowledged, in a good sense. Notorious, in a bad sense.

**CONFESTLY**, *ad.* indisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

**CONFICIENT**, (*confishient*) *part.* [*con* and *facio*, Lat.] causing or producing in company with some other person or thing.

**CONFIDANT**, *s.* [*confidant*, Fr.] a person intrusted with the secrets of another, most commonly applied to those who are intrusted with affairs of lovers.

To **CONFIDE**, *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] to trust in, implying a strong persuasion or assurance of a person's abilities to assist another, or his fidelity in keeping a secret.

**CONFIDENCE**, *s.* [*confidentia*, Lat.] a strong assurance of the fidelity and ability of another. When joined to the reciprocal pronouns, himself, &c., a strong assurance of the efficacy of a person's own abilities; a virtuous and assuming boldness.

**CONFIDENT**, *part.* assured of a truth beyond any possibility of doubt; positive; secure of success; without fear of a miscarriage; without suspicion; bold; to a vice.

**CONFIDENTLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to discover no fear of a miscarriage; securely.

**CONFIDENTNESS**, *s.* a favourable opinion of one's own judgment; assurance.

**CONFIGURATION**, *s.* [*configuration*, Fr.] the order in which the particles of bodies are united together; the form of a body made by the order in which its particles are united together.

To **CONFIGURE**, *v. n.* [*con* and *figura*, Lat.] to dispose or form by uniting in a particular manner.

**CONFINE**, *s.* [*confinis*, Lat.] a limit, border, edge, or utmost verge of a thing or place.

**CONFINE**, *a.* bordering upon, applied to places; it implies that the one begins where the other ends. Touching, adjoining, or contiguous.

To **CONFINE**, *v. n.* to border upon; to touch; to be contiguous to.—*v. a.* to bound; to limit; to enclose; to shut up; to restrain; to imprison; to immure; to keep at home; not to quit or neglect.

**CONFINELESS**, *a.* boundless; without limits, end, or pause.

**CONFINEMENT**, *s.* the act of restraining a person from going abroad; the act of enclosing a person in prison; the state of a person in prison, or kept at home without liberty of going abroad; restraint.

**CONFINER**, *s.* a person who lives at the extremity, or on the borders of a country; one who deprives another of the liberty of walking abroad, or shuts him up in a prison.

**CONFINITY**, *s.* [*confinitas*, Lat.] nearness; neighbourhood; likeness.

To **CONFIRM**, *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Lat.] to put beyond doubt, by additional proofs; to settle a person in an office; to fix; to complete; to render perfect; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian by imposition of the hands of a bishop.

**CONFIRMABLE**, *a.* that is capable of incontestable evidence.

**CONFIRMATION**, *s.* the act of establishing any person or thing in a place or office; an additional or new proof to evince the truth of a thing or opinion beyond doubt or contradiction; a proof which brings conviction. In the Churches of Rome and England, an ecclesiastical rite, whereby a person, arrived to years of discretion, undertakes the performance of every part of the baptismal vow, made for him by his godfathers and godmothers, and receives the imposition of hands from the bishop. In the Romish Church it is regarded as a sacrament.

**CONFIRMATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one who proves a thing beyond doubt.

**CONFIRMATORY**, *a.* establishing, or giving such additional proof as may increase the certainty or probability of any fact or action.

**CONFIRMEDNESS**, *s.* a quality implying certainty, when applied to evidence; an inveteracy or strength, not easily to be surmounted, when used of habits.

**CONFIRMER**, *s.* one who establishes an opinion or fact by new evidence or proofs; one who establishes or secures a person in the possession of any dignity.

**CONFISCABLE**, *a.* [*confisco*, Lat.] liable to be seized on as a fine or punishment for some crime.

To CONFISCATE, *v. a.* to seize on private property, and convert it to the use either of the chief magistrate, or the public, by way of punishment.

CONFISCATION, *s.* the seizing of private property on account of some crime, and converting it to the use of the chief magistrate or of the public.

CONFITENT, *s.* [*confiteor*, Lat.] one confessing; one who confesses his faults.

CONFITURE, *s.* [*Fr.*] a sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit.

To CONFIX, *v. a.* [*configo*, Lat.] to fix down; to fasten.

"Or else for ever be confixed here," *Shak.*

CONFLAGRANT, *part.* [*con* and *flagro*, Lat.] burning together; involving in the same fire.

CONFLAGRATION, *s.* a general fire spreading over a large space, and involving several things in its flames.

CONFLATION, *s.* [*con* and *fluo*, Lat.] the act of blowing several wind instruments at the same time; the casting and melting of metal.

To CONFLICT, *v. a.* [*con* and *figo*, Lat.] to strive or struggle in order to get victory, applied to persons and things.

CONFLICT, *s.* a combat, or fight between two, seldom used of a general battle; a contest or strife; a struggle between opposite qualities; an agony or pang, wherein nature seems to struggle hard against suffering and pain.

CONFLUENCE, *s.* [*confuito*, Lat.] a uniting of two or more streams or rivers; the act of crowding or coming in great numbers to one place; a concourse or a multitude gathered into one place.

CONFLUENT, *part.* running one into another; meeting or mixing together.

CONFLUX, *s.* the uniting or union of several streams or rivers. Figuratively, a crowd, a great number of persons collected together.

CONFORM, *a.* [*con* and *forma*, Lat.] assuming the same form or quality as another; like.

To CONFORM, *v. a.* to bring into the same shape, or into agreement with.—*v. n.* to comply or agree with.

CONFORMABLE, *a.* having the same form; agreeable, suitable, consistent; compliant, or submissive to authority.

CONFORMABLY, *ad.* agreeably; suitably; with compliance.

CONFORMATION, *s.* [*conformatio*, Lat.] the particular union or order of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole; the act of producing suitableness, or conformity to any thing.

CONFORMIST, *s.* in English Church History, one who complies with the mode of worship used by the Church of England.

CONFORMITY, *s.* likeness; resemblance; the act of regulating one's actions to some law; consistency. In English Church History, compliance with the worship of the Established Church.

CONFORTATION, *s.* [*conforto*, a low Latin word.] collation of strength; corroboration.

To CONFOUND, *v. a.* [*confundo*, Lat.] to mingle or mix things so that their forms or natures cannot be distinguished; to substitute or make use of one word for another, which conveys different ideas; to puzzle or perplex the mind by indistinct ideas, or words used in an indeterminate manner; to amaze, astonish, and render unable to reply; to destroy.

CONFOUNDED, *part.* hateful; prodigious: a low word, to express any thing in the superlative degree.

CONFOUNDEDLY, *ad.* shamefully; hatefully: a low word.

CONFUNDER, *s.* one who perplexes, astonishes, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY, *s.* [*con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] a brotherhood, or body of men united for some religious purpose.

CONFRICTION, *s.* [*con* and *frico*, Lat.] the act of rubbing.

To CONFRONT, *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.] to stand directly opposite to; to stand face to face; to oppose; to set in opposition; to contrast; to compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTATION, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of opposing one evidence to another.

CONFUCIUS, or TCHUNG-FUT-ZEE, the great philosopher, priest, and legislator of China, who lived about 500 a. c. Much that is excellent is found amongst his moral precepts; but much has been added to them of later date. The narratives of his life are almost wholly legendary, nothing more is certainly known than that he met with no very general favour when he began his work, and experienced such reverses as such teachers have usu-

ally endured. He is the founder of the empire and manners of China, and is worshipped as a god. His political system is only an amplification of the forms and relations of the family, and to this may be traced the peculiar features of the nation he formed.

To CONFUSE, (*confuse*); the *s* in this word and its derivatives sounding like *z*, *v. a.* [*confusus*, Lat.] to put in disorder; to make irregular; to perplex by indistinct ideas, or by using words without any determinate signification.

CONFUSEDLY, *ad.* in an indistinct manner; mixed, opposed to separate; perplexed, or not clear; without any order; in obscure, indistinct, or unintelligible terms.

CONFUSEDNESS, *s.* want of distinctness or clearness; want of order or regularity.

CONFUSION, *s.* an irregular, careless, or disorderly mixture; tumult; the using words without any precise meaning; overthrow; destruction; astonishment; distraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, *a.* that may be shown to be false or groundless.

CONFUTATION, *s.* [*confuto*, Lat.] the act of destroying the arguments of another, by showing them to be false, inconclusive, or groundless.

To CONFUTE, *v. a.* to destroy the force of an argument; to show the proofs of an adversary to be groundless, inconclusive, sophistical, or false.

CONGE, (*konjé*) *s.* [*Fr.*] an action showing respect, compliment, or submission, consisting in bowing the body, in men; and in women, in sinking with the knee bent, or making a courtesy; leave, or the action of taking leave. *Congé d'elire*, Fr. i. e. leave of election, in Canon Law, is the king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop when the see is vacant. In Architecture, a moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another; such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture.

To CONGEAL, (*konjé*) *v. a.* [*congeo*, Lat.] to change or thicken any fluid by cold. Figuratively, to thicken any fluid, applied generally to the blood.—*v. n.* to grow thick.

CONGEALABLE, *a.* that may grow thick by cold.

CONGEALMENT, *s.* the clot or thick mass formed by cold; concretions.

CONGELATION, *s.* the act of freezing, or producing such a change in a fluid body, that it grows thick, or its particles become fixed like those of a solid body.

CONGENER, *s.* [*con* and *genus*, Lat.] a thing of the same kind or nature.

CONGENEROUS, *a.* of the same genus or species; arising from the same principle; proceeding from the same cause. Used only by scientific writers.

CONGENIAL, *a.* [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] partaking of the same genus; of the same nature, disposition, or kind.

CONGENIALITY, *s.* a partaking of the same genus, nature, or disposition.

CONGENIALNESS, *s.* a sameness of disposition.

CONGER, (*in* this word the *g* has a hard sound before *e*), *s.* [*congrus*, Lat.] a large eel, frequenting salt waters.

CONGERBERRY, a village in Somersetshire.

CONGERIES, *s.* [*Lat.*] a mass consisting of smaller bodies heaped together.

To CONGEST, *v. a.* [*congero*, Lat.] to heap up; to gather together.

CONGESTION, (*konjést-yun*) *s.* in Surgery, blood gathered together in the capillary vessels.

CONGIARY, *s.* [*congiarium*, Lat.] a gift distributed by the Roman emperors, consisting of corn and oil.

To CONGLACIATE, *v. n.* [*conglacio*, Lat.] to turn to ice.

CONGLACIATION, *s.* the changing into ice; the state of a thing changed into ice; vitrifying, or turning into glass.

CONCLETON, Cheshire, a town seated on the river Dane. It has manufactories of leather gloves, cotton, and silk. It is 164 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 9222.

To CONGLOBATE, *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Lat.] to unite in the form of a globe or ball.

CONGLOBATE, *part.* moulded into a ball.

CONGLOBATELY, *ad.* in a globular, round, or spherical form.

To CONGLOBE, *v. n.* to gather into a firm round ball; to gather into a round mass.

To CONGLOMERATE, *v. a.* [*conglomerare*, Lat.] to gather several things into a round mass.

**CONGLOMERATE**, *part.* gathered into a round ball or mass, so that the compounding bodies appear distinct. Figuratively, twisted or collected together.

**CONGLOMERATE**, *s.* in Geology, a concretion of pebbles, sand, &c. with clay, afterwards hardened into a mass. Some conglomerates are very ancient, others are found in the process of formation. They are called also Breccia, and Pudding-stone.

**CONGLOMERATION**, *s.* a collection of matter into a loose round ball; intertexture; mixture.

To **CONGLUTINATE**, *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Lat.] to glue, cement, or join fast together by any viscous, sticking, or glutinous substance.—*v. n.* to stick or cohere together.

**CONGLUTINATION**, *s.* the act of sticking together; the act of uniting and fastening the lips of a wound together.

**CONGLUTINATIVE**, *a.* having the power of sticking together, or uniting the lips of a wound.

**CONGLUTINATOR**, *s.* that which has the power of making things cohere, or stick together.

**CONGO**, a tract of country lying on the W. coast of Africa, and bounded by Angola and Loango on the N. and S. Towards the interior the boundaries are not ascertained, nor, perhaps, defined. It has several large rivers, of which the Congo or Zaïre, and the Dando, are the most considerable. It is fertile, and produces many useful fruits, grains, and vegetables, both indigenous, and imported by the early Portuguese settlers, abundantly. Palm-wine is also produced for consumption and exportation. It has all the wild animals of tropical Africa, elephants, leopards, buffaloes, monkeys, serpents, poisonous insects, &c. &c.; and skins and ivory, as well as fruits, spices, &c., are their staple articles of commerce. The African Slave-trade of modern history had its birth here, and is still carried on, when the European cruisers can be evaded. The climate is not very healthy for Europeans, the rainy season being particularly hurtful. The people are but partially reclaimed from mere barbarism and Fetishism, although they have a regular government, an old established commerce, and missions from the Jesuits ever since the discovery of the country. San Salvador is the Portuguese name of the principal place. The number of the population is altogether unknown.

**CONGRATULATE**, *part.* [*congratulator*, Lat.] rejoicing with another; expressing one's rejoicing with another.

To **CONGRATULATE**, *v. a.* to express joy on the good success or advantage of another.

**CONGRATULATION**, *s.* the act of expressing joy on account of the success or happiness of another.

**CONGRATULATORY**, *a.* expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

To **CONGREET**, *v. n.* to salute together, implying the making and returning of a compliment. Not in use.

To **CONGREGATE**, *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] to collect several things into the same mass, or several persons into the same place.—*v. n.* to assemble, meet, or come together.

**CONGREGATE**, *a.* collected close together; forming one mass or body.

**CONGREGATION**, *s.* an assembly of people met together for religious worship. In Church History, an assembly of several ecclesiastics, constituting and forming a body.

**CONGREGATIONAL**, *a.* belonging to an assembly or congregation; also belonging to Congregationalism.

**CONGREGATIONALISM**, *s.* in Church History, the system of ecclesiastical order and discipline based on the principle, that each congregation or church, voluntarily formed of believers in Jesus Christ, is sufficient of itself to perform all the work and bear all the characteristics of a church according to the New Testament, in complete independence of any other church, or synod, assembly, bishop, or any other visible authority whatever. It is also designated Independency.

**CONGRESS**, *s.* [*congressus*, Lat.] a shock, or conflict; an appointed meeting for settling of affairs between different nations. *Congress*, is the assembly of delegates from the United States held at Washington. See UNITED STATES.

**CONGRESSIVE**, *a.* meeting together; encountering.

**CONGREVE, WILLIAM**, a dramatic writer of the close of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. He was one of the first of the playwrights in England, for though not lacking originality, his productions are destitute of all indications of genius; and even without this defect, are, by their revolting coarseness,

ness, rendered unfit for the tastes of the present age. He died in 1729, aged 58 years.

To **CONGRUE**, *v. n.* [*congruo*, Lat.] to agree; to suit; to import; to become.

**CONGRUENCE**, *s.* [*congruentia*, Lat.] agreement; the suitability or consistency of one thing to another; consistency.

**CONGRUITY**, *s.* fitness; suitability of one thing to another; consistency. In Geometry, applied to figures or lines, which meet or correspond exactly when applied to, or laid over, each other.

**CONGRUOUS**, *a.* [*congruus*, Lat.] agreeable to; consistent with; suited or proportionate.

**CONGRUOUSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to agree or be consistent with, applied to sentiments; suitably.

**CONIC**, *Co*'NICAL, *v. a.* [*conicus*, Lat.] having the form of a cone, sugar-loaf, or round pyramid. *Conics*, or *conic sections*, that part of Geometry which treats of cones, and the curves arising from the section of a cone by a plane, which are the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola.

**CONICALLY**, *ad.* in form of a cone, or sugar-loaf.

**CONICALNESS**, *s.* the state or quality which partakes of the properties of a cone.

To **CONJECT**, *v. a.* [*con* and *jacio*, Lat.] to guess at a thing.

**CONJECTOR**, *v. a.* a guesser; a conjecturer.

**CONJECTURABLE**, *a.* being the object of conjecture; that may be guessed.

**CONJECTURAL**, *a.* depending on, or determined from, uncertain principles by mere guess.

**CONJECTURALITY**, *s.* that which is inferrible only from guess.

**CONJECTURALLY**, *ad.* by guess; by conjecture.

**CONJECTURE**, *v. a.* a guess; a surmise.

To **CONJECTURE**, *v. a.* to guess.

**CONJECTURER**, *s.* a guesser; one who forms opinion without proof.

**CONIFEROUS**, *a.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, bearing a fruit resembling a cone.

To **CONJOIN**, *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr.] to join together; to unite together in friendship; to knit or join together in marriage.—*v. n.* to take part with another in any action.

**CONJOINT**, *part.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] united; connected; associated. In Music, applied to two or more sounds heard at the same time.

**CONJOINTLY**, *ad.* together; in union, opposed to apart or separate.

**CONJUGAL**, *a.* [*con* and *jugum*, Lat.] belonging to marriage.

**CONJUGALLY**, *ad.* consistently with married people.

To **CONJUGATE**, *v. a.* to unite; to join. In Grammar, to enumerate all the forms of a verb, produced either by inflexion or the use of auxiliaries.

**CONJUGATE**, *v. n.* in Conics, applied to the shortest of the two diameters bisecting the other, or a right line bisecting the transverse diameter of an ellipsis.

**CONJUGATION**, *s.* a couple, pair, or two things of the same sort joined together; the act of uniting or joining together; union. In Grammar, the modification of a verbal root by prefixes, changes of vowels, strengthening consonants, endings, and the use of auxiliaries, for the purpose of expressing the various modifications of action or passion, mood, tense, number, and person, whereby the verbal notion is susceptible.

**CONJUNCT**, *part.* [*con* and *jungo*, Lat.] joined with another; concurring; united.

**CONJUNCTION**, *s.* the uniting two things together. Figuratively, a league or confederacy. In Astronomy, the meeting of the stars or planets in the same degree, minute, and second of the zodiac. In Grammar, a word used to connect the clauses of a period or sentence and parts of sentences together.

**CONJUNCTIVE**, *a.* closely united. In Grammar, the mood of a verb, used in subordinate accessory sentences, and where contingency or conditionality is implied. See SUBJUNCTIVE.

**CONJUNCTIVELY**, *ad.* in union; operating together, opposed to apart or separate.

**CONJUNCTIVENESS**, *s.* the quality of uniting or joining two or more things together.

**CONJUNCTLY**, *ad.* jointly; together, opposed to apart.

**CONJUNCTURE**, *s.* [*conjunction*, Fr.] a union or meeting of several circumstances or causes; a critical or particular period of

time; connexion of several things forming a whole; consistency, or a union of qualities which can exist at the same time in the same or different subjects. *SYNON.* We know people on particular occasions. We should demean ourselves according to the occurrence of the times. It is commonly the *conjunction* that determines us which side to take.

**CONJURATION**, *s.* the form of obliging a person to give his evidence. See *ADJURATION*. Magic words, characters, ceremonies, charms, which are said to have the power of raising the dead, and devils. A plot; a conspiracy.

**TO CONJURE**, *v. a.* [*con* and *jur.*, Lat.] to entreat a person with the greatest earnestness, and by the respect he has to some deity person, or sacred being.

**TO CONJURE**, *v. a.* to influence by magic or enchantments; to charm.—*v. n.* to practise enchantments.

**CONJUREMENT**, *s.* serious injunction; solemn demand.

**CONJURER**, *s.* an enchanter, or a person who makes use of magical charms; an impostor, who pretends to have commerce with the world of spirits, and by that means to be able to foretell the future events of a person's life, to discover thieves, &c.

**TO CONN**, *v. a.* [*connan*, Sax.] to learn or get without book. To give. See *TO CON*.

**CONNATE**, *a.* [*con* and *natus*, Lat.] born with; innate; born at the same time with another.

**CONNATURAL**, *a.* [*con* and *natura*, Lat.] consistent with, or flowing from nature; of the same original or nature.

**CONNATURALITY**, *s.* resemblance of nature; or an essential resemblance and connexion.

**CONNATURALLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to be born with, or innate.

**CONNATURALNESS**, *s.* the quality of being born with, of being innate or interwoven in our nature.

**CONNAUGHT**, the most westerly province in Ireland, containing the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, and Galway. It is bounded on the W. and N. W. by the ocean, on the N. by Ulster, and on the E. and S. by Leinster and Munster. It is 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has some ranges of lofty hills, and a considerable portion of its surface is occupied with bog. It has no considerable rivers, besides the Shannon; but has several convenient bays and creeks. It is fertile in many places, and grazes many black cattle. Irish linen manufactures are also springing up. Pop. 1,418,850.

**TO CONNET**, *v. a.* [*con* and *necto*, Lat.] to join together by some intermediate means, alluding to the union formed by cement; to join together the members of a period, or the arguments of a discourse, in such a manner as they shall have a mutual dependence on each other, like the links of a chain.

**CONNECTICUT**, one of the United States, N. America, bounded by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York, and lying on Long Island Sound. It contains 4674 square miles, and is divided into 8 counties. It is in general a hilly country, but the hills are of no great elevation. The soil is generally good, but better adapted to grazing than tillage. The shore is indented with numerous creeks and bays, which furnish many harbours. The chief river is the Connecticut, whence the State is named, which rises on the N. border of New Hampshire, forms the boundary line between Canada and the States, flows through parts of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, and crossing the midst of this State, after a course of 410 miles, enters the Atlantic. It is navigable for sloops for 50 miles. The Housatonic and the Thames are also considerable streams. Iron is its only metal. Marble and freestone are quarried to some extent. Its climate is healthy, but variable. The exports of this State consist of the meat and cattle grown in its pastures, the products of its fisheries, and some kinds of grain. It has several woollen and cotton factories, with others of common and necessary articles to a less considerable extent. There are thirty-three banking establishments. This State has three colleges, one of which is that called Yale College at New Haven. Hartford and New Haven are its capitals; and this latter place, with New London and Bridgeport, are its chief sea-ports. Its population is 300,015, of whom 8195 are free coloured people.

**CONNECTIVE**, *a.* having the power of joining different things together, so as they may have a mutual dependence on each other.

**CONNECTIVELY**, *ad.* jointly; in union; having mutual dependence on each other, arising from union.

**TO CONNEX**, *v. a.* to join, link, or fasten several things to each other.

**CONNEXION**, *s.* a relation whereby one thing adheres to and depends on another; the act of fastening things together in such a manner, that they may stick as if joined by cement, and depend on each other like the links of a chain; dependence; commerce; union formed by interest.

**CONNEXIVE**, *a.* that has the force of joining or uniting together.

**CONFINVANCE**, *s.* the beholding or seeing any fault without taking notice of it, or punishing the offender.

**TO CONNIVE**, *v. n.* [*con* and *niceo*, Lat.] to wink; to pass by a fault without taking notice of it, or punishing the offender.

**CONNOISSEUR**, *R. s.* [*Fr.*] one who is perfectly acquainted with any object of knowledge or taste; a perfect judge or critic. Sometimes used of a pretended critic.

**CONNOR**, Antrim, in Ulster, Ireland. This village stands on the Glenwhirly river, which flows into Lough Neagh; and is of no note save as giving name to an Irish see, now held in connexion with those of Down and Downmore. It is about 110 miles from Dublin. Pop. 265; and of the parish, 8272.

**TO CONNOTE**, *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] to imply, to signify by implication.

**CONNUBIAL**, *a.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] relating to marriage; conjugal.

**CONOID**, *s.* [*honoceides*, Gr.] in Geometry, a solid body resembling a cone, excepting that it has an ellipsis instead of a perfect circle for its base.

**CONOIDICAL**, *a.* approaching to a conic form.

**CONON**, the Athenian general who commanded at the victory of Arginusse, and was afterwards defeated at Ægospotami and exiled himself. He subsequently, with the aid of Pharnabazus, a Persian, completely defeated, and for a time overthrew, the Spartan power, and returned to Athens in triumph. He died in Cyprus about 390 B. C.

**TO CONQUASSATE**, *v. a.* [*con* and *quasso*, Lat.] to shake or agitate with violence. Used only by technical writers.

**CONQUASSATION**, *s.* violent motion; agitation.

**TO CONQUER**, *v. a.* [*conqueror*, Fr.] to subdue, overcome, or over-run by force of arms; to surmount; to get the better of any difficulty.—*v. n.* to obtain the victory. *SYNON.* It requires courage and valour to *conquer*; endeavour and resolution to *subdue*; patience and perseverance to *overcome*.

**CONQUERABLE**, *a.* possible to be overcome. Figuratively, easily surmounted.

**CONQUEROR**, *s.* one who surmounts any difficulty; one who subdues by force of arms.

**CONQUEST**, *s.* [*conqueste*, Fr.] the act of subduing by force of arms; the thing gained by victory; victory or success in arms.

**CONSANGUINEOUS**, *a.* [*con* and *sanguis*, Lat.] near akin; of the same blood; related by birth.

**CONSANGUINITY**, *s.* relation by blood; relation or descent from one father.

**CONSCIENCE**, (*kónshíence*) *s.* [*conscio*, Lat.] the faculty or act of judging of the nature of our actions, whether they be good or evil, implying a comparison of them with some standard of moral action; the determination of the mind with respect to the quality of any action, after its commission; the knowledge of our own thoughts, or consciousness; real sentiments, private thoughts, used with *in*. Scruple or consciousness, used with *make*.

**CONSCIENTIOUS**, (*kónshíoushious*) *a.* [*conscientia*, Lat.] scrupulous; examining every thing according to the dictates of conscience, and acting conformably; exactly just.

**CONSCIENTIOUSLY**, *ad.* according to the direction of conscience.

**CONSCIENTIOUSNESS**, (*kónshíoushiousness*) *s.* exactness or tenderness of conscience; an excess of scrupulousness.

**CONSCIONABLE**, (*kónshíonable*) *a.* agreeable to the dictates of conscience; just.

**CONSCIONABLENESS**, (*kónshíonableness*) *s.* equity; reasonableness; agreeableness to, or consistency with, the dictates of conscience.

**CONSCIONABLY**, (*kónshíonably*) *ad.* in a manner agreeable to the dictates of conscience; justly; reasonably.

**CONSCIOUS**, (*kónshíous*) *a.* [*conscio*, Lat.] inwardly sensible of a thing, whereof it is possible to have a distinct idea. Know-

ing from recollection or memory; knowing or understanding; bearing witness of, or sensible of, from the instigations of conscience.

CONSCIOUSLY, (*kónshiously*) *ad.* sensibly; or having the sensation of the operation of some faculty of the mind.

CONSCIOUSNESS, (*kónshiousness*) *s.* the perception or sensation of what passes in a man's own mind; an internal acknowledgment or sense of guilt, or of having performed any particular action.

CONSCRIPT, *part.* [*conseribo*, Lat.] written or registered. Applied to the Roman fathers or senators, whose names were registered in the list of the senate. A *conscript*, amongst the French, is a modern term for a new-raised soldier or recruit.

CONSCRIPTION, *s.* an enrolling or registering.

To CONSECRATE, *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.] to dedicate or set apart to Divine uses; to sanctify or appropriate, as pleasing to the Deity.

CONSECRATE, *part.* [*consecratus*, Lat.] set apart for Divine uses; dedicated to the service of God; sacred.

CONSECRATION, *s.* the act of appropriating, dedicating, or setting apart any common or profane thing to religious uses, by means of certain ceremonies or rites; the benediction of the bread and wine in the sacrament of the eucharist, amongst the Romanists.

CONSECRATOR, *s.* the person who performs the rites by which a thing is appropriated to Divine uses.

CONSECTARY, *a.* [*consecarius*, Lat.] following as a consequence.

CONSECTARY, *s.* a proposition which follows from some preceding definition, lemma, axiom, or the like.

CONSECUTION, *s.* [*consecutio*, Lat.] a chain of consequences; succession. In Astronomy, the month of consecution, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another.

CONSECUTIVE, *a.* [*consecutif*, Fr.] following in an uninterrupted succession; following; immediately succeeding.

CONSECUTIVELY, *ad.* after or following as an effect.

CONSESSION, *s.* [*con* and *sensio*, Lat.] agreement; accord.

CONSENT, *s.* the act of yielding, or compliance with a request; agreement; unity of sentiment; harmony, or agreement of parts. Synon. We consent to the will of others by permitting; we acquiesce in what is proposed by conforming; we agree to what is said by approving. Prov. They agree like cats and dogs. They agree like bells, they want nothing but hanging.

To CONSENT, *v. n.* to agree to; to promote the same end; to yield or comply with a request; to admit.

CONSENTANEOUS, *a.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.] agreeable or suitable to; consistent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to; consistent with, or suitable to.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, *s.* consistence; agreeableness.

CONSENTIENT, (*kónsensient*) *part.* unanimous; agreeing, or united in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, *s.* [*consequar*, Lat.] the relation or connexion between two propositions, whereof one follows or is deduced from the other; that which follows from, or is produced by, any cause or principle; event, effect; importance, moment, or concern.

CONSEQUENT, *part.* following from some premises, applied to argument. Following as an effect.

CONSEQUENT, *s.* the last proposition of an argument, deduced from or included in some preceding proposition; an effect, or that which proceeds from the operation of any cause. Consequent of a ratio, in Arithmetic, is the latter of the two terms, or that to which an antecedent is referred; thus in  $a:b$ , or the proportion of  $a$  to  $b$ ,  $b$  is the consequent, and  $a$  the antecedent.

CONSEQUENTIAL, (*kónsequénsial*) *a.* produced by a necessary chain of causes and effects; deduced according to the rules of reason or logic.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, (*kónsequénsially*) *ad.* deducing consequences, or making inferences; according to the rules of reason or logic; by consequence; eventually; in a regular series.

CONSEQUENTLY, *ad.* by consequence; necessarily; inevitably, from a necessary connexion of effects to their causes; in consequence.

CONSERVABLE, *a.* [*conseruo*, Lat.] capable of being preserved or kept.

CONSERVANCY, *s.* applied to the courts held by the lord

mayor for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, which are styled *courts of conservancy*.

CONSERVATION, *s.* the act of preserving bodies or systems from corruption or decay.

CONSERVATIVE, *a.* having the power of keeping from corruption or decay. The title assumed by a political party, to indicate their opposition to radical reforms in the state.

CONSERVATOR, *s.* [*Lat.*] one who preserves from corruption or decay; an officer established for the preservation of the privileges granted some cities; or a person who is authorized to determine differences arising between the citizens.

CONSERVATORY, *s.* a place wherein a thing is kept in a manner suitable to its nature; specially applied to hot-houses and buildings for the growth and culture of exotic plants.

CONSERVATORY, *a.* having the power of preserving a thing from corruption or decay.

CONSERVE, *s.* a sweetmeat made by boiling fruit in clarified sugar. In Pharmacy, a medicine in the form of an electuary, made of the leaves of flowers, beat with sugar in a mortar.

To CONSERVE, *v. a.* to preserve without loss or detriment.

CONSERVER, *s.* a layer up; a reposit; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

CONSESSION, *s.* [*con* and *sedeo*, Lat.] a sitting together.

CONSESSOR, *s.* [*Lat.*] one who sits with another.

To CONSIDER, *v. a.* [*considero*, Lat.] to think much on a thing; to revolve often in the mind; to meditate on; to view with attention; to determine or resolve after weighing the consequences of an action; to remark; to call to mind; to observe; to respect; not to despise; to require; to reward for his trouble. — *v. n.* to think maturely; to deliberate; to doubt; to hesitate.

CONSIDERABLE, *a.* that is worthy of notice, regard, or attention; important; valuable; respectable; large; or conveying a sense between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, *s.* importance; value; dignity; a quality which claims our notice.

CONSIDERABLY, *ad.* in a degree deserving some, though not the highest, notice; in a great degree.

CONSIDERATE, *a.* serious; given to consideration or thought; pitying; prudent, or moderate.

CONSIDERATELY, *ad.* calmly; coolly; prudently.

CONSIDERATION, *s.* the act of thinking on; mature thought or deliberation; meditation; importance; worthiness of regard; motive of action; influence; reason. In Law, the actual ground for enforcing the fulfillment of a contract, or the transfer of property, apart from bequest; an equivalent.

CONSIDERER, *s.* one who employs his thoughts on any subject.

To CONSIGN, (*kónsijn*) *v. a.* [*consigno*, Lat.] to transfer one's property to another. In Commerce, to send goods, or direct them to another. Figuratively, to commit or intrust, with *to*. — *v. n.* to yield, submit, or resign; to consent or submit.

CONSIGNATION, *s.* [*consignatio*, Fr.] the act of transferring property to another. In Commerce, the transmitting or sending goods to another.

CONSIGNMENT, (*kónsijnment*) *s.* the act of transferring the writing by which property is transferred, or goods sent to another to be sold.

To CONSTITUTE, *v. n.* [*con* and *isto*, Lat.] to subsist, or be preserved in existence; to continue in the same state; to be comprised or contained; to be composed; to agree or exist in the subject; to subsist, or have being.

CONSTITENCE, CONSTITENCY, *s.* the natural state of bodies; the degree of thickness or thinness, applied to fluids; substance, form, make; uniformity of appearance, action, or qualities; freedom from contradiction, or variety.

CONSTITENT, *part.* [*constitens*, Lat.] not contradictory; not opposite; reconcilable; agreeing; firm; or solid.

CONSTITENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to imply no contradiction; agreeably; uniformly.

CONSTITUTORIAL, *a.* relating to some court where an ecclesiastic is judge.

CONSTITUTORY, *s.* [*constitorium*, low Lat.] a court consisting of ecclesiastics; the place where an ecclesiastical court is held; a court held at Rome, consisting of cardinals, at which the pope is president. Figuratively, an solemn assembly.

CONSUATE, (*kónsúáté*) *s.* [*con* and *socius*, Lat.] one who joins with another in an undertaking; an accomplice.



TO CONSO'CIATE, (*consociate*) *v. a.* [*consocio*, Lat.] to unite or join two things together; to cement, or hold together.—*v. n.* to unite or join with.

CONSO'CIATION, (*consociation*) *s.* an alliance, or connexion; intimacy, or union.

CONSO'LABLE, *a.* that admits comfort.

TO CONSOLE, *v. a.* [*consolor*, Lat.] to allay the sense of misery; to assuage sorrow; to impart comfort.

CONSOLATION, *s.* [*consolatio*, Lat.] that which diminishes grief, and alleviates misery; comfort.

CONSOLATOR, *s.* [Lat.] a comforter.

CONSO'LATORY, *a.* that affords comfort.

TO CONSOLE, *v. a.* to cheer; to comfort; to lessen the sense of misery; to diminish a person's grief.

CONSOLE, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which has the pediment, and occasionally serves to support little cornices, figures, beasts, or vases.

CONSOLE, *s.* the person or thing which administers comfort.

CONSO'LIDANT, *part.* in Surgery, having the property of closing or uniting wounds.

TO CONSO'LIDATE, *v. a.* [*con* and *solidus*, Lat.] to form into a compact or hard body; to harden.—*v. n.* to grow firm, hard, or solid.

CONSOLIDATION, *s.* the act of uniting into one mass; the act of uniting two parliamentary bills together.

CONSOLS, [technical contraction of *Consolidated Annuities*,] the popular or market name of certain Stock in the Funds, which was made by bringing under one head in the public accounts several different kinds of annuities, bearing interest of 3 per cent. The largest financial operations of government, and the greatest public traffic, being in this stock, it is usually quoted as the sign of the state of the money market. See FUNDS.

CONSONANCE, CONSONANCY, [*con* and *sono*, Lat.] in Music, the sounding of two notes together; and the union and agreement of two sounds. Figuratively, consistence or agreement of opinions or sentiments.

CONSONANT, *a.* agreeable; consistent; according; reconcilable.

CONSONANT, *s.* in the alphabet, the name of those letters which represent the various modifications to which the vocal sounds, represented by the *vowels*, are subjected in the formation of words.

CONSONANTLY, *ad.* in a consistent manner; suitably; agreeably.

CONSONANTNESS, *s.* the quality of agreeing with; consistency.

CONSONOUS, *a.* agreeing in sound, harmonious.

CONSPIA'TION, [*conspicio*, Lat.] the act of laying to sleep. Little used.

CONSORT, *s.* [*consors*, Lat.] a companion, generally applied to signify one who shares the lot assigned by Providence to another, and appropriated to a person joined in marriage to another; an assembly; consultation; concurrence; union.

TO CONSORT, *v. n.* to unite, join, or associate, followed by *with*.—*v. a.* to join, or to marry; to mix; to accompany.

CONSPICU'ITY, *s.* brightness; easiness to be seen even at a distance; the plainness of any truth or proposition.

CONSPICUOUS, *a.* [*conspicio*, Lat.] easy to be seen; to be seen at a distance. Figuratively, eminent, famous, distinguished; easily discovered, manifest.

CONSPICUOUSLY, *ad.* easily to be seen, or discerned by the sight; remarkable for some excellence; eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, *s.* exposure to the view; the being visible at a distance; eminence.

CONSPIRACY, *s.* [*conspiro*, Lat.] a private agreement between two or more persons to commit some crime; a plot. In Law, it signifies an agreement between two or more to injure, or procure to be injured, an innocent person. A conspiracy to maintain suits and quarrels; of victuals, to sell their victuals at a certain price; and of labourers and artificers, to raise their wages, is also punishable by law.

CONSPIRANT, *part.* joining with another in a plot, or other bad design.

CONSPIRATION, *s.* See CONSPIRACY.

CONSPIRATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who has secretly engaged to carry on a plot, or some bad design, with another.

TO CONSPIRE, *v. n.* to enter into an agreement with others to carry on a plot or other bad design. To agree together.

CONSPIRER, *s.* a conspirator; a plotter.

CONSPIRING, *part.* tending mutually to produce one design. In Mechanics, *conspiring powers* are such as do not act in directions opposite to each other.

CON'STABLE, JOHN, an English artist, who gained and preserved no small celebrity, as a landscape painter. Accurate observation, and accurate representation of what he observed, freedom from the pedantic rules popular with dilettanti critics, and at the same time no very vivid apprehension of any ideal of art, are his chief characteristics. He died in 1837, aged 61 years.

CON'STABLE, *s.* [*conestable*, Fr.] an officer in various manners. *Lord High Constable* was anciently an officer of the crown, both of England and France, whose authority was so very extensive, that the office has long since been laid aside in both kingdoms, except on particular occasions, as the king's coronation. The function of the *Constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land, in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. The first constable was created by the Conqueror; the office continued hereditary till the 13th of Henry VIII., when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From the *Lord High Constable* are derived those inferior ones, since called the *Constables* of hundreds and franchises, ordained in the 13th of Edward I. by the statute of Winchester, for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour, which appointed that two constables should be chosen in every hundred. These are what we now call *High Constables*: and under these it was found necessary to appoint others in every town, called *Petty Constables*, who act as servants to magistrates in the execution of their warrants, and as protectors of the public peace, by taking into custody such as disturb it. We have also constables denominated from particular places; as *Constable* of the Tower, of Dover Castle, of Windsor Castle, of the castle of Caernarvon, and many other castles in Wales, whose office is the same with that of the *Castellans*, or governors of castles.

CON'STABLESHIP, *s.* the office of a constable.

CONSTANCE, the name of two lakes that separate Switzerland from Germany. The Upper Lake, or the Bodensee, is 45 miles long, and 12 broad. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Lower Lake, or *Zeller See*, which is 10 miles long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. There is a great deal of trading carried on between the various towns on its banks by its means; and the scenery of its neighbourhood is very fine.

CONSTANCE, a city of Baden, Germany, pleasantly seated on the Rhine, between two lakes of the same name. It has magnificent public buildings, and once flourished in commerce; but is now much reduced. It has some considerable manufactures, but depends chiefly on the trade of its surrounding country. Its population is about 6000. Lat. 47. 35. N. Long. 9. 6. E. *Council of Constance*, was an oecumenical assembly of the Roman Church held in the 15th century, which terminated a disgraceful rivalry between three pretended popes, denied the pope to the laity in the eucharist, martyred John Huss and Jerome of Prague, and ordered the dead of John Wicliffe to be dug from his grave and cast into the river.

CONSTANCY, *s.* [*constantia*, Lat.] a state which admits of no change or alteration, opposed to mutability; consistency; resolution; steadiness to any principle in spite of threats, dangers, promises, or rewards; a firm and inviolable attachment to a person, including an unalterable affection; veracity, or the consistency of a narrative with the nature of things.

CONSTANS, one of the three sons of Constantine the Great, who was left as his share of the empire, Italy, Illyria, and Africa. Constantine II., attempting to deprive him of Italy, lost his life in a battle near Aquileia, and thus Constans acquired his portion. He professed and patronized the orthodox Creed of Nice, but his life was a shame to humanity. Magnentius conspired against him, and he was slain in a wood at the foot of the Pyrenees, in 350, after a reign of 13 years.

CONSTANT, *a.* [*constans*, Lat.] firm; strongly and immovably attached to any principle or person; assiduous, or without intermission. In Mathematics, applied to those quantities in any problems which do not vary, and therefore afford a sure basis for calculations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, called by the ancients *BYZANTIUM*, and

by the present inhabitants STAMBOUL, one of the largest and most celebrated cities of Europe, capital of the Ottoman Empire. It is pleasantly seated between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, on a neck of land separated from Nátolia by a strait a mile in breadth. The Grand Seigneur's palace, called the seraglio, is on the sea-side, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and is 7 miles in circumference, including the gardens. Its principal entrance is of marble, and called the Porte, (in Turkish, Capi,) whence the denomination of the *Ottoman Porte* is given to the Turkish empire. Fronting the great gate of the seraglio, is the celebrated mosque of St. Sophia, built for a Christian church by the emperor Justinian. In the castle of the seven towers, to which an eighth has been added, situated near the Sea of Marmora, state prisoners are confined. The bazaars, or markets, are square buildings, covered with domes, and supported by arcades. The houses in general are crowded with inhabitants, yet they have a mean appearance on the outside, where there are few or no windows, and the streets are narrow; even the palaces of the grandes have nothing remarkable on the outside, but within they are decorated with splendid and costly ornaments. The great square, near the mosque of the sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions. The street called Adrianople, is the longest and broadest in the city. The circumference of the city with the suburbs, is about 34 miles. The suburb called Pera is delightfully situated, and is the place where the European ambassadors reside. Constantinople is built in form of a triangle, and, as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea, in which the palaces, mosques, baguins, and caravansaries, rising above the other houses, have a grand effect. The harbour is spacious and convenient, and is called the Golden Horn. A considerable trade is carried on here, although the Turks have little beyond raw produce to export. The population is about 800,000, of which about half are Turks, and the rest Greeks, Armenians, Europeans of different nations, and to the amount of about a third, Jews. Lat. 41. N. Long. 25. 56. E.

CONSTANTINOPLE, THE STRAIT OF, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, forms the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontic or Sea of Marmora. It is the boundary between Europe and Asia in this part, and is 20 miles long, and, where narrowest, a mile and a quarter broad. The adjacent country is remarkably beautiful. On one side of the strait is situated Constantinople, and on the other Scutari, which is considered as a suburb to the city.

CONSTANTINUS MAGNUS, the first Roman emperor who professed Christianity, and under whom all the corruptions, which had long been kept down only by the hard regimen of persecution, came forth to sudden and fatal perfection. He was of imperial birth, and his father held the rank of Cæsar in the western part of the empire. On his death, the soldiers proclaimed Constantinus emperor, but he assumed at first only the title of Cæsar. Soon he was able, by his popularity in the army and his military skill, to claim a partnership with Galerius and Maxentius in the empire. On the death of Galerius, Constantinus attacked Maxentius and defeated him; on which occasion, it is said, he saw in the heavens a peculiarly formed cross, with a Greek inscription, signifying, "by this conquer," which led to his becoming the patron of Christianity, assigning the old heathen temples for the use of the Christians, with their incomes also, and bestowing on Christian professors both civil and military offices in preference to such as were not Christian professors. He had associated Licinius with him in the empire, but he soon was at war with him, and, being conqueror, was sole emperor till his death. He forbade by edict all the most objectionable features of paganism; he held the Council of Nice, which condemned Arianism, but he afterwards befriended Arius, and was baptized by an Arian bishop; he built Constantinople, on the site of the ancient Byzantium; he was not wholly free from the cruelty which so many emperors in the decline of the empire displayed; but the greatest injuries he inflicted on Christianity are to be ascribed to his ecclesiastical advisers rather than to him. He died in 337, aged 64, and having reigned 31 years.

CONSTANTINUS, the name of two joint emperors of Rome: the first, the father of Constantine the Great, surnamed Chlorus, reduced a rebellion which had broken out in Britain, and was a good ruler as times were, especially towards the Christians; he died in 306, having reigned 15 years;—the second, in the di-

vision of the empire by his father, Constantine the Great, received the East for his share, but after the fall of Constantine II. and murder of Constans by Magnentius, he attacked the latter, and, overcoming him, became sole emperor. He had not the wisdom of his father, for, professing Arian Christianity, he persecuted both the adherents of paganism and the orthodox Christians; and by his proceedings, nurtured a new enemy to himself and to Christianity, in the person of Julian, surnamed the Apostate. Julian being proclaimed emperor by the army, Constantine with indignation and shame sickened and died, in 361, having reigned 24 years.

CONSTANTLY, *ad.* in an invariable, consistent, or unalterable manner; without ceasing; perpetually.

To CONSTELLATE, *v. n.* [*con* and *stella*, Lat.] to shine with a collected lustre, or general light.—*v. a.* to unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLATION, *s.* in Astronomy, a system of several stars that are seen in the heavens, next to one another. Astronomers, for the better distinguishing and observing the stars, have adopted the classification of the stars made by the poets of Greece and Rome, who grouped them most fancifully, and gave these groups the names of animals, and men, and various things connected with their poems and national legends; which arrangement is certainly one of the most inconvenient that can be conceived, but in all probability will never be disused.

CONSTERNATION, *s.* [*consternatio*, from *consterno*, Lat.] amazement, or wonder, occasioned by some unexpected, great, and terrible object.

To CONSTIPATE, *v. n.* [*con* and *stipo*, Lat.] to crowd together, or reduce into a narrow compass; to thicken any fluid body; to stuff up, or stop any passage. In Physic, to bind, or render costive.

CONSTIPATION, *s.* the act of crowding into a narrow compass; the forcing the particles of a body closer than they were before; the act of thickening, applied to fluids; stoppage or obstruction caused by fulness; costiveness.

CONSTITUTE, *v. a.* [*constituo*, Lat.] that makes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; original; necessary to existence; that of which any thing consists.

CONSTITUTE, *s.* the person or thing which constitutes the formation of a thing; one who authorizes or deposes another to act for him; that which is necessary or essential to the being or subsistence of a thing.

To CONSTITUTE, *v. a.* [*con* and *statuo*, Lat.] to give existence to a thing; to give a thing its particular nature and properties; to make a thing to be what it is. Applied to law, to enact, pass, or establish.

CONSTITUTER, *s.* the person who appoints another to act for him.

CONSTITUTION, *s.* the act of establishing; disposing; producing the particular texture of the parts of a body; the habit or temperament of a body, arising from a peculiar disposition and quality of its parts; temper of mind; an established form of government; particular law; established usage; institution. *Apostolic Constitutions*, are canons prescribing with great particularity the constitution, organization, discipline, and worship of the church, professedly the work of the apostles, or of Clemens Romanus; but actually of a much later date, about the 4th or 5th century, being one of the many forgeries by which the Episcopacy of the middle ages was established. *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, are the prescriptions on which the discipline and organization of the Church of England, as far as it is an ecclesiastical body, rest. Many are now fallen into desuetude, and by the changes in the Church regarded as a political body, have been repealed, yet none have been altered since the days of James I. and all are subscribed to, and enjoined, as if no changes had taken place.

CONSTITUTIONAL, *a.* flowing from the particular temperament or habit of a person's body, or from the peculiar temper and disposition of his mind; implanted in the very nature of a thing; consistent with the form of government; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, *a.* that constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

To CONSTRAIN, *v. a.* [*constraine*, Fr.] to force a person to perform or refrain from some action; to violate; to ravish; to confine; including the idea of force or pressure.

CONSTRAINABLE, *a.* liable to force or compulsion.

CONSTRAINEDLY, *ad.* by constraint; by compulsion.

CONSTRAINER, *s.* the person that forces or compels.

CONSTRANT, *s.* [*contrainte*, Fr.] the act of overruling the will or desire; compulsion or force; confinement. Figuratively, reserve.

To CONSTR/CT, *v. a.* [*constringo*, Lat.] to contract or bind close; to draw the parts of any thing closer to each other; to cramp.

CONSTR/CTION, *s.* [*constrictio*, Lat.] the drawing the parts into a narrow compass, or close together; contraction. SYNON. *Compression* is from an outward force, *constriction* from some quality; as the throat is *compressed* by a bandage, and *constricted* by a cold.

CONSTR/CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] that which contracts. In Anatomy, applied to those muscles which shut up or close some of the canals or tubes of the body.

To CONSTR/NGE, *v. a.* to bind, or force the parts of a body closer together; to compress.

CONSTR/NGENT, *part.* having the quality of binding, or making the parts of a body approach nearer to each other.

To CONSTR/CT, *v. a.* [*con* and *struo*, Lat.] to form from different materials; to build; to compile, or constitute.

CONSTRU/CTION, *s.* [*constructio*, Lat.] the act of forming from an assemblage of different things, joined together with art and regularity; the form of a building; structure; the manner in which things are laid together. Figuratively, the sense, meaning, or interpretation of a word; judgment; mental representation. In Grammar, the arrangement of the parts of each sentence, and of the sentences, so as to convey the meaning intended, fully and clearly, and without violation of the powers of the words employed. *Construction*, in Geometry, the drawing of such lines and figures as are required for the demonstration of a theorem, or the solution of a problem.

CONSTRU/CTURE, *s.* an edifice; a building; a pile or frames composed of several things placed together with regularity and art.

To CONSTR/UE, *v. a.* to place words in a grammatical order, and explain their meaning.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, (*konsubstantsial*) *a.* [*con* and *substo*, Lat.] having the same substance or essence; of the same kind or nature, applied to material bodies. In Creeds, this word is regarded as the test of orthodoxy respecting the Trinity.

CONSUBSTANTI/LITY, (*konsubstantsiidshlity*) *s.* the existence of more than one in the same essence.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE, (*konsubstantsiatiye*) *v. a.* to unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, (*konsubstantsiidshion*) *s.* the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the bread and wine after consecration, in the sacrament of the eucharist, according to the Lutherans. Something like this is held by the Church of England.

CONSUL, *s.* [Lat.] the title of the two chief magistrates at Rome, which were created on the expulsion of the kings; they ruled one year, were presidents in the senate, commanded the armies of the republic, and decided the differences between the citizens. A person commissioned to judge between merchants in foreign parts, take care of their interests, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR, *a.* [*consularis*, Lat.] relating or belonging to a consul.

CONSULATE, *s.* [*consulatus*, Lat.] the office of a consul; the time during which a person exercises the office of a consul.

CONSULSHIP, *s.* the office of a consul.

To CONSUL/T, *v. n.* [*consulito*, Lat.] to deliberate together.—*v. a.* to apply to for advice; to act with regard or respect to; to act so as to promote some end. Figuratively, to plan or contrive; to examine into the sentiments of an author.

CONSULTATION, *s.* [*consultatio*, Lat.] the act of taking the advice of one or more persons; an assembly of several persons meeting together to give their opinions on any subject.

CONSULTER, *s.* one who applies to another for counsel, advice, or intelligence.

CONSUMABLE, *a.* that may be diminished, altered, wasted, or destroyed.

To CONSUME, *v. a.* [*consumo*, Lat.] to waste by separating the particles of a body; to diminish; to lessen a person's fortune or money by expenses; to destroy.

CONSUMER, *s.* one who spends, wastes, or destroys.

To CONSUM/MATE, *v. a.* [*consummer*, Fr.] to perfect or finish, to complete, or render complete; to end.

CONSUM/MATE, *a.* [*consummo*, Lat.] perfect; complete; finished; without defect of any circumstance or particular required for its completion or perfection.

CONSUMMATION, *s.* the completion or conclusion of any action or undertaking; the final termination of all things.

CONSUMPTION, *s.* [*consumo*, Lat.] the act of consuming, wasting, or destroying; the state of wasting, decaying, or perishing; the use of goods and wastes produced by nature, or by the industry and skill of men. In Medicine, a disease, the distinguishing feature of which, is the gradual and rapid wasting away of the fleshy parts of the frame, and the seat of which is the lungs.

CONSUMPTIVE, *a.* having the quality of wasting, consuming, or destroying; diseased or affected with a consumption.

To CONTABULATE, *v. a.* [*con* and *tabula*, Lat.] to floor with boards.

CONTABULATION, *s.* a joining of boards or planks together.

CONTACT, *s.* [*contactus*, from *contingo*, Lat.] touch; close union. In Astronomy, a planet and star, or any two planets, are said to be in *contact*, when they are in or so near the same longitude and latitude of the zodiac, that the nearer body hides, either wholly or in part, the other from our view; also applied to the first or last impression of the moon, or inferior planet, on the sun's disk. In Mathematics, it is when one line, plane, or body, is made to touch another, but not to cut or enter into it.

CONTACTION, *s.* the act of joining or touching.

CONTACTION, *s.* [*contagio*, from *contingo*, Lat.] the communicating a disease from one body to another. Pestilence, or that which affects a person with diseases by unwholesome effluvia. Figuratively, the propagation of vice, or the power which vice has to propagate itself.

CONTACTIOUS, *a.* infectious; to be communicated from one to another, applied to the manner in which pestilential diseases or vices are propagated.

CONTACTIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of propagating a disorder or vice from one person to another.

To CONTAIN, *v. a.* [*contineo*, Lat.] to include any fluid within its sides, applied to a vessel; to comprise, applied to writings. Figuratively, to restrain or keep within bounds.

CONTAINABLE, *a.* possible to be included within certain bounds; possible to be included within a vessel.

To CONTAMINATE, *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] to defile; to pollute by base mixture.

CONTAMINATE, *part.* defiled; polluted.

CONTAMINATION, *s.* the act of pollution; the state of a thing defiled or polluted.

To CONTE/MN, (*contem*) *v. a.* [*contemno*, Lat.] to despise; to disregard; to slight, neglect, or defy.

CONTE/MNER, *s.* one who despises, scorns, or has a mean opinion of a thing; one who hears the threats of another without being concerned; a despiser; a scorner.

To CONTE/MPER, *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] to moderate, or allay, by the mixture of some opposite quality.

CONTE/MPERAMENT, *s.* temperature or quality resembling another.

To CONTE/MPERATE, *v. a.* to diminish any quality by the addition of its opposite.

CONTE/MPERATION, *s.* the act of lessening any quality by the mixture of a contrary one; the act of tempering, or moderating; the act of blending opposite humours.

To CONTE/MPLATE, *v. a.* [*contempro*, Lat.] to consider with continued attention and application.—*v. n.* to muse; to think with great attention.

CONTE/MPLATION, *s.* [*contemplatio*, Lat.] studious or intense thought on any subject; the act of keeping any idea brought into the mind for some time actually in view; the employment of the thoughts about Divine things; study or speculation.

CONTE/MPLATIVE, *a.* given to thought; studious; employed in study.

CONTE/MPLATIVELY, *ad.* thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTE/MPLATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one employed in study; a student.

CONTE/MPORARY, (usually pron. *contemporary*) *a.* [*contempo-*

rain, Fr.] living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, *s.* one who lives at the same time with another.

To CONTEMPORIZE, *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] to make contemporary; to place in the same age.

CONTEMPT, *s.* [*contemptus*, from *contemno*, Lat.] the act of looking on a thing as an object worthy of scorn; and, on account of its meanness, unfit for approbation; the state of being despised. In Law, refusal to obey any orders given by competent authority.

CONTEMPTIBLE, *a.* worthy of scorn on account of its weakness or insignificance; despised, or thought unworthy of notice.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, *v.* that quality which renders a thing the object of scorn and contempt.

CONTEMPTIBLY, *ad.* meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, *a.* using an insolent expression of scorn and disdain, on account of the meanness of a thing, whether it be real or imaginary.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner which expresses a mean and disdainful idea either of a person or thing.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, *s.* the quality expressive of an insolent disdain of a thing, on account of its real or supposed meanness.

To CONTEIND, *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.] to strive or struggle in opposition to another; to vie with; to debate with warmth.

CONTEINDER, *s.* one who opposes the opinions of another; an opponent.

CONTENT, *a.* [*contentus*, Lat.] satisfied with one's present lot, though not pleased with it; submitting without opposition.

To CONTENT, *v. a.* to satisfy so as to stop complaint; to confine one's desires to that which is in our possession; to restrain our actions within certain limits; to give a person his demands, so as to hinder him from making any more; to please; to gratify.

CONTENT, *s.* a disposition of mind whereby a person confines his desires to what he enjoys, without murmuring at his lot, or wishing ardently for more. In the plural, that which is contained or included in any vessel or receptacle; the capacity of containing; the purport of any writing; the chief things treated of by an author. *SYNON.* No restless or turbulent man can ever enjoy true content. Satisfaction hardly ever accompanies immoderate ambition.

CONTENTATION, *s.* satisfaction or content. Out of use.

CONTENTED, *part.* resigned to the dispensations of Providence; satisfied with one's present lot, without murmuring at its defectiveness, or desiring more.

CONTENTION, *s.* [*contentio*, from *contendo*, Lat.] an opposition of sentiments or opinion; a warm espousal of any doctrine or interest in opposition to others; eagerness to bring about a design; emulation.

CONTENTIOUS, (*kontentshius*), *a.* inclined to oppose the sentiments of another; quarrelsome; litigious. *Contentious Jurisdiction*, in Law, is a court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices and judges have a *contentious jurisdiction*; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions.

CONTENTIOUSLY, (*kontentshiusly*) *ad.* out of a fondness for opposition or contradiction.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, (*kontentshiusness*) *s.* proneness to oppose, contend, or quarrel with.

CONTENTLESS, *a.* dissatisfied with one's present condition; void of resignation to the dispensations of Providence.

CONTENTMENT, *s.* [*contentment*, Fr.] full satisfaction in present enjoyment, without a wish for more; pleasure; gratification; or delight.

CONTERMINOUS, *a.* [*con* and *terminus*, Lat.] bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

To CONTEST, *v. a.* [*contester*, Fr.] to dispute, to oppose an opinion; to call in question; to contend with a person for any right, property, or other subject—*v. n.* to strive, contend, vie, or emulate.

CONTEST, *s.* a dispute, or opposition of opinions; a difference; a controversy.

CONTESTABLE, *a.* that may be disputed, opposed, or controverted.

CONTESTABLENESS, *s.* possibility of being disputed or controverted.

CONTESTATION, *s.* the act of opposing the sentiments of another; strife; contradiction.

To CONTEX, *v. a.* [*con* and *texo*, Lat.] to weave together; to unite by interposition of parts.

CONTEXT, *s.* [*contextus*, Lat.] the general tenor and series of a discourse; the parts which precede or follow a sentence quoted.

CONTEXT, *s.* woven close together; interwoven.

CONTEXTURE, *s.* the peculiar arrangement, order, or disposition of the parts of a body; the composition which is formed from a union of various and previously separate parts; constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

CONTIGNATION, *s.* [*con* and *ignis*, Lat.] a frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining the parts of a building together.

CONTIGUITY, *s.* actual touching; a situation in which two things touch each other.

CONTIGUOUS, *a.* [*con* and *tango*, Lat.] meeting so as to touch; bordering, applied to countries or places which join.

CONTIGUOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to touch or join.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, *s.* touching; nearness, so as to touch.

CONTINENCE, CONTINENCY, *s.* [*continencia*, Lat.] restraint, or command over our thoughts and passions; continuance or uninterrupted series; chastity.

CONTINENT, *part.* chaste; restrained from an immoderate use even of lawful pleasure; contiguous or joined to.

CONTINENT, *s.* a main land, not intersected by the sea, containing many various countries. The continents which best deserve the name are two, the ancient continent, which comprehends Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the new continent, which is called America. Australasia or New Holland is an island, yet from its extent may be considered a continent. Popularly amongst us, Europe is termed the *continent*.

To CONTINGE, *v. v.* [*con* and *tango*, Lat.] to touch; to reach; to happen.

CONTINGENCE, CONTINGENCY, *s.* the quality of being free to exist or not to exist; applied to future events, and opposed to those which necessarily happen.

CONTINGENT, *a.* not necessarily happening; casual.

CONTINGENT, *s.* something casual, or uncertain; a future event which may or may not happen, according as things shall be circumstanced. In Law, it is a use limited in a conveyance which may or may not happen, according to the contingency mentioned in the limitation of use. And a *contingent remainder* is when an estate is limited to take place at a time to come, on an uncertain event.

CONTINGENTLY, *ad.* in a contingent, uncertain, casual manner.

CONTINGENTNESS, *s.* the quality which denominates an action or future event to be uncertain with regard to its existence.

CONTINUAL, *a.* [*continueo*, Lat.] incessant; without interruption; succeeding without any respite or intermission.

CONTINUALLY, *ad.* without any pause or respite; without ceasing.

CONTINUANCE, *s.* an uninterrupted succession, habit, or repeated act of the same kind; abode or dwelling for some time in the same place; duration; perseverance.

CONTINUATE, *a.* intimately or closely connected; uninterrupted; unbroken, or incessant.

CONTINUATELY, *ad.* with continuity; without interruption.

CONTINUATION, *s.* an uninterrupted succession.

CONTINUATIVE, *s.* an expression which denotes continuation, permanency, or duration.

CONTINUATOR, *s.* he that keeps a succession without interruption; one who goes on with the work which another has left imperfect, or carries it on.

To CONTINUE, *v. n.* to remain with a person; to last; to endure; to unite without any intervening substance; to proceed in an action without interruption.

CONTINUEDLY, *ad.* in a manner free from any intermission, respite, pause, or cessation; without ceasing.

CONTINUER, *s.* one who perseveres in any action without interruption or ceasing.

CONTINUITY, *s.* close union without interruption or ceasing.

*Law of Continuity*, is the term by which is expressed the fact, that throughout the universe, both in matter and mind, all changes and processes are effected without breaks and interruptions, in a gradual and unbroken progress.

**CONTINUOUS**, *a.* joined together without any chasm or intervening space.

**TO CONTORT**, *v. a.* [*con* and *torqueo*, Lat.] to wrest, twist, or writhe.

**CONTORTION**, *s.* the action of twisting; the twisting or wresting of a member of the body out of its place.

**CONTOUR**, (*contour*), *s.* in Designing and Painting, an outline which limits or determines any figure.

**CONTRA**, *prep.* [Lat.] used in Commerce, to signify the side of an account contrary to the debt; *i. e.* the credit side. In Composition, it signifies *contrary*, or *against*. *Contra-alto*, *Contra-tenor*, names of species of the alto voice for singing, or of the alto key in written music.

**CONTRABAND**, *a.* [*contrabando*, Ital.] that is prohibited by the laws of nations; illegal; applied chiefly to the carrying on of trade with nations, or in articles, or in a manner, contrary to the law of the land.

**TO CONTRABAND**, *v. a.* to import goods prohibited.

**TO CONTRACT**, *v. a.* [*con* and *traho*, Lat.] to draw together; to draw into one mass; to comprise; to make a bargain; to betroth, applied to a compact between a man and woman; to acquire; to reduce to a narrow compass.—*v. n.* to shrink, or grow short.

**CONTRACT**, *s.* an agreement entered into by two parties; a compact; the act of betrothing; a writing which contains the terms or conditions of a bargain or agreement.

**CONTRACTEDNESS**, *s.* the quality which denotes a thing to be reduced into a narrower compass; narrowness or smallness of extent.

**CONTRACTIBILITY**, *s.* the possibility of being reduced to a less compass by shrinking.

**CONTRACTIBLE**, *a.* capable of being reduced to a narrower compass.

**CONTRACTIBLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being reduced to a less compass by shrinking, or of suffering contraction.

**CONTRACTILE**, *a.* having the power of contracting or shortening itself.

**CONTRACTION**, *s.* [*contractio*, from *con* and *traho*, Lat.] the act of shortening a writing, or reducing the substance of it to less compass; the act of shrinking or decreasing in magnitude or dimensions; the state of a thing shrunk, shrivelled, or drawn into a narrow compass. In Anatomy, it means the shrinking up of a fibre, or an assemblage of fibres, when extended. As paralytic disorders generally proceed from a too great relaxation of the fibres in the part affected; so, on the other hand, convulsions and spasms proceed from a preternatural contraction of the muscles of the part affected. In Grammar, the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one.

**CONTRACTOR**, *s.* one of the parties to a contract or bargain.

**TO CONTRADICT**, *v. a.* [*contra* and *dico*, Lat.] to oppose; to assert a thing quite opposite or contrary to another; to deny the assertion of another; to oppose; to be opposite, or irreconcilable with.

**CONTRADICTER**, *s.* one who opposes the sentiments of another; an opponent.

**CONTRADICTION**, *s.* the asserting by words that the opinion of another is false; opposition; inconsistency; contrariety; a species of direct opposition.

**CONTRADICTIONS**, (*contradictiones*) *a.* inconsistent, or opposite; inclined to oppose, civil at, or contradict another.

**CONTRADICTIONSNESS**, (*contradictionesness*) *s.* inconsistency, opposition, or contrariety.

**CONTRADICTORILY**, *ad.* inconsistently; in such a manner as to be guilty of inconsistencies or contradictions.

**CONTRADICTORINESS**, *s.* the highest degree of opposition, applied to truth or opinions.

**CONTRADICTORY**, *a.* opposite to, or inconsistent with. In Logic, applied to propositions, of which one must be true and the other false.

**CONTRADISTINCTION**, *s.* the explanation or determining the sense of a word, by producing one that has an opposite signification.

**TO CONTRADISTINGUISH**, *v. a.* to distinguish or explain by contrast, or producing a contrary quality.

**CONTRAFFSSURE**, *s.* [*contra* and *fendo*, Lat.] in Surgery, a crack or fissure in the skull, in the part opposite to that wherein the blow was received.

**TO CONTRAINDICATE**, *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] to point out a method contrary to the general tenor of a disease; as when a vomit might seem advisable, the patient's being subject to vomiting shows that it ought by no means to be prescribed.

**CONTRAINDICATION**, *s.* in Physic, a symptom which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease at first thought seems to point out.

**CONTRAMURE**, *s.* [*contremur*, Fr.] in Fortification, an out-wall about, or opposite to, the main wall of a city.

**CONTRARIETY**, *s.* [*contra* and *nitor*, Lat.] a contrary resistance, reaction, or a resistance to any force.

**CONTRAPOSITION**, *s.* [*contra* and *positio*, Lat.] the placing opposite, or over against.

**CONTRAREGULARITY**, *s.* contrariety to rule.

**CONTRARIANT**, *a.* [Fr.] contradictory; opposite and irreconcilable in sense.

**CONTRARIETY**, *s.* [*contrarietas*, from *contra*, Lat.] opposition; inconsistency; a quality or position opposite to, or destructive of, another.

**CONTRARILY**, *ad.* in a manner opposite to, inconsistent, or irreconcilable with; differently; in opposite directions.

**CONTRARINESS**, *s.* the quality of being opposed to, or inconsistent with.

**CONTRARIOUS**, *a.* opposite; different in the highest degree.

**CONTRARIOUSLY**, *ad.* oppositely; in contrary or opposite directions; in a manner inconsistent.

**CONTRARIWISE**, *ad.* on the contrary; in a contrary manner.

**CONTRARY**, *a.* inconsistent; disagreeing; in an opposite direction, and unagreeable to the wind. In Logic, applied to propositions, both of which cannot be true, yet both may be false. *On the contrary*, borrowed from the commercial phrase *per contra*, signifies on the opposite side, or in opposition to something which has been alleged or offered. *To the contrary*, to an intention or purpose quite contrary; against; or in opposition to any thing.

**TO CONTRARY**, *v. a.* [*contrarius*, Fr.] to oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

**CONTRAST**, *s.* [*contraste*, Fr.] in Painting and Sculpture, an opposition or difference between the position, attitude, &c., of any two figures, or the lines which form objects by means whereof they cause a variety, and tend to set off each other. In Architecture, the avoiding of the repetition of the same thing, in order to please by variety; as in the gallery of the Louvre, the pediments are alternately arched and angular.

**TO CONTRAST**, *v. a.* in Painting, to place in a contrary attitude, &c., in order to set off one figure by another. Figuratively, to set in contrary positions; to set one thing off by coupling it with another.

**CONTRAVALLATION**, *s.* [*contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] in Fortification, the means used by an army to defend themselves from the sallies of a town they besiege, consisting of a trench guarded by a parapet, without musket-shot of the town, and drawn between the besiegers and the town.

**TO CONTRAVENTE**, *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] to oppose; to obstruct the performance of a thing; to act contrary to a bargain, contract, or agreement.

**CONTRAVENTER**, *s.* he who opposes another.

**CONTRAVENTION**, *s.* [Fr.] an opposition to any law; a violation of, or acting contrary to, a law.

**CONTRACTATION**, *s.* [*contracto*, Lat.] a touching or handling.

**CONTRIBUTARY**, *a.* paying a tribute to the same person; concurring to promote a design.

**TO CONTRIBUTE**, *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] to give or pay a portion of money towards carrying on some common design.—*v. n.* to promote, or bear a part or share in the promoting any design.

**CONTRIBUTION**, *s.* the act of paying a share of the expenses required to carry on any design; a sum paid by a town taken, or in danger of being taken, by an enemy, to prevent its being plundered; a sum of money collected from several persons.

**CONTRIBUTIVE**, *a.* that promotes any design in conjunction with other things or persons.

**CONTRIBUTOR**, *s.* one who bears a part in the measures

taken to accomplish any design; one who pays his share towards raising a sum of money.

**CONTRIBUTORY**, *a.* promoting the same end; paying a share towards raising a common fund, or certain sum.

To **CONTRISTATE**, *v. a.* [*contristare*, from *tristis*, Lat.] to sadden; to make sorrowful.

**CONTRISTATION**, *s.* the act of making sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; gloominess; grief; discontent; melancholy moan; trouble.

**CONTRITE**, *a.* [*contritus*, from *contrere*, Lat.] in its primary signification, bruised, or much worn. In Divinity, sorrowful for sin from a love of God.

**CONTRITENESS**, *s.* contrition; repentance.

**CONTRITION**, *s.* in its primary sense, the act of rubbing two bodies against each other so as to wear off some parts of the surfaces. In Divinity, that penitence or sorrow for sin which arises from the love of God. In the Church of Rome, certain distinctions are made between the merits of different kinds of penitence, the most meritorious being called *Attrition*, the less, *Contrition*.

**CONTRIVABLE**, *a.* possible to be discovered, or planned by the mind.

**CONTRIVANCE**, *s.* the projecting or planning the most possible methods to accomplish any design, or attain any end. Figuratively, a plan; a scheme; a plot; an artifice.

To **CONTRIVE**, *v. a.* to invent, plan, or project the means of attaining any end, or accomplishing any design.—*r. n.* to form, design, or lay a plot.

**CONTRIVEMENT**, *s.* invention.

**CONTRIVER**, *s.* an inventor; a projector; one who forms projects for the attaining an end, or accomplishing some design.

**CONTROL**, (*the o* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced *long*, *contrôl*), *s.* [*contrôle*, Fr.] the account kept by a person as a check upon another. Figuratively, restraint, a check; power; authority; dominion.

To **CONTROL**, *v. a.* to examine the accounts of another by a check kept against him. Figuratively, to restrain; to keep under restraint; to govern; to overpower; to confute.

**CONTROLLABLE**, *a.* liable to be controlled, overruled, or restrained; subject to restraint.

**CONTROLLER**, *s.* a person who examines public accounts by a check; one who has the power of overruling, restraining, or governing the actions of another.

**CONTROLLERSHIP**, *s.* the office or compliment of a controller.

**CONTROLMENT**, *s.* the power of restraining the actions or active powers of another; opposition; resistance.

**CONTROVERSIAL**, (*controversial*) *a.* relating to dispute, or opposition of sentiments; that may be disputed.

**CONTROVERSY**, *s.* [*controversia*, from *contra* and *verto*, Lat.] an opposition of opinions or sentiments, generally applied to disputes carried on with some warmth, in writing or print; a suit at law about the property of a thing; opposition, or struggling against the force of a thing.

To **CONTRAVERT**, *v. a.* to oppose the sentiments of another in writing.

**CONTROVERTIBLE**, *a.* that may give occasion to dispute; that may be opposed.

**CONTROVERTIST**, *s.* a disputant; a person versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations.

**CONTUMACIOUS**, (*kontumashious*) *a.* [*contumax*, Lat.] insolently obstinate, implying a contempt of lawful authority, and acting against it from a spirit of insolent opposition.

**CONTUMACIOUSLY**, (*kontumashiously*) *ad.* in such a manner as shows an insolent obstinacy, or disobedience of lawful authority.

**CONTUMACY**, **CONTUMACIOUSNESS**, *s.* disobedience to lawful authority, including insolence, perverseness, and the highest degree of impudence.

**CONTUMELIOUS**, *a.* [*contumeliosus*, from *contumere*, Lat.] reproachful; rude; sarcastic; contemptuous; inclined to utter reproach, or practise insults; brutal; productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

**CONTUMELIOUSLY**, *ad.* in a rude, reproachful, contemptuous, or abusive manner.

**CONTUMELIOUSNESS**, *s.* that quality which arises from, or denominates any expressions to be rudely reproachful, and abounding with bitterness.

**CONTUMELY**, *s.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] language abounding with the bitterest expressions, intended to subject a person to the reproach of others, and to render him uneasy. Figuratively, infamy, which subjects a person to the reproaches of others.

To **CONTUMERE**, (*kontiase*) *v. a.* [*con* and *tundo*, Lat.] in its primary signification, to beat together, to bruise. In Surgery, to hurt by a blow, or some blunt body, so as to discolour the skin by an extravasation of the blood, &c., without breaking it, or destroying its continuity.

**CONTUSION**, *s.* the act of beating or bruising. Figuratively, the effect of beating or bruising. In Medicine, a hurt occasioned by a fall, or blow from any blunt weapon, which discolours the skin without cutting it, or destroying its continuity.

**CONVALESCENCE**, **CONVALESCENCY**, *s.* [*con* and *valesco*, Lat.] a recovery of health.

**CONVALESCENT**, *a.* recovering; or returning from a disorder to a state of health.

**CONVENABLE**, *a.* [*convenable*, Fr.] consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to.

To **CONVENE**, *v. a.* [*con* and *venio*, Lat.] to call together by summons; to assemble a number of persons into the same place; to summons, to appeal, in a law sense.—*r. n.* to come or assemble together.

**CONVENIENCE**, **CONVENIENCY**, *s.* [*con* and *venio*, Lat.] the suitableness or fitness of a thing to promote any end; advantage; profit; ease; or freedom from any obstruction, difficulty, or embarrassment.

**CONVENIENT**, *a.* fit, suitable to effect an end, proper or necessary; free from obstructions. Applied to situation, commodious, seasonable.

**CONVENIENTLY**, *ad.* suitably with a person's ease, interest, or advantage; commodiously; properly.

**CONVENT**, *s.* [*con* and *venio*, Lat.] an assembly of persons dedicating themselves entirely to the service of religion, and without any commerce with the world. A place inhabited by monks or nuns.

**CONVENTICLE**, *s.* [a diminutive of *convent*,] an assembly. Figuratively, a meeting for worship, generally applied to the meetings and meeting-houses of Nonconformists, by way of reproach; a secret assembly for the contrivance of some plot or crime.

**CONVENTICLER**, *s.* one who frequents private and unlawful assemblies, particularly those held for worship.

**CONVENTION**, *s.* a treaty, contract, or agreement between two or more parties; also an assembly, union, coalition. It is also a name given to an extraordinary assembly of parliament, or the states of the realm held without the king's writ; as was the convention of the estates, who, upon the retreat of King James II, came to a conclusion, that he had abdicated the throne, and the right of succession devolved to King William and Queen Mary; whereupon the assembly expired as a convention, and was converted into a parliament. Also, in later history, the name of the assembly held during the French Revolution, when there was no regularly constituted authority in the land.

**CONVENTIONAL**, (*konvénshional*) *a.* stipulated; or agreed to by bargain or contract. Applied to actions, it means such as are sanctioned by custom or law, but have no moral or religious sanction.

**CONVENTIONARY**, (*konvénshinary*) *a.* acting according to the articles of some agreement or contract.

**CONVENTUAL**, *a.* [*conventuel*, Fr.] belonging to a convent.—*s.* a monk; or one who lives in a convent.

To **CONVERGE**, *v. n.* [*con* and *vergo*, Lat.] to meet in a point; to approach nearer to each other till they join in a point, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different surfaces.

**CONVERGENT**, **CONVERGENCE**, *part.* [*con* and *vergo*, Lat.] issuing from diverse points, and approaching nearer to each other till they meet in a point.

**CONVERSABLE**, *a.* written sometimes *conversible*, but improperly; [Fr.] qualified or fit for conversation; fit for company; affable; inclined to communicate knowledge or sentiments to another.

**CONVERSABLENESS**, *s.* the quality flowing from affability and good nature, which renders conversation agreeable.

**CONVERSABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to engage the conversation of others, and entertain them agreeably with discourse.

**CONVERSANT**, *a.* [Fr.] used or habituated to; familiarly

acquainted with; intimate; having intercourse with. Used with *about*, it implies employed; engaged; relating to; having for its object; or concerning.

**CONVERSATION**, *s.* [*converso*, Lat.] easy discourse with another; a familiar discourse; intercourse; commerce; behaviour; life; or moral conduct.

**CONVERSATIVE**, *a.* fit for conversation, or intercourse with men, opposed to contemplative.

To **CONVERSE**, *v. n.* [*con* and *versor*, Lat.] in its primary signification, to live with; to keep company with. Figuratively, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with by study; to be used to; to discourse.

**CONVERSE**, *s.* conversation, or the sentiments of a person communicated in familiar discourse. Figuratively, familiar acquaintance. In Logic, the proposition formed by the change of the position of the subject and the predicate of any simple sentence.

**CONVERSELY**, *ad.* with change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

**CONVERSION**, *s.* [*con* and *certo*, Lat.] the change from one state to another. In Divinity, a change from wickedness to piety, or from a false religion to a true one. In Logic, the change effected in a sentence by making the subject the predicate, and *vice versa*. In Algebra, the reducing any quantities that are in various denominations to one common denomination, for the sake of simplifying the process.

**CONVERSIVE**, *a.* fit for conversation or discourse; inclined to communicate sentiments by discourse.

To **CONVERT**, *v. a.* to change into another substance; to change from one religion to another, generally used for a change from a false to a true one; to change the terms of a proposition; to undergo or suffer a change.

**CONVERT**, *s.* one prevailed on to change his religion.

**CONVERTER**, *s.* a person who persuades another to change his religion.

**CONVERTIBILITY**, *s.* the quality of being an object of conversion; possibility of conversion.

**CONVERTIBLE**, *a.* that may be changed; that may be altered with respect to its qualities; that may be transmuted; that may be interchanged, or used instead of another.

**CONVERTIBLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to be interchanged or used for the other.

**CONVEX**, *a.* [*convexus*, Lat.] swelling to the view; protuberant, applied to the external surface of a globe or circular body.

**CONVEX**, *s.* a convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

**CONVEXED**, *part.* bending outwardly, applied to the outward surface of any round body.

**CONVEXEDLY**, *ad.* protuberant; in a convex form; or like the outward surface of a globe.

**CONVEXITY**, *s.* protuberance in a circular form.

**CONVEXLY**, *ad.* in a convex form.

**CONVEXNESS**, *s.* spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

**CONVEXO-CONCAVE**, *a.* hollow on one side, and convex on the other.

To **CONVEY**, *v. a.* [*convehio*, Lat.] to move from one place to another; to transport; to transmit; to transfer a right or property to another; to impart; to introduce.

**CONVEYANCE**, *s.* the act of moving a thing from one place to another; a method of sending goods from one place to another. Figuratively, the means or instruments by which any thing is introduced from one place to another. In Law, the transferring of property from one to the other; a writing or instrument by which property is transferred.

**CONVEYANCER**, *s.* a lawyer conversant in drawing writings whereby property is transferred from one person to another.

**CONVEYANCING**, *s.* the business of a conveyancer; a particular branch of legal practice, relating to the tenure and transfer of real property.

**CONVEYER**, *s.* a person who carries or removes goods from one place to another; one who is engaged in conducting waters from one place to another by means of pipes, channels, &c.

To **CONVICT**, *v. a.* [*con* and *vinco*, Lat.] to prove guilty of some crime.

**CONVICT**, *a.* convicted; detected in guilt.

**CONVICT**, *s.* a person proved to be guilty of a crime.

**CONVICTION**, **CONVINCEMENT**, *s.* the proof of guilt, either by being outlawed, by appearing and confessing, or by inquiry; the act of proving a crime; confutation; consciousness of guilt.

**CONVICTIVE**, *a.* having the power of convincing.

To **CONVINCE**, *v. a.* to prove any proposition so as to make a person acknowledge its truth; to evince, manifest, or vindicate.

**CONVINCIABLE**, *a.* capable of acknowledging the strength of a proof or evidence; capable of being convicted or proved guilty; liable to be confuted.

**CONVINCINGLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to make a person see and acknowledge the truth of any proposition or reality of any fact.

**CONVINCINGNESS**, *s.* the power of convincing.

**CONVIVIAL**, *a.* [*convivialis*, from *con* and *vivo*, Lat.] relating to an entertainment of several persons.

**CONUNDRUM**, *s.* [a cant word,] a low jest or quibble, drawn from the double signification of words, or distant resemblance of things.

To **CONVOCATE**, *v. a.* [*con* and *voco*, Lat.] to call several persons together; to summons several persons to meet, or come to an assembly.

**CONVOCAION**, *s.* [*convocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling several persons to an assembly; an assembly. An assembly of the clergy of England, by their representatives, to consult upon matters ecclesiastical. It is held during the sessions of parliament, and consists of an upper and lower House. In the upper sit the bishops, and in the lower the inferior clergy, who are represented by their proctors, consisting of all the deans or archdeacons, of one proctor for every chapter, and two for the clergy of each diocese, in all 143 divines, viz. 22 deans, 53 archdeacons, 24 prebendaries, and 44 proctors of the diocesan clergy. The lower House chooses its prolocutor, whose business it is to take care that the members attend, to collect their debates and votes, and to carry their resolutions to the upper House. The *Convocation* is summoned by the king's writ, directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summons all bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c. But since the year 1665, when the clergy gave up the privilege of taxing themselves to the House of Commons, they seldom have been allowed to do any business; and are generally prorogued from time to time till dissolved, a new one being generally called along with a new parliament. The only equivalent for giving up the privilege of taxing themselves, was their being allowed to vote at elections for members to the House of Commons, which they had not before. Likewise an assembly at Oxford, consisting of the vice-chancellor, doctors and masters of arts, wherein the conferring of degrees, expulsion of delinquent members, and other affairs relating to the university, considered as a body corporate, are transacted.

To **CONVOKE**, *v. a.* [*con* and *voco*, Lat.] to call together several persons; to summons to an assembly.

To **CONVOLVE**, *v. a.* [*con* and *volveo*, Lat.] to roll together; or roll one part over another.

**CONVOLUTED**, *part.* twisted, writhed, or rolled up, so that one part laps over another.

**CONVOLUTION**, *s.* the act of rolling the parts of a thing over one another; the state of a thing rolled up, so as its parts close over each other.

To **CONVOY**, *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr.] to guard or protect ships by sea, or provisions by land, from falling into the hands of an enemy.

**CONVOY**, *s.* in Maritime affairs, one or more ships of war, employed to accompany and protect merchant ships against pirates and other enemies. In Military matters, it is a body of soldiers appointed to guard any supply of men, money, ammunition, or provisions, conveyed by land into a town, army, or the like, in time of war.

**CONVUSANCE**, *s.* [*convoissance*, Fr.] notice; knowledge; or authority of inquiring into an affair. A law term.

To **CONVULSE**, *v. a.* [*con* and *vello*, Lat.] in Medicine, to give involuntary motion or contraction to any parts of the body.

**CONVULSION**, *s.* in Medicine, a preternatural and violent contraction of the muscular system, or of part of it. Also any violent eruption, earthquake, or subterraneous disorder; any sudden commotion or rebellion in a state.

**CONVULSIVE**, *a.* [*convulsif*, Fr.] that gives an involuntary



motion, twitches, or spasms. In Medicine, applied to those motions which should naturally depend on the will, but by some disorder are caused involuntarily.

CONWAY, Caernarvonshire, N. Wales. It is seated at the mouth of the river Conway, and is a large walled town, with a castle, and the houses are well built. Near this town, corn, timber, and oak-bark are in great plenty. Copperas is manufactured from a rock found on the bank of the river. Formerly it was famous for pearl-fishing, and there is still plenty of pearl muscles, but they are now neglected. It is 235 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1,358.

CONY, *s.* [*coniculus*, Lat.] in Natural History, a creature which burrows and breeds in warrens; a rabbit.

TO COO, *v. n.* [from *the sound*,] to make a mournful noise like a dove.

COOK, *s.* [*coquus*, from *coquo*, Lat.] a person who professes to dress victuals for the table. A *cook-maid* is a female employed in dressing victuals.

TO COOK, *v. a.* to prepare victuals. Figuratively, to prepare any thing for a particular design.

COOK, JAMES, known as Captain Cook, the famous circumnavigator and discoverer in the Pacific Ocean. He rose by energy and perseverance from a very humble origin, to the well-earned celebrity he enjoys. It was under Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, during the Canadian war, that he first obtained any notice, and by the reputation he acquired as a seaman, and as an hydrographer, gained the command of an expedition which was sent out to observe a transit of Venus, and seek for the supposed southern continent. During this and two subsequent voyages, he rediscovered New Zealand, visited the E. coast of New Holland, explored many of the Polynesian groups, verified and extended our knowledge of the N. W. part of the American continent, disproved the existence of any such S. continent as was imagined, and brought home specimens of plants and animals before unknown. His treatment of the aborigines of the countries he visited, and his discipline and treatment of his sailors, show that he was a right-hearted man. He was killed in an unprepared rising of the natives of Hawaii, or Owhyhee, in the Sandwich Islands, which he had shortly before discovered, in 1779, aged 51 years.

COOKE, DR. BENJAMIN, an eminent organist and composer of the last century. He was organist of Westminster Abbey and St. Martin's in the Fields; and his glees continue to be of great favourites as they were when first composed. Some of his sacred music is very fine. He died in 1793, aged 67 years.

COOKERY, *s.* the art of dressing victuals.

COOK-ROOM, *s.* a room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew; the kitchen of a ship.

COOK'S INLET, a considerable arm of the sea entering in a N. E. direction the Russian territory of N. America; on the E. of the long promontory of Alaska.

COOL, *a.* [*koolen*, Belg.] a lesser degree of coldness, approaching to, or somewhat cold. Figuratively, free from anger or any violent passion; not over-fond; indifferent.

TO COOL, *v. a.* to lessen heat;—*v. n.* to lose heat; to become less hot. Figuratively, to become less eager by the impulse of passion or inclination.

COOLER, *s.* that which has the power of diminishing or lessening the degree of heat in any body; a vessel made use of by brewers to cool their sweet wort in.

COOLLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be between hot and cold. Figuratively, without heat or passion.

COOLNESS, *s.* middle state between excessive heat and excessive cold. Figuratively, applied to the passions, freedom from any violent affection; want of cordial love or affectionate regard; indifference.

COOM, *s.* [*écume*, Fr.] the snot that gathers over an oven's mouth; the matter which works out of carriage wheels.

COOMB, COMB, *s.* a dry measure containing four bushels. In connexion with names of places, it signifies a hollow, narrow valley.

COOP, *s.* [*kuype*, Belg.] a vessel for keeping liquor; a pen or enclosure to confine poultry in.

TO COOP, *v. a.* to confine, shut up, or enclose in a narrow compass.

COOPEE, *s.* [*coupé*, Fr.] the name of a particular step or motion in dancing.

COOPER, *s.* one who makes casks, or any vessel whose parts are held together by hoops.

COOPER, SIR ASTLEY, a very distinguished surgeon of the beginning of the present century. He studied under Cliné and Hunter, and was remarkable for the ceaseless diligence with which he prosecuted his anatomical researches. His example, his lectures, and his writings may have contributed largely to that change in the nature of surgical practice, which has taken place recently. He was officially connected with St. Thomas's Hospital, Guy's Surgeons' Hall, and the College of Surgeons, of which last institution he was twice president. He died in 1841, aged 73 years.

COOPER, SAMUEL, a painter of miniature likenesses, who, under the government of Cromwell, and his predecessor and successor, in this country and in France, enjoyed a first-rate reputation amongst the highest classes. He painted portraits of some of the most distinguished persons of his age, amongst whom were Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., and some of the ladies of his court, which have well maintained his celebrity. He died in 1672, aged 63 years.

COOPERAGE, *s.* the price paid for coopers' work; a place where coopers work.

TO CO-OPERATE, *v. n.* [*con* and *operor*, Lat.] to labour with another, in order to perfect or finish any work; to concur in producing the same effect.

CO-OPERATION, *s.* the act by which two or more persons or things contribute to promote the same end.

CO-OPERATIVE, *a.* concurring to promote the same design or produce the same effect.

CO-OPERATOR, *s.* he that endeavours to promote the same end as others.

CO-ORDINATE, *a.* [*con* and *ordo*, Lat.] of equal rank, order, or degree with another; not being subordinate. In analytical Geometry, this term is applied to the portions of two lines intersecting each other at a known angle, by which the position of a point or a right line, curve, &c. &c., may be determined, and become the subject of mathematical investigation.

CO-ORDINATELY, *ad.* in the same order or rank with another.

CO-ORDINATENESS, *s.* the state of a thing of a degree or rank equal with another.

CO-ORDINATION, *s.* the state of holding the same rank or degree.

COOT, COOTE, *s.* in Natural History, a name of the water-hen. COP, *s.* [Sax.] the top; the top or head of any thing; or any thing rising to a head or point.

COPAL, *s.* [Span.] a resinous substance, pure, transparent, of a watery colour, and little smell. It flows out of the trunk of a tree by incision, is inflammable, dissoluble in oil, and used in some medicines, but chiefly as a varnish.

COPARCENERS, *s.* [*con* and *particeps*, Lat.] such as have equal portions in the inheritance of their ancestors. Thus, the female issue, in default of male, come equally to the hands of their ancestors; and by the custom of gavel-kind in Kent, the father's lands, at his death, are equally divided among all his sons.

COPARCENY, *s.* an equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER, *s.* one who has a share in some common stock or affair; one who carries on business in conjunction with another; one equally concerned and involved in the same calamity, or enjoying the same advantage, with another.

COPARTNERSHIP, *s.* a state wherein a person has an equal share of the profits or loss of trade, or is engaged in the same common design with another.

COPAYVA, *s.* [it is sometimes written *copivi*, *copivi*, *copaiaba*, *capayva*, *cupayva*,] in Medicine, a gum which distils from a tree in the Brazils, and is made use of in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE, *s.* [see COP.] any thing with which the head is covered; an ornament worn by priests, reaching from the shoulders to the feet; any thing spread over the head.

TO COPE, *v. a.* to cover or arch over. To reward; to give in return. To cope with, to contend with; to fight or combat; to oppose.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark. It is seated on the E. shore of Zealand, and the N. shore of Amak, islands of the Sound, and is the most uniform and best built city in the



north. It contains four royal palaces, one university consisting of four colleges, and nineteen churches. The streets are almost all broad, and in a straight line, well paved, with a foot-way on each side, but too narrow for general use. It is the see of a bishop. The haven is generally crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses on the quays. It is divided into the New Town and Old Town; and has some important manufactures. Population about 120,000. Lat. 55. 41. N. Long. 12. 35. E.

COPERNICUS, NICOLAS, the reviver of the ancient Pythagorean theory of the solar system, and establisher of it by observation and calculation. He studied in Prussia first, and afterwards in Italy. At Rome he acquired great renown as a professor, and entered the church. Returning to his own country, he devoted himself to his studies, and at length produced, warily, and under the sanction of Rome, the then startling announcement, that the sun was the centre of this system, and that the planets revolved round it, the moon being a secondary planet and revolving round our earth, as it does about the sun; yet hampered and encumbered with many of the speculations which required all the force of Kepler and Newton to sweep away. He was ridiculed and disbelieved even by philosophers like Bacon, but his system, purified from absurdities by bolder and clearer speculators, and corrected and amplified by observers possessed of greater powers and means than his, has lived. He died in 1543, aged about 70 years.

COPIER, *s.* one who transcribes a writing, or imitates any coin, or other original.

COPING, *s.* [*coppe*, Sax.] in Architecture, the upper tire of masonry, which covers a wall.

COPIOUS, *a.* [*copiosus*, Lat.] plentiful; abundant; in great quantities; abounding in words and images; not confined.

COPIOUSLY, *ad.* plentifully; in great quantities; large; in a diffusive manner, applied to style or descriptions.

COPIOUSNESS, *a.* plenty; abundance; great quantities of any thing; diffusiveness; exuberance.

COPIST, *s.* in diplomatic science, signifies a transcriber or copier of deeds, books, &c.

COPPLAND, *s.* a piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

COPLEY, JOHN S., an American painter of the last age, of some celebrity. He visited Europe, and finally settled in England. His great painting of the *Death of Chatham* is known by all. He died in 1815, aged 78 years.

COPPEL, *a.* rising or terminating in a point at top.

COPPEL, *s.* spelt likewise *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, *cuppel*; [*coppe*, Sax.] a vessel used by assayers and refiners to try and refine their metals in.

COPPER, *s.* [*opper*, Belg.] one of the most abundant of the metals, which was well known to the ancients. Native copper is by no means uncommon, but it is extracted chiefly from the native sulphuret, especially from copper pyrites. It is of a red colour, and receives a considerable lustre by polishing. It is both ductile and malleable, and in tenacity is inferior only to iron. It is hard and elastic, and consequently sonorous: less fusible than silver, but more so than gold. It rusts in a short time from exposure to air and moisture, being converted into a green substance, carbonate of the black oxide of copper. It is one of the most widely applied of the metals to the service of man. It is manufactured into various culinary utensils; it is coined and made into buttons by dies; rolled into plates, it is employed to sheathe the bottoms of ships, and sometimes as a light and durable roofing for houses. In composition, it is employed as an alloy for both silver and gold; in making brass and bronze; and for bell-metal. The recent advances of electrical science have discovered a field for its employment by means of the galvanic battery, of surpassing interest and utility. *Copper* also signifies a large vessel or boiler fixed in brickwork. *Copper-work* is a place where copper is worked or manufactured.

COPPERAS, *s.* [*Coppe-roose*, Belg.] a name given to the sulphate of the protoxide of copper, commonly called *blue vitriol*, used as an astringent in surgery, and in galvanic batteries;—to the sulphate of the protoxide of iron, commonly called *green vitriol*; and to the sulphate of the oxide of zinc, commonly called *white vitriol*. All are made usually by the application of dilute sulphuric acid to the several metals; and the last two are employed in dyeing, and making of colours and inks.

COPPER-PLATE, *s.* a thin plate of copper, upon which, by means of graving-tools, and acid, a copy of a drawing or painting is made, from which copies may be taken by rubbing printer's ink into all the lines, &c. cut in the metal, and passing the plate with the paper through a rolling press.

COPPER-SMITH, *s.* a person who makes vessels formed of copper.

COPPERY, *a.* containing copper; made of copper; coloured like copper.

COPPICE, (it is often written and pron. *copse*), *s.* [*coppeaux*, Fr.] a low wood cut at stated times for fuel; a small wood, consisting of under-wood, or brush-wood.

COPPLE-STONES, *s.* lumps or fragments of stone, broken from the adjacent cliffs, and rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and fro by the action of water.

COPROSE, *s.* a provincial term for the corn poppy.

COPSE, *s.* See COPPICE.

TO COPSE, *v. a.* to preserve under-woods.

COPTIC, the name of a branch of the great Semitic family of languages, spoken by the Copts, in which certain translations of the Scriptures, and of ecclesiastical and devotional works, which are of some value in Biblical literature. The language is of some interest and value in the study of comparative grammar, for illustrating some peculiarities of the family it belongs to.

COPTS, or COPIHITS, the name of a people dwelling in Upper Egypt and Abyssinia, principally, who are distinguished from the other races of the N. E. quarter of Africa, by their profession of a very debased form of Christian faith. Their church retains most of the characteristics of the so-called Universal Church of the middle ages. They are much diminished in numbers now, and are losing their distinctive peculiarities.

COPULA, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Logic and Grammar, that member of a simple sentence which connects the subject, or thing spoken of, with the predicate, or thing said of it; as, *the tree falls, he runs away*, where the terminal *s* of the verbs serves as *copula*; or, *the tree is falling, he is running away*, where *is* serves as *copula*. In Logic no other word or inflexion is regarded as *copula* than *is* or *are*.

COPULATIVE, *a.* [*copulare*, Lat.] having the power of uniting. Applied in Grammar to a class of conjunctions which are employed to unite co-ordinative words and sentences.

COPY, *s.* [*copia*, low Lat.] a writing which consists of the substance of some other, and is written, word for word, from some original; an individual book, or manuscript, of an author; an instrument by which any thing is conveyed, in Law; a picture drawn from an original piece; a line or piece of writing for scholars to go by.

TO COPY, *v. a.* to transcribe a writing or book word for word; to imitate a design or picture.—*v. n.* with *from*, and sometimes with *after*, before the object of imitation.

COPY-BOOK, *s.* a book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPYHOLD, *s.* in Law, a tenure by which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court. This tenure the tenant holds in some sort at the will of the lord, though not simply so, but according to the custom of the manor.

COPYHOLDER, *s.* a person admitted a tenant of any lands or tenements in a manor, which have, time out of mind, been devisable to such as will take the same by copy of court roll, according to the custom of the said manor.

TO COQUET, *v. a.* [*coqueter*, Fr.] to treat with an appearance of love, without any real affection.—*v. n.* to pretend the lover.

COQUETRY, *s.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] a desire of attracting the notice of the other sex; an affectionation of love expressed in advances, without being affected with that passion.

COQUETTE, *s.* [*Fr.*] a gay girl, who endeavours to attract the notice of the other sex, and by an affectionation of tenderness to engage a number of suitors, merely from vanity.

CORACLE, *s.* [*coracle*, Brit.] a boat used by the Welch fishers, made of a frame of wicker-work covered with leather.

CORALL, *s.* [*corallium*, Lat.] the calcareous matter forming the internal framework, or the cells of certain marine zoophytes. It is commonly applied to one particular kind, which is of a beautiful red colour, and is found in the Mediterranean Sea. There is also a black kind common.

CORALLINE, *a.* [*corallinus*, Lat.] consisting of coral; re-

sembling coral.—*s.* a class of organized existences which are found in the seas of all climates, and in fresh water, the true place of which in the kingdom of nature is unknown, some naturalists calling them plants, and some animals.

CORALLOID, CORALLOIDAL, *a.* [*corallion* and *eidos*, Gr.] resembling coral.

CORAL-RAG, *s.* in Geology, one member of the Oolitic series of formations, distinguished by the great abundance of corals in it. It is best developed in Wiltshire, but corresponding and similar beds occur quite across the kingdom to the Yorkshire coast.

CORAL-SWORD, *s.* in Botany, a species of the dentaria, found in shady places.

CORANICH, CORONACH, *s.* among the Scotch and Irish, the custom of singing at funerals, anciently prevalent in those countries, and still practised in several parts.

CORBAN, *s.* [Heb.] a word which signifies a gift, offering, or present, made to God or his temple. When, among the Jews, a man had thus devoted all his fortune, he was forbidden to make use of it, even for the purposes of common justice or mercy.

CORBE, (*corb*) *a.* [*corbe*, Fr.] crooked.

CORBEILS, *s.* [*corbeille*, Fr.] in Fortification, little baskets filled with earth, and used to shelter the men when firing at the besiegers.

CORBEL, CORBIL, *s.* in Architecture, the representation of a basket. Also, a short piece of timber or stone placed in a wall, with its end projecting so as to furnish a support for a beam, &c.

CORBY, Lincolnshire, a small country town, supplying the villages round with a market for their commodities alone. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 714.

CORCYRA, the ancient name of the island of Corfu, on the coast of Greece. This island is of some note in the history of Greece, as the celebrated and disastrous Peloponnesian war arose out of a quarrel between its citizens and the inhabitants of Epidamnus, a city which had sprung from an offshoot of themselves.

CORD, *s.* [*cort*, Brit.] a string made of hemp twisted, generally applied to that which is composed of several strands. In Scripture, "The cords of the wicked," are the snares with which they entangle the weak and innocent. "The cords of sin," are the consequences of crimes and bad habits, which are as it were bands, which it is almost impossible to break. "Let us cast away their cords from us," is to cast off subjection, which, like cords, binds and restrains. "To draw iniquity with cords of vanity," are worldly profits, or pleasurable allurements, which attract as strongly as cords. "The cords of a man," are such motives as are suited to a man as a rational agent, and consist in reasons and exhortations. A cord of wood, is a quantity consisting of a pile of eight feet long, four high, and four broad, being supposed originally to be measured by a cord.

TO CORD, *v. a.* to bind or fasten several things together with a cord.

CORDAGE, *s.* a quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

CORDATED, *part.* [*cor*, Lat.] resembling a heart.

CORDAY, CHARLOTTE, a young girl of Caen in Normandy, who, during the French Revolution, feeling deeply the miseries and bloodshed which were threatened to and inflicted on France by the writings and speeches of the Jacobin leaders, and being inflamed by the attempt made by the Girondin leaders, to secure the ascendancy for their party by means of civil war, to be commenced in Calvados, took a journey to Paris, under colour of some business for a friend, attended the Convention, selected Marat as the most ferocious of his party, assassinated him at his own dwelling, and was guillotined in 1793, aged 25 years.

CORDED, *part.* made of ropes, or cords. A corded silk is that whose surface is not level, but rises in weals of the size of a small string or cord.

CORDELIERS, (*Cordeliers*) *s.* [Fr.] in Ecclesiastical History, a branch of the Franciscans, or religious order of St. Francis; they wore a coarse grey cloth with a little cowl, or cloak of the same cloth, and a rope girdle with three knots, from whence they take their name. They were in all things guided by the rule of St. Francis, which they observed with great rigour. In the French Revolution, this name was assumed by a club of the Revolutionists, who split off from the Jacobins during the early part of their career, as too moderate for them, and held their

meetings in the Cordeliers' convent. They afterwards rejoined their mother society.

CORDIAL, *s.* [*cor*, Lat.] in Medicine, a stimulating draught. Also, a species of liqueur. Figuratively, any thing which occasions joy, gladness, or revives the spirits.

CORDIAL, *a.* reviving; strengthening. Applied to the affections, sincere; hearty; without hypocrisy.

CORDIALITY, *s.* sincere affection; freedom from hypocrisy.

CORDIALLY, *ad.* in a manner free from hypocrisy; in a sincere and affectionate manner.

CORD-MAKER, *s.* a rope-maker.

CORDON, *s.* [Fr.] the ribbon worn by a member of any order of knighthood. In Fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet; also, a chain of military posts.

CORDOVA, anciently CORDUBA, a large city of Andalusia, Spain. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches built by the Moors. Here are 16 parish churches, besides the cathedral, 36 convents, 16 hospitals, 2 colleges, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, lately converted into stables for Andalusian horses. The cathedral, which was formerly a mosque, still retains the name of Mezquita. In the square, called the Plaza Major, are splendid buildings, under which are piazzas. There are many orchards and gardens within the walls of the city, and in the neighbouring mountains there are groves of citron, orange, fig, and olive trees. The trade consists of wine, fruits, silk, and Cordovan leather, and the best horses of Spain are bred from it. It is 135 miles from Madrid. Population, about 50,000. Lat. 38.0. N. Long. 4. 40. W.

CORDWAIN, *s.* a kind of leather from Cordova in Spain.

CORDWAINER, *s.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] a person who makes and sells shoes.

CORE, *s.* [*cor*, Lat.] the heart; the inner part of any thing.

CORE'A, a peninsula, lying to the N. E. of China, bounded on the S. W. by the Yellow Sea, which parts it from China; on the N. by Chinese Tatar; and on the S. by a narrow sea, which parts it from the Japanese Islands. It extends from N. to S. about 500 miles, and about 200 from E. to W. Corea is mountainous, and of a very inclement climate; and it has some large rivers. Corn and rice are grown abundantly, and of these, with some metals, as gold and silver, some minerals, the skins of some of its native animals, a small breed of horses, the native manufactures, spices, and ginseng, their trade consists. The inhabitants greatly resemble the Chinese in manners, language, religion, &c., and are possessed of some degree of civilization. The king lives at a town on the river Hanching, called King-foo, and is a tributary of the emperor of China.

CORE'LLI, an Italian composer of the latter part of the 17th century, who at Paris, Munich, Rome, and other places gained great celebrity by his sonatas and concertos, which he retains undiminished to the present day. He was equally celebrated for his skill in performing on the violin. He died in 1713, aged 60 years.

CORFE CASTLE, Dorsetshire, a town with some trade in stone, and knit stockings. It is seated on a peninsula, called Purbeck Isle, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, said to have been built by King Edgar, now in ruins. It is 120 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1946.

CORFU, anciently known by the name of SCHERIA, PHÆACIA, CORCYRA, and DREPANON, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, is the chief of the Ionian Islands' republic. The islanders make great quantities of salt; and the country abounds with vineyards, oranges, lemons, citrons, olive trees, grapes, honey, wax, and oil. The capital is Corfu, on the E. coast of the island. Lat. 39. 40. N. Long. 20. 17. E. The population of the island is about 70,000.

CORIA'CEOUS, (*koridshious*) *a.* [*corium*, Lat.] consisting of, or resembling leather.

CORIAN'DER, *s.* [*coriandrum*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant with a fibrous annual root; it has an umbellated flower; is found by road-sides, and flowers in June. The leaves have a strong disagreeable smell, but the seeds are tolerably grateful when dry. The seed vessels are used in medicine as a carminative, and to flavour confections and cordials.

CORIN'NA, a Grecian poetess, a few fragments only of whose writings remain. She was a native of Boeotia, and is said to have been the preceptress of Pindar. Her fame during her life, and

subsequently in her own country, was very great; whence arises no slight regret at the almost total loss of her poems. She flourished about 500 B. C.

**CORINTH, s.** [from Corinth in Greece,] a small fruit, commonly called a *currant*.

**CORINTH, or CORANTO**, an ancient and celebrated city, situated on the isthmus which joins the Morea to Greece. It was the capital of one of the small but wonderful states of ancient Greece, and was bounded by the territories belonging severally to Argos, Sicyon, and Megara. It had ports on the Saronic and Corinthian Gulfs, and was the emporium of the trade of the Peloponnese. It hence acquired great wealth, and with it a taste for the refinements of philosophy, and of profligacy, and it was famed for both. It was a close oligarchy; and in the subjugation of Greece by Rome, it first cheerfully assumed the yoke. It is now decayed, the houses being intermixed with fields, orange groves, and gardens, like a village; there still remain, however, ruins of temples, and other marks of its former magnificence. The adjacent country abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and from the castle, seated on the top of an almost inaccessible rock, there is one of the finest prospects of land and water in the world. Its present population is under 2000. Lat. 37. 58. N. Long. 23. 28. E.

**CORINTHIAN, a.** belonging to Corinth. *Corinthian brass*, was the name of the finest quality of that metal, said to have been first formed by the accidental fusion of bronze statues, and parts of other metals, at the conflagration which destroyed Corinth. *Corinthian Order*, in Architecture, is that kind of column which was the most richly ornamented amongst the Greeks, though less so than the Composite Order of the Romans. It was always fluted, and sometimes the lower part was reeded also. The capital was formed of the foliage of the acanthus, and had a peculiarly beautiful effect.

**CORINTHIANS**, The two Epistles of Paul to the, the title of two books of the New Testament, of peculiar interest and value. They are of a particularly practical character, and are the discussion of certain matters wherein the apostle perceived that the recently made converts to Christianity in Corinth required to be reproofed, instructed, or exhorted to act as they knew. The first was written while Paul was staying at Ephesus, and treats of the following subjects in turn;—the parties which had already sprung up in the Corinthian church; the laxity of their discipline; their religious spirit; marriage; idol-worship; conduct of public worship and teaching; the resurrection and future life; and the collections for the aid of the Christians at Jerusalem. The Second Epistle was written during the apostle's journey through Macedonia, after he had left Ephesus because of the tumult occasioned by the makers of silver models of the temple of Artemis or Diana. The former part powerfully treats of his relation to them as their teacher in the knowledge of Christianity; he then proceeds in the same noble strain to exhibit the practice and principle of Christian liberality; and in the last part defends himself against the open and the covert attacks made upon him amongst them, with a most affecting manifestation of generosity and self-sacrifice.

**CORIOLANUS, CNEUS M.**, one of the heroes of Rome's mythic age, whose valour and proud spirit were the theme of some of her most popular lays. He was of noble birth; almost single-handed he retrieved an impending defeat of the army, and took Corioli, a Volscian town, whence his name. Unpopular, notwithstanding, and not choosing to court the people's favour, he was at length banished, and found a home amongst his former foes. He now planned revenge, and advanced against his trust-stricken native city. Deaf to all embassies, he waited the acceptance of the humiliating terms he proposed, or their refusal, as a signal to lay siege to it at once, when his aged mother, and wife and children, came forth, pleaded, and were successful; they saved Rome, but lost Coriolanus. This is said to have happened about 490 B. C.

**CORK**, a county of Munster, Ireland, 84 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, being the largest in the kingdom. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by Kerry and the sea; on the N. by Limerick; on the E. by Waterford and a part of Tipperary; and on the S. by the ocean; and contains 269 parishes. It abounds with excellent harbours, and has many fine rivers, as the Blackwater, Lee, Bandon, Ilon, &c. There are several ranges of hills, some of which are above 2000 feet high, and isolated points, like one

called the Sugar-loaf hill, occur. Coal, and some other minerals, and several metals, are found; building-stone, also, and slate. The soil varies; in many parts it is fertile, but some parts are wholly uncultivated. Population, 773,398. It returns 8 members to parliament.

**CORK**, capital of the county of the same name. It is a well-built city, and has been much improved in late years. It is seated on the river Lee, by which it is nearly surrounded, and by means of the different channels, vessels come up into the different parts of the town. Its principal export is salt provisions. Their other exports consist of pork, tallow, hides raw and tanned, butter, candles, calves', lambs', and rabbits' skins, wool, linen and woollen yarn, and worsted and linen cloth. The country adjacent to Cork is hilly and beautiful, affording extensive and diversified prospects. It is 124 miles from Dublin. Pop. 80,720. The bishopric named from this place is now held along with those of Cloyne and Ross. *Cork Harbour*, or the *Cove of Cork*, one of the best in the world, is about 9 miles below the town, and so spacious and deep, as to be capable of containing the largest vessels, and the most extensive fleets. The entrance is easy, and it is secure from currents and storms. One side of Cork Harbour is formed by Great Island, which is 4 miles long and 2 broad, and very fertile.

**CORKY, s.** [*Korch*, Belg.] in Botany, a species of oak, which is stripped of its bark every eight or ten years. Of the bark, which is very light and elastic, are formed bungs for barrels, and stopples for bottles, which likewise go by the name of the tree, and are called *corks*. These trees are very common in France, Spain, and Italy.

**CORKING-PIN, s.** a pin of a large size.

**CORKY, a.** consisting of, or resembling cork.

**CORMORANT, s.** [Fr.] in Natural History, a sea-bird that preys upon fish. Figuratively, a glutton.

**CORN, s.** [Sax. *korn*, Teut.] the grain or seed of certain gramineous plants, separated from the spica, or ear; one species of which is made into bread. There are several species of corn, such as wheat, rye, and barley, millet, and rice, oats, maize, and lentils, pease, and a number of other kinds, capable of being used as food for man. A single particle of gunpowder or salt. Also, [from *cornu*, Lat.] a horny excrescence, or great thickening and induration of the skin on the toes.

**TO CORN, v. a.** to form gunpowder into grains, or small particles; to salt, or sprinkle meat with salt; so used by the old Saxons.

**CORNAGE, s.** a tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

**CORNBRASH, s.** in Geology, the uppermost member of the great Oolitic formation; a bed rich in fossils, and particularly well exhibited in the W. of England.

**CORNEILLE, PIERRE**, the great French dramatist of the 17th century. His success and his fame is of a very mingled character, some of his pieces, as *The Cid*, *Horatius*, *The Liar*, (a comedy,) and *Cinna*, being excellent productions, and exhibiting great power both of thought and of expression; others being condemned when represented, and only preserved from being forgotten by the misfortune of having his name to them. Napoleon used to wish that Corneille was living that he might have made him his minister. He died in 1684, aged 78 years.

**CORNEL, s.** in Botany, the dogberry, which is common in woods and hedges, and flowers in June.

**CORNELIAN, s.** See CARNELION.

**CORNEMUSE, s.** [Fr.] a kind of rustic horn.

**CORNEOUS, a.** [*cornu*, Lat.] horny, or resembling horn.

**CORNER, s.** [cornel, Brit.] an angle, or space formed by the meeting of two walls. Figuratively, a secret or private place; the extremities. *Corner-stone*, is the stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone. In the New Testament this name is applied to Christ, Acts iv. 11, and elsewhere.

**CORNERWISE, ad.** from one corner to another; diagonally; with the corner in front.

**CORNET, s.** [*cornetto*, Fr.] a horn or musical wind instrument used by the ancients in war; a company or troop, perhaps as many as had one *cornet*. An officer in the cavalry, who bears the ensign or colours in the troop; he is the third officer in the company, and commands in the absence of the captain and lieutenant. *Cornet*, in Farriery, is the lowest part of the pastern of a horse.

**CORNET-A-PISTON**, a recently invented musical instrument of the cornet kind; there are three pistons in some instruments, and two, or one, in others, by pressing which with the fingers to different depths in the tubes in which they play, the various notes are produced. They are made in different clefs, and have great power and effect.

**CORN-FLAG**, *s.* in Botany, a common genus of plants, of which there are many species, some with red, and some with white flowers.

**CORNICE**, *s.* [*corniche*, Fr.] in Architecture, the uppermost member of the entablature of a column, or that which crowns the order; likewise all little projectures of masonry, or joinery, where there are no columns, as the *cornice* of a chimney, of a beaufet, &c. *Cornice ring*, in Gunnery, the next ring from the muzzle-ring backwards.

**CORNICULATE**, *a.* [*cornu*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to such plants as, after each flower, produce many horned pods, called *siliquose plants*. *Corniculate flowers*, are such hollow flowers as have a kind of spur or little horn on their upper part.

**CORNIFIC**, *a.* [*cornu* and *facio*, Lat.] productive of or making horns.

**CORNIGEROUS**, *a.* [*cornu* and *gero*, Lat.] horned; bearing or having horns.

**CORN-LAWS**, *s.* statutes imposing duties on all corn imported into England from other countries, the amount of duty being in the last alterations graduated according to the average price of corn in England. Their effects being proved to be the enhancement of the price of corn, and therefore the price of bread, the restriction of the field of manufacturing and commercial industry, and the artificial raising of rents and tithes, they have been virtually repealed, and in a few years will be out of the statute book.

**CORN-RENT**, *s.* payment for the hire of land graduated according to the average price of corn.

**CORNUCOPIA**, *s.* [Lat.] in ancient Mythology, the horn of the goat Amalthea, which suckled Jupiter. It is generally the characteristic of the goddess of plenty, and described in the form of a large horn, adorned with flowers, and filled with fruits.

To **CORNUTE**, *v. a.* to confer or bestow horns.

**CORNU TED**, *part.* grafted with horns; horned.

**CORNWALL**, a county of England, which forms the S. W. extremity of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by Devonshire; to which other parts are washed by the sea. Its length from E. to W. is 74 miles, and its greatest breadth about 43; on the S. W. it terminates in two promontories, the Lizard Point and the Land's End. It contains 9 hundreds, and 206 parishes. The central part, which is the highest, is mostly covered with barren moors, but there are fertile tracts beside the rivers which flow to the N. and S. of it. The Tamar, the Camel, the Fowey, the Fal, &c., are its chief streams. Its being surrounded on three sides by the sea, keeps its temperature very even, there being seldom any severe frosts, or great heats, and spring being earlier here than in the rest of England; but it is exposed to storms, and has abundance of rainy and foggy weather. Its chief importance arises from its mineral riches. It has valuable copper mines, in which gold and silver are sometimes met with in small quantities. Its tin mines are most extensive, and celebrated in remotest antiquity. Lead, iron, zinc, arsenic, &c., also occur. There are very many kinds of rock quarried here, for building, as granite and freestone, slates for roofing, grit for making millstones, &c. A species of very clear crystal is common, which is known to jewellers as the Cornish diamond. The growth of corn is not considerable for its extent, nor the numbers of cattle. It was one of the retreats of the ancient Britons when the Saxons seized the E. parts of the island, and it is but lately that the last remnant of the old Celtic dialect of this island has become extinct. It gives a ducal title to the eldest son of the sovereign; and as revenue, he has the proceeds of a duty charged on all the tin raised. Launceston and Bodmin are its two chief towns. Pop. 341,279. It returns 14 members to parliament.

**CORNWALLIS**, CHARLES, MARQUIS OF, the English commander whose loss of York Town, and surrender as a prisoner of war to the forces of the United States, in 1781, put an end to all hope of success in the war, and insured the independence of the Americans. He had been successful in the earlier part of the war, and in India, and Ireland, both as a general and as

viceroy, he obtained and maintained considerable credit. He died in 1805, aged 63 years.

**CORNY**, *a.* horny, strong, or hard like a horn; producing grain or corn.

**COROYLLA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, the name of that part of a plant which immediately surrounds the organs of fructification, and is commonly called the flower. It is in most instances the most beautiful part of the plant, and appears in different species in every variety of form and arrangement, and every variety of colour.

**COROLLARY**, *s.* [*corollarium*, Lat.] a necessary consequence drawn from some proposition which has been proved or demonstrated.

**COROMANDEL**, the coast of, is the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindustan, extending from Cape Calymere, in lat. 10. 20., to the mouth of the Kistnah, in lat. near 16. 0. N. On this coast lie Madras, Pondicherry, Tranquebar, and other European factories, from which chintz, calicoes, and muslins, with some diamonds, are imported into Europe. There is not a port for large vessels on the whole coast, which is an even, low, and sandy country; and about Madras, the land rises so little, that it is difficult from the sea to mark the distinction between land and water, unless by the different objects that are on the shore.

**CORONA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Architecture, a large, flat, strong member of a cornice, so called from its crowning not only the cornice, but likewise the whole order. In Optics, the *halo*, a luminous circle surrounding the sun, the moon, and the brighter planets and stars, when there is a haze in the atmosphere.

**CORONA BOREALIS**, in Astronomy, the Northern Crown, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

**CORONAL**, *s.* [*corona*, Lat.] a crown, a garland.—*a.* that belongs to the crown or top of the head. The *coronal suture*, in Anatomy, is the first of the cranium, which reaches across from one temple to the other.

**CORONARY**, *a.* relating to or seated on the crown of the head. In Anatomy, applied to those arteries which furnish the substance of the heart with blood.

**CORONATION**, *s.* the act or solemnity of crowning a king.

**CORONER**, *s.* an ancient officer of this kingdom, so called because he is wholly employed for the king and crown. Coroners are conservators of the peace in the county where they are elected, being two or more for each county. Their authority is judicial and ministerial: judicial where a person comes to a violent death, to take and enter up appeals of murder, pronounce judgment on outlawries, &c. The ministerial power is, when the coroner executes the king's writ, on exception taken to the sheriff. He is elected for life, and thus his authority does not terminate on the demise of the king, like that of such officers as act by the king's commission. On default of sheriffs, coroners are to impanel juries, and to return issue on juries not appearing.

**CORONET**, *s.* [*coronetta*, Ital.] an inferior crown worn by the nobility; that of a duke is adorned with four strawberry leaves; that of a marquis, with four pearls placed interchangeably with four strawberry leaves; that of an earl, with the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount, sixteen pearls; and that of a baron has only four pearls.

**CORPORAL**, *s.* [*corporal*, Fr.] in the army, the lowest non-commissioned officer in foot regiments, who commands one of the divisions, places and relieves sentinels, keeps good order, and receives the word of the inferiors that pass by his corps. On board ship, an officer who has the charge of setting the watch and sentries, and relieving them; he sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, teaches them how to use them, and has a mate under him. *Launce-corporal*, is an honorary corporal, his pay being merely sentinel's pay.

**CORPORAL**, *a.* [*corporal*, Fr.] relating to the body, in Divinity and Philosophy. When used in opposition to spirit, or its affection, it is styled and spelt *corporeal*, and then signifies material.

**CORPORALITY**, *s.* the quality of consisting of body or matter.

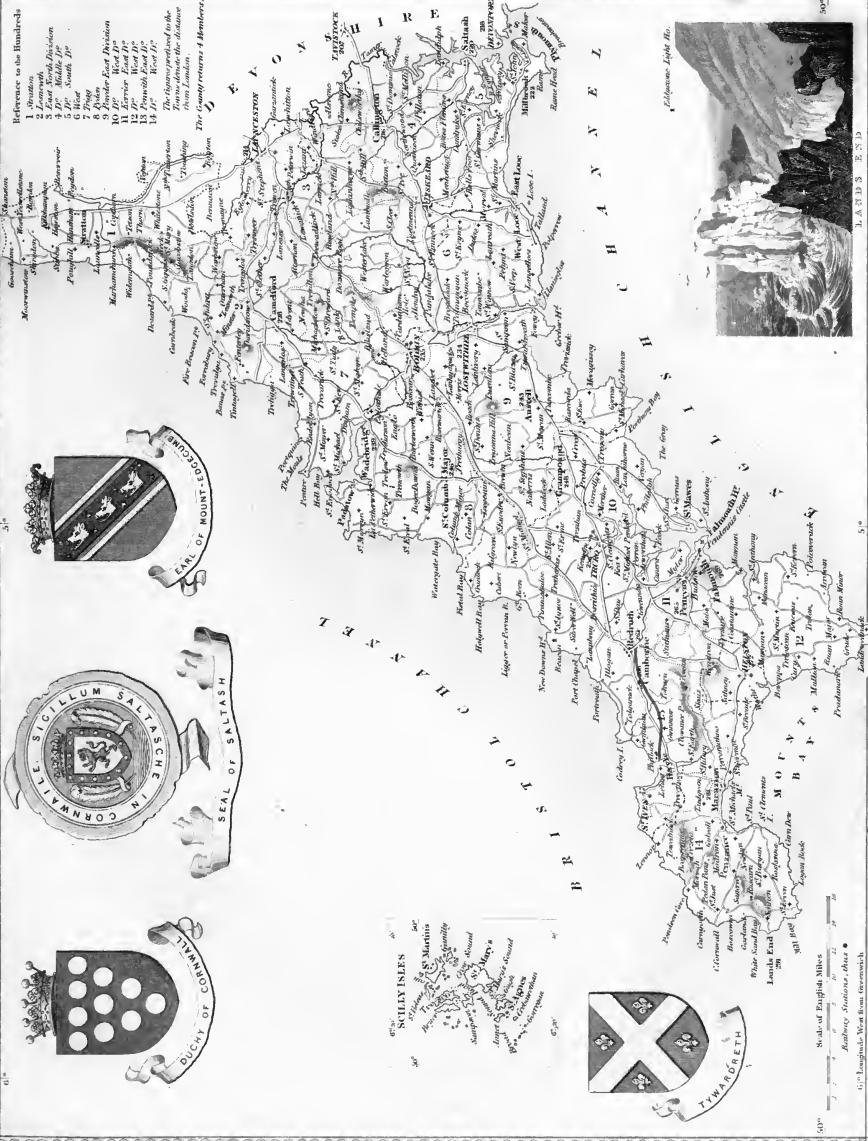
**CORPORALLY**, *ad.* in a sensible or material manner; bodily.

**CORPORATE**, *a.* [*corpus*, Lat.] united into a body or community.

**CORPORATENESS**, *s.* the state of a body corporate or community.



- Reference to the Hundreds
1. Stratton
  2. Looe
  3. Looe
  4. Looe
  5. Looe
  6. Looe
  7. Looe
  8. Looe
  9. Looe
  10. Looe
  11. Looe
  12. Looe
  13. Looe
  14. Looe
- The figures prefixed indicate the distance from London.
- The County returns 4 Members.



Scale of English Miles  
 10 20 30  
 Railway Stations shown



**CORPORATION**, *s.* a body politic, authorized by prescription, patent, charter, or by act of parliament, to have a common seal, one head officer or more, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law any thing within the compass of their charters, and to sue and be sued even as one man. *Corporations* are either spiritual or temporal; spiritual, as bishops, deans, archdeacons, parsons, vicars, &c. Temporal, as mayor, commonalty, bailiff, burgesses, &c.; also called *Municipal*. And some are of a mixed nature, and composed of temporal and spiritual persons, such as heads of colleges and hospitals.

**CORPORATURE**, *s.* the state of being embodied.

**CORPORREAL**, *a.* consisting of matter or body, opposed to *spiritual*.

**CORPOREITY**, *s.* the quality of a thing which has a body; an embodied state.

**CORPORIFICATION**, *s.* [*corpus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of giving a body to a thing, or rendering it the object of the touch or other senses.

To **CORPORIFY**, *v. a.* to thicken or gather into a body.

**CORPS**, (usually pron. *kôr*) *s.* [Fr.] a body or collection of soldiers. In Architecture, that part which projects or stands out from a wall, and serves as a ground for some decoration or ornament.

**CORPSE**, *s.* the body, used in contempt; a dead body; a carcass.

**CORPULENCE**, *Corpulence*, *s.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.] bulkiness of body; fatness; grossness.

**CORPULENT**, *a.* [*corpulentus*, Lat.] fleshy; abounding in fat and flesh.

**CORPUS-CHRISTI**, *s.* a festival kept the next Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, instituted in honour of the eucharist. The name of two colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. That at Oxford was founded in the 16th century, by Fox, Bishop of Winchester. It has received additions since that time from various benefactors; and has a good library, and a fine altar-piece in the chapel, by Rubens. That at Cambridge dates from the 14th century, but its buildings have been recently restored. It is enriched with a library of MSS. formerly belonging to Archbishop Parker, who left other property to it also.

**CORPUSCLE**, *s.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.] in Physics, a minute particle, or physical atom, of which a natural body is composed or made up.

**CORPUSCULAR**, **CORPUSCULARIAN**, *a.* belonging to atoms, or the same particles of bodies. The *corpuscular philosophy*, is that which endeavours to explain the phenomena of nature by the motion, rest, or position of the corpuscles, or minute particles, of which bodies consist.

To **CORRADE**, *v. a.* [*corrado*, Lat.] to rub off; to wear away, by rubbing two bodies together.

**CORRADIATION**, *s.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] the conjunction of rays in one point.

To **CORRECT**, *v. a.* [*corrigo*, Lat.] to punish a person for a fault in order to make him amend; to give a person notice of his faults. In Medicine, to counteract, or lessen the force or ill qualities of one ingredient by another.

**CORRECT**, *a.* [*correctus*, Lat.] that is perfect; freed from errors or mistakes.

**CORRECTING-PLATE**, *s.* in Magnetism and Navigation, a most valuable invention of Professor Barlow's, for neutralizing the disturbing influence exercised on the compass, by the iron-work in various parts of a ship. It consists of a double circular plate of iron, and is fixed, by a hole in the centre, in that direction in reference to the compass, which is ascertained, by various experiments, most completely to check the disturbing action. For other influences, such as change of climate, &c., which the great improvements in navigation render of consequence, no corrector has, as yet, been invented.

**CORRECTION**, *s.* [*correctio*, Lat.] punishment for faults in order to produce amendment; an amendment; reprehension; censure; or notice of a fault. *House of correction*, is a prison where criminals undergo the punishments inflicted for minor offences against the laws. In Medicine, the lessening any quality of an ingredient by joining it with one of opposite qualities.

**CORRECTIVE**, *a.* having the power of counteracting any bad qualities.

**CORRECTIVE**, *s.* that which has the power of altering or counteracting any bad quality; limitation; restriction.

**CORRECTLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to be free from faults; exactly.

**CORRECTNESS**, *s.* perfection, arising from frequent and accurate alterations.

**CORRECTOR**, *s.* [Lat.] he who amends a person by means of punishment. In Medicine, an ingredient in composition which guards against, or abates, the force of another. *Corrector of the press*, one who amends the errors committed in printing.

**CORREGIDOR**, *s.* a chief magistrate in Spain.

**CORREGIO**, ANTONIO ALLEGRI, IL, a great Italian painter of the beginning of the 16th century, a pupil of Frari and Mantegna. He established himself in his native district, near Modena, and though wholly unacquainted with the models of antiquity, gave to his figures the surpassing grace which genius alone can; whilst in colouring, and in the more difficult chiaro-oscuro, he manifested the hand of a master. His *Magdalen* is well known by the numerous copies and engravings. He died in 1534, aged 40 years.

To **CORRELATE**, *v. n.* [*con* and *relatus*, Lat.] to have a mutual or reciprocal relation to one another, as father and son.

**CORRELATE**, *s.* one that stands in an opposite relation, as father and son.

**CORRELATIVE**, *a.* having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of the one depends on the existence of the other.

**CORREPTION**, *s.* [*con* and *ripio*, Lat.] reproof, chiding, reprehension, or oburgation.

To **CORRESPOND**, *v. n.* [*con* and *respondeo*, Lat.] to answer; to match; to suit; to be proportionate, or adequate to another; to keep up an acquaintance with another by sending and receiving letters.

**CORRESPONDENCE**, **CORRESPONDENCY**, *s.* an agreement; the matching and fitting of two things together; an intercourse kept up by letters; friendship; intercourse; a commerce.

**CORRESPONDENT**, *s.* a person with whom commerce is carried on, or intelligence kept by mutual messages or letters.

**CORRESPONDENT**, **CORRESPONSIVE**, *a.* suiting; fitting; agreeing; answering.

**CORRÈZE**, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Lot, Dordogne, Cantal, Haute-Vienne, Puy-de-dôme, and Creuse. The Corrèze, the Vézère, and the Dordogne are its chief rivers; and the country is not very hilly, but barren, and affording scanty pasture land, with fertile and tolerably well cultivated tracts in some parts. Tulle is its chief town. Its population is about 320,000.

**CORRIDOR**, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a road or way, about twenty yards broad, along the edge of a ditch withoutside, encompassing the whole fortification, called likewise the *covert way*. In Architecture, a gallery, or long aisle, round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

**CORRIGIBLE**, *a.* [*corrigo*, Lat.] that may be altered for the better; that is a proper object for punishment; corrective; or having the power of amending any error, fault, or bad quality.

**CORRIVALRY**, *s.* competition; opposition.

**CORROBORANT**, *part.* [*corroboro*, Lat.] having the power of strengthening or giving strength.

To **CORROBORATE**, *v. a.* [*corroboro*, Lat.] to confirm an assertion; to strengthen, or make strong.

**CORROBORATION**, *s.* the act of strengthening; the confirmation or establishing a truth by some additional proof; addition of strength.

**CORROBORATIVE**, *a.* having the power of increasing strength, or of service in particularly bodily weaknesses.

To **CORRODE**, *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Lat.] to eat away by degrees, applied to the action of a liquid on some solid body; to prey upon; to consume or wear away by degrees.

**CORRODENT**, *a.* [*corrodens*, Lat.] having the power of separating the particles of a body, applied to the effect of some menstruum or fluid on solid bodies.

**CORRODIBLE**, *a.* [*con* and *rodo*, Lat.] possible to be consumed or corroded.

**CORROSIBILITY**, *s.* the quality of being corrosive; the possibility of having its particles divided by some menstruum.

**CORROSIBLE**, *a.* that may have its particles consumed or separated by some menstruum.

**CORROSIBLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being liable to have its particles separated by a menstruum.

**CORROSION**, *s.* the dissolution or separation of the particles of a body by an acid or saline liquor or menstruum.

**CORROSIVE**, *a.* having the power of insinuating itself between, and separating the particles of, a body; having the power of vexing, or of making a person uneasy or angry.

**CORROSIVE**, *s.* that which has the power of consuming, eating, or wasting away; that which has the power of fretting, giving pain, or rendering a person uneasy.

**CORROSIVELY**, *ad.* in the manner of or like a corrosive; having the quality of a corrosive.

**CORROSIVENESS**, *s.* the quality whereby a fluid insinuates itself between the pores of a solid body, separates them, or wastes away.

**CORRUGANT**, *a.* [*corrugans*, from *ruga*, Lat.] having the power of wrinkling, or contracting into wrinkles.

To **CORRUGATE**, *v. a.* to wrinkle, or purse up.

**CORRUGATION**, *s.* [*corrugatio*, Lat.] the act of drawing or contracting into wrinkles.

To **CORRUPT**, *v. a.* [*con* and *rumpo*, Lat.] to turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect. Figuratively, to engage a person to do something contrary to his inclination or conscience, by bribes or money; to spoil; to vitiate, or render bad.

To **CORRUPT**, *v. n.* to become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity.

**CORRUPT**, *a.* [*corruptus*, Lat.] vicious; void of moral goodness; lost to piety; biassed by bribes. Tainted; rotten, applied to things.

**CORRUPTER**, *s.* that which putrefies or taints; one who, by ill example, or base motives, seduces a person to vice.

**CORRUPTIBILITY**, *s.* the possibility of being corrupted, putrefied, or rendered worse.

**CORRUPTIBLE**, *a.* that may be putrefied, or grow rotten; that may be destroyed, or rendered vicious.

**CORRUPTION**, *s.* putrescence; rottenness. In Politics, a state wherein persons act only from lucrative motives; the means by which any person may be rendered vicious; or a thing may be made rotten. In Surgery, the matter contained in any ulcer or wound, called *pus*, by practitioners. In Law, the taint which grows to a person or his heirs, on account of his having been guilty of felony or treason.

**CORRUPTIVE**, *s.* having the power or quality of rendering tainted or rotten.

**CORRUPTLESS**, *a.* that cannot be corrupted.

**CORRUPTLY**, *ad.* with corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

**CORRUPTNESS**, *s.* the quality or state of a corrupted body; vice.

**CORSAIR**, *s.* [Fr.] an armed vessel which plunders merchant vessels; a pirate.

**CORSE**, *s.* [*corps*, Fr.] a poetical word for a carcass or dead body.

**CORSELET**, *s.* [Fr.] armour for the breast. Also the covering of part of the bodies of insects, in Entomology.

**CORSET**, *s.* an article of female dress, sometimes used to give support to the back and chest, by feeble individuals, but more frequently, by foolish ones, to secure a slenderness of appearance, unnatural, inelegant, and most destructive to health, and even life, at times.

**CORSHAM**, or **COSHAM**, Wilts, a town noted for its manufacture of woollens. It is 120 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 3842.

**CORSICA**, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, lying to the W. of Italy, and immediately to the N. of Sardinia. It is about 100 miles in length, and half as much in breadth. A ridge of mountains runs from N. to S. through the centre of the island, some of whose peaks are about 9000 feet in height. There are many rivers, or streams, none of any length or size to render them worthy of notice. The wealth of the island lies in its mines of iron and other metals; its marble and building-stone quarries; and in its wide and ancient forests, which furnish admirable timber trees, for strength and ornamental purposes, and many valuable fruit trees also. Its climate is not very much praised, and its corn-growing and grazing is at a low ebb. It has a few, but poor manufactures, so that its exports are chiefly the raw materials supplied by nature to the country. The people are not much advanced in civilization, nor has their incorporation with France done much for them yet. One native has obtained an

undying celebrity—Napoleon Buonaparte. Bastia and Ajaccio are the capitals; Porto Vecchio, Bonifacio, St. Florent, &c. are its ports and harbours. It is included amongst the departments of France. Its population is about 230,000.

**CORTESE**, *s.* [Sp.] the name given to the parliaments of Spain and Portugal. They have not much freedom, nor power, having been retrograding in those respects whilst the parliaments of other nations advanced.

**CORTEZ**, HERNAN, the conqueror of Mexico in the 16th century, and thus the founder of the greatness of the Spanish empire during its brief period of supremacy in Europe. He experienced in this task all the difficulties which a scanty armament, a numerous and irritated enemy, and hostile fellow-countrymen could invent, yet by courage and address he mastered them all, and effected the purpose for which he was sent thither. He afterwards engaged in voyages of discovery, and ended his adventurous life, as so many then and always have done, under the frowns of those who reaped all the fruit of his labours. He died in 1547, aged 62 years.

**CORTICAL**, *a.* [*cortex*, Lat.] barky; belonging to the outward part of any thing. In Anatomy, the *cortical* substance of the brain is its exterior part.

**CORTICATED**, *a.* resembling the bark of a tree.

**CORTICOSE**, *a.* full of bark.

**CORTONA**, a city of Tuscany, Italy. It has a noble cathedral, and several fine churches, most of which are adorned within with *chefs-d'œuvres* of Italian art. It has some trade in the produce of the vicinity, wine, fruits, corn, &c. Its population is about 6000. It is 60 miles from Florence.

**CORUNDUM**, *s.* [Hind.] a stone found in India and China, which, when crystallized, has usually the form of a six-sided prism. The amethyst, ruby, sapphire, and topaz, are considered as varieties of this spar, differing chiefly in colour. It is commonly called *adamantine spar*. *Emery* is by some reckoned to be a species of corundum.

**CORVO**, the smallest and most westerly of the Azores, about 24 miles in circumference, with a small port. It contains about 800 souls, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs.

**CORUSCANT**, *a.* [*corusco*, Lat.] glittering by flashes; flashing.

**CORUSCATION**, *s.* a quick, sudden, and short darting of splendour; a flash; a glittering light.

**CORVUS**, in Astronomy, the Raven, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

**CORYMBIATED**, *a.* [*corymbus*, Lat.] in Botany, abounding or garnished with bunches of berries.

**CORYMBIFEROUS**, *a.* [*corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

**CORYMBUS**, **CORRYMB**, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, that species of inflorescence, in which the main axis of the bunch soon terminates, and the secondary, tertiary, &c. buds form peduncles of such lengths, that the flowers are nearly on the same level. The peduncles near the base are much longer of course than the others. Yarrow or milfoil is a familiar instance of this kind.

**CORYVREKAN**, a dangerous whirlpool, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarbia and the N. point of Jura.

**COSCI'NOMANCY**, *s.* [*koskinon* and *mantela*, Gr.] the art of divination by a sieve.

**COSÉCANT**, *s.* in Geometry, the secant of an arch, which is the complement to another arch to 90 degrees.

**COSIER**, *s.* [*coaser*, old Fr.] a butcher; a low-lived person. A word of contempt.

**COSINE**, *s.* in Geometry, the part of the diameter intercepted between the centre and the right sine, and always equal to the sine of the complement of the arch.

**COSMETIC**, *a.* [*kosmetikos*, from *kosmos*, Gr.] having the power of improving the personal charms; beautifying or heightening beauty.

**COSMICAL**, *a.* [*kosmos*, Gr.] relating to the world. In Astronomy, rising together, or in the same degree of the ecliptic, with the sun.

**COSMICALLY**, *ad.* at the same time with the sun.

**COSMO'GONY**, *s.* [*kosmos* and *gone*, Gr.] the rise, origin, or creation of the world.

**COSMO'GRAPHER**, *s.* [*kosmos* and *grapho*, Gr.] one who composes a description of the relation, fitness, figure, and disposition of all the parts of the world.



**COSMOGRAPHICAL**, *a.* relating to the general description of the world.

**COSMOGRAPHICALLY**, *ad.* in a manner relating to the science by which the world is described.

**COSMOGRAPHY**, *s.* a description of the several parts of the world; or the art of delineating its several bodies according to their magnitudes, motions, relations, &c. It consists of geography and astronomy.

**COSMOPOLITE**, **COSMOPOLITAN**, *s.* [*kosmos* and *polites*, Gr.] a citizen of the world; one who is at home in all companies, and in all countries.

**COSSACKS**, a people inhabiting originally the confines of Poland, Russia, Tatar, and Turkey, between the Jaik and the Dneister. They are divided into several branches, the Kosakki sa Porovi, or Cossacks on the Borysthene; the Kosakki Donski, or Cossacks on the Don; and the Kosakki Jaiki, which are the wildest of them all, dwelling in large villages along the banks of the river Ural, or Jaik, and the N. coast of the Caspian Sea. They are now entirely subject to Russia; and the Ukraine, or country of the Cossacks of Borysthene, is become a government under the name of Ekaterinoslav. The Cossacks are large and robust, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses. Their towns are built of wood, like those of the Russians. Their numbers are upwards of 1,000,000, but are not certainly known.

**COSSET**, *s.* among farmers, a colt, calf, or lamb, brought up by the hand without the dam.

**COST**, *s.* [*cost*, Belg.] the price or money given for the purchase of a thing; charge; expence. Figuratively, sumptuousness; luxury; loss; detriment. In Law, the best thing for the lawyer, and the worst for his client.

To **COST**, *v. n.* preter, and participle preter. *cost*; [*couster*, Fr.] to be purchased or bought at a particular sum.

**COSTAL**, *a.* [*costa*, Lat.] belonging to the ribs.

**COSTANTINAH**, a large city of N. Africa, in the former state of Algiers. It is, as its name implies, of Roman origin, and there are relics of their architecture, &c. existing to this day. It has a strong situation, being almost surrounded by the river Roomelch. It lies above 200 miles from Algiers. But little is known of it, beyond its being independent, having successfully resisted the French invasion.

**COSTARD**, *s.* the head or skull. In Gardening, a round bulky apple, somewhat resembling the head.

**COSTER**, **LAWRENCE**, according to some, the inventor of the art of printing, by cutting letters in the bark of the beech, and making impressions of them with ink, on paper. From this he proceeded to use various metals; and succeeded even in printing a book. But there are many rivals to the citizen of Haarlem; and the Romans themselves, who used to stamp their Amphore with the names of the consuls in the year of the vintage, and employed a stamp, much like Coster's stereotype plates, might dispute his claim. He lived about 1430.

**COSTIVE**, *a.* [*costipatus*, Lat.] bound in the body; close; unpermeable.

**COSTIVENESS**, *s.* in Medicine, a preternatural detention of the feces.

**COSTLINESS**, *s.* sumptuousness; expensiveness; the great value, or sum, required for the purchase of a thing.

**COSTLY**, *a.* requiring a large sum, or much money, for its purchase; expensive. Figuratively, rare; valuable.

**COSTMARY**, *s.* [*costus* and *Maria*, Lat.] an herb, called also alcot and balsam herb.

**COSTREL**, *s.* a bottle.

**COSTUME**, *s.* dress; style of dress.

**COT**, **COTE**, or **COAT**, at the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage.

**COT**, *s.* (Sax.) a hut; a cottage.

**COTANGENT**, *s.* in Geometry, the tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

**CÔTE-D'OR**, a department of France, surrounded by those of the Saône-et-Loire, Jura, Haute Saône, Haute Marne, Aube, Yonne, and Nievre. It is about 75 miles in each direction. A range of hills connected with the Cevennes gives name to the department. It is watered by the Seine and many of its tributaries, which rise here, or hard by; and by the Saône, and others which flow into the Rhone. It is well cultivated, and grows good corn. It is the chief district for that kind of wine called Burgundy, which constitutes the greater part of its trade.

It has a few manufactures. Dijon is the chief town. Population, about 400,000.

**COTEMPORARY**, *a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] living at the same time with another.

**COT-LAND**, *s.* land belonging to a cottage.

**COTQUEAN**, *s.* a person who officiously concerns himself with women's affairs.

**CÔTES DU NORD**, a department of France, lying on the English Channel, and surrounded by the departments of Finisterre, Morbihan, and Ile-et-Vilaine. It is about 80 miles in length, and 50 broad. There is a chain of granite hills running E. and W. through it, from which spring many streams that water it, of which the Rance is the chief. The coast is pointed with many capes, and almost defended by islets and insulated rocks, which make the navigation very dangerous. It has fine pastures, and good arable land, producing corn, wine, and brandy. It exports these, and the produce of its mines and quarries, iron, building-stone, coal, &c. It has some manufactures, particularly of linen cloth. The inhabitants of the coast are engaged in fishing. St. Brieux is its capital. Population, above 600,000.

**COTES**, **ROGER**, an eminent mathematician, who held the Plumian professorship of that science at Cambridge. He edited Newton's Principia, and was the author of many valuable papers relating to this subject, some of which were collected and published after his death, which happened in 1716, when his age was but 34 years.

**COTESWOLD**, *s.* a hilly plain, with several sheep-cotes, and sheep feeding. It comes from the Saxon *cote*, a cottage, and *wold*, a place where there is no wood.

**COTESWOLD HILLS**, a long tract of high ground in the E. part of Gloucestershire, noted for large flocks of sheep with fleeces of fine white wool; a great part of it, however, is now devoted to the growth of corn.

**COTILLION**, *s.* the name of a once fashionable dance, now forgotten.

**COTTAGE**, *s.* See **COT**.

**COTTAGER**, *s.* one who dwells in a hut or cottage. In Law, one who lives on a common, without paying rent, and without any lands of his own.

**COTTIN**, **SOPHIE**, **MADAME**, author of the well-known tale of *Elizabeth*, or the *Exiles of Siberia*, and of some other works not so well known, nor so deserving to be. Her husband was a banker at Paris, who left her a widow in the midst of the French Revolution, whereupon she left the city, and led a secluded literary and beneficent life, till 1807, when she died, aged 34 years.

**COTTON**, **SIR ROBERT**, the founder of the famous library of MSS. now in the British Museum. It was once in danger of being destroyed by fire; 200 were destroyed or damaged at the time. He was a man of great learning and renown in his day, being acquainted with most of the scholars and antiquaries of the times. He died in 1631, as he said, of grief at being shut out from his library by the arbitrary government, aged 61 years.

**COTTON**, *s.* [*coton*, Fr.] the down of the fruit of the cotton tree. *Cotton* likewise signifies a kind of cloth made of its threads when spun. *Gun cotton*, is a highly explosive substance, made by soaking thoroughly but rapidly vegetable fibre, such as cotton or linen, in a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids, washing all but what is actually absorbed away, and drying it. It is too explosive for any purpose at present known save blasting.

**COTTONGRASS**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants whose seeds are abundantly covered with a soft cottony down. There are two British species, viz. the common, and hare's-tail. Poor people stuff their pillows with the down, and make wicks for candles with it.

To **COUCH**, *v. n.* [*coucher*, Fr.] to lie down on a bed; to lie down on the knees bent under, applied to beasts; to lie in wait, or ambush; to lie under as a stratum; to stoop or sink down, through pressure of a heavy burthen, or through pain, fear, or respect; to include; to comprise; to urge by way of implication; to include by way of analogy or indirectly; to incline a spear to a proper posture for attack. In Surgery, to take off a film, which obstructs the sight, called improperly, *couching the eye*, or *couching a patient*, instead of *couching a cataract*.

**COUCH**, *s.* a long seat furnished with a mattress, on which people lie down for repose or ease; a lay or stratum.

**COU/CHANT**, (*kooshong*) *s.* [Fr.] lying down; squatting. In Heraldry, applied to the posture of a beast lying with his belly on the ground, his legs bent under him, and his head looking forward.

**COU/CHÉE**, (*kooshee*) *s.* [Fr.] the time of going to bed, opposed to *leave*. The name applied to assemblies that used to be held in the French and other courts, corresponding with those still in vogue called *levees*.

**COU/CHER**, *s.* one who couches persons for cataracts, an oculist.

**COU/CHGRASS**, *s.* in Botany, one of the most troublesome grasses to cultivators, having a creeping root which enables it to spread rapidly, and to destroy all other plants, or mar their growth.

**COVE**, *s.* [*couverir*, Fr.] a small creek or bay; a shelter, a coveer.

**COVENANT**, *s.* [*convenant*, Fr.] an agreement between two persons. The *Solemn League and Covenant*, was an agreement proposed by certain commissioners appointed by the Presbyterians in Scotland, to watch over the encroachments on their liberties and consciences, made in Charles I.'s reign, by the attempt to establish Episcopacy there, binding all who signed it to resist to the death every attempt made to disparage or harm what they regarded as the true religion, viz. Presbyterianism and Calvinism.

To **COVENANT**, *v. a.* to bargain; to agree or stipulate; to agree with a person on certain conditions.

**COVENANTEE**, *s.* in Law, one who is a party to an agreement or covenant.

**COVENANTER**, *s.* one who makes an agreement with another. In History, one who signed the Solemn League and Covenant.

**COVENOUS**, *a.* in Law, fraudulent; with an intention to deceive or cheat.

**COVENTRY**, Warwickshire, a large city, noted for its manufactures of silks, cloths, stuffs, thread, gauzes, camlets, &c. It has communication, by canals, with Oxford, Lichfield, many other inland navigations, and with the Thames. There are several fine churches, and a noble town hall. The story of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, heavily taxing the citizens, and relieving them only on condition of the Lady Godiva, his wife, riding naked through the city, with the tradition of Peeping Tom, who was thereupon struck blind, are well known, and are commemorated by the exhibition of a mock procession annually. Coventry is 91 miles from London. Market, Friday. Fairs on May 2nd, Friday in Trinity Week, and November 1st. Pop. 30,743.

To **COVER**, *v. a.* [*couvrir*, Fr.] to spread, or overspread with something; to conceal under something; to hide by false appearances or specious pretexts; to overwhelm or bury; to conceal, as in a wrapper, from human sight; to incubate; to brood on.

**COVER**, *s.* that which is spread over another. Figuratively, concealment; a specious pretence to conceal or hide a person's designs, used with *for*. Also, shelter; a place free from danger, used with *under*.

**COVERDALE**, MILES, one of our English Reformers, the famous Bible translator, who was in the reign of Edward VI. made Bishop of Exeter, was persecuted and excommunicated by Mary, narrowly escaping the stake, and under Elizabeth was one of the Puritan leaders or fathers in London, receiving a grudging and scanty portion of royal favour in the shape of a living in town. He was concerned in Tyndale's translation of the New Testament, his own translation, Cranmer's Bible, and the Geneva Version. He also promoted by various writings the cause he had espoused. He died in 1568, aged 80 years.

**COVERING**, *s.* dress; any thing spread over another.

**COVERLET**, *s.* [*couverlet*, Fr.] the uppermost part of the bed-clothes; or an ornamental covering thrown over the rest of the bed-clothes.

**COVERT**, *s.* [*couvert*, Fr.] a shelter; a place of defence from danger; a thicket or hiding-place.

**COVERT**, *a.* [*couvert*, Fr.] sheltered; not open or exposed. Figuratively, secret; private; concealed by some fair pretext, or specious appearance. In Law, under protection or shelter; hence *femme couverte* is used for a married woman. *Covert way*, in Fortification, a space of ground level with the field on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging round the half moons, or other works.

**COVERTLY**, *ad.* in a secret, private, or indirect manner.

**COVERTNESS**, *s.* the quality of being hidden, unperceived, indirect, or insidious.

**COVERTURE**, *s.* shelter; defence against any danger or inconvenience. Figuratively, a specious pretext or appearance to conceal a bad design. In Law, the state or condition of a married woman.

To **COVERT**, *v. a.* [*couverir*, Fr.] to desire vehemently what a person is not possessed of; to prosecute; or endeavour to acquire with great eagerness.—*v. n.* to have a strong and violent desire.

**COVETABLE**, *a.* that is proper, or fit, or worthy to be desired or wished for.

**COVETOUS**, *a.* [*coveteux*, Fr.] excessively desirous of; inordinately eager after the acquiring and preserving of money; avaricious, in a bad sense. Desirous, fond, or eager to possess, used in a good sense.

**COVETOUSLY**, *ad.* in a greedy, avaricious manner.

**COVETOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of being inordinately fond of money, or eager after gain.

**COVEY**, *s.* [*couvee*, Fr.] applied to Game, a batch, or an old bird with her young; a number or collection of birds near one another.

**COUGH**, (*koff*) *s.* [*kuch*, Belg.] in Medicine, a convulsive motion of the diaphragm, the muscles of the larynx, thorax, and abdomen, violently shaking and expelling the air drawn into the lungs by respiration.

To **COUGH**, *v. n.* to have the diaphragm or lungs convulsed by the irritation of the mucous membrane, and thence to expel the air from the lungs with a sort of explosive sound; to make a noise by endeavouring to discharge the trachea or lungs of the lymph with which it is overcharged.—*v. a.* to eject by coughing, used with *up*.

**COUGHIN**, (*kiffer*) *s.* a person affected with a cough.

**COVIN**, *COVINE*, *s.* [*convenir*, Fr.] an agreement between two or more, in order to cheat a person.

**COVING**, *s.* [*couvrir*, Fr.] in Building, applied to houses projecting over the ground-plot, or the turned projecture, arched with timber, lathed and plastered.

**COULD**, [the preterimperfect of CAN.] was able to; had power to.

**COULO/MB**, CHARLES DE, an eminent French electrician and natural philosopher of the period of the Revolution and the empire. His researches in mechanical science were of extreme value, but his labours in electrical science made electro-statics a branch of mathematical physics. His balance of torsion, an instrument made to show the presence and amount of the least imaginable portion of electrical force; the simple means by which he showed that this electricity varied in its depth on different bodies and on different parts of the same body; his great discovery that the law of electrical forces was identical with the law of gravitation; his constant habit of fixing on those cases which admitted of mathematical measurement or computation, the *intentional ratio* of Lord Bacon; and the skill with which by his instruments he made almost all cases become such—these have made his name most illustrious amongst the many who occupy foremost places in this and the last age. He died in 1806, aged 70 years.

**COUL/TER**, *s.* [*culter*, Lat.] the sharp iron which cuts the earth perpendicularly before the ploughshare.

**COUNCIL**, *s.* [*concilium*, Lat.] an assembly met together to consider, examine, or deliberate on any subject. *Common-council*, is a court wherein are made all by-laws that bind the citizens. It consists of two parts, the upper and the lower; the upper is composed of the lord mayor and aldermen, and the lower of a number of common-council men chosen by the several wards, as representatives of the body of citizens. *Priory-council* of this kingdom, consists of the great officers of state, with such others as the sovereign is pleased to summon with them, who are bound by oath to advise the monarch to the best of their judgment, with all the fidelity and secrecy that becomes their station. *Cabinet-council*, a select number chosen out of the priory-council, with whom the sovereign determines such matters as are most important, and require the utmost secrecy. *Council of war*, is an assembly of the principal officers of an army or fleet, convened by the general or admiral to concert measures for their conduct in their respective operations. *Ecclesiastical or general council*, in Ecclesiastical History, is an assembly of representatives from the

whole body calling itself the universal church. The most important of these councils are; the Council of Nice, held in the 4th century, for the condemnation of Arianism, which originated the Nicene Creed; the Council of Constance, held in the 15th century, which denied the cup in the eucharist to the laity, condemned Wicliffe, Huss, and Jerome of Prague, for heresy, and ordered the ashes of the first to be dug from his grave and cast into the river, and the other two to be burnt alive; and the Council of Trent, held in the 16th century, which fixed the Romanist Church as it is now. *Provincial council*, an assembly of the prelates of a province under their metropolitan. *National council*, is the assembly of all the prelates in a nation under their primate or metropolitan.

**COUNCIL-BOARD**, *s.* a table at which matters of state are taken into consideration.

**COUNSEL**, *s.* [counselum, Lat.] advice; direction; deliberation; prudence; secrecy; scheme; design. In Law, a person who pleads at the bar, an abbreviation of *counsellor*.

To **COUNSEL**, *v. a.* [counselor, Lat.] to give advice, or inform a person of the most advantageous way of regulating any point in his conduct, or ordering any particular measure; to advise any particular measure.

**COUNSELLABLE**, *a.* ready to follow the advice or persuasion of others.

**COUNSELLOR**, *s.* one who gives advice to, or endeavours to persuade, another; a confidant. Figuratively, one whose province it is to advise in matters of state. In Law, a person who is consulted on any difficulty arising in any writing, who pleads at the bar, and has been admitted as a barrister.

**COUNSELLORSHIP**, *s.* the office or post of counsellor.

To **COUNT**, *v. a.* [compter, Fr.] to number, or tell; to reckon; to esteem; to account, or look upon in any particular light; to impute or charge; used with *to*.—*v. n.* to draw as a consequence from; to found or build a scheme or argument upon.

**COUNT**, *s.* [compte, Fr.] See **COUNT**.

**COUNT**, *s.* [comte, Fr.] in several states of the continent, a nobleman who possesses a domain erected in a county, in rank between a duke and baron, and bears on his arms a coronet, adorned with three precious stones, and surmounted with three large leaves, whereof those in the middle and extremities advance above the rest. In England the title of earl is equivalent to that of count in foreign countries. In Law, one division of an indictment in a criminal court.

**COUNTABLE**, *a.* that may be numbered.

**COUNTENANCE**, *s.* [contenance, Fr.] the form of the face, or particular cast of the features; air, or look; confidence of mien; show; resemblance. To keep countenance, a composure of the features and complexion wherein they undergo no change. Figuratively, protection, patronage.

To **COUNTENANCE**, *v. a.* to support, favour, or protect. Figuratively, to act suitably to; to keep up the appearance of a thing; to encourage; to appear in defence of.

**COUNTENCANCER**, *s.* one who appears in behalf of, or encourages a person or design.

**COUNTER**, *s.* [comptoir, Fr.] a small piece of money used as a means of reckoning. The table or board on which goods are shown, or money told in a shop. In Farriery, that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

**COUNTER**, *ad.* [contre, Fr.] in opposition to; contrary to. This word is often used in composition, and may be placed before any word used in a sense of opposition.

To **COUNTERACT**, *v. a.* to destroy the power of any cause, by acting contrary to it.

To **COUNTERBALANCE**, *v. a.* to weigh one thing against another. Figuratively, to act against with an opposite effect.

To **COUNTERBUFF**, *v. a.* to beat back a thing in motion, in a direction contrary to that in which it moved at first.

**COUNTERCHANGE**, *s.* exchange; reciprocation.

To **COUNTERCHANGE**, *v. a.* to give and receive; to change one thing for another.

To **COUNTERCHARM**, *v. a.* to destroy the effect of a charm by counteracting it.

To **COUNTERCHECK**, *v. a.* to stop by a sudden obstruction or opposition.

To **COUNTERDRAW**, *v. a.* to copy by a design by means of some linen cloth, oiled paper, or some transparent substance,

whereon the strokes appearing, are followed or traced with a pencil.

**COUNTEREVIDENCE**, *s.* testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

To **COUNTERFEIT**, *v. a.* [contre faire, Fr.] to copy or imitate with an intention to make the thing pass for an original; to imitate; to resemble. Figuratively, to put on the appearance of something really excellent.

**COUNTERFEIT**, *a.* made or copied from another, with an intention to pass for an original; forged; fictitious. Figuratively, deceitful; hypocritical.

**COUNTERFEIT**, *s.* one who personates another; an impostor; something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

**COUNTERFEITER**, *s.* a forger; one who imitates a thing with an intention to pass the resemblance as an original.

**COUNTERFEITLY**, *ad.* with forgery; fictitiously; with dissimulation.

**COUNTERGAGE**, *s.* in Carpentry, a method used in measuring the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place in the timber where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

**COUNTERGUARD**, *s.* a small rampart, with a parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place.

**COUNTERLIGHT**, *s.* in Painting, a window or light opposite any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage.

To **COUNTERMAND**, *v. a.* [contremander, Fr.] to order something contrary to what has been commanded; to contradict or repeal an order. Figuratively, to oppose; to set oneself in opposition to the commands of another.

To **COUNTERMARCH**, *v. n.* to march in a direction opposite to that in which an army began; to march back.

**COUNTERMARCH**, *s.* in War, a change of the wings and front of a battalion, whereby the men in front come to be in the rear. Figuratively, a change or alteration of measures or conduct, opposite to those which preceded.

**COUNTERMARK**, *s.* a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several persons, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

**COUNTERMINE**, *s.* in War, a subterraneous passage made by the besieged in search of the enemy's mine, to take out the powder, give air to it, or any other way to frustrate its effects.

To **COUNTERMINE**, *v. a.* to dig a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may be taken out, air given to it, or means used to frustrate its intention. Figuratively, to frustrate a design; to counterwork or defeat by secret measures.

**COUNTERMOTION**, *s.* a motion opposite or contrary to another.

**COUNTERMURE**, *s.* [contremur, Fr.] a little wall built close to another to strengthen and secure it.

**COUNTERNATURAL**, *a.* contrary to nature.

**COUNTERNOISE**, *s.* a sound or noise made in opposition to another in order to drown it, and hinder its being heard.

**COUNTEROPENING**, *s.* an opening, vent, or aperture, opposite to another.

**COUNTERPANE**, *s.* [contrepoint, Fr.] a cloth or ornamental covering laid over a bed.

**COUNTERPART**, *s.* a part opposite to, or which answers, another. In Law, the half or part of any document kept by one party to an agreement, as a check on the other party.

**COUNTERPLEA**, *s.* the plea of a respondent to that of another; a reply in order to oppose the plea of another.

To **COUNTERPLOT**, *v. a.* to lay one plot against another; to endeavour to hinder the effects of, by forming and carrying on one of contrary tendency.

**COUNTERPLOT**, *s.* a stratagem or artifice opposed to another.

**COUNTER-POINT**, *s.* [contre-point, Fr.] in Music, the art of composing the harmony to a melody or air; this is *single counterpoint*. In *double counterpoint* the air is so harmonized, that sometimes one and sometimes another part sustains it, without injury to the effect.

To **COUNTERPOISE**, (*haunterpoise*) *v. a.* [contre and poids, Fr.] to place one weight against another; to act against with equal weight. Figuratively, to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power against any person or cause.

**COUNTERPOISE**, (*haunterpoise*) *s.* a weight which is heavy

enough to counterbalance another. Figuratively, an equivalent, or thing of equal worth with another.

**COUNTERPOISON**, *s.* antidote; medicines by which the effects of poison are obviated.

**COUNTERPRESSURE**, *s.* an opposite force or measure, by which that which presses the contrary way is counterpoised or destroyed.

**COUNTERPROJECT**, *s.* correspondent part of a scheme.

**COUNTERSCARP**, *s.* [*contrescarpe*, Fr.] in Fortification, that part of the ditch which is next the camp, or the acclivity or exterior part of the ditch next the country, or field; sometimes it is taken for the whole covert-way, or glacis.

**TO COUNTERSIGN**, (*kountersin*) *v. a.* to sign an order or instrument signed before by a king or person of high rank; thus when a charter is signed by the king, and afterwards by the secretary, the latter is said to *countersign* it.

**COUNTER-TENOR**, *s.* one of the mean or middle parts of music, so called because opposite to the tenor.

**COUNTERTIDE**, *s.* contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

**COUNTERTURN**, *s.* in Dramatic Poetry, the catastasis, or full growth of a play, which destroys the expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves a person distant from that hope in which it found him.

**TO COUNTERVAIL**, *v. a.* [*contra* and *valere*, Lat.] to act with a force opposite to another; to be of equal force with another. Figuratively, to be equal to; to compensate for; to counterbalance.

**COUNTERVAIL**, *s.* equal weight or force; power or value sufficient to oppose or hinder any contrary effect, or objection. Figuratively, a compensation, or that which is of equal force with something else.

**COUNTERVIEW**, *s.* opposition, or a situation in which two persons view each other. Figuratively, opposition, or a design which is contrary to that of another. In Painting, a contrast, or situation in which two things illustrate or set off each other.

**TO COUNTERWORK**, *v. a.* to endeavour to hinder any other effect by acting against it; to contravert.

**COUNTESS**, *s.* [*comtesse*, Fr.] the wife of a count or earl.

**COUNTING-HOUSE**, *s.* a place or room where traders post and settle their books, or keep their accounts.

**COUNTLESS**, *a.* innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

**COUNTRY**, (*kóuntry*) *s.* [*contrée*, Fr.] a tract of land under one government. Figuratively, agricultural districts, in opposition to townships and cities and suburban districts; the place of any person's birth or dwelling.

**COUNTRY**, (*kóuntry*) *a.* rude; unpolished; uncultivated; rustic; at a distance in situation, or opposite in principles, to the court. Figuratively, rude; untaught; ignorant.

**COUNTRY-DANCE**, *s.* [*contredanse*, Fr.] a kind of dance formerly very fashionable, in which the dancers stood opposite to each other, the ladies in one line, and the gentlemen in another. There were very many varieties of it.

**COUNTRYMAN**, (*kóuntryman*) *s.* one born in the same kingdom or shire with another. Figuratively, a person bred at a distance from cities or courts. A farmer; a husbandman.

**COUNTY**, *s.* [*comté*, Fr.] originally signified the estate of a count, or so far as he had any jurisdiction; at present it is used in the same sense with a shire, both containing a compass or portion of the realm, into the which all the land is divided for the better government thereof; so that there is no portion of land that is not contained within some county. There are 40 counties in England, and 12 in Wales. Counties or shires are subdivided into rapes, laths, wapentakes, and hundreds, and these into tithings, &c. In all the counties, except Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, officers are appointed every Michaelmas term under the denomination of sheriffs, for the executing justice; other officers of the counties are lord lieutenants, who command the militia, *custodes retularum*, justices of the peace, bailiffs, high constables, and coroners. Three of the counties are called palatine, viz. Lancaster, Chester, and Durham: Ely, which is in Cambridgeshire, was once a county palatine. They formerly had very great privileges, that are now very much abridged.

**COUPÉE**, (*kóupée*) *s.* [Fr.] in Dancing, a motion made with the leg forwards, while the other is bent and suspended from the ground. Also, the front division of a stage-coach in France,

and of a first-class railway carriage in England, being like a post-chaise, open in the front, and having seats only at the back.

**COUPLE**, (*kúple*) *s.* [*couple*, Fr.] a chain or band which holds dogs together; two; a pair. Figuratively, a male and female joined in marriage.

**TO COUPLE**, (*kúple*) *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] to chain or fasten two or more dogs together. Figuratively, to join two or more things of the same kind together; to join two persons together in marriage.

**COUPLET**, (*kúplet*) *s.* [Fr.] two verses rhyming together. Figuratively, a pair.

**COURAGE**, (*kúraje*) *s.* a manly bravery of mind, which enables a person to run any risks, undergo any difficulties, and confront any dangers, arising from a sense of duty, and a fear of offending Him that made us.

**COURAGEOUS**, (*kúrajeus*) *a.* [*courageux*, Fr.] resolutely bold, and undertaking any enterprise, though attended with dangers, and surrounded with difficulties.

**COURAGEOUSLY**, (*kúrajeusly*) *ad.* in a manner free from fear, and resolutely opposing difficulties and dangers.

**COURAGEOUSNESS**, *s.* bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

**COURANT**, (*kóurant*) *s.* [*courante*, Fr.] any thing which is spread or published quickly; hence *courant* has been used for the title of a newspaper. Also, a kind of dance, formerly very fashionable.

**COURIER**, *s.* [*courier*, Fr.] a messenger sent in haste with despatches relating to the state; an express. Also used as the title of a newspaper.

**COURTLAND**, (duchy) of a province of Russia, bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Riga and part of Livonia; on the W. by the Baltic; on the E. by Minsk and Vitepsk; and on the S. by Wilna and part of Prussia. It is 250 miles long and 120 broad. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts covered with forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak, with much under-wood. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elks. The villages are neat, and the habits of the people simple. It exports timber, corn, skins, and other produce of the land. The religion is chiefly Lutheran. Mittan is the capital. The population is about 500,000.

**COURSE**, (*kóurse*) *s.* [*cursus*, from *curro*, to run, Lat.] a race. Figuratively, the place where races are run; passage from place to place; progress; a tilt; act of running in the lists; the track in which a ship sails; a turn in order of succession, used with *in*. "Every one in his course;" a methodical procedure, or regular series of instruction, as, a course of philosophy, chemistry, &c. In Cookery, a number of dishes set at one time on the table. *Of course*, by consequence, by settled rule. In Architecture, a continued range of stones, level, or of the same height throughout the whole length of a building, without any interruption or aperture. *Courses*, the mainsails and foresails of a ship.

**TO COURSE**, (*kóurse*) *v. a.* to hunt; to pursue game; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to exercise in running or galloping.—*v. n.* to run; to pass; or make itself a passage; to rove.

**COURSER**, (*kóürser*) *s.* a swift horse; a war horse.

**COURT**, (*kúört*) *s.* [*cour*, Fr.] the place where a prince resides; an open space before a house; a small place enclosed with buildings, excepting an avenue which leads to it, and having no other passage at the other end. Likewise, a large hall or room where justice is publicly administered. Courts are of various kinds; and are either held in the king's name, as all the ordinary courts; or where the precepts are issued in the name of the judge, as the admiral's court. The superior courts are those of the *King's Bench*, the *Common Pleas*, the *Exchequer*, and the *Court of Chancery*. (See them under their respective heads.) A court of record has power to hold plea, of real, personal, and mixed actions, where the debt is 40s. or above; as the court of King's Bench, &c. A base court, or court not of record, is, where it cannot hold plea of debt or damage, amounting to 40s., or where proceedings are not according to the course of the common law; such as the county court, court of hundreds, court baron, &c. *Court Baron* is a court held by every lord of a manor within his own precincts, by common law and custom; the former is where the barons or freeholders, being suitors, are the judges; the other is that where the lord, or his steward, is the judge.

*Court of Chivalry*, or the *Marshal's Court*, of which the lord high constable and the earl marshal of England were judges. This court is the fountain of martial law, and the earl marshal is not only one of the judges, but is to see execution done. *Court of Conscience*, a court in the cities of London and Westminster, and some other places, where all causes where the debt and damages come under 40s. are determined. *Court of Delegates*, where delegates are appointed by the king's commission, under the great seal, upon an appeal to him; and is granted in three cases: 1. When a sentence is given in an ecclesiastical cause by the archbishop, or his official; 2. When a sentence is given in an ecclesiastical cause in places exempt; and 3. When sentence is given in the court of admiralty, in suits civil or marine, by order of the civil law. *Court of Hustings*, is a court of record, held at Guildhall, for the city of London, before the lord mayor and aldermen, sheriffs and recorder, where all pleas, real, personal, and mixt, are determined; where all lands, tenements, &c. within the said city, or its bounds, are pleadable, in two *Hustings*: the one called the *Hustings* of the pleas of lands, and the other the *Hustings* of the common pleas. This is the highest court within the city, in which writs of exigent may be taken out, and outlawries awarded, wherein judgment is given by the recorder. *Court-Leet*, is a court held by the lord of a manor wherein all offences, except high treason, are inquired into, and punished. *Court-Martial*, is appointed for inquiring into and punishing offences in officers, soldiers, and sailors, in a manner agreeable to the regulations of the mutiny bill. *Court of Requests*, was anciently a court of equity, of the same nature with the chancery, but inferior to it; and has been long since abolished. Figuratively, the retinue or persons which attend on a prince in his palace; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing or insinuation.

TO COURT, (*kört*) *v. a.* to woo; to endeavour to engage the affections of a woman with a view of marriage. Figuratively, to solicit; to seek after with eagerness; to flatter; to endeavour to please; or to insinuate oneself into the good graces of another.

COURT-DAY, *s.* the day on which justice is solemnly administered.

COURTEOUS, (*körtuous*, or *kurteous*) *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] affable; polite; full of respect and civility.

COURTEOUSLY, (*körtuously*, or *kurteously*) *ad.* in a respectful, civil, complaisant manner.

COURTEOUSNESS, (*körtousness*, or *kurteousness*) *s.* civil, affable, and complaisant behaviour, tending to gain the affection of another.

COURTESY, (*körtsey*, or *kurtesy*) *s.* [*courtoisie*, Fr.] an affable and polite address; an act of kindness, civility, or respect. Figuratively, the method in which women show their respect of ceremony, *i. e.* by bending the knees and sinking the body. In Law, a tenure, not of right, but purely by the favour and good nature of others. *Courtesy of England*, is applied to a right which a person has to an inheritance who marries an heiress, that has a child by him, after both she and the child are dead. *Prov. Full of courtesy*, full of craft.

TO COURT/ESY, (pron. *körtsey*) *v. n.* to sink the body by bending the knees, applied to the method used by women to show their respect.

COURT-HAND, (*kört-hand*) *s.* a large square character abounding in abbreviations, in which records and law proceedings were formerly written.

COURTIER, (*körtier*) *s.* one who frequents the court of princes; one who espouses the measures of the court, in opposition to those of the country; one who solicits and endeavours to engage the affections or esteem of another.

COURTLIKE, (*körtlike*) *a.* elegant; polite; resembling the court.

COURTLINESS, (*körtliness*) *s.* elegance of manners, civility of behaviour, and politeness of address.

COURTLY, (*körtly*) *a.* relating to, favouring, or flattering the court.—*ad.* in the manner of courtiers, elegantly.

COURTRAI, a town of Belgium, seated on the Lys. It is famous for its linen manufactures. It has also other textile manufactures. It has amongst its public buildings some very noble structures, especially some churches. It is about 25 miles from Brussels. Its population is about 20,000. Lat. 51. 0. N. Long. 3. 20. E.

COURTSHIP, (*körtship*) *s.* the act of endeavouring to gain the favour of a superior, or the affections of a woman.

COU'SIN, (*kúzin*) *s.* [Fr.] a title of relation, applied to those who are born of two sisters or two brothers. Figuratively, a title given by the king to a nobleman, especially to such as form the privy-council.

COW, *s.* in the plural anciently *kine* or *keen*, but now *cows*; [*cu*, Sax.] the female of the ox tribe; its young are called *calves*; the male, *a bull*; and its flesh, when killed, *beef*.

TO COW, *v. a.* [by a contraction from *coward*,] to depress, to keep in great subjection, so as to render a person unable to undertake any bold and generous action.

COWARD, *s.* [*coward*, Fr.] a person who is viciously timorous, or afraid of opposing danger; a word of reproach. *SYNON.* The *coward* will fire up upon the least offence, but proceed no further. The *poltroon* is so meantly spirited as through want of courage to take every insult calmly. The *coward* draws back; the *poltroon* dares not advance.

COWARDICE, *s.* an excessive timorousness, which renders a person the contempt of his adversaries, and the scorn of his friends.

COWARDLINESS, *s.* the quality of acting like a coward.

COWARDLY, *a.* fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

COWARDLY, *ad.* in the manner of a person who is afraid to show resentment, or oppose an enemy.

COWBRIDGE, Glamorganshire, in South Wales. It is called by the Welch *Pont-Van*, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the sea. It is seated in a low bottom, and in a fertile soil. The streets are broad and paved. The market is well supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, and provisions. It is 170 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1080.

COWBANE, *s.* in Botany, the long-leaved water hemlock.

TO COWER, *v. n.* [*cerrain*, Brit.] to stoop by bending the knees, applied to beasts. Figuratively, to stoop or hang over a thing, applied to the attitude of a human creature.

COWES, EAST and WEST, a sea-port on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, divided by the river Meden, or Medina. It is a place of good trade, resorted to by merchant-ships waiting for convoy, passage-boats to and from Portsmouth, Southampton, &c., and the station of the packet, with the mail from the island to London. Pop. 4987.

COWISH, *a.* timorous; fearful to a vice.

COWKEEPER, *s.* one whose business is to keep cows.

COWL, *s.* [*cugle*, Sax.] a kind of covering for the head worn by monks; a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two persons.

COW-LEECH, *s.* one who professes to cure distempered cows.

COWLEY, ABRAHAM, one of those poets whose lot has been extravagant but short-lived fame. His prose is better than his poetry; and he is the author of many of the metaphysical phrases of a Platonic cast, current in English schools of philosophy and divinity. He was a learned man. Living in the troubled times of England, he adhered to the royalist cause, and experienced the customary ingratitude of Charles II. He died in 1667, aged 48 years.

COWPER, WILLIAM, an English poet, whose influence has been of the happiest kind, and whose name has come to be a household word amongst us. Never perplexing by remote allusions, and illustrations from fields trodden only by the learned, nor by metaphysical subtleties and speculations; rarely tedious; always chaste and elegant, yet most simple and natural in style; always displaying a heart alive to all that is beautiful, and true, and holy; dealing with familiar things, and making all dealt with familiar; manly and vigorous in opposition to wrong; filled with tender, yet not weak sympathy, for all suffering; amusing with frequent sallies of humour; unstained by a thought that could pain the poorest feelings; his poems are read and loved by all, and will be read and loved so long as there remains an English home. His retired life presents nothing of great moment to record beyond his friendship for Newton of Olney, the unwearied and almost maternal love of Mrs. Unwin, and the melancholy periods of his nervous prostration, which his too susceptible spirit mistook for exclusion from all hope of Divine mercy. He died in 1800, aged 69 years.

COW-POX, *s.* See VACCINATION.

COWQUAKES, *s.* in Botany, a provincial term for the quake-grass or ladies-hair.

COWSLIP, *s.* [*cuslippe*, Sax.] in Botany, a common spring

plant, with a cluster of sweet-scented, yellow, cinq-spotted, drooping flowers, a species of the *primrose*.

COVS-LUNGWORT, *s.* in Botany, a species of mullein, called also highwater, common on dry ditch banks.

COWWEED, *s.* in Botany, the common wild chervil.

COWWHEAT, *s.* in Botany, a common meadow plant, of which there are two species, viz. the crested and purple.

COXCOMB, (*kizcom*) *s.* an ignorant pretender to knowledge and polite accomplishments.

COXWOLD, Yorkshire, N. R. It is 214 miles from London. Pop. 1076.

COY, *a.* [*coi*, Fr.] modest; reserved; not submitting to the familiarities of a lover, or testifying any approbation of his advances.

TO COY, *v. n.* to behave with reserve and disapprobation of the familiarities of a lover; to condescend with reluctance.

COYLY, *ad.* with reserve; with unwillingness to admit any advances of a lover.

COYNESS, *s.* reserve; unwillingness to admit the advances or familiarities of a lover.

COYSTREL, *s.* a degenerate kind of hawk.

TO COZEN, (*kizn*) *v. a.* to impose on by feigned appearances; to cheat, trick, or defraud.

COZENAGE, (*kiznaje*) *s.* imposing upon a person by false appearances, in order to deprive him of his property; a fraud.

COZENET, (*kizner*) *s.* one who defrauds another by means of specious pretences, or false appearances.

CRAB, *s.* [*crabba*, Sax.] in Natural History, a genus of crustaceous animals, almost all of which reside in the sea, hiding themselves in holes in rocks, and under stones, or in piers; or else burrowing in the sand. Our common crab, which sometimes attains to a prodigious size, is well known, and is esteemed a great delicacy. Another species common on our coasts, is the Hermit crab, or Soldier crab, which, having no shelly covering for its body, appropriates to its use for the purpose of defence, the shells of the periwinkle, whelk, &c. according to its size. It is very pugnacious in its habits, especially against its own kind. The crabs of the tropical seas are very singular in the form of their shells, and some are thickly covered with sharp points. In Botany, a wild sour apple, or the tree that bears it. Figuratively, a sour, cross, morose person; a wooden engine with three claws, used in launching ships, or heaving them into the docks. In Astronomy, one of the signs of the Zodiac. See *CANCER*.

CRAB, *a.* It is used by way of contempt for any sour or degenerate fruit; as, a crab cherry, a crab plum.

CRABBE, GEORGE, an English poet, who has excelled in faithful representations of characters and scenes he was familiar with. After trying various modes of living, he was, by the generosity of Edmund Burke, introduced to the literary world, and at last into the Church of England. He spent his days in his different parishes, diversifying his duties with literary and scientific pursuits, and with the intercourse of the distinguished circle which his first patron had introduced him to. He died in 1832, aged 78 years.

CRA'BBED, *a.* applied to the temper and behaviour of a person, sour, morose, void of affability. Figuratively, disagreeable or unpleasant. Applied to writings, not easy to be understood, difficult or perplexing.

CRA'BBEDLY, *ad.* in a peevish, morose, sour, and unsociable manner.

CRA'BBEDNESS, *s.* applied to the taste, sour, or resembling that of a crab; applied to the looks, crossness; applied to behaviour, moroseness; and applied to writings, difficulty or hardness to be understood.

CRACK, *s.* [*krack*, Belg.] a sudden bursting, by which the parts of a body are separated from each other. Figuratively, the chink or chasm made by the separation of the parts of a body; the sound made by any body in bursting or falling; a sound made by a sudden and quick blow; a flaw; also craziness of intellect; a boast.

TO CRACK, *v. a.* [*kracken*, Belg.] to break into chinks; to break or split; to destroy by breaking; to make a flaw in a thing; to craze.—*v. n.* to burst; to split; to open in chinks; to fall or run to ruin; to make a loud noise by bursting, or from a sudden blow; to boast, used with *of*.

CRACK-BRAINED, *a.* crazy; without right reason.

CRACKER, *s.* a noisy boasting fellow; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with a noise.

TO CRA'CKLE, *v. n.* to make a loud and frequent noise, resembling that of a bay leaf when burnt.

CRA'CKNEL, *s.* a hard little cake.

CRA'COW, formerly the capital of Poland, and lately the capital of a republic named from it, is situated on the Vistula, which is here broad and shallow. The city and suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground. The great square is spacious and well built; the houses were once richly furnished and well inhabited, but are now either untenanted, or in a state of decay. Many of the streets are spacious and handsome; but almost every building bears striking marks of ruined grandeur. The regalia were preserved here, and in the cathedral most of the sovereigns of Poland have been interred. They were also crowned here for nearly five centuries. It has a university, now much decayed. It is 128 miles from Warsaw. Population, about 20,000. Lat. 50. 3. N. Long. 19. 57. E. The republic of Cracow was established through the mutual jealousy of the three sovereigns who had partitioned Poland, at the congress of Vienna, under the pledge of their protection. It has now been seized upon by Russia, and is incorporated with its territory.

CRA'DLE, *s.* [*cradel*, Sax.] a small wicker bedstead for children, set on rockers. Figuratively, infancy. In Surgery, a kind of case resembling a cradle, in which a limb is laid that has been lately set. In Ship Building, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship, by the bulge, serving to launch her with greater ease and security. In Masonry, a sort of cage, in which workmen are suspended on the side of any high building which they are repairing.

TO CRA'DLE, *v. a.* to lay or rock in a cradle. Figuratively, to lay or compose.

CRAFT, *s.* [*craft*, Sax.] a trade or mechanical employment; cunning; small sailing vessels.

CRA'FTILY, *ad.* in a cunning manner; in a manner which includes in it more art than honesty.

CRAFTINESS, *s.* cunning.

CRAFTSMAN, *s.* an artificer, tradesman, manufacturer, or mechanic.

CRA'FTSMaster, *s.* a man skilled in his trade.

CRA'FTY, *a.* cunning, full of art, whereby a person overreaches another, or carries on a design against him without his discovery; it includes the idea of selfishness, and sometimes dishonesty.

CRA'G, [*crægha*, Belg.] a neck, or the small end of the neck, applied to a joint of butcher's meat.

CRA'G, [*cræig*, Brit.] a rough steep rock; the rugged parts of a rock.

CRA'GGED, *a.* full of ruggedness, or uneven parts.

CRA'GGEDNESS, *s.* fulness of crags, or prominent rocks.

CRA'GGINESS, *s.* the state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY, *a.* uneven; broken; rugged.

CRAIL, Fifeshire, Scotland. A town seated on the mouth of the Frith of Forth. Pop. 1737.

CRA'KENEDLE, *s.* in Botany, the common venus-comb, or shepherds-needle.

TO CRA'N, *v. a.* [*crannan*, Sax.] to stuff by force, or to force more into a thing than it can conveniently contain; to fill with more food than a person can conveniently eat; to thrust down by force, applied to the method used to feed and cram turkeys.

—*v. n.* to eat more than a person can well bear.

CRA'MBO, *s.* a play in which one person is obliged to find a rhyme to a word given by another.

CRAMP, *s.* [*crampe*, Fr.] in Medicine, a convulsive or involuntary contraction of the muscular part of the body, attended with great pain. Figuratively, any restraint which hinders a person from exerting either the faculties of his mind, or the strength of his body. Also, a piece of iron beat at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, *a.* attended with difficulties; not easy to be understood.

TO CRAMP, *v. a.* to contract the muscular parts, and thereby to occasion great pain. Figuratively, to restrain, confine, obstruct, or hinder; to fasten together with cramping irons.

CRA'MPFISH, in Natural History, the torpedo, a fish which has the remarkable power of giving to any one touching it, or coming within a short distance of it, a smart electrical shock. It kills its prey by this means.

CRA'N'CH, LUCAS, a famous painter of Germany, in the

16th century. He chiefly employed himself on portraits; and he has left us fine likenesses of most of the eminent men of his age and nation. His name is most widely known associated with Luther's; of whom he was a most intimate friend. He died in 1553, aged 81 years.

**CRA/NBERKIES**, *s.* in Botany, the same with moss-berries or moor-berries; a species of whortle.

**CRA/NBOURN**, Dorsetshire, a town well watered with streams. It is 94 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 2551.

**CRA/NBROOK**, Kent. It is a large and well-frequented place, and the market is the best in these parts. It is 49 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3990.

**CRANE**, *s.* [*crano*, Sax.] in Natural History, a bird with a long bill, neck, and legs. Also a machine used in building and commerce, for raising large stones and other weights; a long piece of iron put in a chimney, to hang pots upon; a syphon, or crooked pipe, for drawing liquors out of a bottle or cask.

**CRA/NEAGE**, *s.* the liberty of using a crane at a wharf; also, the money paid for drawing up wares out of a ship, &c. with a crane.

**CRA/NESBILL**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which sixteen species are natives of England. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

**CRANIUM**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, an assemblage of bones which include the brain, commonly called the skull.

**CRANK**, *s.* [*crank*, Belg.] the end of an iron axis turned square down, and turned again square to the first turning down; also, a contrivance, by means of a square bend in an axis or spindle, to convert the rotatory motion of the axis into a vertical motion, such as is required for working the piston of a pump; and *vice versa*. Figuratively, any pleasing conceit or pun formed by wresting a word from its original signification.

**CRANK**, *v.* in sea language, is applied to a ship, which is said to be *crank-sided*, when she cannot bear her sails, or but small sail, without danger of oversetting; and to be *crank by the ground*, when her floor or bottom is so narrow that she cannot be brought on ground without danger. Healthy; sprightly.

**TO CRANKLE**, *v. n.* to run in and out; to run in mazes, meanders, or windings.—*v. a.* to break into windings.

**CRANKLES**, *s.* an unequal surface; angles formed by the windings of the stream.

**CRA/NMER**, ARCHBISHOP THOMAS, one of the most distinguished agents in bringing about the English Reformation. He had obtained some notoriety for learning, before his name became world-famous by his opposing the pope's decree respecting Henry VIII's marriage. For this good service done to the king's conscience, royal favour was showered down on him abundantly, till a new lust made Cranmer's presence unpleasant to the king; he did not however seek to plant any thorns in the royal breast, and so did not lose his position of favour. The separation from Rome was meanwhile effected, and Cranmer and others, who had imbibed some of the notions of Luther, sought to guide the course of events into a similar channel to that they had flowed in on the continent. But the king was too strong, and the spirit of the age too servile, so that a secular papacy was the only result of the English Reformation at first. During Edward VI.'s reign he had greater influence, and exerted it in endeavouring to bring about a harmony and union of all the communities which had broken with Rome. In this he failed, but the incongruities of the Book of Common Prayer are the monuments of his efforts to this day. Espousing the cause of the Lady Jane Grey, he was doubly hateful to Mary, who having imprisoned him, terrified him into a recantation of Protestantism. But he speedily retracted, and was burned in 1553, aged 66 years. He was a man of considerable learning and piety; yet he was not much in advance of his first royal patron in matters of faith and discipline, and was the slave of a cowardice which at times jeopardized his character. His end was a calm and complete triumph.

**CRA/NNIED**, *a.* full of holes or chinks.

**CRA/NNY**, *s.* [*crena*, Lat.] a chink, cleft, or a narrow hole made in a rock or solid body.

**CRAP**, *s.* [*crepa*, low Lat.] a light transparent manufacture resembling gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted in the mill, wove without crossing, and much used in mourning.

**CRA/PULLENCE**, *s.* [*crapula*, Lat.] drunkenness; or the disorder of the head occasioned by excessive drinking.

**CRA/PULOUS**, *a.* drunk; sick or disordered in the head by excessive drinking.

**TO CRASH**, *v. n.* to make a loud noise; applied to that which is occasioned by the fall of several things at once.—*v. a.* to break or bruise by means of force. Figuratively, to drink, applied to liquor.

**CRASH**, *s.* a loud, sudden, mixed sound, occasioned by several things falling, or being dashed together. Figuratively, a sudden and astonishing commercial failure; the unexpected failure of any high hopes.

**CRASHAW**, RICHARD, one of our sacred poets of the 17th century. He was a divine of the Church of England of Land's school, was ejected for contumacy by the Presbyterian parliamentary commissioners, and eventually became a member of the Roman Church, and died in Italy, in 1650, aged about 45 years. His poems are of the class that Herbert is the familiar type of, and are much admired by such as can look beyond the mere dress of a thought.

**CRA/SIS**, *s.* [*crasis*, Fr.] constitution, or the habit of body; health.

**CRASS**, *a.* [*crassus*, Lat.] thick; gross; not easily running, applied to fluids.

**CRA/SSITUDE**, *s.* that state of a fluid which enables it to support solid bodies without sinking; grossness.

**CRASSUS**, M. LICINIUS, the partner with Julius Caesar and Pompey, in the arrangement made against the liberties of Rome. The Eastern provinces were assigned to him. He was a brave soldier, and most enormously wealthy, to which latter gift it is presumable that he owed the power he had put into his hands. He was defeated by the Parthians in 53 B. C., and put to death by having molten gold poured down his throat.

**CRASTINATION**, *s.* [*cras*, Lat.] the delaying a thing, which ought to be done immediately, to another time.

**CRATCH**, *s.* [*creche*, Fr.] the palisaded frame in which the hay is put; a manger.

**CRATER**, in Astronomy, the Cup, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

**CRATYNUS**, a comic writer of Athens, a contemporary and rival of Aristophanes. He was once the successful competitor for the prize with him. We have only the names of a few of his plays. He flourished about 460 B. C.

**CRAVAT**, *s.* a cloth worn round the neck; a neckcloth.

**TO CRAVE**, *v. n.* [*craven*, Sax.] to ask with earnestness and submission. Figuratively, to ask insatiably, or wish for without being satisfied; to require as necessary; to call for as a claim, applied to things.

**CRA/VEN**, *s.* a cock that is conquered, and void of courage. Figuratively, a coward, or one afraid to encounter any danger.

**TO CRA/VEN**, *v. a.* to render inactive by fear; to render a person a coward, or affect with cowardice.

**CRA/VER**, *s.* an insatiable asker.

**TO CRA/VNCH**, *v. a.* [*scrantsen*, Belg.] whence it is more proper to say *scranchen*,] to crush with the teeth.

**CRAW**, *s.* [*kroe*, Dan.] the crop or first stomach in birds.

**CRAW/FISH**, *s.* sometimes written *crayfish*; [*écrevisse*, Fr.] in Natural History, a fresh-water species of lobster.

**TO CRAWL**, *v. a.* [*krielen*, Belg.] to move with a slow motion along the ground, like a worm. Figuratively, to move slowly; to move in an abject posture, despised by all.

**CRAW/LER**, *s.* an animal which moves with its belly on the ground; any animal moving with a slow and creeping motion.

**CRA/YFISH**, *s.* the same with the **CRAW/FISH**, which see.

**CRA/YON**, *s.* [Fr.] any colour formed into a roll or pencil, with which pictures or portraits are drawn or coloured. Figuratively, any design or portrait formed with crayons.

**TO CRAZE**, *v. a.* [*craser*, Fr.] to break. Figuratively, to crush or weaken a claim, or arguments; to powder; to disorder the senses or brain of a person; to make a person mad.

**CRA/ZEDNESS**, *s.* the state of a thing broken; weakness; madness, applied to the understanding.

**CRA/ZINESS**, *s.* the state of being mad; weakness.

**CRA/ZY**, *a.* [*crasé*, Fr.] broken. Figuratively, weak with age; decrepit; feeble; disordered in the mind; lunatic, or mad.

**TO CREAK**, (*creek*) *v. n.* [*an onomatopoeia*,] to make a harsh, shrill, and disagreeable noise, like that of a rusty hinge, applied both to things and animals.

**CREAM**, (*creem*) *s.* [*cremor*, Lat.] the thick, rich, unctuous

substance which rises on the surface of milk when it has stood for some time, used in making butter. Figuratively, the best, essential, or most valuable part of any thing; as, *the cream of the jest*. *Cream-faced*, implies pale with fear.

To *CREAM*, (*kreen*) *v. n.* to rise in cream; to look pale like cream.—*v. a.* to skim off the cream of milk. Figuratively, to take or collect the flower, best part, or quintessence of any thing.

*CREAMY*, (*kreeny*) *a.* abounding with, or of the nature of, cream.

*CREANCE*, *s.* [Fr.] in Falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

*CREASE*, (*kreesee*) *s.* a mark made in a thing by folding or doubling it.

To *CREASE*, (*kreesee*) *v. a.* to make a mark in any thing by folding or doubling it.

To *CREATE*, *v. a.* [*creo*, Lat.] to form out of nothing. Figuratively, to cause or produce; to occasion; to confer an honour or dignity. In Law, to give a thing new qualities, or put it into a new state.

*CREATION*, *s.* [*creatio*, Lat.] the act of forming or giving existence. In its strict sense, it implies the giving existence to a thing which had no pre-existent matter. Figuratively, the act of conferring titles and dignity; also, the things created; the universe.

*CREATIVE*, *a.* having the power to form out of nothing; exerting the act or power of creation.

*CREATOR*, *s.* the Being that bestows existence on all things.

*CREATURE*, (*kreeture*) *s.* a being which owes its existence to something else; any thing created; an animal not human; a general term for man; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderness. Figuratively, used for one who owes his fortune to, and is slavishly at the service of, another.

*CREATURELY*, (*kreeturely*) *ad.* having the qualities of a creature.

*CREBRITUDE*, *s.* [*crebritudo*, Lat.] frequentness, or the quality of repeating the same thing often.

*CREBROUS*, *a.* [*creber*, Lat.] frequent.

*CREDENCE*, *s.* [*credo*, Lat.] belief; credit; the act of the mind whereby it assents to the truth of a person's pretensions, and places confidence in his claim to assent. Figuratively, that which gives a person a right to belief or credit.

*CREDENDAS*, *s.* [Lat.] things or articles which it is necessary to believe; those propositions or articles which are merely the objects of faith, opposed to *agenda*, or practical duties.

*CREDENT*, *a.* believing; easy of belief.

*CREDENTIAL*, (*kred'ntshl*) *s.* that which gives a right to belief and credit; that which warrants assuming any authority, and claims the respect due to one of that character.

*CREDIBILITY*, *s.* the claim which a thing may have to be assented to or believed; the quality or evidence which renders a thing fit to be assented to; probability.

*CREDIBLE*, *a.* worthy of credit, assent, or belief.

*CREDIBLENESS*, *s.* the quality which renders a thing worthy of credit, assent, or belief.

*CREDIBLY*, *ad.* in such a manner as may be assented to; in such a manner as to claim belief.

*CREDIT*, *s.* [*cred*, Fr.] belief of a statement as true. Figuratively, honour, esteem, testimony, or reputation for honesty; the lending and expectation of money lent within some limited time; the faith reposed in the government by lending money at interest, which may be transferred, though not redeemable, or is promised to be repaid at a certain time. In Commerce, it signifies something sold on trust; and the *credit* of a person's account is that on which his payments, whether in cash or other commodities, are registered.

To *CREDIT*, *v. a.* [*credo*, Lat.] to believe or assent to what a person says as true. Figuratively, to reflect honour on a person or thing; to trust or confide in one; to let a person have goods on trust. In Commerce, to discharge a debt, by entering an article on the credit side of an account.

*CREDITABLE*, *a.* that may engage confidence or esteem. In Commerce, that may procure trust; honourable; estimable.

*CREDITABLENESS*, *s.* reputation; the being generally praised and esteemed.

*CREDITABLY*, *ad.* in such a manner as to keep one's reputation, or avoid disgrace.

*CREDITON*, or *KIRTON*, Devonshire. It has a considerable

manufacture of serges; and was formerly the see of a bishop, removed to Exeter in 1050; the cathedral, a magnificent structure, 200 feet in length, is still standing. It is seated between two hills, on the river Credry, 181 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 5947.

*CREDITOR*, *s.* [*credo*, Lat.] one who lets another have any thing on trust; one to whom a debt is owing. In Book-keeping, that side of an account wherein all things which are delivered are entered; in the cash book, contains a person's payment.

*CREDULITY*, *s.* belief without examining into the truth of the thing assented to; too great easiness in believing.

*CREDULOUS*, *a.* assenting to any thing proposed as an object of belief, without examining into its truth.

*CREDULOUSNESS*, *s.* the quality of believing without examining.

*CREED*, *s.* is a brief summary of the articles of a Christian's belief. There are several ancient forms and scattered remains of creeds to be met with in the records of the primitive church; but the most universal creeds, and those which are allowed by the canons of the church, are the *Apostolical*, the *Athanasian*, and *Nicene creeds*. Any solemn profession of principles and opinion. "There's my creed," *Shak.*

*CREEK*, *s.* [*creeca*, Sax.] in Geography, a part of the sea which runs into the land; a port or bay. The designation of a confederacy of Indian tribes living in the S. part of the United States' territory, comprising the Cherokees, the Chocktaws, the Chickasaws, &c., who are now brought in some degree under the influence of civilization.

*CREEKY*, *a.* full of creeks and windings.

To *CREEP*, *v. a.* preter, and part. *crept* [*crepan*, Sax.] to move with the belly on the ground, applied to reptiles or animals which have no legs, such as worms and serpents. Figuratively, to grow on the ground, or upon supporters, applied to vegetables; to move slowly; to move unperceived into any place; to come unexpectedly, or steal out of a place unperceived and unheard; to behave with abjectness, or meanness of spirit.

*CREEPER*, *s.* in Botany, a plant which runs along the ground, or supports itself by means of some stronger body. In Natural History, a kind of small bird, whose manners resemble those of the woodpecker. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a grappling iron employed in bringing up drowned persons, or other objects, from the bottom of the water.

*CREEPER*, *s.* a hole or cavity into which an animal may retire to escape danger. Figuratively, an excuse; means devised to escape shame, or elude the force of law.

*CREEPINGLY*, *ad.* in a slow motion; after the manner of a reptile.

*CREES*, one of the most numerous of the N. tribes of American Indians; and reach from Hudson's Bay to the Rocky Mountains. They are a branch of the great Algonquin-Leape race.

*CREMATION*, *s.* [*crematio*, from *cremo*, Lat.] a burning.

*CREMONA*, the capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom composed of the ancient Lombardy, Italy. It is seated on the Po, and communicates with the Oglio, by a canal. The principal streets are broad and straight, and there are some squares. It has also a few noble public buildings. It has some fine educational institutions. The country round is fertile, producing wine, oil, fruits, honey, &c. &c., in which articles the trade of Cremona chiefly consists. It once was famous as a place where the best violins were made. It is 46 miles from Milan. Its population is about 30,000. Lat. 45. 10. N. Long. 10. 12. E.

*CREMOR*, *s.* [Lat.] a milky substance; a soft liquor, resembling cream.

*CRENATED*, *a.* [*crena*, Lat.] in Botany, notched or jagged on the edges.

*CREOLES*, a name given to the families descended from Spaniards, but born in the Spanish colonies of America. These are much more numerous than the Spaniards properly so called, and the Mulattoes, which two other classes of inhabitants they distinguish; and are excluded from all considerable employments.

*CREPANE*, *s.* in Faerriery, an ulcer in the midst of the fore part of the foot, caused by a bilious, sharp, and biting humour, that frets the skin, or by a hurt given by striking the hinder feet.

To *CREPITATE*, *v. n.* [*crepito*, Lat.] to make a small crackling noise.



CREPITATION, *s.* a small crackling noise, like that produced by the burning of thorax, parching of peas, &c.

CREPT, the participle of *creep*.

CREPUSCULE, *s.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the twilight.

CREPUSCULOUS, *a.* glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

CRESCENT, *a.* [*crecens*, from *creceo*, Lat.] growing; increasing; in a state of increase.

CRESCENT, *s.* the moon in her state of increase. In Heraldry, it is a bearing in form of a new moon; and is used either as an honourable bearing, or as a distinction between elder and younger families, being generally assigned to the second son and his descendants.

CRESS, *s.* plural *cresses*, [perhaps from *creceo*, Lat.] the name given to some herbs used for salad, or eaten raw; the garden cress and the water cress are the most known.

CRESETT, *s.* [*croisette*, Fr.] a great light set on a light-house or watch-tower; a beacon.

CREST, *s.* [*crista*, Lat.] in Armoury, the top part of the armour for the head, mounting over the helmet in manner of a comb or tuft of a cock, deriving its name from *crisida*, a cock's comb, and was for the most part made of feathers, or the hair of horses' tails. In Heraldry, the uppermost part of an armour, or that part of the casque or helmet next to the mantle. The crest is deemed a greater mark of nobility than the armoury; being borne at tournaments, to which none were admitted till they had given good proof of their nobility. Figuratively, pride, spirit, or courage.

CRESTED, *a.* adorned with a plume or crest; having a tuft or comb on the head. In Botany, flowers furnished with a tuft or crest, as in the common milk-wort.

CREST-FALLEN, *a.* dispirited; cowed; in a state of dejection.

CRESTLESS, *a.* in Heraldry, not honoured with coat-armoury, or of a noble or honoured family.

CRETA/CEOUS, (*cretaceous*) *a.* [*creta*, Lat.] chalky; abounding with, or having the qualities of chalk. *Cretaceous formation*, in Geology, a name given to a group of strata, including the chalk, chalk marl, green sand, and gault, occurring at the top of the series of secondary formations.

CREVICE, *s.* [*crever*, Fr.] a narrow opening made in a thing by its cracking, generally applied to walls or wainscots.

CREUSE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Corrèze, Puy-de-Dôme, Allier, Indre, Cher, and Haute Vienne. It is about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It has two ranges of high ground running through it, and its rivers are the Creuse, whence it is named, the Cher, the Ardour, &c. This department is not highly cultivated, and so does not produce much corn, &c., nor are its mineral treasures of any great worth. It has a few manufactures, yet none of much account, unless it be that in carpets. Its chief town is Guéret. Population, about 300,000.

CREW, *s.* [probably from *crud*, Sax.] formerly a company met together for any purpose. At present applied to a ship's company; or used to signify a company of contemptible persons, or such as herd together with some bad design.

CREWEL, *s.* [*kleavel*, Belg.] fine worsted or yarn twisted and made up in a knot or ball.

CREW/KERNE, Somersetshire. Here are some manufactures of dowlas, sail-cloth, and stockings. It is seated on a branch of the Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, 132 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 4414.

CRIB, *s.* [*erybbe*, Sax.] the rack in a stable. Figuratively, the stall of an ox; a small habitation or hut. The cards which each party lay out of their hands, and are reckoned for the benefit of the dealer at the game of cribbage.

CRIBBAGE, *s.* a game at cards, wherein the players endeavour to make pairs, sequents, pairs royal, and one and thirty at playing, and to hold in their hands as many fifteens, pairs, and sequents, as they can.

CRIBBLE, *s.* [*cribrum*, Lat.] a corn-sieve.

CRICHTON, THE ADMIRABLE, JAMES, a prodigy of learning and address, who astonished W. Europe in the latter part of the 16th century. Issuing from Scotland, where he studied at St. Andrews, he acquired at Paris, Rome, Venice, &c. a reputation amongst all classes, grave doctors of law and divinity, gay ladies, the poor as well as the rich, for unimagined skill in

disputations on theology, philosophy, and every known science, which he conducted in any one of some dozen of languages, for equal skill in fencing, and every other accomplishment in vogue. At Mantua he staved his wanderings, becoming tutor *de omnibus rebus cum quibusdam aliis* to the duke's son; but he taught him not respect nor gratitude, for being outdone by the incomparable tutor in a love affair, he assassinated him, in 1584, aged 23 years.

CRICK/KEITH, Caernarvonshire. It is 236 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 811.

CRICK, *s.* [*crjce*, Sax.] a painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET, *s.* in Natural History, an insect which frequents fire-piles or ovens, and is remarkable for a continual chirping or creaking noise. A game which is played with a bat and ball.

CRICKHOWEL, Brecknockshire, a town much resorted to by invalids for the purpose of drinking goats' milk and whey. Here are the ruins of a castle, which appears to have been formerly a place of considerable strength. It is seated on the river Usk, 185 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1257.

CRICKLADE, Wilts. It is seated on the Thames, 84 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2128.

CRICKET, *s.* a person authorized to proclaim things that are lost, or those which are to be sold.

CRIMEA, a peninsula of Asia, bounded on the N. by part of the district of Taurida, (a division of the Russian government of Ekaterinoslav) and on the other parts by the Black Sea and the Sea of Asov. It is divided into two parts by mountains which run E. and W. The N. division is fit for pasture only; in the S. part the valleys are remarkably fertile, and the climate extremely mild. The lower hills, extending from Theodosia to the E. extremity of the country, are principally used in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. The export trade consists of the produce of these gardens and pastures. Manufactures, worth calling such, there are none. Achmetstet was made the capital in 1785. Besides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is, near Sebastopol, one of the most capacious and secure harbours in the world. Population, about 300,000. This country was the ancient Taurica Chersonesus.

CRIME, *s.* [*crimen*, Lat.] a voluntary breach of any known law; an offence. *SYNON.* *Vice* is the violation of our duty to ourselves; *crime* is an offence against society; *sin* is the transgression of God's law.

CRIMINAL, *a.* [*crimialis*, from *crimen*, Lat.] contrary to any known law. Figuratively, faulty; worthy of blame; guilty; subject to some punishment on account of the violation of a law. In Law, that which is opposed to civil.

CRIMINAL, *s.* a person who is accused of a voluntary breach of a known law; a person who has knowingly and wilfully acted contrary to any law.

CRIMINALLY, *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with innocence; in a manner which implies guilt, or the wilful breach of some law; in a manner which deserves blame or punishment.

CRIMINATION, *s.* [*criminitio*, Lat.] the act of accusing a person of the breach of some law.

CRIMINOUS, *a.* enormously guilty; iniquitous.

CRIMP, *a.* [from *crinble* or *crumple*] easily broken; crumbling with dryness; easily reduced to powder. Figuratively, not consistent; not of any force.

To CRIMPLE, *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *erumple*, or *crimble*] to draw together in wrinkles.

CRIMSON, *s.* [*crimosino*, Ital.] a deep red colour, mixed with an appearance of blue. Figuratively, in poetical language, used for a dark, or any degree of a red colour.

To CRIMSON, *v. a.* to dye or colour with red or crimson.

CRINGE, *s.* a low bow, carrying with it the idea of fawning and mean servility.

To CRINGE, *v. a.* [*kriechen*, Teut.] to form into wrinkles, or uncouth appearances.—*v. n.* to behave in a mean, servile, complaisant manner, in order to gain a person's favour, or avert his anger; to fawn.

CRINGEROUS, *a.* [*crinis* and *gero*, Lat.] hairy; overgrown with hair.

To CRINKLE, *v. n.* [*krinkelien*, Belg.] to go in and out; to wrinkle.—*v. a.* to draw a thing into wrinkles; to make the surface of a thing uneven.

CRINKLE, *s.* a wrinkle.

CRI/NOSE, *a.* [*crinis*, Lat.] hairy.

CRINOSITY, *s.* the quality of abounding in hair; hairiness.

CRIPPLE, *s.* [*crypel*, Sax.] a person who has not the use of his limbs, especially his legs.

To CRIPPLE, *v. a.* to make lame, or deprive a person of the use of his limbs.

CRISIS, *s.* [*crisis*, Gr.] in Medicine, that point in a disorder, which either determines a patient's death or recovery. Figuratively, in Politics, a period of time wherein an undertaking is arrived at its greatest height; any particular period of time.

CRISP, *a.* [*crispus*, Lat.] curled, indented, winding; dry, brittle, or easily broken.

To CRISP, *v. a.* [*cripo*, Lat.] to curl, or form a thing into a ring; to twist.—*v. n.* to run in and out, to make a thing easy to be broken by drying it.

CRISPING-PIN, *s.* a curling-iron.

CRISPNESS, *s.* the quality of a thing curled; easiness to be broken, owing to dryness. In Cookery, the brittleness of a thing, owing to the hard incrustation formed by a brisk fire.

CRISPY, *a.* curled. In Cookery, brown and brittle.

CRITERION, *s.* [Gr.] a standard by which the goodness or badness of a thing may be measured or judged.

CRITIC, *s.* [*kritikos*, Gr.] a person formed by nature, and qualified by art, to point out the perfection and imperfection of any of the productions in the arts or sciences; one who is employed in distinguishing the beauties or defects of an author. Figuratively, a censor, or a person apt to find fault either with the writings or actions of another.

CRITIC, *a.* belonging to criticism, or the art of judging of the performances of an author.

CRITIC, (by some spelt *critique*, and then pron. *kreetick*) *s.* [*critique*, Fr.] an examination or comment on the works of an author, wherein both taste and learning are used as guides; a criticism; the art of criticism.

CRITICAL, *a.* able to distinguish the beauties and defects of any production; nice, exact, accurate; with all the judgment and care of a critic; after the manner of a critic; according to the rules of criticism; captious; inclined to find fault; censorious. In Medicine and Politics, that in which some crisis or important change happens. *Critical philosophy*, is that school of Metaphysics founded by Kant, the fundamental principle of which is the determination of the bounds of human knowledge; and the method, that introduced by John Locke, the method of Psychology.

CRITICALLY, *ad.* in a critical manner; in such a manner as to discover beauties or defects; exactly; curiously.

CRITICALNESS, *s.* exactness, nicety, accuracy; the act of exercising the judgment, in order to discern the faults or perfections of any production.

To CRITICISE, (*kriticeize*) *v. n.* to write remarks, or point out the beauties and defects of any production. Figuratively, to find fault with.—*v. a.* to censure, blame, or find fault with.

CRITICISM, *s.* the art or standard of judging well of the merits or demerits of any production. Figuratively, remark or observation made by a critic.

To CROAK, (*krök*) *v. n.* [*croacem*, Sax.] to make a hoarse noise, applied to that made by a frog or raven. Figuratively, to caw, to cry, or make a disagreeable murmur.

CROAK, (*krök*) *s.* the noise made by a frog, raven, or crow.

CROATIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Hungary; on the E. and S.E. by Hungary and Servonia; on the S. by Dalmatia and Turkey; on the W. by Illyria. The Austrian Croatia is about 130 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. The Turkish Croatia is about 40 miles long and 20 wide. In the middle ages they had kings of their own, but in the 11th century devolved to the king of Hungary. It is a mountainous region, being traversed by the chains of mountains which are connected with the E. Alps; some of the points are about 5000 feet high. The rivers are the Drave and Save and their tributaries, and a few of less note on the W. side of the mountains. Iron, copper, lead, silver, and gold are found; and there are mines of coal, and quarries of marble, and various kinds of building-stone; beside other minerals. The other sources of wealth are its forests and pastures; it produces also some grain, fruits, and wine. The people are much advanced in civilization. Population of Austrian Croatia, about 1,500,000. Agram is its capital. Population of Turkish Croatia, about 800,000; capital, Bihacz.

CROCEOUS, *a.* [*crocus*, Lat.] consisting of, or resembling saffron; yellow, or of a saffron colour.

CROCKETS, *s.* little buds upon the top of a deer's horn.

CROCK, *s.* [*krack*, Belg.] a cup or earthen vessel; a pot to boil victuals in. Figuratively, the smut occasioned by rubbing the outside of a pot against anything.

CROCKERY, *s.* earthenware.

CROCODILE, *s.* [*crocodilus*, Gr.] in Natural History, the general name of a class of reptiles, at present inhabitants of the tropical and warm climates alone. The common crocodile is found in most parts of Africa, and in Asia. Its body is armed with hard rough plates, which are an effectual defence against musket shot. It is of a dark greenish-brown colour, and is distinguished from the alligator, by the shape of the muzzle, the shortness and almost inflexibility of the neck, the smaller proportion of the fringe on the tail, and the web between the toes of its feet. Its eggs, for it is oviparous as most reptiles are, resemble those of geese in size, and are hatched by the heat of the sun, but not deserted by the female. Its habits of ferocity and voracity are well known. It was worshipped by some tribes of the ancient Egyptians; and the bodies of the sacred reptiles were embalmed, and many of them may be seen as mummies in our museums.

CROCODILINE, *a.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] resembling a crocodile.

CROCUS, *s.* in Botany, a plant, of which there are two kinds, the vernal and autumnal; the summits of the point of the latter species, with narrow leaves rolled back at the edges, are the saffron of the shops. In Chemistry, it denotes any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow colour.

CRÆSUS, the last king of Lydia, famous for his wealth. It was he who asked Solon the legislator of Athens, when he visited his court, if he were not happy, and received as his reply, that no one should be pronounced happy before his death. He had, as he thought, tested the credit of the celebrated oracles of the time, and decided in favour of that of Delphi. Learning on a subsequent consultation, that if he crossed the river Halys he should destroy a great kingdom, he adventured an expedition against Cyrus and destroyed the Lydian monarchy by his failure. He was condemned by the conqueror to be burnt, but being heard calling on the name of Solon, he was released, told the tale of his interview with the sage, and was pardoned. His kingdom fell in 546 B.C.

CROFT, (*s. Croft*, Sax.) a little close joining to a house, used either for corn or pasture.

CROFT, DR. WILLIAM, a celebrated English composer of sacred music, and organist at the chapel-royal and Westminster Abbey. His anthems and psalm tunes are as much admired in these days as they were when first published. He died in 1727, aged 50 years.

CROMACK WATER, a romantic lake of Cumberland, on the Cocker, between Buttermere and Lowes Water. It is 4 miles in length, nearly half a mile in breadth, in some places very deep, and contains three little islands, one of which is a rock.

CROMARTY. See ROSS AND CROMARTY.

CROMER, Norfolk. It is seated near the sea, and was formerly larger than it is at present; for it had two churches, one of which, with a considerable part of the town, has been at various periods swallowed by the sea. It has been of late much resorted to as a watering-place. It is 127 miles from London. Market Saturday. Pop. 1240.

CROWWELL, THOMAS, LORD, the celebrated *Mauler of Monasteries*, in Henry VIII's reign. He rose by his own exertions, from a comparatively humble station, to belong to the household of Cardinal Wolsey. Thence the ascent was easy to the notice of the king, who finding him sufficiently pliable for his purpose, constituted him, in addition to various other offices, vicar-general of the newly-rected Church of England, and visitor of the monasteries. His proceedings in these characters have won him his not wholly enviable notoriety. He acted most unscrupulously on John Knox's principle of pulling the trees down in order to drive the rocks away; and harried the convents so, that his name became a horror to both monks and nuns. In other respects he did good service to the Reformation, and laid a broad foundation for the Puritanism of after-days, by the removal of the specimens of mediæval art and superstition. He was not, however, altogether so supple as the king thought, and having taken some share in the marriage of the head of the

Church with Anne of Cleves, he had to take some share in her unmerited disgrace. He never lacked foes, and now they spoke against him. The result of which was, that he was beheaded in 1540, aged about 50 years.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, the great leader of the English Puritan revolution of the 17th century. He was born of no mean family, who resided at Huntingdon, and in the neighbourhood of the Fen country. After the usual studies at Cambridge, and a short sojourn at London, for acquaintance with law, he married and settled on his family estate, and afterwards at St. Ives, and subsequently at Ely, as a sober-minded grazing farmer; and gained some name in those parts as a promoter of gospel preaching in opposition to the semi-Romish mummeries of the High-church party, and as a strenuous upholder of the rights of the middle classes in opposition to royal and other exactions. And thus he fared for the first forty years of his life. But the times were out of joint. The royal will was no longer the instrument of Tudor monarchs, nor was it exercised over a nation of shopkeepers. The preaching of God's truth throughout the people had given them a freedom, that could not brook impositions on their consciences and estates founded on nothing more substantial than the word of a bishop or a king. Cromwell had already been in parliament. He was a second time returned, but for Cambridge. And now came the Long Parliament, and Cambridge was once more represented by Cromwell. At first, when priestcraft and kingcraft were assailed by mere speech, he took no very prominent part. He spoke to the purpose, but that was not his province. As the parliament rose from speaking to acting, Cromwell rose in the consideration of the patriot party in the House, and of the country. The triumph gained in the impeachment and execution of Strafford, seemed but to hasten the crisis, which came in the attempt on the five members, which failed,—in the attempt on Hull, which failed,—and in the hanging forth amidst storm and rain the royal standard at Nottingham, which led to consequences. The king had declared war on the nation's parliament. The first parliamentary leader in the field was Cromwell, doing good service in his own district: the Eastern Counties' Association rose from it. As captain of a troop he had raised, he fought at Edgehill, under the Earl of Essex. The organization of the Association, and putting down of royalism and priestism by the sword, when the word would not suffice, occupied him afterwards; and in the capacity of colonel, he has been recorded as the victor at Winceby. Meanwhile negotiation with Charles having failed, another campaign ensued, and at Marston Moor General Cromwell and his redoubted Ironsides played no mean part. The nobility who had taken part hitherto in the parliament's cause, were now found a grievous hindrance. Their cause was, at bottom, the same as the king's, and they dreaded beating him too completely. The famous *Self-denying Ordinance* was passed, shutting members of parliament out of the practical conduct of the war; but Cromwell, so had he risen in the estimation of men, was expressly exempted from its operation. He now introduced his own plan in modelling the parliament's army, and instead of mercenaries, mere food for powder, formed regiments of men who knew what the war was for, and who, with the deadliest hatred of all oppression, temporal and spiritual, in their hearts, were resolved to conduct it to the right issue. The battle of Naseby soon showed the consequences of the change; it broke the king's cause. A few fights, and the storming of Bristol, and of Basing House, overthrew it. Negotiations were again resumed, and never came to any conclusion. Cromwell and the army now appear in a new light. Charles would never give up his claim to be the sole sovereign and church's head. The Scotch, who had taken part in the war, and not returned to Scotland, would consent to be under Charles's sceptre, but wished to keep, under the Presbyterian cloak, the prelatical crossier for their own use. The army would endure neither sceptre nor crossier. Yet Cromwell actually entertained high hopes of binding Charles to be a constitutional monarch, and leave men's consciences free. After much toil and many manoeuvres Charles was the prisoner of the army, and the Scotch royalists were marching to compel his restoration: Wales too was rising. General Cromwell silences both, the battle of Preston being enough for the Duke of Hamilton. This brought the army and its general to the height of power; and Charles was doomed and beheaded, Cromwell signing his warrant, and abiding by his deed. The next field found for Cromwell's deeds

was Ireland;—that unhappy country was then, as it is now, the "chief difficulty" with English statesmen. It had never had a ruler, perhaps has never had one. Cromwell, with the rank of lord-lieutenant of the country, went, offered terms to the garrison after garrison, never failed on their refusal to put his terrible threat of extermination into effect, showed the astonished people that he could rule, but was recalled by the parliament before the work was wholly accomplished. He was recalled, for the late king's son, afterwards Charles II., had made common cause with the Scots, and a third civil war was impending. As lord-general, Cromwell was sent, and after a space lost in fruitless attempts to get a fair field, being penned up in Dunbar, against most fearful odds, victory again decided for him. Edinburgh Castle shortly after surrendered. Charles hereupon marched into England, followed by Cromwell, halted at Worcester, where, on the anniversary of Dunbar fight, befell that "crowning mercy," the utter overthrow of the Stuarts' and the Scots' hopes—for a season. For well-nigh two years now we find Cromwell busied in securing, as far as might be, the fruits of the hard-won battle, in wars with Holland, in striving especially that the men, whose stern principle had overwhelmed the common adversary, should not be tricked out of their reward by the craft of the remnant of the Long Parliament. But all efforts proving vain, the lord-general, with the plain assent of both army and nation, dissolved the parliament. He attempted to convene in its stead an assembly of godly men, to aid the council of state and himself in governing the nation. All but two came, but though men of fortune, and rank, and knowledge too were amongst them, it was a failure; the lawyers amongst them knew not the need of the times, and they gave back to Cromwell the commission they had received. The army hereupon, with the nation assenting, solemnly installed Cromwell as Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, and drew up an instrument, or charter, defining his duties and prerogatives. A parliament was summoned according to this charter, but the lawyers again frustrated the attempt; and Cromwell dismissed it as the others had been dismissed. After a vain attempt to govern by means of the officers of the army,—foreign affairs wearing all this time the most marvellously triumphant aspect, England being feared by all Europe, and royalist plots being ever and anon broken up before they ripened, the plotters knew not how,—another parliament was called. This parliament in its first session entered upon a matter of great perplexity,—the investing of Cromwell with the style and title of King; but this the Lord Protector, after many conferences, and hearing all that could be advanced in favour of it, rejected. In its second session, it got aground on the legal formalities of the Constitution, erected an Other House, as a sort of substitute for the House of Lords, which in the course of the struggle had been extinguished, and were dismissed by Cromwell, just in time to save England from another civil war. Seven months after, during which affairs had worn their usual aspects, Cromwell lay down to die. It was on the anniversary of his two great victories, September 3rd, 1658, that he ended his battles here, aged 59 years. Two years from that time the Stuart family was restored, and the bones of the Puritan hero, with those of two of his fellow soldiers and workers for what they felt was God's truth, were hung on Tyburn gallows. By degrees men have learned to estimate aright the tales told of this man by his first biographers. As for the Puritan revolution, he was the soul of it; it fell with him, and men hastily sought to efface all trace of it. It had one most marked feature, much ridiculed now, as it was by the court of Charles II.; it was begun, and carried on, and maintained in its brief season of triumph, by men who prayed to God without ceasing, and who acted as they prayed. It failed, however, perhaps from this cause, amongst others, that the movement was confined to the middle classes. The people who were patient under Charles, were unstirred under the Commonwealth, and under Charles II. manifested no sign of having passed through a political change. Nor can we wonder at this, seeing that England at this hour is hardly at the mark which she had reached then. The reign of Cromwell was illustrated not merely by the splendour of its foreign relations, but also by the then unheard-of freedom of thought in religious matters. This had been aimed at throughout by him in opposition to Prelacy on one hand, and Presbyterianism on the other; and during his life it was secure. The exception of Romanists from this

freedom, like some other oft-named invasions of personal liberty then, arose from the fact of its being then actually political subjection to an extra-national potentate, and treason against the ruler of Great Britain. The lessons of political wisdom to be gathered from the history of this period, compared and contrasted with the Revolution in France in the following century, are innumerable, and call, in these days, for the special heed of all concerned to see true freedom prevailing in this and every land.

**CROMWELL, RICHARD**, the eldest son of Oliver Cromwell, who survived him, and who was stated, on very questionable grounds, to have been appointed by his father as his successor. Without energy, or grasp of mind, he had always with good-natured indolence disappointed his father's hopes and efforts. His protectorship was of brief duration. The army, which had been, during the latter years of Oliver Cromwell's life, the stronghold of mere fanatical or formal republicanism, and had been kept in check only by his mighty will, now openly opposed the protectorate, obtained the dismissal of a parliament, which did support Richard Cromwell's title, and so overthrew the only shadow of bulwark that remained against the return of the Stuart. Richard Cromwell abdicated in 1659; and lived partly on the continent, and partly in strict privacy at Cheshunt, afterwards, till 1712; when he died, aged 85 years.

**CROMWELL, HENRY**, the only other son of the Lord Protector who obtained any name, the eldest of all Oliver, having fallen in battle in the early part of the war. Henry first came into notice during the Irish campaign, and was appointed lord deputy there, by his father, when he became Protector. On the Restoration he was of course dismissed, and spent the remainder of his life at Soham. He was a brave man and true, able, if any were, to have carried on the plans of his father. He died in 1674, aged 56 years.

**CRO-NORBORG**, a fortress of Zealand, Denmark, situated on a point of land, on the W. coast of the Sound, a little E. of Elsinore, and opposite to Helsingborg in Sweden.

**CRONE**, *s.* [*kronie*, Belg.] an old ewe. Figuratively, an old woman.

**CRO-NET**, *s.* in Farriery, the hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

**CRO-NSTADT**, a town and fortress of Russia, situated on the island of Rotusari, on the E. of the Gulf of Finland. Its harbor is the station of the Russian fleet, having great magazines of naval stores, and numerous docks and yards for building and careening ships of the line. It was founded by Peter I., improved by his daughter Elizabeth, and completed by the late empress. It is 22 miles from St. Petersburg. The population is about 40,000. Lat. 59. 59. N. Long. 29. 49. E.

**CRO-NSTADT**, or **KRO-NSTADT**, a town of Transylvania, Austria. It stands amidst the mountains that form the boundary between Hungary and Turkey. It has some fine public buildings, and is a place of considerable traffic. Its population is about 40,000. Lat. 35. 25. N. Long. 25. 36. E.

**CRO-NY**, *s.* an old and very intimate acquaintance or confidant.

**CROOK**, *s.* [*croo*, Fr.] anything bent; a sheephook; a meander or winding.

To **CROOK**, *v. a.* [*crocher*, Fr.] to bend, to turn any thing so as to resemble a hook.

**CROOKBACK**, *s.* a term of reproach for a man that is deformed, or has round shoulders.

**CROOKED**, *a.* [*croché*, Fr.] bent, opposed to straight; formed into an angle or hook; winding. Figuratively, perverse or bad.

**CROOKEDLY**, *ad.* not straight; in an untoward, perverse, or unbecoming manner.

**CROOKEDNESS**, *s.* the bending of a body. Figuratively, a deformity of the body, arising from any of its limbs being distorted or out of shape. Applied to the mind or temper, perversity, or a disposition which is not easily pleased.

**CROOKHORN**. See **CREWKEENE**.

**CROP**, *s.* [*cropp*, Sax.] the crop, or first stomach of birds, wherein their food is prepared for digestion.

**CROP**, *s.* [*croppa*, Sax.] the highest part, end, or top of a thing. Figuratively, corn collected in a harvest; the product of a field; any thing cut off.

To **CROP**, *v. a.* to cut off the tops or ends of any thing; to

mow, reap, or lop. Figuratively, to shorten or consume in eating.—*v. n.* to yield a harvest.

**CRO-PFUL**, *a.* filled; satiated with food.

**CROPPER**, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of pigeon, remarkable for swelling its crop.

**CROPSICK**, *a.* sick or disordered by intemperate eating or drinking.

**CROSSCOMB**, Somersetshire. Some cloth is made here; but the chief manufacture is that of stockings. It is 120 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 804.

**CROSSIER**, (*croisier*) *s.* [*croisier*, Fr.] the pastoral staff of a bishop, made in the form of a shepherd's crook, but profusely ornamented.

**CROSLET**, *s.* [*croisselet*, Fr.] a small cross.

**CROSS**, *s.* [*croix*, Fr.] an instrument made of two pieces of wood, cutting or crossing each other at right angles, on which the lowest malefactors and slaves were executed among the Romans. A building, or column, having a cross on its summit, used in the middle ages as a place for preaching or praying in the open air. The sign made by the priest on the forehead of a person when baptized, by drawing two marks, which cross each other, with his fingers dipped in water; one line drawn athwart another. Figuratively, any thing which is contrary to a person's wishes, and is a trial of his patience.

**CROSS**, *a.* that falls athwart. Figuratively, opposite to a person's wishes and expectations; perverse; not complying; peevish; displeased with trifles; not easily persuaded; reciprocal on each side; interchanging.

**CROSS**, *prep.* athwart, so as to intersect from one side to another.

To **CROSS**, *v. a.* to lay one line so as to form angles with another; to sign with a cross; to mark or conceal; to go over a river. Figuratively, to oppose the designs of another, and thereby render him peevish; to contradict; to debar; to preclude.

**CROSS-BAR-SHOT**, *s.* a round shot or bullet with a bar put through it.

**CROSSBILL**, *s.* in Chancery, is an original bill, by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff. In Natural History, a bird of the finch tribe, the mandibles of whose bill cross each other at the end.

**CROSSBITE**, *s.* a cheat which frustrates a person's designs; a deception.

**CROSSBOW**, *s.* an engine or instrument made of a bow fixed across a piece of wood, used in shooting deer, pigeons, &c. It will carry a bullet a considerable distance, and do execution. Before the invention of gunpowder, it was used in battle.

To **CROSS-EXAMINE**, *v. a.* to try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

**CROSSGRAINED**, *a.* in Joinery, applied to wood, from whence a bough or branch has shot out, the grain of the branch shooting forward, and crossing that of the trunk. Figuratively, hard to please; peevish; perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

**CROSSLY**, *ad.* athwart, so as to intersect or form angles. Figuratively, opposite, contrary, untowardly.

**CROSSNESS**, *s.* transverseness; intersection; perverseness; peevishness.

**CROSSROW**, *s.* the alphabet; so named from a cross being placed at the beginning of it.

**CROSS-STAFF**, *s.* an instrument used to determine the position of lines and objects, which are at right angles with each other, or with the observer.

**CROSSWIND**, *s.* a wind blowing either from the right or left across a ship's way.

**CROSSWAY**, *s.* a small path intersecting a main road.

**CROSS-WORT**, *s.* in Botany, a plant called also mugweed, found on ditch banks, and flowers in May and June.

**CROTCH**, *s.* [*croc*, Fr.] a hook or fork.

**CROTCHET**, [*crochet*, Fr.] in Music, one of the notes and marks of time, so called from its resembling a hook, thus *c*; it is equal to half a minim or double quaver. In Printing, two opposite lines, serving to include any sentence or word which may be left out without spoiling the sense of a period, marked [thus.] In Building, a support, or piece of wood fitted into another to sustain it. Figuratively, a fancy, odd conceit, or device.

**CROTON OIL**, *s.* in Medicine, the oil obtained from the seeds of a plant growing in the E. Indies, which is a very acrid purgative.

To CROUCH, *v. n.* [*croucher*, Fr.] to stoop low, applied to the posture of beasts, when they bend their legs, and approach with their bellies towards the ground in testimony of obedience and submission. Figuratively, to bend or stoop to a person in a fawning and servile manner.

CROUP, (*cripp*) *s.* [*croupe*, Fr.] the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse. Also, a disease of the throat, affecting children and young persons, in which a film is formed inside the windpipe, and frequently causes suffocation.

CROUPADES, *s.* in Farriery, higher leaps than those of corgets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of a horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking.

CROUTE, *s.* [*kraut*, Germ.] a preparation of cabbage much used on ship-board, and esteemed a preservative against the sea-scurvy.

CROW, (*krō*) *s.* [*cræve*, Sax.] in Natural History, a black bird of the carnivorous kind, or feeding on carrion. To *pluck a crow*, is to contend with a person. Sometimes it is used for a contention about some worthless thing, or trifling subject. In Mechanics, a strong iron bar, used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, force open doors, &c. The noise made by a cock. Prov. *The crow thinks her own young ones the fairest.* Every one is partial to, and well conceited of, his own art, his own compositions, his own children, his own country, &c.

To CROW, (*krō*) *v. n.* preter. *crewe* or *crowed*, [*cræwan*, Sax.] to make a loud shrill noise, applied to that made by a cock. Figuratively, to boast, bully, or assume a superiority over another.

CROWBERRY, *s.* in Botany, a small drooping shrub with trailing stems and black berries, called also *crakeberries*. It is found on boggy heaths and mountains, and flowers in April and May. The berries when boiled with alum afford a dark purple dye.

CROWD, *s.* [*cruth*, Sax.] a great number of people squeezed or close together; a great number of any thing of the same sort adjacent to each other. Figuratively, the vulgar or lower sort of people.

To CROWD, *v. a.* to fill a place with a great and confused multitude of people; to force a great many things in a confused manner into the same place; to press close together; to encumber, or oppress by multitudes. In the Marine, to *crowd sail*, is to spread all the sails wide upon the yard for the sake of expedition, or quickening the motion of a ship.—*v. n.* to go in great multitudes; to thrush among a multitude of others.

CROWDER, *s.* a fiddler.

CROWFOOT, *s.* in Botany, the butter-cup, of which there are twelve species found native in England. In war, a caltrop, a piece of iron, with four points, two, three, or four inches long, used for incommoding the cavalry.

CROWLAND, formerly CROYLAND, Lincolnshire. A town standing in the midst of the fens, having watercourses in its streets. Its trade consists of fish and wild-fowl. It was formerly celebrated for a monastery, part of which is now used as the parish church. It is 86 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2073.

CROWN, *v.* [*corona*, Lat.] an ornament worn on the head by kings, princes, and noblemen, as a mark of their dignity. It was at first only a fillet tied round the head, but was afterwards made of leaves and flowers and rich stuffs, and sometimes ornamented with jewels of great value. The Jewish high priest wore a crown, which was girt about his mitre, on the lower part of his bonnet. The Romans had various kinds of crowns, which they bestowed as rewards of military merit: as, 1. The *ovai crown*, bestowed on generals who were entitled to the honours of the lesser triumph, called *ovation*. 2. The *naval or rostral crown*, composed of a circle of gold, with ornaments, representing beaks of ships, and given to the captain who first grappled, or the soldiers who first boarded, an enemy's ship. 3. The *corona villaris*, or *castrensis*, was a circle of gold raised with jewels or palisades; the reward of him who first entered the enemy's intrenchments. 4. The *mural crown*, a circle of gold indented and embattled; given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there planted a standard. 5. The *civic crown*, made of the branch of a green oak, and given to him who had saved the life of a citizen. 6. The *triumphal crown*, consisting at first of the leaves of laurel, but afterwards made of gold, for those generals who had the honour of a triumph. 7. The crown called *obedien-*

*ndis*, or *graminea*, made of grass growing on the place; the reward of a general who had delivered a Roman army from a siege. The crown of *laurel*, given by the Greeks to their athletes, and by the Romans to those who had negotiated or concluded a peace with an enemy. They had likewise other crowns for those who excelled as poets, orators, &c. The crowns were marks of nobility to the wearers; and, upon competitions for ranks and dignity, often determined the preference in their favour. The Roman emperors had four kinds of crowns, still seen on medals, viz. a crown of laurel, a radiating crown, a crown adorned with pearls and precious stones; and the fourth a kind of bonnet or cap, something like the mortar. The *papal crown* is composed of a cap or tiara, enclosed by three marquises' coronets, having two pendants, like the bishops' mitres; and on its top a mound of gold; these three crowns represent the pretended triple capacity of the pope, viz. as high priest, supreme judge, and sole legislator of the Christians. The *imperial crown* is a bonnet or tiara, voided at the top like a crescent, with a circle of gold adorned with precious stones and pearls, heightened with *flours-de-lis*, supporting a globe with a cross at the top. The *English crown* is adorned with four crosses, in the manner of those of Malta; between which are *flours-de-lis*. It is covered with four diadems, which meet at a little globe supporting a cross. The *French crown* is a circle, enamelled, of eight *flours-de-lis*, encompassed with eight arched diadems; bearing a-top a double *flour-de-lis*, which is the crest of France. The *Spanish crown* is adorned with large indented leaves, covered with diadems; bordering on a globe, surmounted with a cross. Those of *Portugal*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*, are of the same form. The crowns of most other kings are circles of gold, adorned with precious stones, and heightened up with large trefoils, and closed by four, six, or eight diadems, supporting a mound, surmounted with a cross. The Great Turk bears over his arms a turban, enriched with pearls and diadems under two coronets, the first of which is made of pyramidal points, heightened up with large pearls, and the uppermost is surrounded with crescents. The *crown* of the Prince of Wales consists of one arch adorned with pearls; in the middle of which is a ball and cross, and bordered with ermine, as in the royal diadem. Besides this, the Prince of Wales has another distinguishing mark of honour, viz. a plume of three ostrich feathers, with an ancient coronet of a prince of Wales, with this motto, *Ich dien*, i. e. *I serve*. This device was at first taken by Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, where, having killed John, king of Bohemia, he took from his head such a plume, and put it on his own. That of the younger sons and brothers of the king, consists likewise of a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and heightened with four crosses and *flours-de-lis* alternately, but without any arch, or being surmounted with a globe and cross on the top. That of the other princes of the blood, consists alternately of crosses and leaves, like those in the coronets of dukes, &c. Those of the princesses have the addition of strawberry-leaves. See CORONET. Figuratively, a garland of flowers, &c. worn on the head as a mark of worth or merit; a reward for some meritorious deed; royalty; a monarchy; the top of any thing, but of the head particularly; that part of a hat or cap which covers the head; a piece of money, valued at five shillings in England; honour; ornament; completion, or accomplishment. The sovereign of England wears the crown on all state occasions, such as the opening of parliament, &c.

To CROWN, *v. a.* to place a crown on a person's head; to surround the head as with a crown. Figuratively, to dignify or adorn; to perfect; to complete; to finish.

CROWNED, *part.* in Botany, applied to the seeds, that to which the cup of the flower adheres, as in *teasel*; a seed furnished with a feather, as in *dandelion*.

CROWN-GLASS, *s.* the finest sort of window glass.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, *s.* in Botany, a plant common in gardens, having a circle of large, hanging, yellow flowers; and the nectaries of which contain a drop of clear honey.

CROWN-OFFICE, *s.* a court or office under the Queen's Bench, so called because the crown is immediately concerned in what is transacted therein.

CROWNPOST, *s.* in Building, a post which in some buildings stands upright in the middle between two rafters. In Architecture, the uppermost member of the cornice, called also *corona* and *hermion*.

CROWN-THISTLE, *s.* in Botany, a species of thistle found on hilly pastures, with purple or white flowers.

CROWN-WHEEL, *s.* the wheel of a watch next to the escapement; so called, because the cogs are set upright on it, parallel to the axle.

CROWN-WORKS, *s.* in Fortification, an out-work running into the field, in order to gain some hill, and cover the other works of a place, &c.

CROYDON, Surrey, the manor of which has belonged, ever since the Conquest, to the archbishops of Canterbury, who had a venerable palace here, now, or lately, employed for a cotton manufactory. The new palace is at a little distance from the town. It has a very noble church. It is situated near the source of the Wandel. Its second fair is much frequented by persons from London, for walnuts. Market, Saturday. Pop. 16,712. There is another small place of this name in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 441.

CROYLSTONE, *s.* in Natural History, crystallized caulk, in which the crystals are small.

CRUCIAL, (*crushial*), *a.* [*crux*, Lat.] in form of a cross. *Crucial incision*, in Anatomy, an incision or cut in any fleshy part, in form of a cross.

CRUCIBLE, *s.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] a little vessel made either of earth, iron, or platinum, without a handle, used by refiners, chemists, and others, to melt metals, &c. in. It derives its name from its being formerly marked with a cross.

CRUCIFEROUS, *a.* [*crux* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing the cross.

CRUCIFIX, *s.* [*crux* and *fixo*, Lat.] a cross whereon the crucifixion of Christ is represented.

CRUCIFIXION, *s.* the act of nailing to a cross.

To CRUCIFY, *v. a.* to fasten a person by nailing his hands and feet on a cross.

CRUDE, *a.* [*crudus*, Lat.] raw, applied to flesh not dressed; unchanged or unaltered by any process or preparation. Figuratively, unfinished; immature; not brought to perfection; not reduced to order, or properly examined or modified by the mind; imperfect, unpolished, inadequate, and unrefined, applied to ideas.

CRUDELY, *ad.* without any preparation; without examination or consideration; gross, applied to ideas.

CRUDENESS, *s.* unripeness; imperfection; indigestion.

CRUDITY, *s.* rawness; indigestion; or any thing in its indigested state; the state of a disease, wherein the morbid matter is not yet come to a head, but increases the disorder.

CRUEL, *a.* [*crudelis*, Lat.] void of compassion, mercy, or pity, and delighting in the miseries and increasing the sufferings of others. Figuratively, implacable, inveterate, and causing the greatest degree of torture.

CRUELLY, *ad.* in an inhuman, barbarous, and savage manner, wherein the sufferings and tortures of others are beheld with delight, and increased with joy.

CRUELTLY, *s.* a savage disposition delighting in the misfortunes and sufferings of another, and in increasing them.

CRUENTATE, *a.* [*cruentatus*, from *crux*, Lat.] smeared with blood.

CRUET, *s.* [*kruicke*, Belg.] a phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, *s.* [*kruicke*, Belg.] a small cup.

CRUISE, (*kruze*) *s.* [*croise*, Fr.] a voyage made by a ship up and down a coast, in order to guard it from any attack, or to intercept such of the enemy's ships as are near it.

To CRUISE, (*kruze*) *v. n.* to rove about at sea, in search of an enemy's vessel; to sail to and fro, without any certain course or destination.

CRUISER, (*kruzer*) *s.* a vessel that sails to and fro, in quest of an enemy's ship.

CRUMB, *s.* [*cruma*, Sax.] the soft part of bread. Figuratively, a small particle, or bit.

To CRUMBLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] to break into small particles or pieces.—*v. n.* to fall into small pieces.

CRUMENAL, *s.* [*crumena*, Lat.] a purse.

CRUMMY, *a.* resembling the crumb of bread; soft. Figuratively, plump, or fleshy.

CRUMP, *a.* [*Sax.*] crooked or deformed.

To CRUMPLE, *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Belg.] to contract; to draw into wrinkles; to squeeze together in order to discover the wrinkles.

CRUMPLING, *s.* a small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK, CRUNKLE, *v. n.* to cry like a crane.

CRUPPER, *s.* [*croscpe*, Fr.] that part of a horse-furniture which reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRURAL, *a.* [*cruralis*, from *crus*, Lat.] belonging to or situated in the leg.

CRUSADE, *s.* [from *Crusade*, see below.] the name given to those who went on any of those expeditions called Crusades.

CRUSADES, *s.* [*crusade*, Fr.] warlike expeditions which were undertaken in the middle ages, for the purpose of recovering the Holy Land, and Jerusalem especially, from the hands of the Mohammedans. Also, expeditions undertaken in the same spirit against the Moors of Spain, and against the Albigenses and Waldenses, who were pronounced heretics by the Church of Rome, and against any parties that were unkindly regarded by that Church. The first crusade was made in the latter part of the 11th century. Peter the Hermit preached throughout Europe against the abomination of desolation that held the holy places. Pope Urban II. attached plenary indulgence to taking the sword in this cause, and the people, gentle and simple, set out with the war-cry, *God wills it!* Peter led a deluded rabble as far as Nice, in Asia Minor, and there they were almost all slaughtered. The combined armies of the European princes set out under Godfrey de Bouillon, and after labours and battles, perils, quarrels, and adventures most romantic, they took the sacred city, and established the kingdom of Jerusalem, giving the crown to Godfrey. The second crusade was preached by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, when Nouredin threatened the newly-formed kingdom, about 50 years after the first. It was a most disastrous failure. The third was undertaken after the fall of Jerusalem, when Saladin had obliterated this strange Christian kingdom. Richard the Lion-hearted and Philip Augustus were the leaders of this expedition. Another part of the army, under the famous Frederic Barbarossa, had set out before, and Frederic had lost his life by imprudently bathing in the Cydnus, in Asia Minor. The main host went by sea. The quarrels of the leaders made this also a failure; but the romance of its details was never equalled. Several miserably abortive schemes followed. The two last crusades alone deserve to be mentioned. The earlier of these was conducted by Louis IX. of France, and failed, by a most unhappy defeat, which made the army prisoners of war. The last was the scheme of Edward I. of England, and likewise failed. The cost in blood and treasure in these expeditions was enormous. The benefits accruing from them were, the check given to the tide of Mohammedan conquest in the direction of Europe, and the introduction to Europe of the arts, literature, civilization, and commerce of the East.

CRUSET, *s.* a goldsmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH, *v. a.* [*craser*, Fr.] to break to pieces, or to make the two opposite sides of a vessel meet by external violence; to overwhelm; to beat down; to depress, subdue, or destroy by force.

CRUSH, *s.* collision; destruction.

CRUST, *s.* [*crusta*, Lat.] the hard external surface or coat of a thing; a collection of matter grown hard; the case which contains the fruit or meat of a pie or pudding; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

To CRUST, *v. a.* to cover with a hard case; to foul with soil or dirt.—*v. n.* to have its external surface hardened.

CRUSTACEOUS, (*krustishous*) *a.* covered with shell, applied to fish.

CRUSTILY, *ad.* in a morose, surly, or peevish manner.

CRUSTINESS, *s.* the hardness of the outside of bread. Figuratively, peevishness, moroseness.

CRUSTY, *a.* covered with a hard surface or coat. Figuratively, not easily prevailed on; morose; peevish.

CRUTCH, *s.* [*crucke*, Teut.] a support, composed of a round piece of wood, in which a long staff is fixed, placed under the arm-pits, and used by cripples or lame persons to walk with.

To CRUTCH, *v. a.* to support as with crutches.

To CRY, *v. n.* [*crier*, Fr.] to speak with vehemence and loudness; to speak to with great importunity and sorrow; to proclaim; to publish; to exclaim; to speak with a mournful tone of voice, attended with tears; to make a noise or squalling like an infant; to weep or shed tears. In Hunting, to yelp, applied to the noise made by a hound in full scent. To cry out, to scream, or make a shriek when in danger; to complain loudly; to blame or censure; to be in labour.—*v. a.* to proclaim any thing that is lost, or to be sold. To cry down, to depreciate or under-value; to

blame, or detract from; to forbid; to overbear. *To cry up*, to praise, or increase the value of a thing by applause.

**CRY**, *s.* [*cri*, Fr.] lamentation; a mournful shriek or scream; clamour or outcry; an exclamation of triumph and wonder; a proclamation; the hawkers' proclamation of wares to be sold in the streets; acclamation; popular favour; importunate call; the method of utterance made use of by different animals to express their wants, &c. In Hunting, the yelping of dogs. Figuratively, a pack of bounds; a confused inarticulate noise.

**CRYAL**, *s.* a name of the heron.

**CRYER**, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of hawk, called the falcon-gentle.

**CRYPT**, *s.* [*krupto*, Gr.] a vault under a church or religious edifice, used in the mediæval system for various purposes, penance, punishment, meditation, wine-storing, &c.

**CRYPTIC**, *CRYPTICAL*, *a.* dark; abstruse; secret; occult; hidden; not made public.

**CRYPTOGRAPHY**, *s.* [*krupto* and *grapho*, Gr.] the art of writing in secret characters.

**CRYPTOLOGY**, *s.* [*krupto* and *logos*, Gr.] enigmatical language.

**CRYSTAL**, *s.* [*krystallos*, Gr.] in Mineralogy and Chemistry, the geometrical figure regularly assumed by any substance. Commonly, a kind of stone, very hard, and transparent as glass.

**CRYSTAL**, *a.* consisting or made of crystal. Figuratively, bright, clear, transparent.

**CRYSTALLINE**, *a.* [*crystallinus*, Lat.] consisting of crystal. Figuratively, bright, clear, transparent. *Crystalline humour*, in Anatomy, the second humour of the eye, lying immediately next the aqueous, beyond the uvea.

**CRYSTALLIZATION**, *s.* in Chemistry, an operation of nature, in which various earths, salts, and metallic substances pass from a fluid to a solid state, assuming certain determinate geometrical figures.

**To CRYSTALLIZE**, *v. a.* to form into a mass resembling that of crystals.—*v. n.* to coagulate, or shoot into angular shapes, resembling a crystal.

**CRYSTALLOGRAPHY**, *s.* [*krystallos* and *grapho*, Gr.] the science which describes and classifies crystals; and, in connexion with mineralogy and chemistry, investigates their composition, structure, &c.

**CTESIAS**, a Greek writer of history, who held the office of medical adviser to Artaxerxes Mnemon. His works were numerous, but we have but a few fragments, quoted by other writers. He wrote about 400 a. c.

**CUB**, *s.* [etymology uncertain.] the young of a bear or fox; sometimes applied to that of a whale. Figuratively, the offspring of a human creature, by way of reproach.

**To CUB**, *v. a.* to bring forth, applied to a fox or bear.

**CUBA**, a West India island, near the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 70 in its mean breadth. The hills run through the island from E. to W., but are nearly 7000 feet high at the E., and from these many rivulets run on both sides to the sea. The land is generally level near the coast. Here are large forests abounding with game, and extensive pastures, which feed large flocks and herds of horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, originally brought from Europe, and which now run wild. The produce is sugar, ginger, long pepper, cassia, wild cinnamon, tobacco, cigars, aloes, mastic, cassia fistula, manioc, maize, cocoa, &c. &c. These, with gold, copper, &c. found in the mountains, and the cedar, mahogany, ebony, &c. &c. of its forests, are its exports. There are convenient harbours at different parts of the coast. It is yet under the dominion of Spain. Its population is about 900,000, of whom 300,000 are slaves.

**CUBATION**, *s.* [*cubo*, Lat.] the act of lying down.

**CUBATORY**, *a.* recumbent.

**CUBATURE**, *s.* the finding the solid contents of a body.

**CUBE**, *s.* [*kubos*, Gr.] in Geometry, a solid body, consisting of six equal square sides. In Arithmetic, a number arising from the multiplication of a number by itself twice.

**CUBE**, *s.* in Medicine, the small dried fruit of a species of pepper, much resembling it, but having an awn or spine.

**CUBIC**, **CUBICAL**, *a.* belonging to, or having the properties of, a cube.

**CUBICALNESS**, *s.* the state or quality of being cubical.

**CUBIFORM**, *a.* in the shape or form of a cube.

**CUBIT**, *s.* [*cubitus*, Lat.] a measure in use among the ancients, which was the distance from the elbow bending inward to the extremity of the middle finger, fixed by some to 1 foot 9 inches English measure; by others, to 1 foot 1.6 inches: the reason of this variety is, that in Scripture there were two kinds of cubits, one measuring according to the first computation, and the other according to the latter.

**CUBITAL**, *a.* containing the length or measure of a cubit.

**CUCKFIELD**, *Sussex.* It is 40 miles from London. Market, Friday, Pop. 3444.

**CUCKINGSTOOL**, *s.* a chair in which women were formerly plunged into the water, as a punishment for scolding.

**CUCKOO**, **CUCKOW**, *s.* [*cecceus*, Brit.] in Natural History, a common English summer bird, whose familiar note is one of the first indications of settled spring. It builds no nest, but deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds, chiefly the hedge-sparrow. It is seldom heard beyond June; and is one of our first migratory birds to depart.

**CUCKOO-FLOWER**, *s.* in Botany, a species of the cardamine, commonly called lady's smock.

**CUCKOO-SPITTLE**, *s.* a froth seen during the spring and early summer, at the joints and on the stems of many herbaceous plants, which is raised as a defence and congenial element by the larva of the common cicada, or tree-hopper.

**CUCCULATE**, **CUCCULATED**, *a.* [*cucculatus*, from *cucculus*, Lat.] hooded; covered as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

**CUCUMBER**, *s.* [*cucumis*, Lat.] in Botany, a well-known fruit, used as a salad, and for pickling.

**CUCURBITACEOUS**, (*kukurbitashious*) *a.* [*cucurbita*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to those plants which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon.

**CUCCURBITE**, *s.* a chemical vessel or glass made in the shape of a gourd, and commonly called a *body*.

**CUD**, *s.* (Sax.) the inside of the throat; the food kept by a cow in the first stomach, which it chews a second time.

**CUDDAPAH**, a town of the Presidency of Madras, Hindustan. It stands on a river of the same name, and is not better as to its style of building than the towns of the interior usually are. It is the capital of a district, and is famous for the diamond mines in its vicinity. It is about 160 miles from Madras. Population, about 20,000. Lat. 14. 25. N. Long. 79. 0. E.

**CUDGEL**, *s.* [*kudde*, Belg.] a stick made use of to strike with, lighter than a club, and shorter than a pole.

**To CUDGEL**, *v. a.* to beat with a stick.

**CUDEWEE**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also chafeweed, found in barren pastures and road-sides, with brownish flowers.

**CUDWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also sea cudweed; a species of *athanasia*.

**CUDWORTH**, DR. RALPH, one of the famous latitudinarians at Cambridge, in the latter part of the 17th century. He received his education during the times of the civil war, and on the restoration of the Stuart family was not removed from his living, but rose to be a dignitary of the church. He was a man of prodigious erudition, and one of the most learned expounders of the Platonic philosophy of his age. His great work, whereof but one part ever appeared, is entitled the *True Intellectual System of the Universe*. Several of his works are lying yet in MS. in the British Museum. He died in 1688, aged 71 years. In his writings and life we notice some of the characteristic features of the change that followed the great Puritan uprising in England. Puritanism had been so intimately associated with a special system of theology, that the necessary antiquation of that system, by the progress of men's minds, led to a habit of speculating and philosophizing, which could never be the source of such enthusiastic piety as the Puritans showed, nor of such stern resolution in the discharge of duty. It might have been only the season of transition from Puritanism to a still loftier exhibition of spiritual life. Other influences prevented its rising, and it was the first step into a cheerless denial or doubt of all spirituality, which England is but now recovering from.

**CUÉ**, *s.* [*que*, Fr.] the tail or end of anything; the last words of a speech, which a player looks upon as a sign for him to begin to speak; a hint; the part which a person is to play in his turn.

**CUERPO**, *s.* [Span.] without the upper coat or cloak.

**CUFF**, *s.* [*zuffa*, Ital.] a box given on the ear, or the head,

with the fist. To strike with the talons or wings, applied to birds.

To CUFF, *v. n.* to fight; to scuffle.—*v. a.* to strike with the fist or talons.

CUFF, *s.* [*coiffe*, Fr.] that part of the sleeve which is turned back again from the wrist towards the shoulder.

CUI'NAGE, *s.* the making up twine in peculiar form for carriage.

CUIRA'SS, (*cuirasse*), *s.* [*cuirasse*, Fr.] a part of defensive armour, made of iron well hammered, covering the body from the neck to the girdle.

CUIRASSIER, (*cuirassier*) *s.* a soldier who wears a cuirass.

CUISH, *s.* [*cuisse*, Fr.] the armour which was used formerly to cover the thighs.

CULDEES, *s.* [*culdeid*, Lat.] in Church History, an order of Cœnobites, formerly inhabiting Scotland and Ireland. They differed on many important points from the Romish Church; but little is known of them beyond this. Their most famous locality, and the last which existed, was at Iona.

CULINARY, *a.* [*culina*, Lat.] belonging to the kitchen; or used in cookery.

To CULL, *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] to pick or choose from a number.

CULLEN, Banffshire, Scotland. It is seated on the sea-coast. It is about 120 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1564.

CULLEN, DR. WILLIAM, an eminent Scotch physician of the end of the last century. He rose by his own energy and application, and afterwards, by the patronage of an intelligent nobleman of Scotland, obtained a chair in Glasgow University, and thence proceeded to Edinburgh, where he occupied successively several professorships, with constantly growing celebrity. He was the author of several works on his science, some of which have enjoyed great popularity. He died in 1790, aged 78 years.

CULLER, *s.* one who chooses a thing from a great many others.

CUL'UMBINE, or more properly COLUMBINE, *s.* The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white.

To CULLY, *v. a.* to make a fool of a person; to deceive or impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS, *a.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to such plants as have a smooth jointed stalk, usually hollow; are wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and have their seed contained in chaffy husks; such as wheat, barley, &c.

To CULMINATE, *v. n.* [*culmen*, Lat.] in Astronomy, to be at its greatest altitude; to be vertical, or in its meridian.

CULMINATION, *s.* in Astronomy, the transit or passage of a star over the meridian, or that point of its orbit wherein it is at its greatest altitude.

CULPABILITY, *s.* the quality which subjects a thing to blame, or renders it an object of blame.

CULPABLE, *a.* [*culpabilis*, from *culpa*, Lat.] worthy of or deserving blame, including the idea of some voluntary fault of a slight kind.

CULPABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a person an object of blame.

CULPABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to deserve blame; originally.

CULPRIT, *s.* a malefactor, or criminal; a guilty person.

CULROSS, Perthshire, Scotland. It is seated on the river Forth. It is 33 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1099.

To CULTIVATE, *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.] to heighten the fruitfulness of the earth by manuring it, or by other methods of husbandry. Figuratively, to improve the understanding by education and study.

CULTIVATION, *s.* the act of improving soils by husbandry. Figuratively, the improvement of the understanding by education and study; improvement in any science.

CULTIVATOR, *s.* one who improves, promotes, or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

CULTURE, *s.* [*culto*, Lat.] the act of cultivating or tilling the ground. Figuratively, the improvement of the mind by education and study; improvement in any branch of learning.

To CULTURE, *v. n.* to cultivate; to manure, till, or improve soil by labour, and other methods of husbandry.

CULVER, *s.* [*culfre*, Sax.] a pigeon. An old word.

CULVERIN, *s.* [*coulouvrier*, Fr.] a slender piece of ordnance, or artillery, from 5 one-half to 5 inches bore, from 12 to 13 feet long, and carrying a shot from 5 one-fourth to 3 three-fourth inches diameter.

CUMÆ, a town of ancient Italy, in the district named Campania, not far from Naples, celebrated as the home of one of the sibyls, or female prophetesses, who in the legends of Rome was said to have offered the writings containing her predictions respecting the city, contained in nine volumes, to King Tarquinius Superbus, for a price, which was refused, on which she burnt three volumes, and demanded the same price for the remainder; and being again refused, burnt three more, and still demanded the same price, which so struck the king, that he purchased the three remaining volumes, and they were deposited in the Capitol, and consulted on great occasions; but neither Rome nor, most certainly, Tarquin was a whit the wiser for her vaticinations.

To CUMBER, *v. a.* [*kombere*, Belg.] to hinder a person from acting by its weight; to put a person to difficulty in managing a thing, by its weight or length. Figuratively, to load with something useless; to disturb, distress, or involve in difficulties; to distract or perplex with variety of employments.

CUMBER, *s.* [*komber*, Belg.] hinderance; unmanageableness caused by bulk.

CUMBERLAND, a maritime county of England, bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith; on the N. by Scotland; on the E. by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland; and on the S. W. and S. by the sea and Lancashire. It is 58 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is about 45 miles. All but the N. part of this county is very hilly, or even mountainous, Helvellyn, Skiddaw, Cross-Fell, and some other heights exceeding 3000 feet. Amidst these mountains and hills are lakes, of no great extent, but of most romantic beauty. Its streams are the Eden, the Derwent, the Esk, &c., some of which have in their course several noble waterfalls. There are mines of lead, copper, iron, and even of silver; but those of black-lead, or plumbago, are the most peculiar. Coal, slate, limestone, granite, and various building-stones, also occur in various degrees of abundance. There is good pasture even among the hills, and the arable land is fertile. It contains 1 city, 2 boroughs, 17 market towns. Carlisle is the county town. Pop. 178,038. It returns 9 representatives to parliament.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, Bishop of Peterborough, at the beginning of the last century. He was a learned and a good man, but is known best, perhaps, by a work on ethical science, in which he combated Hobbes' Philosophy, without, however, substituting a better in its room. He died in 1718, aged 86 years.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, one of the minor dramatists and poets of the 18th century, some of whose pieces occasionally find their way before the public even now. He died in 1811, aged 79 years.

CUMBERSOME, *a.* occasioning great trouble and vexation. Figuratively, burdensome; occasioning perplexity; unwieldy, or not easily managed, on account of its length or weight.

CUMBERSOMELY, *ad.* in a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hinderance and vexation.

CUMBERSOMENESS, *s.* encumbrance; hinderance; obstruction.

CUMBRANCE, *s.* burthen; hinderance; impediment.

CUMBROUS, *a.* troublesome; vexatious; causing uneasiness.

CUMFREY, Co'MFREY, *s.* in Botany, a medicinal unbelliciferous plant.

CUMMIN, *s.* [*cuminum*, Lat.] in Botany, a common plant in W. Asia, used for the aromatic and carminative properties of its seeds.

To CUMULATE, *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Lat.] to lay one thing upon another; to heap together.

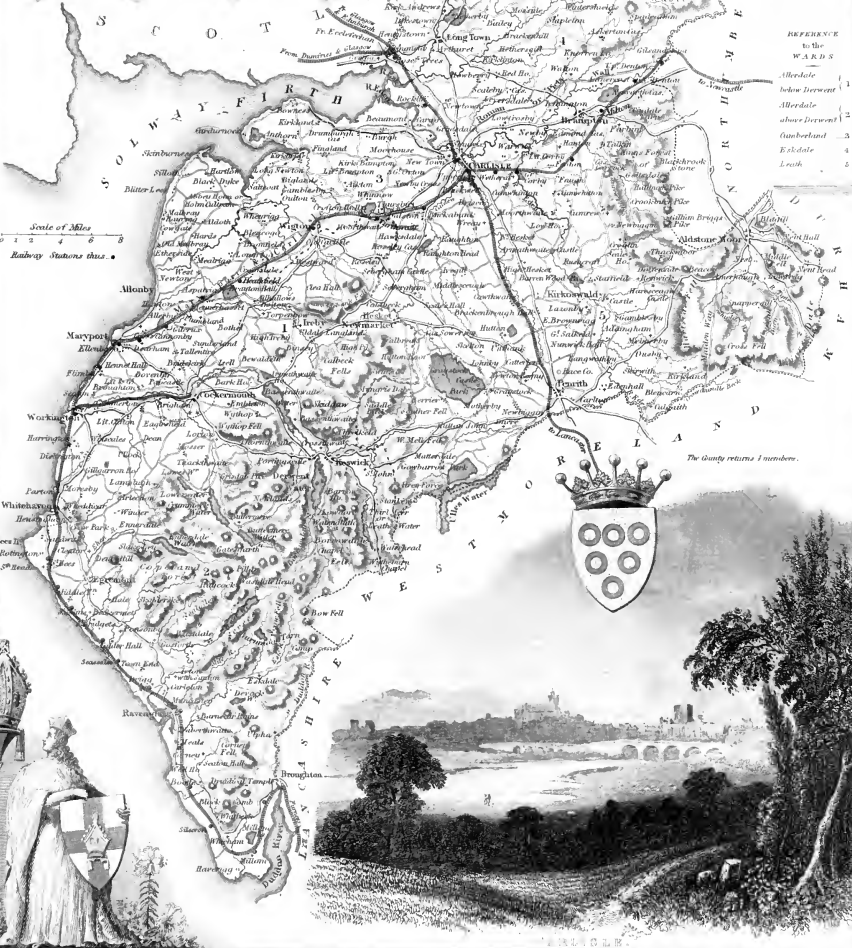
CUNCTATION, *s.* [*cunctatio*, Lat.] the act of deferring the doing of a thing to another time, which ought to be done immediately.

CUNEAL, *a.* [*cuneus*, Lat.] relating to, or having the shape of, a wedge.

CUNEATED, *part.* made in the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, *a.* [*cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] having the form of a wedge. In Anatomy, applied to the fourth, fifth, and sixth





REFERENCE  
to the  
WARDS

- Albiondale 1
- below (down) 2
- Albiondale 3
- above (down) 4
- Leath 5

The County returns 1 number.





bones of the foot, from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below.

**CUNNING**, *a.* [*cunnan*, Sax.] learned, knowing, or of an extensive knowledge; performed with art or skill; curious. Figuratively, sly; designing; crafty; over-reaching another by superior wit and understanding.

**CUNNING**, *s.* [*cunninge*, Sax.] artifice; deceit; superior talents employed in deceiving others; art; skill; knowledge.

**CUNNINGHAM**, ALLAN, a recent writer, whose Scotch songs have gained him a well-deserved name, but whose books, made for publishers, are not of a corresponding class. His *Lives of Poets*, and several other of his works, are, meanwhile, of a useful kind, and display his skill in writing, if not his real genius. He died in 1842, aged 57 years.

**CUNNINGLY**, *ad.* in a sly, crafty manner.

**CUNNINGMAN**, *s.* a man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

**CUNNINGNESS**, *s.* craftiness; slyness.

**CUP**, *s.* [*cup*, Sax.] a small vessel, with a foot, to drink in. Figuratively, the liquor contained in a cup. In the plural, a merry bout or entertainment of drinking. Any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn, the bell of a flower.

To **CUP**, *v. n.* in Surgery, to bleed a person after having fixed a cupping-glass to the part.

**CUPAR**, the name of three towns in Scotland, one of which is in Fifehire, the other two in Perthshire. *Cupar Fife*, the most important, is chief town of the county, and is beautifully situated on the river Eden. Though not a large town, it is well built, and has several important institutions. It was also in olden time a place of great distinction as the seat of the court of the *Thanes of Fife*. It is about 30 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 6758.

**CUPBEARER**, *s.* an officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

**CUPBOARD**, *s.* [*cup and board*, Sax.] a case or receptacle; a place fitted with shelves and a door, in which victuals or earthenware are placed, distinguished from a closet, which is considerably larger.

To **CUPBOARD**, *v. a.* to put into a cupboard. Figuratively, to board.

**CUPEL**, *s.* in Metallurgy, a vessel made of calcined bones, mixed with a small proportion of clay and water. It is used whenever gold and silver are refined by melting them with lead. The process is called cupellation.

**CUPID**, in Heathen Mythology, amongst the Romans, the god who presided over love, and was represented as the son of Venus and Mercury. He was painted as a winged boy, bearing a bow and arrows, and sometimes blindfolded. Amongst the Greeks he was called Eros.

**CUPIDITY**, *s.* [*cupiditas*, from *cupio*, Lat.] concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

**CUPOLA**, *s.* [Ital.] In Architecture, a spherical vault, or the round of the top of the dome of a church, which resembles a cup inverted; called by some a lantern.

**CUPPER**, *s.* one who applies a cupping-glass, and scarifies a person.

**CUPPING**, *s.* in Surgery, the applying a cupping-glass for the discharge of blood, and other humours, by the skin.

**CUPPING-GLASS**, *s.* a glass vessel, which having its air rarefied, gives room for that contained in the part to which it is applied to expand itself, and bring with it such humours as it is involved in, which are afterwards discharged by a scarifier, or instrument fitted with the points of several lancets, which by means of a spring enter the skin at the same time.

**CUPREGUS**, *s.* [*cupressus*, Lat.] coppery, or consisting of copper.

**CUR**, *s.* [*korre*, Belg.] a degenerate, worthless dog. Figuratively, used as a term of reproach for a man.

**CURABLE**, *a.* [*curo*, Lat.] that may be healed.

**CURABLENESS**, *s.* the possibility of being healed.

**CURACOA**, (*Curacao*), a West India island, subject to the Dutch, 35 miles long and 8 broad. The island is barren, and dependent on the rains for water; and it has some hills of considerable height. St. Barbara has a harbour which, though not naturally good, has been artificially made very secure. Curacoa, the capital, has a very good harbour. There are also some others. Its value is not very great except as an emporium for the W. India trade of Holland. Its population is inconsiderable. Lat. 12. 6. N. Long. 69. 2. W.

**CURACY**, *s.* in the Church of England, the employment of a clergyman, who does the duty of the person who has the benefice, for a certain salary.

**CURATE**, *s.* in the Church of England, a clergyman who performs the duties of another; a parish priest.

**CURATIVE**, *a.* relating to the cure of a disease; recovering, or able to recover, from a disorder.

**CURATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one who has the cure and superintendence of a thing, place, or person.

**CURB**, *s.* [*curber*, Fr.] in Farriery, an iron chain fastened to the upper part of the branches of a bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the head of a horse, used to manage a hard-mouthed horse. Figuratively, a restraint put on the inclinations of a person. It is also a large swelling that runs along the inside of a horse's hoof, in the great sinews behind, above the top of the horn, which makes him go lame after he has been heated.

To **CURB**, *v. a.* to manage or guide a horse by means of a curb. Figuratively, to check or restrain the passions or inclinations.

**CURD**, *s.* [*krayden*, Belg.] the thickening or clotting of any liquor, generally applied to that of milk, which is occasioned by mixing runnet with it.

To **CURDLE**, *v. n.* to grow into clots; to grow thick, like milk mixed with runnet.—*v. a.* to make a thing grow thick, clot, or coagulate, by mixing some acid with it.

**CURDY**, *a.* coagulated; clotted.

**CURE**, *s.* [*cura*, Lat.] a remedy; the healing of a wound, or recovering from a disease; the benefice or employment of a clergyman or curate in the Church of England. **SYNON.** *Cure* seems to have no other object than stubborn disorders, and those which proceed from constitution; whereas *remedy* has a view to slight complaints, and such as are of short duration.

To **CURE**, *v. a.* [*curo*, Lat.] to heal a wound; to restore to health; to recover from a disease. In Cookery, to preserve from stinking, or corrupting; to salt.

**CURLESS**, *a.* without cure or remedy; not to be cured.

**CURLESS**, *s.* a healer or physician.

**CURFEW**, *s.* [*couvre feu*, Fr.] an evening bell, on the sound of which every man was obliged to put out his fire, and extinguish his candle, in the time of William the Conqueror. Figuratively, any bell which tolls regularly about night time; a cover for a fire or a fire-place.

**CURIALITY**, *s.* [*curialis*, Lat.] the privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

**CURIOSITY**, *s.* a propensity or disposition of the soul, which inclines it to inquire after new objects, and to delight in viewing them; a nice experiment; an object of curiosity, or a rarity.

**CURIIOUS**, *a.* [*curiosus*, Lat.] inquisitive, or disposed to inquire into novelties, whether they respect truths or objects of sight; attentive to, or diligent; accurate, or careful to avoid an impropriety or mistake; exact; nice; artful; elegant; neat; rigid; severe.

**CURIIOUSLY**, *ad.* in an inquisitive, exact, accurate, elegant, laboured, or high-finished manner; captiously.

**CURL**, *s.* a single lock of hair. Figuratively, a wave; undulation; or waving line.

To **CURL**, *v. a.* [*curran*, Sax.] to make the hair twist in circles or ringlets; to write or twist round; to dress with curls; to raise in waves, or in a spiral form.—*v. n.* to form itself into ringlets; to form circular lines; to twist itself.

**CURLEW**, *s.* [*curlicu*, Fr.] in Natural History, a genus of long-billed birds allied to the woodcock and snipe, which frequents marshy places, and wades in the shallow water at dusk, feeding on what it can gather from the ooze of the bogs. The *stone curlew* is a name given to another bird of the same class, called the thick-knee. The *corn curlew* is sometimes called a curlew.

**CURMUDGEON**, *s.* [a corrupt pronunciation and spelling of *cour merchant*, Fr.] one who is void of generosity; a niggardly or avaricious person; a miser.

**CURRAGE**, an extensive common, of fine land, in Kildare, Leinster, about 30 miles from Dublin, celebrated for horse-races.

**CURRANT**, *s.* in Botany, the tree so called, and the berry of it; likewise a small dried grape; properly written *corinth*.

**CURRENCY**, *s.* [*curro*, Lat.] circulation; passing from hand to hand, and acknowledged as local, applied to money, whether

in metal or paper. General reception; fluency; readiness of utterance; constant flow; uninterrupted course; general esteem and repute.

**CURRENT**, *a.* passing from hand to hand; established or legal, applied to money. Generally received; not contradicted, applied to opinions. Popular, or established by a majority; fashionable; passable, or to be admitted; what is now passing. In Commerce, account current, is that which is opened by two persons that have dealings with each other, wherein the different credits and debts of each are registered on opposite sides, in order to form a balance between them.

**CURRENT**, *s.* in Hydrography, a running stream. In Navigation, a progressive motion of the water of the sea, by which a ship may be retarded in her course, or carried more swiftly, when moving in the same direction as the current. The great gulf stream, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico, and is felt in the most northerly latitudes, is a good example of an ocean current. **SYNON.** A stream issues from a head, and moves forward with a continuity of parts. A current is a certain progressive motion of some fluid body. These words in the literal sense are applied to water. Thus we say, the stream of a river, the current of the sea.

**CURRENTLY**, *ad.* in a constant motion; without opposition; without ceasing.

**CURRENTNESS**, *s.* circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.

**CURRIER**, *s.* [*curian*, Lat.] one who dresses leather.

**CURRISS**, *a.* like a cur; snappish; quarrelsome.

**TO CURRY**, *v. a.* [*curium*, Lat.] to dress leather with oil, tallow, &c. To rub a horse with a sharp-pointed instrument or comb, in order to smooth his hide, promote circulation, and increase his flesh. Figuratively, to tickle; to flatter. *To curry favour with*, is to endeavour to gain the esteem or friendship of another by trivial offices and small compliances.

**CURRYCOMB**, *s.* an iron instrument set with iron teeth or wires, used to dress a horse.

**TO CURSE**, *v. a.* [*curian*, Sax.] to wish a person ill; to devote to destruction. Figuratively, to afflict or torment.

**CURSE**, *s.* the action of wishing any tremendous evil to another; the act of devoting to temporal or eternal torments; affliction; torment or misery.

**CURSED**, *part.* under a curse. Figuratively, hateful; unholily; vexatious.

**CURSEDLY**, *ad.* miserably; shamefully: a low cant word.

**CURSEDNESS**, *s.* the state of being under a curse.

**CURSIOR**, *s.* [Lat.] an officer, or clerk, belonging to chancery, who makes out original writs. There are 24, having each particular shires allotted them, for which they make such original writs as are required, and are called clerks of course in the oath of the clerks of chancery.

**CURSORILY**, *ad.* in a hasty manner; without care or attention.

**CURSORINESS**, *s.* haste; slowness of attention.

**CURSORY**, *a.* [*curorius*, from *curro*, Lat.] hasty; quick; careless; transient.

**CURST**, *a.* [*corcel*, Belg.] froward; snarling; peevish; delighting in mischief.

**CURSTNESS**, *s.* peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

**CURT**, *a.* [*curtus*, Lat.] short.

**TO CURTAIL**, *v. a.* [*curtus*, Lat.] to cut off; to shorten by cutting. Figuratively, to retrench, applied to expenses.

**CURTAL DOG**, *s.* a dog whose tail is cut off, and is thence rendered unfit for coursing; perhaps the original from whence *cur* is formed by contraction.

**CURTAL-DOUBLE**, *s.* a musical wind instrument like the bassoon, which plays the bass to the hautboy.

**CURTAIN**, *s.* [*curtina*, Lat.] a cloth hung before a window, and running on a string or iron rod, by which means it is spread or contracted, made use of to exclude the light, air, or to hide any thing. In Fortification, that part of a wall or rampart which lies between two bastions.

**TO CURTAIN**, *v. a.* to furnish or hang with curtains.

**CURTANA**, *s.* a sword which has no point, and which is carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation, and is supposed to typify the quality of mercy, which must be admitted to modify the sternness of rigid justice in a sovereign's dealings with a people.

**CURTATE DISTANCE**, *s.* in Astronomy, the distance of

the sun's place, and that of the moon or a planet, reduced to the ecliptic.

**CURTATION**, *s.* [*curto*, Lat.] in Astronomy, a little part cut off from the line of a planet's interval or distance from the sun.

**CURTELASSE**, *s.* [*curtelax*, *s.* See CUTLASS.

**CURTSY**, *s.* See CURTESY.

**CURVATED**, *a.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] bent.

**CURVATION**, *s.* [*curvo*, Lat.] the act of bending or crooking.

**CURVATURE**, *s.* crookedness; inflection; manner of bending.

**CURVE**, *a.* [*curvus*, Lat.] crooked, bent, formed or forced from a perpendicular or straight surface to an angular one.

**CURVE**, *s.* any thing bent; a bending. In Geometry, a line whose points are placed and extended different ways, running on continually in all directions, and may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

**TO CURVE**, *v. a.* [*curvo*, Lat.] to bend; to crook; to bend back, or fold.

**TO CURVET**, *v. a.* [*corvettare*, Ital.] to bound or leap; to frisk; to grow wanton, or licentious.

**CURVET**, *s.* in the menage, a leap or bound. Figuratively, a frolic or prank.

**CURVILINEAR**, *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.] consisting of, or composed of, one or more crooked lines.

**CURVITY**, *s.* [*curvitas*, Lat.] crookedness.

**CUSCO**, a large city of Peru, S. America, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is built in a square form, and in its centre is the best market in all Spanish America. Four large streets, perfectly straight, meet in the square, and streams of water run through the town. Several branches of manufacturing industry are carried on here. It is 290 miles from Lima. Population, about 50,000. Lat. 13. 9. S. Long. 71. 0. W.

**CUSHION**, *s.* [*hussen*, Belg.] a case of silk, velvet, or worsted, stuffed with wool, feathers, or horse-hair, placed on the seat of a chair, to render the sitting easy.

**CUSHIONED**, *a.* supported by cushions; seated on a cushion.

**CUSP**, *s.* [*cuspis*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the horns of the moon or any other planet. Generally, any acute point formed by curved lines.

**CUSPATED**, *s.* [*cuspidatus*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to the leaves or petals of a flower, which end in a point, called spear-shaped by Miller.

**CUSTARD**, *s.* [*custard*, Brit.] a kind of pastry made with milk, eggs, and sugar, which are thickened into a mass, either by baking in an oven, or boiling under a fire.

**CUSTODY**, *s.* [*custodia*, from *custos*, Lat.] confinement in prison; restraint of liberty. Figuratively, the charge or keeping of a person; defence; preservation; security.

**CUSTOM**, *s.* [*coutume*, Fr.] repeated and habitual practice of any action; fashion, or method adopted by the majority; an established manner; a good rule of trade; a tribute or tax paid to the government on goods imported or exported. *Custom-house* is the place where those taxes are paid. Among lawyers, it is a law or right not written, established by long usage and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and daily is practised. **SYNON.** Fashion introduces itself, and extends daily. *Custom* establishes itself, and gains authority. The first forms a mode; the second a usage. Each is a kind of law independent of reason, with respect to that which relates to our outward actions. *Customs* relate to the general practice of a people; *manners*, to their way of life; and *fashions*, to their dress.

**CUSTOMABLE**, *a.* that is frequently or commonly practised.

**CUSTOMABLENESS**, *s.* frequency, habit; conformity to custom.

**CUSTOMABLY**, *ad.* according to custom.

**CUSTOMARILY**, *ad.* commonly; generally.

**CUSTOMARINESS**, *s.* frequency of repetition, or practice.

**CUSTOMARY**, *a.* habitual; usual.

**CUSTOMED**, *a.* usual; common; generally practised.

**CUSTOMER**, *s.* one who purchases any thing of a tradesman.

**CUSTOS**, *s.* [Lat.] a keeper, or person who has the charge of any thing. *Custos Breveium* is a clerk belonging to the Common Pleas, who has the charge of writs and records of *Nisi Prius*: there is also one in the court of Queen's Bench, who files such writs as are to be filed, and all warrants of attorney, and transcribes or makes out records of *Nisi Prius*. *Custos Rotulorum*, one who has the custody of rolls or records of the sessions of peace;

he is also a justice of the peace, and of the quorum in the county where he has his office. *Custos Spiritualium*, one who acts as an ecclesiastical judge during the vacancy of a see. *Custos Temporalium*, one appointed by the king to take care of the rents and profits of a vacant see.

**CUTSTREL**, *s.* a buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine. To **CUT**, *v. a.* preter, and past part. *cut*; [*couteau*, Fr.] to penetrate, or divide with a sharp-edged instrument; to hew; to carve; to wound or pierce with any uneasy or poignant sensation; to intersect; to cross. In Gaming, to separate a pack of cards, by taking off some of them from the others. Figuratively, to excel, or surpass. To **cut off**, to destroy; to rescind; to intercept; to obviate; to withhold; to preclude; to interrupt; to abbreviate. To **cut out**, to shape; to form; to contrive; to fit; to debar; to excel. To **cut up**, to carve, or divide a joint or fowl properly.

**CUT**, *part.* prepared, or fit for use, alluding to hewn timber. **CUT**, *s.* the action or effect of a sharp or edged instrument; a channel made by art; a small piece, or shred, separated by an edge-tool from a larger substance; a lot; a short way, by which some winding is avoided; a picture taken from a block of engraved wood. Also fashion; form; shape.

**CUTANEOUS**, *a.* [*cutis*, Lat.] relating to the skin.

**CUTCH**, a district of Hindustan, lying on the Indian Ocean, between Sindh and Guzerat, and stretching back to the desert in the interior. It is not a very promising region, the soil being sandy and the hills barren, and much of its area being occupied with a salt marsh. It has coal and iron, but not many mines. Its pastures feed horses, sheep, &c. Cotton is its principal growth, and with the produce of its pastures, and some native fruits, form its chief export. Two large rivers water it, as well as one branch of the delta of the Indus. Boogebogee is its capital. Its population may be about 500,000. Both Mohammedanism and Hinduism prevail amongst the inhabitants, but both systems are mixed with other foreign superstitions.

**CUTICLE**, [*s. cuticula*, Lat.] in Human Physiology, the first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is the soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering-plaster. It adheres to the true skin, to which it is also attached by the microscopic vessels which nourish it. When examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several layers of exceedingly small scales. In Vegetable Physiology, it is the outer and delicate skin of plants. Figuratively, a thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

**CUTICULAR**, *a.* belonging to the cuticle, or skin.

**CUTLASS**, *s.* [*cutelae*, Fr.] a broad cutting sword, slightly curved, used in the navy.

**CUTLER**, *s.* [*coutelier*, Fr.] one who makes and sells knives, &c.

**CUT-PURSE**, *s.* one who robs a person of his money by cutting his purse; a common practice before the invention of breeches, when men wore their purses at their girdles; a thief; a robber.

**CUTTACK**, or **CATTACK**, a district of Hindustan, lying on the Bay of Bengal, between Bengal and the Circars, forming the maritime part of Orissa (*which see*). *Cuttack*, or *Cattack*, is its principal place, and stands at the head of the delta of the Mahanudi river. It is not badly built in comparison with the towns of Hindustan generally, and has some trade. It is about 250 miles from Calcutta. Its population is about 50,000. Lat. 20. 30. N. Long. 86. 15. E.

**CUTTER**, *s.* a person or instrument which cuts out any thing; a small nimble-sailing vessel; one of the fore-teeth.

**CUT-THROAT**, *s.* a murderer.—*a.* cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

**CUTTING**, *s.* a shred, or piece separated by means of a knife or sharp instrument. In the Menage, it is when the feet of a horse interfere, or when with the shoe of one foot he beats off the skin from the pastern joint of another hoof. In Painting, it is the laying one strong lively colour over another, without any shade or softening. In Horticulture, it is a slip cut from a plant, for the purpose of planting. In Engineering, it is a wide trench cut through a hill for a rail-road to run in, that the level may be preserved.

**CUTTLE-FISH**, [*cuttlevisch*, Belg.] in Natural History, a marine animal, allied to the family of the nautilus, but having a sort of internal shell, or bone, instead of an external unattached one. It has many arms with which it takes its prey, and a bony

mouth. It is furnished with a bag containing a thick black fluid, which it emits when alarmed, and darkens the water. Fossil cuttle-fishes have been found, with the ink-bag entire. The belemnite or thunder-bolt of the chalk and oolitic beds, is the bone of a species of cuttle-fish. The pounce used in lawyers' offices for smoothing parchment after an erasure, is the softer part of the bone of the cuttle-fish, powdered.

**CUVIER**, **BARON G.**, the distinguished French comparative anatomist and naturalist, of the beginning of this century. He early rose into notice through his diligence and acute observations made in some departments of natural history, and received an appointment at Paris from the Directory. By Napoleon he was much employed, both as a professed teacher at Paris, and in the organization of colleges in various parts of Europe which had been conquered by France; he even called him to his state council. Similar honours and duties were heaped on him by the restored Bourbons. His great systematic work on natural history is entitled *The Animal Kingdom*, and is an entirely new classification of every department of the subject; in some branches of which he was aided by his scientific friends and coadjutors. He constructed a geological theory, but, as so few facts in comparison with the magnitude of the subject had been discovered, it is not surprising that it should not be accepted. His most Herculean labours lay amidst fossil remains, amongst which, aided by a scientific insight almost miraculous, he discovered and reconstructed very many entirely new genera and species of quadrupeds, &c. His restoration of the *Iguanodon* (*which see*) from a fragment of bone found in a quarry in Sussex, is one of the most remarkable triumphs of inductive science; it having been completely verified by subsequent discoveries. He wrote many other works, and many addresses on the death of scientific men before the National Institute of France are published. After the Revolution of 1830, he was ennobled. But he never recovered from the shock which he received on the death of his solitary living child, the most amiable, accomplished, and pious girl, who died in 1827, and he died in 1859, aged 63 years.

**CUXHAVEN**, a sea-port and harbour of Hamburg, situated on the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, in the province of Bremen. Its population is under 1000. Lat. 53. 50. N. Long. 8. 45. E.

**CUYP**, **ALBERT**, a Dutch painter of the 17th century, much admired in England for his quiet landscapes with animals, which are distinguished for their colouring. Dort was the scene of his labours, and furnished the material for his sketches. No particulars of his personal history are known.

**CYANOGEN**, *s.* [*kuanos* and *gignomi*, Gr.] in Chemistry, a gas composed of 2 parts of carbon and 1 of nitrogen, capable of uniting with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements, and also with the metals. Combined with hydrogen, it forms one of the most deadly poisons, Prussic acid. It is also an ingredient in that well-known and useful colour, Prussian blue.

**CYBELE**, in Ancient Mythology, a goddess represented as crowned with towers, and drawn in a car by lions. She belonged to the pre-Jovian race of gods, but was worshipped by those who worshipped Jupiter.

**CYCLADES**, in Ancient Geography, the name of a small group of islands in the Ægean Archipelago.

**CYCLE**, *s.* [*kuklos*, Gr.] in Chronology, it is a certain period or series of years, during which a series of events takes place, which at the end of the cycle begin again, and go through the same order of succession; and so on perpetually. The cycle of the sun consists of 28 years; the metonic, or that of the moon, is a period of 19 years. The cycle of the Roman indiction, is completed in 15 years.

**CYCLOID**, *s.* [*kuklos* and *eidos*, Gr.] a geometrical curve, formed by the line which a nail, in the circumference of a wheel, makes in the air, while the wheel rolls on in a right line.

**CYCLOIDAL**, *a.* relating to a cycloid. The cycloidal space, is that contained between a cycloid and its substance.

**CYCLOPEEDIA**, *s.* [*kuklos* and *paideia*, Gr.] a circle of knowledge; a course of sciences. Applied most frequently to books which embrace, either methodically or alphabetically, every department of human knowledge.

**CYCLOPS**, [*kuklos* and *ops*, Gr.] in Ancient Mythology, the name given to the workmen of Vulcan who helped him to forge the thunderbolts for Jupiter; they were represented as one-eyed. It was also given to a race of giants who were said to inhabit

Sicily, and to occupy themselves in pastoral work; but who were cannibals. Polyphemus, one of these giants, was outwitted, blinded, and in the end killed, by Ulysses. See POLYPHEMUS, ULYSSES.

CYCLOPEAN, *a.* in Architecture, the name given to certain ruins occurring in Italy and Greece, in which huge masses of stone, oftentimes not even squared, were piled into walls, towers, &c. without any mortar, being held together by their own weight. They are attributed to the Pelasgi, *which see*.

CYDER, *s.* See CIDER.

CYGNET, *s.* [*cygnus*, Lat.] a young swan.

CYGNUS, the Swan, in Astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

CYLINDER, *s.* [*kulindros*, from *kulio*, Gr.] in Geometry, a round solid, having its base circular, equal and parallel, in the form of a hand-roller.

CYLINDRIC, CYLINDRICAL, *a.* partaking of the nature or in the form of a cylinder.

CYMA'RI, *s.* [properly written *sinar*,] a slight loose covering or scarf.

CYMATIUM, *s.* [*cyumation*, from *kumo*, Gr.] in Architecture, a member or moulding of the cornice, the profile of which is waved, or concave at top and convex at bottom.

CYMBAL, *s.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] a musical instrument made of brass, consisting of two thin brass plates, tuned to accord, hollowed in the middle, and held in the two hands. When used they are struck together, and produce a clanging sound, fitting for a military band.

CYNA'NTHROPY, *s.* [*kun* and *anthropos*, Gr.] a species of madness, in which persons resemble a dog; the species of madness contracted by the bite of a mad dog.

CYNARCTO'MACHY, *s.* [*kun*, *arktos*, and *mache*, Gr.] a word coined by Butler, to denote bear-baiting with a dog. "In bloody cynarctomachy." *Hudibras*.

CYNEGETICS, *s.* [*kunegethikos*, from *kun* and *ago*, Gr.] the art of hunting; the art of training dogs for hunting.

CYNIC, CYNICAL, *a.* [*kunikos*, from *kun*, Gr.] snarling; brutal, or partaking of the qualities of a cynic philosopher, who was remarkable for his contempt of riches, and rigorous reprehension of vice.

CYNICS, *s.* a sect of so-called philosophers in Greece, founded by Antisthenes, who was a pupil of Socrates. But he took away from the school of the sage only the rudest and barest form of truth. Despising the conventionalisms which imposed on most, and confounded right and wrong amongst men, they denuded human nature till nought was left but a snarling, savage, self-satisfied, all-defying animal. It afforded one of the first and most singular illustrations of the folly of attempting to abdicate one's humanity, and of the fact that in striving to be by mere dogged will more than man, it is impossible to escape becoming less than man. The spirit of Cynicism may be discovered in the ascetics of the middle ages, and in some of the most fanatical of the sects which sprang up during the 17th century, and have subsisted to this day. See *DIOGENES*.

CYNOSURE, *s.* [*kun* and *oura*, Gr.] in Astronomy, the name given by the Greeks to Ursa Minor, or the Little Bear; the polar star, by which sailors steer. Figuratively, an object of universal attention, such as one possessed of great beauty is.

CYPHEL, *s.* in Botany, a provincial term for the common houseleek.

CYPRESS TREE, *s.* [*cyprissus*, Lat.] in Botany, a tree of the pine kind; its leaves are small and dark, it is an evergreen, and was used to plant about tombs. The wood of it never rots, or is worm-eaten.

CYPRIAN, ST. a Latin father of the African Church, of the 3rd century. He was converted by one Cæcilius, and he named himself after him. He rose to be bishop of Carthage, was banished under the emperor Valerian, recalled, and beheaded in 258, aged about 58 years. He was an orator, and a man of business, and attended much more to the practical and ecclesiastical aspects of Christianity, than to the doctrinal. Tertullian's writings were the source of most of his notions not springing from the rigid character of his own mind. He helped largely to exalt episcopal power. His writings are numerous, and are ardent and animated in style, but the Latinity is not very pure. Episcopals both of Rome and England are much taken with his character and works.

CYPRUS, *s.* [so called from the place where it was made,] a thin transparent stuff, used for sieves, &c.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Syria and that of Asia Minor, subject to the Turks. It is about 150 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. A range of mountains runs through it, some heights of which are said to exceed 6000 feet. The soil is fertile, but subject to long droughts, and there are numerous springs, but no rivers. It abounds with game; and great numbers of ortolans, boiled and pickled in vinegar, are annually exported. The chief produce is cotton, silk, and wines. The other exports are wool, nutmegs, turpentine, madder, kernels, opium, coloquintida, salt, amber, green earth, and a small quantity of cochineal. Nicotia is the metropolis of the island. Population, about 15,000.

CYRENA'ICS, a sect of Greek philosophers, which originated with Aristippus, a pupil of Socrates. The chief feature of their doctrine was, that pleasure and pain are the criteria of the character of actions; but they also taught that it was not immediate pain or immediate gratification that were to be regarded in forming the estimate. See *ARISTIPPUS*.

CYRIL, ST., (of Jerusalem,) a Greek father who was bishop of that city in the 4th century. He shared in the vicissitudes which the Arian controversy gave rise to, and was thrice deposed or expelled from his see; but he was ultimately restored, and died in 386, aged about 70 years. His writings are valuable as containing an accurate and clear account of the doctrines and rites of his times, and are chiefly plain didactic lectures intended for catechumens. In them the sophistication of the simple, practical principles of the New Testament seems nearly completed.

CYRIL, ST., (of Alexandria,) a testy, headstrong father of the Greek branch of the church, who occupied the see of Alexandria, and quarrelled with almost every body, about every thing, except the bishop of Rome and church doctrines. Arianism and Nestorianism were his mortal aversion. He was once deposed, but soon restored. He died in 444. Most of his writings are expository; but the rest are polemical. The worship of the Virgin as the *mother of God*, was his great subject for discursing and persecuting also. He has incurred everlasting shame respecting the cruel murder of a Grecian lady who taught Platonism at Alexandria; and whose death was owing to his tirades against her, and effected by his followers.

CYRUS THE GREAT, the overthrower of the Assyrian and founder of the Medo-Persian empire. He took Babylon by laying the river-dry. The Jews, whom he had taken captives there, he sent back to Judea, and protected them whilst they re-established their kingdom with diminished splendour at Jerusalem. By some writers he is said to have fallen on an expedition against a Scythian tribe, in 531 B. C. The whole of the Assyrian empire, from the Indus to the Mediterranean and the Ægean, owned his power.

CYRUS, son of Darius and Parysatis, formed a plot against his brother Artaxerxes, who had succeeded Darius, and fell in battle, it is presumed by his brother's hand, in 401 B. C. This event led to the wonderful expedition called in history, the Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks; which is recorded by Xenophon, who conducted it. See *XENOPHON*.

CYST, CYSTIS, *s.* [*kustis*, Gr.] in Surgery, a bag containing some morbid matter.

CYSTIC, *a.* in Surgery, contained in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, *s.* [*kustis* and *temno*, Gr.] the act of opening encysted tumors, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR, (zar) *s.* [Slav.] written more properly *tsar*, the title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA, (*zareena*) *s.* the title of the empress of Russia. CZARSLAU, a town and circle of Bohemia, Austria. In the church of the former is the tomb of Ziska, the celebrated general of the Hussites. It is 42 miles E. S. E. of Prague. Population, about 4000.

CZER'NICK, or CZI'RNITZ, a town of Carinthia, Austria. Here is a remarkable tract of land, 15 miles in length & 5 in breadth, which in summer produces excellent grass and corn, but in winter is overflowed, yields fish, and is called the Czernitzer Sea. It is 28 miles S. E. of Laybach. Population, about 1500.

**D**, THE fourth letter of the alphabet, is a consonant, differing in sound from T by the addition of the effect produced by the compression of the larynx in uttering it. The sound of D in the English is uniform, and is never mute, except in the words *Wednesday* and *handkerchief*. The form of the letter is derived from the Greek letter delta, in the cursive character, through the Romans. D, as a numeral, denotes 500; and with a dash over it, thus, 5, 5000. In abbreviations, it has various significations; thus D. stands for *doctor*, as M. D. for *doctor of medicine*; D. D. *doctor of divinity*; L. L. D. *doctor of laws*; Mus. D. *doctor of music*.

To DAB, v. a. [*dauber*, Fr.] to touch gently with something soft or moist.

DAB, s. a small lump generally, applied to something moist; a blow with something moist or soft. In low language, a person expert in any thing. In Natural History, a small flat fish.

To DABBLE, v. a. [*dabbelen*, Belg.] to smear, moisten, or daub with something wet; to play in the water; to do any thing in a slight or superficial manner.

DABBLER, s. one that plays in water. Figuratively, one who performs a thing superficially; one who never makes himself a complete master of any subject, or branch of science.

DAB-CHICK, s. in Natural History, the common water-hen, called likewise *dobchick*, *didapper*, and *depickch*.

DA CAPO, s. an Italian term in music, meaning that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

DA'CCA, a city of Bengal, once the capital, situated in a district of the same name, of which it is the capital, on a branch of the Ganges, which has a ready communication with all the other channels of that river and the Burrampooter. It is the third city of Bengal in extent and population. It has large manufactories of the finest muslins and silks, and cotton is produced within the province. The country round Dacca lying low, is covered with perpetual verdure during the dry months, and is not subject to violent heats, as Moorsheadabad, Patna, and other places. It is 120 miles from Calcutta. Its population is about 250,000. Lat. 23. 43. N. Long. 90. 17. E.

DACE, s. [*derecau*, Fr.] in Natural History, a small river-fish resembling a roach, but something less.

DACIA, in Ancient Geography, the name of a country lying on the Black Sea, and occupying the tract at present known as Banat, Transylvania, in Hungary, Moldavia, Wallakia, in Turkey, and Bessarabia, in Russia. The gladiators and slaves of Rome in the period of the empire were brought from this country, as well as from Scythia.

DACIER, MADAME ANNA, an eminent translator and editor of Greek and Latin classics, in the beginning of the last century. Her editions are still much esteemed. Her private character was as much respected for its worth as her public character was for its learning. Her husband shared her literary labours and renown. She died in 1720, aged 69 years.

DACTYL, DACTYLE, s. [*daktylos*, Gr.] a foot, in Latin or Greek poetry, consisting of one long and two short syllables.

DAD, DADDY, s. [*dad*, Brit.] a child's way of expressing father.

D/DAL, s. [*dardalus*, Lat.] various; variegated; skilful.

D/EMON, s. See DEMON.

DAFFODIL, DAFFODILLY, or DAFFOD/WNDILY, in Botany, the common garden narcissus, or pseudo-narcissus.

To DAFI, v. a. to toss aside; to throw away slightly.

DAG, s. [*dague*, Fr.] a dagger; a hand-gun.

To DAG, v. a. [*Sax.*] to dirt or bemoir the lower parts of a garment.

DAGGER, s. [*dague*, Fr.] a short sword. In fencing schools, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence. In Printing, the obelisk, used as a mark of reference, and of this form (†).

DAGGER'S-DRAWING, s. the act of drawing a dagger. Figuratively, quarrelsomeness, or readiness to fight.

To D/AGGLE, v. a. See DRAGGLE.

DAGUERREOTYPE, See PHOTOGRAPHY.

D/ALIA, s. in Botany, a common autumn-flowering garden plant, of great variety and beauty. It is a Mexican plant, and was introduced into England in the latter part of the last century.

DA/HOMY, a country of Guinea, Africa, E. of the Slave Coast, and about 70 miles from the sea, called also FOURN, and supposed to reach from the sea-coast 150 or 200 miles inland. The government is perfect despotism; yet, in the country, strangers are the least exposed to insults, and reside there in security and tranquillity. The king of Dahomy maintains a considerable standing army, among whom are several hundreds of women, immured within his palace, that are trained to the use of arms, under a female general. It is a flat country, presenting no exception as to climate, productions, wild beasts, &c. to the general character of tropical Africa. Its population is estimated at about 1,300,000. The capital is Abomey, in Lat. 9. 50. N. and Long. 3. 30. E.

DA'ILY, s. [*daglic*, Sax.] happening, done, or repeated every day. Figuratively, constantly or frequently; used adverbially, every day, frequently.

DA'INTILY, ad. in a curious, elegant, or delicate manner; deliciously; pleasantly.

DA'INTINESS, s. delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; squeamishness, or the not being easily pleased, either with food, or the productions of art.

DA'INTY, s. pleasing to the taste, and purchased with great cost. Figuratively, of delicate or exquisite sensibility; squeamish; not easily pleased with food; scrupulous; elegant; well or nicely formed; nice, or affected.

DA'INTY, s. some rare food of exquisite taste. A word of fondness.

DA'IRY, s. [perhaps from *dey*, an old word for milk,] the place where milk is kept, and butter or cheese made.

DA'IRY-FARM, s. a farm almost wholly laid down in grass, for the purpose of keeping cows, and making cheese and butter.

DA'IRY-MAID, s. a woman-servant who has the care of the dairy, and makes butter or cheese.

DA'IRY-WORK, DA'IRYING, s. the employment on a dairy-farm, or in a dairy.

DAIS, s. [Fr.] the raised part at the upper end of great dining-halls, along which the table was placed at which the principal parties sat.

DA'ISY, (*daisy*) s. [abbreviated from *day's-eye*, according to some,] in Botany, a common and pretty English flower, most plentiful in spring.

D/LAI-LAMA, [Tatar,] the name given to the supreme priest amongst the Buddhists, who is sovereign of good part of Tibet. It is pretended that he is a sort of incarnation of Boeth, the divinity; and that on the death of any one, the indwelling god removes to another priest, whom they take great pains to discover. In this respect, as well as in others before mentioned, Buddhism most resembles Romanism.

DALE, s. a low or hollow place between hills; a vale or valley.

D/ALCA/LIA, a province of Sweden, near Norway, and surrounded by Helsingland, Gestricia, Westmanland, and Wermland. It is mountainous, and intersected with numerous rivers and lakes, yet has fertile pastures, and abounds in mines of copper, iron, and silver, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp. The inhabitants are a plain, hardy, warlike race. Its population is about 150,000. Fahlun is its capital.

D/LKEITH, Edinburgh, Scotland, seated on the Esk, 6 miles from Edinburgh. *Dalketh House* is the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleugh. The present magnificent palace was built about the beginning of the 18th century, on the spot formerly occupied by Dalketh Castle, built on a perpendicular rock of great height, and inaccessible on all sides except the E., where it was defended by a fosse. Pop. 5830.

DA'LLIANCE, s. acts of fondness between lovers. Figuratively, delay, or deferring a thing.

DA'LLIER, s. a trifle; a person who practises acts of fondness.

To D/LALLY, v. n. [*dollen*, Belg.] to trifle; to play the fool; to amuse oneself, and lose time in idle play; to exchange caresses of fondness; to sport; to frolic; to dally.

D/ALMATIA, a province of Austria, lying on the Gulf of Venice, and bounded by Turkey and part of Hungary. It is about 280 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth. But it is very irregular and disjoined, some considerable part of it being the islands, which are numerous on the E. shore of the gulf. It

is very mountainous, being bordered by the chain called the Dinaric Alps, some heights of which exceed 6000 feet. Its streams are almost all mere mountain-torrents. Coal and building-stone abound. It produces good timber also. But its agricultural produce is small, and its pasturage not very extensive. It does not export much, nor are there any manufactures worthy of mention amongst the inhabitants. Its population is about 400,000. Ragusa and Zara are its chief places. It is styled a kingdom, under the emperor of Austria.

**DALRYMPLE, JAMES, VISCOUNT STAIR**, an eminent Scottish jurist of the 17th century. He was brought into public notice by General Monk, whom Cromwell had left in charge of Scotland; and on the Restoration was favoured by many marks of Charles II.'s good will, being ultimately ennobled by him. His great work on Scottish law continues to be highly esteemed to this day. He was the author of some other pieces. He died in 1695, aged 74 years.

**DALRYMPLE, DAVID, LORD HAILES**, the distinguished Scottish judge, and man of letters, in the last century. History, both civil and ecclesiastical, law, classics, expository and practical divinity, all received some contributions from his pen. He died in 1792, aged 65 years.

**DALTON, Lancashire**. It is seated on the spring-head of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea; and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furness. It is 273 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3231.

**DALTON, DR. JOHN**, the chemist to whose origination of the Atomic theory modern chemistry owes the sure basis of its astonishing progress. He was introduced to the sphere of labour at Manchester, by the philosophic friend who had first initiated him into the love and study of physical science. It was in the college at Manchester that he was enabled to elaborate his famous discovery. He published it at first in lectures at various places; and afterwards more fully in his work of chemical philosophy. He was the author of other productions relating to different branches of science. He received during his life many honourable proofs of the value set on his theory by scientific men of various countries. And he died in 1844, aged 78 years.

**DAM, s. [dame]**, which, according to Chaucer, formerly signified a mother, the mother, applied most commonly to beasts; but figuratively, and by way of reproach, applied to persons.

**DAM, s. [dam, Belg.]** a mole, bank, or any other obstruction to confine water.

To **DAM, v. a. [denman, Sax.]** to confine water by moles or other obstructions. Figuratively, to damp; to extinguish, obstruct, or intercept.

**DAMAGE, s. [domage, Fr.]** mischief; hurt; detriment; loss. In Common Law, it is what the jurors, upon a trial, allow the party who appears to have suffered wrong.

To **DAMAGE, v. a.** to spoil, hurt, or impair any thing; to affect a person with loss, or hinder him in the prosecution of his business, — *v. n.* to impair; to lose of its worth by time.

**DAMAGEABLE, a.** that may be impaired or spoiled by time; mischievous or hurtful.

**DAMASCENE, DAMSON, s. [damascenus, Lat.]** in Gardening, a small round black plum, of a rough and astrigent taste.

**DAMASCENUS, JOHN**, a church writer of the 8th century, who acquired no small renown for his eloquence, philosophy, and orthodoxy. He was in the service of the Saracen khalif, and being falsely accused to him, had his right hand cut off, which by the Virgin Mary's intercession was restored. He was a stout opponent of the Iconoclasts, and perhaps aided much in establishing the image-worship of Rome. He wrote a treatise on the Faith, which was long an authority. He died about 750.

**DAMASCUS**, now called SHAM, a very ancient city of Syria, and the capital of a pachalic, is built in the form of an oblong square. Streams of clear water run across the plain of Damascus, which fertilize the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The caravansaries have long galleries, supported by marble pillars, surrounding a large court. The private houses, which are built of wood, have their fronts inwards, enclosing a court, and presenting a dead wall to the streets, although often richly adorned within. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses. The musques are superabundant and numerous. The straight street, which runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line, has shops on each side, where

all sorts of merchandise are sold. The gardens and orchards extend several miles round, and are embellished with summer-houses, turrets, fountains, cascades, and streams of water. A manufactory of cutlery is carried on here. Damascus stands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, not far from the mountain range of Antilibanus. Its population is about 200,000, of whom 20,000 are Christians. It is 136 miles from Jerusalem. Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 36. 30. E.

**DAMASK, s. [from Damascus, the place where it was invented,]** a manufacture of linen or silk woven with raised flowers; likewise a very fine steel, at Damascus in Syria, used for swords and cut-throat blades, and of a very fine temper. Figuratively, a red colour, alluding to that of the damask rose.

To **DAMASK, v. a.** to weave linen or silk in raised figures; to variegate, diversify, or embellish; to adorn steel work with figures.

**DAMASK-ROSE, s.** in Floriculture, a rose of a very rich crimson colour, brought originally from Damascus.

**DAMASKENING, s.** the art of adorning iron and steel, by cutting and carving holes in them, and filling them up with gold or silver wire; used in enriching the blades of swords and locks of pistols.

**DAMASUS**, the title borne by two popes of Rome, the first of whom, in the 4th century, has ever borne a high character for learning. St. Jerome was one of his correspondents and friends. He died in 384, after having been supreme pontiff for 18 years.

**DAMBEA**, an extensive lake of Abyssinia, containing many fertile islands, and abounding in fish. Hippopotami are also very numerous. It is not far from the city of Gondar.

**DAME, s. [dame, Fr.]** originally applied to a person who was mistress of a family, and of noble birth, as it is at present used in law; but now commonly used for a farmer's wife, or one of the lower sort. Figuratively, women in general.

**DAMIETTA**, a sea-port town of Egypt, situated on the eastern branch of the Nile, about 7½ miles from its mouth, in the most fruitful part of Egypt. There are manufactures here of fine linen of all colours, napkins fringed with silk, &c. &c. Multitudes of boats and small vessels fill the port or road, which, however, is very defective and disadvantageous to trade, being every where totally exposed. It is a place of great trade, and is 84 miles from Cairo. Its population is about 15,000. Lat. 31. 30. N. Long. 31. 40. E.

To **DAMN, (dam) v. a. [damno, Lat.]** to doom, devote, or curse to eternal torments; to condemn; to render any performance unprofitable, by hissing or criticising.

**DAMNABLE, a.** deserving, or justly condemned to, eternal punishment.

**DAMNABLY, ad.** in such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.

**DAMNATION, s.** exclusion from Divine mercy; the state of a person who is sentenced to eternal punishment.

**DAMNATORY, a.** containing the sentence to eternal punishment.

**DAMNED, part.** hateful; detestable; abominable; doomed to everlasting punishment.

**DAMNIFIC, a.** procuring loss; mischievous.

To **DAMNIFY, v. a. [damnum and facio, Lat.]** to cause loss; to spoil, hurt, or impair.

**DAMNINGNESS, s.** tendency to procure damnation.

**DAMP, a. [dampe, Belg.]** moist; inclining to wet; moistened by the air or vapours. Figuratively, dejected, full of sorrow, on account of some sudden disappointment or unexpected calamity.

**DAMP, s.** in the language of miners, applied to two species of gases which occur in mines, and are often fatal to life. The *choke-damp* is carbonic acid gas, which, being heavier than atmospheric air, lies at the bottom of old mines, and wells, and cannot be inhaled with safety. The *fire-damp* is carburetted hydrogen gas, which, being lighter than the atmosphere, rises to the higher parts of the mines. But as it often happens that the roof is low, and that blasts of this gas proceed from the rifts in the coal, a safety lamp is used; for a lighted candle would ignite the gas, and cause a most tremendous explosion. Carelessness is continually occasioning such explosions. See SAFETY LAMP. Figuratively, dejection or sorrow, arising from some sudden calamity.

To **DAMP, v. a.** to wet or moisten; to chill, or diminish heat by water. Figuratively, to lessen any quality; to smother, check, or depress any ardour or passion; to weaken; to abandon.



**DAMPIER, CAPTAIN WILLIAM**, an English circumnavigator of the 17th century. He was one of the buccaniers, and afterwards, attracting attention by the intelligent and scientific account he gave of his voyage, was employed in some exploring expedition by the British government. He died about 1710, aged about 60 years.

**DAMPISHNESS**, *s.* tendency to wetness, or moisture, arising from fogs, vapours, &c.

**DAMPNESS**, *s.* cold, moisture, or foginess.

**DAMPY**, *a.* moist or wet.

**DAMSEL**, *s.* [*demoiselle*, Fr.] originally used for a young gentlewoman or lady of distinction, an attendant of the higher rank, but at present for a young country lass.

**DAMSON**, *s.* See **DAMASCENE**.

**DAN**, *s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] a title of dignity or honour, formerly used for *master*.

**DANBURY**, Essex, on a hill, 5 miles E. of Chelmsford; its spire serves as a sea mark.

**DANCE, GEORGE**, the architect who built Newgate, St. Luke's, the Compter in Giltspur Street, and some other public buildings in London. He died in 1825.

To **DANCE**, *v. n.* [*danser*, Fr.] to move in a graceful attitude, with measured steps, and in particular figures, according to an air sung or played.—*v. a.* to make a person dance or skip. To *dance attendance*, is to wait in a humble and suppliant manner on a person.

**DANCE**, *s.* [*danse*, Fr.] an agreeable motion of the body and feet, adjusted by art to the measure or tune of a musical instrument or the voice.

**DANCER**, *s.* one who practises dancing.

**DANCING-MASTER**, *s.* one who teaches the art of dancing.

**DANCING-SCHOOL**, *s.* the school where the art of dancing is taught.

**DANDELION**, *s.* [*dent de lion*, Fr. lion's tooth.] in Botany, a common English plant, the roots of which are often boiled for use in cases of sore throat.

**DANDIPRAT**, *s.* [*dandin*, Fr.] a little fellow, used sometimes as a word of fondness, and sometimes as a word of reproach.

To **DANDLE**, *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Belg.] to keep a child in motion, either on the knee or otherwise, to quiet it. Figuratively, to treat with too much fondness; to use like a child.

**DANDLER**, *s.* a person that fondles a child.

**DANDELO**, HENRY, the brave old Doge of Venice, who was engaged in the capture of Constantinople from the brother of the emperor (who had dethroned him) during the 4th crusade. This happened when he was 89 years old, and could barely see, yet he led the storming party, and planted the lion of Venice on the walls with his own hand. He died two years afterwards, in 1205.

**DANDRUFF**, *s.* the scurf of the head.

**DANEGETT**, *s.* a tax, or tribute on every hide of land, imposed in the time of the Saxons, to procure the withdrawal of the Danes on any invasion. After their expulsion it was imposed by Ethelred as a standing yearly tax, to be employed for the fitting out such a fleet as should be sufficient to protect the country from the Danes. It was continued for other purposes under the Norman kings, and appears to have been last levied by King Henry II.

**DANEWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a species of elder, likewise called the dwarf-elder, or wall-wort.

**DANGER**, *s.* [*danger*, Fr.] hazard; risk; or a condition which is liable to mischief or calamity.

To **DANGER**, *v. a.* to expose to loss, calamity, or misery.

**DANGERLESS**, *a.* out of a possibility of meeting with any calamity or accident.

**DANGEROUS**, *a.* exposed to accidents, loss, harm, or mischief.

**DANGEROUSLY**, *ad.* hazardingly; perilously; full of danger.

**DANGEROUSNESS**, *s.* a condition which exposes to accidents, calamity, or death.

To **DANGLE**, *v. n.* to hang loose, so as to be put in motion by the wind, breath, or a shake. Figuratively, to hang as a dependant upon a person.

**DANGLER**, *s.* a person who frequents the company of women merely to pass or kill time.

**DANIEL**, a Jewish prophet during the captivity, who has

ever held a high place amongst the Jews, because of the learning and shrewdness with which he is represented as endowed, and because of the devoted piety which he manifested. He interpreted the dreams of the kings in whose court he was detained, and read the hand-writing on the wall which announced the destruction of the Assyrian monarchy. He was thrown into a den of lions for persisting in the Jewish custom of prayer, and was miraculously preserved from injury. His writings have been the occasion of a great discussion amongst both Jewish and Christian commentators; the great distinctness with which the coming events are described, giving them more the aspect of fantastically written history than of prophecy. They are, however, generally received as containing inspired prophecy. The most striking part refers to the kingdom of Christ, which is represented in great contrast with the four great world-empires, the Assyrian, the Persian, the Macedonian, and the Roman. And one part, in which a number of days is stated as marking the term of the present order of things, has been the favourite theme for the expatiation of such as have aspired to be prophets themselves, rather than to use the Scriptures for instruction in righteousness.

**DANIEL, SAMUEL**, a poet of some worth in the 16th century, whose verse for depth of philosophy, and practical bearing on human affairs, knows few rivals. He died in 1619, aged 57 years.

**DANIELL, DR. JOHN F.**, a distinguished chemist of the present age, who held for some years the chemical chair in King's College, London. He was a most diligent experimental chemist and observer of facts in meteorology; and several valuable instruments were the result of his studies. He died in 1845, aged 55 years.

**DANK**, *a.* [*truncken*, Teut.] moist; wetish.

**DANKISH**, *a.* somewhat moist or wet.

**DANNECKER, JOHANN H.**, a distinguished German sculptor, some of whose works are characterized by high artistic power. He died in 1841, aged 83 years.

**DANTE, ALIGHIERI**, the great poet of the middle ages. He was a native of Florence, and nobly connected, and received such education as could be given there. He rose in time to fill the post of one of the chief magistrates of Florence, but during some one of the many disturbances which occurred in that republic, Dante and his party were worsted and banished. He wandered from place to place and court to court afterwards, wrote his poem, and died in 1321, aged 51 years. Of the *Divina Commedia*, not much can be said, beyond that it purports to be a relation of a visit to the world of souls paid by the poet, and is divided into three books, describing respectively, Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. The general conception is grand and terrific, but the individual pictures add unspeakable terror or unspeakable beauty to the whole. The poem, too, abounds with lines containing worlds of truth, a life-long experience condensed into a few syllables. The most charming feature of the whole is, perhaps, the introduction of Beatrice, the object of love which ended for him so unhappily, for the world so well, seeing that we have this great work as one of the fruits of his sorrow.

**DANTON, GEORGE JAMES**, a name tolerably known in the French Revolution. He was an advocate by profession, and was the first to adopt the extreme political opinions which afterwards made the name of Jacobin so terrible. In the course of those eventful years he appeared as the mover of some of the most daring and most questionable affairs. He petitioned for the decree of forfeiture against Louis after the flight to Varennes; he was the soul of the insurrection of Aug. 10; he was more than suspected of being connected with the Septemberers; he was the proposer of the Committee of Public Safety; he was in the van in the struggle against the Girondins. His private character was none of the best, and yet his name stands out as one of the two or three truly great ones of the Revolution. Robespierre sacrificed him to his jealousy of the power he had, and the character he bore. He was guillotined in 1794, aged 35 years. He has been called the Mirabeau of the people.

**DANTZICK**, capital of a circle of the same name in Prussia, one of the largest, richest, and strongest towns of Europe, with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and a university. It is encompassed with a wall and fortifications of great extent. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries, containing vast quantities of grain and naval

stores, are still higher, to which the ships lie close when they take in their lading. The arsenal is well provided, and the exchange is a handsome structure. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores, which are chiefly purchased by the Dutch. It was once a free Hanseatic town, under the protection of Poland; but was seized by Prussia, at the second partition of Poland, and was for a time the capital. It is seated on the western banks of the river Weissel, or Vistula, near the Gulf of Angli, in the Baltic Sea; 140 miles from Berlin. Its population is about 80,000. Lat. 54. 22. N. Long. 19. 5. E.

**D'ANUBE**, the first river of Europe, called by the ancients *Ister*. It rises in Suabia, by the Black Forest, runs through Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, and, after a course of near 2000 miles, enters the Black Sea, in the Russian province of Bessarabia. It reckons amongst its tributaries the Isar, the Inn, the Morava, the Drave, and the Theiss. Seated on it are Ulm, Ratisbon, Linz, Vienna, Presburg, Buda, Belgrade, Widin, Ismael, and Galacz. The navigation is interrupted by many falls and rapids, yet between the falls steam vessels now regularly ply, and there is a considerable trade carried on between the different great towans on its banks.

To **DAP**, *v. a.* [from *dip*.] in angling, to let fall, or put gently into the water.

**DAPPER**, *s.* the dignity or office of grand master of a prince's household. In Germany, the elector of Bavaria assumed the title of *Archdapper* of the empire, whose office was, at the coronation of the emperor, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback.

**DAPPER**, *a.* [*dapper*, Belg.] small of stature, and full of spirit and vivacity. It is usually spoken in contempt.

**DAPPERLING**, *s.* a person of low stature; a dwarf.

**DAPPLE**, *a.* marked, variegated, or clouded with different colours.

To **DAPPLE**, *v. a.* to streak or diversify with a different colour.

**DAR**, *DART*, *s.* in Natural History, a fish found in the Severn. **DARABGERD**, a town of Farsistan, Persia, with a considerable manufacture of glass. Near it is found sand of various colours, red, white, black, and green. It is 116 miles from Schiras. Its population is about 20,000. Lat. 25. 46. N. Long. 55. 6. E.

**D'ARBLAY**, **MADAME FRANCES**, a daughter of Dr. Burney, who early attracted the attention of the literary world of the latter part of the last century, by a gossip tale called *Evelina*, unreadable now. She afterwards received some appointment about the person of the queen; and was married to a French emigrant. After residing some time in France, she returned to England, where she died in 1840, aged 88 years. Her other writings, which are voluminous, are less endurable than *Evelina*. But her *Diary and Correspondence* give the most faithful picture of the highest ranks of society in England before the war, and afford a means of estimating the progress of civilization and common sense amongst them.

**DARDANELLES**, two castles, built by Mahomet IV. (in 1658,) one on each side of the Strait of Gallipoli, anciently the Hellespont, between the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora. The strait is 33 miles long; in the broadest part it is a mile and a half across, and in the narrowest half a mile. At the entrance, where guarded by the castles, it is about two miles over.

To **DARE**, *v. n.* preter. *durst*, past part. *dared*. [*dearran*, Sax.] to undertake a thing without being discouraged by the dangers which attend it.—*v. a.* to challenge, or provoke a person to fight. To *dare larks*, is to catch them by means of a looking-glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught.

**DARE**, *s.* a provocation, or calling on a person to fight; a challenge; defiance.

**DAREFUL**, *a.* full of defiance; without fear.

**DARFUR**, a country in tropical Africa, having the Mountains of the Moon on the S., and bounded by Bournou, Dongola, Senaar, and Abyssinia. It lies in the midst of the Desert, and is subject to all the peculiarities of climate which such a situation usually is exposed to. It differs not from the general character of this continent in respect of native productions and wild beasts. It carries on a trade with Arabia and Egypt. Agriculture can be practised only on the most limited scale, yet enough grain is

grown for the subsistence of the people. The population is about 200,000. Cobbe is the chief place.

**DARGLE**, a romantic vale or glen, in the county of Wicklow, about 10 miles from Dublin. The lofty mountains on each side are clothed with trees down to the edge of the river, which falls from rock to rock in the bottom, forming many cascades. The views from the eminences are grand and beautiful.

**DARIEN**, an isthmus, or narrow country, which joins N. and S. America, having the Atlantic on the N. E. and the Pacific on the S. W. It extends about 300 miles in length, and from 48 to 135 in breadth. See PANAMA.

**DARIEN, GULF OF**, part of the Caribbean Sea, washing the N. E. shore of the isthmus. It has some good and spacious harbours in it.

**DARING**, *a.* bold; adventurous; courageously undertaking an affair without the dangers attending it.

**DARINGLY**, *ad.* in a bold, courageous, outrageous, or impudent manner.

**DARINGNESS**, *s.* boldness.

**DARIUS**, the name borne by three kings of Persia. The first planned the attempt on the liberty of Greece, which Athens almost single-handed defeated at Marathon. He was more successful in other military expeditions, and died in 485 B. C. The third was king when Alexander the Great set out on his great expedition; he lost three great battles, that on the Granicus, and those of Issus and Arbela; and with the last, kingdom, treasures, and life too, being assassinated by one of his own officers, in 330 B. C.

**DARK**, *a.* [*deorc*, Sax.] without light; not bright; dull, applied to colours. Opaque, not to be seen through; not having light in itself. Figuratively, not easy to be understood; obscure; ignorant; not enlightened with knowledge or revelation. Gloomy; not cheerful, applied to the temper.

**DARK**, *s.* want of light, by which all objects become visible. Figuratively, obscurity; the condition of a person not known or famous; want of knowledge; ignorance.

To **DARKEN**, *v. a.* [*deorcan*, Sax.] to deprive of or shut out the light; to cloud, perplex; to render the mind unable to distinguish the qualities of objects.—*v. n.* to grow towards night; to grow dark or gloomy.

**DARKLING**, *part.* hid in the dark; concealed from sight.

**DARKLY**, *ad.* in a situation void of light; obscurely.

**DARKNESS**, *s.* a state wherein light is absent, and objects which are discovered by sight become invisible; opaqueness. Obscurity, or difficulty to be understood, applied to books.

**DARKSOME**, *a.* gloomy; obscure.

**DARLING**, *s.* [*deorling*, Sax.] a person more beloved than any other; a favourite.

**DARLINGTON**, Durham. It is noted for its manufacture of buckabacks, diapers, stuffs, &c.; some fine linens are also made here. It has a spacious market-place, and handsome church. Darlington is seated on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees, 3 or 4 miles below the town. It is 236 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 11,877.

**DARMSSTADT**, the capital of the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. It has a consistory, a criminal court, a college with a good library, and other institutions befitting the dual residence. It is seated on a river of the same name. Its population is about 30,000. Lat. 49. 50. N. Long. 8. 36. E.

To **DARN**, *v. a.* to mend holes by stitches, in imitation of the fabric of the stuff.

**DARNEL**, *s.* in Botany, a grass too common in corn-fields, of which there are two kinds, the red and the white; called also rye grass, or rye grass.

To **DARRAIN**, *v. a.* to prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

**DART**, *s.* [*dart*, Fr.] a small lance or weapon thrown by the hand.

To **DART**, *v. a.* to cast or throw a dart; to wound at a distance; to emit, or cast.—*v. n.* to fly as a dart.

**DARTFORD**, Kent, a town seated on the river Darent, near its influx into the Thames, which is a harbour for barges. It is 15 miles from London. Market, chiefly for corn, Saturday. Pop. 5019.

**DARTMOUTH**, Devonshire. It is seated at the mouth of the Dart, which river rises at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, (an extensive moorish tract, feeding great numbers of black cattle.)

and after passing Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels, is joined by the Hareborn, 7 miles above its fall into Dartmouth haven, which is spacious and secure. The town, which is about a mile long, stands on the side of a craggy hill, with streets very irregular, sometimes two or three one above another; yet the houses are generally very high. The harbour is defended by three castles, besides forts and blockhouses; and here is a large quay with a spacious street before it, inhabited by some considerable merchants. Dartmouth has a considerable trade to Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c., and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. Its pilchard and foreign fisheries employ nearly 3000 men. It is 204 miles from London. Markets, Friday for corn and provisions, and almost every day for fish. Pop. 4595.

DAURWIN, DR. ERASMUS, chiefly known now by his poetry, but esteemed during the last century as a naturalist and physician. His *Botanic Garden* is full of quirks and conceits, as insufferable as those of Fletcher's *Purple Island*. In some other verses he spoils all the effect, by describing with all the minuteness of an anatomical demonstrator what should be left to the imagination of the reader. In science he was not particularly original, his fancy led him astray. He died in 1802, aged 71 years.

TO DASH, *v. a.* [onomatopoeic,] to throw one thing with violence and suddenness against another; to break by throwing with violence; to besprinkle; to wet by beating the water with a stick, or by flinging a stone or other thing into it; to mingle or mix with another liquor; to obliterate or cancel a writing, by drawing a careless stroke over it with a pen; to make a person ashamed; to confound.—*v. n.* to fly in waves or sparkles over the surface or brim of a vessel or bank; to fly in sparkles or sheets, attended with a loud noise, applied to water.

DASH, *s.* the stroke occasioned by flinging one body forcibly against another; a stroke made with a pen; a blow; a mixture of another liquor.

DASH, *ad.* an expression of the sound of water dashed.

DASSEN EXLAND, or DEER ISLAND, one of the three small islands lying between the Cape of Good Hope and Saldanha Bay. Lat. 33.25. S. Long. 17.56. E.

DA'STARD, *s.* [*adastiga*, Sax.] a coward; a person infamously fearful.

TO DA'STARD, *v. a.* to terrify; to affect with fear.

TO DA'STARDIZE, *v. a.* to intimidate; to render cowardly with fear.

DA'STARDLY, *a.* cowardly; mean; timorous.

DA'STARDY, *s.* cowardliness; timorousness.

DATARY, *s.* [*datarius*, from *do*, Lat.] an officer of the chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass.

DATE, *s.* [*datum*, Lat.] the time or day in which a writing is signed or written, or an event happens; the time appointed for a thing to be done; continuance. Also, [from *dactylus*, Lat.] the fruit of a kind of palm-tree.

TO DATE, *v. a.* to set down the time in which a thing is done or a writing performed.

DATING, *s.* without any fixed term or period.

DATIVE, *a.* that form of a substantive which signifies the person to whom any thing is given or done. Also, the form signifying in some languages the means or instrument employed, or the place where a thing is done. As we have no inflexions in English, this relation is generally expressed by prefixing *to*, &c. before the noun, but after verbs of *giving* the particle is omitted. In Law, such executors as are appointed by a judge's decree.

TO DAUB, *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] to smear with something sticking; to soil, or make dirty. Figuratively, to paint coarsely; to cover with something that disguises; to cover with something gaudy; to flatter grossly.

DAUBENTON, LOUIS, a distinguished French naturalist of the last century. He was the coadjutor of Buffon in his labours and writings, and afterwards occupied one of the professional chairs at the Natural History Museum, Paris. He was an accurate and careful observer, and a man of singular modesty. He received many proofs of esteem from the government of the day, and died with the century, aged 83 years.

DAUBER, *s.* one who soils or smears a thing; a coarse, low painter.

DAUBY, *a.* viscous; adhesive; glutinous.

DA'VENANT, SIR WILLIAM, one of the verse-makers and play-wrights, who in former days almost monopolized the office of poet-laureate. His name is yet remembered, more from his connexion with the royalists of the 17th century, than for his writings, which are happily almost unknown. He died in 1668, aged 63 years. His son, *Charles Davenant*, has left a multitude of books of various branches of political science, of no great worth in any point of view.

DAVENTRY, Northamptonshire. It is seated on the side of a hill, and is a pretty handsome town, on the great road to Chester and Carlisle; and the market is well supplied with horses, cattle, sheep, corn, and provisions. Its principal trade is making whips. It is 72 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 4565.

DAVID, ST., anciently called MENEV, or MENEVIA, Pembrokehire, Wales, formerly the see of an archbishop, and metropolis of the British church. It is an episcopal town, and the cathedral is a pretty good structure. It is seated on a barren soil, on the river Ilen, 225 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 2445.

DAVID, the second king of Israel. He was the son of Jesse, a man living at Bethlehem, and being the youngest of a large family of sons, was employed as a shepherd, when the others followed King Saul to war. He signalized himself early by slaying, in single combat, a Philistine of gigantic stature, who had not met with one who had dared to meet him before; and this made him an object of jealousy to the king. Other circumstances inflamed this jealousy, and we find David driven at last to live as an outlaw, in the retired part of the country, along with a band of men in bad circumstances, with whom he made his name a terror to the land. He had already been designated by the prophet Samuel as the successor to Saul, and had in his marriage with one of Saul's daughters, and his friendship with Jonathan, one of his sons, a prominent place in the nation. On Saul's death he ascended the throne, and reigned long and, on the whole, usefully to his country. His reign was however a conquered one; his son Absalom rebelled against him, and was near dethroning him; he brought evil on his people by the entertainment of some ambitious object, perhaps foreign conquest; he found himself little able to cope with the family of his general, Joab, who, though he at times offered most sound counsel, had too much of the soldier to be always helpful; and by his complicated and aggravated treachery against Uriah, he brought a stain on his name which no penitence has served to efface from his history. A large proportion of the Psalms are understood to have been written by him, and we shall be little able to estimate his character until we have pondered deeply, and learned to love as deeply, these most exquisite and spiritual poems. The finish of these hymns has made them the admiration of critics; the sincerity of their expressions of penitence, the bursts of triumph, the professions of gratitude, the strong confidence they show in God, the frequency with which they quote God's very promises, have made them the vehicle for uttering the deepest emotions the heart of man is capable of. They are in truth a compendium of genuine religious experience; and spring from such depths of human nature, that in every clime and every age they will find a response in living and true hearts. David died about 1010 B. C., aged 70 years, and having reigned 40.

DAVID, JAMES LOUIS, the painter of the French Revolution, known best by the great models for statuary which he contributed to illustrate and adorn the semi-pagan festivals of Reason, and Robespierre's patent theistic fides. He also after Robespierre's fall helped in the extravagances of the would-be Athenian and Roman dames, teaching them, as well as he could, the genuine classic dress, &c. His style in painting is perfectly unideal; the spiritual element of art never seems to have inspired him. He was banished at the restoration of the Bourbons, and died in 1825, aged 75 years.

DAVID, the name of two Scottish kings, the first of whom was a model of kingly valour and virtue, and is mixed with English history by the part he took in the struggles of Matilda against Stephen. The second was son of Robert Bruce, and was taken prisoner by Queen Philippa, at the battle of Neville's Cross, in 1346.

DAUGHTER, (*daughter*) *s.* [*dochter*, Sax. and Teut.] female offspring; a daughter-in-law; a woman.

DAVILA, HENRICO C., an Italian historic writer of the 16th

and 17th centuries. He was engaged in military service to France, and thus had the opportunity of observing what he has described in his *Civil Wars of France*. He was killed in 1631, aged 60 years.

**DAVIS'S STRAITS**, an arm of the sea, separating Greenland from Labrador and other parts of North America, and furnishing access to Baffin's Bay. It was discovered by Captain John Davis, one of our famous old voyagers, in 1585.

**TO DAUNT**, *v. a.* [*domito*, Lat.] to discourage; to damp a person's courage.

**DAUNTLESS**, *a.* without fear or discouragement.

**DAUNTLESSNESS**, *s.* a condition void of fear.

**DAUPHIN**, *s.* a title formerly given to the eldest son of the king of France, on account of the province of Dauphiny, which, in 1343, was given to Philip of Valois, on this condition, by Hubert, dauphin of Viennois.

**DAUPHINY**, *a.* ci-devant province of France, now forming the departments of Drome, Isere, and Hautes Alpes.

**DAVY, SIR HUMPHREY**, the famous English chemist of the beginning of the present century. He was brought into public notice by Dr. Beddoes of Bristol, and was afterwards appointed chemist to the Royal Institution in London. He was for some time president of the Royal Society, one of the highest honours for a scientific man. His discoveries included in their range the whole circle of chemical science. He attempted the dangerous experiment of breathing some gases, never before so tried, and though he nearly lost his life, he was rewarded by some most singular discoveries, amongst which was that of the laughing gas. By exposing some hitherto undecomposed substances to the action of the galvanic battery, he discovered several new metals. He first applied chemical science, methodically, to agriculture. And first amongst practical inventions must be ranked the safety lamp, for the use of mines subject to the fire-damp. He was much akin to Kepler in the daring of his experiments. Induction was to him rather an instinct than a power acquired by study. He died in 1829, aged 51 years.

**DAW**, *s.* in Natural History, a bird.

**TO DAWN**, *v. n.* [*dagian*, Sax.] to grow light; to advance towards day. Figuratively, to glimmer, or afford an obscure light to the understanding; to give some indication of greater and approaching splendour.

**DAWN**, *s.* the first appearance of day or light. Figuratively, a beginning.

**DAY**, [*deg*, Sax.] that space of time wherein it is light; but a natural or civil day is that space of time wherein the earth performs one rotation on its axis, so as its different parts shall successively enjoy the light of the sun; this consists of a period of 24 hours at a mean rate. Figuratively, light; sunshine. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time; also, life: in these senses it is commonly plural; as, "He never in his days broke his word." *To day*, on this day. *Days of grace*, in Commerce, are certain days allowed by custom for the payment of a bill of exchange, &c. after it is become due. Three days of grace are allowed in England; ten in France and Dantzic; eight at Naples; six at Venice, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp; four at Frankfort; five at Leipzig; twelve at Hamburg; six in Portugal; fourteen in Spain; thirty in Genoa, &c.

**DAY, THOMAS**, the writer of *Sandford and Merton*, and *Little Jack*, two lasting favourites amongst young folks. He was a great oddity, and his notions of female education were exemplified by him in a most ridiculous way. He died in 1789, aged 41 years.

**DAYBOOK**, *s.* a book wherein tradesmen enter all the occurrences of the day in the order they happen.

**DAYBREAK**, *s.* the dawn; the first appearance of light.

**DAYLABOUR**, *s.* a portion of labour exacted of a person every day, and implies the idea of hardship and fatigue.

**DAYLABOURER**, *s.* a person who is hired to work by the day; a hard-working and slavish person.

**DAYLIGHT**, *s.* the light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon or a candle.

**DAYLILY**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also asphodel, which flowers in August.

**DAYSMAN**, *s.* a person chosen to determine or decide a dispute between others; an intercessor.

**DAYSPRING**, *s.* the first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; the daybreak.

**DAYSTAR**, *s.* the morning star. Figuratively, the light shed by the *daystar*; the light of the gospel which is spread by Christ, the *daystar* of righteousness.

**DAYTIME**, *s.* in the day, opposed to night.

**DAYWORK**, *s.* work imposed by the day; daylabour.

**TO DAZE**, *v. a.* [*dwes*, Sax.] to overpower with light.

**DAZIED**, *a.* adorned or overgrown with daisies.

**TO DAZZLE**, *v. a.* [*see DAZE*,] to overpower the eyes, and injure the sight, with too great a degree of light or splendour. — *v. n.* to be overpowered, or lose the use of sight for a time, by too much light, or too great an application to reading.

**DEACON**, (*dekon*) *s.* [*diakonos*, Gr.] in the Churches of Rome and Acon, a lower degree of clergy, rather a novice, or state of probation for one year, after which a person is admitted into full orders, or ordained a priest. In Scotland, an overseer of the poor. In the New Testament, and Dissenting congregations, an officer chosen to superintend their temporal concerns.

**DEACONESS**, (*dekoness*) *s.* in the Ancient Church, a female who administered such offices to those of her own sex which it was not decent for the men to do, such as the baptism of adult women, &c.

**DEACONRY**, *DEACONSHIP*, *s.* the office or dignity of a deacon.

**DEAD**, (*ded*) *a.* [*dead*, Belg.] without or deprived of life. Figuratively, without signs of life; without sense or motion; hence a deep sleep, which imitates the want of sense and motion in a dead body, is called a *dead sleep*; useless; unaffected; void of ardour or warmth; gloomy; still; obscure; obtuse. Inactive, dull, applied to colours. Tasteless or rapid, applied to liquors. Prov. *He that waits for dead men's shoes may go long enough barefoot.*

**DEAD**, (*ded*) *s.* time in which there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; as midnight.

**TO DEAD**, *DEADEN*, (*ded*, *deden*) *v. a.* to deprive a thing of any quality or sensation. Figuratively, to make liquors rapid, tasteless, or spiritless.

**DEAD-LIFT**, (*ded-lift*) *s.* an effort made under a pressing necessity or exigence; a last resort.

**DEAD-LIGHTS**, *s.* wooden ports, which are made to fasten into the cabin windows, to prevent the waves from gushing into the ship during a storm; the glass lights are then taken out.

**DEADLY**, (*adelly*) *a.* that kills; murderous; mortal; inveterate.

**DEADLY**, (*adelly*) *ad.* in a manner resembling the dead. "Looked deadly pale," *Shak.* Implacably; irreconcilably. Sometimes used in familiar discourse, only to enforce the signification of a word, implying *very much*; prodigiously; exceedingly. "Though deadly weary," *Orerry.*

**DEADNESS**, (*dedness*) *s.* want of warmth and ardour. Figuratively, languor or faintness. Vapidity; loss of spirit, applied to liquors.

**DEADNETTLE**, or *ARCHANGEL*, *s.* in Botany, a plant, of which there are three kinds, the red, the white, and the henbit; they flower in May and June. The young leaves of the two first species may be eaten with other pot herbs.

**DEAD-RECKONING**, *s.* [*a sea term*,] that estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is said to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

**DEAD SEA**, or *LAKE ASPHATHITES*, in Palestine, about 60 miles long and 20 broad, abounding in bitumen: it contains no verdure on the banks, nor fish in its waters. The cause which deprives it of vegetable and animal life, is the extreme saltness and the asphaltic impregnation of its waters. Fragments of sulphur and bitumen, and mines of fossil salt, are found in the mountains, which extend along the shore. The Jordan runs into it, but it has no visible discharge for its waters.

**DEADTONGUE**, *s.* in Botany, a species of the dropwort or oenanthe, having leaves with numerous blunt and nearly equal clefts, a yellowish red stem, angular scored fruitstalks, and white blossoms, found on banks of rivers, and flowering in June. The whole of this plant is poisonous.

**DEAF**, (*def*) *a.* [*deaf*, Sax.] wanting the sense of hearing, or having it greatly impaired. Figuratively, regardless, inattentive.

**TO DEAF**, *DEAFEN*, (*def*, *defen*) *v. a.* to deprive of hearing.

DE/FLY, (*defly*) *ad.* [*deflic*, Sax.] without any sense of sounds, imperfectly heard.

DEAFNESS, (*defness*) *s.* the state of a person who has entirely lost the sense of hearing, or has it greatly impaired. Figuratively, inattention, or entire disregard.

DEAL, Kent. It is seated near the sea, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church and chapel, and three long but narrow streets. No manufacture is carried on here; the tradespeople chiefly depend on the seafaring men who resort hither. This place is defended by a castle built by Henry VIII., and near it are two others. Between this and Goodwin Sands are the Downs, where ships usually ride at going out or coming home. It is 72 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 6688.

DEAL, (*deal*) *s.* [*deet*, Belg.] a part or portion. It is a general word for expressing much, joined with great. The office or practice of distributing cards to those who are engaged in any game. Also, (from *deyl*, Belg.) fir or pine wood.

To DEAL, (*deal*) *v. a.* [*deelen*, Belg.] to distribute or dispose of to different persons; to scatter promiscuously; to give to several persons in order, one after another.—*v. n.* to transact business; to trade; to act; to sell; to be conversant in; to practise; to behave towards; to treat; sometimes to contend with or approve.

DEALBATION, *s.* [*dealbatio*, from *albus*, Lat.] the act of bleaching or whitening.

DE/ALER, (*dealer*) *s.* one who trades in any particular commodity; one who has to do with or practises anything; one who distributes cards.

DE/ALING, (*dealing*) *s.* practice; action; behaviour; treatment; business; or trade.

DEAMBULATION, *s.* [*deambulatio*, from *ambulo*, Lat.] the act of walking abroad.

DEAN, Gloucestershire. It stands in the Forest of Dean, which comprehends that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford. It contains 4 market towns and 23 parishes, is fertile in pasture and tillage, produces fine oaks, abounds in orchards, and has rich mines of iron and coal. It is 112 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. of Forest Dean, 10,692; of Little Dean, 828; of Michel Dean, 665.

DEAN, (*deen*) *s.* [*deka*, Gr. or *decem*, Lat.] a person in collegiate churches or chapels, who is president of the chapter. This title is also given to an officer, spiritual or secular, who has the presidency over a body resembling a chapter; thus we have the Dean of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the Dean of the Faculty, at colleges. *Rural deans* were clerical officers in the Church of England, placed under archdeacons, to help them in carrying out their duties.

DE/ANERY, (*deanery*) *s.* the government, authority, revenue, or residence of a dean.

DE/ANSHIP, *s.* the office of a dean.

DEAR, (*deer*) *a.* [*deor*, Sax.] applied to an object of great love and of warm affection; beloved. Figuratively, valuable; of high price; costly; scarce; not plentiful.

DEAR, (*deer*) *s.* a word of endearment; darling.

DEAR-BOUGHT, *a.* purchased at a high rate; bought at too high a price.

DE/ARLING, DE/RLING, *s.* [*deorling*, Sax.] a person caressed with great affection.

DE/ARLY, (*dearly*) *ad.* with great affection. Used with *pay* or *buy*, at a high price; at too great a price.

DE/ARNESS, (*deariness*) *s.* fondness; a warm or great degree of affection; scarcity; costliness; a high, or too high a price.

DEARTH, (*derth*) *s.* [from *dear*,] scarcity; want; need; famine; barrenness.

To DEARTICULATE, *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Lat.] to disjoin; to dismember.

DEATH, (*deht*) *s.* [*death*, Sax.] the departure of the soul from the body; loss of sensibility, motion, and all the functions of animal life. Figuratively, mortality; destruction; the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; the state of the dead; murder, or depriving a person of life by violence and unlawful means; the cause of death. In Law, there is a natural and civil death; natural, where nature itself expires; civil, where a person is not naturally dead, but adjudged so by law. Thus, if a person for whose life an estate is granted remains beyond sea, or is otherwise absent, for seven

years, and no proof made of his being living, he shall be accounted naturally dead. *SYNON.* *Departure*, is still more defined, and carries with it an idea of the passage from one life to another. *Death*, more common, and signifies precisely extinction of life. *Decease*, more studied, is a term somewhat bordering upon the law, and implies the refuge of mortality. The second of these words is made use of with respect to all sorts of animals; the other two to man only.

DEATHBED, (*dethbed*) *s.* the bed on which a person dies.

DEATH-DOING, DEATHFUL, (*dethful*) *a.* pregnant with death; mortal; fatal; destructive.

DEATHLESS, (*dethless*) *a.* not subject to death; immortal; everlasting.

DEATHLIKE, (*dethlike*) *a.* [*deathlic*, Sax.] resembling death, either in its horrors, or in its insensibility or motionless state.

DEATH-MAN, (*deth-man*) *s.* an executioner.

DEATH-WATCH, (*deth-watch*) *s.* the sound produced by some small species of insects, which live in old wood, when they strike their horny heads against the wood, by way of calling their companions.

To DEAU/RATE, *v. a.* [*deauo*, from *aurum*, Lat.] to gild, or cover with gold.

DEAURATION, *s.* the gilding or covering any thing with gold or silver.

DEBACCHATION, *s.* [*debacchatio*, Lat. from *Bacchus*,] a raging; a madness.

To DEBAR, *v. a.* to hinder or restrain a person from the enjoyment of a thing.

To DEBARB, *v. a.* [*de* and *barba*, Lat.] to deprive of the beard.

To DEBARK, *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] to come out of a ship upon shore.

To DEBASE, *v. a.* to reduce from a higher to a lower value; to adulterate metal or liquor by the addition of something less valuable; to spoil or render less perfect by mean and unworthy additions.

DEBA/SEMENT, *s.* the act of debasing or degrading a thing by the mixture of something mean or worthless.

DEBA/SE, *s.* the person who lessens the value of a thing by some mixture; one who adulterates metals or liquors.

DEBATABLE, *a.* that may be disputed, or give occasion for controversy.

DEBATE, *s.* [*debat*, Fr.] a dispute concerning the meaning of the truth of any proposition; a quarrel or contest.

To DEBATE, *v. a.* [*debatre*, Fr.] to controvert or dispute; to produce the arguments which may be brought to support any side of a question.—*v. n.* to deliberate.

DEBATEFUL, *a.* fond of dispute or contradiction. Quarrelsome or contentious, when applied to persons. Contested, or occasioning disputes, when applied to things.

DEBATEMENT, *s.* controversy; deliberation.

DEBATER, *s.* a disputant, or one fond of dispute.

To DEBAUCH, *v. a.* [*debaucher*, Fr.] to seduce a person, or prevail on him to do something amiss; to corrupt a person's morals; to corrupt by intemperance in meat or drink, but especially the latter.

DEBAUCH, *s.* a fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness.

DEBAUCHEE, *s.* [*debauché*, Fr.] a person given to intemperance in drink, or lewdness.

DEBAUCHER, *s.* one who seduces others to intemperance; a corrupter.

DEBAUCHERY, *s.* the practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, *s.* the act of corrupting the morals of a person, whether it respects temperance or chastity.

To DEBEL, DEBEL/ATE, *v. a.* [*debello*, from *bellum*, Lat.] to conquer, or overcome, in war.

DE/BENHAM, Suffolk, seated near the head of the river Deben, on the side of a hill. It is 84 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 1367.

DEBENTURE, *s.* [*debeo*, Lat.] is a term used in the custom-house, for a kind of certificate which is signed by the officers of the customs, and entitles a merchant exporting goods to the receipt of a bounty or drawback; which debentures for foreign goods are to be paid within one month after demand.

DE/BILE, *a.* [*debilis*, Lat.] weak; feeble; languid; faint; impotent.

To DEBILITATE, *v. a.* to deprive of strength; to weaken, or render weak.

DEBILITATION, *s.* the act of depriving a person of strength, or rendering him weak.

DEBILITY, *s.* loss of strength; weakness; want of strength to bear any weight, or to accomplish an undertaking.

DEBONAIRE, *a.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] lively; affable; genteel; civil; well bred; elegant.

DEBONAIRLY, *ad.* with an elegant or genteel air; civilly; sprightly.

DEBT, (*diēt*) *s.* [*debitum*, from *debeo*, Lat.] that which one person owes to another. That which any man is obliged to do or suffer. *National debt*, is the enormous sum of money, about £800,000,000, borrowed of the nation by the government at various times, for the purpose of carrying on wars, &c. &c., for which purposes they could not tax the people; but the whole of which, with the interest upon it, remains as a burden to after generations. It is a tax levied on posterity, which governments dared not levy on their contemporaries. The yearly interest is nearly £30,000,000.

DEBTOR, (*dēttor*) *s.* [*debitor*, Lat.] he that owes another money; one who has taken goods of another on trust; that side of an account which contains the articles which a person has had on trust.

DEBULLITION, *s.* [*debullitio*, from *ebullio*, Lat.] the bubbling of water over the side of the vessel which contains it.

DECAUMINATED, *a.* [*decaeminatus*, from *caemen*, Lat.] having the top or point cut off.

DECADE, *s.* [*deka*, Gr.] a number amounting to or consisting of ten.

DECADENCY, *s.* [*decadence*, Fr.] decay.

DECAGON, *s.* [*deka* and *gonia*, Gr.] in Geometry, a figure having ten equal sides and angles.

DECATOLOGUE, (*dekátōlog*) *s.* [*deka* and *logos*, Gr.] the ten commandments given by God to Moses.

DECAMERON, *s.* [*deka* and *meros*, Gr.] a book, discourse, or other matter, divided into ten distinct parts.

TO DECAAMP, *v. a.* [*decamper*, Fr.] to shift a camp; to remove from a place.

DECAEMENT, *s.* the act of moving from a place.

DECAENDOLE, AUGUSTIN P., an eminent French botanist of the present century. He held a professorship at Geneva during the latter part of his life. He carried out to their highest development the principles of the natural systems of plants, bringing in to his aid all the most recent discoveries respecting vegetable physiology. He published many works respecting his favourite study, but he accomplished only an outline of the great work on all known plants, which he had projected. He died in 1841, aged 63 years.

TO DECANTE, *v. a.* [*decanter*, Fr.] to pour liquor off gently.

DECANTATION, *s.* [*decanation*, Fr.] the act of pouring liquor off the lees.

DECANTER, *s.* a bottle of white glass, used to contain liquors.

TO DECAPITATE, *v. a.* [*decapito*, from *caput*, Lat.] to behead.

TO DECA'Y, *v. n.* [*de* and *cadere*, Lat.] to lose of its value, substance, strength, or perfection; to be gradually impaired. — *v. a.* to impair, to consume gradually, or waste the substance of a thing.

DECA'Y, *s.* a gradual loss of substance, qualities, value, or perfection; the effects or marks of consumption or decline.

DECAYER, *s.* that which causes decay.

DECCAN, THE, an extensive tract of country in Hindustan, including Candeish, Dowlatabad, Orissa, Derar, Golconda, and the Circars. It is under the sway of the British. Its population is above 2,500,000. See the respective provinces composing it.

DECEASE, (*dēcēse*) *s.* [*decessus*, from *decedo*, Lat.] death; departure from life.

TO DECEASE, *v. n.* to die.

DECETIT (*dēcēt*) *s.* [*deceptio*, Lat.] a means by which a thing is passed upon a person for what it is not, as when falsehood is made to pass for truth; a fraud; cheat; artifice.

DECETITFUL, (*dēcētful*) *a.* full of fraud or artifice; meaning different from what a person expresses; not to be confided in.

DECETITFULLY, (*dēcētfully*) *ad.* in a fraudulent, insincere manner.

DECEITFULNESS, (*dēcētfulness*) *s.* the quality of imposing on a person to his hurt.

DECEIVABLE, (*dēcēvable*) *a.* subject or exposed to fraud or imposture; subject to, or capable of, leading a person into an error.

DECEIVABLENESS, *s.* the possibility of being imposed upon by false pretences.

TO DECEIVE, (*dēcēve*) *v. a.* [*decepio*, Lat.] to make a person believe something false, or intended to his damage or hurt; to impose on a person's credulity by false appearances; to lead into an error or mistake. Figuratively, to disappoint.

DECEIVER, (*dēcēver*) *s.* one who leads another into a mistake; one who imposes on the credulity of another.

DECEMBER, *s.* [Lat.] because the tenth month in ancient reckoning, the year then beginning in March; the last or twelfth month of the year, according to the modern computation of time.

DECEMPEDAL, *a.* [*decem* and *pes*, Lat.] measuring ten feet.

DECEMVIRATE, *s.* [*decem* and *vir*, Lat.] the dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth of consuls; their authority subsisted only two years. Any body of ten men.

DECEUCE, DECEUCEY, *s.* [*decentia*, Lat.] a method of address or action proper and becoming a person's sex, character, or rank. Figuratively, modesty.

DECENNIAL, *a.* [*decem* and *annus*, Lat.] containing the space of ten years.

DECENNIOVAL, DECENNIOVARY, *a.* [*decem* and *novem*, Lat.] relating to the number nineteen.

DECENT, *a.* [*decens*, Lat.] becoming; fit or suitable; neat; grave; not gaudy; not immodest.

DECENTLY, *ad.* in a proper manner; consistent with character, rank, or the rules of good breeding. Figuratively, modestly.

DECEPTIBILITY, *s.* [*deceptio*, Lat.] liahleness to be led into an error or mistake; liahleness to be imposed on.

DECEPTIBLE, *a.* liable to be deceived, imposed on, or led into an error.

DECEPTION, *s.* [*deceptio*, Lat.] the act or means of imposing on a person, or leading him into an error; the state of a person imposed on, or in a mistake; a cheat, fraud, or fallacy, by which a person takes a thing to be what it is not.

DECEPTIOUS, *a.* apt to impose upon, or lead a person into an error.

DECEPTIVE, *a.* having the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY, *a.* containing the means of imposing on the credulity of a person, or of leading him into a mistake.

DECEPT, *a.* [*decepto*, Lat.] cropped; taken off.

DECEPTIBLE, *a.* that may be taken off.

DECEPTIION, *s.* the act of lessening, taking off, parting, or dividing any thing.

DECERTATION, *s.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] contention, strife, or dispute.

DECESSION, *s.* [*decessio*, from *decedo*, Lat.] a departure; a going away.

TO DECHARM, *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] to counteract a charm.

TO DECIDE, *v. a.* [*decido*, Lat.] to put an end to or determine a dispute or event.

DECIDER, *s.* one who determines a quarrel or cause.

DECIDUOUS, *a.* [*deciduous*, Lat.] falling off. In Botany, applied to the leaves, those which fall off at the approach of winter; to the cup or impalement, falling off before the blossom, as in the cabbage, and cuckoo flower; and to the seed-vessel, falling off before it opens, as in the sea-rocket and wood.

DECIDUOUSNESS, *s.* aptness to fall. In Botany, the quality of falling or withering every year.

DECIMAL, *a.* [*decem*, Lat.] numbered, multiplied, or increasing by tens. *Decimal arithmetic* is that which computes by decimal numbers. *A decimal fraction* is that whose denominator is always one, with one or more ciphers; thus a unit may be imagined to be equally divided into ten parts, and each of these into ten more; so that by a continual decimal subdivision, the unit may be supposed to be divided into 10, 100, 1000, &c. equal parts. But denominators of this sort of fractions are always known; they are seldom expressed in writing; but the fraction is distinguished by a point placed before it thus, .3, .46, .869, for 6-10ths, 46-100ths, 869-1000ths. The same is observed in

mixed numbers, as 678·9 for 678 and 9-10ths, 67·89 for 67 and 89-100ths, 6·789 for 6 and 789-1000ths, &c. And as ciphers placed before integers increase their value decimally, so being placed before a decimal they decrease their value decimally; but being placed before integers and after fractions, neither of them is increased or diminished. *Decimal notation*, is the system of notation practised by ourselves and most nations, supposed to have originated in the habit of calculating by means of the figures, in which but 10 symbols are used, and a higher denomination is entered on at every tenth figure.

TO DECIMATE, *v. a.* [*decimo*, Lat.] to tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMATION, *s.* [*decimatio*, Lat.] the act of tithing, or taking the tenth, whether by lot or otherwise; a selection of every tenth soldier by lot, for punishment in a general mutiny.

TO DECIPHER, (*desfer*) *v. a.* [*decipherer*, Fr.] to explain any thing written in ciphers. Figuratively, to describe, or give a characteristic representation of a thing; to unfold; to unravel.

DECIPHERER, (*desiferer*) *s.* one who explains any thing written in ciphers.

DECISION, *s.* [*decisio*, Lat.] the determination of a dispute or difference; the result of an event. In Scotland, it is used for a narrative, or report, of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECISIVE, *a.* having the power of determining a difference, or settling the result of an event, that is uncertain.

DECISIVELY, *ad.* in a conclusive manner, so as to put an end to a dispute, or to determine the fate of an undertaking.

DECISIVENESS, *s.* the power of determining any difference, or settling any event.

DECISORY, *a.* liable to determine or put beyond dispute.

TO DECK, *v. a.* [*decken*, Belg.] to cover by way of ornament. To adorn with dress; to embellish.

DECK, *s.* [*decken*, Belg.] is the planked floor of a ship from stem to stern, whereon the guns are laid, and the men walk to and fro. Great ships have three decks, 1st, 2d, and 3d, counting from the lowermost. *Half-deck* reaches from the main-mast to the stern of a ship. *Quarter-deck* is that aloft thick stowage reaching to the round-house. *Flank-deck* is that which lies even in a right line fore and aft, from stem to stern. A *rupe-deck* is that made of cordage interwoven and stretched over a vessel, through which they may annoy an enemy that boards them. It is only used in small vessels that have no deck.

DECKER, *s.* a dresser; one who adorns; one who covers a table or lays a cloth. In ships, it is used with a number to express the size of the vessel, as, a three-decker, means a ship with three decks.

TO DECLAM, *v. a.* [*declamo*, Lat.] to speak in a florid manner, like an orator or rhetorician; to speak much against a thing; to run a thing down, used with *against*.

DECLAMER, *s.* one who makes a florid speech in order to fire the imagination or move the passions; an orator.

DECLAMATION, *s.* a florid or rhetorical discourse addressed to the passions. Figuratively, an ostentatious display of rhetoric or oratory.

DECLAMATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who speaks against a thing, person, or opinion; an orator; a rhetorician. Seldom used.

DECLAMATORY, *a.* relating to the practice of declaiming; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; appealing to the passions; merely rhetorical flourish.

DECLARABLE, *a.* that may be declared; capable of proof.

DECLARATION, *s.* [Fr.] the discovery of a thing by words; explanation; affirmation. In law, the showing forth or laying out an action personal in any suit; sometimes used both for personal and real actions. The declaration of fidelity is used for a profession which is made by the people called Quakers, in lieu of the oath of allegiance.

DECLARATIVE, *a.* explaining; making proclamation; explanatory.

DECLARATORILY, *ad.* in the form of a declaration; not in a decratory form.

DECLARATORY, *a.* expressive; affirmative.

TO DECLARE, *v. a.* [*declaro*, Lat.] to explain, or free from obscurity; to make known; to manifest; to publish or proclaim.

DECLARMENT, *s.* discovery; declaration; testimony.

DECLARER, *s.* one who makes any thing known.

DECLENSION, *s.* [*declino*, Lat.] a gradual decay, or decrease

from a greater degree of strength or power to a less; descent; declination or declivity. In Grammar, the series of terminations, which, affixed to the root of a substantive, express the various relations in which the notion represented by it may stand to the other notions in a sentence.

DECLINABLE, *a.* having a variety of endings, according to the different relations it stands for.

DECLINATION, *s.* [*declinatio*, Lat.] descent; a change from a more to a less perfect state; decay; the act of bending down. A variation from a perpendicular or right line; an oblique direction; variation from a fixed point, such as that of the needle from the north. In Astronomy, the distance of the sun, moon, planet, or star, from the equator, either north or south. *Declination of a plane*, in Dialing, is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if counted from east to west, or between the meridian and plane, if reckoned from north to south.

DECLINATOR, DECLINATORY, *s.* an instrument used in dialing, to determine the declination, reclamation, and inclination of planes.

TO DECLINE, *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.] to bend or lean downwards. Figuratively, to go astray; to shun, or avoid to do a thing; to sink; to be impaired; to decay. In Grammar, to affix to the root of a substantive, in order, the various endings appropriated to it, which express the various modifications of its radical meaning, as to number and case.—*v. a.* to bend downwards; to shun; to elude the force of an argument; to mention all the different terminations of a declinable word.

DECLINE, *s.* decay, owing either to age, time, disease, or other causes.

DECLINING, *part.* bending or leaning downwards. In Botany, bent like a bow with the arch downwards, as the seed-vessel of the water-cress.

DECLIVITY, *s.* [*declivitas*, Lat.] gradual descent of a hill or other eminence.

DECLIVOUS, *a.* [*declivis*, Lat.] gradually descending.

TO DECOCT, *v. a.* [*decoctum*, Lat.] to prepare for use by boiling. In Pharmacy, to boil in water, so as to draw out the strength or virtue of a thing; to boil till it grows thick.

DECOCTIBLE, *a.* that may be boiled, or may be prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION, *s.* [*decoctio*, Lat.] the act of boiling any thing to extract its virtues. Figuratively, the strained liquor of a plant, or other ingredient boiled in water.

DECOCTURE, *s.* a preparation or substance formed from boiling ingredients in water.

DECOLLATION, *s.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] the act of beheading.

DECOMBUSTION, *s.* in Chemistry, the depriving a body of oxygen so as to render it incapable of burning.

DECOMPOSITE, *a.* [*decompositus*, low Lat.] separated into parts after being previously compounded.

DECOMPOSITION, *s.* the separating the particles of a compound body.

TO DECOMPOUND, *v. a.* [*decompono*, low Lat.] to separate the particles of a compound body.

DECOMPOUND, *a.* separated into parts after being previously compounded.

DECORAMENT, *s.* ornament; embellishment.

TO DECORATE, *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] to set off or adorn with ornaments.

DECORATION, *s.* an ornament, or thing which, by being added, gives both grace and beauty to another.

DECORATOR, *s.* one who adorns or embellishes.

DECOROUS, *a.* [*decorus*, Lat.] suitable or agreeable to the character, dignity, or perfections of a person or thing; becoming.

TO DECORTICATE, *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] to strip off the bark or husk; to peel.

DECORTICATION, *s.* the act of stripping a thing of its bark or husk.

DECORUM, *s.* [Lat.] a behaviour proper or suitable to the character and abilities of a person, consisting likewise of a due observance of the established rules of politeness.

TO DECOY, *v. a.* [*doey*, Belg.] to lure or entice into a cage; to draw into a snare. Figuratively, to seduce a person by allurements.

DECOY, *s.* a place adapted for drawing wild fowl into snares. The decoy consists of several pipes, as they are called, which

lead up a narrow ditch that closes at last with a funnel net. Into this the wild ducks are enticed by means of hemp seed, which is thrown into the water, and by the example of the decoy-ducks, which are trained for the purpose of leading their companions into the snare.

To DECREE/ASE, (*dekreefese*) *v. n.* [*de* and *cresco*, Lat.] to become less either in length, weight, force, or bulk; to diminish.—*v. a.* to make less.

DECREE/ASE, (*dekreefese*) *s.* the state of growing less; decay. In Astronomy, the wane; the change made in the face of the moon from its full till it returns to full again.

To DECREE/E, *v. n.* [*decretum*, Lat.] to establish by law; to resolve.—*v. a.* to assign, or dispose of a thing by law.

DECREE/E, *s.* [*decretum*, Lat.] a law, an established rule; the determination of a suit. In Canon Law, an ordinance which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted with any one thereon.

DECREMENT, *s.* [*de* and *cresco*, Lat.] the state of becoming less; the quantity lost by decay. In the higher Mathematics, the amount by which the terms of series regularly diminish.

DECREPIT, *a.* [*decreplus*, Lat.] wasted, worn out, and enfeebled by age.

To DECREPITATE, *v. a.* [*de* and *crepo*, Lat.] to calcine salts on the fire till they cease to crackle, or make a noise.

DECREPITATION, *s.* the crackling noise made by salt when put over the fire in a crucible, or cast into a clear fire.

DECREE/PITNESS, DECREE/PITUDE, *s.* the weakness attending old age; the last stage of decay.

DECRESCENT, *part.* [*de* and *cresco*, Lat.] becoming less; in a state of decay.

DECRETAL, *a.* [*decretum*, Lat.] appertaining, belonging, or relating to a decree. A *decretal epistle*, is that which the pope decrees, either by himself or by the advice of cardinals, on his being consulted thereon by some particular person.

DECRETAL, *s.* a letter or rescript of the pope, by which some point in the ecclesiastical law is solved or determined; a book of decrees or laws.

DECRETIST, *s.* one who studies or professes the knowledge of decretals.

DECRETORY, *a.* judicial; final; decisive; critical; in which there is some definitive event.

DECRIAL, *s.* the endeavouring to lessen any thing in the esteem of the public; censure; condemnation.

To DECRY, *v. a.* [*decrier*, Fr.] to censure, blame, or inveigh against a thing; to endeavour to lessen the esteem the public has for a thing.

DECUMBENCE, DECU'MBENCY, *s.* [*decumbo*, Lat.] the act or posture of lying down.

DECU MATURE, *s.* the time at which a person takes his bed in a disease. In Astrology, a scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DECUPLE, *a.* [*decuplus*, Lat.] tenfold; the same number repeated ten times.

DECURION, *s.* [*decurio*, Lat.] an officer who had the command of ten persons.

DECURSION, *s.* [*de* and *curro*, Lat.] the act of running or flowing down.

DECURTATION, *s.* [*decurtatio*, Lat.] the act of cutting short, or shortening.

To DECUSSATE, *v. a.* [*decusso*, from *decussis*, a Roman coin marked with an X, Lat.] to intersect, or cross at right angles.

DECUSSATE, *s.* the act of crossing, or the state of being crossed at right angles; the point at which two lines cross each other.

DE/DDINGTON, Oxfordshire. It is seated on a rising ground, in a fertile soil, 69 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 2025.

To DEDECORATE, *v. a.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] to disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORATION, *s.* the act of disgracing; disgrace.

DEDECOROUS, *a.* disgraced; reproachful.

DEDENTITION, *s.* [*de* and *dens*, Lat.] loss or shedding of the teeth.

DE/DHAM, Essex. It has one old large church, which has a remarkably fine steeple, of the Gothic order, and a great deal of

carved work about it, much injured by time. The streets, though not paved, are very clean, occasioned by their lying pretty high. It is situated on the river Stour, which separates it from Suffolk, 58 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1787.

To DEDICATE, *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.] to devote, appropriate, or set aside a thing for Divine uses. Figuratively, to appropriate peculiarly to a design or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.

DEDICATED, *part.* or *a.* [*dedicatus*, Lat.] appropriated, or devoted to a particular use.

DEDICATION, *s.* [*dedicatio*, Lat.] the act of consecrating or appropriating some place or thing solely to Divine uses; the address of an author to his patron.

DEDICATOR, *s.* one who ascribes a work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, *a.* composing, belonging to, or in the style of a dedication.

DEDITION, *s.* [*dedo*, Lat.] the act of surrendering to an enemy.

To DEDUCE, *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.] to describe in a continual series, so that one thing shall introduce another; to infer by reason from certain propositions which are premised.

DEDUCEMENT, *s.* that which is collected or inferred from any premises.

DEDUCIBLE, *a.* to be inferred or discovered from principles laid down.

DEDUCIVE, *a.* performing the act of deduction; inferring or collecting from principles or propositions already laid down.

To DEDUCT, *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.] to subtract, or take away.

DEDUCTION, *s.* [*deductio*, Lat.] a consequence or inference drawn by reason from some principle laid down; that which is subtracted or taken away from any sum, number, &c.

DEDUCTIVE, *a.* that may be deduced or inferred from any proposition laid down or premised.

DEDUCTIVELY, *ad.* by way of inference, or collecting one truth from another.

DEE, a river of N. Wales and Cheshire, which rises near Plumbe Meer, in Merionethshire, crosses the county of Denbigh, separating it from Cheshire, and runs into the Irish Channel, about 15 miles N. W. of Chester, and to which city it is navigable from near Ellesmere in Shropshire. At Chester the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, which run across the bed of the river, and cause a kind of cascade; from hence it flows to the sea, a broad sandy estuary, dividing Cheshire from Flintshire. By embankments, however, much land has been gained from the tide, and a narrower, but deeper channel, fitted for navigation, has been formed from Chester, half way to the sea.

DEE, JOHN, an English mathematician and professor of judicial astrology, in the 16th century. He was a man of considerable attainments in genuine science, having studied both here and on the continent in some of the best schools. He was the first translator of Euclid into English, and accomplished the task well. It was a fault of his times, added, perhaps, to some disposition to play the quack, that he pretended to have intercourse with spirits of not particularly good characters, and was consulted by great and royal personages on the strength of his pretensions. These unworthy pursuits seem to have drawn him aside from the path he was so well fitted to pursue with profit and renown. He died in 1608, aged 81 years.

DEED, *s.* [*deed*, Sax.] an action, or thing done; an exploit; written evidence of any legal act; fact; reality.

DEE/DLESS, *a.* inactive; without doing any thing.

To DEEM, *v. n.* *part.* *deemed*, formerly *deemt*; [*deinan*, Sax.] to judge; to think; to determine on due consideration.

DEEMSTER, *s.* [*from deem*,] a judge; a word still used in Guernsey and Jersey.

DEEP, *a.* [*deep*, Sax.] that has length measured downward from its surface. Applied to situation, low; below the surface, or measured from the surface downwards. Figuratively, piercing far; far from the entrance. "Deep unbrush'd in her silent den," *Dryden*. Not to be discovered at first sight; not obvious. "The sense lies deep," *Locke*. Sagacious, penetrating, profound, learned. "He meditating with two deep divines," *Shaks*. Artful, grave. Dark, applied to colours.

DEEP, *s.* [*diepte*, Belg.] the sea. Joined to *night*, the most advanced and stillest part thereof; midnight.

To DEE/TEN, *v. a.* to sink far below the surface. Applied to



colours, to darken; to cloud; to make a shade darker; to increase the dolefulness of a sound.

DEEP/PING, Lincolnshire. It is seated on the river Weland, in a fenny ground, 90 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1219.

DEEPLY, *ad.* to a great distance below the surface; with great study, application, and penetration, opposed to superficially. Sorrowfully; profoundly; with a great degree of sorrow, melancholy, or sadness, when used with words expressing grief. In a high degree; excessively; vastly.

DEEP-MOUTHEd, *a.* having a hoarse, loud voice, or uttering a hollow, loud sound.

DEEP-MUSING, *a.* contemplative; lost in thought.

DEEPNESS, *s.* distance or space measured from the surface downwards.

DEER, *s.* [*deer*, Sax.] in Natural History, a class of animals, the males of which have their heads adorned with branching horns, which they shed every year. Some of them are kept in parks for hunting, and others rove at large in the wild regions of North Britain. Their flesh is called venison, and reckoned very delicious. The species of the deer are very various, and will be found noticed under their several names.

To DEFACE, *v. a.* [*defaire*, Fr.] to destroy; to ruin; to disfigure.

DEFA/CEMENT, *s.* the act of disfiguring.

DEFA/CER, *s.* one who destroys or disfigures any thing.

DE FACTO, *s.* something actual and in fact, or really existing, in contradistinction to *de jure*, where a thing is only so in justice, but not in fact.

DEFA/LANCE, *s.* [*defaillance*, Fr.] failure; miscarriage; disappointment.

To DEFA/LCATE, *v. a.* [*defalquer*, Fr.] to cut or lop off; to take away or abridge part of a person's pension or salary. Most commonly applied to money affairs.

DEFA/LICATION, *s.* diminution; abridgment of any customary allowance.

To DEFA/LK, *v. a.* to lop or cut off; to abridge.

DEFA/MATION, *s.* [*de* and *fama*, Lat.] the speaking slanderous words of another, for which the slander is punishable according to the nature of the offence, either by action at common law, or in the ecclesiastical court.

DEFA/MATORY, *a.* tending to lessen the character, or ruin the reputation, of another.

To DEFA/ME, *v. a.* to utter words against a person or thing, with an intent to lessen his reputation, or render it infamous.

DEFA/MER, *s.* one who asserts things injurious to the reputation of another, with an intention to render him infamous.

To DEFA/TIGATE, *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] to weary; to tire.

DEFA/TIGATION, *s.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] weariness; fatigue.

DEFA/ULT, *s.* [*defaut*, Fr.] omission of what ought to be done; neglect; fault. In Law, it is a non-appearance in a court at a day assigned. If a plaintiff fails to appear at his trial he is non-suited; if a defendant makes default, judgment will go against him by default. Jurors making default in their appearance, are to lose and forfeit issue.

To DEFA/ULT, *v. a.* to fail; or not to perform something promised or contracted.

DEFA/ULTER, *s.* one that makes a default.

DEFE/ASANCE, (*defeasance*) *s.* [*defaistance*, Fr.] the act of annulling, or rendering a contract void.

DEFE/ASIBLE, (*defeasible*) *a.* [*defaire*, Fr.] that may be annulled, abrogated, set aside, or made void.

DEFE/AT, (*defeat*) *s.* [*defaire*, Fr.] the overthrow of an army; an act of destruction; deprivation.

To DEFE/AT, (*defeat*) *v. a.* to beat or overthrow an army. Figuratively, to frustrate; to disappoint.

To DEFE/CATE, *v. a.* [*defeco*, from *faces*, Lat.] to purge or clear liquors from dregs or sourness. Figuratively, to clear truth from any thing which renders it obscure; to purify from any gross mixture; to brighten.

DEFE/CATE, *a.* cleared or purified from lees or foulnesses.

DEFE/CATION, *s.* [*defecatio*, Lat.] the act of clearing or purifying from foulness.

DEFE/CT, (*defect*) *s.* [*deficio*, Lat.] the absence of something which a thing ought to have; failing; want; a mistake or error, applied to the constitution. A fault, applied to moral conduct. In Astronomy, applied to the eclipsed part of the sun or moon.

SYNON. *Fault* includes relation to the maker; so that while it implies some real want in the finishing of the work, it denotes also that it is owing to the workman. *Defect* expresses something imperfect in the thing without any relation to the maker of it.

To DEFE/CT, *v. n.* [*defectum*, Lat.] to be deficient.

DEFE/CIBILITY, *s.* a state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

DEFE/CIBLE, *a.* imperfect; deficient; wanting in something which a thing ought to have.

DEFE/CTION, *s.* failure; apostasy; rebellion.

DEFE/CTIVE, *a.* not having all the qualities or powers which are requisite; faulty; blamable. *Defective nouns, or verbs*, in Grammar, are such as are known never to have had some cases, numbers, persons, tenses, or moods, in use.

DEFE/CTIVENESS, *s.* wanting something which a person or thing ought to have; a state of imperfection.

DEFE/NCE, *s.* [*defensio*, Lat.] the method used to secure a person against the attack of an enemy; guard; protection; security; vindication; justification; or the reply made by a person in order to clear himself from a crime laid to his charge.

DEFE/NCELESS, *a.* destitute of the means of repulsing; unable to resist.

To DEFE/ND, *v. a.* [*defendo*, Lat.] to protect; to support; to secure; to forbid; to vindicate or justify; to maintain a place or cause against those that attack it.

DEFE/NDABLE, *a.* that may be maintained or secured against the attacks of an enemy; that may be vindicated or justified.

DEFE/NDANT, *s.* he that endeavours to beat off an enemy, or to hinder a place from falling into his hands. In Law, the person who is prosecuted or sued.

DEFE/NDER, *s.* one who protects a place or person against an enemy; one who endeavours to answer the objections raised against any truth or doctrine. *Defender of the Faith*, a title still retained by the sovereign of Great Britain, though given by Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. for writing against Luther.

DEFE/NSABLE, *s.* that which is made use of to secure a person or place against the attack of an enemy; defence; guard. In Surgery, a bandage, plaister, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFE/NSIBLE, *a.* capable of resisting an enemy; vindicating from any crime or aspersion.

DEFE/NSIVE, *a.* [*defensiv*, Fr.] only proper for defence.

DEFE/NSIVE, *s.* safeguard; state of defence.

DEFE/NSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to guard against the designs or attacks of an enemy.

To DEFE/R, *v. n.* [*differo*, Lat.] to put off to another time; to delay.—[*defero*, Lat.] to refer to another's judgment.

DEFE/RENCE, *s.* [*deferens*, Fr.] regard or respect paid to rank, age, or superior talents; complaisance; submission.

DEFE/RENT, *a.* [*deferens*, Lat.] that carries or conveys. In Anatomy, the term is applied to certain vessels in the body, that serve for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

DEFE/RENT, *s.* that which carries; that which conveys. In Astronomy, according to the old Ptolemaic system, the great circles which were supposed to carry in their revolution epicycles, round which each of the planets, and the sun and moon, respectively, passed. This scheme was invented because the hypothesis of a circular orbit, revolving centrally, or excentrically, did not explain the facts.

DEFE/ANCE, *s.* [*defi*, Fr.] a challenge or call upon a person to make good an accusation; a contemptuous disregard.

DEFE/CIENCE, DEF/ICIENCY, (*defisience*, *deficiency*) *s.* [*deficio*, Lat.] the want of something which a person or thing should have; an imperfection, or defect.

DEFE/CIENT, (*deficient*) *a.* imperfect. *Deficient Numbers*, in Arithmetic, are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer whose parts they are.

DEFE/TER, *s.* a challenger; a contester; one who dares a person to make good a charge.

To DEFE/LE, *v. a.* [*afilan*, Sax.] to render a thing foul, unclean, or impure; to pollute.

To DEFE/LE, *v. n.* [*defiler*, Fr.] to march or separate in files, applied to an army.

DE/FILE, *s.* [*defile*, Fr.] a narrow pass, where few men can march abreast.

DEFFLEMENT, *s.* that which renders a thing foul or nasty; that which pollutes or corrupts the virtue of a person.

DEFFLER, *s.* one who pollutes the chastity of a person.

DEFINABLE, *a.* that may be defined; that may be ascertained.

To DEFINE, *v. a.* [*definio*, from *finis*, Lat.] to explain a thing or word by the enumeration of its properties or qualities, so as to distinguish it from every thing of the same kind.

DEFINER, *s.* a person who explains the nature of a thing or word by enumerating all its properties.

DEFINITE, *a.* exact, certain, limited, bounded. In Grammar, it is an article that has a precise determined signification; such as the article *the* in the English, *le* and *la* in French, &c., which fix and ascertain the noun they belong to, to some particular, as *the king*, *le roi*; whereas in quality, *of king*, *de roi*, the articles *of* and *de* mark nothing precise, and are therefore indefinite.

DEFINITION, *s.* [*definitio*, Lat.] in Logic and Rhetoric, an enumeration of all that enters into the meaning of a word; a description of what a word is used to signify; the process of fixing the meaning in which any word is to be used.

DEFINITIVE, *a.* [*definitivus*, Lat.] express; positive; decisive; free from ambiguity, doubt, or uncertainty.

DEFINITIVELY, *ad.* in a positive, express, or decisive manner.

DEFINITIVENESS, *s.* decisiveness; or a state free from ambiguity or doubt.

DEFLAGRABILITY, *s.* [*deflagro*, Lat.] the quality of taking fire and burning entirely away.

DEFLAGRABLE, *a.* having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.

DEFLAGRATION, *s.* in Chemistry, the act of setting fire to a thing which will burn till it is entirely consumed.

To DEFLLECT, *v. n.* [*de* and *flecto*, Lat.] to turn aside from its due direction; to bend.

DEFLJECTION, *s.* the act of deviating or turning aside from its proper course, point, or direction.

DEFLUXURE, *s.* a bending downwards; the act or state of a thing turned aside.

DEFLORATION, *s.* [*defloratus*, Lat.] the act of violating the chastity of a virgin.

To DEFLORATE, *v. a.* [*deflorator*, Fr.] to violate a virgin. Figuratively, to take away the beauty or grace of a thing.

DEFLORER, *s.* a ravisher.

DEFLUOUS, *a.* [*defluo*, Lat.] that flows down; that falls off.

DEFLUX, *DEFLUXION*, *s.* the act of flowing down.

DEFOE, DANIEL, one of the most popular of English writers of works of fiction; and a man who, in the 17th century and beginning of the 18th, passed through a life chequered with the strangest vicissitudes, chiefly because of his maintaining principles which it was the fashion to disavow and to persecute. He was favoured more than once with the notice of royalty; and he was once, by the resolute effort of his numerous enemies, pilloried and imprisoned. His writings, which are very numerous, embrace a great variety of subjects. His political and polemical works are undeservedly unknown. Every one has read his *Robinson Crusoe*. His *History of the Plague*, and narratives of the adventures of characters of no great beauty or morality, are also well known, and are wonderful for the verisimilitude which every where characterizes them. He died in 1731, aged 70 years.

DEFOEDATION, *s.* [*defoedus*, low Lat.] the act of rendering foul and filthy.

DEFORCEMENT, *s.* in Law, the act of withholding land or tenements from the right owner.

To DEFORM, *v. a.* [*de* and *forma*, Lat.] to disfigure, or spoil the beauty or shape of any thing; to make disagreeable to the sight.

DEFORMATION, *s.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] the act of spoiling the shape or beauty of a thing, or making it disagreeable to the sight.

DEFORMED, *a.* void of symmetry of parts, straightness of shape, or pleasantness of appearance; disfigured; crooked.

DEFORMEDLY, *ad.* in an ugly manner.

DEFORMITY, *s.* [*deformatas*, Lat.] the appearance of any thing which has lost its beauty, gracefulness, or regularity; ridiculousness. Figuratively, deviation from the standard of moral perfection and obedience.

DEFORESOR, *s.* [*forceur*, Fr.] in Law, one that overcomes and casts out by force.

To DEFAUD, *v. a.* [*defraudo*, from *fraus*, Lat.] to deprive a person of his property by some false appearance, fraud, or trick.

DEFAUDATION, *s.* privation by fraud.

DEFAUDER, *s.* a person who deprives another of what belongs to him, by some trick, or false appearance.

To DEFRAUD, *v. a.* [*defrajer*, Fr.] to pay or discharge expenses.

DEFRAUDER, *s.* one that discharges expenses.

DEFRAIMENT, *s.* the payment of expenses.

DEFT, *a.* [*defit*, Sax.] neat; handsome; spruce; proper; dexterous; sprightly; nimble; active.

DEFTLY, *ad.* in a skilful manner. Obsolete.

DEFUNCT, *a.* [*defuncto*, Lat.] dead; expired.

DEFUNCT, *s.* one who is dead.

To DEFEY, *v. a.* [*defier*, Fr.] to challenge to fight; to treat with contempt.

DEFEYER, *s.* a challenger; one who invites to fight; more properly *defier*.

DEGENERACY, *s.* [*de* and *genus*, Lat.] the acting unworthily of one's ancestors. Figuratively, the leaving of a moral conduct for an immoral one; meanness.

To DEGENERATE, *v. n.* to fall from the reputation or virtues of one's ancestors; to sink from a noble to a base state. To grow wild or base, applied to vegetables.

DEGENERATE, *a.* unlike one's ancestors in virtues; unworthy; corrupted; having lost its value.

DEGENERATENESS, *s.* corruption; depravity.

DEGENERATION, *s.* a deviation from the virtues of one's ancestors; a sinking from a state of excellence to one of less worth.

DEGENEROUSLY, *ad.* basely; meanly.

To DEGLUTINATE, *v. a.* [*degluer*, Fr.] to unglue or soften.

DEGLUTINATION, *s.* the act of ungluing or softening.

DEGLUTITION, *s.* [*deglutio*, Lat.] the act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of depriving a man of any office, employ, or dignity. Figuratively, deprivation, or a change from a more perfect and honourable to a low and mean state. In Painting, the lessening and confusing the figures in a picture or landscape, as they would appear to the eye at a supposed distance.

To DEGRADE, *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr.] to deprive a person of any office or dignity; to lessen the value of a thing.

DEGRAVATION, *s.* [*degravatus*, Lat.] the act of making heavy.

DEGRE'E, *s.* [*degré*, Fr.] quality, rank, condition, or dignity; state or condition of a thing, which may be either heightened or lowered, increased or diminished; measure; proportion; or quantity. In Arithmetic, a degree consists of three places of figures, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so 365 is a degree. In Geometry, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. In Chemistry, a greater or less intenseness of heat. In Canon Law, an interval of kinship, from whence nearness or remoteness of blood are computed. In Music, the little intervals which compose the concords. In the university, a dignity or title conferred on persons who are of a certain standing, and have performed the exercises required by the statutes, which entitles them to certain privileges, precedence, &c.

BY DEGREES, *ad.* gradually; by little and little.

DEGUSTATION, *s.* [*degustatio*, Lat.] a tasting.

To DEHORT, *v. a.* [*de* and *horto*, Lat.] to dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

DEHORTATION, *s.* a dissuasion; arguments used to keep a person from assenting to any doctrine, or committing any action.

DEHORTER, *s.* a dissuader.

DEICIDE, *s.* [*deus* and *caedo*, Lat.] the crime of murdering a deity or god, applied only to the death of our blessed Saviour.

To DEJECT, *v. a.* [*dejecto*, Lat.] to cast down, or render sorrowful or melancholy.

DEJECTED, *part.* or *a.* cast down; afflicted with some disappointment; mournful; melancholy.

DEJECTEDLY, *ad.* in a dull, sorrowful, or mournful manner.

DEJECTEDNESS, *s.* the state of a person who is grieved and cast down on account of some great loss or disappointment.

**DEJECTION**, *s.* a lowness of spirits; affliction; loss, or an impaired state. *Synon.* *Dejection* is commonly caused by great affliction, and is too often a state of despair. *Melancholy* is generally the effect of constitution, its cloudy ideas overpower and banish all that are cheerful. *Low-spiritedness* is involuntary, and often proceeds from a weakness of nerves; excess of joy, fatigue, bad digestion, will occasion it. *Dulness*, on the contrary, is voluntary, it arises frequently from discontent, disappointment, and from any other circumstance that may displease the mind.

**DEIFICATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of ascribing divine honours to a person, and worshipping him as a god.

**DEIFORM**, *a.* [*deus* and *forma*, Lat.] of a godlike form.

**TO DEIFY**, *v. a.* [*deifier*, Fr.] to make a god; to adore as a god; to rank among the deities. Figuratively, to praise too much; to extol a person unbecomingly mortal.

**TO DEIGN**, (*dein*) *v. n.* [*daigner*, Fr.] to condescend; to vouchsafe;—*v. a.* to grant a favour; to permit.

**DEIGNING**, (*deining*) *s.* a condescension; permission; granting a favour.

**TO DEINTEGRATE**, *v. a.* [*de* and *integer*, Lat.] to take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish.

**DEISM**, *s.* [*deisme*, Fr.] the doctrine or opinion of those who profess to believe the existence of a God, but deny his having ever given, or the probability of his ever giving, a revelation.

**DEIST**, *s.* [*deiste*, Fr.] a person who believes the existence of a God, but denies all revelation in general.

**DEISTICAL**, *a.* belonging to the opinions of deists.

**DEITY**, *s.* [*deitas*, Lat.] Divinity; the nature and essence of God; an idol or supposed divinity; a heathen god.

**DELACERATION**, *s.* [*delacero*, Lat.] a tearing in pieces.

**DELACHRYMATION**, *s.* [*delachrymatio*, Lat.] a falling down of the humours; the wateriness of the eye; or a weeping much.

**DELACTATION**, *s.* [*de* and *lac*, Lat.] a weaning from the breast.

**DELA'MBRE**, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, an eminent French astronomer and mathematician, of the last and present centuries. Although living during the most disastrous and troubled period of the history of his country, he pursued without interruption his scientific labours. He measured the arc from Dunkirk to Barcelona, for the purpose of obtaining a standard measure of length; made tables of the superior planets, which were used in correcting the Nautical Almanack; and contributed many other papers and works to the science of Astronomy, particularly a History of Astronomy, which is very highly esteemed. He died in 1822, aged 73 years.

**DELA'PSED**, *part.* [*delabor*, Lat.] in Physic, bearing or falling down.

**DELATION**, *s.* the act of carrying or conveying. An accusation, charge, impeachment, or information.

**DELATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] an accuser or informer.

**DELAWARE**, the name of a river and of a bay in the United States, N. America. The river rises in the Catskill Mountains, in the State of New York, serves for some miles as the boundary between that State and Pennsylvania, and afterwards between the States of New Jersey and Delaware, flowing after a course of above 300 miles into Delaware Bay. It is navigable, but not for large vessels through the whole distance, to Trenton Falls, about 70 miles from its mouth. The bay is 65 miles long, 18 miles broad at its mouth, and 30 miles in the middle. For 70 miles it has no safe natural harbour, and therefore a magnificent work, called the Delaware Breakwater, has been erected by the government of the States.

**DELAWARE**, one of the United States, N. America, named after the river, on the W. bank of which it lies, is bounded by Pennsylvania on the N. and by Maryland on the S. and W.; whilst the river and bay of the same name divide it from New Jersey. It is 92 miles long, and 23 broad, and is divided into 3 counties. In the N. part it is moderately hilly. It is watered by very small streams, of which Brandy-wine Creek is the most considerable. Wheat and other grain is grown plentifully for export trade. Its pastures also are good, and it exports various fruits, silk, timber, &c. Wilmington is its largest place of trade. It has one college only, and four banks. Dover is the seat of government. Its population is 78,085, of which 2905 are slaves.

**TO DELAY**, *v. a.* [*delayar*, Fr.] to defer or put off the doing

of a thing till another time; to hinder; to frustrate.—*r. n.* to stop; to cease from action.

**DELA'Y**, *s.* the act of deferring or putting off the performance of an act to some other time. Figuratively, a stay; a stop.

**DELA'YER**, *s.* one who defers the doing a thing; a putter off.

**DELE'CTABLE**, *a.* [*delecto*, Lat.] affording pleasure or delight to the senses.

**DELE'CTABLENESS**, *s.* pleasantness.

**DELE'CTABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to afford pleasure; delightfully.

**DELECTION**, *s.* pleasure; delight.

**TO DELEGATE**, *v. a.* [*de* and *lego*, Lat.] to send away; to intrust; to communicate authority. In Law, to appoint judges to determine a particular cause.

**DELEGATE**, *s.* any person authorized to act for another. In Law, applied to persons appointed by the king's commission to sit on an appeal to him in the court of Chancery.

**DELEGATE**, *a.* deputed or authorized to judge or transact business for another.

**DELEGATION**, *s.* the act of appointing; the assignment of a debt to another. In Law, a commission to a judge to determine some cause, which would not otherwise be brought before him.

**DELENFICIAL**, *a.* [*delemnificus*, Lat.] having virtue to assuage or ease pain.

**TO DELETE**, *v. a.* [*deleo*, Lat.] to blot out.

**DELETE'RIOUS**, *a.* [*deleterius*, Lat.] noxious; deadly; fatal; applied, by naturalists, to such things as are of a pernicious nature.

**DELETERY**, *a.* destructive; deadly; poisonous.

**DELETION**, *s.* the act of rasing or blotting out; a destruction.

**DELF**, *DELFE*, *s.* [*delvean*, Sax.] a mine; a quarry; or large cavity formed by digging. Glazed earthenware, so called from the place where it is made.

**DELFT**, a town of Holland, seated on a canal called the Schie. It was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of a fine kind of earthenware, called from it, Delft-ware. It has still some woolen and other manufactures. It is 30 miles from Amsterdam. Its population is about 20,000. Lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 4. 22. E.

**DELHI**, a province in the north of Hindustan, lying immediately against the Himalah Mountains, and bounded by the Punjab, Lahore, Ajmere, Agra, and Oude. It is about 165 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. There are other hills within its boundaries, beside those of the Himalah chain. The Ganges, the Jumna, and other rivers of note flow through it. The valleys and lowlands are fertile, and produce all manner of grain, with sugar. The climate of this province is very mild and agreeable; but the devastating wars to which it has so long been subject, have effectually prevented the advantages which nature had offered. *Delhi*, its capital, was formerly the chief city of the Mogul empire, and is seated on the Jumna. It was once exceedingly rich, extensive, and populous, but has lost most of its splendour. The former residence of the Moguls yet remains, a sumptuous building; other relics of its former glory abound. The city has yet some trade, being situated so as to be the emporium for the traffic between the northerly provinces and the south. It is about 1000 miles from Calcutta. Its population is about a quarter of a million yet. Lat. 28. 43. N. Long. 77. 49. E. The population of the province is estimated at about 3,000,000.

**DELIBATION**, *s.* [*delibatio*, from *libo*, Lat.] an essay; a taste.

**TO DELI'BERATE**, *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] to weigh in the mind; to ponder upon. Figuratively, to hesitate.

**DELI'BERATE**, *a.* circumspect; discreet; wary; considering the nature of a thing before the making a choice. Figuratively, slow; tedious.

**DELI'BERATELY**, *ad.* in a circumspect, wary, or discreet manner.

**DELI'BERATENESS**, *s.* circumspection; coolness; caution.

**DELIBERATION**, *s.* the act of considering things before an undertaking or making choice.

**DELI'BERATIVE**, *a.* relating to consideration, or premeditation; with thought or caution.

**DELI'CACY**, *s.* [*delicacies*, Fr.] daintiness, or taste shown in eating; any thing which affects the senses with great pleasure; elegant softness of form; nicety, or minute accuracy; genteel neatness in dress; politeness of behaviour; indulgence, which

produces weakness; tenderness; weakness of constitution; a disposition which is shocked with any excess.

**DELICATE**, *a.* [*delicatus*, Fr.] fine, or consisting of minute parts; beautiful, or pleasing to the eye; nice, or pleasing to the taste; dainty, or nice in the choice of food; choice; select; polite, or rigorously observant of the maxims of good breeding; soft, effeminate, or unable to bear hardships; pure; free from foulness; clear.

**DELICATELY**, *ad.* in a beautiful manner; finely, opposed to coarsely; daintily; luxuriously; choicely; politely; effeminately.

**DELICATENESS**, *s.* softness; effeminacy; too great an affectation of elegance.

**DELICATES**, *s.* niceties, rarities, applied to food.

**DELICIOUS**, (*delishious*) *a.* [*delicieux*, Fr.] giving exquisite pleasure to the senses, or to the mind.

**DELICIOUSLY**, (*delishiously*) *ad.* in an elegant or luxurious manner, applied to food or dress: in such a manner as to convey a rapturous pleasure.

**DELICIOUSNESS**, (*delishiousness*) *s.* the quality of affording exquisite pleasure to the senses or to the mind.

**DELIGATION**, *s.* [*deligatio*, Lat.] the confining the parts of a thing together by binding.

**DELIGHT**, (*delit*) *v.* [*delecto*, Lat.] that which affords an agreeable pleasure or satisfaction to the mind or the senses.

To **DELIGHT**, (*delit*) *v. a.* [*delecto*, Lat.] to take pleasure in the frequent repetition or enjoyment of a thing; to satisfy.—*v. n.* to be pleased, satisfied, or contented.

**DELIGHTFUL**, (*delitful*) *a.* that affords great pleasure to the mind.

**DELIGHTFULLY**, (*delitfully*) *ad.* in such a manner as to charm, to afford pleasure, satisfaction, and content.

**DELIGHTFULNESS**, (*delitfulness*) *s.* pleasure, satisfaction, gratification, arising from the frequent repetition, sight, or enjoyment of a thing.

**DELIGHTSOME**, (*delitsome*) *a.* affording great pleasure.

**DELIGHTSOMELY**, *ad.* pleasantly.

**DELIGHTSOMENESS**, (*delitsomeness*) *s.* the quality of affecting with great pleasure.

To **DELINEATE**, *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.] to draw the first sketch; to design; to paint a resemblance. Figuratively, to describe in a lively and accurate manner.

**DELINEATION**, *s.* [*delineatio*, Lat.] the first draught of a thing. Figuratively, a description.

**DELINEMENT**, *s.* [*delirio*, Lat.] a mitigating or assuaging.

**DELINQUENCY**, *s.* [*delinquo*, Lat.] a failure, or the omission of a duty; a thing done wilfully against any known law.

**DELINQUENT**, *s.* one who has committed some crime or fault, an offender.

To **DELINQUATE**, *v. n.* [*delinquo*, Lat.] to melt; to be dissolved. **DELINQUATION**, *s.* [*delinquo*, Lat.] the act of melting or dissolving; a solution, or the state of a thing melted.

**DELIQUESCENCE**, *s.* in Chemistry, is a term used to signify the melting of salts by means of the water which they absorb from the atmosphere.

**DELQUUM**, *s.* [Lat.] in Chemistry, the state of any salt when it has become liquid by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

**DELIRAMENT**, *s.* [*delirio*, Lat.] a dotting or foolish fancy.

**DELIRATION**, *s.* a dotage; folly; madness.

**DELIRIOUS**, *a.* lightheaded; raving from the violence of some disorder. Figuratively, dotting.

**DELIRIUM**, *s.* [Lat.] in Physic, a kind of madness occurring generally in fevers. *Delirium tremens*, is a kind of delirium accompanied by a sort of universal palsy, usually brought on by excessive drinking, and often fatal.

**DELITIGATION**, *s.* [*delitigo*, Lat.] a striving; a contending; a chiding.

To **DELIVER**, *v. n.* [*delivro*, Fr.] to give a person a thing which was given for that purpose by another. Joined with *into*, to surrender or give up. Joined to *from*, to free from any danger or calamity. To pronounce, to relate, applied to discourse or reading. To bring into the world, used with *of*.—*v. a.* to surrender, to put into a person's hands, or leave to his discretion. To *deliver down*, or *over*, to transmit or convey any transaction by means of writing. To *deliver up*, to surrender; to give up, or expose.

**DELIVERANCE**, *s.* [*delivrance*, Fr.] the act of giving or surrendering a thing to another; the act of freeing a person from captivity, imprisonment, danger, or distress; the act or manner of pronouncing or speaking; the act of bringing children into the world.

**DELIVERER**, *s.* one who gives a thing into the hands of another, or conveys it to the place ordered; one who frees another from danger, distress, captivity, or imprisonment; one who pronounces a set speech.

**DELIVERY**, *s.* the act of giving or surrendering a thing to another; a release from danger, bondage, imprisonment, or distress; the bringing forth a child; pronunciation, or manner of speaking.

**DELI**, *s.* [*del*, Belg.] a valley.

**DELOS**, the ancient name of an island in the Ægean Sea, consecrated to Apollo, who was said to have been born there. The temple on it was used as the treasury of the Grecian confederation against the Persians.

**DELPHI**, in ancient Greece, a town within the borders of Phocis, but having peculiar privileges of its own, as being sacred to Apollo. Here was the oracle that enjoyed such celebrity amongst all the Grecian states and their neighbours.

**DELPHINUS**, the *Dolphin*, in Astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

**DELTA**, in Physical Geography, the name given to the tract of alluvium occurring at the mouths of large rivers, which is usually of a triangular form, like the Greek letter  $\Delta$ . In Ancient Geography it is the name of this tract at the mouth of the Nile in Egypt.

**DELTOIDE**, *a.* [*delta* and *eidos*, Gr.] in Anatomy, applied to a particular bone, and a muscle, which are of a triangular form.

**DELUO**, JOHN ANDREW, a French geologist of the last century. He was a man of great information, and of a philosophic spirit, but there were but few facts of geology accurately known when he speculated and wrote, and the idea of the science had not been even approximately stated. He wrote on many other subjects besides geology, and died in 1817, aged 90 years.

**DELU/DABLE**, *a.* liable to be deceived, imposed on, or drawn aside.

To **DELU/DE**, *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.] to beguile; to deceive or seduce by false pretences. Figuratively, to disappoint.

**DELU/DER**, *s.* one who deceives, imposes on, beguiles, or seduces another by false appearances or pretences.

To **DELVE**, *v. a.* [*delvan*, Sax.] to dig, or open the ground with a spade. Figuratively, to sound one's opinion; to fathom; to get to the bottom of an affair.

**DELVE**, *s.* a ditch; a pit; a pitfall; a den; a cave. "Shady delve," *Spencer*.

**DELYER**, *s.* a digger, or one who opens the ground with a spade, or pick-axe, &c.

**DELUGE**, *s.* [*deluge*, Fr.] a flood or inundation of water. Particularly applied to that inundation described in the Book of Genesis, as happening in the early age of the world, and which overwhelmed the world that then was; from which Noah and his family alone, by attending to the directions of God, were preserved. It was formerly believed that this flood extended over the whole surface of the earth; but this is not only a physical impossibility, but is not stated in the sacred narrative. This flood used, also, to be referred to by all geological speculators, as the cause of all the phenomena which are disclosed in the various strata composing the crust of the earth: advancing science has demonstrated, that even if this inundation could have been universal, it could not have been the cause of these varied and wonderful phenomena. Figuratively, any sudden and irresistible calamity; any corruption, or deprivation, which spreads far and quickly.

To **DELUGE**, *v. a.* to drown or lay entirely under water; to overflow with water. Figuratively, to overwhelm with any great and increasing calamity.

**DELUSION**, *s.* [*deludio*, Lat.] the act of imposing on a person by some false appearance. Figuratively, a false appearance or illusion, which leads a person into an error or mistake.

**DELUSIVE**, *a.* capable of deceiving or imposing upon.

**DELUSORY**, *a.* apt to deceive.

**DEMAGOGUE**, (*denagogy*) *s.* [*demas* and *ago*, Gr.] the ring-leader or head of a faction, or tumult of the common people.

DEMAND, *s.* [*demande*, Fr.] the asking of a thing with authority; claim; inquiry after, in order to buy. In Law, the asking of what is due. *Demand and supply*, the title given by political economists to that law which obtains in all trading and commercial affairs, regulating the direction taken by labour, the particular employment of capital, and the particular things brought into the market. Yet this law, that the demand creates the supply, is not absolute, the very reverse happening in many well-known instances; as for example, the reduction of the postage, and of travelling fares, which have multiplied incredibly the numbers of letters and of travellers.

To DEMAND, *v. a.* [*demande*, Fr.] to claim; to ask for with authority; to ask or question. In Law, to prosecute in a real action.

DEMANDABLE, *a.* that may be claimed as a due, or asked for with authority.

DEMANDANT, *s.* in Law, the plaintiff in a real action.

DEMANDER, *s.* one who claims a thing; one who asks with authority; one who asks for a thing in order to purchase it; one who asks for a debt.

To DEMEAN, (*démén*) *v. a.* [*démener*, Fr.] to behave. Figuratively, to lessen, debase, or undervalue; to do any thing below one's character or rank.

DEMEANOUR, (*déménour*) *s.* [*démener*, Fr.] behaviour; carriage; the manner of acting.

DEMENTATION, *s.* [*déméntation*, Fr.] madness, or losing one's reason.

DEMERARA, one of the divisions of the colony of British Guiana in S. America (*which see*). It is united in government with Essequibo. Sugar, rum, cotton, and coffee are its chief products. Population, about 100,000.

DEMERIT, *s.* [*démérite*, Fr.] the want of merit; behaviour deserving blame or punishment. Anciently the same as merit.

To DEMERIT, *v. a.* [*démériter*, Fr.] to act contrary to one's duty, and thereby deserve both blame and disgrace.

DEMERSED, (*démersé*) *Lat.* plunged; drowned. DEMERSION, *s.* the act of plunging under the water, or drowning. In Chemistry, the putting any thing into a dissolving water or menstruum.

DEMESNE, *s.* land adjoining to a mansion, kept in the lord's own hand; an estate in land.

DEMETE, in Grecian Mythology, the goddess usually known by the name of Ceres.

DEMETRIUS, the name of several parties who are prominent in Grecian history after the conquests of Alexander of Macedon. The most eminent, named *Polioretos*, seized on the throne of Macedon, expelling the family of Cassander. He was engaged in a continual series of battles, in some of which, as that at Ipsus, he was on the defeated side. He died in 283 B. C. A grandson of *Polioretos*, simply named *Demetrius II.*, ruled over Macedon afterwards, and died in 232 B. C. Two of the successors of *Seleucus*, the Macedonian monarch of Syria, bore in addition to this name, the epithets *Soter* and *Nicator*, respectively. The former died in 150 B. C., the latter in 127 B. C. During the march of *Polioretos* from conquest to conquest, another *Demetrius*, surnamed *Phalareus*, held the supreme power in Athens, as the representative of Cassander, the Macedonian king. He was driven from his post by the conqueror, and Athens was for a short time again an independent state. He died in the same year as the victor did, 283 B. C.

DEMI, [*Fr.*] an inseparable particle; half; one part of a thing which is divided equally in two.

DEMI-BASTION, *s.* in Fortification, that which has only one face and one flank.

DEMI-CANNON, *s.* in Gunnery, a cannon which carries a ball of thirty pounds weight; the diameter of its bore is 6 inches 2-8ths.

DEMI-CULVERIN, *s.* in Gunnery, is a lesser sort of culverin than the common, of which there are three kinds; that of the *lowest size* is a gun 41 inches diameter, in the bore, and 10 feet long, carrying a ball 4 inches diameter and 9 pounds weight; the *ordinary one* is a gun 4½ inches diameter in the bore, and 10 feet long, carrying a ball 4½ inches diameter, and 10 pounds 11 ounces weight; and that of the *elder sort*, 4½ inches diameter in the bore, and 40½ feet in length, carrying a ball 4½ inches diameter, and 12 pounds 11 ounces in weight.

DEMI-GOD, *s.* among the ancient pagans, was one who was

not a god by birth, but who, by his heroic exploits, was raised to that dignity.

DEMISE, (*démise*) *s.* [*Fr.*] death; decease.

To DEMISE, (*démise*) *v. a.* [*démétre*, Fr.] to leave, bequeath, or dispose of by will.

DEMISSION, *s.* [*demitto*, Lat.] degradation; diminution of dignity; lessening the value of a thing by some mean action.

To DEMIT, *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] to depress; to let fall.

DEMI-WOLF, *s.* a mongrel dog between a dog and a wolf.

DEMOCRACY, *s.* [*demos* and *kratos*, Gr.] a form of government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the people. A pure democracy has hardly yet been seen in the world. In most of the states so called, there have been large classes of men either actually slaves, or else not politically free.

DEMOCRATICAL, *a.* belonging to that sort of government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the people.

DEMOCRITUS, a philosopher of ancient Greece, commonly known as the laughing philosopher; but this satirical reputation rests solely on tradition. Abdera in Thrace was his birthplace, and he travelled far, and studied men and things in various lands. On his return he unfolded his views by teaching and by writing. He was a thorough materialist and necessitarian, and in consequence, in philosophy at least, an atheist. His theory of the atomic construction of all things, is a most wonderful instance of a merely metaphysical theory approximating to an established physical theory introduced above 2000 years after it. His astronomical speculations respecting the shadows on the moon's disc, the milky way, and the force of gravity, were most wonderfully correct. He died in about 360 B. C., aged about 100 years.

DEMOIVRE, ABRAHAM, a mathematician of the earlier half of the last century, who though by birth a Frenchman, resided in this country. The calculation of probabilities was the branch of mathematical science he especially cultivated, and that particularly in its practical bearing on annuities. He died in 1754, aged 87 years.

To DEMOLISH, *v. a.* [*démolir*, Lat.] to pull down, raze, or destroy.

DEMOLISHER, *s.* one who destroys or pulls down.

DEMOLITION, *s.* the act of pulling down or destroying; destruction.

DEMON, *s.* [*dæmon*, Lat. *daimon*, Gr.] a name the ancients gave to certain spirits, who, they imagined, had the power of doing good or evil to mankind; they likewise called them *Gēnii* (*which see*).

DEMONIAC, DEMONICAL, *a.* belonging to, or possessed by, a demon.

DEMONIAC, *s.* according to a Jewish belief, acquired during the captivity at Babylon, which continued, in form, for many ages in the Christian church, a person possessed by a demon. Demoniacs were either lunatics, or persons subject to epilepsy, or, generally, persons suffering either in body or mind from causes not understood at the time. Latterly, they were almost all impostors, who were kept to play the part of demoniacs, in order to give the ecclesiastics the opportunity of securing influence amongst the people, by pretending to work miracles.

DEMONIAN, *a.* thoroughly evil; of the nature of demons.

DEMONO CRACY, *s.* [*daimon* and *kratos*, Gr.] the power of demons.

DEMONOLATRY, *s.* [*daimon* and *latreia*, Gr.] the worship of demons.

DEMONOLOGY, *s.* [*daimon* and *logos*, Gr.] a discourse on the nature and practices of evil spirits.

DEMONSTRABLE, *a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] that may admit of demonstration, or be proved beyond a contradiction.

DEMONSTRABLY, *ad.* evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

To DEMONSTRATE, *v. a.* to prove so as to convince the most prejudiced, and render in the highest manner certain.

DEMONSTRATION, *s.* the proof of the truth of a proposition, founded on self-evident principles. In Politics, the display of the numerical strength of a party, for the purpose of availing an opposing party, or securing the adoption of certain measures.

DEMONSTRATIVE, *a.* convincing; undeniable; self-evident.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, *ad.* in such a clear and evident manner as to demand assent.

DEMONSTRATOR, *s.* one who proves a thing by demonstra-

tion; one who explains, teaches, or renders a thing plain to the meanest capacity; a lecturer.

**DEMONSTRATORY**, *a.* having the power of demonstration.

**DEMOSTHENES**, the orator of Athens. He lived at that age of his country's history, when he was able but to delay her fall. He had early devoted himself to the study of rhetoric and elocution. Against physical impediments he laboured triumphantly. He wielded at will the most critical auditory ever addressed, and roused them to action for their country's salvation. His life is comprised in his speeches. The public situations he filled, were given him because of his resistless eloquence. One slur on his character is recorded, his flight from the defeat of Chæroneæ without his shield. His first greatest effort of oratory was the *Speech on the Crown*, in which he utterly defeated his great rival *Æschines*. Subsequently, a higher mark was set before him, and he delivered speech after speech against Philip of Macedon, unmasking his designs and calling on his countrymen to rise and save Greece. Once and again, after that Philip was assassinated, and when Alexander was dead, he sought to organize a force that should restore Freedom to her native land, and to infuse energy and fire into the band he had collected by his mighty words. All was vain, and fleeing his own city, he took refuge in a temple on the island of Calauria, where he poisoned himself, in 322 B. C. Many of his orations are preserved—all his greatest;—a study for such as would guide men;—elaborate, clear, manful, utterly devoid of all tinsel ornament, and all empty declamation. They are not only an ever-enduring monument of the greatness, almost superhuman, of the orator, but also of the habits and tastes of that strange people he so deeply understood, and so powerfully affected.

**DEMU'LCENT**, *a.* [*demulceo*, Lat.] in Physic, softening, mollifying.

To **DEMU'R**, *v. n.* [*demoer*, Lat.] to delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to pause through uncertainty; to hesitate; to doubt; to deliberate; to suspend one's assent, choice, or judgment.—*v. a.* to doubt, or question the truth of a proposition or assertion.

**DEMU'R**, *s.* doubt, arising from uncertainty, or want of sufficient proof; hesitation; suspense of judgment, choice, or opinion.

**DEMU'RE**, *a.* [*de mæurs*, Fr.] behaving in a precise, grave, or affected manner.

To **DEMU'RE**, *v. n.* to look precisely; to behave with affected modesty.

**DEMU'RE**, *ad.* in an affected, grave, and modest manner; solemnly. "Hark, how the drums demurely wake the sleepers," *Shak.*

**DEMU'RENESS**, *s.* affected modesty or gravity; preciseness.

**DEMU'RRAGE**, *s.* [*demeurer*, Fr.] in Commerce, an allowance made to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

**DEMU'RRER**, *s.* in Law, a kind of pause made in an action, for a court to take time to consider of some point of difficulty.

**DEMY'**, *s.* [*demi*, Fr.] the title of a person on the foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford, who does not enjoy either the privileges or the salary of a fellow, and is of the same import as a *scholar* at colleges. Applied likewise to signify a large-sized paper.

**DEN**, *s.* [*Sax.*] a cavern, or hollow place under ground; the cave of a wild beast.

**DENA'RUS**, [*Lat.*] a silver coin of Rome, commonly called a penny, which varied in its value from six-pence to eight-pence halfpenny. In the time of the New Testament, it was worth about seven-pence halfpenny.

**DENAY'**, *s.* denial; refusal.

**DENBIGH**, (*Denby*) Denbighshire. It is well built and populous, situated on the summit of a rock, sloping on every side but one, on a branch of the river Clwydd. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London for exportation. It is 218 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 3405.

**DENBIGHSHIRE**, a county of N. Wales, lying on the Irish Sea, and bounded by Flintshire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, and Caernarvonshire. It is 39 miles in length, and about 20 miles in breadth, and is divided into 12 hundreds. In some parts it is very hilly, some elevations exceeding 1000 feet, and a few even 1500. Its rivers are the

Clwydd, Elway, Dee, and Conway. Its chief mineral wealth consists of its coal beds, which are abundant and productive. Lead is found in some parts. Limestone, millstone-grit, and slate also occur, and are quarried. The soil is various, and the Vale of Clwydd is remarkably pleasant and fertile. It produces corn, cheese, and cattle. There are many relics of antiquity, both British and Saxon, as well as Roman. Denbigh is its chief town. Pop. 88,806. It returns three members to parliament.

**DENDERA**, a town of Egypt, where were discovered many interesting antiquities, and in particular some paintings, which the French savans pronounced to be astronomical paintings, and to indicate actual observations of the heavens many thousands of years anterior to the period usually referred to as that of the introduction of the human race to this world. The discovery of the alphabet of the hieroglyphics dissipated all those agreeable triumphs of infidelity. The date of these zodiacs is known, and it is known that they are mere astrological schemes, and not astronomical records at all.

**DENDROLOGY**, *s.* [*dendron* and *logos*, Gr.] a discourse, or natural history of trees.

**DENDROMETER**, *s.* [*dendron* and *metreo*, Gr.] the name of an instrument for measuring trees.

**DENHAM**, **DIXON**, best known as Major Denham, the companion of Captain Clapperton in the exploring expedition to the interior of Africa. He visited Bournou, and the country round Lake Tchad, alone, and brought home some interesting and novel facts respecting those barbarous nations. He was promoted for his services, and received an appointment at Sierra Leone, where he died in 1825, aged 42 years.

**DENI'ABLE**, *a.* that may be refused to be granted when asked, or to be believed when proposed.

**DENI'AL**, *s.* the refusing to give or believe; the persisting in one's innocence, opposed to the confession of guilt; abjuration, or renouncing.

**DENI'ER**, *s.* one who refuses to grant a thing requested, or to assent to a truth proposed for his assent; one who will not acknowledge or own.

**DENIE'R**, (*deneër*) *s.* a French coin, the twelfth part of a sou.

To **DENIGRATE**, *v. a.* [*denigro*, Lat.] to make black, or to blacken.

**DENIGRATION**, *s.* the act of making a thing black.

**DENIS**, **ST.**, a town of the department of Seine, France. It is named after a famous saint and martyr of the early French Christians, and is famous as the burial-place of many monarchs and great men of France. The Abbey church is a fine building, though much less splendid than it was before the Revolution. The town has now the more valuable name of a good manufacturing and trading place. It is 5 miles from Paris. Population, above 10,000.

**DENIZATION**, *s.* the act of enfranchising a foreigner, by which means he enjoys many of the privileges of a natural subject.

**DENIZEN**, **DENISON**, *s.* [*denasaddyn*, Brit.] in Law, an alien enfranchised by the king's letters patent; which enables him in several respects to act as a subject, viz. to purchase and possess lands, and enjoy any office or dignity; yet not so fully as by naturalization, which enables a man to inherit by descent, which a denizen cannot do. If a denizen purchase lands, his issue born afterwards may inherit them, but those he had before shall not. Also, the son of a free citizen of any of the parliamentary towns, before the passing of the Reform Bill.

To **DEN'IZEN**, *v. a.* to enfranchise; to make free. Figuratively, to protect, or encourage.

**DENMARK**, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and E. by the Baltic Sea, and on the S. by Germany and the Baltic. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the island of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, and the duchies of Holstein, Lauenburg, and Sleswick in Germany, besides Iceland, and the other Danish settlements abroad. The country is generally flat, but there is a range of high land running along the peninsula, in which coals and some kinds of building-stone are found. There is no large river in Denmark, but numerous lakes and channels of the sea, by which it is intersected. In the summer the heat is great, and the days are long; but the winter continues seven or eight months. The commodities are corn, pulse, horses,

and large beeves, together with the produce of their manufactures and fisheries. The religion of the state is Lutheran, but others are tolerated. Its government is absolute monarchy. Its population is under 3,000,000. Copenhagen is the capital.

DENNIS, JOHN, an English dramatic writer of what is called the Augustan age of the literature of this country. He very appropriately for his disposition wrote critical essays also, and contrived by various means to quarrel with every one. In literary history he has ever ranked as one of the chief wranglers. He died in very needy circumstances, in 1734, aged 77 years.

DENOMINABLE, *a.* [*denomino*, Lat.] that may be named or denoted.

To DENOMINATE, *v. a.* to name; to give a name to.

DENOMINATION, *s.* a name given to a thing, pointing out some peculiar qualities belonging to it.

DENOMINATIVE, *a.* that gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

DENOMINATOR, *s.* the person or thing which affixes a particular appellation to a thing. In Fractions, the number usually written below the line, showing the number of parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into; thus, in  $\frac{5}{8}$ , the denominator, shows, that the integer is divided into 8 parts; and 6, the numerator, that you take 6 of those eight parts.

DENON, DOMINIQUE V., a French savant who accompanied the French army to Egypt, and has become identified with that wonderful branch of antiquarian study, which the researchers into the temples and tombs of that country have established. He had held office in the old regime, but he was much honoured by Napoleon, whose cause he thoroughly espoused. He died in 1825, aged 78 years.

DENOTATION, *s.* [*denotatio*, Lat.] the act of ascertaining that a particular thing is to be signified or understood by a certain sign, or that a thing belongs to a particular person.

To DENOTE, *v. a.* [*denoto*, Lat.] to mark; to be a sign of; to imply, signify, or betoken; to show by signs; as a quick pulse denotes fever.

To DENOUNCE, *v. a.* [*denoncor*, Fr.] to threaten by proclamation, or some external sign. Figuratively, in Law, to inform, to give information against.

DENOUNCEMENT, *s.* the act of proclaiming any threat, or future and impending evil.

DENOUNCER, *s.* one who declares some menace, or impending calamity or punishment.

DENSE, *a.* [*densus*, Lat.] close; compact; thick; having few or very small pores between its particles.

DENSITY, *s.* [*densitas*, Lat.] thickness; solidity; compactness; the closeness, near approach, or adhesion of the parts of a body.

DENT, *s.* [*dent*, Fr.] a mark made in the surface of a thing by thrusting the parts inwards.

DENTAL, *a.* [*dens*, Lat.] belonging or relating to the teeth. In Grammar, applied to those letters which are pronounced principally by means of the teeth. In Natural History, a small shell-fish.

DENTELLATED, *a.* in Botany, notched, jagged, formed like the teeth of a saw on the edges.

DENTE/LLI, *s.* [*Ital.*] in Architecture, the same as modillions.

DENTICULATED, *part.* [*dens*, Lat.] set with small teeth.

DENTICULATION, *s.* in Natural History, being set with small teeth; notched or jagged.

DENTIFRICE, *s.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] in Medicine, a powder to cleanse or fasten the teeth.

DENTION, *s.* in Physiology, the process of the development of the teeth.

To DENU/DATE, DENU/DE, *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] to strip or make naked. Figuratively, to divest.

DENU/DA/TION, *s.* the act of stripping or making naked.

DENUNCIATION, *s.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] the act of publishing any menace, or threatening any calamity or punishment.

DENUNCIATOR, *s.* [*denunciator*, Lat.] the person who proclaims any threat. In Law, one who lodges an information against another.

To DENEY, *v. a.* [*denier*, Fr.] to contradict an accusation; to refuse to grant a thing requested; to disown; to renounce.

To DEOBSTRU/CT, *v. a.* [*de* and *obstru*, Lat.] to clear from impediments; to free a passage from such things as stop it up.

DEOBSTRUENT, *s.* in Pharmacy, a medicine which, by its

dissolving viscidities, opens the pores or passages of the human body.

DEODAND, *s.* [*Deo* and *dandum*, Lat.] a thing given or forfeited to God, in case any man comes to a violent death without the fault of a reasonable creature; as if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him, the horse is to be sold, and the price distributed to the poor. The deodand is now set by the jury at the coroner's inquest, and the sum goes to the sovereign.

To DEOPPLATE, *v. a.* [*de* and *appto*, Lat.] to clear a passage from any obstructions.

DEOPPLATION, *s.* the act of opening the passages, or clearing them from obstructions.

DEOPPLATIVE, *a.* having the power to clear the passages from obstructions.

DEOSCU/LATION, *s.* [*deosculatio*, Lat.] the act of kissing.

DEOXIDIZATION, *s.* in Chemistry, the operation by which one substance deprives another substance of its oxygen. It is called unbecoming a body, by the French chemists.

To DEOXIDIZE, *v. a.* in Chemistry, to deprive a body of oxygen, so as to render it incapable of burning.

To DEPAINT, *v. a.* [*depindre*, Fr.] to form the resemblance of a thing by colours or painting; to describe.

To DEPART, *v. n.* [*departir*, Fr.] to go away from a place; to revolt; to quit; to leave, or apostatize; to die.

DEPART, *s.* [*depart*, Fr.] the act of going away, by quitting a place or person. Figuratively, death. Among refiners, a method of separating metals blended together in one mass.

DEPARTER, *s.* a refiner; one who purifies metals.

DEPARTMENT, *s.* [*departement*, Fr.] a peculiar province or employment allotted to a particular person. The name given to the parts into which France was divided in the early part of the Revolution, and which has remained in force through all subsequent changes.

DEPARTURE, *s.* the act of going away from a person or place. In Navigation, the number of miles by which a ship is E. or W. of the point whence she set out at the end of one of her traverses. Figuratively, death; the act of forsaking, or quitting, used with *from*.

DEPA/SCENT, *a.* [*depasceus*, Lat.] feeding.

To DEPA/STURE, *v. a.* [*depasceor*, Lat.] to graze; to eat up and consume by feeding.

To DEPAUPERATE, *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] to make poor; to render ground barren.

DEFE/CTIBLE, *a.* [*depecto*, Lat.] tough; clammy; viscid; thick, or tenacious.

To DEPEND, *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.] to proceed from; to be in a state of subjection; to be supported or maintained by another; to be yet undetermined; to confide in or rely on.

DEPEN/DECE, *s.* [*dependance*, Fr.] the state of a thing hanging from a supporter; connexion; the state of being subject to, or at the disposal of, another. Figuratively, reliance; trust; confidence; accident.

DEPENDENT, *a.* [*dependant*, Fr.] subject to, or in the power and disposal of, another.

DEPENDENT, *s.* one who is subject to, at the disposal of, or maintained by, another.

DEPEN/DER, *s.* one who confides in another.

DEPER/DITO, *s.* [*deperdo*, Lat.] loss; entire destruction.

To DEPHLE/GM, DEPHLE/GMATE, (*deplem*, *deplegmate*) *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low Lat.] to clear a fluid from its phlegm or water.

DEPHLEGMATION, (*deplegmashon*) *s.* in Chemistry, the act of separating the waters from chemical liquors.

To DEPICT, *v. a.* [*depingo*, Lat.] to paint, or represent the likeness of a thing in colours; to describe in words.

DEPLATORY, *s.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] in Medicine, a plaster, or other application made use of to take away hair.

DEPHLOUS, *a.* without hair.

DEPLANTATION, *s.* [*de* and *planta*, Lat.] the act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLE/TION, *s.* [*depleo*, Lat.] in Physic, the act of emptying.

DEPLORABLE, *a.* [*deploro*, Lat.] lamentable; dismal; calamitous; hopeless; contemptible.

DEPLORABLENESS, *s.* the state of being an object of grief; misery, wretchedness.

DEPLORABLY, *ad.* lamentably; miserably; in such a manner as to occasion or demand sorrow.

DEPLORATION, *s.* the act of lamenting.

TO DEPLORE, *v. a.* [*deploro*, Lat.] to lament, mourn, or express sorrow for any calamity, loss, or misfortune.

DEPLOREK, *s.* one who laments or grieves for a loss or calamity.

DEPLUMATION, *s.* [*de* and *pluma*, Lat.] the act of plucking off feathers. In Surgery, the swelling of the eyelids, attended with a falling off of the hairs from the eyebrows.

TO DEPLUME, *v. a.* to strip of its feathers.

DEPONENT, *s.* [*deponens*, Lat.] in Law, one who gives his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence or witness. In Latin and Greek Grammar, such verbs as have an active signification, but have no forms save those of the passive and reflexive voices.

TO DEPOPULATE, *v. a.* [*depopulo*, Lat.] to unpeople; to lay waste a country.

DEPOPULATION, *s.* the act of unpeopling, or rendering a country waste by destroying the inhabitants.

DEPOPULATOR, *s.* one who kills or destroys the inhabitants of a country.

TO DEPORT, *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] to carry away; to behave or demean oneself.

DEPORT, *s.* demeanour; behaviour; carriage.

DEPORTATION, *s.* [*deporto*, Lat.] transportation, whereby a person has some remote place assigned for his residence, with a prohibition of stirring from it on pain of death.

DEPORTMENT, *s.* [*deportement*, Fr.] conduct; demeanour.

TO DEPOSE, (*depoze*) *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.] to lay down; to deprive a person of a post or dignity, — *v. n.* to give testimony in a court of justice.

TO DEPOSIT, (*depozit*) *v. a.* [*deponitum*, Lat.] to lay up or lodge in any place; to give as a pledge or security; to place at interest.

DEPOSITARY, (*depozitury*) *s.* [*depono*, Lat.] one who is intrusted with the charge or keeping of a thing.

DEPOSITE, (*depozit*) *s.* any thing committed to the care, charge, or trust of another; a pledge; a pawn, or security given for the performance of any contract.

DEPOSITION, (*depozishon*) *s.* the act of giving testimony on oath; the act of dethroning a prince. In Canon Law, the solemn depriving a clergyman of his orders for some crime.

DEPOSITORY, (*depozitory*) *s.* the place where any thing is lodged. *Depostary* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of things.

DEPOT, *s.* a temporary magazine.

DEPRAVATION, *s.* [*depravo*, Lat.] the act of spoiling, corrupting, or rendering a thing less perfect or valuable.

TO DEPRAVE, *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.] to corrupt; to spoil; to rob a thing of its perfections; to seduce from goodness.

DEPRAVEDNESS, *s.* loss of purity, goodness, or perfection.

DEPRAVEMENT, *s.* a vitiated state; corruption.

DEPRAVER, *s.* a corrupter, or one who makes either a person or thing bad.

DEPRAVITY, *s.* corruption; a change from perfection to imperfection, or from virtue to vice.

TO DEPRECATE, *v. n.* [*deprecor*, Lat.] to pray earnestly for the averting some imminent punishment; to ask pardon for a crime; to request or petition with importunity and humility.

DEPRECATION, *s.* [*deprecatio*, Lat.] the act of petitioning; a begging pardon; prayer; prayer against any evil, or for averting any punishment.

DEPRECATIVE, DEPRECATORY, *a.* that is used as an apology or excuse.

DEPRECATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who sues for another; an intercessor; one who apologizes for the faults of another, in order to free him from the punishment due to him.

TO DEPRECATE, (*deprekshate*) *v. a.* [*depreto*, Lat.] to speak meanly of a thing, in order to lessen its esteem or value.

TO DEPRADATE, *v. a.* [*depradator*, Lat.] to rob, plunder, or pillage; to seize as prey or booty; to consume, devour, or destroy.

DEPRADATION, *s.* [*depradatio*, Lat.] the act of spoiling, robbing, or seizing on as prey or plunder; waste; consumption.

DEPRADATOR, *s.* [Lat.] a robber; a spoiler. Figuratively, a devourer; a consumer.

TO DEPREHEND, *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.] to detect; to catch unawares; to take in the fact. Figuratively to discover or find out something difficult, or not obvious.

DEPREHENSIBLE, *a.* that may be detected; that may be discovered, perceived, or understood.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS, *s.* possibility of being detected, discovered, or understood.

DEPREHENSION, *s.* detection; the act of taking in the fact, or taking unawares; a discovery.

TO DEPRESS, *v. a.* [*de* and *primo*, Lat.] to press down; to let downwards. Figuratively, to humble, to deject, applied to the mind.

DEPRESSION, *s.* the act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a furnace. Figuratively, degrading; abasement; or humbling. *Depression*, in Algebra, applied to equations, is the bringing them to the lower and more simple terms by division. In Astronomy, the distance of a star from the horizon downward; which is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon.

DEPRESSOR, *s.* one that keeps or presses down; an oppressor. In Anatomy, applied to such muscles as bring or press down those parts which they are fastened to.

DEPRIMENT, *a.* an epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards.

DEPRIVATION, *s.* [*de* and *privo*, Lat.] the act of taking away the quality or existence of a thing.

TO DEPRIVE, *v. a.* to take away that which is enjoyed by another; to release; to free from. In Law, to turn a clergyman out of a benefice for some crime.

DEPTFORD, Kent. A town anciently called WEST GREENWICH, divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It is chiefly remarkable for its noble dock-yard, which includes a wet dock of two acres, and another of an acre and a half, with extensive store-houses, and immense stores for the use of the navy. It is seated on the Thames, 4 miles from London. Pop. 23,165.

DEPTH, *s.* [*diep*, Belg.] the space measured from the surface of a thing downwards; quantity of water, opposed to a shoal; the sea; the abyss. *Depth* of a squadron or battalion, the number of men in the file. Figuratively, the height or middle of a season, or night. Profoundness, difficulty, obscurity, applied to learning.

DEPULSION, *s.* [*de* and *pello*, Lat.] the act of beating or driving away.

DEPUTSORY, *a.* thrusting away.

TO DEPURATE, *v. a.* [*depuror*, Fr.] to purify; to cleanse from any impurities.

DEPURATE, *a.* cleansed or freed from dregs or foulness. Figuratively, pure, not tainted or corrupted.

DEPURATION, *s.* [*depuratio*, Lat.] the act of separating the impure parts of any thing from the pure ones. In Surgery, the cleansing a wound from its foulness.

TO DEPURE, *v. a.* [*depuror*, Fr.] to cleanse from dregs or foulness; to purge a thing from any noxious qualities.

DEPUTATION, *s.* [*deputatio*, Fr.] the sending some select persons out of a body to a prince or solemn assembly, to treat of matters in their behalf or name; the commission of treating in behalf of others.

TO DEPUTE, *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] to send with a special commission; to appoint persons to negotiate a public or private affair with a prince, state, or person.

DEPUTY, *s.* [*deputé*, Fr.] one that is commissioned to transact an affair for, or discharge the duties of, another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. In Law, a person who exercises an office in the right of another, who is accountable for his mistakes or behaviour.

TO DEQUANTITATE, *v. a.* [*de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] to lessen the quantity of a thing.

DER, a term used in the beginning of the names of places. It is generally to be derived from the Saxon word *deor*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river, when it may be rather fetched from the British *der*, water.

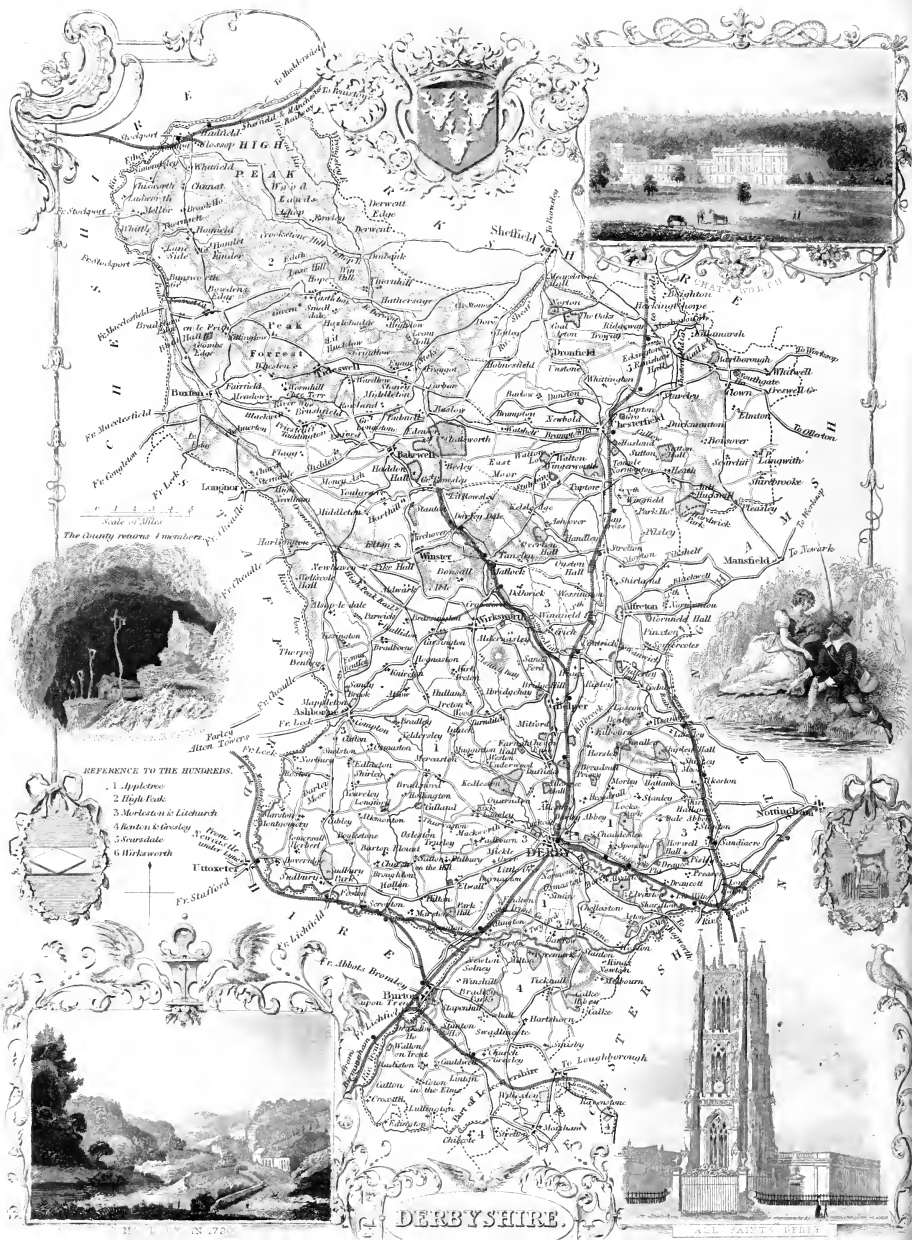
TO DERACINATE, *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.] to pluck or tear up by the roots.

TO DERAIGN, DERAIN, (*derain*) *v. a.* [*deranger*, Fr.] in Law, to prove. In its primary signification, to disorder, or confuse.

DERAIGNMENT, DERAINMENT, *s.* the act of deraigning or proving; a disordering or turning out of course; a discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.







DERBYSHIRE.

ALL SAINTS, DERBY.

1875

DERAY, *s.* [*desrayer*, Fr.] tumult; confusion. Merriment; jollity.

DERBENT, a city of Georgia, Russia in Asia. It is situated on the Caspian Sea, and has a poor harbour. It is strongly fortified, and has some trade. Its population is about 8000. Lat. 42. S. N. Long. 43. 25. E.

DERBY, Derbyshire. It is a large and well-built town, with a spacious market-place and handsome town-house. Here are manufactories of silk, cotton, and worsted stockings, and of elegant porcelain, which last is in high estimation. Derbyshire and foreign marbles are wrought here in vases, urns, columns, and other ornamental articles, and the lapidary and jewellery branches are executed with great neatness. Malting and earthenware-making are also carried on here. It is seated on the river Derwent, which is navigable to the Trent. It is 120 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Friday. Pop. 32,741.

DERBYSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by Cheshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire. It extends nearly 56 miles in length from N. to S., and 34 from E. to W. where broadest; but in the S. part it is not above six. It is divided into six hundreds. The N. and W. parts are mountainous, some heights being nearly 2000 feet above the sea. The S. and E. parts are fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. The mountains abound in the best lead, with marble, alabaster, mill-stones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal. There is good pasture in the valleys. Some important manufactures are carried on in this county. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent. It returns six members to parliament. Pop. 272,217.

DERHAM, EAST, or MARKET, Norfolk. It is a neatly-built town, with a fine church, near which is a spring celebrated in old legends as St. Withburga's well. The poet Cowper is buried here. It is 16 miles from Norwich. Market, Friday. Pop. 3834.

DERELICTION, *s.* [*derelinquo*, Lat.] the utter forsaking or abandoning a person.

DERELICTS, *s.* in Law, such goods as are wilfully thrown away, and disowned by a person.

DERHAM, DR. WILLIAM, a learned natural philosopher and divine of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. He is most familiarly known by his *Physico-Theology*, a work to which Paley was not a little indebted in the construction of his more popular and widely-known *Natural Theology*. He published many other treatises on philosophical and other subjects. He was a chaplain to George I. and canon of Windsor, and died in 1735, aged 78 years.

TO DERIDE, *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] to laugh at, mock, or turn to scorn with great contempt.

DERIDER, *s.* a person who mocks or ridicules a thing with great contempt.

DERISION, *s.* the act of ridiculing, mocking, or laughing at with great contempt.

DERISIVE, *a.* ridiculing; mocking.

DERISORY, *a.* mocking; ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, *a.* that may be obtained by descent, or communicated from one to another.

DERIVATION, *s.* [*derivo*, Lat.] the draining water from its course or channel. In Grammar, the origin of any word.

DERIVATIVE, *a.* derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, *s.* the thing or word which is derived from another.

DERIVATIVELY, *ad.* after a derivative manner; not originally.

TO DERIVE, *v. a.* [*de* and *rivus*, Lat.] to drain; to let out water, or turn its course. Figuratively, to deduce, or trace from its original or source; to communicate as the source of a river to one of its branches, or a cause to its effect; to descend to a person, or to communicate by a descent of blood. In Grammar, to trace a word from its origin.—*v. n.* to proceed, come, or descend from.

DERIVER, *s.* one who partakes by descent, pedigree, or communication.

DERNIER, (*dernier*) *a.* [Fr.] last: used with *resort*.

TO DEROGATE, *v. a.* [*derogo*, Lat.] to lessen the value of a family or profession; to degenerate; to undervalue the esteem or worth of a thing.

DEROGATION, *s.* an act done contrary to, or inconsistent

with, any law, by which means its force and value are lessened; the act of disparaging or lessening the value of a thing.

DEROGATIVE, *a.* lessening the value of a thing, or the esteem and reputation of a person.

DEROGATORILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to lessen the value of a thing, or the esteem and reputation of a person.

DEROGATORINESS, *s.* the quality of lessening the value of a thing.

DEROGATORY, *a.* that lessens or takes away from the value of a person or thing.

DERRY. See LONDONDERRY.

DERRY, an Irish see, now held in conjunction with that of Raphoe.

DERVIS, DE'RUISE, *s.* [*dervis*, Fr.] the name of certain religionists among the Turks, who profess extreme poverty, and lead a very austere life.

DERWENT, a river of Derbyshire, which rises in the High Peak, and passing through the county, falls into the Trent, 8 miles from Derby. Also, a river of Yorkshire, which rises in the North Riding, and running S. falls into the Ouse, 5 miles S. E. of Selby. Also, a river of Durham, flowing through a romantic tract of country, and falling into the Tyne, a little above Newcastle, near which, on its banks, are some capital iron works. Also, a river of Cumberland, which rises in Borrowdale, and flowing through Derwent-Water and Bassingthwaite-Water, passes by Cockermouth, and falls into the Irish Sea at Workington.

DERWENT-WATER, the name of one of the most beautiful lakes of Cumberland, 3 miles in length, and about a mile and a half in breadth. In this lake is seen the floating island, of which so many different accounts have been given by natural philosophers. It abounds with fish, and there are fine salmon in the season.

DESAGULIERS, DR. JOHN T., a distinguished natural philosopher of the early part of the last century. He was the author of some popular works on his favourite studies; and at Oxford and London he delivered public lectures on them. He died in 1749, aged 66 years.

DESART, *s.* See DESERT.

DESCANT, *s.* [*disconto*, Ital.] a comment on any subject; disputation; a disquisition branched out into several heads.

TO DESCANT, *v. n.* to sing in parts. Figuratively, to discourse at large; or to criticise minutely on the actions of another; to point out faults with great minuteness; to censure.

DESCARTES, RENÉ, the famous philosopher of the 17th century, who was the founder of a method of philosophy usually represented as the opposite of the Baconian or inductive method, and therefore condemned; but which is the complement of this method, as it is now developed from the unfinished writings of its great author, by minds deeply imbued with his spirit. Descartes was trained by the Jesuits in the scholasticism of his age and nation; but he counteracted the influence of such unwholesome mental nurture by the vigorous independence with which he chose his own path, and in camps and travels, amongst men and in deep retirement, struck out for men a road over which he travelled himself, not wholly fruitlessly. His philosophical questions stirred up the thinkers of Europe, and alarmed the church. He was offered an asylum by Christina of Sweden, but he lived only a year at her court, dying in 1650, aged 64 years. In mathematics he excelled, advancing this key to the physical sciences over some of the greatest difficulties, and preparing it for Newton and Leibnitz. In physics, although where mathematics could aid he did good service, too rigid an adherence to the form of his own method led him astray, as was the case of his great competitor, Bacon. As a philosopher, properly so called, the vast impetus he gave to all branches of science would be enough to entitle him to rank high; but his greatest honours are delayed until the vulgar and low view of the inductive philosophy is supplanted by the true one, and that is shown to be in complete harmony with his now ridiculed deductive method.

TO DESCEND, *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.] to come or go from a higher to a lower place; to go gradually downwards, or below the surface of a thing; to sink; to invade an enemy's country; to proceed as from a successor, or as a cause does from an effect.—*v. a.* to walk or roll downwards from a higher place or situation.

DESCENDANT, DESCENDENT, *s.* [*descendo*, Lat.] one who be-

longs to another as a relation; the offspring or posterity of a person.

**DESCENDENT**, *a.* [*descendo*, Lat.] coming or moving from a higher to a lower situation; sinking; proceeding from another as an ancestor or original.

**DESCENDIBLE**, *a.* such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.

**DESCENSION**, *s.* [*descendo*, Lat.] a sinking from a higher to a lower situation.

**DESCENSIONAL**, *a.* relating to descent. In Astronomy, *descentional difference* is the difference between the oblique and right descension of a star.

**DESCENT**, *s.* the act of passing from a higher to a lower place, or towards the centre of the earth; a slope, or sloping situation; invasion, or attack on an enemy's country or coasts; birth; extraction. *Lineal descent*, is that which is conveyed down in a right line, from the grandfather to the father, from the father to the son, &c. *Collateral descent*, is that which springs out of the side of the line of blood, as from a man to his brother, nephew, &c. Figuratively, one step or generation in the line of a family.

**TO DESCRIBE**, *v. a.* [*describo*, Lat.] to mark out anything by the mention of its properties. In Painting, to form the resemblance of a thing. In Logic, to convey the notion of a thing in a loose manner, without enumerating all its properties. In Geometry, to draw or make a figure. Figuratively, to convey some notion of a thing by words.

**DESCRIBER**, *s.* one who relates a matter of fact; the manner of performing an action, a battle, &c.

**DESCRIVER**, *s.* one who discovers or describes a thing at a distance.

**DESCRIPTION**, *s.* [*describo*, Lat.] the act of conveying the idea of a person or thing by mentioning some of their properties. In Logic, a collection of the most remarkable properties of a thing, without including the essential difference, and the general nature or genius; the sentence or passage in which a thing is described; the qualities expressed in representing a thing.

**TO DESCRIFY**, *v. a.* [*descrier*, Fr.] to reconnoitre; to examine or view at a distance; to discover or discern by the sight a thing hidden or concealed.

**DESCRY**, *v.* discovery, or the thing discovered.

**DESEADA**, or **CAPE DESIRE**, on the S. W. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan from the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 52. 52. S. Long. 76. 45. W.

**DESEADA**, or **DESIDERA'DA**, one of the Caribbee Islands, about 10 miles long and 4 broad, about 20 miles from Guadalupe. It is subject to the French. Lat. 16. 38. N. Long. 61. 15. W.

**TO DESECRATE**, *v. a.* [*de* and *sacer*, Lat.] to convert a thing to a use different from that to which it was originally consecrated.

**DESECRATION**, *s.* the converting of a thing consecrated to some common use.

**DESERT**, (*dézert*) *s.* [*desero*, Lat.] a place not inhabited or built; a waste place; a solitude. In Physical Geography, applied to those tracts of various extent in Asia and Africa, which are almost wholly covered with sand, with most scanty vegetation, and rare springs of water.

**DESERT**, (*dézert*) *a.* wild; waste; uncultivated; uninhabited.

**TO DESERT**, (*dézert*) *v. a.* [*desero*, Lat.] to quit; to forsake; to abandon a person who has a reliance on one, used as a word of reproach; to leave a station or place; to run away from an army or company, applied to soldiers.

**DESERT**. See **DESSERT**.

**DESERT**, (*dézert*) *s.* the behaviour, conduct, or actions of a person, considered with respect to rewards or punishments; a claim to praise or rewards. Figuratively, excellence, or virtue; degree of merit.

**DESETER**, (*dézert*) *s.* one who leaves or abandons a person who can claim his assistance; one who abandons, quits, or leaves his post, or the army to which he belongs.

**DESETERION**, (*dézertion*) *s.* the act of abandoning or forsaking a person, cause, post, or place in an army.

**DESETERLESS**, (*dézertless*) *a.* without merit.

**TO DESERVE**, (*dézerve*) *v. n.* [*deservir*, Fr.] to be an object of approbation or disapprobation, reward or punishment, on ac-

count of one's actions or behaviour; to be worthy, or a proper object of reward.

**DESERVEDLY**, (*dézervédy*) *ad.* not without reason or foundation; according to a person's behaviour, whether good or ill.

**DESERVER**, (*dézervér*) *s.* a man who is a proper object of approbation and reward.

**DESICCANT**, (*desikant*) *part.* [*desiccans*, Lat.] in Medicine, a drying nature or quality. Used substantively, for those applications which dry up the flow of sores.

**TO DESICCATE**, (*desikato*) *v. a.* to dry up moisture.

**DESICCATION**, (*desikashon*) *s.* the act of drying up moisture.

**DESICCATIVE**, (*desikative*) *a.* that has the power of drying, or **TO DESICERATE**, *v. n.* [*desidero*, Lat.] to want; to miss. A word scarcely used.

**DESIDERATUM**, *s.* [*Lat.*] somewhat which inquiry has not yet settled or discovered.

**DESIDIOSE**, *a.* [*desidiosis*, Lat.] idle; lazy; heavy.

**TO DESIGN**, (*dézín*) *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat.] to purpose or intend; to form or order for a particular purpose; to plan, project, contrive, or form an idea in the mind.

**DESIGN**, (*dézín*) *s.* an intention or purpose; a plan of action; a scheme or contrivance; the plan or representation of the order, general distribution, and construction of a painting, poem, books, building, &c. *Schools of design*, are institutions where instructions are given in the art of design to such as can avail themselves of such cultivation in their various crafts.

**DESIGNABLE**, (*desinable*) *a.* that can be ascertained, described, or expressed.

**DESIGNATION**, *s.* the describing a person or thing by some remote sign; appointment or direction; import or signification; intention.

**DESIGNEDLY**, (*desinedly*) *ad.* purposely; in a manner agreeable to the intention or previous purpose of a person, opposed to *accidentally*.

**DESIGNER**, (*déziner*) *s.* a person who premeditates, or contrives something ill; a person who invents a draught, or original, for some artist to copy by.

**DESIGNING**, (*dézining*) *part.* contriving, meditating, or intending something amiss, or prejudicial to the interests of another.

**DESIGNLESS**, (*desinless*) *a.* without design; without any bad intention.

**DESIGNLESSLY**, *ad.* without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

**DESIGNMENT**, (*desinment*) *s.* an intended expedition against an enemy; a plot; the idea or sketch of a work.

**DESIRABLE**, (*desirable*) *a.* worthy of desire or longing.

**DESIRE**, *s.* [*desir*, Fr.] wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

**TO DESIRE**, (*dézire*) *v. a.* [*desirer*, Fr.] to wish, or covet some absent good; to appear to long for a thing; to ask; to entreat.

**DESIRER**, (*dézirer*) *s.* one who covets an absent good.

**DESIROUS**, (*dézirous*) *a.* full of longing; earnestly wishing.

**TO DESIST**, *v. n.* [*desisto*, Lat.] to cease from doing a thing which is begun; to stop.

**DESISTANCE**, *s.* the act of stopping or ceasing from some action begun.

**DESITIVE**, *a.* [*desino*, Lat.] ending; concluding. A *desitive proposition* is that which implies the ending or conclusion of something.

**DESK**, *s.* [*disch*, Belg.] an inclining or sloping board or table.

**DESMOULINS**, **CAMILLE**, one of the most prominent characters in the French Revolution; a man of clear head, and no mean parts as a writer. He was the first who called the people of Paris to arms, which led to the taking of the Bastille. Throughout the subsequent progress of events he was the coadjutor of Danton, in the Ultra-jacobin party, supporting by his pen the measures and the deeds of his practical ally. He endeavored vainly with him to check the ferocity of the leaders of the Convention, and satirized unsparingly both them and their sanguinary edicts. He was sacrificed with his friend by Robespierre, who found them likely to throw him into the shade, and was guillotined in 1794, aged 33 years. Few things were ever published more exquisite, or more affecting, than his letters to his wife when he was in prison. He was one of the few, during that period, that had a heart.

**DESOLATE**, *a.* [*desolatus*, Lat.] without inhabitants; laid waste; solitary, or unfrequented.

To **DE SOLATE**, *v. a.* to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste. **DE SOLATELY**, *ad.* in an unfrequented manner; in a desolate manner.

**DESOLATION**, *s.* the act of destroying or removing the inhabitants from a place; the act of laying a place waste; a place wasted and forsaken; gloominess; sadness.

**DESPAIR**, *s.* [*désespoir*, Fr.] an utter abandoning of the hopes of any future good; loss of hope; that which deprives a person of hope; a passion excited by imagining that the object or subject of desire is not to be attained, or that a thing to be undertaken is beyond our abilities to perform.

To **DESPAIR**, *v. n.* [*déspero*, Lat.] to abandon, relinquish, or give a thing over as unattainable; to cease to hope.

**DESPAIRER**, *s.* one who looks on a thing as unattainable; one who is without hope.

**DESPAIRINGLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to discover no hope.

To **DESPATCH**, *v. a.* See To **DISPATCH**.

**DESPERATE**, *a.* without hope, or looking on a thing as impossible or unattainable; without any regard to safety, arising from despair. Figuratively, not to be retrieved or surmounted, applied to things; mad, furious with despair, applied to persons. Violent, applied to things.

**DESPERATELY**, *ad.* in the manner of a person growing furious by despair.

**DESPERATENESS**, *s.* madness; fury; acting without any regard to safety or security.

**DESPERATION**, *s.* a state void of all hope.

**DESPICABLE**, *a.* [*despicabilis*, Lat.] deserving contempt on account of something sordid, mean, base, and vile.

**DESPICABLENESS**, *s.* the quality which renders a person or thing the object of contempt.

**DESPICABLY**, *ad.* in a mean, sordid, vile, or contemptible manner.

**DESPISABLE**, *a.* contemptible; despicable; a low word.

To **DESPISE**, (*despice*) *v. a.* [*de* and *specio*, Lat.] to scorn or contemn with pride and disdain; to slight; to disregard.

**DESPISER**, (*despizer*) *s.* one who looks on a person or thing with scorn or contempt.

**DESPITE**, *s.* [*dépit*, Fr.] malice; anger on account of some real or supposed injury; hatred; defiance. An act of malice or resentment; something done in order to counteract the designs of another, through malice, revenge, or resentment.

To **DESPITE**, *v. a.* to counteract the designs of another through a principle of malice and resentment.

**DESPITEFUL**, *a.* full of malice or spleen; acting contrary to the designs of another, purely to make him uneasy or unhappy.

**DESPITEFULLY**, *ad.* maliciously; malignantly.

**DESPITEFULNESS**, *s.* malice, or an endeavour to render a person extremely miserable through malice and resentment.

To **DESPOL**, *v. a.* [*despolio*, Lat.] to rob; to deprive a person of what he is possessed of by some act of violence. Figuratively, to deprive a person of some post of honour.

**DESPOLIATION**, *s.* the act of depriving a person of something in his possession.

To **DESPOND**, *v. n.* [*de* and *spondeo*, Lat.] to become melancholy, through a persuasion that something desired is unattainable, or that something to be done is impossible.

**DESPONDENCY**, *s.* the state of a person who imagines a thing desired cannot be obtained, or a thing to be done is impossible.

**DESPONDENT**, *a.* without any hope of succeeding in what one undertakes, or of attaining what is ardently desired.

To **DESPONSATE**, *v. a.* [*desponso*, Lat.] to betroth; to unite by reciprocal promises of marriage.

**DESPONSATION**, *s.* the act of betrothing persons to each other.

**DESPOT**, *s.* [Fr.] an uncontrollable prince.

**DESPOTIC**, **DESPOTICAL**, *a.* [*despotique*, Fr.] absolute; arbitrary; supreme; of unlimited or absolute power.

**DESPOTICALNESS**, *s.* absolute authority.

**DESPOTISM**, *s.* [*despotisme*, Fr.] absolute power, applied to such governments wherein the power of the prince is arbitrary, all law depending on his will alone.

To **DESPUMATE**, *v. a.* [*despumare*, Lat.] to skim the froth off.

**DESPUMATION**, *s.* in Pharmacy, the act of clearing any liquor by skimming off the froth or foam.

**DESSQUAMATION**, *s.* [*de* and *squama*, Lat.] in Surgery, the act of scaling carious bones.

**DESSAULT**, **LOUIS CHARLES A. DE VOIGOUX**, one of Napoleon's generals, who was trained under General Custine. In most of Napoleon's campaigns he played a distinguished part, and fell at Marengo, after his skill and bravery had helped to gain the victory, in 1800, aged 32 years.

**DESSALLINES**, **JEAN JACQUES**, the lieutenant of the famous and hard-fated Toussaint L'Ouverture, during the liberation of St. Domingo, after whose capture he rose on the French, defeated them, and spared none. He was then chosen first emperor of the island, but after two years he provoked a conspiracy against him, and was slain in 1806.

**DESSAU**, or **ANHALT-DESSAU**, a duchy of Germany, bounded by Prussia, Anhalt-Cöthen, and Anhalt-Bernburg. It is made up of several distinct tracts, lying on the Elbe and three of its tributaries. It is quite agricultural and pastoral, the soil being admirably adapted to these purposes, and the cattle which are grazed being the staple of their trade with other states. The population is about 65,000. Dessau, its capital, lies on the Muldan, near its union with the Elbe, is fortified and well-built. Its population is about 15,000. Lat. 51. 47. N. Long. 12. 18. E.

**DESSERT**, *s.* [*dessert*, Fr.] the last course at an entertainment; the fruit or sweets set on the table after the meat. This is the proper spelling, and not *desert*.

**DESSAULT-HOLSTEIN MADAME**, the celebrated French authoress, daughter of Necker, the popular minister of Louis XVI. at the outbreak of the Revolution. She was resident at Paris during some of the most remarkable scenes of that eventful period, and has described them in her work relating to it with great graphic skill. Her writings obtained her early notoriety, in addition to such as could not be escaped on account of her father's fame; and the character of the age she lived in, and her being married to an ambassador, favoured her taking a prominent part in public events. She was pre-eminently a celebrated woman, and in that lay all that was good and all that was displeasing in her character. She lived unmolested in Paris during most of the reign of Terror, but she was exiled by Buonaparte, nor did she establish herself in France again till his final overthrow. She died in 1817, aged 51 years. Her writings comprise essays on literary subjects, dramas, tales, of which *Corinne* is well known of all, and narratives of her life and the events of her times.

To **DESTINATE**, *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] to design or form for any particular purpose or end.

**DESTINATION**, *s.* the purpose or ultimate end for which any thing is designed.

To **DESTINE**, *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] to doom; to appoint to any state or condition without alteration, or by an absolute necessity; to order to any end or purpose; to devote to punishment or misery; to fix an event unalterably.

**DESTINY**, *s.* [*destinée*, Fr.] in Mythology, the power who determines the lot of mortals; fate fixed by some unalterable decree; doom; fortune.

**DÉSTITUTION**, *a.* [*destitutus*, Lat.] deprived of; in want of; abandoned by.

**DÉSTITUTION**, *s.* want; defect; or a state wherein something is deficient or wanting.

To **DESTROY**, *v. a.* [*destruo*, Lat.] to demolish, or reduce to ruin; to kill; to lay waste, or make desolate; to deprive a thing of its present qualities or properties.

**DESTROYER**, *s.* one who lays a town waste; one who deprives animals of life; one who defaces a thing by some act of violence.

**DESTRUCTIBLE**, *a.* [*destruo*, Lat.] liable to be destroyed, defaced, or demolished.

**DESTRUCTIBILITY**, *s.* possibility or liability to be destroyed.

**DESTRUCTION**, *s.* the act of ruining, destroying, demolishing, or laying waste; murder; the state of a thing ruined, demolished, or destroyed; the cause of destruction. In Theology, eternal death.

**DESTRUCTIVE**, *a.* that demolishes, or reduces to ruin.

**DESTRUCTIVELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to destroy, demolish, or ruin.

**DESTRUCTIVENESS**, *s.* the quality which destroys, ruins, or lays waste.

**DÉSTRUCTOR**, *s.* a destroyer, a consumer.

DESUDATION, *s.* [*desudatio*, Lat.] a profuse or inordinate sweating.

DESECTUDE, *s.* [*desuetudo*, Lat.] cessation from being accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

DESLUTORY, DESLUTORIOUS, *a.* [*deslutorius*, Lat.] unfixed; unsettled; removed from one thing or idea to another.

TO DESUME, *v. a.* [*desumo*, Lat.] to take from any thing; to borrow.

TO DETACH, *v. a.* [*détacher*, Fr.] to separate or part something which was joined before; to send out or draw off a part of a greater body or forces.

DETACHED, *part.* drawn off; separated from; disengaged.

DETACHMENT, *s.* a body of troops separated and sent from the main army.

TO DETAIL, *v. a.* [*détailer*, Fr.] to relate a fact with its minute and particular circumstances.

DETAIL, *s.* [*détail*, Fr.] an account containing all the minute circumstances of an action or subject.

TO DETAIN, *v. a.* [*déteneo*, Lat.] to keep that which is due to another; to keep a person, or hinder him from departing or going farther; to keep a person in custody.

DETAINER, *s.* in Law, a writ for holding or keeping a person in custody.

DETAINER, *s.* he that does not pay a thing due, or withholds another person's right; he that hinders the departure or progress of a person or thing.

TO DETECT, *v. a.* [*detectum*, Lat.] to discover, or find out any secret crime or artifice; to find out or surprise a person in the commission, or after the commission, of a crime; to lay open the artifices of a person, or sophistry of an argument.

DETECTOR, *s.* a discoverer of some criminal; one who lays open the sophistry or subtleties of an author.

DETECTION, *s.* the discovery of a criminal, crime, or fault.

DETENTION, *s.* the keeping or withholding what is due, or belonging to another. Figuratively, confinement, or restraint.

TO DETER, *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] to discourage, or keep a person from doing a thing, either by frightening him by menaces, or by laying its consequences before him.

TO DETERGE, *v. a.* [*detergo*, Lat.] to cleanse a sore from its pus, matter, or foulness; to cleanse the body by purges.

DETERGENT, *a.* [*detergens*, Lat.] in Medicine, having the power of cleansing.

DETERIORATION, *s.* [*deterior*, Lat.] the impairing or rendering any thing worse.

DETERIMENT, *s.* that which discourages a person from doing or undertaking a thing; the cause or obstacle which hinders a person from undertaking a thing.

DETERMINABLE, *a.* that may be ascertained or decided.

TO DETERMINATE, *v. a.* [*determino*, Lat.] to limit; to settle; to fix; to determine.

DETERMINATE, *a.* limited; fixed; settled; decisive; resolved.

DETERMINATELY, *ad.* resolutely fixed; firmly resolved.

DETERMINATION, *s.* absolute direction to a certain end. Figuratively, a resolution formed after mature deliberation; the decision of some contested point or dispute.

DETERMINATIVE, *a.* having the power to direct to a certain end; that restrains the signification of a word.

DETERMINATOR, *s.* one who determines, ascertains, or decides a controversy.

TO DETERMINE, *v. a.* to fix or settle a thing, or point, in debate or dispute; to conclude; to bound; to confine; to decide; to confine or restrain within limits; to ascertain the sense of an expression; to influence the choice; to resolve; to put an end to; to destroy.—*v. n.* to conclude; to end; to come to a decision; to resolve or come to a resolution.

DETERSION, *s.* [*detergo*, Lat.] in Surgery, the act of cleansing a wound.

DETERSIVE, *a.* [*detersif*, Fr.] having the power to cleanse. DETERSIVE, *a.* in Medicine, that which cleanses a wound, or frees the body from humours by purging.

TO DETEST, *v. a.* [*detestor*, Lat.] to hate a thing with some vehemence, on account of its evil and pernicious qualities.

DETESTABLE, *a.* that is hated with great vehemence, on account of its villainess or perniciousness.

DETESTABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shows or deserves the greatest loathing, abhorrence, aversion, or hatred.

DETESTATION, *s.* [*detestation*, Fr.] the act of abhorring, disliking, or hating a thing, on account of its evil.

DETESTER, *s.* one who has a very great hatred, aversion, or loathing.

TO DETHRONE, *v. a.* [*de* and *thronus*, Lat.] to depose a king; to deprive him of royalty.

DETINUE, *s.* [*détinue*, Fr.] a writ laying against a person, who refuses to deliver up a thing which was given him to keep for another.

DETONATION, *s.* [*detonatio*, Lat.] in Chemistry, the loud noise made by some bodies when exposed to heat.

TO DETONIZE, *v. a.* in Chemistry, to calcine with detonation.

TO DETORT, *v. a.* [*detortum*, Lat.] to wrest a word or expression from its original meaning or design.

TO DETRACT, *v. a.* [*de* and *traho*, Lat.] to lessen the reputation of another by calumny, or speaking ill of him.

DETRACTER, *s.* one who lessens the reputation of another.

DETRACTION, *s.* [*detractio*, Lat.] the impairing or lessening the reputation or esteem of another, by speaking ill of him.

DETRACTORY, *a.* lessening the value of a thing, or reputation of a person.

DETRACTRESS, *s.* a woman who lessens the reputation of others.

DETRIMENT, *s.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] that which affects a thing or person with loss or damage.

DETRIMENTAL, *a.* causing harm, mischief, loss, or damage.

DETRITION, *s.* [*detero*, Lat.] the act of wearing away.

DETROIT, capital of Michigan, United States. It stands on a river or strait of the same name, and occupies a fine situation, on which it is very regularly built. The state house and the city hall are fine buildings, as are some of the churches, the bank, &c. It is admirably situated for trade, having the navigation of Lake Erie, &c. open to it, and a railroad communication with the interior. It is 524 miles from Washington. Pop. 9102.

TO DETRUDE, *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Lat.] to thrust down; to force into a lower place.

TO DETRUNCATE, *v. a.* [*detruncio*, Lat.] to lop; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCATION, *s.* the act of lopping or cutting.

DETRUSION, *s.* [*detrusio*, Lat.] the act of forcing a thing downwards.

DEVASTATION, *s.* [*devasto*, Lat.] the act of laying waste; demolishing buildings; or unpeopling towns.

DEUCALION, a mythical person in early Greek history. He is represented as saved with his wife, Pyrrha, on Parnassus from a flood which overwhelmed the rest of the country, and as re-peopling it, by casting behind them the stones they picked up, under the direction of the Delphic oracle. The date assigned to this flood is about 1550 B.C.

DEUCE, *s.* [*denz*, Fr.] in Gaming, a card with two marks, or a die with two spots.

TO DEVELOPE, *v. a.* [*developer*, Fr.] to take off any covering which conceals a thing; to lay open any stratagem or artifice.

DEVELOPMENT, *s.* the act or result of developing.

DEVEX, *a.* [*devexus*, Lat.] bending down; declivity; incurvated downwards.

DEVEXITY, *s.* incurvation downwards; declivity.

TO DEVIATE, *v. n.* [*de* and *via*, Lat.] to leave the right or common way. Figuratively, to err; to go astray.

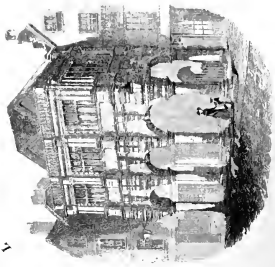
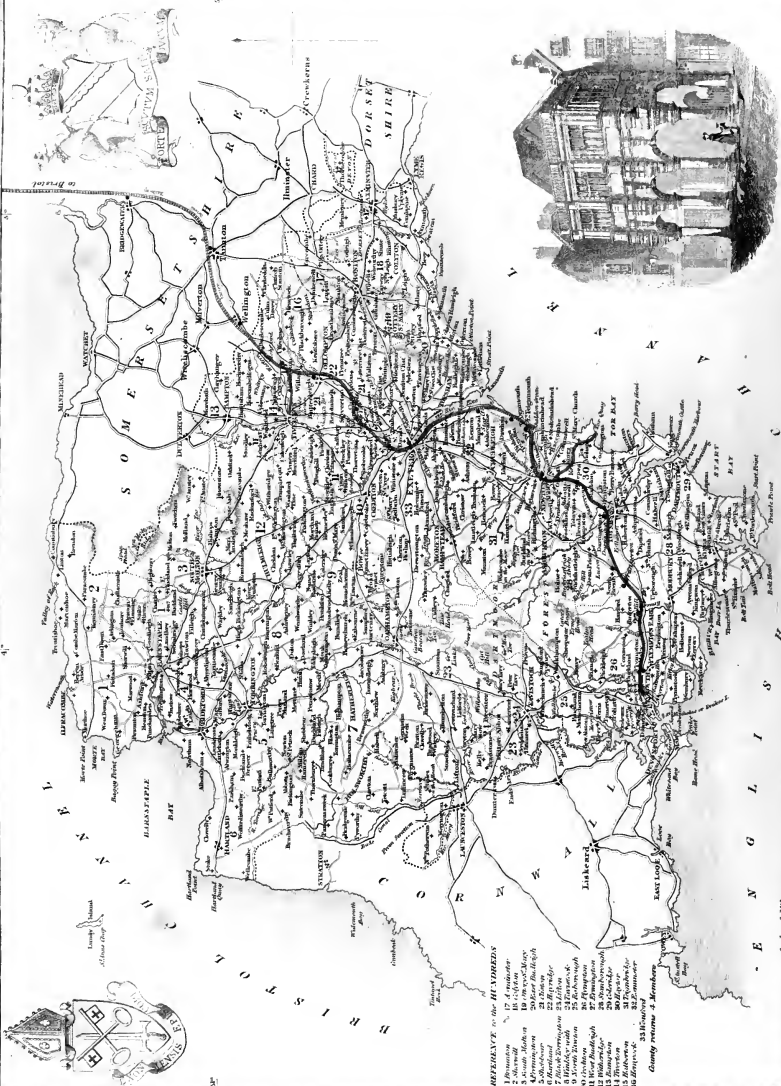
DEVIATION, *s.* the act of quitting the right way. Figuratively, the acting contrary to some established rule; sin; offence; a wandering.

DEVISE, *s.* [*devise*, Fr.] a contrivance or stratagem; a project; a scheme or plan; invention; genius. In Heraldry, an emblem which has some resemblance to a person's name; the representation of some natural body, with a motto or sentence.

DEVIL, *s.* [*diabol*, Sax.] in its primary signification, a calumniator, or false accuser; but peculiarly applied to the personified or impersonate spirit of evil. Figuratively, a wicked person. In Scripture, an idol; an emissary; or one of the wicked spirits subject to Satan. Prov. *He that hath shipped the devil must make the best of him.*—What is gotten over the devil's back is spent under his belly; i. e. what is got by oppression or extortion, is many times spent in riot and luxury.



# DEVONSHIRE



GUILDHALL, EXETER.

REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS

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County revenue & expenditure

Scale of Miles



Railway Stations shown



DEVIL, SEA, *s.* in Natural History, an odd-shaped fish of the ray kind.

DEVILISH, *a.* partaking of the malicious, mischievous, or other wicked qualities of the devil.

DEVILISHLY, *ad.* in an entirely wicked or mischievous manner; in a manner suitable to the wickedness of the devil; diabolically.

DEVILKIN, *s.* a little devil.

DEVIL'S-BIT, *s.* in Botany, a name given to a species of scabious, growing in marshes, because of the peculiar form of the root.

DEVIOUS, *a.* [*de* and *via*, Lat.] out of the common track; wandering; rambling; roving; erring.

TO DEVISE, (*devise*) *v. a.* [*deviser*, Fr.] to invent or contrive, implying a great deal of art.—*v. n.* to plan, contrive, or form schemes. In Law, to bequeath, or leave by will.

DEVISE, (*devise*) *v.* [*devise*, Fr.] in Law, the act of giving or bequeathing by will; contrivance.

DEVISEE, *s.* he to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVISER, (*devizer*) *s.* one who projects, or contrives; one who leaves or bequeaths by will.

DEVIZES, Wiltshire. It is a large town, with very considerable manufactures, particularly of serges, kerseymores, druggets, and broad cloth; the malting and brewing business is carried on extensively; and the market is abundantly supplied with corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle. It is seated on a rivulet, which rises near the castle, (once one of the strongest in England), and runs into the Avon near Bromham. It is 89 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Thursday. Pop. 4631.

DEVOID, *a.* [*roide*, Fr.] empty; vacant. Figuratively, destitute, or free from any quality either good or bad.

DEVOUR, *s.* [Fr.] in its primary sense, a duty, or act of service, but now obsolete.

TO DEVOLVE, *v. a.* [*de* and *volvo*, Lat.] to roll from a high to a lower place; to remove from one person to another.—*v. n.* to fall or descend to, in order of succession.

DEVOLUTION, *s.* the rolling of a thing from a higher to a lower place; removal, or succession, from one person or order to another.

DEVONPORT, Devonshire. It stands at the mouth of the Tamar, and is well fortified. Here is a noble dockyard, and arsenal for the navy. It is a handsome town, and one of growing consequence. Its old name was Plymouth Dock. It is 210 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Pop. 33,820.

DEVONSHIRE, a county of England, reaching from the Bristol to the English Channel, and bounded by Cornwall, and Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire. It is 69 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, and is divided into 31 hundreds. It is very hilly, and abounds in huge granite rocks, some of whose peaks are above 1500 feet in height. The highland is covered with wide moors, of which Dartmoor is the most extensive. But in the valleys and lower ground the soil is fertile. Its rivers are the Exe, the Culm, the Dart, the Tamar, the Otter, &c. Some parts of its coasts are composed of lofty cliffs, but at others there is a beautiful sandy shore. The air and climate are so mild and salubrious that invalids often retire to its sea-ports for the winter. Limestone, granite, some building-stone, and a species of wood-coal are found here, as well as some kinds of variegated marble. It produces corn, &c. and fruit trees, especially apples, whence much cider is made. Its fisheries also are of value. Exeter is its chief city. Pop. 533,400. It sends 22 members to parliament.

DEVORATION, *s.* [*decoratio*, Lat.] the act of devouring.

TO DEVOTE, *v. a.* [*devotum*, Lat.] to dedicate or set apart to a religious or any other particular purpose; to abandon to evils; to doom to destruction.

DEVOTEDNESS, *s.* the state of a thing devoted, dedicated, set apart, or destined to a particular end or purpose.

DEVOTEE, *s.* [*devot*, Fr.] one extravagantly or erroneously religious; a bigot.

DEVOTION, *s.* [*devoctio*, Lat.] the state of a thing consecrated or dedicated; a religious and fervent exercise of some public act of religion; or a temper or disposition of the mind rightly affected with such exercises. Figuratively, prayer; a strong and fervent affection for a person; an act of reverence,

respect, or ceremony; disposal; power; state of dependence on any one.

DEVOTIONAL, *a.* relating to religious worship; pious; zealous.

DEVOTIONALIST, *s.* a person who is superstitiously religious.

TO DEVOUR, *v. a.* [*devo*, Lat.] to eat up ravenously. Figuratively, to destroy with rapidity or quickness; to swallow up, or reduce to nothing.

DEVOURET, *s.* one who consumes or eats up ravenously.

DEVOUT, *a.* [*devoctio*, Lat.] pious; religious; fervent in performing acts of worship; filled with pious thoughts; full of zeal, or expressive of ardent piety.

DEVOUTLY, *ad.* in a pious manner; with fervent zeal and piety.

DEUSE, *s.* [derived by Junius from *Dusius*, the name of a species of evil spirits,] the devil, used in ludicrous language.

DEUTEROGAMY, *s.* [*deuteros* and *gamos*, Gr.] a second marriage.

DEUTERONOMY, [*deuteros* and *nomos*, Gr.] the last book of the Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses, comprising the *Law*, in the Old Testament. It consists of a rapid review of the history of the Israelites and their wanderings in the desert, with a clear statement of the moral purpose of the various proceedings of God towards them, and a recapitulation of the injunctions and precepts of the Law, with many expansions and additions, particularly respecting the sanctions of the dispensation under which the nation had been placed by God's favour. It purports to be uttered by Moses when the end of his mission approached, and to contain thus his last bequest to the people whom he had freed, and so signally served; and it concludes with a noble hymn of praise by the great leader and lawgiver, worthy of being the death-song of such a man. The chapter which records his death, is necessarily a later addition, and is by some critics assigned to the Book of Joshua.

DEUX PONTS, or ZWEIFBRUCKEN, called also BIPONTIUM, a town and district of Bavaria, Germany. The district lies between France and Prussia, and the rest of the Bavarian province on the Rhine; and produces corn and other agricultural wealth, timber, iron, and building-stone. It is watered by some of the tributaries of the Rhine, on one of which, the Erlbach, the town stands. It is quite agricultural, and most pleasantly situated. It is 46 miles from Mannheim. Its population is about 10,000; that of the district being about 150,000. Lat. 49. 25. N. Long. 7. 15. E.

DEW, *s.* [*deav*, Sax.] in Meteorology, moisture condensed on the surface of the ground, trees, &c. &c., whenever they fall in temperature so as to take away heat suddenly from the surrounding atmosphere. It happens most frequently between sun-set and sun-rise. The laws of the deposition of dew, though but imperfectly verified, are exceedingly curious, and the investigations of Dr. Wells respecting them are highly interesting. The common phenomena, and the frozen dew, or rime (hoar-frost), are too familiar to need description.

TO DEW, *v. a.* to wet or moisten with dew.

DEWBERRY, *s.* in Botany, a species of bramble, common in England, flowering in June and July. It is a smaller plant than the common bramble, and the fruit, which is larger and more agreeable in flavour, has a beautiful bloom on it.

DEWBRENT, *part.* sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, *s.* a drop of dew that sparkles in the sun.

DE WITT, JOHN, the grand pensionary of Holland in the 17th century, who maintained nobly his country's freedom and fame. He was the staunch opponent of the power and claims of the house of Orange, deeming them inimical to the interests of the republic. He formed the alliance with Cromwell, and afterwards allied the Provinces to France, in order to frustrate the schemes of William III. But the insatiable thirst for conquest on the part of Louis XIV. of France, made it impossible for him to avoid the dangers he foresaw. Holland was invaded; his opponent was appointed to the command of both army and navy; and De Witt with his brother were assassinated by the mob. He fell in 1672, aged 47 years.

DEWLAP, *s.* [so called from its *lapping* or brushing off the dew,] the flesh which hangs down from the throat of cows, bulls, or oxen.

DEWSBURY, Yorkshire, W. R. It stands on the Calder,

and has extensive manufactories of woollen goods. It is well built, and bids fair to outshine, with its recently-acquired importance, the fame which it has borne from the early days of Saxon history, as the seat of the labours of the first Christian missionary to the kingdom of Northumbria; and afterwards, as the last resting-place of the famed outlaw named Robin Hood. It is 190 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Population, 23,806.

DEW-WORM, *s.* in Natural History, a small worm usually found in the early morning, much in request with anglers.

DEWY, *a.* resembling or partaking of the nature of dew; moist with dew.

Dexter, *a.* [Lat.] in Heraldry, the right side.

DEXTERTY, *s.* [dexteritas, Lat.] readiness; activity; quickness of contrivance.

DEXTEROUS, *a.* [dexter, Lat.] expert; active; or quick; subtle; full of expedients; skillful in management; fertile in invention.

DEXTEROUSLY, *ad.* expertly; readily; quickly; skillfully.

DEXTRAL, *a.* [dexter, Lat.] on the right side.

DEXTRALITY, *s.* the state of being on the right side.

DEY, *s.* spelt also Bey; the name of the chiefs of the various states of northern Africa, who hold their station under the Turkish emperor.

DIABETES, *s.* [Gr.] in Physic, a disease in which the urine is changed both in its quantity and quality. It is attended with incessant thirst, and the frame gradually wastes, and loses its powers. But little that is satisfactory is known respecting either the causes or the treatment of this disease.

DIABOLIC, DIABOLICAL, *a.* [diabolus, Lat.] partaking of the qualities of the devil; extremely impious and wicked.

DIACODIUM, *s.* [dia and kodia, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a syrup prepared from the heads of white poppies dried without their seeds.

DIACOUSTICS, *s.* [dia and akouo, Gr.] in Philosophy, the consideration or doctrine of refracted sounds as they pass through the different mediums, i. e. either through a dense into a rare, or through a rare into a dense one.

DIADÈM, *s.* [diadema, Gr.] formerly a bandage of silk encompassing the heads of kings, and tied behind. It was sometimes enriched with pearls, and sometimes with the leaves of some evergreens. In Heraldry, certain circles or rims, binding or enclosing the crowns of princes, and to bear the globes, crosses, or flowers-de-luces for their crests.

DIADÈMED, *part.* adorned with a diadem; wearing a crown, crowned.

DIADROM, *s.* [diadromeo, Gr.] the time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum forms a single vibration.

DIARESIS, *s.* [Gr.] in Grammar, the division of a diphthong, or one syllable into two; as *aër*.

DIAGNOSTIC, *s.* [dia and gnosko, Gr.] in Medicine, a sign by which a disease may be discovered, or distinguished from another.

DIAGONAL, *a.* [dia and gomia, Gr.] drawn across a figure, from one corner or angle to another.

DIAGONAL, *s.* a right line drawn across a parallelogram, or other figure, from one angle or corner to another, so as to divide it into equal parts.

DIAGONALLY, *ad.* in a cross direction, and reaching from one corner to another.

DIAGRAM, *s.* [diagramo, Gr.] in Geometry, a scheme drawn explaining any figure or its properties. Also, a drawing to illustrate a subject that is under discussion.

DIAGRYDIATES, *s.* [diagrydium, Lat.] strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

DIAL, *s.* [dies, Lat.] a plate marked with two sets of figures, beginning at one, and ending with twelve; used to show the time of the day by clocks, or by the shadow of the sun.

DIALECT, *s.* [dialektos, Gr.] the subdivision of a language; the style or manner of expression used in a province, as it differs from that of the whole kingdom. Figuratively, style; manner of expression; language or speech.

DIALECTIC, *s.* [dialektikos, Gr.] the art of reasoning, or logic.

DIALECTICAL, *a.* belonging to logic.

DIALING, *s.* the art or science of drawing and constructing all manner of sun-dials.

DIALIST, *s.* one who constructs or makes dials.

DIALOGIST, *s.* one who composes, or one who is introduced as a speaker in a dialogue.

DIALOGUE, (*dialog*) *s.* [dialogos, Gr.] a conference or debate on any subject whether real or feigned.

To DIALOGUE, (*dialog*) *v. a.* to hold conversation or converse with; to discourse.

DIALYSIS, *s.* [dialysis, Gr.] in Grammar, the parting or separating two vowels, which would otherwise make a diphthong.

DIAMETER, *s.* [dia and metron, Gr.] the line which passes through the centre of a circle or other figure, and divides it into two equal parts.

DIAMETRAL, *a.* describing, or relating to, a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY, *ad.* according to the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICAL, *a.* DIAMETRICALLY, *ad.* now used instead of DIAMETRAL, DIAMETRICALLY, which see.

D'AMOND, (generally pron. *diamond*), *s.* [diamant, Fr.] in Mineralogy, a species of gem or precious stone, which is very brilliant and clear, and is the hardest of all this class of substances. Hindustan is the country whence most are brought; but some are found in the E. part of S. America also. It is wrought artificially into the variety of forms in which it is most usually seen; being ground down by the use of diamond dust, no other substance being able to touch it. It was asserted by Sir Isaac Newton, that it was of an inflammable nature, from some curious and delicate investigation of its refractive power; and it has since been proved, by chemical analysis, to be highly purified and concentrated carbon, or charcoal. *Cornish diamonds* are clear, brilliant crystals found in Cornwall.

D'AMOND, *s.* a pencil pointed with a diamond, so fixed as to present the proper angle for cutting, used by glaziers and others in dividing glass.

DIANA, in the Heathen Mythology, was the goddess of hunting, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister to Phoebus or the sun; in hell she was called Hecate; on earth, Diana; and Phebe, or the moon, in heaven.

DIAPASE, DIAPASON, *s.* [dia and pas, Gr.] in Music, an interval including an octave. Among musical instrument makers, it signifies a rule or scale, whereby they adjust their pipes of the organs, and cut the holes of their flutes, &c. One stop in organs is so named.

DIAPER, *s.* [diapre, Fr.] a kind of linen cloth, woven in figures; a napkin; a towel.

To DIAPER, *v. a.* to variegate, diversify, or flower; to draw flowers on cloths.

DIAPHANEITY, (*diaphanèty*) *s.* [dia and phaino, Gr.] transparency, or the quality of transmitting light.

DIAPHANOUS, (*diaphanous*) *a.* transparent; giving passage to the rays of light; that may be seen through.

DIAPHORESIS, (*diaphoresis*) *s.* [diaphoro, Gr.] in Medicine, a discharge made through the skin, whether sensible or insensible.

DIAPHORETIC, (*diaphoretik*) *a.* [diaphoretikos, Gr.] in Medicine, that causes a discharge through the skin, or a sweat.

DIAPHRAGM, (*diagram*) *s.* [diaphragma, Gr.] in Anatomy, a nervous muscle, vulgarly called the midriff, and by anatomists, septum transversale, or cross wall, from its dividing the breast or thorax from the abdomen.

DIARBEKIR, a large town on the W. bank of the Tigris, in Algeiras. Here is a considerable manufacture of red Turkey leather, and of linen and red cotton cloths. It is 150 miles N.E. of Aleppo. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 37. 55. N. Long. 39. 52. E.

DIARRHOEA, (*diarrea*) *s.* [dia and rheo, Gr.] in Medicine, a profuse evacuation of liquid excrements by stool.

DIARRHOETIC, (*diarretik*) *a.* in Medicine, promoting purging.

DIARY, *s.* [diarium, Lat.] an account of the transactions of a person every day; a journal.

DIASTOLE, *s.* [Gr.] in Anatomy, the motion of the heart, or arteries, whereby those parts dilate or distend themselves. In Grammar, *diastole* signifies the lengthening a syllable which is naturally short.

DIASTYLE, *s.* [dia and stylos, Gr.] in ancient Architecture, an edifice whose columns stand at such a distance from each other, that four diameters are allowed for the intercolumniation.

DIATÈSSERON, *s.* [dia and tessara, Gr.] in Music, an interval composed of one greater tone, one lesser tone, and one greater semi-tone, called by moderns a perfect fourth. Also, a name given to a Harmony of the Four Gospels, in Greek.

DIATONIC, *s.* [dia and tonos, Gr.] the ordinary species of

music, which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending, and contains only the greater and less tones, together with the greater semi-tone.

**D'AZ, BARTHOLOMEW**, a Portuguese navigator, who, near the end of the 15th century, discovered the Cape of Good Hope, and by it opened the way to India for commerce. It was one of the moments that produced the rapid progress of intelligence, &c. in Europe, distinguishing modern society from that of the middle ages. He was lost in a storm at the Cape in 1500.

**DIBBLE**, s. an instrument like a pointed stake, used by gardeners and farmers for making holes in the ground in planting.

**DIBDIN, CHARLES**, one of our most successful writers and composers of songs. He produced a few dramas also, and other works, but his name is associated with his songs, his sea-songs especially, some of which are unequalled in that class of compositions. He was well known in his day by a kind of mono-drama, or farce, with which, at various places in London, he entertained crowded audiences. He died in 1813, aged 48 years. The spirit of his songs is most excellent; it can but be regretted that their influence on our seamen should have been so slight.

**DICACITY**, s. [*dicacitas*, Lat.] pertness, sauciness, loquacity.

**DICE**, s. the plural of **DIE**; *which see*.

**TO DICE**, v. a. to game with dice.

**DICE-BOX**, s. the box from which the dice are thrown.

**DICER**, s. one who plays at dice.

**DICHOTOMY**, (*dikótomý*) s. [*dis* and *temno*, Gr.] in Logic, the distribution or division of ideas into pairs. In Vegetable Physiology, a particular mode of growth in certain plants, by dividing into two stems repeatedly.

**TO DICTATE**, v. a. [*dicto*, Lat.] to deliver a command to another; to speak with authority; to deliver a speech in words which is to be taken down in writing.

**DICTATE**, s. [*dicto*, Lat.] a rule or mandate delivered by some person of authority.

**DICTATION**, s. the act or practice of prescribing, giving orders, or laying down rules of conduct.

**DICTATOR**, s. [*Lat.*] a Roman magistrate, invested with supreme authority, having the power of life and death, to proclaim war, raise or discharge forces without consent of the senate. This office was at first used as a last resort in cases of extreme danger; and was to be held but for six months. In the fall of the commonwealth, it was made perpetual. Figuratively, one who by his credit and authority directs and regulates the conduct of others.

**DICTATORIAL**, a. after the manner of a dictator; imperious.

**DICTATORSHIP**, s. the office of a dictator. Figuratively, imperiousness, or authority carried too high.

**DICTION**, s. (*dictio*, Lat.) the peculiar manner which an author has of expressing himself, whether it respect the arrangement of his words, or the use of rhetorical figures.

**DICTIONARY**, (*dikshonary*) s. [*dictionarium*, Lat.] a book containing the words of any language in their alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning, or definition; a lexicon; a vocabulary.

**DID**, [*Sax.*] the preterite of *do*: the sign of the preter-imperfect or perfect tense.

**DIDACTIC, DIDACTICAL**, a. [*didaktikos*, Gr.] containing precepts or rules.

**DIDAPPER**, s. [*duyck-dapper*, Belg.] in Natural History, a name of the common water-hen.

**DIDASCALIC**, a. [*didaskalos*, Gr.] preceptive; didactic; giving precepts to some art.

**DIDEROT, DENIS**, one of the leaders of the philosophers of France in the last century. He began his career by mere literary drudgery; was introduced to the world of letters by his *Philosophic Thoughts*; soon numbered amongst his friends all who were carried away by the sensualized representation of Locke's Philosophy, then expounded by Condillac; unfolded and taught these opinions in his *Encyclopædia*, which gave the name of *Encyclopædists* to this school; taught atheism to such as ranked themselves under him as disciples; and at last sunk under the weight of the imperial favour of Katharine of Russia, dying in 1784, aged 71 years. He wrote many books, and was a great authority for a while. But such shallow sophisms could never have passed current amongst men had not the whole framework of society been overgrown with rankest corruptions, and every thing portended a revolution.

**DIDIUS, JULIANUS**, one of the later emperors of Rome. He bought the purple when it was put up to auction by the prætorian cohorts on the assassination of Pertinax. He was assassinated in his turn, other parts of the army refusing to ratify the purchase. He reigned for a few days over two months, and was killed in 193, aged about 60 years.

**DIDO**, the founder of Carthage, was the daughter of a Phœnician king. Most of the tales respecting her, and Virgil's in particular, are purely fabulous. She flourished about 900 B.C.

**DIDUC'TION**, s. [*diductio*, Lat.] separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

**TO DIE**, v. n. [*deadian*, Sax.] to lose life; to expire; to lose all the animal functions, and have the soul separated from the body. It has by before an instrumental death; of before a disease; for commonly before a privative, and of before a positive cause. Figuratively, to be lost, perish, or be entirely laid aside. To sink, faint, or lose its vital functions; to languish, or be overcome with pleasure and tenderness; to vanish or disappear. To wither, applied to vegetables. To grow spiritless, tasteless, or rapid, applied to liquors.

**DIE**, s. plural *diees*; [*dis*, Brit.] a small cube marked on each of its sides with specks or dots, from one to six, which is used by gamblers to play with. Figuratively, hazard, or chance; any cubic body.

**DIE**, s. plural *diees*; the stamp used in coining, or the mould in which medals are cast.

**DIEPPE**, a town of the department of Bas Seine, France. It stands on the English Channel, and has a tolerable harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Bethune. It is built and adorned in the style common to watering-places. The principal trade consists in fish, ivory, toys, &c. It is 132 miles from Paris. Population, about 20,000. Lat. 49. 55. N. Long. 1. 9. E.

**DIE'T**, s. [*diaita*, Gr.] food; provision for satisfying hunger; a regular course of food ordered and directed in order to cure some chronic disorder.

**TO DIET**, v. a. to feed or eat according to the rules and prescriptions of medical writers.

**DIET**, s. [*Teut.*] the name of the assembly of the states of the late German empire, meeting to deliberate on some public affair.

**DIETARY**, a. belonging to the rules of medical diet.

**DIET-DRINK**, s. a drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

**DIETER**, s. one who prescribes rules for eating.

**DIETETIC, DIETETICAL**, a. [*diaita*, Gr.] belonging to food; or relating to medical cautions about the use of food.

**DIEU ET MON DROIT**, (Fr.) i. e. *God and my right*, the motto of the royal arms of England, first assumed by Richard I., to insinuate that he did not hold his empire in vassalage of any mortal.

**TO DIFFER**, v. n. [*differo*, Lat.] to have properties or qualities which are not the same as those of another person or thing; to oppose a person in opinion; to be of another opinion; to contend.

**DIFFERENCE**, s. the state of being distinct from some other thing; a dispute; debate; controversy, or opposition of sentiments; the property which distinguishes one thing from another. In Arithmetic, the remainder after one quantity is taken from another. In Heraldry, something added to or altered in a coat, whereby the younger families are distinguished from the elder, or to show how far they are removed from the principal house.

**TO DIFFERENCE**, v. a. to make one thing not the same as another; to distinguish one thing from another.

**DIFFERENT**, a. distinct; of contrary qualities; unlike.

**DIFFERENTIAL**, (*differeñshial*) a. in Geometry, applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable one. *Differential calculus*, in Mathematics, is a method of investigation, or of solving problems, in which though some quantities retain the same value throughout the whole process, others vary, increasing or diminishing continually by quantities which can be taken as less than any quantity that can be expressed.

**DIFFERENTLY**, ad. in a different manner.

**DIFFERENTLY**, ad. in a different manner.

**DIFFICULT**, a. [*difficilis*, Lat.] hard to be done, understood, or pleased.

**DIFFICULTY**, ad. hardly; not easily.

**DIFFICULTY**, s. [*difficultas*, Lat.] that which requires pains, care, and attention. Figuratively, distress; opposition; per-

plexity; or uneasiness with respect to circumstances. Objections or points not easily answered or understood.

TO DIFFIDE, *v. a.* [*dis* and *fides*, Lat.] to distrust, or repose no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, *s.* want of trust, confidence, or courage.

DIFFIDENT, *part. or a.* [*diffidens*, Lat.] wanting in confidence; suspicious; timorous.

DIFFISION, *s.* [*diffisio*, Lat.] the act of cleaving or splitting.

DIFFUSION, *s.* [*diffusio*, Lat.] the act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFUENCE, DIFFUENCY, *s.* [*diffusio*, Lat.] the quality of falling away on all sides, opposed to consistency or solidity.

DIFFULENT, *a.* flowing away.

DIFFORM, *a.* [*dis* and *forma*, Lat.] contrary to uniform; irregular.

DIFFORMITY, *s.* diversity of form; irregularity.

DIFFRACTION, *s.* [*dis* and *frango*, Lat.] in Optics, the term applied to the change from the straight direction, which rays of light undergo in passing the edge of any screen or similar body, giving rise to stripes of light and shade, and to coloured fringes, appearing added to such an edge, as most persons have witnessed.

See OPTICS.

DIFFRANCHISEMENT, *s.* [*franchise*, Fr.] the act of taking away the privileges or charter of a city.

TO DIFFUSE, (*diffuze*) *v. a.* [*diffundo*, Lat.] to pour a liquid on a plain surface, so as it may spread itself every way. Figuratively, to spread; scatter; disperse.

DIFFUSE, *a.* [*diffusus*, Lat.] scattered or spread widely. Applied to style, or the manner of a composition, copious, opposed to concise.

DIFFUSEDLY, *ad.* in a copious, liberal, and extensive manner; spread every way.

DIFFUSEDNESS, *s.* the state of being spread abroad; copiousness of style.

DIFFUSELY, *ad.* widely, extensively. Applied to style, copiously.

DIFFUSION, *s.* the state of being spread abroad. Copiousness or exuberance, applied to style.

DIFFUSIVE, *a.* having the quality of spreading abroad; scattered or spread abroad.

DIFFUSIVELY, *ad.* widely, extensively.

DIFFUSIVENESS, *s.* extension; dispersion; the power or quality of being spread abroad. Applied to style, want of conciseness.

TO DIG, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *dug* or *digged*. [*die*, Sax.] to open, or make a hole in the earth with a spade. Figuratively, to pierce with a pointed instrument, &c. *To dig up*, to throw up or uncover that which is buried under the earth.

DIGAMY, *s.* [*dis* and *gamos*, Gr.] marriage to a second wife after the death of the first.

DIGBY, SIR KENELM, a writer of some power and great singularities, during the first half of the 17th century. He was son to one of the mistaken conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, and embraced his father's faith when he had arrived almost at middle age. He was imprisoned, and afterwards banished, by the Long Parliament; but by Cromwell was treated with great courtesy. He died in 1665, aged 62 years. His works were on such different subjects as Natural Philosophy and Neo-Platonism. He also replied to Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*.

DIGERENT, *a.* [*digerens*, Lat.] that has the power of digesting, or causing digestion.

DIGEST, *s.* [*digesta*, Lat.] a collection of the civil law, ranged under proper titles, by the order of the emperor Justinian.

TO DIGEST, *v. n.* [*digestum*, Lat.] to distribute or range methodically into different classes; to concoct or dissolve food in the stomach; to reduce to any plan or scheme; to receive a thing favourably, without loathing or reluctance; to receive and enjoy. In Chemistry, to soften by heat, boiling, or by putting a thing into a dunghill. In Surgery, to ripen a humour.

DIGESTER, DIGESTOR, *s.* one whose food easily turns into chyle. *Papine digester*, is an apparatus, consisting of a very strongly made boiler with lid to screw exactly on, for redrawing animal or vegetable substances to a pulp or jelly expeditiously.

DIGESTIBLE, *a.* capable of being digested or concocted.

DIGESTION, *s.* in Medicine, that change which the food undergoes in the stomach, in order to render it fit to supply the continual loss sustained by perspiration, the animal functions, or

exercise. In Chemistry, the effect produced by the continued soaking of a solid substance in a liquid, with the application of heat.

DIGESTIVE, *a.* having the power to dissolve, alter, change, or turn the food into chyle; capable of dissolving by its heat.

DIGESTIVE, *s.* in Surgery, an application which ripens and prepares the matter of wounds for suppuration.

DIGGER, *s.* one who opens the ground with a spade.

TO DIGHT, *v. a.* [*dihlan*, Sax.] to dress, embellish, or adorn.

DIGIT, *s.* [*digitus*, Lat.] three-fourths of an inch in long measure. In Astronomy, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. In Arithmetic, any of the numbers expressed by single figures.

DIGITATED, *a.* [*digitatus*, Lat.] branched out into divisions resembling fingers. In Botany, a *digitated leaf*, is one which consists of several simple leaves growing on one footstalk, as the cinquefoil; or that which has many deep gashes, cuts, or segments, as the hony.

DIGLADIATION, *s.* [*digladiatio*, Lat.] a combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

DIGNIFICATION, *s.* the act of conferring honour; the preferring to some honourable rank.

DIGNIFIED, *a.* enjoying some honourable post, rank, or preferment, applied peculiarly to the clergy.

TO DIGNIFY, *v. a.* [*dignus* and *facio*, Lat.] to advance, prefer, or exalt to some place which demands honour and reverence; to honour; to adorn; to render respectable.

DIGNITARY, *s.* in the Canon Law, is a clergyman advanced to some rank above a parochial priest or canon; such is a bishop, dean, archdeacon, &c.

DIGNITY, *s.* [*dignitas*, Lat.] rank, preferment, or post; grandeur, or a majestic appearance. Among the clergy, a promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

DIGNOTION, *s.* [*dignoscio*, Lat.] distinction; distinguishing mark.

TO DIGRESS, *v. n.* [*digressus*, Lat.] to depart from the main scope of a discourse, or intention of an argument; to wander; to go out of the right way or common track; to err.

DIGRESSION, *s.* [*digredior*, Lat.] a passage which has no connexion with the main scope of a discourse; deviation; or quitting the true path.

DIJON, a large city in the department of Côte d'Or, France. The streets are broad, well-paved, and straight, and the squares and public structures elegant. It is seated in a delightful plain, which produces excellent wine, and has a good trade, and some important manufactures. It is 138 miles from Paris. Population, about 30,000. Lat. 47. 20. N. Long. 5. 0. E.

DIJUDICATION, *s.* [*dijudico*, Lat.] judicial distinction.

DIKE, *s.* [*die*, Sax.] a channel made to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations, or to keep water from overflowing.

TO DILACERATE, *v. a.* [*dilacerare*, Lat.] to tear; to force in twain; to rend.

DILACERATION, *s.* [*dilaceratio*, Lat.] the act of forcing, tearing, or rending.

TO DILANIATE, *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Lat.] to tear; to rend in pieces in a butcherly and savage manner.

TO DILAPIDATE, *v. n.* [*dilapido*, Lat.] to go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DILAPIDATION, *s.* [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] in Law, is where an incumbent on a church benefice suffers the parsonage-house, or the out-house, to fall down, or be in decay, for want of necessary repair; for which the bishop may sequester the profits of such benefice for that purpose.

DILATABILITY, *s.* the quality of admitting or suffering extension.

DILATABLE, *a.* that may be stretched or extended.

DILATATION, *s.* [*dilatatio*, Lat.] the act of extending or stretching into a greater space.

TO DILATE, *v. a.* [*dilato*, Lat.] to extend, spread out, enlarge, or stretch. Figuratively, to relate a thing with all its minute circumstances.—*v. n.* to grow wider; to widen.

DILATOR, *c.* that which widens or extends any passage.

DILATORINESS, *s.* the quality of deferring a thing from one time to another through sloth.

DILATORY, *a.* [*dilatorius*, Lat.] putting off the doing of a thing from time to time through sloth.

DILECTION, *s.* [*dilectio*, Lat.] the act of loving; kindness.

**DILEMMA**, *s.* [*dis* and *lemma*, Gr.] in Logic, an argument consisting of two or more propositions, so disposed, that grant which you will, you will be pressed by the conclusion. Figuratively, a difficult choice, or troublesome alternative.

**DILIGENCE**, *s.* [*diligentia*, Lat.] constant endeavour; unremitting labour or practice.

**DILIGENT**, *a.* [*diligens*, Lat.] assiduous; persevering; constant.

**DILIGENTLY**, *ad.* with constant labour, caution, and care.

**DILL**, *s.* in Botany, a species of anethum, not growing in this country, but much used for its aromatic and carminative properties.

**DILLENUS**, JOHN JAMES, a distinguished German botanist, a friend of Dr. Sherard, by whom he was brought to England, and introduced to the botanical chair at Oxford. He wrote and edited several works on the study of plants; and died in 1747, aged 60 years.

**DILUCID**, *a.* [*dilucidus*, Lat.] clear, plain, pure, and transparent; obvious.

To **DILUCIDATE**, *v. n.* [*dilucidare*, Lat.] to make a proposition clear and easy to be understood; to explain; to free from obscurity.

**DILUCIDATION**, *s.* [*dilucidatio*, Lat.] the making a sentence clear and easy to be understood; an explanation.

**DILUENT**, *a.* [*diluens*, Lat.] having the power to make thin, or attenuate.

**DILUENT**, *s.* that which makes thin or fluid.

To **DILUTE**, *v. a.* [*diluo*, Lat.] to make a liquor thin by the mixture of some other.

**DILUTE**, *a.* thin; attenuated. "If the red and blue colours were more dilute and weak." *Newton*.

**DILUTER**, *s.* that which renders a body liquid; or, if it were so before, that which renders it thinner, or more liquid.

**DILUTION**, *s.* the act of rendering a liquid more thin or weak by the addition of some other.

**DILUVIAN**, *a.* [*diluvium*, Lat.] relating to or resembling the deluge.

**DIM**, *a.* [*dimme*, Sax.] having something which obstructs the sight, and hinders it from seeing clearly. Figuratively, deprived of its splendour or brightness; grown dark.

To **DIM**, *v. a.* to darken, or obstruct the sight, so as to hinder it from seeing objects in their full splendour. Figuratively, to make less bright; to render darkish.

**DIMENSION**, *s.* [*dimensio*, Lat.] the extension of a body considered as measured; size; space contained in any body. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and thickness or depth. In Algebra, the powers of the roots, or the values of the unknown quantities of equations.

**DIMENSIONLESS**, *a.* without any dimensions; of no certain bulk.

**DIMENSIVE**, *a.* [*dimetior*, Lat.] that marks the boundaries or outlines; that describes the measure or space occupied by a body.

To **DIMINISH**, *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Lat.] to make a thing less by cutting off or destroying some of its parts. Figuratively, to impair; lessen; to degrade, or render less honourable.—*v. n.* to grow less, or be impaired.

**DIMINISHINGLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to detract from or lessen the character and reputation of another.

**DIMINUTION**, *s.* the act of rendering a thing less by cutting off or destroying some of its parts; the state of growing less either in bulk or weight. Figuratively, loss, or causing loss of reputation or dignity to another; discredit. In Architecture, the contraction of a column, as it ascends, whereby its upper part is made smaller than the lower.

**DIMINUTIVE**, *a.* small of size, bulk, or dimensions.

**DIMINUTIVE**, *s.* in Grammar, a word used to express smallness, or littleness; as, *lapillus*, in Latin, a little stone; *maisonette*, in French, a little house; *paidion*, in Greek, a little child; *riculet*, in English, a little river.

**DIMINUTIVELY**, *ad.* in a diminutive or small manner.

**DIMINUTIVENESS**, *s.* smallness, applied to size.

**DIMISSORY**, *a.* [*dimissorius*, low Lat.] that by which a person is dismissed to the jurisdiction of another.

**DIMITY**, **DIMITY**, *s.* [*dimetis*, Fr.] a sort of cotton stuff very like fustian. They came originally from Smyrna.

**DIMLY**, *ad.* [*dimle*, Sax.] in a dull, obscure, dark manner;

without a clear perception, applied to the sight or understanding; deprived of its light, brightness, or splendour.

**DIMNESS**, *s.* [*dimnes*, Sax.] dullness of sight. Want of apprehension, applied to the mind.

**DIMPLE**, *s.* [*Sax.*] a small hollow, or sinking of the surface of the cheek or chin. In Botany, a little hollow dot, as in the seed of the barberry.

To **DIMPLE**, *v. n.* to appear with little hollows or inequalities of surface.

**DIMPLED**, *part. or a.* having dimples in the cheek or chin.

**DIMPLY**, *a.* full of dimples, little dents, or inequalities of surface.

**DIN**, *s.* [*dyn*, Sax.] a large noise; a violent and continued sound: an uproar, or shout.

To **DIN**, *v. a.* [*dynan*, Sax.] to stun, or deafen with frequent noise and clamour.

To **DINE**, *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.] to eat one's chief or second meal, about the middle of the day.—*v. a.* to give a dinner to.

**DINETICAL**, *a.* [*dineo*, Gr.] whirling round; vertiginous.

To **DING**, *v. a.* preter, *ding*; [*Sax.*] to dash with force or violence.—*v. n.* to bluster, bounce, buff, or become insolent and impetuous. Colloquial and provincial.

**DING-DONG**, *s.* a word by which the sound of bells is mimicked.

**DINGLE**, *s.* [a diminutive from *den*, or *din*, Sax.] a hollow; a hollow between hills; a dale or vale.

**DINGLE**, Kerry, in Munster, Ireland. Several of the houses are built in the Spanish fashion, with ranges of stone balcony windows, this place having been formerly frequented by merchants of that nation, who came to fish on the coast, and traded with the inhabitants. It is situated on a bay of the same name, in which it has a tolerable harbour. It is 166 miles from Dublin. Pop. 3386.

**DINGWALL**, Ross-shire, Scotland. It is seated on the Frith of Cromarty, and some linen is manufactured here. It is 120 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 2100.

**DININGROOM**, *s.* the principal apartment of a house, wherein entertainments are made.

**DINNER**, *s.* [*diner*, Fr.] the chief meal, or that which is eaten about the middle of the day.

**DINT**, *s.* [*Sax.*] a blow or stroke; the mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure; violence; force; power.

**DINUMERATION**, *s.* [*dinumero*, Lat.] the act of numbering out singly.

**DIOCESAN**, *s.* a bishop considered in the relation he stands in to his inferior clergy.—*a.* pertaining to a diocese.

**DIOCESE**, **DIOCESS**, *s.* [*diocesis*, Gr.] in Ecclesiastical matters, the circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. England is divided into two provinces, viz. Canterbury and York; and each province into subordinate dioceses, of which there are now 31 in England and Wales, including Sodor and Man.

**DIOCLETIAN**, **C. VALERIUS**, one of the Roman emperors, whose name is associated with the persecution of the Christians. He rose through the favour of the army from being in the ranks to be general, and finally emperor, on the assassination of Numerianus. He chose to share his dignity Maximianus, and by his wise regulations greatly tranquilized and strengthened the empire. After reigning for 20 years he abdicated the throne, and lived in retirement in Dalmatia. He died in 313, aged about 65 years.

**DIODATI**, **JOHN**, a learned divine of Geneva in the commencement of the 17th century. He was Hebrew professor at that seat of learning, and was much esteemed amongst all the communions where the Reformed religion, and not Lutheranism or Anglicanism, obtained. The best version of the Bible into Italian, is by him; he is the author of a volume of *Annotations on the Bible*, known in this country. He died in 1649, aged 73 years.

**DIODORUS SICULUS**, a Greek writer of universal history, of whose great work we have fifteen books, and fragments from above twenty others, remaining. They are of considerable value, as often furnishing a clue to the correction of the errors of other historians. He lived and wrote immediately before the Christian era.

**DIOGENES**, the famous cynic, one of the most earnest and consistent of Antisthenes' disciples. He carried out to the utmost extent the views of his master respecting the practice of virtue, and cast off every thing that could by any perversion of

mind be regarded as superfluous both in food, dress, lodging, and manners. Very many anecdotes are preserved of this strange and repulsive student of virtue; his conflicts with Plato, his interview with Alexander the Great, his kenneling in a tub at Corinth, are well known. If the title of this sect be derived from the Greek word for *dog*, one can but think that in Diogenes the dogs have been grossly insulted. He died in 323, aged about 90 years. See CYNICS. Another Greek philosopher bore the name of *Diogenes*, but he was of Apollonia, and belonged to the school which speculated on the origin of things, being a follower of Anaximenes. The great step that he made was in the introduction of intelligence as a necessary quality of his source of all. He was a contemporary of Anaxagoras, and so flourished during the 5th century B. C. Another *Diogenes*, surnamed *Laërtius*, was a biographical writer, and author of a work on the Lives of the early Grecian Philosophers. He lived about 200 A. D.

DIGN ATTIUS, a Roman historian, and a man of consular dignity at Rome. His work is in Greek, and, though we have only portions of it, contains valuable information concerning some perplexed parts of the story of Rome. He wrote about 200 A. D.

DIONYSIUS, the name of two of the monarchs of Syracuse in Sicily, called, according to the practice of those times, as persons who had obtained supreme power unconstitutionally, *tyrants*. *The Elder* was a successful general, a somewhat bitter humorist both against gods and men, an admirer and patron of literature, and not an unjust ruler; he died in 367 B. C., aged about 60 years. *The Younger*, son of the former, was a man of no power of mind or character, and must be presumed mad. He was driven from his throne by Dion, and after 10 years' exile regained it, but he had grown more incapable during this time. His savage debauchery provoked another attempt, and by the Corinthians he was again dethroned, and spent the rest of his life in mere vulgar brutality at Corinth. He died about 320 B. C., having helped to give the modern signification to the title, tyrant. Another *Dionysius*, designated of *Halicarnassus*, was a Greek writer of history, and critical essayist. His work on Rome is of no great value, but his other works are highly esteemed. He wrote just before the Christian era. Another *Dionysius*, surnamed the *Areopagite*, was a convert of the apostle Paul at Athens; some writings exist respecting Christianity, or matters associated with it, but they are palpable forgeries.

DIPPTIC, DIPPTICAL, *a.* [*diptomai*, Gr.] affording a medium for the sight, or assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIPPTRICS, *s.* the science of refractive vision, or that part of optics which considers the different refractions of light in its passage through different mediums, as air, water, glass, &c.

DIORAMA, *s.* [*diora* and *orama*, Gr.] a name given to a particular method of painting, and exhibiting views of landscapes and interiors of great buildings, by which an extraordinary effect is secured. The picture is so placed that the sides are not visible, and all the light admitted falls directly on it. By other contrivances, such as shadows, transparencies, &c., the illusion is made almost complete.

DIORTHOSIS, *s.* [*diortho*, Gr.] a surgical operation, by which crooked or disturbed members are made straight, or reduced to their proper shape.

DIOSCORIDES, a Greek physician and botanist of Asia Minor, who wrote a work on *Materia Medica*, which was regarded for a long time as a supreme authority respecting vegetable medicine. He was a learned man and a traveller, one who had carefully observed and correctly described, but without a particle of method. He lived about 50 A. D.

To DIP, *v.* *a.* participle. *dipped* or *dipt* : [*dippan*, Sax.] to put into any liquor so as to cover it therewith; to moisten, or wet; to mortgage, or engage as a pledge or security.—*v. n.* to sink; to immerge, or plunge into any liquor; to take a cursory or slight view; to read a page or two in a book.

DIPETALOUS, *a.* [*dis* and *petalon*, Gr.] in Botany, applied to such flowers as have two leaves.

DIPHTHONG, (*diphthong*, or *diphthong*) *s.* [*dis* and *phthong*, Gr.] two vowels joined so as to form one sound; as, *vain*, *Cesar*.

DIPLOE, *s.* in Anatomy, the inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLOMA, *s.* [*Lat.*] a letter or writing conferring some privilege or title.

DIPLOMACY, *s.* [*diploma*, Lat.] the knowledge of international relations and law, and the practice of carrying on negotiations by which such relations are affected. Generally, the art of conducting oneself so as to secure the confidence of persons nearly related, but differing from each other, and to effect harmony.

DIPLOMATY, *a.* applied to ambassadors, envoys, &c., who have to conduct diplomacy, and to their knowledge of public documents, such as treaties, &c.

DIPPER, *s.* one who dips in the water. Figuratively, one who takes a slight or superficial view of an author.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, *s.* a magnetic needle so hung as to show by the amount of its depression below the horizontal line the force of terrestrial magnetism at any particular place.

DIPSAUS, *s.* [*Lat.*] a serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

DIPTOLE, *s.* [*dis* and *pipto*, Gr.] in Grammar, applied to such nouns as have only two cases.

DIPTYCH, (*diptyk*) *s.* [*dipticha*, Lat.] a register of bishops and martyrs.

DIRE, *a.* [*dirus*, Lat.] dreadful, or affecting a beholder with horror.

DIRECT, *a.* [*directus*, Lat.] straight. In Astronomy, appearing to the eye to move progressively through the zodiac, opposed to retrograde. In Genealogy, from grandfather to grandson, &c., opposed to collateral.

To DIRECT, *v.* *a.* [*directum*, Lat.] to go in a straight line; to aim or point against as a mark; to regulate, or adjust; to prescribe measures or a certain course; to order.

DIRECTION, *s.* [*directio*, Lat.] tendency or aim at a certain point; motion expressed by a certain impulse; orders; command; the superscription of a letter or parcel.

DIRECTIVE, *a.* having the power of directing, informing, or showing the way.

DIRECTLY, *ad.* in a straight line; without going about; immediately; presently; soon. Without delay, applied to time. Without circumlocution or evasion, applied to language or argument.

DIRECTNESS, *s.* the quality of proceeding in, or not deviating from, a straight line; the nearest way.

DIRECTOR, *s.* [*Lat.*] one who presides in an assembly or public company; one who is intrusted with the guidance, superintendence, or management of any design or work. Figuratively, a person who regulates the conduct of another; an instructor, one who is consulted in cases of conscience. In Surgery, an instrument used to guide the hand in some operation.

DIRECTORY, *s.* that which directs; a book published by the nonconformists, in the 17th century, to regulate the conduct of public worship; also the name given to the executive government in France, which consisted of five directors, as established in the year 1766.

DIREFUL, *a.* full of terror; very terrible; dismal.

DIREFULNESS, *s.* the quality which affects the mind with dread on the sight of some ghastly or terrible object.

DIRGE, *s.* [*dyrke*, Teut.] a mournful song sung at the funerals of persons.

DIRIGENT, *a.* [*dirigo*, Lat.] *The dirigent line*, in Geometry, is that along which the line descript is carried, in the generation of any figure.

DIRK, *s.* [*Erse*,] a kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

DIRT, *s.* [*dyrt*, Belg.] mud; or the filth which is found in streets or highways; any thing which soils. Figuratively, meanness.

DIRTYLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to daub or soil. Figuratively, dishonestly; meanly; shamefully.

DIRTINESS, *s.* filthiness; foulness. Figuratively, dishonesty; meanness; baseness.

DIRTY, *a.* foul; daubed; or made nasty with dirt. Figuratively, dishonest; mean.

To DIRTY, *v.* *a.* to soil; to smear or daub with dirt. Figuratively, to scandalize, or disgrace.

DIRUPTION, *s.* [*diruptio*, Lat.] the act of bursting or breaking asunder.

DIS, an inseparable particle, used in composition, and implying a negation or privation, as *dis-oblige*, *dis-obey*, &c.; or to

signify a separation, detachment, &c., as *dis-uniting*, *dis-arm*, *dis-tributing*, &c.

**DISABILITY**, *v. a.* the want of sufficient power to accomplish any design; or want of sufficient abilities to understand any proposition or doctrine; want of proper qualifications; weakness; impotence.

To **DISABLE**, *v. a.* to deprive of natural force or power; to weaken. Figuratively, to impair or diminish; to render inactive or unfit for action; to rob of power, influence, efficacy, usefulness, or pleasure.

To **DISABUSE**, (*disabuse*) *v. a.* to free a person from some mistake or error.

**DISACCOMMODATION**, *s.* the act of being unfit or unprepared.

To **DISACCORD**, *v. a.* to disagree.

To **DISACCUSTOM**, *v. a.* to destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

To **DISACKNOWLEDGE**, *v. a.* not to acknowledge.

**DISACQUAINTANCE**, *s.* disuse of familiarity.

**DISADVANTAGE**, *s.* the want of fame, credit, honour, or any thing necessary to give a person pre-eminence; loss, injury; a state unprepared for defence.

**DISADVANTAGEOUS**, *a.* contrary to interest or profit; contrary to convenience.

**DISADVANTAGEOUSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with interest or profit; in a manner not favourable or suitable to any useful end.

**DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS**, *s.* opposition or contrariety to profit, convenience, or interest.

To **DISAFFECT**, *v. a.* to alienate, turn aside, or weaken the affections of a person.

**DISAFFECTED**, *part. or a.* alienated; having lost all affection or zeal for a person or interest. Generally applied to those who are enemies to an establishment or government.

**DISAFFECTEDLY**, *ad.* in a disloyal manner.

**DISAFFECTION**, *s.* the quality of being no friend or well-wisher to an establishment or government.

**DISAFFECTION**, *s.* want of zeal for the government, or ardour for a reigning prince.

**DISAFFIRMANCE**, *s.* a confutation, or the denial of something affirmed.

To **DISAFFOREST**, *v. a.* to throw open to common use; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to that of common ground.

To **DISAGREE**, *v. n.* to differ with respect to qualities; to differ with respect to opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

**DISAGREEABLE**, *a.* contrary to, or inconsistent with; unpleasant to the taste, sight, or other senses.

**DISAGREEABLENESS**, *s.* unsuitableness; unpleasantness; offensiveness.

**DISAGREEMENT**, *s.* difference of qualities; contrariety of sentiment; contention or strife.

To **DISALLOW**, (*the ov* is pron. as in *how*), *v. a.* to deny the authority of a person or thing; to consider as unlawful; to refuse countenancing an action.—*v. n.* to refuse permission; to deny; not to grant.

**DISALLOWABLE**, *a.* that is not suffered, permitted, owned, or countenanced.

**DISALLOWANCE**, *s.* the refusal of permission or countenance; the looking on a thing as unlawful.

To **DISANCHOR**, (*disanchor*) *v. a.* to drive a ship from its anchor.

To **DISANIMATE**, *v. a.* to kill or deprive of life. Figuratively, to discourage; to dishearten.

**DISANIMATION**, *s.* the loss of life; death.

To **DISANNUL**, *v. a.* to deprive of authority; to abolish; to disallow.

To **DISAPPEAR**, (*disapppear*) *v. n.* to be lost to view, or to vanish out of sight.

To **DISAPPOINT**, *v. a.* to hinder a person from enjoying or receiving what he expected; to frustrate an expectation.

**DISAPPOINTMENT**, *s.* the not receiving a thing expected.

**DISAPPROBATION**, *s.* an act of dislike, arising from something disagreeable to a person's taste, or not consistent with his choice or judgment.

To **DISAPPROVE**, *v. a.* [*disapprouver*, Fr.] to dislike; to show that a thing wants merit to engage our love, or secure esteem.

To **DISARM**, *v. a.* [*désarmer*, Fr.] to take away arms from a person.

To **DISARRAY**, *v. a.* to undress; or pull off a person's clothes.

**DISARRAY**, *s.* disorder; confusion; loss of order in battle; undress.

**DISASTER**, *s.* [*désastre*, Fr.] misfortune; an incident occasioning grief, by its being unexpected and undeserved.

**DISASTROUS**, *a.* unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; or afflicted by the happening of some sudden and unexpected misfortune.

**DISASTROUSLY**, *ad.* in an unlucky, unfortunate, or afflicting manner.

**DISASTROUSNESS**, *s.* unluckiness; unfortunateness.

To **DISAVOUCH**, *v. n.* to refuse; to deny, or disown.

To **DISAVOW**, (*the ov* is pron. as in *now*), *v. a.* to disown; to deny the knowledge of a person or thing; to refuse concurring in a design or undertaking; to lay aside; decline.

**DISAVOWAL**, *s.* denial; disowning; abhorrence.

**DISAVOWMENT**, *s.* denial.

To **DISAUTHORIZE**, *v. a.* to lessen the credit of a thing, or render it suspicious.

To **DISBAND**, *v. a.* to dismiss from an army; to *disband* soldiers. Figuratively, to discharge from service, or annihilate.—*v. n.* to quit the service of the army; to break up or separate.

To **DISBAR**, *v. a.* [*désbarquer*, Fr.] to bring to land from a ship; to put on shore from some vessel.

**DISBELIEF**, (*disbelief*) *s.* refusal of giving assent to a thing which is proposed to be believed.

To **DISBELIEVE**, (*disbelieve*) *v. a.* to withhold or refuse assent to a thing proposed as true; to deny the truth of a doctrine or proposition.

**DISBELIEVER**, (*disbeliever*) *s.* one who refuses to assent to a thing proposed to him as true; one who refuses to believe a truth or doctrine; an infidel.

To **DISBRANCH**, *v. a.* to separate or cut off a branch from a tree. Figuratively, to disjoin, or separate.

To **DISBURD**, *v. a.* in Gardening, to take away such branches or twigs as are newly put forth and ill-placed.

To **DISBURDEN**, *v. a.* to free from any pressing and troublesome weight or load; to clear from any impediment; to communicate one's afflictions to another, and thereby lessen their pressure.—*v. n.* to ease the mind of some pressing affliction.

To **DISBURSE**, *v. a.* [*débourse*, Fr.] to spend or lay out money.

**DISBURSEMENT**, *s.* [*déboursement*, Fr.] the spending or laying out money.

**DISBURSER**, *s.* one that lays out money, or defrays the expenses of an undertaking.

**DISC**, *s.* [*discus*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the apparent surface of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body. Also, a circular piece of thin metal, paper, &c.

**DISCALCEATED**, *a.* [*dis* and *calceus*, Lat.] without shoes; with naked feet.

**DISCALCEATION**, *s.* the act of pulling off the shoes.

To **DISCANDY**, *v. n.* to dissolve or melt.

To **DISCARD**, *v. a.* to discharge from any service or employment.

**DISCARNATE**, *a.* stripped of flesh.

To **DISCASE**, *v. a.* to pull off one's clothes; to strip.

To **DISCERN**, *v. a.* [*discerno*, Lat.] to descry, discover, or perceive by the sight; to distinguish; to make a difference between.

**DISCERNER**, *s.* a discoverer, or one who descries; a judge; one capable of distinguishing the difference of things.

**DISCERNIBLE**, *a.* that may be seen or discovered by the eye or judgment; distinguishable; apparent.

**DISCERNIBLENESS**, *s.* the possibility of being discovered by the sight, or perceived by the mind.

**DISCERNIBLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as may be distinguished or perceived.

**DISCERNING**, *part. or a.* having the power of making a distinction between things, or perceiving those qualities or properties in which they differ; judicious.

**DISCERNINGLY**, *ad.* with discretion or prudence, arising from a knowledge of the qualities in which things or persons differ from each other.

**DISCERNMENT**, *s.* judgment; or the power of distinguishing the qualities in which things or persons differ from each other.

To DISCERP, *v. a.* [*dis* and *carpo*, Lat.] to tear in pieces.  
DISCERPTIBILITY, *s.* liability to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCERPTIBLE, *a.* frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

DISCERPTION, *s.* the act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHARGE, *v. a.* [*décharger*, Fr.] to free from any load or employment; to turn away from a service, or out of a post. Figuratively, to fire a gun; to clear, or pay a debt; to free from an obligation; to clear from an accusation; to perform or execute an office; to disband an army, or dismiss from attendance; to oblige, or destroy.

DISCHARGE, *s.* vent; explosion; the matter vented; the disappearance, vanishing, or destroying of a colour; dismissal from an office or employment; the payment of a debt; performance of a duty; exemption, or acquittance.

DISCHARGER, *s.* one who performs a duty; makes a payment; dismisses a servant; frees from attendance or captivity.  
To DISCIND, *v. a.* [*dis* and *scindo*, Lat.] to divide; to cut in pieces. "We could easily *discind* them," *Boyle*.

DISCIPLE, *s.* [*discipulus*, Lat.] a scholar, or one who attends the lectures, and professes the tenets, of another. In the New Testament, the followers of Jesus Christ, in general, were called *Disciples*; but in a more restrained sense, the *Disciples* were those alone who were his immediate followers, and attendants on his person.

DISCIPLESHIP, *s.* the state or condition of a scholar, or one who follows the precepts of any particular teacher.

DISCIPLINABLE, *a.* [*disciplinabilis*, Lat.] capable of instruction or improvement; fit to be punished for not attending to the instructions of a master.

DISCIPLINARIAN, *a.* belonging to discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, *s.* [*disciplina*, Lat.] one who rules or teaches with great strictness or rigour; one who will not permit a person to deviate from his doctrine.

DISCIPLINARY, *a.* belonging to discipline, or a regular course of instruction or education.

DISCIPLINE, *s.* instruction, education, or the method taken to adorn the mind, and infuse virtuous habits. Figuratively, rule, or government; military order, government, maxims, or regulations; a state of subjection or obedience; any thing taught; a doctrine, art, or science; punishment, correction, or chastisement for transgressing the rules of conduct, or neglecting to make a proper use of instruction.

To DISCIPLINE, *v. a.* to communicate the rudiments of learning; to instruct or educate; to regulate or keep in order; to punish, correct, or chastise for breach of command or neglect of instruction; to reform.

To DISCLAIM, *v. a.* to disown; to deny having any knowledge of, or acquaintance with; to withdraw a claim.

DISCLAIMER, *s.* one who disowns or renounces. In Law, a plea containing an express denial or refusal.

To DISCLOSE, (*discluse*) *v. a.* [*disculdo*, Lat.] to uncover, or discover a thing which has been hid; to reveal what should be or is hid or secret.

DISCLOSER, (*discluser*) *s.* one who discovers something hidden, or reveals some secret.

DISCLOSEURE, (*discluseure*) *s.* the making a thing seen which was hidden from sight; the revealing a secret.

DISCLOSURE, (*disclosure*) *s.* emission.

DISCOLORATION, (*discoloration*) *s.* a stain, or change of colour for the worse.

To DISCOLOUR, (*discolor*) *v. a.* [*discoloro*, Lat.] to spoil the colour of a thing; to stain, or daub.

To DISCOMFIT, *v. a.* [*déconfer*, Fr.] to overcome, beat, or rout an enemy in battle.

DISCOMFIT, *s.* a defeat; a rout, or overthrow of an enemy.

DISCOMFORTURE, *s.* overthrow; defeat; rout; ruin.

DISCOMFORT, *s.* a great degree of uneasiness; melancholy; despair.

To DISCOMFORT, *v. a.* to make a person uneasy; to grieve, afflict, sadden, or deprive of comfort.

DISCOMFORTABLE, *a.* refusing comfort, or rejecting consolation; occasioning sadness or melancholy.

To DISCOMME'ND, *v. a.* to blame; to disapprove, or censure.

DISCOMME'NDABLE, *a.* deserving blame or censure.

DISCOMME'NDATION, *s.* blame; censure; reproach.

DISCOMME'NDER, *s.* one who blames, or censures.

To DISCOMME'ND, *v. a.* to put to an inconvenience; to rumple or disorder dress.

DISCOMME'DIOUS, *a.* inconvenient; attended with trouble; displeasing.

DISCOMME'DITY, *s.* inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt, or mischief.

To DISCOMPOSE, (*discomposé*) *v. a.* [*dis* and *compono*, Lat.] to put into confusion or disorder; to ruffle, applied to the temper or mind; to rumple clothes; to vex.

DISCOMPOSEURE, (*discomposéure*) *s.* disorder; perturbation; or disquiet of mind, arising from some disagreeable circumstance.

To DISCONCERT, *v. a.* to unsettle, disorder, or discompose the mind; to frustrate, or defeat an undertaking or design.

DISCONCERTMENT, *s.* want of agreement; inconsistency; or opposition of sentiments.

DISCONGRUITY, *s.* disagreement; difference; inconsistency.

DISCONSULATE, *a.* without comfort; without hope; melancholy, or grieved on account of some affliction; refusing comfort.

DISCONSULATELY, *ad.* in a comfortless manner.

DISCONSULATENESS, *s.* the state of a person under affliction refusing comfort.

DISCONTENT, *s.* want of content; being unsatisfied with one's present condition.

DISCONTENTED, *a.* uneasy; unsatisfied with one's present condition; malevolent.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, *s.* uneasiness; the not being pleased or satisfied with one's present condition; the not receiving a full satisfaction at the sight of an object.

DISCONTENTMENT, *s.* the state of being dissatisfied or uneasy.

DISCONTINUANCE, *s.* want of union or adhesion; the separation of the parts of any body. Cessation; intermission; or stop, applied to action. In Law, an interruption, or breaking off, as *discontinuance* of possession, or *discontinuance* of process. The effect of *discontinuance* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuance* of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh.

DISCONTINUATION, *s.* the breaking the continuity; breach of union, or separation of the parts of a thing.

To DISCONTINUE, *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.] to break off; to separate; to lose an established privilege or custom.—*v. a.* to leave off; to cease from any action which is begun.

DISCONTINUITY, *s.* want of cohesion; breaking off union.

DISCONVENIENCE, *s.* incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature.

DISCORD, *s.* [*discordia*, Lat.] a state wherein persons mutually endeavour to hurt each other, and are lost to all the tender sentiments of humanity and benevolence; disagreement. Figuratively, difference, contrariety, or opposition of qualities. In Music, sounds not of themselves pleasing, yet able to please when judiciously introduced into a composition.

To DISCORD, *v. n.* to disagree; to produce a disagreeable and unpleasant sound when joined together.

DISCORDANCE, DISCORDANCY, *s.* disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCORDANT, *a.* inconsistent; disagreeing, or at variance with itself; opposite, or contrary.

DISCORDANTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be at variance, or inconsistent with itself. Not harmonizing or agreeing with each other, applied to sounds. Peevishly; in a contradictory manner.

To DISCOVER, *v. a.* [*découvrir*, Fr.] to make a thing seen by removing the covering which concealed it from sight; to make known; to find out something unknown; to disclose, or bring to light something which is secret, and endeavoured to be kept so.

DISCOVERABLE, *a.* that may be found out either by application of the mind, or some of the external senses; apparent; obvious.

DISCOVERER, *s.* one who finds out a thing, place, or position not known before.



**DISCOVERY**, *s.* the act of finding out any thing hidden; showing any thing concealed or covered.

To **DISCOUNSEL**, *v. a.* to dissuade; to turn aside from any vice, undertaking, or persuasion.

**DISCOUNT**, *s.* a sum allowed a person for payment before the bill or debt becomes due, which is generally as much as the interest would amount to for the space the bill has to run from the time of payment, or of making that allowance. Also, an abatement from the stated price of any article made in consideration of cash payment, &c.

To **DISCOUNT**, *v. a.* to give a person ready money for a bill before due, allowing interest for the time which it has to run; to allow or abate a person a certain sum for prompt payment, on the purchase of any commodity.

To **DISCOURTENANCE**, *v. a.* to discourage by cold treatment or indifference; to show one's disapprobation of any measure, by coldness of behaviour, or by taking such methods as may defeat it. Figuratively, to abash, or put to shame.

**DISCOURTENANCE**, *s.* coldness, or indifference of treatment and behaviour; unfriendly aspect or regard.

**DISCOURTENANCER**, *s.* one who discourages by cold treatment, by an unfavourable aspect, or by want of warm and cordial affection.

To **DISCOURAGE**, (*diskourage*) *v. a.* to dishearten; to deprive of courage or vigour; to deter from any attempt; used with *from*, and improperly with *to*.

**DISCOURAGER**, (*diskourage*) *s.* one who damps or checks the courage or vigour of a person; one who deters, or frightens a person from an attempt.

**DISCOURAGEMENT**, (*diskouragement*) *s.* the act of frightening or deterring a person from any attempt, by representing the dangers attending it, or by involving him in difficulties; any impediment or difficulty which renders a person unwilling to undertake a design.

**DISCOURSE**, (*diskourse*) *s.* [*discours*, Fr.] in Logic, an act or operation of the mind, whereby it proceeds from a thing known to one unknown, or from premises to consequences. Conversation or talk, wherein persons mutually convey their ideas and sentiments to each other; speech; a treatise or dissertation written or uttered.

To **DISCOURSE**, (*diskourse*) *v. a.* to converse, or talk with another; to treat a subject in a solemn or set manner; to reason, or proceed from propositions to their consequences.

**DISCOURSE**, (*diskourse*) *s.* a speaker or writer on any subject.

**DISCOURSIVE**, (*diskoursive*) *a.* passing or advancing from a known thing to an unknown, or from premises to consequences; partaking of the nature of dialogue or conversation.

**DISCOURTEOUS**, (*diskorteous*, or *diskirtuous*) *a.* void of civility or complaisance.

**DISCOURTESY**, (*diskortesy*, or *diskirtesy*) *s.* an act of rudeness, disrespect, or incivility.

**DISCOURTEOUSLY**, (*diskortiously*, or *diskirtiously*) *ad.* in an uncivil, rude manner.

**DISCOURS**, *a.* in Botany, applied to such flowers as consist of many flowers, forming a broad, plain, or flat surface, such as the sunflower.

**DISCREDIT**, *s.* [*dis et crédit*, Fr.] disgrace; ignominy; infamy, or that which involves a person in shame or infamy; the imputation of a fault, which lessens the fame of a person, and deprives him of the esteem he enjoyed before.

To **DISCREDIT**, *v. a.* [*discrediter*, Fr.] to destroy the reputation of a person or thing; to render a thing suspicious which is believed to be true; to hinder a rumour from spreading, by showing it to be false.

**DISCREET**, *a.* [*discret*, Fr.] able to distinguish, and taking time to distinguish between things and their consequences; acting with prudence and caution; modest, not forward.

**DISCREETLY**, *ad.* prudently; cautiously; in such a manner as shows deliberation and regard for the differences of things and their consequences.

**DISCREETNESS**, *s.* the quality of acting agreeably to the differences or nature of things; a conduct guided by deliberation and prudence.

**DISCRETE**, *a.* [*discretus*, from *discerno*, Lat.] applied to quantity, that which is not continued or joined together; separate; distinct. Applied to propositions, such as contain truths or

sentiments set in contrast to each other, and joined by a disjunctive conjunction: as, "*I resign my life, but not my honour*," is a discrete proposition. Discrete proportion, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but the proportion between all the four numbers is not the same. Thus 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4, the ratio between 6 and 8 is the same as that between 3 and 4, but 6 is not to 8 as 3 is to 4, and therefore the proportion is not continued between all the four numbers as the continued proportionals, 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24.

**DISCRETION**, *s.* [*discretio*, Lat.] prudent behaviour, arising from a knowledge of, and acting agreeably to, the difference of things. Figuratively, an uncontrolled power, or one which is to be limited to no conditions.

**DISCRETIONARY**, (*diskretshonary*) *a.* left to act without any other restraint or guide than a person's own prudence and discretion.

**DISCREETIVE PROPOSITIONS**, *s.* in Logic, are those where various judgments are denoted by the particles *but*, *notwithstanding*, &c., either expressed or understood: as, *travellers may change their climate, but not their temper*. In Grammar, discrete conjunctions are such as imply opposition; as, *not a man*, *but a beast*.

**DISCRIMINABLE**, *a.* distinguishable by some outward marks.

To **DISCRIMINATE**, *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Lat.] to distinguish, or mark with some thing, which shows a difference; to separate, or select.

**DISCRIMINATENESS**, *s.* distinction; or obvious difference, which renders a separation and distinction easy.

**DISCRIMINATION**, *s.* [*discriminatio*, Lat.] the state of a thing separated from others, and distinguished for peculiar uses; distinction, or the method of testifying the consciousness a person has of the difference between certain things.

**DISCRIMINATIVE**, *a.* that constitutes, or has regard to, the difference between things.

**DISCRIMINOUS**, *a.* [*discrimen*, Lat.] full of danger; hazardous.

**DISCUBITORY**, *a.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] fitted to the posture of leaning.

**DISCUMBENCY**, *s.* [*discumbo*, Lat.] the posture of reclining at meals, after the Roman manner.

To **DISCUMBER**, *v. a.* to disengage, or free from any thing which is a load, or hinders a person from a free use of his limbs.

**DISCURSIVE**, *a.* [*discursif*, Fr.] in perpetual motion or agitation. In Logic, proceeding from things known to things unknown, or from generals to particulars, and *vice versa*.

**DISCURSIVELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to deduce one thing from another, or of a thing unknown from one that is known.

**DISCURSORY**, *a.* [*discurreo*, Lat.] deducing things unknown from those which are known; argumentative.

**DISCUS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Antiquity, a round shield consecrated to the memory of some hero, and hung up in temples in commemoration of some great exploit. Likewise a kind of quoit used by the Romans in their games.

To **DISCUSS**, *v. a.* [*discuto*, Lat.] to examine; to get over; to explain a difficulty by meditation or debate. In Surgery, to disperse any swelling.

**DISCUSSE**, *s.* one who determines a point, or explains a difficulty.

**DISCUSSION**, *s.* the explaining a difficulty; the examining into some knotty point or sentiment. In Surgery, the removing or dispersion of any swelling, by insensible perspiration.

**DISCUNNIVE**, *a.* having the power to discuss any humour.

**DISCUTIENT**, (*diskishtient*) *s.* in Physic, a medicine which opens the pores, attenuates the fluids, and disperses humours by insensible perspiration, or otherwise.

To **DISDAIN**, *v. a.* [*disdigner*, Fr.] to reject with scorn; to refuse, or decline with abhorrence, as unworthy one's character.

**DISDAIN**, *a.* [*disdegno*, Ital.] contempt, as unworthy of one's choice; abhorrence; or contemptuous anger and indignation.

**DISDAINFUL**, *a.* abounding with indignation; haughty; scornful.

**DISDAINFULLY**, *ad.* in a contemptuous manner; with proud or haughty scorn.

**DISDAINFULNESS**, *s.* contempt proceeding from a mean opinion of a person or thing, including haughtiness and pride.

**DISEASE**, (*disēse*) *s.* the state of a living body, wherein it is prevented from the exercise of any of its functions, whether vital, natural, or animal, attended with a sensation of uneasiness.

ness. In Botany, the state of a plant, wherein it is rendered incapable of answering the several purposes for which it was formed.

To **DISFA/SE**, (*disfaze*) *v. a.* to affect the body so as to render the exercise of any of its functions uneasy, or impracticable.

**DISFA/SEDNES**, (*disfazedness*) *s.* a state wherein an animal is rendered incapable of performing such functions as are necessary to health and life, and for which their frame seems to have been intended.

To **DISEMBARK**, *v. a.* to carry from a ship or other vessel to land.—*v. n.* to go on shore from a ship.

**DISEMBOWIED**, *a.* stripped or divested of body.

To **DISEMBOWGUE**, (*disembóg*) *v. a.* to discharge at its mouth into the sea, applied to rivers.—*v. n.* to flow.

**DISEMBOWELLED**, *part.* taken from the bowels.

To **DISEMBROIL**, *v. n.* (*débrouiller*, Fr.) to free from confusion, disorder, perplexity, or from quarrels which occasion public commotions.

To **DISENABLE**, *v. a.* to deprive of power; to weaken, or render a person unable to perform an undertaking. *See* **DISABLE**.

To **DISENCHANT**, *v. a.* to free from the power of any spell, charm, or enchantment.

To **DISENCUMBER**, *v. a.* to free from any thing which hinders a person from exercising the powers of his understanding or body, and oppresses him with a sensation of burthenedness or uneasiness; to free from any hindrance or obstruction.

**DISENCUMBRANCE**, *s.* freedom from hinderance, perplexity, or uneasiness, owing to any thing which prevents a person from exercising his strength, or the faculty of his mind, freely.

To **DISENGAGE**, *v. a.* to separate from any thing which is joined to a thing; to separate from any thing which is an encumbrance; to clear from impediments or obstructions; to withdraw, to divert the mind from any thing which powerfully attracts its attention or affection.—*v. n.* to set ourselves free from.

**DISENGAGED**, *a.* at leisure; not fixed to any particular object, or obliged to attend any particular person.

**DISENGAGEDNESS**, *s.* the quality of being disengaged; freedom from any pressing business.

**DISENGAGEMENT**, *s.* release or freedom from any obligation, attendance, or affection, which influences the mind.

To **DISENTANGLE**, *v. a.* to set free from an obstacle or impediment which hinders the mind or body from a proper use of their respective powers and abilities. Figuratively, to free from perplexity.

To **DISENTERRE**, *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterre*, Fr.] to unbury; to take out of the grave.

To **DISENTHRALE**, *v. a.* to set free; to rescue from slavery.

To **DISENTHRONE**, *v. a.* to depose, or drive from the throne.

To **DISENTRANCE**, *v. a.* to free from a trance; to raise from a swoon.

To **DISESPOUSE**, (*disespóize*) *v. a.* to break a marriage contract.

**DISESTEEM**, *s.* want of esteem; a slight; loss of credit or esteem; something less than contempt.

To **DISESTEEM**, *v. a.* to regard slightly; to consider in a light which lessens esteem or approbation, but does not rise to contempt.

**DISFA/VOUR**, *s.* a circumstance which impedes or hinders an undertaking; want of countenance, or such a concurrence as may render a design successful; a state wherein a person meets with no encouragement or assistance from another.

To **DISFA/VOUR**, *v. a.* to discountenance, or hinder a design from taking effect for want of assistance or encouragement.

**DISFIGURATION**, *s.* the act of spoiling the form of a thing or person, or rendering them ugly or disagreeable; the state of a thing whose natural form and beauty is spoiled. Figuratively, deformity.

To **DISFIGURE**, *v. a.* to change any thing to a worse form; to render a thing less beautiful, or less agreeable.

**DISFIGUREMENT**, *s.* change from beauty to ugliness, or from a pleasing form to one which is less so.

To **DISFRANCHISE**, *v. a.* to deprive a place of its charter, privileges, or immunities; or a person of his freedom as a citizen.

**DISFRANCHISEMENT**, *s.* the act of depriving a person or place of privileges or immunities.

To **DISFURNISH**, *v. a.* to deprive; to unfurnish; to strip. "If you should here *disfurnish* me," *Shak.*

To **DISGLORIFY**, *v. a.* to deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. "And God—compared with idols *disglorified*, blasphemed," *Milt.*

To **DISGORGE**, *v. a.* [*dégorgé*, Fr.] to vomit, or discharge by the mouth. Figuratively, to discharge or pour out with violence.

**DISGRACE**, (*disgrâce*, Fr.) shame; infamy; a state wherein a person or thing has lost its honour, esteem, and those qualities which rendered it worthy of respect; the state of a person who is out of favour.

To **DISGRACE**, *v. a.* to deprive of honour, esteem, or high employment.

**DISGRACEFUL**, *a.* full of dishonour, or those circumstances and qualities which make a person an object of reproach.

**DISGRACEFULLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as must subject a person to dishonour, shame, or reproach.

**DISGRACEFULNESS**, *s.* shamefulness.

**DISGRACER**, *s.* one who deprives another of some honourable employment; one who exposes another to shame and dishonour.

**DISGRACIOUS**, *a.* unkind; unfavourable; displeasing.

To **DISGUISE**, (*disguise*) *v. a.* [*déguiser*, Fr.] to conceal a person by means of some strange dress. Figuratively, to dissemble, or conceal by a false appearance; to disfigure or change the form of a thing; to intoxicate and render unseemly by drinking.

**DISGUISE**, (*disguise*) *s.* a dress made use of to elude the notice of those we are acquainted with, or to conceal a person; a false appearance made use of to cover or conceal some design. *SYNON.* In order to *mask* it is necessary to cover the face with a false visage; but to *disguise*, it is sufficient to change the common appearance.

**DISGUISEMENT**, *s.* dress of concealment. "Under this *disguisement*," *Syd.*

**DISGUISER**, (*disguizer*) *s.* one who alters the natural appearance of a person; one who masks or conceals his real designs under some false and specious appearance.

**DISGUST**, *s.* [*dégoût*, Fr.] an aversion arising from the disagreeableness of a thing to the palate; distaste; displeasure, arising from some disagreeable action or behaviour.

To **DISGUST**, *v. a.* [*dégoûter*, Fr.] to raise an aversion or nausea in the stomach by a disagreeable taste; to raise an aversion or dislike by some disagreeable or offensive action.

**DISGUSTFUL**, *a.* abounding with such qualities as produce aversion or dislike.

**DISH**, *s.* [*disc*, Sax.] a broad shallow vessel with a rim, either of silver, pewter, gold, china, or earthenware, used for holding and carrying joints or other victuals to table, and differing from a plate in size.

To **DISH**, *v. a.* to serve meat up elegantly, or place it in a dish. **DISHABILLE**, *s.* [*déshabillé*, Fr.] an undress; a loose and negligent dress.

**DISHABILLE**, *a.* loosely and negligently dressed.

To **DISHABIT**, *v. a.* to throw out of place.

**DISHARMONY**, *s.* contrariety of harmony.

**DISH-CLOUT**, *s.* the cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

To **DISHEARTEN**, (*dishärten*) *v. a.* to deprive a person of courage and alacrity; to terrify; to make a person imagine a thing to be impracticable, or that some approaching evil is unavoidable.

**DISHERRISON**, *s.* the act of debarring a person from an inheritance.

To **DISHERRIT**, *v. a.* to deprive a person from succeeding to an inheritance; to cut off from an inheritance.

To **DISHLEVEL**, *v. a.* [*décheveler*, Fr.] to spread hair in a loose, negligent, and disorderly manner.

**DISHING**, *a.* conceals; a technical term among artificers.

**DISHONEST**, *a.* void of honesty; fraudulent; or inconsistent with justice. Figuratively, reproachful, or shameful.

**DISHONESTLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with honour and honesty.

**DISHONESTY**, *s.* want of probity; the act of doing any thing to cheat or defraud another of his property; unchasteness.

**DISHONOUR**, *s.* that which affects a person with disgrace. Figuratively, reproach, which deprives a person of reputation.

To DISHONOUR, *v. a.* to bring to shame; to disgrace; to blast the character of a person; to treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE, *a.* void of respect, reverence, or esteem; shameful; reproachful.

DISHONOURER, *s.* one who treats a person with indignity.

TO DISHORN, *v. a.* to strip of horns. "We'll dishorn the spirit," *Shak.*

DISHWASHER, *s.* in Natural History, the name of a bird commonly called the wagtail.

DISIMPROVEMENT, *s.* reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration or improvement.

DISINCLINATION, *s.* want of affection; want of propensity.

TO DISINCLINE, *v. a.* to lessen one's affections for a thing or person.

DISINGENUITY, *s.* unfairness; low and mean artifice.

DISINGENUOUS, *a.* not of an open or frank disposition; mean; sly; cunning or subtle.

DISINGENUOUSLY, *ad.* in an unfair, sly, or crafty manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, *s.* a behaviour wherein a person endeavours to secure his ends by concealing his designs, and using low craft and mean subterfuges in order to accomplish them.

DISINHERRISON, *s.* See DISHERISON.

TO DISINHERIT, *v. a.* to cut off from a right to, or deprive of, an inheritance.

TO DISINTER, *v. a.* to take a body out of a grave.

DISINTEREST, *s.* that which is contrary to a person's success or prosperity; a disadvantage or loss; indifference to, or disregard of, profit or private advantage.

DISINTERESTED, *a.* not influenced by any views of private lure or advantage; superior to any selfish motives.

DISINTERESTEDLY, *ad.* in a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, *s.* contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

TO DISJOIN, *v. a.* [*déjoindre*, Fr.] to separate or divide things united; to part.

TO DISJOINT, *v. a.* to put out of joint; to separate things at the place where they are cemented or joined together; to carve or cut in pieces, by separating the joints from each other; to make incoherent; to destroy the connexion of words or sentences.

—*v. n.* to fall asunder, or in pieces.

DISJUDICATION, *s.* [*judicio*, Lat.] judgment; determination; more properly *disjunction*.

DISJUNCT, *a.* [*disjuncto*, Lat.] disjoined; separate.

DISJUNCTION, *s.* separation; or the act of dividing things or persons.

DISJUNCTIVE, *a.* disuniting; not proper for union. In Grammar, applied to such particles as denote a separation or contrast; "I love him, or I fear him;" the word or is a disjunctive conjunction.

In Logic, applied to such propositions whose parts are opposed to each other by disjunctive particles, thus: "Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth."

DISJUNCTIVELY, *ad.* distinctly; separately.

DISK, *s.* [*discus*, Lat.] in Optics, the magnitude of the glass of a telescope, or the width of its aperture. In Botany, the central or middle part of composite flowers, as in the daisy; also, that portion of the flower between the calyx and the pistil, either within or without the corolla, when it assumes a glandular, swollen, or fleshy appearance, which proceeds from the abortion of some of the petals or stamens.

DISKINDNESS, *s.* a want of kindness, affection, or benevolence, an act whereby a thing or person receives damage or detriment, and is supposed to be derived from ill-will, or alienated affection.

DISLIKE, *s.* want of approbation or esteem, showed by a person's behaviour and actions.

TO DISLIKE, *v. a.* to disapprove; to look on as improper or faulty; to show disgust or disesteem; to change the appearance of a thing, or make it look different from what it was before.

DISLIKENESS, *s.* the quality which makes a thing appear different to what it was before; the quality which makes a difference between things.

DISLICKER, *s.* one who disapproves a person or thing.

TO DISLIMN, *v. a.* to unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

TO DISLOCATE, *v. a.* [*disloco*, Lat.] to put out of its proper place; to disjoin.

DISLOCATION, *s.* the act of putting things out of their

proper places. In Surgery, a joint put out, or the forcing a bone from the socket; a luxation.

TO DISLODGE, *v. a.* to remove from a place or settlement by force; to drive an enemy from a post; to remove an army to other quarters.—*v. n.* to decamp, or go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, *a.* [*déloyal*, Fr.] false or disobedient to a sovereign.

DISLOYALLY, *ad.* in a faithless, disobedient, or rebellious manner.

DISLOYALTY, *s.* want of fidelity to the sovereign.

DISMAL, (*dizmal*) *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat.] that affects the mind with horror; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful.

DISMAL SWAMP, a marshy tract in Virginia and N. Carolina, United States, 30 miles long and 10 broad. It is mostly covered with trees, and the underwood is so thick as to be impervious. Lake Drummond lies in the centre.

DISMALLY, (*dizmally*) *ad.* in such a manner as to excite horror, sorrow, or melancholy.

DISMALNESS, (*dizmalness*) *s.* the quality which excites horror, melancholy, or sorrow.

TO DISMANTLE, *v. a.* to strip a person of any dress which served him as an ornament or defence; to smooth; to unfold; to destroy; to destroy the outworks or defences of a place; to break down or destroy any thing external.

TO DISMASK, *v. a.* to pull off a mask; to uncover.

TO DISMAY, *v. a.* [*desmayer*, Span.] to discourage or dishearten with fear.

DISMAY, *s.* loss of courage, occasioned by some frightful object of apprehension.

DISMAYEDNESS, *s.* the state of mind arising from the sight of some frightful object, or the apprehension of some danger.

DISME, *s.* [*Fr.*] a tenth; the tenth part; the tithe.

TO DISMEMBER, *v. a.* to divide one member from another; to cut or tear to pieces.

TO DISMISS, *v. a.* [*dis* and *mitto*, Lat.] to send away; to discharge from attendance; to give leave to depart; to discharge from service, or from an employment.

DISMISSION, *s.* the act of sending away; an honourable discharge from an office; deprivation; or the being turned out of any post or office.

TO DISMORTGAGE, *v. a.* to redeem from or clear a mortgage by paying the money lent on any lands or estate.

TO DISMOUNT, *v. a.* [*dismontar*, Fr.] to unhorse; to lose any preferment, or post of honour; to dislodge or force cannon from their carriage.—*v. n.* to alight from a horse; to descend from an eminence or high place.

TO DISNATURALIZE, *v. a.* to alienate; to deprive of the privilege of birth.

DISOBEDIENCE, *s.* a wilful acting contrary to the commands or prohibitions of a superior.

DISOBEDIENT, *part.* or *a.* guilty of acting contrary to the laws, or the commands of a superior.

TO DISOBEY, *v. a.* to act contrary to the will or commands of a superior; to break the laws, by doing something which is forbidden, or refusing to do something that is commanded.

DISOBIGATION, *s.* an act which alienates the affections of a person, or changes a friend into an enemy; an act which occasions disgust or dislike.

TO DISOBLIGE, (*pron. disobléeje*) *v. a.* to do something which offends another; to displease.

DISOBLIGING, *part.* or *a.* displeasing; void of those qualities which attract friendship; offensive.

DISOBLIGINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to displease.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, *s.* readiness to displease.

DISORBED, *part.* cast from its proper orbit or path, within which it performs its revolutions. "Or like a star *disorb'd*," *Shak.*

DISORDER, *s.* [*désordre*, Fr.] want of method, or regular distribution; tumult, or confusion; breach or violation of laws; disease, generally used for some slight disease.

TO DISORDER, *v. a.* to throw into confusion; to destroy the regular distribution of a thing; to ruffle or confuse; to make sick, or affect with some slight disease; to discompose.

DISORDERED, *part.* not complying with law or order, applied to morals. Indisposed, or affected with a slight disease, applied to the body. Confused, tumultuous, or rebellious, applied to states. Rampled, applied to dress.

**DISORDEREDNESS**, *s.* irregularity; want of order; confusion.

**DISORDERLY**, *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with law or virtue, applied to morals. In an irregular or tumultuous manner, applied to the motion of the animal spirits or fluids. In a manner wanting method, applied to the placing of things, to the distribution of ideas, or to the arrangement of arguments in learned productions.

**DISORDERLY**, *a.* acting inconsistent with law or virtue; confused, or not regularly placed; tumultuous.

**DISORDINATE**, *a.* not living by the rules of virtue.

**DISORDINATELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to exceed the bounds of temperance, or to transgress the rules of morality.

To **DISOWN**, *v. a.* to renounce; to deny.

To **DISPAND**, *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Lat.] to display; to spread abroad.

**DISPANSION**, *s.* the act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

To **DISPARAGE**, *v. a.* [*dispar*, Lat.] to match with a person or thing which is not equal; to disgrace by joining a thing of superior excellence with one below it; to disgrace or injure by comparison with something of less value; to treat with contempt and dishonour; to expose; to blame, censure, or reproach.

**DISPARAGEMENT**, *s.* disgrace or dishonour done to a person or thing by comparing them with something of inferior excellence and dignity; disgrace, or reproach.

**DISPARAGER**, *s.* one who treats a person or thing with indignity, and endeavours to lessen their value by comparing or uniting them with something of less value, or below them.

**DISPARATES**, *s.* [*dispar*, Lat.] in Logic, things so unlike, that they cannot be compared together.

**DISPARITY**, *s.* opposition or difference of qualities; difference in degree, whether it respects rank or excellence; unlikeness; dissimilitude.

To **DISPARK**, *v. a.* to throw open a park. "*Dispark'd my parks.*" *Shak.* To set at large; to release from enclosure. "And did at once *dispark* them all," *Waller*.

To **DISPART**, *v. a.* [*disparto*, Lat.] to divide in two; to separate; to break.

**DISPASSION**, *s.* freedom from the passions or affections of the mind.

**DISPASSIONATE**, *a.* free from the turbulence of anger, or other passions; calm, cool, and temperate.

To **DISPATCH**, *v. a.* [*dispêcher*, Fr.] to send a person or thing away hastily. Figuratively, to send out of the world by a violent death; to murder; to perform business quickly or expeditiously.

**DISPATCH**, *s.* quickness or expedition in performing. Figuratively, conduct; management; an express.

**DISPATCHFUL**, *a.* full of haste, expedition, or quickness in the performance of business.

To **DISPEL**, *v. a.* [*dispello*, Lat.] to disperse, to clear away any obstruction by scattering or dissipating it.

**DISPENSARY**, *s.* the place where medicines are sold, and physicians' bills are made up at a low price for the benefit of the poor; a book containing forms or receipts for making medicines.

**DISPENSATION**, *s.* [*dispensatio*, Lat.] the act of distributing to several things or parts; a permission to do something contrary to the laws; or a relaxation and suspension of their force for a certain time, or on a peculiar occasion. In Theology, the name given to the variously developed revelations made by God to man, of his character and of his will respecting them.

**DISPENSATOR**, *s.* [*Lat.*] one employed in distributing.

**DISPENSATORY**, *s.* See **DISPENSARY**.

To **DISPENSE**, *v. a.* [*dispensere*, Fr.] to distribute, or give among several persons; to excuse from a duty.

**DISPENSER**, *s.* one who dispenses or distributes.

To **DISPEOPLE**, (*dispeuple*) *v. a.* to deprive a country of its inhabitants.

**DISPEOPLE**, (*dispepler*) *s.* one who deprives a country of its inhabitants.

To **DISPERGE**, *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Lat.] to sprinkle; to scatter.

To **DISPERSE**, *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Lat.] to scatter; to drive to different parts; to separate a body of men or multitude. *Synon.* To *disperse* is always voluntary; to *scatter* is usually involuntary.

**DISPERSEDLY**, *ad.* in a separate manner; separately.

**DISPERSEDNES**, *s.* the state of things or persons which are divided or separated.

**DISPERSENESS**, *s.* thinness; scatteredness.

**DISPERSER**, *s.* one who spreads abroad or makes public, by communicating to many.

**DISPERSION**, *s.* the act of scattering or spreading. In Surgery, it is the removing an inflammation, and not allowing it to advance to an abscess.

To **DISPRIT**, *v. a.* to strike with fear, or to repress the courage of a person by some menace or ill treatment; to exhaust the spirits, or deprive a person of his natural alacrity and vigour.

**DISPRITEDNESS**, *s.* want of alacrity, vigour, or vivacity.

To **DISPLACE**, *v. a.* to put out of a place; to remove from one place to another; to supersede.

**DISPLACENCY**, *s.* [*displacito*, Lat.] actions or behaviour which occasion displeasure; disgust; anything displeasing.

To **DISPLANT**, *v. a.* to remove a plant to some other place. Figuratively, to drive a people away from a settlement.

**DISPLANTATION**, *s.* [*dis* and *planto*, Lat.] the removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

To **DISPLAY**, *v. a.* [*displayer*, Fr.] to spread abroad or wide; to show to the sight, or to the understanding; to explain a thing minutely; to set ostentatiously in view.

**DISPLAY**, *s.* the act of exhibiting a thing to view, in order to discover its beauties and excellences.

**DISPLAYED**, *part.* in Heraldry, applied to a bird in an erect posture, with its wings expanded or stretched out.

**DISPLEASANT**, (*displéasant*) *a.* disagreeable or offensive to the senses.

To **DISPLEASE**, (*displéaze*) *v. a.* to offend, or make angry; to do a thing which will raise the ill-will of a person, or forfeit his esteem. To disgust, or raise an aversion, applied to the senses.

**DISPLEASINGNESS**, (*displéazingness*) *s.* the quality of creating dislike, or being disagreeable either to the sense or judgment.

**DISPLEASURE**, (*displéasure*) *s.* a disagreeable sensation; that which will offend a person; anger proceeding from some offence given, or from something which was disagreeable; a state of disgrace, wherein a person has lost the favour of another.

To **DISPLODE**, *v. a.* [*displodo*, Lat.] to vent or discharge with a loud noise.

**DISPLOSION**, *s.* [*displodo*, Lat.] the act of dislodging; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.

**DISPORT**, *s.* play; sport; pastime; diversion.

To **DISPORT**, *v. a.* to divert.—*v. n.* to play; to toy; to wanton.

**DISPOSAL**, (*dispozal*) *s.* the act of regulating any thing; distribution; dispensation; the right of bestowing.

To **DISPOSE**, (*dispoze*) *v. a.* [*disposer*, Fr.] to employ, or apply to any use; to bestow or give; to spend or lay out money; to turn to any particular end; to adopt, fit, or form for any purpose; to influence the mind; to regulate or adjust; to place in any condition; to sell; to get rid of.

**DISPOSER** (*dispozér*) *s.* a person who has the management of any affair of money; he that gives, bestows, or regulates; a director; one who distributes without control, and in an arbitrary manner.

**DISPOSITION**, (*disposishon*) *s.* [*dispositio*, Lat.] a regular arrangement, distribution, or order of the parts of a thing, or system, which discovers art, method, and prudence; natural fitness or tendency; propensity, bent, or temper of the mind; affections of kindness or ill-will. Applied to the mind, when the power and ability of any thing is forward and ready on every occasion to break into action.

To **DISPOSSESS**, (*dispozesse*) *v. a.* to turn a person out of a place of which he is master.

**DISPRAISE**, (*dispráize*) *s.* blame, or the act of finding fault; censure; reproach.

To **DISPRAISE**, (*dispráize*) *v. a.* to blame; to find fault with; to censure.

**DISPRAISER**, (*dispráiser*) *s.* one who blames, or finds fault.

**DISPRAISINGLY**, (*dispráizingly*) *ad.* with blame or censure.

To **DISPREAD**, (*dispred*) *v. a.* to spread abroad; to spread different ways.

**DISPROFIT**, *s.* loss; damage; that by which a thing is rendered less valuable, or a person receives loss.

**DISPROOF**, *s.* confutation, or proving a thing to be false.

**DISPROPORTION**, *s.* the disagreement between the quality or quantity of different things, or the parts of the same thing.  
**TO DISPROPORTION**, *v. a.* to join things which do not suit, or disagree with each other in quantity or quality.

**DISPROPORTIONABLE**, *a.* disagreeing in quantity; not well suited or proportioned to something else.

**DISPROPORTIONABLENESS**, *s.* the want of agreement, with respect to quantity, size, or symmetry.

**DISPROPORTIONABLY**, *ad.* unsuitably, not symmetrically.

**DISPROPORTIONAL**, *a.* unsuitable, or disagreeing in quantity, quality, or value, with something else.

**DISPROPORTIONALLY**, *ad.* unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

**DISPROPORTIONATE**, *a.* disagreeing in quality or value with something else; wanting symmetry.

**DISPROPORTIONATELY**, *ad.* wanting symmetry.

**DISPROPORTIONATENESS**, *s.* unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value.

**TO DISPROVE**, (*disprove*) *v. a.* to confute an assertion; to show a thing or practice to be inconsistent with truth, law, or morality.

**DISPROVER**, (*disprover*) *s.* one who confutes or proves a thing or argument to be false or erroneous.

**DISPUNISHABLE**, *a.* in Law, without some penal clause or article subjecting a person to make good any loss or damage.

**DISPUTABLE**, *a.* that may admit of arguments both for and against it; liable to dispute; controvertible; lawful to be contested.

**DISPUTANT**, *s.* [*disputo*, Lat.] one who argues against or opposes the opinions of another.

**DISPUTANT**, *a.* disputing; engaged in controversy. Obsolete. "*Disputant on points and questions.*" *Milt.*

**DISPUTATION**, *s.* [*disputatio*, Lat.] the art of opposing the sentiments of others; controversy or arguments produced either in favour of one's own sentiments or in opposition to those of another.

**DISPUTATIOUS**, (*disputatious*) *a.* fond of opposing the opinions of others; given to debate, or cavilling.

**DISPUTATIVE**, *a.* disposed to oppose the opinions of others; fond of controversy.

**TO DISPUTE**, *v. n.* [*disputo*, Lat.] to oppose the sentiments or opinions of another; to deny and argue against any received opinion.—*v. a.* to contend for a thing either by words or actions; to oppose or question; to discuss a question; to think on.

**DISPUTE**, *s.* the act of opposing, or bringing arguments against the opinion of another; controversy.

**DISPUTER**, *s.* one engaged in, or fond of, controversy.

**DISQUALIFICATION**, *s.* that which renders a person unfit for employ.

**TO DISQUALIFY**, *v. a.* to make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to exempt or disable from any right, claim, or practice, by law.

**TO DISQUALITY**, *v. a.* to lessen; to diminish. Not used. "*To disqualify your train.*" *Shak.*

**DISQUIET**, *s.* uneasiness; restlessness; want of ease of mind; anxiety.

**DISQUIET**, *a.* uneasy or disturbed in mind.

**TO DISQUIET**, *v. a.* to disturb the mind of a person by some disagreeable and calamitous object; to vex; to make uneasy.

**DISQUIETER**, *s.* a disturber; or one who renders another uneasy in mind.

**DISQUIETEDLY**, *ad.* anxiously; in such a manner as to disturb or make uneasy.

**DISQUIETNESS**, *s.* the state of a person who is displeased with his present condition, involved in troubles and dangers, or afflicted by some impending evil.

**DISQUIETUDE**, *s.* uneasiness, or disturbance of mind; anxiety; want of tranquillity.

**DISQUISITION**, (*disquisition*) *s.* [*disquisitio*, Lat.] an act of the mind, whereby it examines into a subject in order to understand its importance, to foresee its consequences, and to find out what may be urged either for or against it; a strict examination of a thing or matter.

**DISREGARD**, *s.* a slight notice; contempt; neglect; disesteem.

**TO DISREGARD**, *v. a.* to take notice; to slight; to neglect; to contemn.

**DISREGARDFUL**, *a.* negligent; contemptuous; or making a small account of either persons or things.

**DISREGARDFULLY**, *ad.* in a negligent, contemptuous, or slighting manner.

**DISRELIISH**, *s.* a bad taste; disgust, or dislike, applied to the taste.

**TO DISRELIISH**, *v. a.* to make a thing nauseous; to affect the taste with a disagreeable sensation. Figuratively, to dislike; to want a taste for.

**DISREPUTATION**, *s.* disgrace; or that which will lessen a person's character or fame.

**DISREPUTE**, *s.* an ill character; loss of reputation or esteem; reproach.

**DISRESPECT**, *s.* incivility; want of esteem; a behaviour which approaches to rudeness.

**DISRESPECTFUL**, *a.* uncivil; without esteem; unmannerly.

**DISRESPECTFULLY**, *ad.* in an uncivil, irreverent, or unmannerly manner.

**TO DISROBE**, *v. a.* to undress or strip a person of clothes. Figuratively, to lay aside; to divest, applied to the mind.

**DISRUPTION**, *s.* [*disruptio*, Lat.] the act of breaking or bursting asunder; a breach or rent.

**DISS**, Norfolk. It is a neat, flourishing town, and at the west end of it is a large mere, or lake. Here are manufactories of yarn, sail-cloth, and linen cloth, and a brewery. It stands on the river Waveney. It is 92 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 3205.

**DISSATISFACTION**, *s.* the state of a person who is not contented with his present condition, but wants something to complete his wish or happiness; discontent.

**DISSATISFACTUOUSNESS**, *s.* inability or want of power to give content.

**DISSATISFACTORY**, *a.* that is not able to produce content.

**TO DISSATISFY**, *v. a.* to discontent; to displease; to want some quality requisite to please or content.

**TO DISSECT**, *v. a.* [*dis* and *seco*, Lat.] in Anatomy, to divide the parts of an animal body with a knife, in order to consider each of them apart. Figuratively, to divide and examine a subject minutely.

**DISSECTION**, *s.* in Anatomy, the act of cutting or dividing the several parts of an animal body asunder, in order to examine into their nature and several uses; to divide the several parts of a plant, leaf, or any piece of work, in order to examine into the mutual connexion of their several parts, compositions, and workmanship.

**DISSEISIN**, (*disseizin*) *s.* in Law, is an unlawful dispossessing a person of his lands, tenement, or other immovable or incorporeal right.

**TO DISSEIZE**, (*disseize*) *v. a.* to eject, dispossess, or unjustly deprive a man of his estate.

**DISSEIZOR**, (*disseizor*) *s.* one who deprives or dispossesses another of his right.

**TO DISSEMBLE**, *v. a.* [*disimulo*, Lat.] to hide or conceal under a false appearance; to pretend that to be which is not.—*v. n.* to play the hypocrite.

**DISSEMBLER**, *s.* one who conceals his real designs, temper, and disposition, under a false and specious appearance; a hypocrite.

**DISSEMBLINGLY**, *ad.* in a hypocritical manner; in such a manner as to conceal one's real sentiments under a false and specious appearance.

**TO DISSEMINATE**, *v. a.* [*dis* and *semen*, Lat.] to scatter seed; to sow. Figuratively, to spread abroad, or propagate a report.

**DISSEMINATION**, *s.* the act of sowing; the act of spreading abroad, or propagating a report.

**DISSEMINATOR**, *s.* [*Lat.*] he that sows. Figuratively, one who propagates a doctrine.

**DISSENSION**, *s.* [*disSENSIO*, Lat.] difference, or disagreement in opinion or politics; contention, or warm opposition.

**DISSENSIOUS**, (*disSENSIOUS*) *a.* disposed to strife; quarrelsome; factious.

**TO DISSENT**, *v. n.* [*dis* and *sentio*, Lat.] to disagree in opinion; to think differently; to be of a contrary nature; to differ.

**DISSENT**, *s.* disagreement; difference of opinion; avowal or declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTA/NEOUS, *a.* disagreeable; inconsistent.

DISSENTER, *s.* the name given generally to any one who from any reason refuses to comply with the forms, &c. of the Church of England, except Romanists and Jews. Properly, it signifies one who refuses to acknowledge any authority of man or society over his faith, and over his conduct as springing from it. The opposition to the interference of the state in this matter is in this country the most conspicuous expression of dissent, and therefore has been mistaken for the only one.

DISSERTATION, *s.* [*dissertatio*, Lat.] a set discourse or treatise on any particular subject.

To DISSEVER, *v. a.* to do injury to; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

DISSERVICE, *s.* harm; hurt; a prejudice or ill turn done to a person or thing.

DISSERVICEABLE, *a.* that will hinder the advantage of a person or thing; injurious; hurtful.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, *s.* that which hinders the accomplishing some end; hurt; mischief; damage; injury; harm.

To DISSEVER, *v. a.* (the particle *dis* added to *sever*, an improperly observed in some other words of our language, viz. *dissuade*, &c.) to break or part in two; to separate; to divide.

DISSIDENTS, *s.* a denomination applied in Poland to persons of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, or Greek profession. They have been generally tolerated.

DISSILUTION, *s.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] the act of bursting in two; the act of starting different ways.

DISSIMILAR, *a.* [*dissimilis*, Lat.] differing in quality or shape from the thing which it is compared with; unlike; of a different kind or nature.

DISSIMILARITY, *s.* unlikeness in quality, temper, or disposition.

DISSIMILITUDE, *s.* difference of form or quality; want of resemblance with a thing compared.

DISSIMULATION, *s.* [*dissimulatio*, Lat.] the act of concealing one's intention or disposition. Synon. *Dissimulation* is the pretending not to be what we are, nor to purpose what we are actually intending. *Simulation* is the pretending to be what we are not, or to purpose what we do not.

DISSIPABLE, *a.* easily separated and scattered.

To DISSIPATE, *v. a.* [*dissipo*, Lat.] to separate any collection, and disperse the parts at a distance; to divide the attention between a diversity of objects, and therefore render it impossible to fix to any with intenseness; to squander wealth; to spend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, *s.* the act of separating the parts which form any collection, mass, or body; the state of the parts of a body separated, and at a distance from each other. Figuratively, intemperance.

To DISSOCIATE, (*dissociate*) *v. a.* [*dis* and *socio*, Lat.] to separate things or persons which are united.

DISSOLVABLE, (*dissoluble*) *a.* [*dissolveo*, Lat.] that is capable of having its parts separated by moisture or the action of some fluid. *Dissoluble* is more generally used.

DISSOLUBLE, *a.* capable of having its parts separated.

DISSOLUBILITY, *s.* the possibility of having its parts separated or liquefied by moisture or heat.

To DISSOLVE, (*dissolve*) *v. a.* [*dis* and *solveo*, Lat.] to destroy the form of a thing by separating its parts with moisture or heat; to melt, or liquefy; to destroy; to separate; to break the ties of any thing; to part persons who are united by any bonds; to clear up a doubt or difficulty; to break up or discharge an assembly.—*v. n.* to be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVENT, (*dissolvent*) *a.* having the power of separating, or breaking the union of the particles of a body.

DISSOLVENT, (*dissolvent*) *s.* that which separates the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, (*dissolver*) *s.* that which has the power of melting, liquefying, or breaking the union of the particles of any thing.

DISSOLVIBLE, *a.* (commonly, but less properly, written *dissoluble*.) liable to perish by dissolution.

DISSOLUTE, *a.* [*dissolutus*, Lat.] dissolved in, or abandoned to, pleasure; loose; wanton; or unrestrained by the rules of morality, the orders of government, or the laws of religion.

DISSOLUTELY, *ad.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with virtue, government, or religion.

DISSOLUTENESS, *s.* looseness of manners; a conduct subjected to no restraint; wantonness; wickedness.

DISSOLUTION, *s.* [*dissolutio*, Lat.] the act of separating the particles of a body, or liquefying and melting by heat and moisture; the destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; the substance or body formed by melting a thing; death, or the separation of the body and soul; the act of breaking up, dissolving, or putting an end to an assembly.

DISSONANCE, *s.* [*disonans*, Lat.] a mixture of harsh and unharmonious sounds; discord.

DISSONANT, *a.* sounding harsh and disagreeable to the ear. Figuratively, inconsistent, disagreeing; used with *from*, but most properly with *to*.

To DISSUADE, (*dissuadeo*) *v. a.* [*dis* and *suadeo*, Lat.] to make use of arguments to hinder a person from doing something which he intends; to represent a thing as improper or disadvantageous.

DISSUADER, (*dissuador*) *s.* one who endeavours by argument to divert a person from a design or undertaking.

DISSUASION, (*dissuasionem*) *s.* an argument or motive made use of to divert or hinder a person from closing with any design, or engaging in any undertaking.

DISSUASIVE, (*dissuasive*) *a.* tending to divert from any purpose or design.

DISSUASIVE, (*dissuasive*) *s.* a motive or argument made use of to prevail on a person to decline a design or pursuit.

DISSYLLABLE, *s.* [*dis* and *syllabos*, Gr.] in Grammar, a word of two syllables.

DISTAFF, (*distaf*, Sax.) the staff, or stick, on the extremity of which the tow or hemp is fastened for spinning.

DISTAFF-THISTLE, *s.* in Botany, a species of thistle.

To DISTAIN, *v. a.* to mark a thing with a different colour; to spoil the colour of a thing. Figuratively, to blot; to mark with infamy; to pollute or defile.

DISTANCE, (*dis* and *sto*, Lat.) the space or length of ground between any two objects, applied to place or situation; a space marked in a course wherein race-horses run. The space between a thing present and one past or future, applied to time. Distinction, applied to ideas. Figuratively, a modest and respectful behaviour, opposed to familiarity; a withdrawing of affection; reserve; coldness.

To DISTANCE, *v. a.* to remove from the view; to place farther from a person; to leave behind at a race the length of a distance post. Figuratively, to surpass a person in the abilities of the mind.

DISTANT, *a.* far from, applied to place. Apart, separate, asunder, applied to situation, or the space between two or more bodies. Removed from the present instant, applied to time past or future.

To DISTASTE, *v. a.* to occasion a disagreeable or nauseous taste; to affect the taste with a disagreeable sensation; to dislike.

DISTASTE, *s.* aversion of the palate; dislike; anger; alienation of affection.

DISTASTEFUL, *a.* affecting the palate, or organ of taste, with a nauseous or disagreeable sensation; that gives offence, or is unpleasant; showing ill-will or disgust.

DISTEMPER, *s.* a disproportionate mixture of ingredients. In Painting, a term used for the working up of colours with size, or any such proper glutinous kind of matter, and whitening, or water, and not with oil. It is employed only in the coarsest kind of painting, and in colouring walls, &c. In Medicine, some disorder of the bodily frame; a disorder of the mind, arising from the predominance of any passion or appetite; want of due balance between contraries; ill humour. Tumultuous disorder or confusion, applied to states.

To DISTEMPER, *v. a.* to weaken health; to affect with some disease; to disorder; to fill the mind with perturbation or confusion. To render rebellious, or disaffected, applied to states.

DISTEMPERATE, *a.* immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, *s.* excess of heat, cold, or other qualities. Violent commotions, applied to government. Figuratively, perturbation of mind; confusion; mixture of contrary qualities or extremes.

To DISTEND, *v. a.* [*dis* and *tendo*, Lat.] to stretch by filling; to stretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, *s.* the space through which any thing is spread or stretched; breadth.

**DISTENTION**, *s.* the act of stretching; breadth, or the space which is occupied by a thing distended; the act of separating one thing from another.

**DISTICH**, (*distik*) *s.* [*distichon*, Gr.] in Poetry, a couplet; a couple of lines; a poem consisting only of two verses; a theme or subject treated of and comprised in two lines.

**TO DISTILL**, *v. n.* [*distillo*, Lat.] to drop, or fall by drops. To drop or fall gently, applied to fluids; to extract the virtues of ingredients by means of a still.

**DISTILLATION**, *s.* [*distillo*, Lat.] the act of falling in drops; also, the process of obtaining the spirituous and other vaporizable ingredients in any fluid or substance, by exposing it to heat in a closed vessel in such a way, that the vapour arising is condensed and falls drop by drop as a liquid. Ardent spirits are obtained by this process.

**DISTILLATORY**, *a.* belonging to or used in distilling.

**DISTILLER**, *s.* one who makes and sells distilled liquors.

**DISTILLERY**, *s.* the business, trade, or employment of a distiller.

**DISTINCT**, *a.* [*distinctus*, Lat.] different both in number and kind; separate; set apart; asunder; cleared and unconfused; marked out, so as to be distinguished from any other.

**DISTINCTION**, *s.* [*distinctio*, Lat.] a note which shows the difference between two or more objects; a mark of superiority; that by which one thing or person differs from another; differences made between persons of various ages, sexes, or ranks; division into different parts; discernment; judgment; high rank, or set above others by honour or title.

**DISTINCTIVE**, *a.* that manifests or marks the difference between persons or things; having the power to distinguish or perceive the difference between things; judicious.

**DISTINCTIVELY**, *ad.* in right order; without confusion.

**DISTINCTLY**, *ad.* without confusing one part with another; plainly; clearly.

**DISTINCTNESS**, *s.* a nice or accurate observation of the difference between things; a separation of things either externally or in the mind, which renders their difference from each other easily perceived.

**TO DISTINGUISH**, (*the ui* in the last syllable of this word and its derivatives has the sound of *ui*,—*distinguish*;) *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Lat.] to note the difference between things; to separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by notes, showing the difference between things in other respects like each other; to perceive; to discern critically; to constitute a difference; to specify.

**DISTINGUISHABLE**, *a.* that may be separated or easily known, on account of its difference from another; worthy of note or regard.

**DISTINGUISHED**, *a.* eminent or extraordinary; easily to be seen from others on account of some remarkable difference or excellence.

**DISTINGUISHER**, *s.* one who sees and notes the difference of things with accuracy; a judicious observer.

**DISTINGUISHINGLY**, *ad.* with some mark which renders a difference remarkable.

**DISTINGUISHMENT**, *s.* the observation of the difference between things.

**TO DISTORT**, *v. a.* [*distorqueo*, Lat.] to twist; to deform by uncouth or irregular motions; to put out of its natural state and condition. To wrest an expression from its true meaning.

**DISTORTION**, *s.* in Medicine, a contraction of one side of the person, or face, arising from the paralysis of the counteracting muscles of the other side; an irregular motion, by which any of the parts of animal bodies are rendered deformed.

**TO DISTRACT**, *v. a.* *part. pass.* formerly *distract*; [*dis* and *trah*, Lat.] to pull a thing different ways at the same time; to separate; to part. Figuratively, to draw or turn to different points; to fill and attract the mind with different views or considerations; to make a person mad.

**DISTRACTEDLY**, *ad.* after the manner of a madman.

**DISTRACTEDNESS**, *s.* the state of a person who is mad from too great a variety of pursuits.

**DISTRACTION**, *s.* separation; division. Confusion, applied to politics. That state of mind in which the attention is called to different, and sometimes contrary, objects; perturbation of mind; madness.

**DISTRACTIVE**, *a.* causing perplexity.

**TO DISTRAIN**, *v. a.* [*dis* and *stringo*, Lat.] in Law, to seize the property of another for debt.—*v. n.* to make a seizure.

**DISTRAINER**, *s.* he that seizes for debt.

**DISTRAINT**, *s.* in Law, the act of seizing or that which is seized for debt.

**DISTRESS**, *s.* [*détresse*, Fr.] in Law, any thing seized or distrained for rent unpaid, or duty unperformed; the act of making a seizure. Figuratively, any calamity or loss which reduces a person to great inconvenience or misery; the state or condition of a person who has not the necessities to supply the calls of nature.

**TO DISTRESS**, *v. a.* in Law, to seize for rent unpaid; to harass; to make miserable; to crush with calamity.

**DISTRESSFUL**, *a.* miserable; wretched; involved in calamities which deprive a person of the comforts and conveniences of life.

**TO DISTRIBUTE**, *v. a.* [*dis* and *tribuo*, Lat.] to divide amongst different or several persons; to dispose or act in order.

**DISTRIBUTER**, *s.* one who bestows or distributes.

**DISTRIBUTION**, *s.* the sharing or dividing amongst many; the act of giving charity; the thing given in alms. In Logic, the distinction of a universal whole into several kinds or species.

**DISTRIBUTIVE**, *a.* that is employed in assigning portions to others; that distinguishes a general term into its various species.

**DISTRIBUTIVELY**, *ad.* singly; particularly. In Logic, in a manner which expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term.

**DISTRICT**, *s.* [*districtus*, law Lat.] in Law, circuit, or territory, in which a person may be compelled to appearance; the circuit or territory within which a person's jurisdiction or authority is confined; a region or country.

**TO DISTRUST**, *v. a.* to suspect; to look on a person as one who ought not to be confided in; to be diffident.

**DISTRUST**, *s.* loss of credit; want of confidence in another; suspicion of a person's fidelity or ability; diffidence.

**DISTRUSTFUL**, *a.* suspicious; diffident of the fidelity or ability of another.

**DISTRUSTFULLY**, *ad.* in a manner which shows suspicion or diffidence.

**DISTRUSTFULNESS**, *s.* the state of being suspicious of the fidelity or ability of another; want of confidence.

**TO DISTURB**, *v. a.* [*dis* and *turbo*, Lat.] to perplex, disquiet, make uneasy, or deprive of tranquillity; to confound; to interrupt or hinder the continuation of any action.

**DISTURBANCE**, *s.* interruption, or that which causes any stop, or hinders the continuation of an action; confusion or disorder of mind. Tumult, uproar, or violation of the peace, applied to government.

**DISTURBER**, *s.* one who breaks the peace, causes tumults or public disorders, or affects the mind of another with confusion, trouble, anxiety, and uneasiness.

**DISVALUATION**, *s.* disgrace; diminution of reputation.

**TO DISVALUE**, *v. a.* to undervalue; to set a low price upon.

**TO DISVEAL**, *v. a.* [*dévoiler*, Fr.] to uncover.

**DISUNION**, *s.* separation or disjunction. Figuratively, breach of concord, or disagreement between friends, whereby they separate or withdraw from each other.

**TO DISUNITE**, *v. a.* to part or divide that which was united before; to separate or part friends or allies.—*v. n.* to fall asunder; to become separate.

**DISUNITY**, *s.* the state of actual separation.

**TO DISVOUCH**, *v. a.* to destroy the credit of; to contradict.

**DISUSAGE**, (*disusage*) *s.* the leaving off a practice or custom by degrees.

**DISUSE**, *s.* want of custom or practice; the discontinuing a custom or practice.

**TO DISUSE**, (*disuse*) *v. a.* to cease to make use of or practise; to lay aside or quit a custom or practice.

**DITATION**, *s.* [*ditatus*, Lat.] the act of enriching.

**DITCH**, *s.* [*ditch*, Sax.] a trench made to separate and defend grounds; any long narrow cavity, formed in the ground for holding water. In Fortification, a trench formed by digging between the scarp and counterscarp of a fort, and is either dry or filled with water.

**TO DITCH**, *v. n.* to make a ditch.

**DITCHBUR**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, the lesser burdock.

**DITHYRAMBIC**, *s.* [*Dithyrambos*, Gr.] a species of poetry, full of transport and poetical rage, so named from the Dithyrambos, or ode, formerly sung in honour of Bacchus, and partaking of all the warmth of ebriety.

**DITHYRAMBIC**, *a.* wild; enthusiastic.

**DITTANDER**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which there are three British species, viz. the mountain, pepper, and narrow-leaved: the first species is found on St. Vincent's rock near Bristol, flowering in April and May; the second, with numerous terminating white blossoms, and ovate serrated leaves, is found in most pastures, flowering in June and July, called also pepperwort and poor-man's pepper; the last, called also narrow-leaved wild cress, is found on the sea-coast, flowering in June.

**DITTANY**, *s.* in Botany, a medicinal plant, allied to the marjoram, generally brought over dry from the Levant.

**DITTON**, HUMPHREY, a learned mathematician of the beginning of the last century. He was a dissenting minister at first, but afterwards devoted himself to his favourite study, and had the friendship of Newton, Leibnitz, and most of the great mathematicians of his time. His writings contain some matters of considerable value. He died in 1715, aged 40 years.

**DITTY**, *s.* [*dicht*, Belg.] a poem set to music; a song.

**DIVAN**, *s.* [Arab.] a council-chamber, wherein justice is administered among the eastern nations; a council of eastern princes.

**DIVARICATE**, *v. a.* [*dis* and *varico*, Lat.] to part in two.—*v. n.* to become parted, or to divide into two.

**DIVARICATION**, *s.* a partition of a thing into two. Figuratively, division or difference of opinions.

**DIVE**, *v. n.* [*dippan*, Sax.] to go voluntarily under water; to go under water, and remain there some time, in quest of something lost. Figuratively, to make strict inquiry or examination; to go to the bottom of any question, science, or doctrine.

**DIVER**, *s.* one who professes to go under water in quest of things lost by shipwreck, &c. A genus of birds, which bears some resemblance to the ducks. Figuratively, one who makes himself master of any branch of science; one who goes to the bottom of an affair.

**DIVERGE**, *v. n.* [*dis* and *vergo*, Lat.] to recede farther from each other, applied to the rays of light which proceed from one point.

**DIVERGENT**, *part. or a.* in Geometry, applied to those lines which constantly recede from each other.

**DIVERS**, *a.* [*diversus*, Lat.] sundry; several; more than one. It is not out of use.

**DIVERSE**, *a.* different in form or nature; various; in different directions, or contrary ways.

**DIVERSELY**, *ad.* in different ways, methods, or manners; in different directions, or towards different points.

**DIVERSIFICATION**, *s.* the act of changing forms or qualities; variation; a mixture of different colours; alteration.

**DIVERSIFY**, *v. a.* [*diversifier*, Fr.] to make different from another, or from itself; to vary; to mark with various colours.

**DIVERSION**, *s.* the act of turning a thing aside from its course; something which unbends the mind, by taking it off from intense application or care; something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure; sport; the public exhibition of shows, plays, operas, &c., which unbend the mind. In War, the act of drawing off an enemy from some design, by an attack made at some other place.

**DIVERSITY**, *s.* [*diversité*, Fr.] difference which distinguishes things from each other; variety; variegation, or a composition of different colours. *Synon.* Diversity supposes a change which taste is always in search of, in order to discover some novelty that may enliven and delight it; variety supposes a plurality of things differing from each other in likeness, which cheers the imagination, apt to be clogged with too great a uniformity.

**DIVERT**, *v. a.* [*dis* and *verto*, Lat.] to turn aside from any direction or course; to seduce or turn aside from a rule of conduct; to please, or unbend the mind by public sports, or other things which afford pleasure. In War, to draw forces to a different part. Used by Shakspeare in the sense of, to subvert; to destroy. *Synon.* We are gay by disposition, merry through turn of mind, diverting by our way of acting.

**DIVERTER**, *s.* any thing that unbends the mind, and alleviates its fatigue.

**DIVERTISEMENT**, *s.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] diversion; delight; pleasure. A word now not much in use.

**DIVERTIVE**, *a.* having the power to unbend and recreate the mind.

**DIVEST**, *v. a.* [*dis* and *vestio*, Lat.] to strip or deprive of. **DIVESTURE**, *s.* the act of putting off.

**DIVIDE**, *v. a.* [*divido*, Lat.] to separate a thing or whole into several parts; to stand between things as a partition, to hinder them from joining or meeting; to part one person from another; to separate friends by discord; to give or distribute among several persons.

**DIVIDEND**, *s.* [*divido*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the number proposed to be divided. In Stocks and Companies it is a share or proportion of the interests of stocks or public funds. In the University, it is that part or share which the fellows equally divide among themselves of their yearly stipend. In Trade, it is when a man's effects are taken by statute, inventoried and valued, and after all charges are deducted, the remainder is divided among the several creditors in proportion to their debts.

**DIVIDER**, *s.* that which separates any thing into parts; one who distributes to others; the person who separates friends by promoting discord between them.

**DIVIDUAL**, *a.* divided; shared or participated in common with others.

**DIVINATION**, *s.* [*divinatio*, Lat.] the act of foretelling future events which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by the bare exercise of reason. *Synon.* Divination relates to the bringing of hidden things to light; prediction foretells what will come to pass. The first regards things present and past; the objects of the second are things to come.

**DIVINE**, *a.* [*divinus*, Lat.] partaking of the nature of, or proceeding from, God. Figuratively, excellent; extraordinary; seeming beyond the nature of mankind.

**DIVINE**, *s.* a minister of the gospel; a clergyman, or one who is peculiarly dedicated to the service of the church, and performance of the rites in public worship.

**DIVINE**, *v. a.* to foretell some future event by means of omens, &c.; to foresee, foreknow, or presage.—*v. n.* to utter a prediction; to conjecture or guess.

**DIVINELY**, *ad.* in a divine or heavenly manner; by the operation of God; excellently; in a supreme or superlative degree.

**DIVINER**, *s.* one who professes to foretell or discover future events by means of external signs or supernatural influence.

**DIVINERESS**, *s.* a woman professing divination.

**DIVING**, *s.* the art or act of descending under water to considerable depths, and abiding there a competent time. Diving is used in the fishing for pearls, corals, sponges, &c., and machines have been invented for the purpose, as the diving-bell, &c.

**DIVING-BELL**, *s.* a strongly built vessel in the form of a bell, capable of containing several persons, which being sufficiently weighted, can be let down into the sea over wrecks, &c. to enable persons to descend to examine them, and recover valuables from them, or to recover the vessels themselves. It is open at the bottom, and is supplied with fresh air continually by means of air-tight hose from an air-pump, the air which has been used escaping as the unused air is introduced. Sometimes strong glass is let into the sides, and then there is sufficient light in the bell to read, in clear weather.

**DIVING-ROD**, *s.* a forked branch of hazel, which being held in a particular manner in the two hands, is said to be affected very peculiarly when it is borne over a vein of gold or silver. It has been accounted for by electricity by some, but has few believers now.

**DIVINITY**, *s.* [*divinitas*, Lat.] a partaking of the nature and excellence of God; Godhead. Figuratively, God, the Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of all things; a false deity or idol; any thing supernatural; the science conversant about God, heavenly things, and the duties we more immediately owe to him.

**DIVISIBILITY**, *s.* [*divisibilité*, Fr.] the quality of admitting division, either mentally or actually.

**DIVISIBLE**, (*divisible*) *a.* [*divisibilis*, Lat.] capable of being actually or mentally divided into parts.

**DIVISIBLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being divided.

**DIVISION**, *s.* [*divisio*, Lat.] the act of dividing any thing into parts, also the parts themselves into which any thing is



divided. In Arithmetic, it is one of the four fundamental rules, and teaches us how often a less number, called the divisor, is contained in a greater, called the dividend, the number of times which the divisor is contained in the dividend being termed the quotient. In Music, it is the dividing the interval of an octave into a number of less intervals. In Rhetoric, it is the arrangement of a discourse into several heads. In War, the *divisions of a battalion* are the several parts into which it is divided in marching. At sea, it is the third part of a fleet of men of war, and sometimes the ninth, which last case happens when a fleet is divided into three squadrons, for then each squadron is distributed into three divisions. In an engagement, the order of battle is to place all the squadrons and all the divisions on each side in one line; and this order is kept as long as the wind and other circumstances will permit.

**DIVISOR**, (*divisor*) *s.* [Lat.] in Arithmetic, the dividing number, or that by which the dividend is divided, and which shows how many parts it is to be divided into.

**DIVORCE**, *s.* (*divortium*, Lat.) a breach or dissolution of the bond of marriage, or the legal separation of man and wife. The usual divorces among us are of two kinds, viz. *a mensa et thoro*, from bed and board; and, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the bond or tie of marriage. The first does not dissolve the marriage, since the cause thereof is subsequent to it: and at the same time supposes the marriage to be lawful. This divorce may be on account of adultery in either of the parties, for the cruelty of the husband, &c. As this divorce dissolves not the marriage, so it does not debar the woman of her dower, nor bastardize her issue, or make void any estate for the life of the husband and wife. A divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, entirely dissolves the marriage, as the cause is a pre-contract with some other person, consanguinity, or affinity within the Levitical degrees, impotency, impuberty, &c. In this case, the dower is gone, and the children begotten between the parties divorced are bastards. On this divorce, the parties are at liberty to marry again; and in divorces for adultery, several acts of parliament have allowed the innocent party marriage with another person. Divorces are only to be had by consent of parliament.

To **DIVORCE**, *v. a.* to separate a husband and wife from each other; to abolish and annul the marriage contract. Figuratively, to force asunder, or to separate by violence; to take away by force.

**DIVORCEMENT**, *s.* the abrogating, annulling, or setting aside the marriage contract, and separating a man and wife from each other.

**DIVORCER**, *s.* the person who causes the legal separation of a man and his wife.

**DIURETIC**, *a.* [*diureticus*, Gr.] having the power to provoke urine.

**DIURNAL**, *a.* [*diurnus*, Lat.] relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in the space of a day; daily.

**DIURNAL**, *s.* [Fr.] a journal or day-book.

**DIURNALLY**, *ad.* daily, or every day.

**DIUTURNITY**, *s.* [*diuturnitas*, Lat.] the length of duration, or long continuance of any being.

To **DIVULGE**, *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.] to publish; to make known or publish; to proclaim or manifest.

**DIVULGER**, *s.* a publisher; one who exposes to public view; one that reveals a secret.

**DIVULSION**, *s.* [*divello*, Lat.] the act of pulling away, plucking, or rending one thing from another.

To **DIZEN**, *v. a.* [a corruption probably from *To DIGHT*,] to dress, deck, or spruce up. A low word.

**DIZZARD**, *s.* a blockhead; a fool.

**DIZZINESS**, *s.* giddiness, or a swimming in the head.

**DIZZY**, *a.* [*dizy*, Sax.] giddy, having a swimming in the head, or a sensation of turning round. Figuratively, giddy, thoughtful.

To **DIZZY**, *v. a.* to make giddy; to whirl round.

**DNIESTER**, anciently *BOISTHENES*, a large river of Europe, rising in the government of Smolensk, and falling into the Black Sea by the harbour of Cherson. It flows entirely through the Russian dominions, through its whole course of about 1000 miles; during which its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for 40 miles. They are passed, however, in spring without much hazard, even by loaded barsks.

**DNIESTER**, a fine river of Europe, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and passing by Choczim, Bender, &c., after a course of about 500 miles, falls into the Black Sea at Akerman, between the mouths of the Danube and Dniaper.

To **DO**, *v. a.* preter. *did*, past part. *done*; [*don*, Sax.] to perform, act, or practise; to execute or discharge, applied to a message; to cause; to transact; to have recourse to, used as a sudden and passionate question; to perform; to exert; to deal; to gain a point; to put; to finish; to conclude; to settle. *What to do with*, signifies to bestow, to employ, to dispose of, or what use to make of. "He knows not *what to do with his money*."—*v. n.* to cease to be concerned with. "I have *done with him*." To fare; to be conditioned with respect to health or sickness. To be able to succeed, or perfect a design. "We shall *do without him*," Addison. Sometimes however it is used to save the repetition of another verb. "I shall *come*, but if I *do not*, go away;" i. e. if I *come not*. Sometimes it is used as a word of peremptory and positive command; as, "Help me, *do*." It is also used as an auxiliary verb, to express the meaning of the verb very emphatically. "But I *do* love her," *Shak*.

**DOB-CHICK**, *s.* in Zoology, the common English name of the water-hen.

**DOCBLE**, *a.* [*docco*, Lat.] submitting to instruction; easy to be taught; tractable.

**DOCBLE**, *a.* teachable; easily taught; tractable.

**DOCLITY**, *s.* aptness to receive instruction; readiness to be taught.

**DOCMASTIC**, *a.* [*dokimazo*, Gr.] belonging to trials or experiments. The *doctimastic art*, is the art of assaying metals.

**DOCK**, *s.* in Law, an expedient for cutting off an estate-tail in lands or tenements, that the owner may be enabled to sell, give, or bequeath the same. In maritime affairs, it is a pit, great pond, or creek, by the side of a harbour, made convenient either for the building or repairing of ships; and is of two sorts; the dry-dock, where the water is kept out by great flood-gates; and the wet-dock, a place where a ship may be hauled into out of the tide's way. Among sportsmen, it is the fleshy part of a beast's chine, between the middle and the buttocks. Also the stump of a horse's tail that remains after docking. In Botany, a plant too familiar to farmers, having a tapering root and most astonishing vitality, producing also seeds most abundantly.

To **DOCK**, *v. a.* to cut a tail off, or short; to cut any thing short; to lay a ship in a dock. In Law, to cut off an entail; to lessen the charge of a bill.

**DOCKET**, *s.* a direction tied or fastened to goods; a summary or abridgment of a larger writing.

**DOCTOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one so well versed in any science as to be able to teach it; a person who has taken the highest degree of music, law, physic, or divinity.

**DOCTORAL**, *a.* [*doctor*, Lat.] belonging to a doctor's degree.

**DOCTORALLY**, *ad.* after the manner of a doctor or physician.

**DOCTORSHIP**, *s.* the office or rank of a doctor.

**DOCTRINAL**, (*sometimes accented on the second syllable*), *a.* [*doctrina*, Lat.] belonging to or containing doctrine or instruction formerly taught.

**DOCTRINALLY**, *ad.* positively; in the form of precepts or instruction.

**DOCTRINE**, *s.* [*doctrina*, Lat.] the principles or positions of any sect or master; the thesis or maxims delivered in a discourse; any thing taught; the act of teaching.

**DOCUMENT**, *s.* [*documentum*, Lat.] an instruction, admonition, precept, or direction; a precept of some dogmatical or positive person, or master; vouchers, or original writings, produced in support of any charge or accusation.

**DODBROOK**, Devonshire. It is 219 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1229.

**DODD, DR. WILLIAM**, an English clergyman, whose melancholy end has made his name and his writings most widely known. He was a careless and extravagant young man, but having some reputation as a preacher, which obtained him a royal chaplaincy, which he lost through an attempt at simony. He forged the signature of Lord Chesterfield, who had been his pupil, to a bond, for the purpose of gaining time to clear himself of debt; but it was discovered, and in spite of every effort made to save him, he was publicly executed in 1777, aged 48 years.

**DODDER**, *s.* [Teut.] in Botany, is the name of a very singular plant: when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which

pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but when the stem has twined about these plants the roots wither away. It sustains itself by rootlets which it inserts into the stems of the plant it twines about, and soon destroys it. It has no leaves, but has little bunches of white flowers. There are two English species.

**DODDERED**, *a.* overgrown with dodder; wasted or decayed. "*Dodder'd with age.*" *Dryd.*

**DODDRIDGE**, **DR. PHILIP**, an eminent divine of the Independent denomination, of the last century. He was not merely a faithful teacher to his own congregation; but the principal of an academy, or high school, for the preparation of fitting young men for the ministry; a diligent student, and a voluminous writer. In character, he combined great earnestness with great liberality, and a most fascinating playfulness; and at a time when indifference or infidelity marked most who occupied the like place, he remained true to the truth. Of his works, the *Family Expositor*, and the *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, and his *Hymns*, are best known and most valued. He died in 1751, aged 49 years.

**DODECAGON**, *s.* [*dodeka* and *gonia*, Gr.] a figure having twelve sides.

**DODECATEMORION**, *s.* [*dodeka* and *meros*, Gr.] the twelfth part.

To **DODGE**, *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *dog*.] to use craft, evasions, or low shifts; to shift place as another approaches. Figuratively, to play fast and loose; to raise high expectations and baffle them; to shuffle, or baffle.

**DODMAN**, *s.* in Natural History, the common name of the large brown snail.

**DODO**, *s.* in Zoology, a large bird, bearing a very slight resemblance to the ostrich, but, being much thicker, incapable of flight, which the early navigators saw in New Holland and other islands of the Indian Ocean, and of which only a few parts, some exaggerated drawings, and fossilized remains are known.

**DODSLEY**, **ROBERT**, a writer, and a famous bookseller, of the last century. He was rescued from livery by a trifling play which he wrote; in the character of bibliopole, which he assumed at once, he lived on terms with all the great writers of the day. He produced several dramas with various success. His *Annual Register* is continued to this day. He died in 1764, aged 61 years.

**DODWELL**, **HENRY**, a learned champion of High-churchism, and non-juring clergyman. His writings are numerous, full of scholarship, not valuable for much beside. The most curious is that in which he thinks he has proved immortality to be conferred on the soul as part of the grace of true Episcopal baptism. He died in 1694, aged 52 years.

**DOE**, (*do*) *s.* [*da*, Sax.] a she-deer, the female of a buck. A feat; what one can perform.

**DO'ER**, (*dier*) *s.* [*from to do*.] one who performs any thing, whether good or bad; a performer; one who practises.

To **DOFF**, *v. a.* [*from do off*.] to strip; to put off dresses; to put away or get rid of; to delay or shift off. This word is obsolete in all its senses, and seldom used but by rustics.

**DOG**, *s.* [*doghe*, Belg.] a domestic animal, the varieties of which are remarkably numerous, comprising the mastiff, spaniel, bull-dog, hound, greyhound, terrier, &c., all of them being remarkable for their great intelligence and docility. In Astronomy, the name of two constellations, one called the Greater, and the other called the Lesser Dog, the former belonging to the southern, and the latter to the northern hemisphere. Figuratively, used as a term of reproach to a man. When added to the names of other animals, it signifies a male of the species, as a *dog-fox*, a *dog-otter*. Used as a particle, and prefixed to another word, it signifies something worthless, as a *dog-rose*. To *go to the dogs*, is a phrase implying to be ruined.

To **DOG**, *v. a.* to hunt, or pursue like a hound.

**DOGBANE**, *s.* in Botany, a plant common in England.

**DOGBERRY-TREE**, *s.* in Botany, a species of cornel, called also *gatter-tree*.

**DGBOULT**, *a.* wretched; miserable.

**DOG-BRIER**, *s.* in Botany, a name of the wild rose tree.

**DOG-CHEAP**, *a.* extremely cheap, as cheap as dog's meat.

**DOG-DAYS**, the days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun; which, on account of their great heat, are supposed to be very unwholesome or unhealthy.

**DOGE**, *s.* [*doge*, Ital.] the title of the supreme magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa, whilst they were republics.

**DOG-FISH**, *s.* in Natural History, the name of a fish frequenting our coasts, very destructive in the herring-fishery, by eating the fish that are caught and breaking the nets.

**DOG-FLY**, *s.* in Natural History, a very troublesome biting fly. **DGGED**, (*dig-ed*) *a.* sullen; sour; morose, or ill-humoured. **DGGEDLY**, (*dig-edly*) *ad.* in a sour, morose, or ill-humoured manner.

**DGGEDNESS**, (*dog-edness*) *s.* a disposition of mind wherein a person is not moved to pleasantry by any objects of mirth, or pleased by offices of kindness and civility; sullenness; moroseness.

**DGGER**, (*dig-er*) *s.* a small ship, or fishing-vessel, built after the Dutch fashion, with a narrow stern, commonly but one mast, and a well in the middle for keeping fish alive; principally used in the cod-fishery on the Dogger Bank in the German Ocean, from whence it derives its name.

**DGGEREL**, *s.* in Poetry, applied to such compositions as have neither accuracy with respect to their rhymes, harmony with regard to their metre, dignity of expression, fertility of invention, nor elevation of sentiment.

**DGGEREL**, *a.* loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean: used of verses. "*Doggerel rhymes.*" *Dryd.*

**DGGISH**, *a.* churlish; brutish.

**DGMA**, *s.* [*Lat.*] a principle stated in a positive and authoritative form; a doctrine; an axiom; a maxim.

**DGMATIC**, **DGMATICAL**, *a.* positive; strongly attached to any particular notion or opinion; authoritative, or imperious in forcing one's opinions as indubitable truths on others.

**DGMATICALLY**, *ad.* in a positive, imperious, or peremptory manner.

**DGMATICALNESS**, *s.* the quality of being positive of the truth of one's own opinions, and endeavouring to force them magisterially or imperiously on others.

**DGMATIST**, (*dogmatiste*, Fr.) one who advances his opinions as infallible, supports them with great obstinacy, and magisterially demands the assent of others to them.

To **DGMATIZE**, *v. n.* to advance any opinion positively, and endeavour to propagate it imperiously.

**DGMATIZEI**, *s.* one who advances opinions with an air of insolent confidence.

**DG-ROSE**, *s.* the flower of the wild briar.

**DG-SLEEP**, *s.* a pretended or dissembled sleep.

**DG'S-MEAT**, *s.* carrion, or horse-flesh, sold for the food of dogs.

**DG-STAR**, *s.* the star which rises and sets with the sun during the dog-days.

**DG'S-TAIL**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of grass.

**DG'S-TOOTH**, *s.* in Botany, a plant not very common in England, but rather pretty.

**DG-TEETH**, *s.* in Anatomy, the four teeth, two in each jaw, which are situated between the *incisors* and the *grinders*; they are by some called the *eye-teeth*.

**DG-TRICK**, *s.* an ill turn; surly and brutal treatment.

**DG-TROT**, *s.* a gentle trot, resembling that of a dog.

**DG-WOOD**, *s.* in Botany, a species of cornelian cherry.

**DOILY**, *s.* a coarse woollen stuff, supposed to be so called from the name of the inventor.

**DOINGS**, *s.* plural, and seldom used in the singular, [*from do*, the verb,] any thing performed, whether good or bad; performances; exploits; behaviour; conduct; bustle; tumult; merriment. Seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

**DOIT**, *s.* [*duyt*, Belg. *doight*, Erse,] a small piece of money current in Holland. Also, a half-farthing in England.

**DOLCI**, **CARLO**, an Italian painter of great celebrity, whose subjects were almost all taken from sacred story or saintly legend; but whose great excellence lay in the care and delicacy with which he elaborated his paintings. The heads of his *Madonnas* are most beautiful. His natural disposition unfitted him for grander works. He died in 1686, aged 70 years.

To **DOLE**, *v. a.* [*dolan*, Sax.] to divide in portions or shares; to deal out, or distribute.

**DOLE**, *s.* [*dealt*, Sax.] the act of dividing into shares or portions. In Law, a portion or share. Portion, or condition, applied to the circumstances or incidents happening to a person.

—(from *doleo*, Lat.) grief, sorrow, misery. “In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*,” *Shak.*

**DOLE**, *s.* in Husbandry, a void space left in tilling. *See* **DALE**.

**DOLEFUL**, *a.* dismal; sorrowful; having the external appearance of sorrow; melancholy.

**DOLEFULLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to show or cause sorrow.

**DOLEFULNESS**, *s.* the quality which shows or expresses grief, or causes it in others.

**DOLEGELLY**, Merionethshire, Wales. It is seated in a vale, on the river Avon, at the foot of the great mountain Cader Idris. It has a manufacture of cottons, and coarse undyed woollen cloths, for exportation. It is 205 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 3695.

**DOLESONE**, *a.* full of grief; extremely sorrowful, applied to persons. Gloomy, dull, or affecting a person with melancholy.

**DOLESONELLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to affect a person with deep sorrow.

**DOLESONENESS**, *s.* the quality of affecting a person with extreme sorrow.

**DOLL**, *s.* a contraction of **DOROTHY**; and applied to a wooden image, clothed either with the dress of a female or male, used by children as a plaything.

**DOLLAR**, *s.* [*daler*, Belg.] a silver coin current in several parts of Germany and Holland, of the value of 4s. 6d. sterling. There are various species of them; as the six-dollar, semi-dollar, quarter-dollar, &c.

**DOLLOND, JOHN**, a famous practical optician, and inventor of the achromatic object-glass, and the micrometer for microscopes. He was well informed on general sciences, though brought up with all disadvantages in circumstances; and his acquaintance with the branch of his own science which he devoted himself to, was most intimate. He enjoyed the friendship of most of the astronomers and optical students of his day, and died in 1761, aged 55 years.

**DOLOMIEU, DEODATUS**, a French mineralogist of the last century. He had travelled much, and on the formation of the National Institute devoted himself to its cause. He accompanied the French army to Egypt, but was captured by the Neapolitan government and imprisoned on his return. Being set at liberty through Sir Joseph Banks's interposition, he returned to his favourite study, and travelled over the Alps to prosecute it. He died in 1801, aged 52 years.

**DOLORIFIC**, *a.* [*dolor* and *facio*, Lat.] that causes grief or pain.

**DOLOROUS**, *a.* [*dolor*, Lat.] mournful or sorrowful, applied to persons. Affecting with grief or pain, applied to things.

**DOLOUR**, *s.* [*douleur*, Fr.] grief or sorrow, pain or pang.

**DOLPHIN**, (*dolphin*) *s.* [*dolphinus*, Lat.] in Natural History, a large sea-fish, belonging to the whale tribe, remarkable for the docility it displays; of which some wonderful anecdotes are recorded. In Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

**DOLT**, *s.* [*dol*, Teut.] a fool, or person of dull apprehension; a blockhead.

**DOLTISH**, *a.* stupid; like a fool or blockhead.

**DOMABLE**, *a.* [*domo*, Lat.] tailable.

**DOMAINE**, *s.* [*domaine*, Fr.] land possessed by one as a proprietor, heir, or governor.

**HOME**, *s.* [*domus*, Lat.] a house or building, generally applied to a stately building, or to one set apart for divine service. In Architecture, a roof of a spherical form, resembling the bell of a great clock, raised over the middle of a building, called also a cupola.

**DOMENICHINO**, a celebrated painter of Bologna, Italy, in the beginning of the 17th century. His great excellence lay in design. He was a singular instance of the combination of the most plodding patience with thorough enthusiasm. He had some reputation as an architect also. He died in 1641, aged 60 years.

**DOMESTIC**, *a.* [*domus*, Lat.] belonging to a house, or the management of a family; fit to inhabit a house, applied to animals. Private, not open. Applied to wars, intestine or civil; opposed to those carried on in a foreign country.

**DOMESTIC**, *s.* a servant who lives in the same house with

his master; generally applied to the servants of persons of distinction.

**DOMESTICATE**, *v. a.* to make domestic; to withdraw from the public.

**DOMIFY**, *v. a.* to tame.

**DOMINANT**, *a.* [Fr.] predominant; presiding; ascendant. In Music, the name given to the fifth in the common chord.

**DOMINATION**, *s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] power; dominion; tyranny; one highly exalted in power, used of angelic beings.

**TO DOMINATE**, *v. a.* to prevail over others.

**DOMINATIVE**, *a.* imperious; insolent.

**DOMINATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] the presiding, ruling, or governing power.

**TO DOMINEER**, *v. n.* to exert authority or power in an insolent, arbitrary, or tyrannical manner.

**DOMINGO, ST.** *See* **HAYTI**.

**DOMINIC, ST., or DOMINGO DE GUSMAN**, of Spain, the most celebrated saint of the 12th century, who founded the Preaching Friars, called also Black Friars and Dominicans; and who finding that by his preaching and example of mortification he could not win back to the bosom of the church the Albigenses, who in the deep and almost inaccessible valleys of the W. Alps had retained a simple form of Christianity, and were untainted with the later corruptions of Rome, preached a crusade against them, and chastised them for their heresy by the sword of Simon de Montford, and the arm of the Inquisition, which, if not his invention, was monopolized by him and his friars. Many miracles and visions were reported and believed, as divine attestations of the zeal he manifested. He died in 1221, aged about 50 years, and was afterwards canonized. It would have been a happy thing if his spirit had not lived on in the world after his death.

**DOMINICA**, a West-India island, lying between Guadeloupe and Martinico, about 29 miles in length and 16 in breadth. It is very hilly, one height exceeds 5000 feet. It is well supplied with rivulets of water, and there is one extensive lake. There is no considerable bay or harbour, but the anchorage round the coast is commodious and safe, and ships find shelter under its capes. It yields coffee, indigo, ginger, and other articles of West-Indian produce; but the soil, being thin, is more adapted to the rearing of cotton than sugar. In the woods are innumerable swarms of bees, which produce great quantities of wax and honey. This island belongs to the English. Rousseau and Portsmouth are its chief towns. Pop. about 20,000, Lat. 15. 32. N. Long. 61. 23. W.

**DOMINICAL**, *a.* noting the Lord's day or Sunday. The dominical letter in the ecclesiastical calendar denotes the Sunday. In this calendar the first seven letters of the alphabet are used to denote the seven days of the week beginning with the first day of the year, the letter, therefore, which is assigned to the first Sunday, will be the dominical or Sunday letter throughout the year; and as in leap-years there is an intercalary day, there are then two, the first of which denotes every Sunday till the intercalary day, and the second all the Sundays which follow after it. The great use of this dominical letter is unknown except in those churches in which the great festival of Easter is celebrated according to the rules of Clavius, the inventor of the present ecclesiastical calendar of the Churches of Rome and England. The tables at the beginning of the Book of Common Prayer will fully explain it to those whom it concerns.

**DOMINICANS**, an order of monks, called in France Jacobins, and in England Black Friars, or Preaching Friars. This order, founded by St. Dominic, a native of Spain, was approved of by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by a bull of Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Austin's rules, and the founder's particular constitutions.

**DOMINION**, *s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] the exercise of power and authority; predominancy; preference. The space of ground or territory subjected to a person, applied to place.

**DOMINO**, *s.* a hood worn by a canon of a cathedral. Also a dress in form of a gown worn at masquerades.

**DOMITIANUS, TITUS FLAVIUS**, one of the worst emperors of Rome, successor and brother to Titus the conqueror of Jerusalem. The record of his crimes is too horrible to be attempted. He had all but absolute power, and he scrupled not to employ it as he listed. His reign was however distinguished by the real conquest of Britain by Agricola, whose early death there was too much reason to charge to the emperor, who was jealous

of his virtue. He was assassinated in 96 A. D., after a tyranny of 15 years.

**DON**, one of the principal rivers of Europe, which in part of its course separates it from Asia. It rises in the government of Toole, in Russia, and receiving many streams almost equal to itself, it approaches the Volga, just where this river ceases to be the boundary of Europe and Asia, and turns aside to the Caspian Sea. It has many windings, and the navigation is impeded by shoals and sand-banks. After a course of about 800 miles it enters the Sea of Azov, at its N. E. angle. The *Don-Cossacks* are so named from their territory lying on the lower part of this river.

**DON**, *s. [dominus, Lat.]* the Spanish title of a gentleman, as Don Quixote. It is used with us ludicrously.

To **DON**, *v. a.* to put on; to invest one with. Obsolete.

**DONAGHADEE**, Down, in Ulster, Ireland. It is the nearest port or harbour to Scotland, and receives chief of the direct traffic between the two countries. It is 94 miles from Dublin. Pop. 3157.

**DONARY**, *s. [dono, Lat.]* a thing given for sacred uses.

**DONATELLO**, or **DONA'TO**, an eminent Florentine sculptor of the 15th century. His works have always commanded the admiration of such as could appreciate high art. He died in 1466, aged 83 years.

**DONATION**, *s.* the act of giving any thing voluntarily or unasked, the grant by which any thing is given.

**DONATISTS**, in Ecclesiastical History, a sect of schismatics in Africa, who took their name from their leader *Donatus*, in the 4th century. It sprang from a dispute about the election of a bishop, but Donatus proceeded to teach that baptism administered by heretics was null; that every church but the African was become prostituted, &c. It gradually died out.

**DONATIVE**, *s. [donativ, Fr.]* a gift, largess, or some considerable present. In the Canon Law, it is a benefice given by the patron to a priest without presentation to the ordinary, and without institution or induction. The king may found a church or chapel, and exempt it from the jurisdiction of the ordinary; or by letters patent he may license a common person to found such a church, and ordain it to be made a *donative*. There can be no lapse of such a benefice, though the bishop may compel such person to nominate a clerk by ecclesiastical censures, and the clerk must be qualified as other clerks of churches are.

**DONCASTER**, Yorkshire, W. R. It is seated on the river Don, and is a considerable wool-market. Here are manufactures of stockings, petticoats, knit waistcoats, gloves, and leather caps. It is perhaps better known for its race. It is 160 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 11,245.

**DONE**, *past part. of To Do.* Used also as a technical interjection in accepting a wager or bet.

**DONEGAL**, a county of Ulster, Ireland, bounded on the W. and N. by the ocean; on the E. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone; and on the S. by Fermanagh and the Bay of Donegal. It is 60 miles in length, and about 36 in breadth, and contains 42 parishes. The country is hilly and rocky, producing rare minerals, such as are peculiar to volcanic districts. The coast is very rocky and precipitous, but there are several excellent harbours. Besides small streams, it has the river Fin, which runs into Loch Foyle. In the valleys are extensive bogs, and also tracts of very fertile land. Agriculture does not much flourish. The fisheries are valuable. The linen trade carried on here is pretty extensive. Pop. 296,448. Its capital, *Donegal*, is situated on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the river Esk. It is 111 miles from Dublin. Pop. 1366.

**DONGO'LA**, a province of Nubia, Africa, on the banks of the Nile, lying between 15 and 20 deg. N. lat. It is bounded by the Desert on the W. and the district occupied by Arabs on the E., and comprehends the alluvial tract on both sides of the river. Old Dongola and New Dongola are its principal towns, whence also the province takes its name. It is little known, not having been much visited by European travellers.

**DON'JON**, *s.* in Fortification, signifies the strong tower of a fortress.

**DONNE**, DR. JOHN, a learned and witty divine and poet of the beginning of the 17th century. He was brought up a Romanist, and was engaged in the study of the law, and afterwards as secretary to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. Subsequently he entered the church, having abjured Popery, and obtained

valuable preferments. As a preacher he does not always exhibit a superiority to the spirit of his age, and as a poet his fancy led him often to such subjects and to such expressions as almost smothered the genuine flame within. Wonder-exciting vigour, intenseness and peculiarity of thought, using at will the almost boundless stores of a capacious memory, and exercised on subjects where we have no right to expect it, such has the wit of Donne been described, and it pervades both his poems and his sermons. He died in 1631, aged 58 years.

**DON'NINGTON**, Lincolnshire. It is 110 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2026.

**DONOR**, *s. [dono, Lat.]* one who gives a thing to another.

**DOO'DLE**, *s.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*,] a trifler; an idler.

To **DOOM**, *v. a. [deman, Sax.]* to judge; to pass sentence against; to condemn; to destine; to command judicially, or by uncontrollable authority.

**DOOM**, *s. [dom, Sax.]* the sentence or condemnation of a judge; the great judgment at the last day; the state to which a person is destined; fate, or destruction; sentence, or the last determination of the judgment with respect to the condition of a person.

**DOOMSDAY**, *s. [domedæg, Sax.]* the last day, when judgment is to be passed upon all mankind; the day of judgment; the day in which a person is condemned, or is to be executed. *Doomsday*, or *Doomsday Book*, denominated *Liber Judicarius, vel Censuarius Anglie*; that is, the judicial book, or book of the survey of England, composed in the time of William the Conqueror, from a survey of the several counties, hundreds, tithings, &c. The intent or design of this book was, to be a register, by which sentence may be given in the tenures of estates, and from which that noted question, whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is still decided. The book is still remaining in the exchequer, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and lesser; the greater comprehends all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and part of Lancashire, which were never surveyed, and except Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, which are contained in the lesser volume.

**DOOR**, *s. [dor, or dure, Sax.]* a vacant place left as an entrance to a building or apartment. Also, and more generally, the wooden enclosure for such an entrance. This is generally applied to private houses; but the entrance into cities, palaces, or the mansions of the nobility, is called a *gate*. *Out of doors*, means not within a house, and is sometimes used for a thing abolished, laid aside, quite gone, vanished, exploded, or sent away. *At the door*, implies something near, impending, or imminent; "Death is at the door." *At the door of a person*, signifies something that may be charged or imputed to a person; "The fault lies wholly at my door." *Dryd.* *Next door to*, implies approaching to, bordering on.

**DOORCASE**, *s.* the frame in which doors are hung.

**DOORKEEPER**, *s.* porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.

**DO'ORWAY**, *s.* the entrance to a building or to an apartment.

**DO'QUET**, *s.* a paper containing a warrant.

**DOIT**, *s.* the English name for the beetle that flies about hedges in the evening. See **DORR**.

**DORADO**, *s.* in Ichthyology, the name of a large Brazilian sea-fish. In Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, called *Xiphias*.

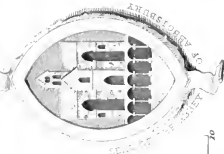
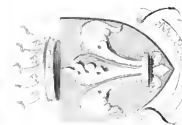
**DORCHESTER**, Dorsetshire. It is a town of great antiquity, and stands by the river Frome. The houses are well built, and it has three handsome streets. It is a corporate and assize town. It has but little trade. It is 120 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 3249.

**DORCHESTER**, Oxfordshire. It was formerly of much greater account than it is at present; it has now some good buildings, and the church is a large handsome structure. It was formerly a bishop's see. It is 49 miles from London. Pop. 1089.

**DORDOGNE**, a department of France, named from a considerable river flowing through it into the Garonne. It is bounded by the departments Gironde, Charente Inferieure, Charente, Haute Vienne, Corrèze, Lot, and Lot et Garonne. It is about 80 miles in length, and 70 in breadth; and beside the Dordogne, has the rivers Vézère, Drome, &c. flowing through it. It has mines of coal and iron, and other valuable sources of mineral wealth; good pasturage for swine, abundance of winged game, and most ad-



# DORSETSHIRE.



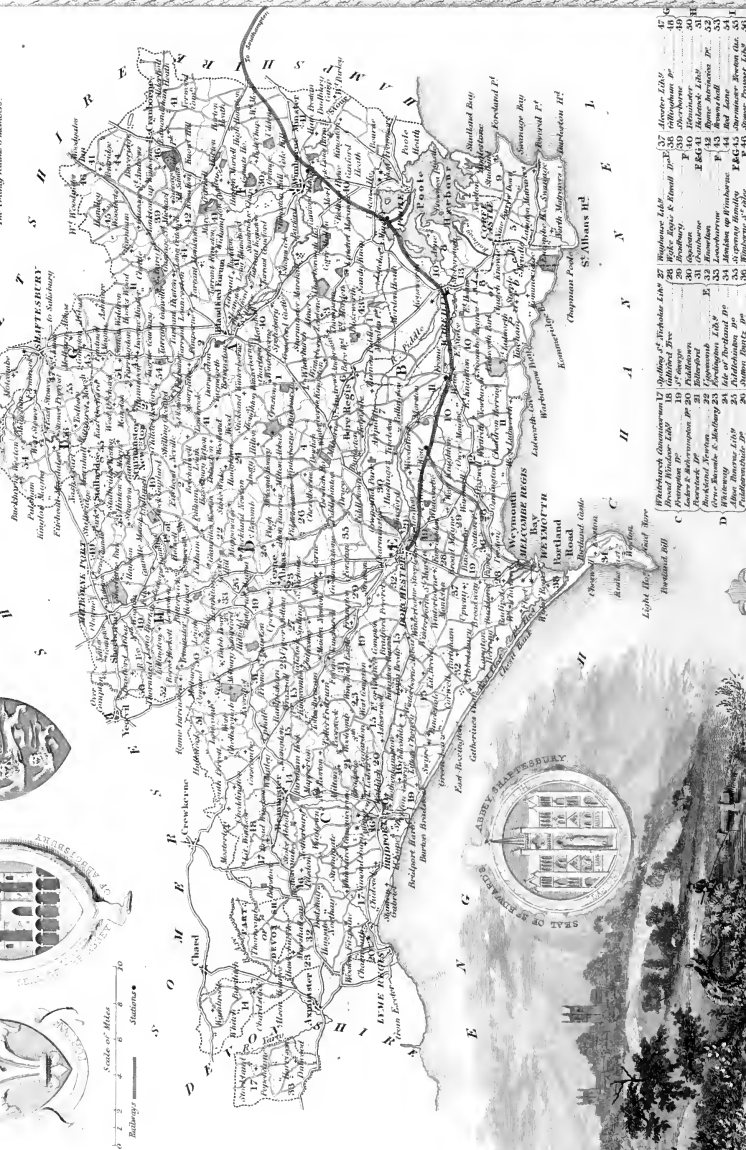
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**D** **E** **F** **G** **H** **I** **J** **K** **L** **M** **N** **O** **P** **Q** **R** **S** **T** **U** **V** **W** **X** **Y** **Z**

**1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100**

The County returns 3 members.



mirable vineyards, which supply its export trade. Perigueux is its capital. Population, about 500,000.

**DORÉE, JOHN DORY**, s. in Ichthyology, the vulgar name of a fish, which is very broad and flat, and of a yellow colour. It is found on the coasts of Cornwall.

**DORIA, ANDREAS**, a famous admiral of Genoa in the 16th century; who, after many brilliant services, demanded as his reward the liberty of the republic. Aided by Charles V., he drove the French from the town, and established what was called a republic, but with a narrow aristocracy for its government. After a while a conspiracy was formed against it and him, but it was but partially successful. He died in 1560, aged 94 years.

**DORIANS**, the name of one tribe of the Hellenes, whence sprang the Spartans and other nations of the Peloponnesus, and some small nations on the main-land, and whose colonies spread to Asia Minor, Crete, Rhodes, Cyprus, &c. The prevailing characteristic of this race was its unyielding conservatism, and rigid military aristocracy. See SPARTA.

**DORIC**, a. belonging to the Dorians. *Doric dialect*, in the Greek language, was that variety spoken at Sparta, and the Dorian settlements in and about Greece. It was comparatively rude and unpolished, yet it has been used by some of the Greek writers, especially for lyric poetry. *Doric order*, in Architecture, was that kind of column without any ornament either at its base or capital, or with a very simple capital in Roman buildings. It is fluted, and its proportions also distinguish it from the Tuscan order, which it otherwise resembles.

**DORISLAUS, DR. ISAAC**, one of the distinguished men of the English revolution in the 17th century. He was a native of Holland, and accomplished as a jurist. Receiving an appointment at Cambridge, he spoke too freely for the authorities, and was silenced. Subsequently he was engaged by Charles during the war, but he left him for the Independents, and aided in the impeachment of the monarch. Having been sent as ambassador to the Hague, he was murdered by some of the exiles, in 1649, aged about 50 years. His body, which was buried in the Abbey, was exhumed at the Restoration.

**DORKING, Surrey**. A town standing beside the river Mole, on the high ridge of chalk hills overlooking the Wealden valley. It is famed for a peculiar breed of fowls. Box-hill, known of Londoners, is near at hand. It is 23 miles from London. Market, Saturday. It has a May fair for lambs. Pop. 5638.

**DORMANT**, a. [Fr.] sleeping; in a sleeping posture. Secret, or private, opposed to public.

**DORMITORY**, s. [*dormitorium*, Lat.] a place furnished for sleeping in, with a great many beds. In old records, a burial-place.

**DORMOUSE**, s. [*dormio*, Lat. and *mouse*,] in Natural History, a mouse which passes a great part of the winter in sleep.

**DORN**, s. [*dorn*, Teut.,] in Natural History, a fish, perhaps the same as the thornback.

**DORNIC**, s. a species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table, so called because first made in Doornick in Flanders.

**DORNOCK**, Sutherland, Scotland. It is situated at the entrance of a fine frith of the same name. It is a small place, mostly in ruins, but it is the county town. About 9 miles above Dornock ferry is a water-fall, and salmon-leap, where the fishes that fail in their leap are caught in baskets on their fall. Dornock is about 140 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 458.

**DORPAT**, a town of Livonia, Russia. It stands on the river Embach, and is a handsomely built place, having a fine and commanding situation on the side of a hill. It has a university with an extensive library. Population, about 12,000. Lat. 58. 25. N. Long. 26. 41. W.

**DORR**, s. [*for*, Teut.,] in Natural History, an insect, probably so called from its sound, and named likewise the hedge-chaffer.

**DORSEL, DO'RSER**, s. [*dorsum*, Lat.] a pannier or bag hung on each side of a horse, for holding things of small bulk.

**DORSETSHIRE**, a county of England, lying on the English Channel, bounded by Devonshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire. It is about 52 miles in length, and 36 in breadth, and contains 248 parishes. The range of hills belonging to the chalk formation crosses the county, some of which are above 500 feet in height. It is watered by the Stour, the Frome, the Ivel, &c. Some part of the coast is precipitous, and there are some good harbours. Portland Point is at low water connected with the main-land by a long narrow spit of sand. Very good build-

ing-stone is obtained here. The greater part of the county is laid down in pasture, the Chalk Downs affording excellent sheep-walks. The fisheries are also valuable. It has both linen and woollen manufactures. Dorchester is its county town. Pop. 175,043. It returns 14 members to parliament.

**DORSIFEROUS, DORSIPAROUS**, a. [*dorsum* and *fero*, or *pario*, Lat.] bearing or bringing forth on the back. In Botany, applied to plants of the capillary kind, without stalk, which bear their seed on the back-side of their leaves; such as the fern, &c. In Natural History, applied to the American frog, which brings forth her young at her back.

**DORT**, a town and port of Holland, having a good trade, but chiefly famous for a synod of Protestant theologians, held there in the beginning of the 17th century, by which Arminianism, as taught by Episcopius, was condemned as heresy, and a persecution of those that held it ordained; also a translation of the Bible into Dutch was determined on. Divines from the Church of England, and from the Presbyterians of Scotland, attended. It showed, as all such assemblages have always showed, that the truth of Scripture cannot be determined by such means. The influence of James I. of England was the chief cause of the decision against the Arminians; but he shortly after, through the influence of Laud and the High-church party, adopted the very doctrines he had had condemned.

**DORTURE**, s. [*dortoir*, Fr.] a place to sleep in; a bed-chamber.

**DOSE**, s. [*dosis*, Gr.] in Physic, as much of any medicine as is proper for a person to take at one time. As much of any liquor as a person can bear: sometimes used for that quantity which intoxicates a person.

To **DOSE**, v. a. to proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to give physic or any thing nauseous to any man, in a ludicrous sense.

**DOSSEL**, s. a plectrum; or a small lump or quantity of lint to be laid on a sore.

**DOST**, the second person of the verb To Do.

**DOT**, s. a small point or spot made to mark any thing, by pressing the tip of a pen on the paper in writing, and resembling the mark at the end of the sentence [.]. In Music, a dot after a note indicates that it is to be sustained half as long again as its proper length.

To **DOT**, v. a. to mark with specks.—v. n. to make dots or spots.

**DOTAGE**, s. want or weakness of understanding; excessive fondness for any person or thing; generally applied to persons in years.

**DOTAL**, a. [*dotalis*, Lat.] relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her dowry.

**DOTARD**, s. a person whose understanding is impaired by age.

**DOTATION**, s. [*dotalio*, Lat.] the act of giving a dowry or portion.

To **DOTTE, DOAR**, v. n. [*dolere*, Belg.] to have one's understanding impaired by age or passion.—v. a. to regard with excessive fondness.

**DOTER**, s. one whose understanding is impaired by years; one who loves a person or thing with excessive fondness.

**DOTTINGLY**, ad. with an excessive love or fondness.

**DOTTARD**, s. in Gardening, a tree kept from growing to its full height by cutting.

**DOTTRELL**, s. in Natural History, the name of a bird of the plover kind.

**DOUAY**, a considerable city in the department of Nord, France, long celebrated for its English college, to which the Roman Catholics of our nation were generally sent for education. Its principal trade consists in making and vending wrosted camlets. It is seated on the river Scarpe. It is about 120 miles from Paris. Population, about 20,000. Here was made a translation of the Old Testament, from the Latin Vulgate into English, by the Romanists, in the beginning of the 17th century, by which it was hoped to check the influence of translations of the Scripture; but it was, as might be expected, of no avail.

**DOUBLE**, (*dabble*) a. [Fr.] two things of the same sort, joined in pairs, and answering each other. Twice as much, applied to quantity; the same number repeated. Having twice the effect or influence, applied to power. Figuratively, deceitful, acting two parts, one openly, and a different one in private. It is used

in composition for two ways, as *double-edged*, having an edge on each side; or for twice the number or quantity; *double-dyed*, i. e. twice dyed.

To **DOUBLE**, (*double*) *v. n.* to increase to twice the quantity, number, value, or strength; to turn back, or wind, in running; to play tricks; to use sleights.—*v. a.* among sailors, to pass round a cape or promontory; to fold; to repeat the same word; to increase by addition.

**DOUBLE**, (*double*) *s.* twice the quantity, number, value, or quality; strong beer, so called from its being twice as strong as the common sort; a trick; a shift; an artifice. In Hunting, a turning back or winding made by game.

**DOUBLE**, *ad.* twice over. "I was *double* their age," *Swift*.

**DOUBLE-BASS**, *s.* the largest kind of violin, having but three strings, but of great value in a full orchestra.

**DOUBLE-DEALER**, (*double-dealer*) *s.* one who is deceitful, by acting two parts at the same time, one to a person's face, and the other behind his back.

**DOUBLE-DEALING**, (*double-dealing*) *s.* an artifice; dissimulation; the acting two different parts, by pretending friendship to a person's face, at the same time being intimate with his enemy; low, insidious, and fraudulent; cunning.

**DOUBLE-HEADED**, *a.* in Botany, having the flowers growing one to another.

**DOUBLE-MINDED**, (*double-minded*) *a.* deceitful; acting two contrary parts; prosecuting contrary designs.

**DOUBLENESS**, (*doubleness*) *s.* the state of a thing repeated twice; the state of a thing folded, or made twice its natural size.

**DOUBLER**, (*double*) *s.* one who is guilty of deceit or dissimulation; one who increases any thing by repetition, addition, or folding.

**DOUBLET**, (*double*) *s.* an under or inner garment, so called from its affording double the warmth of another.

**DOUBLE-TO'NGUED**, (*double-tong'd*) *a.* giving contrary accounts of the same thing; deceitful.

**DOUBLETOOTH**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, the same with the water hemlock-agricola.

**DOUBLO**, (*double*) *s.* [Fr.] amongst Spanish coins, the name of the pieces worth 2, 4, and 8 crowns. That of 4 crowns is the most usually so designated, equal in value to about £1 12s. 4d. English money.

**DOUBLY**, (*double*) *ad.* in a twofold manner; in twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

**DOUBS**, a department of France, bordering on Switzerland, and bounded by the departments Jura, Haute Saône, and Haute Rhin. It is about 70 miles in length and 40 in breadth. The mountains of Jura cross its Swiss edge, the highest of which here exceeds 2000 feet. The Doubs, (whence this department is named,) and the Oignon, with the streams tributary to them, water it. Building-stone, &c. are obtained here. The pastures are good, but corn, though grown, is not abundant. There are many iron-works, and other manufactories. Besançon is its chief town. Population, about 300,000.

To **DOUBT**, (*doubt*) *v. n.* [*doubter*, Fr.] to be unable to determine the reality, truth, or possibility of a thing, on account of the equality of the arguments on each side; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate; to desist or keep from action through suspense.—*v. a.* to fear; to suspect; to distrust.

**DOUBT**, (*doubt*) *s.* uncertainty; suspense; a state of the mind wherein it remains undetermined. Figuratively, a question or some point undetermined and unsettled; a scruple; perplexity; suspicion; a difficulty proposed to the understanding. *SYNON.* We are in *uncertainty* with respect to the success of our proceedings; in *doubt* what step to take; in *suspense* when we are held from acting by a delay of certainty. *Uncertainty* requires caution; *doubt*, consideration; *suspense*, patience.

**DOUBTER**, (*doubter*) *s.* one who is not able to determine the truth or probability of a thing; one who is in an uncertain state of mind.

**DOUBTFUL**, (*doubtful*) *a.* full of uncertainty; not settled in opinion; not determined in the mind on account of the quality of the proofs for and against; not secure; suspicious; timorous; ambiguous, or not clear, applied to the meaning of words.

**DOUBTFULLY**, (*doubtfully*) *ad.* with uncertainty and irresolution; with ambiguity, or want of clearness.

**DOUBTFULNESS**, (*doubtfulness*) *s.* a state of the mind where-

in it is unable to determine certainty, reality, or truth, for want of preponderating proofs; uncertainty. That which may admit of various and contrary senses, applied to words.

**DOUBTINGLY**, (*doubtfully*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be uncertain with respect to the reality or truth of a thing; in such a manner as to be fearful of some future ill.

**DOUBTLESS**, (*doubtless*) *a.* without any fear or apprehension of danger or ill; without doubt; certainly.—*adv.* without doubt, question, or uncertainty.

**DOUCKER**, *s.* in Zoology, a bird that dips in the water.

**DOVE**, *s.* [*dovo*, old Teut.] in Zoology, a pigeon.

**DOVECOT**, *s.* a small building in which pigeons are kept; a pigeon-house.

**DOVOR**, Kent. It is a sea-port of some consequence, being but 21 miles from Calais in France. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and has a corporation. Its castle stands on a high hill, and is very strong, containing barracks for 3000 men, and commanding a view of the French coast. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by the shipping, and by ship-building, rope-making, &c. It is 72 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 13,872.

**DOVETAIL**, *s.* in Carpentry, a form or manner of joining boards, or timber, by letting one piece into another, in the form of a wedge reversed, or a dove's tail. This is one of the strongest kinds of joinings.

**DOUGH**, (*do*) *s.* [*dah*, Sax.] the paste made for bread or pies before it is baked.

**DOUGHBAKED**, *a.* unfinished; not hardened to perfection.

**DOUGHY**, (*doity*) *a.* [*dohtig*, Sax.] brave, noble, illustrious, in ancient authors. Obstinately brave; stiff. Used by moderns to convey some ludicrous or ironical idea of strength and courage.

**DOUGHY**, (*doey*) *a.* not baked; not baked enough. Figuratively, soft; not confirmed by years or education in the love of virtue.

**DOUGLAS**, the name of a noble family, which has figured largely in Scottish history, being associated with that fierce and ceaseless struggle the Scotch nation maintained against England, till the union of the crowns by James I. The most eminent were, *Sir William Douglas*, who was the companion of *Sir William Wallace* in his patriotic efforts for Scotland in 1297.—*Sir James Douglas*, the companion of Robert Bruce in his successful conflicts against the English, who was also intrusted with the Bruce's heart, in 1320, to carry to the Holy Sepulchre.—*James, Earl of Douglas*, whose death at the hands of Hotspur, in 1388, is celebrated in the ballad of Chevy-chase.—*William, Earl of Douglas*, under whose command the power of his house rose to be a rival to the king's, and who was tyrannically cruel, and was killed by his own king, James II., who had invited him to Stirling Castle, to court, in 1452.—*Archibald, Earl of Angus*, called *Bell-the-cat*, from some word of his when a royal favourite was plotted against; he gave wise counsel to his king, and was insulted, whence, perchance, he fell not at Flodden; he died in 1514.—his son, *Gawain Douglas*, was bishop of Dunkeld, and the only one of the house whom the Muses loved; his translation of Virgil is his chief work, but his other poems have not been without admirers; he died in 1522, an exile from Scotland, at London:—and lastly, *George and William Douglas*, a brother and a kinsman of *Sir William Douglas*, Lord of Lochleven, at whose island fortress the beautiful and unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned by the lords who confederated against her and Bothwell; these two young men planned and executed her escape from the castle with most chivalrous devotion to her; George is said to have fallen at Langside; the escape was effected in 1568.

**DOUGLAS**, DR. JOHN, an eminent divine and bishop of the Church of England. He was on intimate terms with the literary men of his time, and he contributed a work on miracles, called the *Criterion*, to the defence of Christianity. He died in 1807, aged 86 years.

**DOURO**, a river of Spain and Portugal, which rises in Old Castile, and receiving the waters of many tributaries, flows through Leon, to the borders of Portugal, serving for awhile as the boundary between the countries, and then crossing Portugal, enters the Atlantic at Oporto, after a course of near 500 miles.

To **DOUSE**, *v. a.* [onomatopoeic.] to plunge suddenly over head in the water; to give a person a box on the ear.—*v. n.* to fall suddenly into the water.

**DOUSE**, *s.* a box on the ear: a low and cant word.



**DOW, GERARD**, a painter of the Dutch school, a pupil of Rembrandt, whose productions are celebrated above all things for the elaborate and exquisite care bestowed on their finishing. He died in 1680, aged 67 years.

**DOWAGER**, *s.* [*douairière*, Fr.] a widow who has a jointure; a title given to the widows of kings, or other nobility.

**DOWDY**, *s.* an awkward, ill-dressed, and clownish woman. — *a.* awkward, inelegant.

**DOWER**, *s.* that portion which the law allows a widow out of the estates of her husband, after his decease.

**DOWERED**, *part.* portioned; supplied with a portion.

**DOWERLESS**, *a.* without a portion.

**DOWLAS**, *s.* a coarse kind of linen.

**DOWN**, *s.* formerly spelt *down*; [*dunn*, Dan.] soft feathers, generally those which grow on the breasts of birds or fowls. Figuratively, that which softens or alleviates any uneasy sensation; soft wool, or tender hair.

**DOWN**, *s.* [*dun*, Sax.] a large open plain or valley. In the plural, used for a road near the coast of Deal in Kent, which is passed by shipping homeward and outward bound, and is a general place for men of war to rendezvous.

**DOWN**, a county of Ulster in Ireland, lying on the Irish Sea, and bounded by Antrim and Armagh. It is about 40 miles long and 27 broad; containing 72 parishes. It is very hilly, many points exceeding 2000, and some even 2500 feet in height. The Upper Bann, the Lagan, the Newry, and other rivers water it; it touches Loch Neagh, and Loch Strangford is wholly included in it. It has some good harbours, but the navigation is dangerous, owing to the rocky character of the coast. Some metals and valuable building-stones are obtained. It is a fertile country, though partly encumbered by bogs, and carries on a large linen manufacture. The habitations are neat, with an orchard to almost every cottage. Its chief town is Downpatrick, a small town, 74 miles from Dublin. Pop. 4651. Near it are the remains of an old cathedral, remarkable for the tomb of St. Patrick, the founder. Pop. 361,446. It sends 4 members to parliament. *Down*, in conjunction with Connor and Dromore, is an Irish bishopric.

**DOWN**, *prep.* [*aduna*, Sax.] from a higher to a lower situation; along a descent, from a rising ground to the plain on which it stands. Towards the mouth, applied to a river.

**DOWN**, *ad.* on the ground; from a higher to a lower situation; tending to the ground, or towards the centre. Out of sight, or below the horizon, applied to the situation of the sun, moon, &c. "The moon is *down*," *Shak.* To *boil down*, is to exhaust all its strength, or so as to macerate or boil to pieces. *Up and down*, every where, or without any confinement to place.

**DOWNCAST**, *a.* bent down; directed to the ground.

**DOWNFALL**, (*downfall*) *s.* ruin, applied to buildings. Calamity, disgrace, or change from a state of dignity, affluence, and power, to one of indigence, misery, and disgrace.

**DOWNHAM, MARKET**, Norfolk, a town noted for the great quantities of butter that are sent thence to London, and generally known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is seated on the Ouse. It is 86 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2953.

**DOWNHILL**, *s.* declivity; descent. — *a.* declivous, descending.

**DOWNING COLLEGE**, one of the colleges of Cambridge University, recently founded out of the estates of Sir George Downing, after much litigation and difficulty; and not yet in full operation.

**DOWNTON**, Wiltshire. It has a trade in malting, paper-making, tanning, and lace-making. It is seated on the river Avon. It is 84 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 3648.

**DOWNLOOKED**, *a.* with the eyes cast down or looking towards the ground, the natural expression of sorrow.

**DOWNLIVING**, *a.* about to be in travail of childbirth.

**DOWNRIGHT**, (*downright*) *ad.* straight down; in a straight or perpendicular line; in plain terms; completely; without any dissimulation, flattery, or ceremony.

**DOWNRIGHT**, (*downright*) *a.* plain; open; professed; without disguise or dissimulation; directly tending to the point; without circumlocution; artless; without ceremony; honestly surly.

**DOWNSITTING**, *s.* the act of going to rest, alluding to the eastern custom of lying on the ground; rest, repose.

**DOWNWARD**, *Downwards*, *ad.* [*dhuneward*, Sax.] towards

the centre, or towards the ground; from a higher to a lower situation. In a course of succession from father to son, &c., applied to descent or genealogy.

**DOWNWARD**, *a.* moving from a higher to a lower situation; declining; bending, or sloping towards the ground.

**DOWNY**, *a.* covered with soft and short feathers, or with a nap; made of soft feathers or down; soft; tender; soothing.

**DOWRY**, *s.* is properly the money or fortune which a wife brings to her husband in marriage; and differs from *dower*.

**DOXOLOGY**, *s.* [*doxa* and *logos*, Gr.] a short verse or sentence including praise and thanksgiving to God; such as "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost."

To **DOZE**, *v. n.* [*duces*, Sax.] to slumber; to be half asleep; to be in a state of sleepiness. — *v. a.* to stupify or make dull.

**DOZEN**, (*dizen*) *s.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] a collection of twelve things or persons.

**DOZINESS**, *s.* sleepiness, drowsiness; a strong inclination or propensity to sleep.

**DOZY**, *a.* inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy.

**DRAB**, *s.* [*drabbe*, Sax.] a thick cloth, made of wool.

**DRACHM**, (*drum*) *s.* [*drachma*, Lat.] an ancient silver coin worth about seven-pence three farthings sterling; the 16th part of an ounce Avoirdupois weight. Among apothecaries, the 8th part of an ounce, weighing either 3 scruples or 60 grains. An ancient Jewish coin, having on one side a harp, and on the reverse a bunch of grapes, called by the Jews half a shekel, but by the Greeks a *drachm*.

**DRAÇO**, the dragon; in Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

**DRAÇO**, a famous legislator of Athens, whose laws awarded death for almost every crime they specified. They were superseded by the laws of Solon. He flourished about 620 B.C.

**DRAFF**, *s.* [*draef*, Belg.] refuse; lees; dregs; properly something fluid.

**DRAFFY**, *a.* abounding in dregs or sediments. Figuratively, worthless, or only fit to be flung away.

**DRAFT**, *s.* See **DRAUGHT**.

**DRAFT**, *a.* a corruption of **DRAUGHT**.

To **DRA**, *v. a.* [*dragan*, Sax.] to pull along the ground by main force; to draw along contemptuously, and as unworthy any notice; to pull along with violence. — *v. n.* to hang so low as to trail upon the ground.

**DRA**, *s.* [*dreg*, Sax.] an instrument with hooks, used to catch hold of things under water.

To **DRAGGLE**, *v. a.* to make dirty by trailing along the ground. — *v. n.* to grow or become dirty by drawing along the ground.

**DRA'GNET**, *a.* a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

**DRA'GOMAN**, *s.* [*Türk.*] the name given to the interpreters engaged by European travellers, &c. in Turkey.

**DRA'GON**, *s.* [*dragon*, Fr.] the name of a fabulous monster, represented in the form of a huge serpent, with crocodile's jaws and feet, and enormous wings. Figuratively, one of a fierce and violent temper.

**DRA'GONET**, *s.* [diminutive of *dragon*,] a little dragon.

**DRA'GON'S-BLOOD**, *s.* a moderately heavy resin, of which there are two kinds; the one firm and compact, brought to us in small leaves, wrapped up in long and narrow leaves, and are called the *Drops* or *Tears of Dragon's Blood*. The other is brought in larger masses or cakes of an irregular figure; this is less compact, less pure, and of much less value than the other. The genuine *dragon's-blood* is the fruit of a tall tree of the palm kind, common in the island of Java, and some other parts of the East Indies.

**DRA'GONFLY**, *s.* in Natural History, a genus of beautiful four-winged flies, which prey on smaller flies and are quite harmless.

**DRA'GONTREE**, *s.* in Botany, a species of palm.

**DRA'GOON**, *s.* [*dragen*, Teut.] a soldier who serves both on foot and horseback.

To **DRAIN**, *v. a.* [*traine*, Fr.] to draw off water or other fluids gradually; to empty a vessel by gradually drawing off what it contains; to dry by setting in such a posture or position as the fluid must naturally run out; to open a channel under the soil, so as to improve the fertility of it, by carrying off the standing water.

**DRAIN**, *s.* a channel through which waters are gradually exhausted or drawn; a water-course; a sluice.

**DRAKE**, *s.* [*dreck*, Belg.] in Natural History, the male of a duck. A small piece of cannon, from *draco*, Lat.

**DRAKE**, SIR FRANCIS, the famous buccaneer, circumnavigator, and naval commandeur in the days of Queen Elizabeth. He entered the sea-service whilst young, and was patronized by Sir John Hawkins. He first rose into notice by his privateering exploits against the Spaniards of S. America. He was honoured by various commissions under the queen; and was the first English captain who crossed the Pacific, after which exploit he was knighted. His crowning service against Spain was the part he took in the destruction of the celebrated Armada. He died in 1596, aged 51 years.

**DRAKE**, DR. NATHAN, a country physician, whose critical and miscellaneous essays and writings are a valuable addition to our domestic literature. His *History of Shakespeare and his Times*, and his works relating to the seasons, are particularly interesting. He died in 1836, aged 70 years.

**DRAM**, *s.* in Weight, the eighth part of an ounce. Such a quantity of spirituous liquors as is usually drunk at once.

**DRA'MA**, *s.* [*drama*, Gr.] a poem accommodated to action; in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable. It should be observed, however, that some of the finest dramas are altogether unfitted for being brought on the stage. The principal species of drama are two, comedy and tragedy. Some others there are of less note; as pastoral, satire, tragic-comedy, opera, &c.

**DRA'MATIC**, **DRA'MATICAL**, *a.* represented by action, or on the stage.

**DRA'MATICALLY**, *ad.* after the manner of a poem acted on the stage.

**DRA'MATIST**, *s.* the author or composer of a dramatic piece acted on the stage.

**DRA'NK**, the preterite of To DRINK.

To **DRAPE**, *v. a.* [*drap*, Fr.] to make cloth. Figuratively, to jeer, to satirize.

**DRA'PER**, *s.* one who sells either linen or woollen cloth.

**DRA'PERY**, *s.* [*drapperie*, Fr.] the trade or art of making cloth; cloth made either of linen or woollen. In Painting and Sculpture, the representation of the garments or clothing of any figure.

**DRA'STIC**, *a.* [*drastikos*, Gr.] powerful, vigorous, efficacious. In Medicine, a remedy which works soon and with speed.

**DRAUGH**, (*draff*) *s.* refuse; swill; a scum of a pot; pot-liquor, or the liquor given to hogs.

**DRAUGHT** (*draff*) *s.* [*draecht*, Belg.] the act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drunk at once; the action of moving or dragging carriages; the quality of being drawn or moved by pulling; the representation of a person or thing by painting; a sketch or plan of some building or picture; a picture; a sharp current of air in a room; the depth which a ship sinks into the water. In Fishing, the act of catching fish by a drag-net. In War, forces drawn off from the main army. In Commerce, a bill drawn by one person on another for money. In the plural, a game played on a chequered table, with round pieces of box and ebony.

**DRAVE**, the preterite of To DRIVE. *Drove* is more used.

**DRAVE**, a river of Europe, springing in the Tyrol, and falling, after a course of above 250 miles, into the Danube, near Essek: this town and Klagenfurth are the chief seated on its banks.

To **DRAW**, *v. a.* preter. *drew*; past particip. *drawn*; [*dragan*, Sax.] to pull along upon the ground from one place to another; to pull up, or raise from a deep place; to suck; to attract; to draw towards itself; to inhale, applied to air; to take from a cask or vessel; to pull a sword out of the scabbard; to unseat; to take bread out of an oven; to unclose curtains, if close before, but to close together, if open; to let out any liquid; to extract; to convey secretly; to protract or lengthen; to derive; to deduce as from postulates; to imply, infer, or introduce a consequence; to induce or persuade; to win; to gain; to receive; to take up; to extort; to force; to wrest; to distort; to entice; to seduce; to inveigle; to prevail on by fondness, used with *in*. In Commerce, to address a bill for a sum of money to a person. In Military affairs, to detach or separate from the main body; to prepare for action; to range in battle-array. In Painting, to sketch the outline of a picture; or generally, to represent any thing

with chalk, or pencil, &c. In Pharmacy, applied to the action of some plaisters and unguents. To *draw up*, to form in writing; to compose. To *draw back*, to retreat or retire; to retract a design, or decline an undertaking. To *draw off*, to extract by distillation; to drain out by vent; to decline an engagement or make a retreat. In Cookery, to disembowel; to take out the entrails of poultry.

**DRAW**, *s.* the act of drawing; the lot or chance taken or drawn.

**DRAW/BACK**, *s.* money paid back or abated for ready payment. Figuratively, a deduction, or diminution of the value or qualities of a thing. In Commerce, certain duties either of the customs or excise, allowed upon the exportation of some of our own manufactures, or on foreign merchandises that have paid a duty on importation.

**DRAW/BIDGE**, *s.* a bridge moving on hinges, and by means of chains lifted up or let down at pleasure, in order to preserve or destroy the communication between two places, or a country and some fort.

**DRAW'ER**, *s.* applied to persons, one employed in fetching water from a well or cask; in public-houses, one who draws liquors from casks; one who forms the resemblance of a person on paper or canvass, with a pen, pencil, or brush. Applied to things, that which has the power of attracting towards itself; also, a box which slides in a groove or case. In Surgery, that which brings a tumour or gathering to maturity.

**DRAW'ING**, *s.* the act of taking or forming the likeness of a thing or person with a pen or pencil; a picture drawn with a pen or pencil.

**DRAW'INGROOM**, *s.* a room to which company retire after an entertainment; a room set apart for the reception of company at court. Figuratively, the person or company assembled in a drawing-room.

To **DRAW'L**, *v. n.* to pronounce one's words with a slow, disagreeable whine.

**DRAW'WELL**, *s.* a well out of which water is raised by means of a bucket and rope.

**DRAY**, **DRAY-CART**, *s.* [*drag*, Sax.] a low cart, used by brewers to convey their beer.

**DRA'YHORSE**, *s.* a horse which draws a dray.

**DRA'YMAN**, *s.* one who drives a dray.

**DRA'YPOUGH**, (*drayploon*) *s.* a plough resembling a dray.

**DRAYTON**, Shropshire. It is 154 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 4680.

**DRAYTON**, MICHAEL, a poet of the Elizabethan age in England, whose merits are almost forgotten in the glare of the other poets of that age; and are of themselves so clouded by a peculiar and, to us moderns, wearisome phraseology, that they are little known. His *Polyolbion* is about the most famous of his writings. He was made poet-laureate in 1626, and died in 1631, aged 68 years.

**DREAD**, (*dred*) *s.* [*dræd*, Sax.] terror, or fear; the sensation occasioned by the sight of some terrible or dangerous object.—*a.* awful or venerable in the highest degree.

To **DREAD**, (*dred*) *v. a.* [*drædan*, Sax.] to fear to an excessive degree.

**DRE'ADER**, (*dræder*) *s.* one who lives in continual fear or apprehension of some danger.

**DRE'ADFUL**, (*drædful*) *a.* causing excessive fear; frightful; formidable.

**DRE'ADFULLY**, (*drædfully*) *ad.* in such a manner as to cause fear or terror.

**DRE'ADFULNESS**, *s.* that quality which causes excessive fear or terror.

**DRE'ADLESS**, (*drædless*) *a.* void of fear; undaunted.

**DRE'ADLESSNESS**, (*drædlessness*) *s.* a disposition of mind that is void of fear; intrepidity; undauntedness.

**DREAM**, (*dream*) *s.* [*droom*, Belg.] the images which appear to the mind during sleep. Figuratively, a chimera; a groundless fancy, or conceit, which has no existence but in the imagination.

To **DREAM**, (*dream*) *v. n.* to have pictures before the mind, while the outward senses are stopped during sleep, which are not always suggested by any external object or known occasion, nor are under the control of the dreamer; to think, to imagine, to fancy, without reason.

**DRE'AMER**, (*dræmer*) *s.* one who perceives things during

sleep, without the suggestion of external objects; a person fond of conceits; a fanciful man.

DREAMLESS, (*dreamless*) *a.* without dreams.

DREAR, (*dreer*) *a.* [*dreorig*, Sax.] affecting with melancholy; mournful.

DREARY, (*dreary*) *a.* [*dreorig*, Sax.] full of sorrow, or mournful, applied to persons. Gloomy, dismal, or affecting with melancholy, applied to places.

DREDGE, *s.* a thick, strong net, fastened to three spalls of iron, and drawn at a boat's stern, gathering whatever it meets with at the bottom of the water, used for catching oysters, and is a species of the drag-net.

To DREDGE, *v. a.* to fish with a dredge. In Cookery, to strew flour over meat while roasting.

DREDGER, *s.* one who fishes with a dredge; a box with small holes at the top, used for strewing flour on meat when roasting.

DREGGINESS, (*dregginess*) *s.* fulness of lees or dregs. Foulness, applied to liquors abounding with a rosy sediment.

DREGGISH, (*dreggish*) *a.* abounding with lees or sediment; feculent.

DREGGY, (*dreggy*) *a.* muddy, foul, full of sediment.

DREGS, *s.* it has no singular; [*dregten*, Sax.] the bottom, lees, or foul part of any liquor. Figuratively, the refuse, sweepings, or worthless part of any thing; the dross or meanest part of a people.

To DRENCH, *v. a.* [*drencean*, Sax.] to soak or bathe; to plunge all over in some liquor; to wash; to steep; to moisten, or make very wet; to administer physic by violence.

DRENCH, *s.* a draught or swill, used by way of contempt; a potion or drink, prepared of several physical ingredients, for a sick horse; physic which must be given by force.

DRENCHER, *s.* one who dips or soaks any thing; one who administers physic by force.

DRESDEN, the capital of Saxony, Germany. It stands on the Elbe, and by it is divided into the New Town and Old Town, which are joined by a stone bridge supported by 19 piers. Both towns are surrounded with strong fortifications. The palace is in the Old Town, which is a noble building, richly and curiously ornamented. There are also other royal residences, and public buildings devoted to the arts. The churches are very fine. In the New Town, also, there are some noble buildings for libraries, picture-galleries, museums, &c., and some good educational and charitable institutions. The streets are regularly built, and some of them are very imposing in their style of architecture, &c. Its trade arises from its fairs, and the concourse of the people of the neighbourhood. Lat. 51. 2. N. Long. 13. 43. E.

To DRESS, *v. a.* [*dresser*, Fr.] to put on clothes; to adorn, deck, or set out with clothes. Figuratively, to clothe, or represent in a favourable light. In Surgery, to apply a plaster or other remedy to a wound. To curry, or rub, applied to horses. To make straight, applied to a line of soldiers. To trim, applied to lamps. To prepare victuals fit for eating, applied to cookery. To curl, to comb out, applied to hair.

DRESS, *s.* that which a person wears to cover his body from the inclemency of the weather; clothes or splendid attire; the skill or taste in choosing or wearing clothes.

DRESSER, *s.* one employed in putting on a person's clothes; one who acts under a surgeon at an hospital; a broad and long kind of table or shelf, in a kitchen, used to prepare victuals.

DRESSING, *s.* in Surgery, the plaster or other remedy applied to a sore.

DREW, SAMUEL, an eminent metaphysician of the society of Wesleyans, and one of their most original writers and thinkers. He was of very humble origin, and not indebted to the schools for his acuteness of mind. His *Essay on the Soul*, and that on *the Being of God*, are his chief productions. He was editor of the Imperial Magazine also; and died in 1833, aged 68 years.

To DRI/BBLE, *v. n.* [*drip*, Sax.] to fall in drops; to let the spittle fall from one's mouth; to slaver like an infant or an idiot.—*v. a.* to throw-down, or scatter in drops.

DRI/BLET, *s.* a small sum of money.

DRI/ER, *s.* in Medicine, that which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRI/FT, *s.* the force which impels or drives a person or thing; violence; course; a raft, or any thing driven at random, or in a

body; a stratum, or layer of any matter blown together by the wind, or heaped together by a current of water; the tendency or particular design of an action; the scope or tenor of a discourse.

To DRIFT, *v. a.* to drive or force along; to throw together on heaps; to amass.

To DRILL, *v. a.* [*drillen*, Belg.] to make a hole with an auger, gimlet, or drill; to bore; to drain, or make its passage through small holes or interstices.—[from *drille*, Fr.] to exercise soldiers.

DRILL, *s.* an instrument used to bore holes in wood, iron, or brass; also a machine used in agriculture, which when the soil is well prepared draws regular furrows, and sets the seed in equal proportions in them.

DRI/LL-SOWING, *s.* a method of sowing grain or seed of any kind by a drill.

To DRINK, *v. n.* preter. *drank* or *drunk*, past participle *drunk* or *drunken*; [*drincan*, Sax.] to swallow liquors. Figuratively, to swallow an immoderate quantity of liquor. To *drink to*, to salute in drinking; to wish well in drinking. Figuratively, to suck up, or absorb; to hear; to see.

DRINK, *s.* liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat, or solid food; any particular kind of liquor.

DRINKABLE, *a.* that may be drank.

DRINKER, *s.* one who is fond of swallowing quantities of intoxicating liquors.

DRINK-MONEY, *s.* money given to buy liquor.

To DRIP, *v. n.* [*drippen*, Belg.] to fall in drops.—*v. a.* to let fall in drops, to drop as fat in roasting.

Drip, *s.* that which falls in drops.

DRI/PING, *s.* the fat which drops from meat while roasting, called also kitchen-stuff.

DRI/PING-PAN, *s.* the pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

To DRIVE, *v. a.* preter. *drove*, past participle *driven* or *drove*; [*drifan*, Sax.] to make a person or thing move by violence; to send to any place by force; to convey animals, or make them walk from one place to another; to compel; to enforce or push home a proof or argument; to distress; to straiten; to conduct a carriage; to purify by motion. To *drive trade*, to carry it on. To *let drive at*, to intend; to mean; to endeavour to accomplish; to aim or strike at with fury.

To DRI/VEL, *v. n.* [a corruption from *dribble*] to let the spittle fall out of one's mouth like an infant or idiot.

DRI/VEL, *s.* slaver, spittle, or moisture dropped from the mouth.

DRI/VELLER, *s.* a fool or idiot, so called from their letting the slaver drop from their mouths.

DRI/VELLING, *part.* doting; weak in the understanding; foolish.

DRI/VER, *s.* the person or thing which communicates motion by force; one who guides and conveys beasts from one place to another; one who manages and guides the cattle which draw any carriage.

To DRI/ZZLE, *v. a.* [*driselen*, Teut.] to shed in small drops, or wet mist, like dew.—*v. n.* to let fall in small slow drops.

DRI/ZZLY, *a.* descending in small slow drops; descending in a mist; resembling a mist, or moist vapour.

DRO/GHELA, (*drogheda*) a town reckoned to be a county by itself, in Leinster, Ireland. It is a sea-port on the Boyne, lying between the counties of East Meath and Louth, into which last county part of the parliamentary borough of Drogheda extends. It is not badly built in the principal parts. Its harbour is good, and it has a considerable trade in corn, coals, &c. It has also some good linen manufactures. It is 30 miles from Dublin. Pop. 17,300.

DROIL, *s.* a drone; a sluggard.

DROI/TWICH, Worcestershire. It is seated on the Salwarp, and is of great note for its salt-pits, from which they obtain many thousands of bushels of salt annually. It is 118 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 2832.

DROLI, *a.* [*drole*, Fr.] comical; exciting laughter.

DROLI, *s.* [*droler*, Fr.] a person whose business and employ it is to raise mirth by antic gestures or comical jests; a merry-andrew or jack-pudding; a farce composed to excite laughter.

To DROLL, *v. n.* to play the buffoon.

DROLLE/RY, *s.* jest; ridicule; or an endeavour to make a thing the object of mirth, ridicule, or laughter.

**DROME**, a department of France lying on the Rhone, and bounded by the departments Ardèche, Vaucluse, Basses Alpes, Hautes Alpes, and Isère. It is about 85 miles long and 50 broad. The Alps extend into this department, some elevations exceeding 5000 feet. The Rhone, the Isère, and Drome (whence it is named) are its chief rivers. Iron, copper, coal, &c. &c. are obtained here in plenty; these, with fruits, and wines, (amongst which are some of the most famous French wines,) form its wealth. Valence is its capital. Population, about 310,000.

**DROMEDARY**, *s.* [*dromedare*, Ital.] in Natural History, a sort of camel, smaller, slenderer, and nimbler than the common camel, having two protuberances on its back. Its hair is soft and short; it has no fangs or fore-teeth, nor horn on its feet, which are covered with a fleshy skin: it is about seven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of its head. Like the camel, it is capable of sustaining great fatigue, and is said to travel 100 miles a day.

**DROMORE**, with Down and Connor, an Irish bishopric in the province of Armagh. See those names.

**DRONE**, *s.* [*drone*, Sax.] in Natural History, the male hive-bee, which makes no honey, has no sting, and is driven from the hive and killed when the bees begin to lay up their winter stores, and all the swarming is over. Also, a kind of two-winged fly somewhat resembling a bee in colour and shape. Figuratively, an inactive, useless, or sluggish person.

To **DRONE**, *v. n.* to live an inactive, useless, and dull life, like that of a drone.

**DRO'NFELD**, Derbyshire. It is situated in a valley among the mountains at the edge of the Peak, in a fine healthy air. It is 153 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 4583.

**DRO'NISH**, *a.* like a drone; useless; sluggish and inactive.

**DRO'NTHEIM**, a sea-port of Norway, and chief town of a province of the same name. It is well built, but mostly of wood. Its cathedral is a fine structure. The trade is considerable, and it exports timber, fish, copper, &c. &c. Some good institutions both for charitable and educational purposes are here. Pop. about 13,000. Lat. 63. 30. N. Long. 11. 5. E.

To **DROOP**, *v. n.* [*droef*, Belg.] to languish with sorrow; to hang down the head with sorrow. Figuratively, to grow faint, weak, or dispirited; to sink; to lean downwards; to decline, beautifully applied by Milton.

**DROP**, *s.* [*drappa*, Sax.] a small portion or particle of water, or other fluid, in a spherical form; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream; a diamond hanging loose from the ear, so called from its resembling the form of a drop of any fluid in its descent. Drops, the plural, in Architecture, are ornaments, in the Doric entablature, representing drops, or little bells, immediately under the triglyphs. In Physic, any spirituous medicine to be taken in drops.

To **DROP**, *v. a.* [*drappan*, Sax.] to pour in small round particles; to let go; to let a thing fall from the hand; to utter slightly, or without caution; to insert or introduce by way of digression; to intermit, cease, or decline; to lose in its progress; to bedrop, or speckle,—*v. n.* to fall in separate particles of a roundish form; to let drops fall; to consume in drops; to fall, or come from a higher to a lower situation; to fall without violence; to die suddenly. To drop in, to come unexpectedly by.

**DROPPING**, *s.* any liquor which has fallen in drops.

**DROP SERENE**, *s.* [*grutta* and *serena*, Lat.] in Physic, a disease of the eye, consisting of an entire loss of sight, without any apparent fault or disorder of the part.

**DROPSICAL**, *a.* diseased with a dropsy; hydropical; tending to a dropsy.

**DROPSIED**, *part.* affected with a dropsy.

**DROPSSTONE**, *s.* a spar formed into the shape of a drop.

**DROPSY**, *s.* anciently written *hydropsis*, whence *dropsey*, or *dropsy* [*hydrops*, Lat.] in Physic, a preternatural collection or extravasation of aqueous serum, or water, in any part of the body, which greatly distends the vessels, is attended with weakness of digestion, and a continual thirst.

**DRO'WORT**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which there are three British species, viz. the water, henlock, or dead-tongue, and pimperl dropwort; the first and last species are found in ponds and ditches, and the second on the banks of rivers.

**DROSS**, *s.* [*droe*, Sax.] the scum, sediment, or gross parts of any metal; the crust or rust of a metal. Figuratively, the refuse or most worthless part of any thing.

**DROSSINESS**, *s.* the impurity of metals; foulness; rust. **DROSSY**, *a.* full of impurities, foulness, or impure particles. Figuratively, as worthless as dross.

**DROVE**, *s.* a number of cattle under the guidance of one or more persons; any collection of animals. Figuratively, a great crowd or multitude.

**DROVER**, *s.* one who drives cattle to market for sale.

**DROUGHT**, (*drout*) *s.* [*drugode*, Sax.] applied to the weather, dry weather, want of rain; thirst; or great want or desire of drink.

**DROU'GHTINESS**, (*drobtiness*) *s.* the state of a soil which wants rain; the state of a person affected with thirst.

**DROU'GHTY**, (*drohty*) *a.* wanting rain; parched with heat; thirsty, or wanting drink.

To **DROWN**, *v. a.* [*drunenian*, Sax.] to plunge and suffocate under water; to plunge or overwhelm in water; to overflow, or cover with water. Figuratively, to immerge, plunge in, or overwhelm with any thing; to die, or be suffocated under water.

**DROWNING**, *s.* the state of being suffocated by immersion in water. Recovery from drowning should be attempted as soon as possible after the rescue of the body, by the application of warm flannel, &c. to the body and soles of the feet, for the restoration of animal warmth, and by bringing the lungs into play by inflating them through the nostril, and gentle pressure on the chest, to imitate respiration. A medical man should be instantly sent for, and not one of the old customs on such occasions observed, as they are sure to kill, if the water has not.

To **DROWSE**, (*drowse*) *v. a.* [*droosen*, Belg.] to make heavy with, or strongly inclined to, sleep,—*v. n.* to sleep.

**DROWSILY**, *ad.* sleepily; heavily; sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

**DROWSINESS**, (*dröziness*) *s.* a strong propensity and inclination to sleep. Figuratively, slothfulness, or inactivity.

**DROWSY**, (*drözzy*) *a.* strongly inclined to sleep; heavy with sleep. Figuratively, causing sleep; dull, or stupid.

To **DRÜB**, *v. a.* [*druber*, Dan.] to beat soundly with a stick; to thresh, thump, or cudgel.

**DRÜB**, *s.* a thump, knock, or blow; a sound beating.

To **DRUDGE**, *v. n.* [*draghen*, Belg.] to work hard at mean and servile employments; to slave.

**DRUDGE**, *s.* one employed in mean, hard, and fatiguing labour; a mere slave.

**DRUDGERY**, *s.* low, mean, servile, hard, and fatiguing labour.

**DRUDGINGLY**, *ad.* in a laborious, fatiguing, and toilsome manner.

**DRUG**, *s.* [*drogue*, Fr.] an ingredient used in physic or dying. Figuratively, any thing of small or no value.

To **DRUG**, *v. a.* to mix with physical ingredients; to taint with something disagreeable.

**DRUGGEL**, *s.* in Commerce, a sort of thin stuff, sometimes all wool; sometimes half wool, half thread; and sometimes corded, but usually plain, and wove on a worsted chain.

**DRUGGIST**, *s.* one whose business it is to sell drugs.

**DRUID**, *s.* [*Celt.*] the priests and ministers of religion amongst the Britons, Celtic Gauls, and Germans. They were in Britain the first and most distinguished order in the island, chosen out of the best families; and the honours of their birth, added to those of their function, procured them the highest veneration. They were versed in such science as the times had developed; had the administration of all sacred things; were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges in all causes, whether ecclesiastical or civil. From their determination was no appeal; and whoever refused to acquiesce in their decisions, was reckoned impious, and excommunicated. They were generally governed by a single person, called an Archdruid, who presided in all their assemblies. Once a year they used to retire, or rather assemble in a wood in the centre of the island, at which time they used to receive applications from all parts, and hear causes. They held the immortality of the soul, and its transmigration; that there was one supreme Deity, who presided over all others; human sacrifices were offered to propitiate Divine wrath; certain plants, such as vervain and mistletoe, were sacred, &c. &c. Their instructions were communicated in rude verse.

**DRUM**, *s.* [*drumme*, Erse.] a musical instrument made of thin pieces of oak, bent in a cylindrical form, covered at each end with vellum, or parchment, which stretches by means of braces

running from one extremity to the other; and made to sound by beating one of the ends with sticks generally made of Brazil wood. *Kettle-drum*, is that whose body is made of brass or copper, in the form of a kettle, and covered at the top with parchment like the common one. The *drum of the ear*, is a small membrane in the inner part of that organ, which is so stretched as to convey the sensation of sound, by the vibration which sounding bodies cause upon it.

To *DRUM*, *v. a.* to beat a march, &c. on a drum with a stick. To beat, or vibrate, applied to the motion of the heart.

*DRUMMAJOR*, *s.* the chief drummer of a regiment. Every regiment has a drummajor, who has the command over the other drums. They are distinguished from the soldiers by clothes of a different fashion; when the battalion is drawn up, their post is on the flanks; and on a march, between the divisions.

*DRUMMER*, *s.* he that beats the drum; every company of foot has one, and sometimes two.

*DRUMMOND*, WILLIAM, the first poet of Scotland who wrote in good English, and one of our sweetest British bards. His life was one romance. Renouncing law, he retired to his patrimony in classic Haworthenden, and dreamed of all bliss. But on the very day of his purposed marriage, a fever carried off his bride, and the poet wandered forth to assuage his grief by travel. After some years he married a lady whose resemblance to his lost love won his heart, and once more hoped for peace and home; but the great civil war came, and the poet's heart had ever been most true to the Stuarts king. He felt most keenly all the losses of his master, and died in 1649, aged 64 years, from grief, it is believed, at his execution. His poems are too little known for their beauty.

*DRUNK*, *a.* [from *drink*,] intoxicated, or deprived of the use of the understanding, by immoderate drinking. Figuratively, soaked; beautifully applied to inanimate things.

*DRUNKARD*, *s.* one given to the excessive use of strong liquors.

*DRUNKEN*, *part.* [from *drink*,] intoxicated with liquor; given to habitual drunkenness; frequently intoxicated with liquor.

*DRUNKENLY*, *ad.* after the manner of one intoxicated with strong liquors.

*DRY-KEENESS*, *s.* intoxication, or ebriety; the habit of getting drunk. Figuratively, an intoxication or disorder of the mind. *Prov.* *What soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals.—He that kills a man when he is drunk, must be hanged when he is sober.*

*DRUSES*, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus, governed by particular princes, called Emirs. They are very friendly to Europeans; worship the images of the saints, like the Roman Catholics, yet observe the fast of Rammedan; and offer their devotions both in Mahometan mosques and Christian churches. Some of them admit circumcision, but others reject it. They are a strong and robust people, of an active and enterprising character, and accustomed from their infancy to fatigues and hardships. Their language is pure Arabic. See MARONITES.

*DRY*, *a.* [drip, Sax.] without wet or moisture. Without rain, applied to the seasons. Figuratively, barren; plain; hard; acrid; severe; thirsty.

To *DRY*, *v. a.* to free from, or exhale moisture or wet; to wipe away moisture, used with *up*; to drain; to drink up.—*v. n.* to grow dry.

*DRYADES*, in the Heathen Mythology, were a sort of deities or nymphs, which the ancients thought inhabited groves or woods. They differed from the *Hamadryades*; these last being attached to some particular tree, wherewith they were born, and with which they died; whereas the *Dryades* were the goddesses of trees and woods in general.

*DRYDEN*, JOHN, one of our great English poets. He studied at Cambridge, and was employed under Cromwell during his protectorate. He wrote a poem on his death, but soon turned his lamentation into rejoicing at the golden age which Charles II. was to bring. He then entered on his literary career, which soon obtained him the situation of poet-laureate, and wrote the principal part of his plays, which are not very noticeable either for their dramatic or poetic character. *Abdalom and Achitophel*, and some others of his pieces, were written now. After the accession of James II. he abjured Protestantism, and avowed himself a Romanist, and *The Hind and the Panther* was written to justify and commend his conversion. Translations from Virgil, Ovid, Persius, &c. &c., some sad modernizations of Chaucer, his

magnificent *Odes for St. Cecilia's Day*, some more plays, and minor pieces, were produced after this. He died in 1700, aged 69 years. His private character before his profession of Romanism was not of the best kind; and the various changes he avowed impel the contrast with another poet living then, in obscurity and blindness, whose steadfast and pure soul, undazzled by the honours so attractive to Dryden, and untainted by such principles and courses as he pursued, could be content to abide by the overthrow of his hopes, and wait for his immortal fame. It is surprising that a poet who could write as Dryden has in his noblest works, should be capable of such sorry stuff as much of his writings is, should be capable of perpetrating such travesties as his alterations of Shakspeare and Chaucer, and his dramatizing of the *Paradise Lost*, are. It ought to be observed, that Dryden's poems are hardly fit for general perusal now, through the happily purified taste of the literary and the reading worlds.

*DRYER*, *s.* that which has the quality of absorbing moisture, *DRY-EYED*, *a.* without tears; without having the eyes moistened with tears.

*DRY-LY*, *ad.* without moisture. Figuratively, in a cold or indifferent manner. With great reserve, applied to treatment or behaviour; in a sarcastical or ironical manner. Without any embellishment, applied to style.

*DRY-NESS*, *s.* want of moisture; want of rain; want of juice. Figuratively, want of embellishment, applied to style, or set discourses.

*DRY-NURSE*, *s.* one who brings up an infant without sucking.

To *DRY-NURSE*, *v. a.* to bring up an infant without sucking. *DRY-ROT*, *s.* a species of fungus which insinuates its fibres into the substance of timber, and destroys it; against which no effectual remedy, save that of destroying the seed of the fungus, has been discovered.

*DRY-SHOD*, *a.* without wetting the feet; without treading in the water above the shoes.

*DUAL*, *a.* [*duo*, Lat.] expressing or including only two. In the Hebrew or Greek language, a set of case-endings to substantives, expressing simply *two*, in distinction from both the singular and the plural set of terminations.

To *DUB*, *v. c.* [to *cut*,] to create or make a man a knight; to confer any title or dignity.

*DUB*, *a.* a blow or knock.

*DUBIOUS*, *a.* [*dubius*, Lat.] not settled in an opinion, applied to persons. Not fully proved, or that which has equal probability on either side, applied to opinions. Not plain; not clear.

*DUBIOUSLY*, *ad.* in such a manner as will admit of different senses.

*DUBIOUSNESS*, *s.* uncertainty.

*DUBITABLE*, *a.* that may be questioned or doubted; that a person may decline assenting to.

*DUBITATION*, *s.* [*dubitatio*, Lat.] the act of doubting, or questioning the truth of a thing.

*DUBLIN*, a county of Leinster, Ireland, lying on the Irish Channel, and bounded by Meath, Kildare, and Wicklow. It is about 30 miles in length and 15 in breadth, and has 87 parishes. There are some considerable hills in this county, producing lead, limestone, granite, &c. &c. They are in some parts about 1000 feet high. The coast is bold, and has some good harbours. The Liffey is the chief river. The soil of the greater part of the county, though not deep, is rich and fertile in corn and pasture. It exports much of its produce. Pop. (exclusive of the city of Dublin,) 140,047.

*DUBLIN*, the capital of this county and of Ireland, stands on the Liffey's mouth, at the head of Dublin Bay. It is a large and handsome city, and its appearance from the sea is highly imposing. The streets are broad, and the houses well built, and many of the squares may vie with those of London. The public buildings are very noble, both churches, the castle, government buildings, prisons, charitable institutions, public monuments, docks, &c. &c. Quays extend along each side of the river, and there are five bridges over it. There are wharfs towards the bay, and for the improvement of the harbour, a lighthouse at the end of a strongly-built stone pier. Towards the land a circular road about 10 or 11 miles in extent encompasses the city, and the country round is very pleasant. The trade of Dublin is not great, nor are there any very extensive manufactories here. Trinity College is the principal Protestant University of Ireland.

Pop. 232,726. It gives name to one of the archiepiscopal provinces of Ireland, and is also a bishop's see.

DU'CAL, *a.* belonging to a duke.

DU'CAT, *s.* [so called because struck in the dominions of a duke,] a foreign coin, current on the continent; when of silver, valued at four shillings and sixpence, but when of gold, at nine shillings and sixpence.

DU'CATOON, *s.* a foreign coin, struck chiefly in Italy; when of silver, valued at four shillings and eight-pence sterling; and in gold, which is current in Holland, is worth about one pound nineteen shillings and two-pence.

DU'CK, *s.* [Teut.] in Natural History, a water-fowl, both wild and tame. Figuratively, used as a word of great fondness and endearment, "My dainty duck," *Shak.*; a sudden bending down, or declining of the head.

To DU'CK, *v. n.* to plunge one's head or dive under water; to drop down one's head; to bow low; to cringe; to make obeisance. —*v. a.* to plunge a person under water.

DU'CKING, *s.* the plunging or dipping a person in water.

DU'CKLEGGED, *a.* having legs like a duck; having short legs.

DU'CKLING, *s.* a young duck.

DU'CKMEAT, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which there are three British species, viz. the ivy-leaved, least, and greater. They flower in June and July, and are very acceptable food for ducks.

DU'CT, *s.* [*duco*, Lat.] guidance or direction. In Anatomy, any canal or tube in any animal body, through which the humours or fluids are conveyed.

DU'CTILE, *a.* [*duco*, Lat.] easy to be bent; easy to be drawn out in length. Tractable, complying, or yielding, applied to the mind.

DU'CTILENESS, *s.* the quality of being drawn out in length.

DU'CTILITY, *s.* in Physic, a property of certain bodies, whereby they become capable of being pressed, beaten, stretched, or drawn out to a great length without breaking. Tractableness, compliance, applied to the mind, or to persons.

DU'DGEON, *s.* [*dolch*, Teut.] a small dagger. "On the blade of thy *dugeon*," *Shak.* Also, quarrel, ill-will, malice, jars, or commotions.

DU'DLEY, Worcestershire (but insulated in Staffordshire). It is the great place for the manufacture of nails and other iron wares. It is 120 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 31,232, of whom 17,077 occupy the town itself.

DU'DLEY, the name of a noble English family, some members of which appear in the pages of the History of England. John, Duke of Northumberland, was one of the advisers of Edward VI., who, after he had compassed the overthrow of his rival, the Protector Somerset, plotted to secure the crown in his own family. He married his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, to the beautiful and accomplished Lady Jane Grey, and persuaded the king to nominate her as his successor, to the exclusion of his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. On Edward's death, Lady Jane was proclaimed queen, but her party soon fell before the power of Mary, and she, with her husband and his father, were beheaded, in 1553. Robert, Earl of Leicester, son of the preceding, occupied the dangerous and insinuating post of royal favourite to Elizabeth. He was offered as husband to Mary, Queen of Scots, but rejected. His military fame was not equal to his court-favour. He was married privately twice; and is more than suspected of having caused his wives to be put to death, in the insane hope of becoming the queen's consort. He died in 1588, aged 50 years.

DUE, *a.* [Fr.] that which a person has a right to demand as a debt, as stipulated in a compact or otherwise; that which a person ought to pay, or which a thing might lay claim to.

DUE, *ad.* among sailors, directly, exactly. "Due east."

DUE, *s.* that which belongs to, or may be claimed by, a person; right; just title to a thing. In the plural, custom, or taxes.

DU'EL, *s.* [*duellum*, low Lat. from *duo* and *bellum*, Lat.] is a single combat at a time and place appointed, in consequence of a challenge; it must be premeditated, otherwise it is called a *rencontre*. If a person be killed in a duel, both the principal and seconds are guilty of murder, whether the seconds engage or not.

To DU'EL, *v. n.* to fight in single combat. —*v. a.* to attack or fight with singly.

DU'ELLER, DU'ELLIST, *s.* one who engages another in single combat; a coward who is none the braver for exposing himself to the chance of being killed.

DU'EYNA, *s.* [Span.] an old woman kept as a domestic in Spain, in order to take care of a young lady.

DU'ET, *s.* a term in music for a song or air composed for two voices or instruments.

DU'G, *s.* [*daggia*, Ital.] a pap, nipple, or teat, applied to that of a beast.

DU'GDAL, SIR WILLIAM, the eminent antiquary, Chester Herald to Charles I., and Norroy King at Arms to his son. He attended Charles I. during the war. He wrote several large works of reference, on the monasteries, and the nobility of England, &c. He died in 1686, aged 81 years.

DUKE, *s.* [*duco*, Lat.] is either the title of a sovereign prince, as the duke of Savoy, Parma, &c., or it is the title of honour and nobility next below princes. The commanders of armies in time of war, the governors of provinces, and wardens of marches in time of peace, were called *Duces*, under the late emperors. At present, duke is a mere title of dignity, without giving any domain or territory, or conferring jurisdiction over the place from whence the title is taken. A duke is created by patent, cincture of sword, mantle of state, imposition of a cap, and coronet of gold on his head, and a virge of gold put into his hand. His title is Grace; and in the style of the heralds, most high, potent, high-born, and noble prince. Their eldest sons are, by the courtesy of England, styled marquises, and their youngest, lords, with the addition of their Christian names, as Lord George, Lord Robert, &c., and to take place of viscounts, though not so privileged by the laws of the land.

DU'KEDOM, *s.* the dominion of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED, *a.* slow of apprehension; stupid; wanting sagacity.

DU'LCET, *a.* [*dulcis*, Lat.] sweet to the taste; agreeable to the ear.

DULCIFICATION, *s.* [*dulcis* and *facio*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, the sweetening or rendering insipid any matter impregnated with salt, by washing it often in water; the act of rendering any thing which is acid, sweet, by mixing it with sugar; the combination of mineral acids with alcohol, thus we have dulcified spirit of nitre, dulcified spirit of vitriol, &c.

To DU'LCIFY, *v. a.* [*dulcifico*, Fr.] to sweeten; to free from salts, foulness, or acrimony of any sort.

DU'LCIMER, *s.* [*dolecimello*, Ital.] a musical instrument, strung with wires, resembling a harpsichord, and played on with iron or brass pins.

To DU'LCORATE, *v. a.* [*dulcis*, Lat.] to sweeten; to render less acrimonious.

DULCORATION, *s.* the act of sweetening.

DULL, *a.* [*dul*, Brit.] slow of apprehension, applied to the understanding. Blunt, applied to the edge of any instrument. Not quick, or not easily perceiving objects, applied to the senses. Slow, applied to motion. Not bright, or wanting vigour; drowsy, sleepy, or melancholy.

To DULL, *v. a.* to blunt the edge of an instrument; to sully the brightness of some shining body; to make a person sad or melancholy; to damp vigour; to stop or retard motion.

DULLARD, *s.* a person slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

DULLY, *ad.* in a stupid or foolish manner; in a slow, sluggish, or melancholy manner.

DULNESS, *s.* weakness of understanding; slowness of apprehension; drowsiness, or strong propensity to sleep. Dimness, or want of lustre, applied to the change made on a shining body. Bluntness, or want of edge, applied to instruments.

DULVERTON, Somersetshire. It has a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth and blankets. It is seated on the Dunsbrook, near its fall into the Exe. It is 164 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1422.

DULWICH COLLEGE. See ALLEYN.

DULY, *ad.* in such a manner as a thing or person might claim; properly; fitly; regularly; punctually.

DUMB, (*dum*) *a.* [*dumbe*, Sax.] mute; not able to speak; deprived of speech; not using words; refusing to speak.

DUMBAR'TONSHIRE, anciently LENOX, a county of Scotland, bounded by Argyleshire, Perthshire, Stirlingshire, Lanark, and Renfrew. Its greatest length is 45 miles, its breadth from 6 to 15. It has some lofty mountains, Ben Voirlich, which is

above 3000 feet in height, and others. It has the Clyde and the Leven as its rivers. Loch Lomond and Loch Long are partly within its borders. The W. part of this county abounds with morasses; in other parts it is fertile in corn and pastures; but the principal riches arise from the fisheries in the lochs in and about its coasts. Pop. 44,296. It returns 1 member to parliament.

**DUMBARTON**, the capital of the county, is a large, ancient town. Its principal manufacture is crown and bottle glass, but many of the young women are employed in the neighbouring priory fields, on the banks of the Leven. Close to the river is a castle, built on a vast rock, formerly deemed impregnable. It has a harbour for large brigs, secure in all weathers. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde. It is 46 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 3828.

**DUMBLY**, (*dumbly*) *ad.* mutely; silently; without speaking.  
**DUMBNESS**, (*dämness*) *s.* incapacity of speaking; forbearance; silence.

**DUMFERMLINE**, Fifeshire, Scotland. It was remarkable for its magnificent abbey, and a royal palace, in which King Charles I. was born. The ruins of the abbey are yet to be seen. It is 15 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 7805.

**DUMFOUND**, (*dämfound*) *v. a.* to confuse a person so as to render him unable to speak. A low word.

**DUMFRIESSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, lying on the Solway Frith, and bordering on England. It is bounded by the shires of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Ayr, and Kirkcubright. It is about 50 miles in length and 20 broad. It is very mountainous, and many of its heights exceed 2000 feet. It has the Annan, the Esk, and the Nith as its chief rivers; and the valleys through which they flow are extremely beautiful, and famed in the old tales of the borders. There are a few small lochs also. Coal is found here, and lead, abundantly. Silver and even gold are occasionally found. Building and lime stones abound. Farming is carried on with vigour and enterprise, and with some degree of success. Its fisheries are good also. Pop. 72,830. It returns 2 members to parliament.

**DUMFRIES**, the capital of the county, is a well-built town, surrounded on all sides, at the distance of a few miles, by a continued chain of hills, forming altogether one of the grandest natural amphitheatres in Britain. It has a brisk trade both coasting and foreign; and some few and trifling manufactures. It is seated on the river Nith. It is 71 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 11,409.

**DUMONT, ETIENNE**, a French writer on legislation, since the Revolution. He has translated and commented on some of Bentham's works. He was intimate with Mirabeau, and employed by him during the early stages of the Revolution. After wandering and staying long in France and England, he returned to his native place, Geneva. He died in 1829, aged 79 years.

**DUMOURIEZ, CHARLES F.**, the first famous French military commander produced by the Revolution. He had been employed in various ways by the government under the old regime; and during the Revolution formed part of the short-lived Girondin ministry. On the invasion of France by the duke of Brunswick he seized the passes of Argonne wood, and delayed the invader's march till by fresh forces and the inclement season he was driven back, and France saved. As the Jacobins grew in power Dumouriez was suspected, being a constitutional monarchist, of plotting against the republic, and summoned to account for his doings before the Convention. Committing himself by seizing the deputies, and being deserted by his troops, he fled, and after many wanderings died in England in 1823, aged 84 years. The present king of the French, Louis Philippe, was an officer under him during his command.

**DUMP**, *s.* (*dom*, Belg.) sullen and silent sorrow; melancholy; absence of mind; a piece of leaden coin or medal, with which children amuse themselves.

**DUMPISSH**, *a.* sad; silently and sullenly sorrowful; melancholy.

**DUMPLING**, *s.* a kind of small and coarse pudding.

**DUN**, *s.* (*dun*, Sax.) a colour partaking of a mixture of brown and black; dark; gloomy.

**TO DUN**, *v. a.* (*dunam*, Sax.) to demand a debt with vehemence and frequent importunity.

**DUN**, *s.* one who asks a person for a debt with clamour and incessant importunity.

**DUNA**, a river of Russia in Europe, rising in the government of Suolensk, and forming for some way the boundary of Russia, before the partition of Poland. After a course of about 300 miles it falls into the Gulf of Riga, by Riga.

**DUNBAR**, Haddingtonshire, Scotland. It has a good harbour, and a coasting and foreign trade, besides fisheries. This town trades largely in malt and grain. Under the rock, on which are the ruins of a castle, are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and here are vast basaltic columns of red grit stones. It is 27 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 3013.

**DUNBAR, WILLIAM**, an early Scottish poet. He was a Franciscan friar, and employed in various ways by the court. His best piece was written on the occasion of the marriage of his king with the English king's daughter, and is entitled *The Thistle and the Rose*. His works exhibit great poetical power, with considerable skill in versification; although the dialect is sufficiently rude. He is supposed to have died about 1555, aged about 60 years.

**DUNCAN, ADAM, LORD**, the English naval commander who conquered the Dutch at Camperdown. He died in 1804, aged 73 years.

**DUNCE**, [perhaps from *dom*, Belg.] one who has not a capacity for receiving instruction.

**DUNDALEK**, Louth, in Leinster, Ireland. It consists of a wide street nearly a mile long, and some cross lanes; has a good market-house, and carries on a manufacture of muslins, lincens, and cambrics. It is most advantageously situated for an extensive inland trade, and the port is very safe for shipping. The bay also has good moorings, and abounds with fish. It is an assize town. It is 40 miles from Dublin. Pop. 10,782.

**DUNDEE**, Forfarshire, Scotland. It has manufactures of glass, coarse linen, sail-cloth, cordage, coloured and white thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, and hats; and here is also a sugar-house. The houses are built of stone, generally three or four stories high, and the principal streets, with a number of lesser ones, are all paved in the best manner. Trading vessels of the largest burthen can get into the harbour, which is safe, commodious, and of easy access, with broad extensive piers, well adapted for the purposes of loading and discharging vessels; and there is good room on the quay for ship-building, which is carried on here to a large extent. It is situated on the Frith of Tay. It is 40 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 60,553.

**DUNG**, *s.* (*dineg*, Sax.) the excrement of animals used in manure.

**TO DUNG**, *v. a.* to manure with dung.

**DUNGEON**, *s.* (*dönjon*, Fr.) a close prison, generally applied to a dark or subterraneous one.

**DUNG-FORK**, *s.* a fork to toss out dung from stables.

**DUNGHILL**, *s.* a heap of dung. Figuratively, any mean or vile abode; a situation of meanness; a man descending from mean parentage; a cock of a spurious and degenerate kind, not fit for fighting.

**DUNGHILL**, *a.* sprung from the dunghill. Figuratively, mean; base; or worthless.

**DUNGY**, *a.* abounding in dung, resembling dung.

**DUNKELD**, Perthshire, Scotland. It is situated amid romantic rocks and woods, under which rolls the majestic Tay. It is much resorted to in the summer months, for the benefit of goats' whey. It is the market town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen. The Duke of Athol has a beautiful modern seat here. It is 45 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 2612.

**DUNKIRK**, a considerable and important maritime town of the department of Nord, France. It is a well-built place, and strongly fortified. It once was close to the sea, but the tide has washed up so much soil that it is now at some distance from it. By means of a sluice, 42 feet wide, the basin within the town will hold 40 ships of the line always floating. It has a considerable trade, and some manufactures. It is 160 miles from Paris. Population, about 30,000. Lat. 51. 2. N. Long. 2. 28. E.

**DUNNEI**, *Dun*, *s.* a person employed in collecting petty debts, and making use of vehement importunity for that purpose.  
**DUNFOW**, GREAY, Essex. In the reign of Henry III. the Lord Fitzwalter instituted a custom here, which is still the tenure of the manor, that whatever married couple did not repent of their marriage, or quarrel, in a year and a day afterwards, should go to the priory, and receive from the lord a gammon or fitch of

bacon, provided they swore to the truth of it. Several persons have claimed and received this reward; and it has been received so lately as since the year 1750, by a weaver and his wife of Coggeshall. It has been demanded more recently, but the demand is now evaded, from the ceremony being attended with considerable expense to the lord of the manor. It is situated on the Chelmer, and has a manufacture of baize. It is 37 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2792.

DUNS SCOTUS, JOHN, one of the schoolmen of the 13th century, an Irishman by birth, trained at Oxford, who by his skill in the theological disputations of the age, at Oxford and at Paris, acquired the title of the Subtle Doctor. He afterwards removed to Cologne, and died in 1309, aged about 70 years. He contributed not a little to the triumph of Realism, against William Ockam. And on many theological questions he stands opposed to the great St. Thomas Aquinas. His writings are almost endless, and purely unreadable.

DUNSE, Berwickshire, Scotland. It has a good market, and four considerable fairs for horses, sheep, and black cattle, in March, June, August, and November. It is situated between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder. It is 25 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1939.

DUNSTABLE, Bedfordshire. It is noted for elegant baskets, hats, &c. made of straw, which are considerable, and even articles of exportation. The fairs taken herabouts are said to be the largest and best in the kingdom. It is seated on a dry chalky eminence, near the Chiltern Hills. It is 34 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 2582.

DUNSTAN, ST., of Glastonbury, archbishop of Canterbury in the 10th century. A most redoubted churchman, and miracle-working saint, in the Anglo-Saxon church. He maintained the contest of the spiritual against the secular power, which in this country has filled so large a portion of history, and been productive of such innumerable evils, and, incidentally, of so much good. His mode of warfare was however somewhat unscrupulous, and his conduct often far from saintly. His deeds of valour in conflict with the prince of darkness have a smack of the ludicrous in them, but they raised his power in those days. He died in 988, aged 63 years.

DUNSTER, Somersetshire. It has a manufacture of kerseys. It stands on a low ground. It is 158 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 1078.

DUNWICH, Suffolk. It was once a large and populous city, being an episcopal see; but it is now only a village, the greater part having been swallowed up by the sea. Some fishing is carried on. It is 99 miles from London. Pop. 237.

DUODECIMAL, *a.* a branch of the art of computation used in calculating sums relating to superficial measurement.

DUODECIMO, *s.* [*duodecim*, Lat.] a thing divided into twelve parts; hence a book is said to be in *duodecimo*, when twelve of its leaves make just a sheet of paper.

DUODECUPLE, *a.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.] consisting of twelve.

DUODENUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the name of that intestine which is immediately connected with the stomach, and into which the pancreas and the liver discharge their secretions. It is usually about a foot in length, whence its name.

DUPE, *s.* [*duppe*, Fr.] a credulous person, or one who is imposed on and deceived on account of his credulity.

To DUPE, *v. a.* to trick or cheat a person of too great credulity.

DUPIN, LOUIS ELLIS, a French ecclesiastical historian of the 17th century. He was not of the bigoted school of the day, for which he had to suffer much opposition. But his works are on that account the more valued. He died in 1719, aged 82 years.

DUPLE, *a.* [*duplus*, Lat.] double, the same thing or number repeated.

DUPLEIX, JOSEPH, the man whose skill and courage raised the French possessions in Hindustan to their highest pitch of prosperity. He successfully resisted the attacks of the English on Pondicherry. But the superior genius and power of Clive, the founder of British India, triumphed. Duplex received honours and titles, till the reverse came, and then was superseded, and died of grief at the treatment he received at home, in 1763, aged about 50 years.

To DUPLICATE, *v. a.* [*duplico*, Lat.] to double; to increase

or enlarge by the repetition of the same number; to fold together.

DUPPLICATE, *a.* in Arithmetic, applied to proportion, the ratio or proportion of squares.

DUPPLICATE, *s.* the exact copy or counterpart of a letter, book, or deed; a thing of the same kind as another.

DUPPLICATION, *s.* the act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold or doubling.

DUPPLICATION, *s.* a fold; any thing doubled.

DUPPLICITY, *s.* [*duplicitas*, Lat.] doubleness; the division of things or ideas into pairs; the quality of being twice as much as another; deceit or double-dealing, opposed to simplicity.

DUPUIS, CHARLES FRANCIS, a French savan of the last century, who having left the paths of philosophy to join in the revolutionary movement, was driven back by the terrible excesses which attended it and he could not prevent. He was the first to assign the origin of the zodiacal constellations to Egypt, having accompanied Napoleon thither, and engaged most ardently in the investigations opened by the discovery of the zodiacs of Dendera and Esné. He did not agree with his learned companions respecting these, although he was not less anxious than they were to lay hold on any thing to discredit the Bible. He was one of the first members of the National Institute, and of the Legion of Honour. He died in 1809, aged 67 years.

DURABILITY, *s.* [*durio*, Lat.] the power of bearing the injuries of time and weather, without being destroyed; the property of lasting or containing a long while.

DURABLE, *a.* not easily destroyed by length of time or violence of weather; lasting; permanent.

DURABLENESS, *s.* the property of continuing or lasting long.

DURABLY, *ad.* in a lasting manner.

DURAMATER, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the laminated membrane of considerable thickness covering the brain; being the outermost of the several tunics by which this most delicate and important organ is preserved from injury by too close contact with the bones of the skull. It is covered with blood-vessels, but is quite devoid of feeling.

DURANCE, *s.* [*duresce*, low Fr.] the state of a person confined in a prison; confinement; imprisonment; duration, or the length of time which any thing continues.

DURATION, *s.* [*durio*, Lat.] distance or length, applied to time.

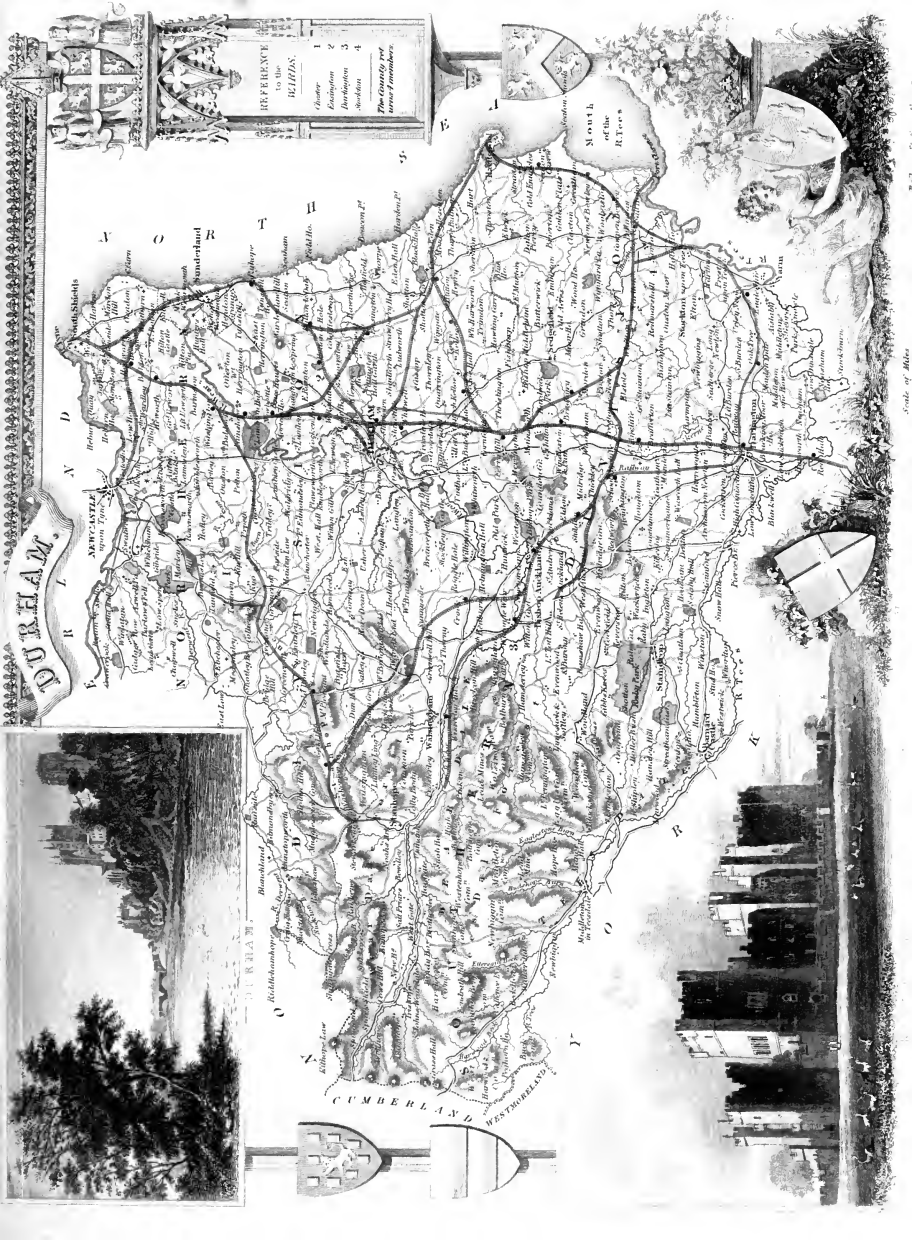
DÜRER, ALBERT, the celebrated German painter and engraver of the beginning of the 16th century. He was brought up to his father's trade, but goldsmiths' work was not then merely mechanical as it is now. He practised and taught geometrical perspective, and was accomplished in other arts beside those already named. He died in 1528, aged 57 years. He received honours from the emperors of his times; but not such as are now shown him by the revival of his style of high art. The correctness of his designs, and the glowing fancy he displays, are sufficient to compensate for all that he seems to lack in mere execution, when compared with the showy painters of more recent days, or the elaborate realities of the Dutch school.

DURESSE, *s.* [Fr.] hardship; imprisonment. In Law, a plea used by way of exception to a bond sealed to a person by one cast in prison at his suit, or otherwise hardly used.

DURHAM, a county of England, lying on the German Ocean, and bounded by Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire. It is about 40 miles in length and 30 in breadth, and contains 1 city, 8 market towns, and 113 parishes. It is hilly, and some points are nearly 2000 feet high. There are wide moors amongst the hills, and other tracts completely uncultivated. There are some islands on the coast, Holy Island being the largest. The coast is cliffy in some parts; other parts are shelving sands. The principal rivers are the Wear, the Tees, the Tyne, and the Derwent. Coal, iron, lead, mill-stone grit, lime-stone, &c., are found here abundantly. The east and south parts of the county are fruitful in corn and pasture, and have a milder air than the other parts. It sends to other parts of the United Kingdom, and to foreign countries, both its native productions, and the goods it manufactures, such as coarse woollen goods, sail-cloth, steel, glass, iron, &c. &c. This county was formerly under the special jurisdiction of the bishop of Durham as a Prince Palatine, but in 1836 the palatinate was vested in the crown. Pop. 324,284. It returns 10 members to parliament.

DURHAM, the capital of the county, is an ancient city, situ-





REFERENCE  
to the  
BISHOP.

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2	2
3	3
4	4

The Country yet  
under 7 members.

Scale of Miles



ated on seven hills, and surrounded by others more lofty, in a beautiful winding of the river Wear, along the banks of which are pleasant walks, covered with woods, and edged with lofty crags. Here are woollen manufactories, and iron-works. The cathedral is a fine building, and the castle is a curious relic of antiquity. A university was established here by Oliver Cromwell, which, under the control of the Church of England, is now a flourishing institution for arts and learning. It is a bishop's see. It is 257 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 14,151.

**DURHAM, JOHN GEORGE LAMTON, EARL OF**, one of the leaders in the late Parliamentary Reform. A stanch aristocrat, but who was amongst the most advanced of the statesmen who guided that popular movement. He was sent as governor-general, with extraordinary powers, to Canada, at the last rebellion there; but he returned before his mission was accomplished, because he did not find adequate support for his measures in the cabinet at home. He died in 1840, aged 48 years.

**DURING**, *part.* [from *dure*,] for the time any thing lasts; while any thing continues unaltered.

**DUR'ON**, *s.* in Natural History, the name of a fruit common in China and the East Indies, which is esteemed by the natives the finest of all fruits, but is disliked by the Europeans on account of its disagreeable smell. It is of the size of an ordinary melon, is enclosed in a prickly husk, has a delicious taste, and intoxicates those who eat it plentifully.

**DUR'ITY**, *s.* [*dureté*, Fr.] hardness; firmness.

**DUR'SLEY**, Gloucestershire. It has a manufacture of broad cloth. The manufacture of cards for clothers has been long settled here. It is seated on a branch of the Severn. It is 107 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 2931.

**DUST**, the preter. of To DARE.

**DUSK**, *v.* [*dusker*, Teut.] want of day-light; approaching to darkness; blackish; or of a dark colour.

**DUSKISH**, *a.* inclining to darkness; tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

**DUSKISHLY**, *ad.* darkly; in such a manner as to afford but little light.

**DUSKY**, *a.* [*duskyer*, Teut.] tending to darkness. Tending to blackness, applied to colour. Figuratively, gloomy, sad, melancholy, applied to the mind.

**DUSSEL'DORF**, a city of Rhenish Prussia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is situated on the river Dussel, at its confluence with the Rhine, and is a regular and handsome place. It has some fine public buildings, and a good library. There are some manufactories of importance here; and by means of its harbour it commands a good trade. The population is about 25,000. Lat. 50. 16. N. Long. 6. 45. E.

**DUST**, *s.* [*dust*, Sax.] earth, or other matter reduced to small particles. Figuratively, the state of dissolution to which bodies are reduced after being long buried; a mean, low, and dejected state, alluding to the custom of the Jews, who, in the time of affliction, sat in the dust, and covered their heads with it likewise.

**DUSTY**, *a.* filled, coloured, covered, or spread with dust.

**DUTCHESS**, *DU'CHESS*, *s.* [*duchesse*, Fr.] the lady of a duke.

**DUTCHY**, *DU'CHY*, *s.* [*duché*, Fr.] a territory which gives title to a duke, or its sovereign. *Duchy court* is that wherein all matters pertaining to the duchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancery.

**DUTE'OUS**, *a.* obedient; or performing those offices which parents or superiors can claim; obsequious; or complying; enjoined by, or arising from, those relations a person stands in with respect to others.

**DUTIFUL**, *a.* obedient; submissive to, or performing the offices due to parents or superiors; respectful; reverential.

**DUTIFULLY**, *ad.* in an obedient, submissive, or respectful manner.

**DUTIFULNESS**, *s.* obedience; submission to just authority; the act of performing the offices which flow from our relations as children or subjects; reverence; respect.

**DUTY**, *s.* any actions, or course of actions, which flow from the relations we stand in to God or man; that which a man is bound to perform by any natural or legal obligation. In Commerce, a tax or custom paid for any commodity, and levied by the government. *SYNON.* *Duty* means something conscientious, and springs from law; *obligation*, something absolute in prac-

tice, and springs from custom. We are said to fail in our *duty*, and to dispense with an *obligation*.

**DUVAL**, VALENTINE, the great French geographer in the last century. He was of humble origin, and owed to charity his earliest instruction and sustenance. His taste for geography being discovered, he was introduced to the Duc de Lorraine, and by him introduced to the emperor, who made him librarian at Vienna. His maps, published under the auspices of the king of France, were long the great authorities in Europe. He died in 1775, aged 80 years.

**DWARF**, *s.* [*dwerg*, Sax.] a man below the common size or stature. In Gardening, a low fruit-tree, kept short by pruning.

To **DWARF**, *v. a.* in Botany, to hinder from growing to its natural size, by pruning; to lessen; to make little; to shorten.

**DWARFISH**, *a.* below the natural size; small; very short.

**DWARFISHLY**, *ad.* like a dwarf.

**DWARFISHNESS**, *s.* shortness of stature; extremelittleness.

To **DWELL**, *v. n.* preter. *dwelt* or *dwelled*; [*dualla*, old Teut.] to inhabit or live in a place or house. Figuratively, to continue in a state or condition; to fix the eyes immovably on an object; to treat of in a copious manner; to continue long in speaking. *SYNON.* To *live* relates to the particular place where we inhabit; *dwelt*, to the building in which we reside. We *live* in London, in Middlesex, in the country; we *dwelt* in a large house, a cottage, or a furnished lodging.

**DWELLER**, *s.* a person who resides constantly in a place; an inhabitant.

**DWELLING**, *s.* the place of a person's habitation, residence, or abode.

**DWELLING-PLACE**, *s.* the place of residence.

**DWIGHT, DR. TIMOTHY**, a New England theologian of great repute amongst the orthodox denominations in his own and this country. He was many years President of Yale College, Newhaven, Mass. U. S.; and though afflicted with blindness, not only continued to discharge his duties as lecturer on theology, but composed and published his work on that subject, which has gained him his well-deserved name, both as a divine and as a writer. He is pre-eminently a popular writer, and was not acquainted with the methods of science and of criticism which have given such an impulse to this study in the few last years. He died in 1817, aged 65 years.

**DWI'NA**, a river of Russia in Europe, which rises in the government of Vologa, and after a course of above 200 miles, falls into the White Sea, by Archangel.

To **DWINDLE**, *v. a.* [*dwinnan*, Sax.] to decrease, consume, or grow less by degrees.

**DYE**, *s.* a colour given to a thing; a stain.

To **DYE**, *v. a.* [*deagan*, Sax.] to tinge or colour a thing.

**DYER**, *s.* one who follows the trade of colouring silks, stuffs, &c.

**DYER, JOHN**, an English poet, whose *Grongar Hill* every one knows and admires, and whose *Fleece* every one names and knows nothing of. He nevertheless, on the ground of this quasi-pastoral poem, is ranked with our classics. He died in 1758, aged 53 years.

**DY'ING**, *part.* [of *die*,] expiring; giving up the ghost; giving a new colour.

**DYKE**, *s.* [Teut.] an embankment of earth, such as has always been used in the construction of long lines of defence round camps, or across passes. In Geology and Mining, a wall of trap or volcanic rock running through and displacing regular strata, occasioned by the dyke matter filling up a fissure in the earth, such as is often caused in earthquakes. In coal-mines, the occurrence of a dyke is often a serious loss to the proprietors of the pit, as it effectually prevents the extension of the works in that direction. There is one basaltic dyke running from Teesdale to Robin Hood's Bay in Yorkshire, a distance of 70 miles, in almost a straight direction.

**DYNAMICS**, *s.* [*dynamai*, Gr.] in Natural Philosophy, a branch of the science of mechanics, which treats of the various forces producing motion. See MECHANICS, STATICS, KINEMATICS.

**DYNASTY**, *s.* [*dynasteuo*, Gr.] in History, a race or succession of kings in the same line; government; sovereignty.

**DY'SART**, Fifeshire, Scotland. It has a very ancient church, said to have been built by the Picts. It is situated on the North coast of Forth, 11 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1885.

**DY'SCRASY**, *s.* [*dus* and *kraisis*, Gr.] an ill temperament, habit, mixture of the blood, or other fluids, in an animal body.

**DYSENTERY**, *s.* [*dus* and *enteron*, Gr.] in Medicine, a disease affecting the whole of the intestines, chiefly occasioned by exposure to weather, often fatal, characterized by the great discharge of blood from the bowels.

**DYSPEPSY**, *s.* [*dus* and *pepto*, Gr.] a bad digestion.

**DYS-PHONY**, *s.* [*dus* and *phone*, Gr.] a difficulty in speaking.

**DYS-PNOEA**, *s.* [*dus* and *pneo*, Gr.] a difficulty of breathing.

**DYSURY**, *s.* [*dus* and *oureo*, Gr.] difficulty in making water.

## E

**E**, THE fifth letter of the alphabet, and the second vowel, has different pronunciations in most languages. In English it has two sounds; long, as *scene*, and short, as *men*; it is used at the end of words for the purpose of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *cán, cáne; mán, máne; gáp, gápe; glíd, glíde*, &c. Sometimes, however, the foregoing vowel is not lengthened, as *gone, give*. Anciently, almost every word ended with *e*; as, for *can, canne*; for *year, yeare*; for *great, greate*; for *need, neede*; for *flock, flocke*. *Ea* has the sound of *e* long; the *e* is commonly lengthened by the addition of *a*; as, *mén, méne; sél, séal; miel, miéat; nelt, néat*. As a numeral, *E* stands for 250. In Music, it is the name of the note standing in the top space in the treble clef, and in the top but one in the bass clef. On the Mariners' compass, it signifies *East*. Among writers, *e*, *e* *exempli gratia*, or *for example*.

**EACH**, (*each* pron. [*ele*, Sax.]) either of two; every one of any number. To each the correspondent word is *other*, whether it be used of two, or a greater number.

**EAD**, *Ed*, [Sax.] in compound words, and *eadig* in the simple, denote happiness or blessedness. Thus *Eadheard, Edward*, is a happy preserver; *Eadgar*, happy power.

**EADMER**, an ecclesiastical writer of the 12th century. He was a Benedictine and the abbot of St. Albans. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, sought to raise him to the archiepiscopal see of St. Andrews in Scotland, but without success. He died in 1124; but nothing is known of his age.

**EAGER**, (*eager*) *a.* [*eagor*, Sax.] earnest, ardent, longing; impetuous; hot, or vehemence of disposition; quick, busy. Keen; severe; biting, applied to the air. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile, when used by artists. Sharp, or sour, applied to the taste.

**EAGERLY**, (*eagerly*) *ad.* with great ardour of desire; impatiently; sharply; quickly.

**EAGERNESS**, (*eagerness*) *s.* warmth of desire; impetuosity; quickness; an extreme longing, or impatience for the enjoyment of something.

**EAGLE**, (*eagle*) *s.* [*aigle*, Fr.] in Natural History, a genus of birds of the hawk kind, remarkable for their strength of wing and fierceness—the golden eagle is a native of this island, it affects the solitude of the Scotch and Welch mountains, and makes itself a pest to the surrounding country by carrying off lambs, &c., for food, to its eyrie; it has been known to carry infants off; a larger species has been discovered in the United States, and is called the Bird of Washington—the habits of some species and individuals of this race are sadly in contrast with the common tales of its dignified and courageous demeanour. In Mythology, this bird figures as the minister of Jove, and the bearer of his thunderbolt. It is used in Heraldry, spread, to represent a prince of the Roman Empire. The standard of the ancient Romans; and of the French armies under Napoleon. In Money, the name of a gold coin in the United States, equal in value to five dollars: there are also half-eagles and double-eagles.

**EAGLE-EYED**, *a.* sharp-sighted as an eagle.

**EAGLE-STONE**, *s.* a round stone which rattles, and was thought to be a defence against lightning, and to be used by eagles as such, till prying science cracked one and found it to be a fossilized sponge, whose interior had become detached from the flinty covering.

**EAGLET**, (*eagle*) *s.* [a diminutive of *eagle*,] a young eagle.

**EA'GRE**, **EA'GER**, *s.* [*aigir*, Sax.] the name of a tribe of river spirits in Teutonic Mythology, now applied to the tidal wave in the Severn, Trent, and other rivers with narrow and precipitous mouths. See BRISTOL, BORE, SEVERN, &c.

**EA'LDERMAN**, (*elderman*) *s.* [Sax.] the name of a Saxon magistrate, the same as our alderman; *whicsh see*.

**EAR**, (*ear*) *s.* [*ære*, Sax.] the organ of hearing, or that part where animals receive the impression of sounds. In Music, that peculiar quickness in the power of hearing, either natural or acquired by training, which enables a person readily to judge of the pitch and harmony of musical sounds. Used with *about*, it signifies the whole head or person. "The city beaten down about their ears." *Knolles*. Joined to *up*, all over, or entirely. "Up to the ears in love," *L' Estrange*. To lend an ear, to listen to with attention; to regard or favour. In Botany, a long string or cluster of flowers or seeds produced by certain plants. "An ear of corn." To fall together by the ears, to scuffle, to fight. To set together by the ears, to promote strife or quarrels.

To **EAR**, (*er*) *v. a.* [*erian*, Sax.] to plough or manure ground. — *v. n.* to shoot into ears.

**EA'RED**, (*éred*) *part.* having ears, or handles; having ears, or ripe corn.

**EARL**, (*erl*) *s.* [*eorl*, Sax.] a title of the third rank among the nobility, though anciently the highest in the nation. *Earl marshal of England* is a great officer, who anciently had several courts under his jurisdiction, as the court of chivalry, and the court of honour. Under him also is the herald's office, or college of arms. He has some pre-eminence in the court of Marshalsea, where he may sit in judgment against those who offend within the verge of the king's court. This office has for several ages been hereditary in the family of Howard.

**EARLDOM**, (*erldom*) *s.* the jurisdiction of an earl, or county from whence an earl receives his title.

**EA'RLINESS**, (*erliness*) *s.* the being soon; or the priority or equality of any action compared to something else, opposed to *lateness*.

**EA'RLLESS**, (*erlless*) *a.* without ears.

**EA'RLY**, (*erly*) *a.* [*er*, Sax.] soon, in comparison with something else; as, in the morning, with respect to the sun rising; in time, with respect to creation, a period appointed, or the space of continuance; in the season, in comparison with other products.

**EA'RLY**, (*erly*) *ad.* soon, betimes. In youth, or infancy, applied to age.

To **EAR**, (*ern*) *v. a.* [*earnian*, Sax.] to gain as the reward of wages or labour, or other performances; to deserve; to obtain.

**EA'RNEST**, (*érnest*) *a.* [*eornest*, Sax.] ardent; warm, or important in any application; intent; fixed; eager; serious; important.

**EA'RNEST**, (*érnest*) *s.* [*eornest*, Sax.] seriousness; a serious affair, opposed to a jest; a reality, opposed to a fiction; also, a pledge; handsel; something given by way of security and obligation; a token or specimen of something future; money given in order to confirm or bind a bargain.

**EA'RNESTLY**, (*érnestly*) *ad.* with great importunity; warmly; affectionately; zealously; eagerly.

**EA'RNESTNESS**, (*érnestness*) *s.* eagerness; vehemence; warmth; solicitude; care.

**EA'R-RING**, (*éer-ring*) *s.* jewels worn in the ear; a ring worn in the ear.

**EA'R-SHOT**, (*éer-shot*) *s.* that space or distance within which any thing may be heard.

**EARTH**, (*erth*) *s.* [*eorth*, Sax.] in Astronomy, the third planet from the sun, on which we live. In Theology, the present state of existence, as distinguished from the eternal states of the dead, and especially from heaven. In common conversation, mould or dust, that unorganized matter which generally appears in a solid form, but is not stone. In old Philosophies, one of the four imaginary elements. In Chemistry, a substance compounded of oxygen and some one of the metallic bases. Figuratively, the inhabitants of the earth.

To **EARTH**, (*erth*) *v. a.* [*earidian*, Sax.] to hide under ground; to cover with earth.—*v. n.* to go or hide itself under ground.

**EARTH-BORN**, (*erth-born*) *a.* sprung from the earth. Figuratively, descended from mean parents.

**EARTH-BOUND**, *a.* fastened by the pressure of the earth.

**EARTHEN**, (*erthen*) *a.* made of earth or clay.

**EARTHENWARE**, *s.* the name by which certain kinds of pottery are distinguished from china and porcelain on the one hand, and from coarser and heavier kinds of pottery on the other.

**EARTHFLAX**, *s.* a kind of fibrous fossil.

**EARTHLING**, (*érthling*) *s.* an inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature.

**EARTHLY**, (*érthly*) *a.* belonging to the earth, or to this present state of existence; gross, opposed to spiritual; corporeal, opposed to mental.

**EARTHNUIT**, *s.* in Botany, the same with the pignut.

**EARTHQUAKE**, (*érthquake*) *s.* a tremor or shaking of the earth, accompanied, when violent, by changes in the level of the surface, and great destruction to life and property; also, by many phenomena akin to those observed in volcanic eruptions, whence it is concluded to be caused by the expansion of perfectly fused matter under the surface of the earth. Earthquakes are of very common occurrence in some countries, as on the W. coast of S. America, which has been discovered to be undergoing a gradual elevation throughout its whole length; in Italy, which is a manifestly volcanic district; and in Scotland, though the shocks are comparatively feeble. The earthquake of Lisbon, in 1775, was the most violent which has ever been felt in this quarter of the globe.

**EARTHWORM**, *s.* in Natural History, a worm that lives in the ground. Figuratively, a mean, sordid wretch.

**EARTHY**, (*érthy*) *a.* consisting, composed of, or inhabiting the earth; gross, opposed to spiritual.

**EAR-WAX**, (*éer-wax*) *s.* the viscous substance with which the ear is lined.

**EAR-WIG**, (*éer-wig*) *s.* [*ear* and *wiga*, Sax.] in Natural History, a common insect, very destructive to delicate flowers and to fruits, whose colour and armed tail have procured it a bad character amongst the imaginative and timid. Its wings, which it uses rarely except at night, are folded under small covers on its back, and are very beautiful.

**EASE**, (*éee*) *s.* [*aise*, Fr.] freedom from care or disturbance, applied to the mind. Freedom from pain, applied to the body. Rest, or cessation from labour, in order to recover from fatigue. Absence of the appearance of effort or elaboration, applied to literary compositions.

To **EASE**, (*éee*) *v. a.* to free from pain; to release from labour; to free from any thing which causes a disagreeable sensation either in the body or mind.

**EASEFUL**, (*éeezful*) *a.* affording relaxation from toil or fatigue; allaying, diminishing, or removing pain; fit for rest.

**EASELY**, (*éeezly*) *s.* an instrument used by painters to set their pictures for the more ready performance of their work.

**EASEMENT**, *s.* in Law, a service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit, as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like.

**EASILY**, (*éeezly*) *ad.* without difficulty, labour, impediment, or pain.

**EASINESS**, (*éeeziness*) *s.* a relative term, implying that a person's abilities are sufficient, or more than sufficient, to accomplish any undertaking, to solve any point in learning, or to prosecute any design proposed; freedom from difficulty; the quality of being soon persuaded to do or believe; compliance without opposition; credulity without suspicion or examination; freedom from disturbance, or from any painful sensation.

**EASINGWOLD**, Yorkshire, a town trading in bacon and butter. It is 210 miles from London. Pop. 2719.

**EAST**, (*éest*) *s.* [*east*, Sax.] the quarter from whence the sun rises. In popular geographical language, the regions in the eastern parts of the world.

**EASTBOURN**, Sussex. It is near Beachy Head, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. It is 65 miles from London. Pop. 3015.

**EASTER**, (*éestre*) *s.* [Sax. or from *Ashlaroth*, a Syrian goddess,] the day on which some churches celebrate the resurrection of Christ. It is a moveable feast, that is, is fixed by the occurrence of a certain full moon, as the Jewish passover was. But it is not the full moon of the heavens, but that of a certain calendar invented by one Clavins, to the confusion of heretics, (and sometimes of the orthodox too,) in which calculations are made according to certain rules which for ever prevent the actual full moon from regulating the feast. Full tables, but unhappily without explanation, are given at the beginning of the Book of Common Prayer.

**EASTER ISLAND**, a solitary island of the S. Pacific Ocean, in Lat. 27. 30. S. and Long. 110. 0. W. It is of volcanic origin, and about 12 miles across. Some part is very lofty. Captain

Cook found some huge but very rude images here carved in stone. Its population is about 1000.

**EASTERN**, (*éestern*) *a.* situated, looking, or tending towards the east, or that point of the compass in which the sun rises.

**EAST-GRINSTEAD**, Sussex. It is a borough, and has a handsome church. The assizes for the county are sometimes held here. It is 29 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 3586.

**EAST-HARLING**, Norfolk. It is 88 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1062.

**EAST-ILSLEY**, Berkshire. It is seated between two hills, among fruitful corn-fields and excellent downs for feeding sheep. It is 53 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 733.

**EAST INDIA COMPANY**. See HUYONSRA, IVAR.

**EAST-LOOE**, Cornwall. It is seated pretty commodiously on a creek of the sea, over which there is a large stone bridge, supported by many arches, which leads to West-Looe, standing between two hills. The chief benefit which the inhabitants have is in their fishery. It is 232 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 926: and of W. Looe, 616.

**EASTON**, a town of Pennsylvania, United States. It stands on the Delaware river, at the junction of the Lehigh river. The streets are very regularly planned. There is a fine bridge, 570 feet long, over the Delaware, a chain bridge over the Lehigh, and two bridges over Bushkill creek, which with the two rivers includes the town. Lafayette College, where manual labour is connected with study, a rising institution, is here. It is 199 miles from Washington. Pop. 4865. There are three other places of this name.

**EASTWARD**, (*éeastward*) *a.* [*eastward*, Sax.] towards the east, or that point of the compass where the sun rises when in the equinoctial points.

**EAST WINDSOR**, a town of Connecticut, United States. It stands a mile from the Connecticut river, and consists of one long street running parallel to it. Here is the Theological Institute of Connecticut, a college of the Congregationalists, where manual labour is practised in addition to the general and peculiar studies of the place. It has a good library. It is 343 miles from Washington. Pop. 3600. One other place in the States bears this name besides.

**EASY**, (*éasy*) *a.* to be performed without fatigue, encumbrance, or difficulty; free from disturbance or anxiety; believing without inquiry or opposition; credulous; complying; free from bodily pain, without formality; elegantly negligent.

To **EAT**, (*éet*) *v. a.* preter. *ate* or *eat*, participle *eat* or *eaten*; [*etan*, Sax.] to devour or consume by the mouth. Figuratively, to corrode or destroy, applied to the action of some corrosive substance; to consume prodigally; to retract or unsay a thing, when joined to *word*.—*v. n.* to go to meals; to feed; to take food; to consume by corroding.

**EATABLE**, (*éetable*) *a.* fit for food, or capable of being chewed and swallowed.

**EATER**, (*éeter*) *s.* a person who chews and swallows any food; that which corrodes.

**EATINGHOUSE**, *s.* a house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

**EAVES**, (*éeeves*) *s.* [*efese*, Sax.] the edges of a roof which hang over a house.

To **EAVESDROP**, (*éeeves-drop*) *v. a.* to catch what drops from the eaves of a house. Figuratively, to listen under the windows of a person's house, in order to discover secrets.

**EAVESDROPPER**, (*éeeves-dropper*) *s.* one who listens under a person's windows, in order to discover the secrets of a family.

**EBB**, *s.* [*ebba*, Sax.] the flowing back or retreat of water towards the sea; a shrinking of water in a river, by the turn of its tide. Figuratively, decay; decline; waste; a low condition.

To **EBB**, *v. n.* to flow back towards the sea. Figuratively, to decline; to decay; to waste.

**E'BIONITES**, *s.* in Ecclesiastical History, a sect which arose very early, which, to the belief in Christianity, added the practice of the Jewish ceremonies. Two divisions are said to have existed; but the accounts of the Fathers must be received with caution, as they had branded these men as heretics, and so were interested in proving them such.

**E'BEN**, *E'BON*, *E'BONY*, *s.* [*ebemus*, Lat.] in Commerce, a kind of wood, brought from the Indies, of a black colour, exceedingly

hard and heavy, susceptible of a very fine polish, and on that account used in Mosaic and inlaid works.

**EOBE**, the name of a comparatively peaceful and inoffensive race of Africans, whose native country lies to the N. E. of the Gulf of Guinea, and extends inland towards Bournou.

**EBRIETY**, *s.* [*ebrius*, Lat.] intoxication occasioned by strong liquors; drunkenness.

**EBRILLADE**, *s.* [Fr.] a check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

**EBRIOSITY**, *s.* [*ebrius*, Lat.] habitual drunkenness.

**EBRO**, a river of Spain, having its source in Old Castile, and after a course of about 400 miles, during which it receives the waters of many tributaries, and passes by Saragossa and Tortosa, it enters the Mediterranean, making a small delta, in which, towards the sea, is the Cape de los Alfaques.

**EBULLITION**, *s.* [Lat.] the act of boiling with heat. Figuratively, an intestine motion of the particles of the body; the commotion, struggle, fermentation, or effervescence occasioned by the mingling together any alkaline and acid liquor.

**ECCENTRIC**, **ECCENTRICAL**, (*eksen'trick*, *eksen'tri'al*) *a.* [*ex* and *centrum*, Lat.] departing or deviating from a centre; not having the same centre. Figuratively, not answering the same design; not answering the end intended; irregular; not consistent with any rule or established custom.

**ECCENTRICITY**, (*eksen'tricity*) *s.* the departing from, or the state of a thing with, a different centre from another; excursion from an employment, or proper sphere of action; an improper situation. In Astronomy, applied to a planet, the distance between the focus and the centre of its elliptic orbit.

**ECCHYMOSES**, (*eky'mosis*) *s.* [*ekchuo*, Gr.] in Surgery, extravasation of blood from a vein in the arm, betwixt the flesh and skin.

**ECCLESHELL**, Staffordshire. It is noted for trading in pedlars' wares. It is situated on a branch of the river Sow, and is 143 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 4730.

**ECCLESIASTES**, (*ekkle'siastes*, Gr.) a book of the Old Testament, attributed to Solomon, but regarded by critics as the production of a later writer. Some of it appears to be written in the form of objections and replies, and the scope and purport of it is, that the great thing for man is to fear God and keep his commandments.

**ECCLESIASTIC**, **ECCLESIASTICAL**, *a.* [*ekkle'siastikos*, Gr. *ecclesiasticus*, Lat.] relating to the ritual, &c. of a church.

**ECCLESIASTIC**, *a.* a person devoted to ecclesiastical service; a clergyman.

**ECCLESIASTICUS**, *s.* otherwise called The Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach, a book placed with the Apocrypha at the end of the Old Testament, as not received by the Jews amongst their Scriptures. It is a collection of maxims, aphorisms, proverbs, arguments, &c., containing much most excellent wisdom, and cannot be carefully studied without profit.

**ECOPROPTICS**, (*ekop'rotiks*) *s.* [*ek* and *koprois*, Gr.] in Physic, medicines which purge gently.

**ECHINATE**, **ECHINATED**, (*ek'inate*, *ek'inated*) *part. or a.* [*echinus*, Lat.] bristled like a hedgehog; set with prickles.

**ECHINUS**, (*ek'inus*) *s.* [Lat.] in Natural History, a hedge-hog; the name of a genus of marine animals, which are covered with a shell armed with very thick-set spines. In Botany, the prickly head or cover of the seed or top of any plant. In Architecture, a member or ornament near the bottom of the Ionic and other capitals, next to the abacus; taking its name from the roughness of its carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut, or the prickly coat of a hedge-hog; it is called *ovolo* by the Italians, and *eggs* and *anchors* by English workmen, because carved with anchors, darts, and ovals, or eggs.

**ECHO**, (*eko*) *s.* [Gr.] a sound reverberated, or reflected to the ear from some surface. In Music, it is the repeating some parts of the strain in a very low or soft tone. By the poets, *Echo* is supposed to be a nymph, who pined into a sound.

To **ECHO**, (*eko*) *v.* to resound; to be sounded back a second time.—*v.* *a.* to multiply a sound.

**ECLAIRCISSEMENT**, (*eklair'se'mang*) *s.* [Fr.] the act of clearing up, or explaining any affair by word of mouth.

**ECLAT**, (*eklat*) *s.* [Fr.] splendour; lustre, or glory.

**ECLATIC**, (*eklatik*, Gr.) selecting, or having the power of choosing or preferring.

**ECLIPSE**, the designation assumed by a school of philoso-

phers commenced by Victor Cousin at Paris, and now one of the fashionable philosophies of France. It is decidedly Platonic in its principles, and proceeding on the psychological method, first introduced by Locke, gathers from all systems such as harmonizes with its leading thought. The name is not quite new, having been employed by some of the philosophers of Alexandria, who sought to establish their school by a league with Christianity.

**ECLIPSE**, *s.* [*ek* and *leicho*, Gr.] a form or medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a licorice stick.

**ECLIPSE**, *s.* [*ekleipso*, Gr.] in Astronomy, an eclipse of the sun is the concealment of that luminary, wholly or in part, by the moon's intervening between the earth and the sun: an eclipse of the moon, is when the earth being between the sun and moon, the light of the sun is prevented from falling upon her; if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total eclipse; if from a part only, it is a partial one. An *annular eclipse* takes place when the sun is so distant from the earth, that the moon only partially covers it, a ring of light appearing round the opaque circle at the height of the eclipse. Eclipses of the sun can take place only at the period of the new moon; and eclipses of the moon only when it is at the full. The eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter are now the means by which longitude is calculated at sea, the difference between the time of the eclipse noted in the Nautical Almanack, and the time when it is observed, affording the means of computing it. A state of darkness, or want of knowledge, applied to the mind.

To **ECLIPSE**, *v.* *a.* to darken any luminary. Figuratively, to destroy any light; to drown a lesser light by superior splendour; to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace.

**ECLIPTIC**, *s.* [*ekleipsis*, Gr.] in Astronomy, is a great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of about 23° 28', which is the sun's greatest declination; or, more strictly speaking, it is the path or way, among the fixed stars, that the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun. Some call it the way of the sun, because the sun, in his apparent annual motion, never deviates from it. In Geography, it is a great circle on the terrestrial globe, not only answering to, but falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

**ECCLOGUE**, (*eklog*) *s.* [*ekloge*, Gr.] a pastoral poem, whose scenes are confined to rural life, and whose personages are shepherds.

**ECONOMY**. See **ECONOMY**.

**ECONOMY**, a town of Pennsylvania, United States. It stands on the Ohio, and is regularly laid out in streets parallel to the river, and others at right angles with them. It is a settlement of the Rappites, and was founded by Rapp himself, and consists wholly of Germans from Suabia. There are some good public buildings, but all the property is held in common. It is 243 miles from Washington. Pop. 1283.

**ECPIRACISTICS**, (*ekp'ratiks*) *s.* [*ek* and *phratto*, Gr.] such medicines as open the vessels through which the humours are to pass, or which promote their discharge.

**ECSTASY**, *s.* [*ekstasis*, Gr.] any sudden passion of the mind, by which the thoughts are for a time absorbed; excessive joy or rapture; enthusiasm.

**ECSTASIED**, *a.* enraptured; elevated; or absorbed.

**ECSTATIC**, **ECSTATICAL**, *a.* enraptured, or elevated to an ecstasy; tending to external objects.

**ECTYPE**, *s.* [*ek* and *typos*, Gr.] a copy.

**ECUADOR**, a republic of S. America, lying on the Pacific, just under the line, whence its name, and bounded by Venezuela, Brazil, and Peru. It is about 700 miles in length and 500 in breadth. It is crossed by the Andes; Chinchorao and some other of the distinct mountain masses being about 20,000 feet high. The chain is traversed longitudinally by several valleys, and there are elevated table-lands amongst and approaching the mountains, about 10,000 feet above the sea. The Amazon and its tributaries water the E. part of the state; but there are no great streams running into the Pacific. Its seasons are tropical, and it is very subject to earthquakes. Mines of lead, and, less numerous, of gold, silver, and quicksilver occur. The climate and the soil in the higher regions are both favourable to pasturage and agriculture, and corn, fruits, sheep, horses,

timber, &c. &c., with the metals, and cochineal, are amongst its exports. Its disturbed condition from the time when the first revolt from Spain took place, has prevented the rapid development of its resources. Quito is its capital; Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, &c. are also places of importance. Its population is about 1,000,000.

**ECURIE**, (*écurie*) *s.* [Fr.] a covered place wherein horses are housed.

**EDDA**, *s.* [Scandinav.] the name given to two collections of poems, containing the old mythic traditions and legends of the Scandinavian or Northman people. The author of the first or elder Edda, was Sæmund; Snorro Sturleson compiled the younger Edda, which has only fragments of poetry in it. The divinities whose greatness and deeds are celebrated, are either deified men, such as Odin, or deified powers and objects in nature, as Thor and Baldur. There is an air of wild sublimity and of genuine pathos about these legends, which lie as a substratum, or foundation, to most of the peculiarities of language, custom, and feeling of the Northmen races.

To **EDDER**, *v. a.* to bind or interweave a fence.

**EDDER**, *s.* such fence wood as is commonly put upon the top of fences, and binds or interweaves each other.

**EDDY**, *s.* [Sax.] water which is beat and returns back again to the place from whence it flowed. Figuratively, a whirlpool; a circular motion; a whirlwind.

**EDDY**, *a.* whirling, moving in a circular manner. *Eddy water*, among mariners, implies dead water.

**EDDYSTONE**, a group of rocks on the S. coast of England, 14 miles from Plymouth Sound, which were very dangerous to vessels in the Channel. At the end of the 17th century a lighthouse was built on the chief rock, by a Mr. Winstanley, which, 3 years after its completion, was utterly destroyed by a storm, and with it was carried away its hapless builder. Some few years afterwards, a new one, constructed altogether of wood, from the basement, was built by Mr. Ruyard, which lasted for 50 years, and then was consumed by fire. In the following year Smeaton built the present pharos, of stone throughout; in form he copied the bole of a tree, which combines firmness with the advantage of presenting a curve both to the sweep of the wave and the violence of the wind; and by dovetails and cramps fixed the whole mass securely together, and to the rock. The lantern is 80 feet from the base, and often during the prevalence of the W. winds, which bring in the long swell from the Atlantic, the waves wash completely over it, and fly many yards above the lantern itself. It has now stood for 90 years, and has passed through most violent storms without any injury.

**EDEMATOSE**, *a.* [*oedema*, Gr.] swelling; full of humours. See **ŒDEMATOS**.

**EDENTATED**, *a.* [*edentatus*, Lat.] deprived of teeth.

**EDFOU**, a town of Egypt, remarkable for the beauty of the ruins near it. The temple at Edfou is especially famous.

**EDGAR**, one of the Saxon monarchs of England, the successor of Edwy; who having the wisdom to gain the priests and monks by adopting their cause in the person of St. Dunstan, has been represented to us as one of the greatest and best kings of the early period of this monarchy. He had been by this party made king or sub-king of Northumbria and Mercia, before the death of his brother; and the able administration of the ambitious and grasping Dunstan gave a real vigour to his government, apart from the empty laudations of his shaven followers. He was called the *Pacific*, there being but one slight skirmish with the Britons during his reign, and yet he had a wider and more unquestioned power than any of his predecessors. In one of his royal progresses, he assembled his royal vassals at Chester, and was by eight of them rowed to the monastery of St. John's on the Dee, a dignity no other king ever enjoyed in this land. He exacted from Wales a tribute of wolves' heads yearly, which rid that part of the island of these unlovely natives. He encouraged the settlement of foreigners in England, much to the chagrin of the English priests; but he suffered the rigorous enforcers of clerical celibacy to have their way on the married priests, whom they soon harried out of the land, or out of matrimony. He himself was not very scrupulous on this point; and only once, when the sufferer by his lust was the inmate of a nunnery, did his good friends interfere, and by a seven years' penance, and fast twice a week, seek to impress on him, that the daughters of the cloister must not be deemed subject to his will. The tale of his

marriage with Elfrida the Fair, after the treachery and murder of Ethelwold, one of his earls, who had been sent to see if she corresponded with the description he had received of her, and had married her himself, is an old and familiar story. He died in 975, aged 32 years, in the 16th year of his reign.

**EDGE**, *s.* [*egge*, Sax.] the sharp side of any cutting instrument; a narrow part arising from one which is broader; the extremity, border, or outside of a thing; intuseness of desire; keenness; acrimony of temper. To *set the teeth on edge*, means to cause a tingling pain in the teeth, by any shrill and rasping noise.

To **EDGE**, *v. a.* to sharpen or make an instrument cut better; to border, or put something round the extremities of a thing; to exasperate; to excite; to put in such a position as to make way or give room; to advance beyond a line, or situation.—*v. n.* to advance, or move forward against any obstacle, or body moving in an opposite direction; to go close upon a wind, and sail slow.

**EDGED**, *part.* sharp, opposed to blunt.

**EDGELESS**, *a.* not fit to cut with; unable to cut; blunt.

**EDGETOOL**, *s.* a tool made sharp to cut.

**EDGEWARE**, Middlesex, 8 miles from London. Market, Thursdays. Pop. 650.

**EDGEWORTH**, *ad.* with the edge placed in a particular direction. **EDGEWORTH, RICHARD LOVELL**, the father of Maria Edgeworth, well known for his mechanical ingenuity, and for the zeal with which he studied the principles of education. He was joint writer of several works with his daughter, and he died in 1817, aged 73 years.

**EDGING**, *s.* something added by way of ornament; a narrow lace. In Gardening, rows of shrubs or plants, placed round the extremities of a bed instead of borders.

**EDIBLE**, *a.* [*edulis*, Lat.] fit to be eaten; fit for food.

**EDICT**, *s.* [*edico*, Lat.] in matters of civil policy, is an order or instrument, signed and sealed by a prince, to serve as a law to his subjects.

**EDIFICATION**, *s.* [*edifico* and *facio*, Lat.] Figuratively, improvement; the act of advancing in religion.

**EDIFICE**, *s.* [*edifico* and *facio*, Lat.] a building, or house, generally applied to signify some large or pompous building.

**EDIFIER**, *s.* one who improves another by instruction.

To **EDIFY**, *v. a.* to build; to improve by instruction; to instruct or teach.

**EDILE**, *s.* [*ediles*, Lat.] the title of an officer among the Romans, who combined the duties of our modern surveyor and churchwarden.

**EDINBURGH**, the capital city of Scotland, situated in the county to which it gives name, on three hills. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns. The situation of the Old Town is singular and striking: it stands on the middle ridge, or hill, which is narrow and steep, and terminated abruptly on the W. by the castle, a very ancient building, accessible only by a drawbridge, and erected on a lofty precipitous rock. The High Street, a mile in length, and generally 90 feet broad, extends from the castle to Holyrood House. On each side of this steep hill the houses form narrow lanes, which are called closes, and extend N. and S. Many of them are lofty; but so piled, as it were, upon each other, that they are neither commodious nor elegant. The New Town is situated on the N. side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S. and N. with a gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of uniform streets and squares, including several public buildings, the whole built entirely of stone, with considerable taste and elegance. The buildings on the S. side of the Old Town, though inferior to those on the N., are extensive and stately. The principal public buildings are the palace of Holyrood House, the Royal Exchange, built in 1753, the Register Office, the Physicians' Hall, Heriot's Hospital, founded in 1628, Watson's Hospital, an hospital for orphans, and a Royal Infirmary. There is a flourishing university here, with a fine library, and all other accessories needful for a seat of learning. It has some, but not very considerable, manufactures. In its population is included that of Leith, its port; *which see*. It is 396 miles from London. Lat. 55. 58. N. Long. 3. 12. W. Pop. 166,450.

**EDINBURGHSHIRE**, or **MID-LOTHIAN**, a county of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, which separates it from Fifehire; and by the shires of Haddington, Berwick, Sel-

kirk, Peebles, Lanark, and Linlithgow. It is about 25 miles in length and 10 in breadth. It has hills of above 1000 feet in height, but in general it is a good agricultural district. It furnishes coal and excellent building-stone. Pop. 225,623.

EDITION, *s.* [ed., Lat.] the publication or impression of a book.

EDITOR, *s.* one who prepares a manuscript for the press, and corrects the errors of the proof sheet while it is printing.

EDMUND, the name of two of our Saxon kings. The first of this name was the immediate successor of the great Athelstan. At the very beginning of his reign he had to engage in a contest with the former kingdom of Northumbria, which rose in revolt, at the head of which was Olave, a king of the Eastmen, or Danes, which ended in a partition of the country, with the reversion of either part to the survivor. Olave died in the following year, and Edmund, seizing the opportunity, regained the whole. He also expelled Donald from Cumbria, and installed the king of the Scots, as earl, on condition of his being his vassal for it. His fame was great, for he received the title of *Magnificent*. His end was unworthy of him, for he perished in a brawl at a feast, by the hand of one Leof, a man whom he had outlawed, in 946, aged 23 years, in the 6th of his reign. The second, who was surnamed *Ironsides*, was a great warrior, whose whole public career was a struggle against foes, in the person of Canute with the Danes, or traitors, such as Eadric Streone. By the abduction of the widow of Sigiferth, one of the thanes of the Danish boroughs, he acquired a claim to their territory, which he soon successfully enforced. This put him into a position to cope with Eadric. But Eadric deserted to Canute, who was harassing the kingdom with numerous forces, whose movements he conducted with great skill. On Ethelred's death, Edmund was proclaimed king, but Canute was prepared to contest the possession of the throne with him, by law as well as by arms. Eadric, who was Edmund's evil genius, rejoined the Saxon cause, and did his best to destroy it by his treachery. At length a partition of the kingdom was effected between the rival claimants, Edmund retaining the S. of the island, and the nominal supremacy. Soon afterwards he died, and Eadric Streone was believed to have killed him. He died in 1016, aged but 27 years, and before he had reigned one year.

EDMUND, ST., a king of the East Angles, under Ethelred I., who was Bretwalda, or king paramount, of the southern part of the island. He was a ruler of great valour and piety, and deserved and received the confidence of his people. The Danes, to revenge the death of their famous chief Ragnar Lodbrok, had descended on the E. coasts, and sailing up the Houlad, now the Bedford Level, attacked his kingdom. He met them in battle, but was defeated. Crouched beneath Hoxne bridge, he was discovered by his pursuers; who, to convert him to their rude heathenism, made him a mark for their arrows, till wearied by his constancy, Hingwar, their leader, beheaded him. This was in 870. Bury St. Edmund's is the existing monument of his spotless fame; his body, preserved in a monastery there, built by Canute, himself a Dane, in after years, gathered together that town.

E/DOM, [Heb.] the name given in the Holy Scriptures to Esau, the eldest son of the patriarch Jacob, because of the colour of his hair; and afterwards to the country which he occupied, called in classic times, Idumea, *which see*.

E/DRED, a Saxon king of England, successor to Edmund I. An insurrection in Northumbria was the first event of his reign, for there was an intriguing churchman, Archbishop Wulstan, desirous of gaining more power than could be gained in a vassal's court. Eddred, though enfeebled by disease, hastily attacked and put down this revolt, and a second attempt, under Eric, his vassal, his mere threat destroyed. He imprisoned his priestly opponent, afterwards, and degraded him; the other was assassinated. Dunstan, the famous saint, and an earl of Danish extraction, Turketil, were his chief counselors. He died in 955, aged about 40 years, and in the 9th of his reign.

EDRISSI, ABU ABDALLAH MOHAMMED, a learned Moorish geographer of the 11th century. His work, which was dedicated, (with a silver globe representing the earth, which has long been lost,) is yet extant; and though of no great intrinsic value, is a document of great interest from its connexion with the history of a most valuable science.

To E/DUCATE, *v. a.* [*educare*, Lat.] to bring up a person; to give instruction to a child or young person.

EDUCATION, *s.* actually, the training of a child or young person for manhood, by whatever means accomplished; as generally understood, the training in learning such as the spirit of the age requires for its youth; or, considered as a branch of mental culture, the calling into play of the various intellectual faculties by appropriate and gradual exercise. The objects of education ought to be the cultivation of each individual mind so as to develop its peculiar ability, and teach it, first, self-help and self-reliance; in order, secondly, to the well-being and progress of society. No system can be a good one, or right, which overlooks or supplants this.

To E/DUCATE, *v. a.* [*educare*, Lat.] to bring out; to extract; to bring to light; or to bring from a state of concealment.

EDUCATION, *s.* the act of bringing any thing into view.

To E/DUCORATE, *v. a.* [*dulce*, Lat.] to sweeten.

EDUCORATION, *s.* in Pharmacy, the sweetening of a thing by means of honey, sugar, or syrup. In Chemistry, the act of freshening or cleansing a thing from its salts by frequent washing in water.

EDWARD, the name of nine of our English kings, three before the Norman Conquest, and six since. *Edward*, surnamed *the Elder*, a Saxon monarch, was son of Alfred the Great. But he had only the nominal supremacy of England. Ethelwald, his cousin, contested his right, and with some success, till he fell in a battle, in which his army was victorious. The Danes were his next foes, but them he routed. The most remarkable person of his reign was his sister Ethelfleda, who, as widow of the alderman of Mercia, continued to administer that kingdom, with great vigour and success. Her kingdom afterwards fell to Edward, who became at last lord paramount of the whole island. He died in 925, after a reign of 24 years. *Edward the Martyr* was another Saxon king, and successor to Edgar. He was supported by St. Dunstan and the ecclesiastics, and violently opposed by some of the great earls, and the fair Elfrieda, who wished to secure the crown for her own child. He was assassinated by order of the queen-mother, on whom he had called in a hunting party, and was exalted to the title of Martyr by the monks, who ruled by him. He died in 978, having reigned three years.

The third Saxon king of this name was surnamed *the Confessor*, and he succeeded Hardicanute. He was a younger son of Ethelred II., his brother Alfred having been murdered, as was believed in Earl Godwin, who was now the most powerful man in the kingdom; and Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, being absent as an outlaw, though the lawful heir to the throne. He had been brought up at the Norman court, whither he had fled from the Danes; and this was the occasion of sore trouble to him. Godwin soon gained complete supremacy over the weak, well-meaning monarch, married him to his own daughter, and established himself and his sons in the great earldoms of the country. In Edward's court were some Norman nobles, who seemed yet to divide the king's heart with Godwin and his sons; these therefore sought to make it a national quarrel, but some of the earl's Saxon opponents sided with the Normans, and thus began the discord. At last Count Eustace of Boulogne, (a man of great note in those days, from this cause amongst others,) that he would war moustaches, contrary to the Norman custom,) the king's brother-in-law, coming through Dover got into a street-riot, and the two parties of the kingdom flamed up thereupon into civil war; ending without bloodshed in a truce and a meeting of the Witan, and the exile of Godwin and his sons. Edward, like a feeble-minded creature, even included his wife, Editha the fair, in the proscription, and immured her in an abbey. William, the Norman duke, now came over to England, and after his visit Norman influence waxed yet greater. A change came now: Earl Godwin and his sons, partly by force, and partly by a vote of the Witan, were reinstated in England, and then shortly after the earl died. But Harold could well carry on their game, and civil war and broils were ceaseless. Edward about this time recalled his nephew the outlaw, and announced him to be his heir; but he fell soon after, it was believed, by Harold's hand; on this, the old king gave the succession to his cousin, William of Normandy; and wearied out with his task, died in 1066, aged about 60, after a reign of 23 years. He abolished an odious tax called the Dane-gelt; and introduced Norman law customs into English law courts, which have never left them. The laws of the Confessor were afterwards regarded by the subject Saxon population as the bulwark







*Edward I*

*King of England and Wales*





Lady Elizabeth Grey interceding for her children



Edward IV.

Edward IV. standing in the Temple of the Sun

of the little liberty that remained to them under the sway of the Normans.

**Edward I.**, king of England, succeeded his father Henry III., returning hastily from an unfinished crusade he had set out on, to assume the throne. He found the kingdom harassed by the anarchical schemes of the De Montforts, and threatened by both Wales and Scotland. He first advanced against the Welch, and completely reduced them, yet suffered Llewellyn to reign, till his son Edward of Caernarvon should be fit to govern. Scotland was in a state of great confusion through the contests of Bruce and Baliol for the throne; Edward claimed it, and made Baliol his deputy. But the Scots could not endure this, and they drove their poor deputy to a revolt, disastrous for him, for he was overthrown and consigned to the Tower. All Scotland was subdued save Bruce, who was in arms again, and Edward, hastening against him, died in 1307, aged 68 years, after a reign of 35.

**Edward II.**, his son, succeeded him, a feeble king, who was driven from Scotland by Bruce, endangered his power in Ireland, and by his silly favouritism gained universal contempt. The nobles rose against him, he was dethroned, and, by order of the queen's paramour, murdered at Berkeley Castle, in 1327, aged 43, after a reign of 20 years. **Edward III.**, his son, was a minor, and did not acquire his rights when of age without a struggle; he was however victorious, and the murder of his father was avenged. Edward's first attempts were made on Scotland, and he must have succeeded in destroying that monarchy, had not he been lured from it by a nobler quarry. The throne of France was vacant, Edward was grandson to the last monarch, his opponent was nephew. Females could not inherit in France, but could the descendants of females? Edward invaded the country, and aided by the astonishing valour of his son, the Black Prince, and the indomitable courage of his troops, he won two great pitched battles, at Crecy and Poitiers, against all the chivalry of France. The only real gain was Calais, which with Dover commanded the narrow seas; and after a few years this alone remained of all the territory that English blood and treasure had been so prodigally expended to win. Edward had at his court, as prisoners, the kings of France and Scotland, but such glory was most empty. After the return of the king to England, he found a new trouble: the representatives of the burgesses and knights of the shires had, during the three preceding reigns, been growing in influence in the nation; and before the French expedition, Edward had conceded points to them, which he thought he could easily recover; but now the parliament was in open opposition to him, headed by his own son at first, and after his death in name by his son who was next heir to the crown. At length he died, in 1377, aged 64 years, having reigned 51. During this reign, not only did constitutional liberty first get an established footing in England, but poetry, and religion too, for Chaucer and Wicliffe began their works in England now.

**Edward IV.** succeeded Henry VI., having waged against him, under the banner of his father first, and afterwards in his own name, a civil war for six years. This was the war of the Roses, as the struggle of the two branches of the royal family, York and Lancaster, was called; and which, after Edward's accession, was maintained for ten years with alternate success, Edward being once compelled to flee the kingdom. But he was ultimately victorious. In character and proceedings he was much like Charles II., but the people had no voices then to speak, and the wars had almost exterminated the nobility. It was by this fearful slaughter that the way for the tyranny of the Tudors was prepared, and so for all that it led to. Printing was introduced into England, by Caxton, in this reign. Edward died in 1483, aged 42 years, after a reign of 22.

**Edward V.**, his son, was but an infant, and merely proclaimed king. His uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, who was his guardian, was believed to have murdered him, with his brother, in the Tower. This tale is not credited now; but the prince was removed, having been nominally king but a few months. **Edward VI.**, son and successor of Henry VIII., was but 9 years old on his accession. His mother, Jane Seymour, had been interested in the Reformation, and Edward had been brought up most carefully according to its principles. The Duke of Somerset was Lord Protector of the king by his father's will, and the great work was carried on in a purer spirit, and with an aim more nearly agreeing with the aim of the continental reformers, than it had been before. The spirit of the Protector was ambitious, he sacrificed his own brother, provoked a popular revolt by encouraging popular violence,

and at last fell on the scaffold, through the arts of a mightier schemer, the Duke of Northumberland. In spite of these things matters were advancing so as to favour Puritanism, when the king died, in 1553, aged but 16 years, and in the 7th year of his reign.

**EDWARD, THE BLACK PRINCE**, was the son of Edward III., who distinguished himself by his cool valour and chivalrous courtesy at the battles of Crecy and Poitiers, which he won. But humanity and filial reverence were not amongst his qualifications. He died in 1376, aged 45 years.

**EDWARDS, DR. JONATHAN**, (commonly named President Edwards), one of the most eminent divines of America, whose works, especially the *Treatise on the Will*, have produced, both in his own country and in this, a most profound impression. He was first the minister of the Presbyterian church, and soon was made a tutor at Yale College. He afterwards removed to Northampton, as assistant to his grandfather in the oversight of a congregation. Here he was involved in a long and painful controversy with the congregation, and other ministers, owing to his earnest endeavours to preserve the purity and Christian character of his charge, which ended in his dismission. We next find him working with all his zeal and love as a missionary to the native Indians; and finally he accepted the presidency of the college at Princeton, New Jersey. His writings were very numerous, and though many were highly metaphysical, have enjoyed great popularity. He has done more to inflict a logical Calvinism on Christians as the only true theology, than any other writer; and it is only now beginning to be renounced. His character was of the noblest and purest order. One word of his—a resolution formed in his youth—might serve to make young men a different race from what they are,—“Resolved, to live with all my might, whilst I do live.” He died in 1758, aged 55 years.

**EDWARDS, WILLIAM**, the builder of the famous one-arched bridge over the Taaf, in Wales. He was a self-taught architect, and by the force of his native genius acquired a reputation for skill in this department, which his works still maintain. He died in 1789, aged 70 years.

**EDWARDS, THOMAS**, one of the famous divines of the Puritans' revolt in the 17th century. He was a rigid Presbyterian, and hated the toleration which Independency offered to opposing opinions. His book named *Gangrene* was written against this hateful liberality. He fled from England on the rise of Cromwell, and died in 1647, aged 38 years.

**EDWARDS, BRYAN**, a writer and actor in the cause of humanity towards slaves. His residence in the W. Indies enabled him to judge fairly respecting this matter, and his works, both in the colonial legislature and British parliament, and as an historian of those islands, approve his judgment and his truth. He died in 1800, aged 55 years.

**EDWIN**, the Saxon king of Northumbria, and Bretwalda or supreme king of England, in the 7th century, under whose protection Paulinus preached Christianity and overthrew Paganism in the N. of the island. It was at the discussion of the question amongst his nobles, that the beautiful address was given by one, which Wordsworth has immortalized in one of his sonnets. He fell in battle against the Welch in 633, having reigned about 40 years.

**EDWY**, an Anglo-Saxon king of England, successor to Edred, surnamed the Fair, a mere boy on his accession, and, unhappily for him and his reputation, no admirer of St. Dunstan. The monks have given him as bad a character, both personally and royally, as can be imagined. Dunstan grossly insulted him at his coronation feast, and was banished in consequence; but his party was powerful, and had a leader equal to the occasion. Odo raised a revolt and deprived Edwy of almost all his kingdom, robbed him of his wife, (the occasion of the quarrel,) cruelly spoiled her beauty, and afterwards more cruelly destroyed her. Edgar his brother had been the tool of the priests, in this opposition to Edwy, and the brokenhearted king either died or was murdered in 958, not 20 years old, and having reigned but 3 years.

**EDYSTONE**. See *E/DYSTONE*.

**EEL**, *s.* [æ, Sax.] in Ichthyology, a genus of fishes whose general appearance has some resemblance to that of serpents. They are very tenacious of life; and their habits are very remarkable, their migrations over land, to surmount waterfalls, or to gain better feeding places, are well attested, although at first so seemingly impossible.

## EFF. See EFF.

TO EFFACE, *v. a.* [*effacer*, Fr.] to destroy any painting; to spoil the form of any piece of carving; to blot out; to destroy all marks or traces of a thing from the mind.

EFFECT, *s.* [*efficio*, Lat.] that which is produced by an operative cause; a consequence; advantage; profit or service. In the plural, goods, furniture, or movables.

TO EFFECT, *v. a.* to bring to pass; to attempt with success; to produce as a cause, or by the application of power.

EFFEFTIBLE, *a.* that may be produced, done, or performed.

EFFEFTIVE, *a.* having the power to produce an effect; proper for action.

EFFEFTIVELY, *ad.* with power; powerfully; really; entirely.

EFFEFTLESS, *a.* without effect; without causing any change or alteration by the application of power; without producing any effect.

EFFEFTOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who produces any effect; one who is the cause of a thing.

EFFEFTUAL, *a.* [*effectual*, Fr.] producing the object, end, or design, for which it is intended. SYNON. With respect to these two words, that of *efficacious* seems not so powerful as that of *effectual*. The first gets the better of most obstacles; the last, of all. By an *efficacious* remedy we put an *effectual* stop.

EFFEFTUALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to produce the end for which it is applied.

TO EFFEFTUATE, *v. a.* [*effectuer*, Fr.] to bring to pass; to accomplish.

EFFEFTMINACY, *s.* the acting like a woman; softness, or want of those qualities which distinguish and become a man.

EFFEFTMINATE, *a.* [*effeminatus*, from *femina*, Lat.] void of the qualities which distinguish and adorn the male sex; acting or behaving like a woman; voluptuous, or luxurious.

TO EFFEFTMINATE, *v. a.* to make womanish.

EFFEFTINATION, *s.* the quality or cause of rendering a person womanish.

TO EFFERVESCE, (*effervescere*) *v. a.* [*effervesco*, Lat.] to grow warm, to produce heat by fermentation, or the motion of the particles of a body among themselves.

EFFERVESCECE, *s.* the production of heat by internal motion. Among chemists, it is the rapid evolution of a gas, excited in fluids, either by the mixture of fluids of a different nature, or by the mixture of certain compound substances, as a carbonate and an acid, in fluids.

EFFETE, *a.* [*effatus*, Lat.] barren; worn out with age.

EFFEFTICACIOUS, (*effikashious*) *a.* [*efficax*, Lat.] producing the effect or end intended.

EFFEFTICACIOUSLY, (*effikashiously*) *ad.* in such a manner as to produce the effect or end intended.

EFFEFTICACY, (*efficacy*) *s.* the power of producing the end or effect intended. Applied to speech, persuasion.

EFFEFTICIENCE, EFFEFTICIENCY, (*efficience, efficiency*) *s.* [*efficacia*, Lat.] the act of producing effects or changes in things or persons; agency.

EFFEFTICIENT, (*efficicient*) *s.* a cause; one that makes or causes things to be what they are.

EFFEFTICIENT, (*efficicient*) *a.* having the power to produce or cause alteration or change in things, either by altering the qualities or introducing new ones.

EFFEFTIGY, *s.* [*effigies*, Lat.] the resemblance or representation of any thing drawn, painted, or carved; also, the mental image of any thing.

EFFLORESCENCE, EFFLORESCENCY, *s.* [*effloresco*, Lat.] in Botany, a production of flowers. In Natural History, an excretion in form of flowers. In Medicine, a breaking out of some humours, &c. in the skin.

EFFLORESCENT, *a.* shooting out in the shape of flowers. In Medicine, appearing in pimples, or other eruptions on the skin.

EFFLUENCE, *s.* [*effluo*, Lat.] that which flows from some other principle.

EFFLUVIA, EFFLUVIUM, *s.* [*effluo*, Lat.] the small particles continually emitted by, or flowing from, a body, which, though they do not sensibly decrease the body from whence they proceed, have perceptible effects on the senses.

EFFLUX, *s.* [*effluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing out; effusion; spreading; or the visible effect of some cause; that which flows from something else; an emanation.

TO EFFLUX, *v. a.* to flow from; to move in succession.

EFFLUXION, *s.* [*effluxio*, Lat.] that which flows out; the action of flowing out.

TO EFFORCE, *v. a.* [*efforce*, Fr.] to force; to break through by violence.

EFFORMATION, *s.* [*efformo*, Lat.] the act of giving form to, or making.

EFFORT, *s.* [*effort*, Fr.] a struggle; a laborious or vehement exertion of power.

EFFOSSION, *s.* [*effodio*, Lat.] the act of digging from the ground.

EFFRONTERY, *s.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] an unbecoming and undaunted boldness, by which a person is capable of undertaking any action, including the idea of impudence and daring.

TO EFFULGE, *v. n.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] to send forth lustre or effulgence.

EFFULGENCE, *s.* splendour, or a glorious degree of light.

EFFULGENT, *a.* shining with a superlative degree of light or splendour.

EFFUMABILITY, *s.* [*fumus*, Lat.] the quality of flying away or vapouring in fumes.

TO EFFUSE, (*effuse*) *v. a.* [*effusus*, Lat.] to pour out; to spoil. EFFUSION, *s.* [*effusio*, Lat.] the act of pouring out; shedding; the act of uttering or pronouncing with fluency; profusion, or generous giving. Figuratively, the thing poured out.

EFFUSIVE, (*effusive*) *a.* poured out.

EFT, *s.* [*efeta*, Sax.] in Natural History, a genus of water lizard, very common in ponds and ditches; called also a *neet*.

EFTSOONS, *ad.* [*eft and soon*, Sax.] soon afterward; in a short time; again. Obsolete.

EGBERT, a Saxon king of Wessex, usually regarded as the first supreme monarch of the various kingdoms of Saxon England, really only one of a succession of Bretwaldas; the first really sole monarch of England being Athelstan. He first turned his arms against the Britons, and became master of Wales; the rest of the island fell part by part, in like manner; each kingdom being under a king who swore fealty to Egbert. In his reign the Danes made their first serious attack on England, but were defeated. He died in 835, aged about 60 years, and having reigned 35.

EGEDE, the name of a father and son, who were the first Christian missionaries to the desolate Greenland. Their labours were very successful; the son, *Paul*, formed the language, and translated part of the Bible. *Hans*, the father, left his native country, Denmark, in 1721, and died in 1758; his son, who accompanied him, died in 1780.

EGG, *s.* [*egg*, Sax.] in Animal Physiology, the cell in which the embryo is formed. In birds, reptiles, and the lower orders of animals, these cells are extruded, and the development of the embryo is effected either by incubation or by atmospheric warmth. The eggs of birds are oval in form, and are covered with a thin shell consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime; externally they are of various colours, and some are very beautifully marked. The eggs of reptiles are defended by a tough gelatinous integument. The eggs of insects are very beautiful microscopic objects.

TO EGG, *v. a.* [*eggian*, Sax.] to incite; to instigate; to induce a person to prosecute an action with vigour.

EGINHARD, the secretary and historian of Charlemagne; and, according to general repute, his son-in-law. He served his successor also, and finally, retiring from the world, became abbot of Seligenstadt. He died about 850, aged about 50 years.

EGLANTINE, *s.* [*eglantier*, Fr.] in Botany, the sweet-brier rose.

EGMONT, LAMORAL, COUNT OF, a Flemish nobleman, who served in the wars of Charles V. and Philip II. with great distinction. He was in the best sense of the word a nobleman, and so was not a fitting instrument for the policy of the latter king, as carried on by the ferocious Alva. He was seized by this monster, most treacherously, in company with his friend Count Horn, declared a traitor, and beheaded in 1568, aged 46 years. His name and that of his friend and companion in death, are rightly regarded as those of martyrs to the cause of their country's freedom.

E'GOTISM, E'GOTISM, [*ego*, Lat.] too frequent mention of a person's self in writing or conversation; too great self-esteem, or selfishness.

**EGOTIST**, *s.* one who often repeats the word I; a person who mentions himself too frequently, and with ostentation; one who cares too much about himself.

To **EGOTIZE**, *v. n.* to mention oneself too frequently and too ostentatiously.

**EGREGIOUS**, *a.* [*egregius*, Lat.] somewhat above the common or ordinary run; remarkable; worthy of notice, or extraordinary, either in a good or bad sense, but generally in a bad one.

**EGREGIOUSLY**, *ad.* better or worse than ordinary; uncommonly better or worse; prodigiously; extremely.

**EGREMONT**, Cumberland. It is seated not far from the sea, on the banks of a river, over which there are two bridges; and on the top of a peaked hill a strong castle. It is 299 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1750.

**EGRESS**, *s.* [*egressus*, Lat.] passage out of a place; liberty to go out.

**EGRESSION**, *s.* [*egressio*, Lat.] the act of coming out.

**EGRET**, *s.* in Natural History, a fowl of the heron kind, with red legs.

**EGRETTE**, *s.* [Fr.] an ornament of ribbons, worn by ladies on the front part of their hair.

**EGYPT**, a large country of N. Africa, adjoining to Asia, bounded by the Mediterranean and Red Seas, by Nubia and the desert. It is above 500 miles in length, and about 150 in breadth. Most of the area is desert, and mostly uninhabited; but the valley of the great river Nile, which is from 5 to 10 miles wide, is richly fertile, and thickly studded with towns and villages. Between the Nile and the Red Sea, the country is partly rocky and partly desert, but there are numerous fertile spots, which are chiefly occupied by branches of the great Arab race. The Nile, which is very broad in general, divides into several branches when approaching the sea, or rather the wide, open embouchure of the river has gradually been filled up, so as to produce this appearance; and this triangular district, the sides of which are about 80 miles in length, is the famous Delta. The most extraordinary phenomenon of the country is the periodical overflow of this river, occasioned by the copious summer rains which prevail in the regions whence it flows, and which, commencing at the summer solstice, increases during the next three months, and covers either directly, or by means of canals cut for the purpose of irrigation, the whole valley, leaving in its rapid fall a copious deposit of new soil. The climate is very healthy, except during the fall of the water, and the southerly winds of the early part of the year, and except that the simoom occasionally visits this country during the spring and summer. Rain is a very rare occurrence. Amongst the ranges of low mountains are quarries of various kinds of building-stone, and on the E. of the Nile, in addition, of granite of different kinds, of some marbles, &c. In the valley, and in the green spots which occur round the few springs found in the desert, palm trees abound, and all kinds of grain, rice in particular, many fruits, &c. &c. are cultivated. The wild animals of the country are such as are common to Africa, excepting that those which retire from the occupations of man are not often met with, and some few more common in Asia. The river especially abounds in crocodiles, and a kind of horned snake is found. The present state of Egypt is highly encouraging. Under the shrewd and vigorous sway of Mehemet Ali, the foundation has been laid for the advance of the people in all the improvements of European civilization. Absolute power may, perhaps, thus working, in conjunction with the influences of commerce, on the deep-seated religious instincts of its (mainly) Arab population, produce results, which will restore to this land a glory more excellent than pertained to it in the days when those stupendous monuments of the wealth and the might of its sovereigns, which are scattered throughout its whole length, and rival in their durability the everlasting hills, were set up. The commerce of the country is carried on chiefly with Great Britain and France, and the produce and the wealth of the interior of Africa, brought to Egypt by caravans, is exchanged for our manufactures and other wares. The population is about 2,000,000; seven-eighths of whom are of true Egyptian blood, the greater part of the remainder Copts and Turks, and the rest Jews, and emigrants or temporary residents of various nations. Cairo is the capital. Beside the ports on the Mediterranean, there are some small ports, and Suez, on the Red Sea. Of the pyramids, tombs, temples, and marvellous relics of antiquity in Egypt, by which the whole life and doing of its inhabitants, from the

magnificent despot to the meanest slave, thousands of years ago, has been revealed to us, see under the various articles.

To **EJACULATE**, *v. a.* [*ejaculo*, Lat.] to dart out; to shoot. —*v. n.* to breathe a short occasional prayer.

**EJACULATION**, *s.* in its primary sense, the act of throwing or darting out. Figuratively, an occasional, extemporary, short prayer; an interjectional, or sudden, short speech.

**EJACULATORY**, *a.* suddenly darted out; expressed in short, abrupt, or unconnected sentences.

**EJCHHORN**, JOHN GEORGE, an eminently learned theologian and Biblical critic of Germany, whose labours tended greatly to the advanced state of Biblical science in that country, as much as those of any of her scholars. He held the professorship of the Oriental languages at Jena, first; and displayed such stores of learning in this department as placed him at once amongst the foremost of his day. He afterwards occupied a similar post at Göttingen, and with it other offices both at that university and in the state. The list of his works is too long for insertion. His principles were not by any means those of the Evangelical school, and those allied to it; and as far as vital religion is concerned, were not such as one would on any account receive. The service that he did was to break down, with relentless logic and scholarship, the dogmas of the preceding generation, which had encephalated the mind of man, and prevented immediate access to the fountain of truth. If he drank not thereof, we, thankful for his labours, and helped thereby, will not fail. He died in 1827, aged 75 years.

To **EJECT**, *v. a.* [*e* and *jacio*, Lat.] to throw, cast, or dart out with force.

**EJECTION**, *s.* the act of expelling or driving from a place of possession.

**EJECTMENT**, *s.* in Law, a writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

**EIDER-DOWN**, *s.* the down of the eider duck, which is remarkably fine, and in such high esteem for its warmth when used in the lining of certain apparel, as to be sold at a very high price.

**EIGH**, *interjection*, a sudden expression of delight.

**EIGHT**, *a.* this word and its compounds is pronounced like *ait*: [*eahtha*, Sax.] a number consisting of twice four.

**EIGHTEEN**, *a.* a number consisting of ten and eight units added together.

**EIGHTEENTH**, *s.* the order of a thing either in place or succession, which is removed the distance of seventeen from the first; or twice as much or as far as nine.

**EIGHTFOLD**, *a.* eight times the number or quantity.

**EIGHTH**, *a.* a word expressing the order in which a thing stands from the first, and is next beyond the seventh. In Music, see OCTAVE.

**EIGHTHLY**, *ad.* in the eighth place.

**EIGHTIETH**, *a.* an ordinal, implying that a thing or succession is removed eighty times including the first.

**EIGHTSCORE**, *a.* eight times twenty, or 160.

**EIGHTY**, *s.* a number consisting of eight times ten added together.

**EIGNE**, (*aine*) *a.* [*aisne*, Fr.] in Law, the elder, or firstborn; not alienable; entailed.

**EISEL**, *s.* [*essil*, Sax.] vinegar; verjuice; any acid. An old word.

**EISENACH**, a town of Germany, capital of a principality of the same name. It stands at the junction of the rivers Nessel and Hursel, and is a neat and pleasing place. Beside the palace, it has some handsome public buildings, such as churches and colleges, &c. Here is a good library also. Its manufactures are considerable. Population, about 10,000. Lat. 51. 0. N. Long. 10. 20. E. Near to this town is the fortress called the Wartburg, where Luther was concealed as Ritter George, after the Diet of Worms, and where he translated great part of the sacred Scriptures.

**EISLEBEN**, a town of Prussia, near the Böse, well built and fortified. It has some good public buildings, and some manufactures and trade. Population, about 10,000. Lat. 51. 30. N. Long. 11. 29. E. Here was born, and here too died Luther.

**ETHERE**, *pron.* [*æther*, Sax.] one or other of two persons indifferently; both, or each, —*adv.* and in distribution, to distinguish between two or more things.

**EJULATION**, *s.* [*ejulatio*, Lat.] an outcry of affecting or penetrating grief.

EKE, *ad.* [*ecce*, Sax.] likewise; also; besides. Obsolete, unless in poetry.

To EKE, *v. a.* [*ecce*, Sax.] to make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency, sometimes including the idea of bungling, or botching; used with the particle *out*.

To ELABORATE, *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Lat.] to produce with difficulty and labour; to exalt or improve the nature of a thing by successive changes or improvements.

ELABORATE, *a.* finished with great labour; performed with patience and diligence.

ELABORATELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to bespeak elegance, owing to pains and diligence.

ELABORATION, *s.* the improving or exalting the nature of a thing by successive changes and alterations; the producing with great care and industry.

To ELANCE, *v. a.* [*elancer*, Fr.] to dart; to throw out.

To ELAPSE, *v. n.* [*e* and *labor*, Lat.] to pass without notice or impression, applied to time.

ELASTIC, ELASTICAL, *a.* [*elao*, Gr.] having the property of returning to its own form or shape, after having lost it by some external force; springy.

ELASTICITY, *s.* a property in bodies, by which they return forcibly, and of their own accord, to the same dimensions or form they were of before compression, or before their having lost it by that force.

ELATE, *a.* [*elatus*, Lat.] flushed, puffed up, or haughty, on account of success.

To ELATE, *v. a.* to puff up, or make one proud with praise, prosperity, or success; to exalt or heighten.

ELATERIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Pharmacy, imports any purging medicine, but particularly applicable to those which operate by violence.

ELATION, *s.* haughtiness, or pride, occasioned by success.

ELBA, a small island of the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Tuscany, about 20 miles long and 10 broad, having mountains in the interior of above 3000 feet high, and a fertile region between them and the shore. It has abundance of iron, and other sources of mineral wealth. And it produces corn, wine, oil, fruits, cattle, &c. &c., and has excellent fisheries. Its population is about 15,000. Porto Ferrayo is its capital. Besides its famed iron ore, it has had in later times a place in history, as the spot to which the sovereigns of Europe hoped, for the sake of their own crowns and the safety of the old course of things, in 1814, to confine the spirit of Napoleon Buonaparte. It had been happier for him had they prospered in their design.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises in Silesia, runs through Bohemia, Saxony, and Brandenburg, passing by Pirna, Dresden, Magdeburg, &c., divides Lauenburg from Mecklenburg, and Bremen from Holstein, then passes on to Hamburg and Gluckstadt, and falls into the German Ocean, after a course of about 700 miles, by Cuxhaven. Nearly 500 miles of its course are open for boats and vessels of some draught, and at its mouth it is quite an estuary.

ELBERFELD, a town of Prussia, standing on the Weipper, a tributary of the Rhine. It is celebrated as a place of trade, and has some first-rate manufactures. Its public institutions, which are numerous, are carried on in the same spirit. It has a neat appearance, and boasts some good-looking edifices. Its population is about 40,000. Lat. 51. 10. N. Long. 7. 10. E.

ELBING, or ELBLANG, a sea-port town of Prussia. It is a place of considerable trade, and is situated on a river of the same name, near the Frische Haffe. Its manufactures are of some importance. It is adorned with some useful institutions and noble buildings. Population, about 20,000. Lat. 54. 9. N. Long. 19. 35. E.

ELBOW, (*elbow*) *s.* [*elboga*, Sax.] the joint or bending of the arm next below the shoulder. Figuratively, any bending or angle.

To ELBOW, (*elbow*) *v. a.* to push with the elbow. Figuratively, to struggle for room; to encroach upon.—*v. n.* to jut out in angles.

ELBOWCHAIR, *s.* a chair with arms to support the elbows.

ELBOWROOM, (*elbow-room*) *s.* room to stretch out the elbows on each side. Figuratively, freedom from restraint or confinement.

ELD, (*eld*) *s.* [*æld*, Sax.] old age; decrepitude.

ELDER, *a.* [the comparative of *eld*] surpassing another in years.—*s.* one who is born before, or one who survives another.

ELDER, *s.* in Botany, the name of a tree, or rather arborescent shrub, with fragile wood, producing flat clusters of flowers, which are used in making cosmetics, and berries which produce the best of home-made or British wines.

ELDERLY, *a.* bearing the marks of old age; advanced in years.

ELDERS, *s.* (plural,) persons whose age gives them a claim to honour and respect; those who are born before others; ancestors. Among the Jews, the rulers of the people; answering to the word senator among the Romans. In the New Testament, it is a designation of those persons who were intrusted with the oversight, or pastoral and ministerial care, of a church. See PRESBYTER, &c.

ELDERSHIP, *s.* a claim founded on being born before another; seniority.

ELDEST, *a.* [the superlative of *eld*] exceeding others in years: born before others.

ELDORADO, *s.* [Span.] the name given by early European geographers and adventurers to a country paved with gold, which they hoped to discover some where in the interior of the New World, when that was first revealed to them by Columbus and others.

ELIATICS, a sect of Greek philosophers, which sprung up in the Greek city of Elea, in Italy, and of which Xenophanes was the founder, Parmenides and Zeno of Elea being his two most distinguished followers. Their speculations were chiefly directed to the origin of all things; human affairs were regarded only as affected by consequences from their first principles. They dared to affirm some of the most lofty spiritual truths that man's heart knows; but having no better method than a very lame and imperfect logic, they drove themselves almost as wrecks on the barren rocks of scepticism. The oneness of the Godhead was their prime assertion. That truth was for all men, and was the sublime end whereto philosophy should lead men, was another. But, to solve the great problem of God's universe, and of man, greater than the universe, they skilled not. They put these questions however into the very shape in which we find them now proposed by the greatest spirits of these times. From Parmenides, Plato himself borrowed much, and to good purpose.

ELECAMPA'NE, *s.* in Botany, a plant belonging to the class of the star-worts. It is used in pharmacy, and especially commended by the old herbalists, for very many superlative qualities.

To ELECT, *v. a.* [*e* and *lego*, Lat.] to choose a person for the discharge of some post or office; to take in preference of others.

ELECT, *a.* chosen; taken by preference from other things; proposed as objects of choice; chosen to supply an office or place, but not yet in possession. In some theological schemes, the objects of Divine favour, exercised in choosing them to eternal life.

ELECTION, *s.* the act of choosing a person from other competitors, to discharge any office or employ; choice. Figuratively, the power of choosing; the privilege of electing a person to discharge an employ; the ceremony of a public choosing of a representative for parliament, or of a person to discharge an employ. In Theology, a doctrine based on certain logical deductions from the admitted fact of the power of God, and on some phrases and passages of the New Testament, to the effect that certain human beings have been eternally, and immutably, and irrespectively of all circumstances, chosen by God to the redemption of Jesus Christ. This is held rigidly with all consequences by true Calvinists, utterly rejected by Rationalists, misinterpreted by Arminians, and paltered with by a large class calling themselves Modern Calvinists. Rid of all deductions, it is one aspect of a great truth, which is revealed in conscience and in Scripture, that men may find and keep the very way of life, and not for them to argue about, and turn into a mere dogma, or use as a weapon of ecclesiastical warfare.

ELECTIVE, *a.* exerting the power of choice; regularly bestowed, or conferred by free choice, or votes. *Elective affinities*, in Chemistry, a technicality based on a theory, now exploded, but which presumed that there were in cases of decomposition and recombination a stronger attraction observed towards one substance than another.

ELECTIVELY, *ad.* by choice; with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, *s.* one who has a vote in the choice of an



officer; a prince who had a vote in the choice of the emperor of Germany.

**ELECTORAL**, *a.* having the title, dignity, and privilege of an elector.

**ELECTORATE**, *s.* the territory, dominion, or government of an elector.

**ELECTRIC**, *s.* a substance that is capable of producing electrical phenomena by friction, as glass, sealing-wax, brown paper, &c.—*a.* the same as *electrical*. See **TELEGRAPH**.

**ELECTRICAL**, *a.* belonging to electricity. *Electrical machine*, an instrument made for the purpose of accumulating electricity, in order to perform experiments exhibiting its nature and laws. There are two kinds of machines; in each of them by rapid friction on a glass surface with a rubber connected with the earth the electricity is accumulated, and by means of a series of pointed wires placed nearly in contact with the glass, it is transferred to a globe or cylinder with rounded ends, mounted on a glass pillar so as to be, electrically, out of connexion with the earth; where it can be employed in charging jars, and any other way. One kind is called a *cylinder machine*, because the glass surface used is a cylinder of glass, which is turned on its axis by means of a winch; the other is called the *plate machine*, because in it a circular plate of glass, revolving round its centre, by means of a winch as before, is used. *Electrical jar*, is a vessel of glass coated for about two-thirds of the way up the sides with tinfoil or steel filings, within which electricity may be accumulated so much in excess, that the release of it by connecting the inner coated surface with the outer is accompanied by phenomena and effects resembling, on a small scale, those of the thunder-storm. A battery is a collection of such jars, so arranged that the effects shall be increased in intensity in proportion to the number of them.

**ELECTRICITY**, *s.* [electron, Gr.] in Natural Philosophy, the most subtle and potent agent in the universe; represented by earlier writers as two distinct kinds of fluid, named according as they were accumulated by the friction of glass, or of wax and similar substances, *vitreous* and *resinous* electricity, which were mutually repellent, &c.; afterwards, as a fluid existing every where in a normal state, but which could be accumulated in one place, then said to be *positively* electrified, and lessened in another, then said to be *negatively* electrified, and substances in the same condition of positive or negative electricity repelled each other, whilst substances would mutually attract each other if one was negative and the other positive; this second hypothesis was best able to explain the wide range of varied but common phenomena. In the progress of experiment, however, the identity of electricity with the so-called galvanic fluid, and afterwards with the magnetic influence, was proved beyond a doubt, all the phenomena of each being exhibited by the others, a wider and more philosophical theory was required, one which would bring it under the grasp of mathematics; and it is now stated to be a force ever tending to equilibrium, and recent experiments and calculations have almost identified this force with that which, called gravitation, is the bond whereby this universe is kept together. Since the discovery of the identity of these three wondrous agents, magnetism, galvanism, and electricity, most experiments are conducted by those machines or batteries which will be described under **GALVANISM**, as being more portable and more powerful. The commonest phenomena of electricity are those of attraction and repulsion, and the discharge in the form of a spark, or a brush of flame, varying as it takes place from a rounded surface, or from a point. These may be varied in many, and some very beautiful, ways. By means of the jars, combustibles are fired, metals melted or deflagrated, a smart shock given to the nervous system, and small animals blinded and even killed. Other phenomena will be described under **GALVANISM**. Thunder-storms, the aurora borealis, the balls of fire seen on the mast-heads of vessels, and many other natural phenomena, have been explained by electrical experiments. Electricity is also the name given to that branch of natural philosophy which investigates the nature and laws of this force.

To **ELECTRIFY**, *v. a.* to communicate an excess of electricity to a body. Figuratively, to startle by some confounding piece of intelligence.

**ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY**, *s.* that branch of electrical science which treats of the chemical effects of electricity.

**ELECTRODE**, *s.* [electron and trodos, Gr.] the pole or end of

a galvanic circle, being a way through which electrical power is exerted.

**ELECTRO-DYNAMICS**, *s.* [electron and dynamai, Gr.] in Natural Philosophy, that department of the science of electricity which investigates the laws of electricity as displayed in magnetic currents and other similar phenomena.

**ELECTROLYTE**, *s.* [electron and lyo, Gr.] in Electricity, a body decomposable by electric action.

**ELECTRO-MAGNETISM**, *s.* that branch of electricity which treats of the phenomena common to it and to magnetism.

**ELECTRO-METALLURGY**, *s.* [electron, metallon, and ergon, Gr.] in Electricity, the science and practice of decomposing and of recombining metals by electric action. One of the most useful applications of modern electrical science, by which metallic moulds are made, copies of seals, medals, engravings, &c., plating in silver and gold effected, &c. &c.

**ELECTROMETER**, *s.* [electron and metreo, Gr.] in Electricity, an instrument to measure the amount of electric force accumulated on any surface or body. There are various forms, the simplest being a pith ball at the end of a light slip of wood, placed so as to move on the other end in a semicircle, which shows the amount by the number of degrees it moves over. Coulomb's torsion electrometer is the most beautiful and exact, but is too delicate for common use. Others are made so as to show the amount of electricity accumulated in a jar or battery, and to discharge them when it arrives at a fixed quantity.

**ELECTRO-MOTIVE**, *a.* set in motion by electric action. Such are certain clocks which have been made lately, and which as the rate of electric motion is such that it would travel round our globe in one-tenth of a second, can all be kept, however distant, if connected by wires as in the electric telegraph, so nearly alike that the difference would be inappreciable. Electro-motive engines for railways have been proposed.

**ELECTRO-PLATING**, *s.* See **ELECTRO-METALLURGY**.

**ELECTROPHORUS**, *s.* [electron and phero, Gr.] in Electricity, an instrument consisting of a flat cake of resin, and a metallic disc with a glass handle, by means of which free electricity is produced in unlimited quantity, by the agency of a small charge communicated to it by friction, or from a machine.

**ELECTROSCOPE**, *s.* [electron and skopeo, Gr.] in Electricity, an instrument whereby the excess or defect of electricity on any surface is signified to the experimenter.

**ELECTRO-STATICS**, *s.* [electron and histemi, Gr.] that department of electrical science which investigates the laws of electrical equilibrium.

**ELECTRO-TINT**, *s.* a process by which from a design constructed on a metallic plate, with pigments of various qualities and textures, a plate is cast by the electro-metallurgical plan, whence impressions can be taken as from a wood-cut or copper-plate.

**ELECTRO-TYPE**, *s.* [electron and typos, Gr.] See **ELECTRO-METALLURGY**.

**ELECTUARY**, *s.* [electuarius, Lat.] a medical composition made to the consistence of a conserve.

**ELEEMOSYNARY**, *a.* [eleemosine, Gr.] living upon alms; given in charity.

**ELEGANCE**, **ELEGANCY**, *s.* [elegantiā, Lat.] beauty rather soothing than striking; beauty without grandeur; the beauty of propriety, not of greatness.

**ELEGANT**, *a.* pleasing, or causing pleasure by meaner beauties; neat; nice. *SYNON.* *Gentle* implies something aspiring to be above the common run; *elegant* means actually so. By a house *gently* furnished, is understood one containing furniture which seems to be fitted for one belonging to a wealthier and more tasteful person than the occupier; by *elegantly* furnished, is meant one furnished with good taste.

**ELEGANTLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to please by the taste exhibited.

**ELEGIAC**, *a.* [elegia, Gr.] used in elegies; mournful; sorrowful.

**ELEGY**, *s.* a poem written on some mournful subject; a poem on any subject written in a simple plaintive style, without any points or turns; a funeral song. It was not such in classic times.

**ELEMENT**, *s.* [elementum, Lat.] the first or constituent principle to which any thing is resolved, and which will not admit of any further resolution. Anciently, fire, air, earth, and

water were called *elements*. Figuratively, the letters of any language; the lowest or first rudiments or grounds of any art or science. In Ecclesiastical matters, the bread and wine used in the eucharist.

TO ELEMENT, *v. a.* to compound of elements.

ELEMENTAL, *a.* composed of, or produced by, some of the elements; arising from some first principle.

ELEMENTARITY, *s.* the simplicity of nature, or absence of composition; the state of being uncompounded.

ELEMENTARY, *a.* uncompounded; simple; without mixture; having only one principle or element for its essence.

ELEMI, *s.* a drug, improperly called *gum Elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *Elemi* is brought from Ethiopia. The American *Elemi*, among the only kind known, proceeds from a tall tree.

ELENCH, *s.* [*elenchus*, Lat.] an argument in opposition to another; a sophism.

ELEPHANT, *s.* [*elephas*, Lat.] in Natural History, the name of a genus of quadrupeds, of which two species alone are now living, the Asiatic and the African. Their peculiar form is well known, as is their astonishing sagacity and intelligence. The relic of some fossil species have been found, and one in Siberia, in an ice-field, whose flesh and hairy and woolly coverings were preserved.

ELEPHANTA, or GALLI POURI, a small island on the W. coast of Hindustan, about five miles from Bombay, which contains one of the most astonishing antiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in black stone, appears in an open plain, near the landing-place, from which an easy slope leads to a stupendous subterranean temple, hewn out of the solid rock, 80 or 90 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is supported by regular rows of pillars about 10 feet high, with capitals resembling round cushions, and at the farther end of it are three gigantic figures, mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. The style of this temple-cavern very much resembles that of the oldest Egyptian temples.

ELEPHANTIASIS, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, a species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations, like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE, *a.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] appertaining or belonging to an elephant; to a ranking of the qualities of an elephant; likewise a title given to certain books among the Romans, which contained an account of the actions of emperors, and the laws made by the senate; supposed to be so called either from their vast size, or their being composed of ivory.

TO ELEVATE, *v. a.* [*elevo*, Lat.] to raise aloft, on high, or at a distance from the ground; to exalt or dignify; to raise the mind with great and sublime ideas; to exalt.

ELEVATED, *part.* or *a.* raised or situated on high.

ELEVATION, *s.* the act of raising on high. Exaltation, appertaining to dignity or preferment. In Astronomy and Geography, the height of any object above the horizon. In Architecture, a draught of the principal side or face of a building, called its *upright*. In Perspective, a draught or representation of the whole body of a building. In Gunnery, the angle which the chase of a piece of ordnance, or the axis of its hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.

ELEVATOR, *s.* [Lat.] a raiser or lifter up.

ELEVE, *s.* a term purely French, but naturalized in our language, and signifies a disciple or scholar bred up under any one.

ELEVEN, *a.* [*endelefen*, Sax.] one more than ten; twice five and one added.

ELEVENTH, *a.* [*endelefta*, Sax.] an ordinal, expressing the next in order beyond the tenth.

ELEUSIS, a town of Attica, in Ancient Greece, with a harbour on the Gulf of Salamis. It was celebrated for mysteries, or a sacred society, formed here, and holding festivals in honour of Demeter or Ceres. The initiation into this society was conducted at the time of the annual festival, with great pomp and solemnity. The purport of the whole has been variously stated by different writers; the most feasible theory being that it was a distinct declaration of some of the simpler principles of natural religion; the pomp and show being used to mislead idle curiosity, and to attract such as found in mere ceremonial Polytheism, or in vague philosophy, no contentment for their souls. The ecclesiastics of the (so-called) Catholic Church, borrowed largely

from the Eleusinian mysteries in their improvements on apostolic Christianity.

ELF, *s.* plural *elves*; [Brit.] a wandering spirit, frequenting solitary places; a fairy, an evil spirit or devil.

ELFIN, *a.* relating to fairies; belonging to elves. "That elfin knight," *Spem*.

ELFLOCK, *s.* knots of hair twisted by elves.

ELGIN, a shire of Scotland, known by the name of *Moray*, or *Murray*, also, lying on Murray Firth, and bounded by the shires of Banff, Nairn, and Inverness, which last runs up so far into Elgin as to divide it into two portions. It is altogether about 30 miles in length and 10 in breadth; but at the sea it is considerably broader. The inland part is mountainous, some points being about 4000 feet in height. The Spey is its largest river, and forms its E. boundary; it has also the Findhorn and the Lossie. There are some lakes, but not of any great extent. Building-stone abounds, and some kinds of limestone. This county is well wooded, and has some wide heaths or moors, some of which supply plenty of peat for fuel. Nearer the sea, where the surface is more level, some attention has been paid to agriculture. Its fisheries of salmon, &c. in the rivers, and its sea-fisheries, are valuable. It grazes some few sheep and cattle. In addition to these productions raw spirits are a staple article of trade. Population, 35,012. It joins Nairn in sending a representative to parliament. *Elgin*, its county town, stands on the Lossie, 5 miles from its mouth. It has many ruins of its former grandeur, and it has also some handsome modern buildings. During the last 50 years it has wonderfully increased in importance. It is 120 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 6083. It is associated with some neighbouring towns in returning one representative to parliament.

ELGIN SALOON, in the British Museum, is a large and lofty apartment, in which is arranged a collection of Greek sculptures, almost all of which were brought from Athens. The greater part of the Panathenaeic frieze, that ran round the Parthenon in the Acropolis, some of the metopes, some grand statues from the pediment, and many other marbles from other sources, such as the stone containing the Boustrophedon inscription from Sigeum, and the monumental inscription to the Athenians who fell at Potidea, are gathered together here, forming a very valuable study for those interested in such relics, or in the beautiful city whence they were taken. The Theseus, and the head of one of the Horses of Night, are magnificent works, worthy of Phidias, to whom they are attributed.

ELHAM, Kent. It is situated on the lesser Stour, nearly between Wye and Hythe. It is 67 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 1291.

TO ELICIT, *v. a.* [*elicio*, Lat.] to strike, find out, or discover by dint of labour and art.

ELICIT, *a.* brought from a state of bare possibility to that of real existence; brought into act; internally acted; exerted by the will.

TO ELIDE, *v. a.* [*elido*, Lat.] to cut in pieces.

ELIGIBILITY, *s.* worthiness of being chosen.

ELIGIBLE, *a.* [*eligo*, Lat.] fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable; possessing all those qualities and excellences, which are sufficient to set a thing above others, and recommend it.

ELIGIBLENESS, *s.* worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINATION, *s.* [*elimino*, Lat.] banishment; rejection.

ELIOT, JOHN, best known as the apostle to the Indians, was one of the noble band who sought freedom from restrictions on conscience in the wilds of New England. After many years' labours at Roxbury, he undertook to teach the Indians, and successfully contended with the difficulties of the language, and the greater difficulties he met with in the deeply-rooted habits of savage life. He was a noble man, and has left us an example both of personal character and of devoted work such as it were well to give heed to. He died in 1690, aged 86 years.

ELIOT, SIR JOHN, one of the patriot leaders in the early parliamentary conflict of Charles I. He was appointed one to conduct the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham; attacked Laud, and opposed the proceedings of the king and his infatuated advisers with all earnestness. At length Charles imprisoned him, and had him heavily mulcted on his trial. He could not pay; and after lingering three years in confinement, ex-

perceiving hard measure from the minions of the arbitrary monarch, he died in 1632, aged 48 years.

**ELLIOT, GENERAL GEORGE**, afterwards Lord Heathfield, the British commander who defended Gibraltar against the fleets of Spain and France, during the pre-revolutionary war in Europe. He had distinguished himself in other services before that time. He died in 1790, aged 72 years.

**ELIQUATION**, *s.* in Metallurgy, an operation whereby one substance is separated from another by fusion. It consists in giving the mass a degree of heat that will make the more fusible matter flow, and not the other.

**ELIS**, a state of ancient Greece, in the Peloponnesus, lying on the Ionian Sea, and bounded by Achaia, Arcadia, and Messenia. Elis, its capital, was the place where the Olympic games were held; it stood beside the Peneus, and its outlines can be traced still. The famous chryselephantine statue of Olympian Jove, by Phidias, was here. See **GAMES, OLYMPIC**.

**ELISION**, *s.* [*elido*, Lat.] in Grammar, the cutting off a vowel or syllable in a word, as in "*th' attempt*," where *e* is cut off, before coming before a vowel. This is called synalepha, frequently practised in English poetry, and always observed in Latin verse. A division, cutting, dividing, attenuation, or a separation of parts.

**ELIXATION**, *s.* [*elizo*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, the extracting the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing.

**ELIXIR**, *s.* [Arab.] a Medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture; the extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial or invigorating fluid or substance.

**ELIZABETH**, queen of England, and successor to Mary I. She was daughter of Henry VIII. and Anna Boleyn, and was brought up in the Protestant religion. Her accession was hailed by the Protestants, and especially by the Puritan section, with most unfeigned joy; and she countenanced them as much from policy, for the security of her throne, as from the preference she felt for their principles. The Church of England was finally established in her reign, and laws against Romanists and Dissidents severely enforced. She furthered the doctrines of the Reformation in the Netherlands, where Philip II. was to be opposed; in France, where no very friendly feeling to her was entertained by the government; and in Scotland, where the queen, the beautiful and unfortunate Mary, was a dangerous rival to her throne and person. Against Mary she at length waged war, took her prisoner, and after a long and wearing captivity, contrived her death. The king of Spain despatched against her his famous Armada, which by storms, and by the courage of the British admirals, was utterly dispersed. She ruled with absolute sway, yet chose wise and grave counsellors. Howbeit, even in her reign, men began to feel here and there the stirrings of a spirit not of submission to mere royalty. Elizabeth never married, though she had many suitors; some from the greatest thrones in Europe. She pleased herself with favourites; such as the Earl of Leicester, whose handsome person made her forget the emptiness of his head and the blackness of his heart; and after his death, the Earl of Essex, whose generosity merited a better end than his own rashness and his false friends brought him to. The persecutions of this reign, being directed against Romanists, and against men who had no influence in the state, have not been fairly recorded; they were as numerous and as bloody as those of the preceding reign. For all that, Elizabeth realized more the idea of a hero, as king, than any other crowned sovereign, before or since; and the popular feeling has handed down a sort of proverbial tradition of those golden days; for her vigorous and prosperous government, by the spread of trade, diffused plenty through the land, in spite of heavy monopolies and most arbitrary rule. Nor was this reign less distinguished for other great men. It was the era of Shakspeare, Spencer, and Sydney; and Francis Bacon was fast rising to his immortality; Raleigh also, and Ascham, and the judicious Hooker, flourished now. Elizabeth died in 1603, aged 70 years; having reigned 45 years.

**ELK**, *s.* [*elc*, Sax.] in Natural History, an animal of the deer kind, with the horns palmated, and without a stem. It is a native of the northern parts of Europe; and is a large and strong animal, being equal in size to a horse, but much less beautiful.

**ELL**, *s.* [*eln*, Sax.] a measure of length, varying in different

countries; but those mostly used in England are the English and Flemish ells; the former of which is 3 feet 9 inches, or one yard and a quarter; the latter only 27 inches, or three quarters of a yard; in France, one yard and a half; and in Scotland, 37 two-tenths English inches.

**ELLENMERE**, Shropshire. It is situated on a large mere, famous for fish, in a small but fertile district of the same name. It is 170 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 7080.

**ELLIPTIC**, **ELLIPTIC**, *s.* [*ellipse*, Gr.] in Grammar, or Rhetoric, a figure by which something left out in a sentence is to be supplied by the reader or hearer. In Geometry, a regular continued curve line, vulgarly called an oval. It is distinguished by this peculiarity, that the sum of the two lines drawn from any point of its periphery to the two foci is always the same.

**ELLIPTIC**, **ELLIPTICAL**, *a.* having the form of an ellipse; of an oval form.

**ELM**, *s.* [*elm*, Sax.] in Botany, a well-known tree, a native of this country, whose wood is much used for common furniture, and posts and gates, or where it is not exposed to changes from wet to dry, or dry to wet.

**ELOCUTION**, *s.* [*elocutio*, Lat.] the power of expressing one's ideas with fluency of speech; eloquence; the power of expression or diction; the choosing and adapting words and sentences to the things or sentiments to be expressed.

**ELOHI**, **ELOI**, or **ELOHIM**, [Heb.] one of the names of God in Scripture; but sometimes applied to princes, angels, and even false gods, and then used in the plural.

To **ELONGATE**, *v. a.* [*longus*, Lat.] to stretch; to lengthen or draw out, applied to the surface or dimensions of a thing.—*v. n.* to go farther off from a thing or place.

**ELONGATION**, *s.* the act of stretching or lengthening; the state of a thing stretched. In Astronomy, the digression or recess of a planet from the sun, with respect to an eye placed on the earth. Also, distance; departure; removal.

To **ELOPE**, *v. a.* [*loopen*, Belg.] to run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint. In Law, to quit or leave a husband.

**ELOPEMENT**, *s.* departure, or withdrawing from just restraint or lawful power. In Law, the voluntary departure of a wife from a husband.

**ELOQUENCE**, *s.* [*eloquor*, Lat.] the art of speaking with elegance, so as to move the affections; the power of speaking with fluency; a figured and elegant style or diction, adapted to warm the imagination and move the passions.

**ELOQUENT**, *a.* having the power of speaking with elegance, fluency, and in such a manner as to move the passions.

**ELPHINSTON**, **LORD BALMERINO**, one of the Jacobite lords executed after the battle of Culloden. He had been engaged in the battle of Sheriff-muir, and lived for a time in France. He afterwards returned to Scotland, and was one of the first who joined the Pretender's standard. He was beheaded in 1746, aged 58 years.

**ELSE**, *pron.* [*elles*, Sax.] other; one besides that which is mentioned.

**ELSE**, *ad.* otherwise; excepting the person or place mentioned.

**ELSEWHERE**, *ad.* in some other place, in any other place.

**ELSLINORE**, a sea-port town of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the island of Zealand. Many foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations which trade to the Baltic, reside here. It has a considerable trade, and is a place of great importance. Vessels passing through the Sound pay a toll to the king of Denmark, which, with those of the two Belts, supply an annual revenue of above £100,000; and, in return, he takes the charge of constructing light-houses, and erecting signals, to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Cattegat to the entrance into the Baltic. Population, under 20,000. Lat. 56. 2. N. Long. 12. 37. E.

**ELVAS**, a city of Alentejo, Portugal; containing, besides the cathedral, three parish churches, two hospitals, and seven convents, with an academy founded in 1732. Here is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough to supply the town for six months. It is brought by an aqueduct three miles in length. Elvas is seated near the river Guadiana, 112 miles from Lisbon. Population, about 15,000.

To **ELUCIDATE**, *v. a.* [*elucido*, Lat.] to cast light upon a difficult or intricate subject; to clear; to make clear.

**ELUCIDATION**, *s.* the act of rendering difficult subjects plain; an explanation.

ELUCIDATOR, *s.* a person who explains difficulties; a commentator.

To ELUDE, *v. a.* [*eludo*, Lat.] to escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice; to mock or disappoint the expectation by any unforeseen escape.

ELUDIBLE, *a.* possible to escape by artifice; possible to be defeated or disappointed.

ELUSION, *s.* an artifice which is concealed from the knowledge of another; a fraud.

ELUSIVE, *a.* using artifice to escape or avoid.

ELUSORY, *a.* fraudulent.

To ELUTE, *v. a.* [*eluo*, Lat.] to wash off.

To ELUTRIATE, *v. a.* [*elutri*, Lat.] to strain off.

ELUTRIATION, *s.* in Chemistry, the operation of pulverizing metallic ores or other substances, and then mixing them with water, so that the heavier parts are capable of suspension may be poured off, and thus separated from the grosser particles. Most of the metallic substances which are reduced to an impalpable powder are prepared by this process.

ELVES, JOHN, one of the miserable beings whose names are preserved to us from the fact of their having been misers. Every species of despicable, degrading meanness this man resorted to, for the sake of saving money. He was rewarded by being elected member for Berkshire; and by leaving behind him half a million of pounds sterling, beside his estates. He died in 1789.

ELY, Cambridgeshire. It has but one good street, well paved, the rest being unpaved, and miserably dirty. The minster is a fine building, and has a stately tower, which can be seen at a great distance. The bishops have all the rights of Counts Palatine, which also they had through the whole Isle of Ely, till the reign of Henry VIII. Ely is completely subordinate to the bishop in its civil government, and is the only city in England unrepresented in parliament. It has become a central railway station, which may be expected to rub off a little of its mediæval rust soon. It is seated on a rising ground, near the river Ouse and other streams, the former of which is navigable to Lynn, and by which it carries on a pretty good trade. It is 66 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 6825.

ELYSIAN, (*elysian*) *a.* [*elysium*, Lat.] pertaining to elysium; pleasant; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, (*elysion*) *s.* [Lat.] in the Ancient Mythology, a place in the lower world, furnished with pleasant fields, and supposed to be the receptacle for the happy souls of the departed.

ELZEVIR, the name of a family of printers in various places of Holland, whose typography and care in printing have given them a name in the world. They flourished from 1590 to 1680. Their edition of the Greek Testament, 1624, has been taken as the *Textus Receptus*, to which all subsequent variations, &c. have been adapted.

To EMACIATE, (*emaciate*) *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] to make a thing waste, or grow lean.—*v. n.* to grow lean; to waste away.

EMACIATION, *s.* the act of making lean; the state of a person growing lean, wasted away, or in a consumption.

EMACULATION, *s.* [*emaculo*, Lat.] the act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

EMANANT, *a.* [*e* and *mano*, Lat.] issuing or flowing from something else.

To EMANATE, *v. n.* to issue or flow from something else.

EMANATION, *s.* the act of proceeding or flowing from something else; that which flows from any substance like effluvia.

EMANATIVE, *a.* issuing or flowing from.

To EMANCIPATE, *v. a.* [*e* and *mancipium*, Lat.] to set free from slavery of any sort; to restore to liberty.

EMANCIPATION, *s.* the act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.

To EMARGINATE, *v. a.* [*margo*, Lat.] to take away the margin or edge of a thing.

To EMASculate, *v. a.* [*e* and *mas*, Lat.] to render soft, effeminate, or womanish.

EMASCULATION, *s.* effeminacy; a soft and luxurious habit.

To EMBALEM, *v. a.* [*embaurner*, Fr.] to impregate a dead body with gums and spices to prevent its putrefying.

EMBALMER, *s.* one who preserves the bodies of the dead in such a manner as to prevent their putrefying.

EMBALMING, *s.* the preparing the bodies of the dead so as to prevent their putrefaction.

EMBANKMENT, *s.* a continuous mound so constructed, that

it shall not lose its form by the weight of its own materials, nor there suffer displacement, if a road run along the top of it, or if it be designed to keep the waters of a stream to a particular course. The greater part of Holland depends for its existence on the strength of its embankments; and many parts of this country near the coast, or near our great rivers, the same.

To EMBAR, *v. a.* to shut, enclose, stop, or block up.

EMBARGO, *s.* [Span.] a prohibition or restraint laid upon vessels by a sovereign, whereby they are prevented from going out of, or from entering into, a port, for a certain time.

To EMBARRK, *v. a.* [*embarquer*, Fr.] to put on board or into a ship. Figuratively, to engage another in an affair.—*v. n.* to go on ship-board. Figuratively, to engage as a party in an affair.

EMBARKATION, *s.* the act of putting or going on board a ship.

To EMBARRESS, *v. a.* [*embarrasser*, Fr.] to perplex or confound a person with an affair of difficulty and trouble.

EMBARRESSMENT, *s.* perplexity or confusion, arising from some difficult affair, subject, or undertaking.

To EMBASE, *v. a.* to deprave, or lessen the worth or quality of a thing; to degrade or vilify.

EMBASSAGE, EMBASSY, *s.* a mission of a person from one prince to another, in order to treat of affairs relating to their respective states. Figuratively, any solemn message; an errand or message, in an ironical sense.

To EMBATTLE, *v. a.* to range in battle-array.

To EMBA'Y, *v. a.* [from *bay*,] to enclose in a bay or port; to bathe; to wet.

EMBDEN, a large, strong, commercial town of Hanover, with a good harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old and New Town, and the two suburbs. Embden is seated near the mouth of the river Embs, and carries on an astonishing trade by means of its fisheries, and through its easy communication with the interior of the country. Its cheese is celebrated. It has too some considerable manufactures. Population, about 15,000. Lat. 53. 22. N. Long. 7. 11. E.

To EMBELLISH, *v. a.* [*embellir*, Fr.] to adorn; to beautify; to grace or set out with ornaments.

EMBELLISHMENT, *s.* ornament; any thing which gives a grace to the person or mind.

EMBERS, (*ember*) *s.* plural; not used in the singular; [*emberia*, Sax.] wood or coals half burnt, and not extinguished; ashes which retain fire, though not visible on their surface.

EMBER-WEEK, *s.* [probably from *ymber*, Sax.] the time set apart by the church for public ordinations, at the four seasons of the year, wherein some *ember-days* falls, viz. the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent; the feast of Pentecost; September 14th, and December 13th. The *ember-days* were seasons of periodical fasting and prayer for the kindly fruits of the earth, that in due time men might enjoy them.

To EMBEZZLE, *v. a.* [perhaps derived from a corrupt pronunciation of *embeal*, Fr.] to turn to one's own use what belongs to, and is intrusted by, another. Figuratively, to waste; to consume in riot; to squander.

EMBEZZLEMENT, *s.* the act of making use of what belongs to, and is intrusted by, another. Figuratively, the thing dishonestly made use of.

To EMBLAZE, *v. n.* [*blasoner*, Fr.] to adorn with glittering ornaments. In Heraldry, to blazon or paint a coat of armour.

To EMBLAZON, *v. a.* [*blasoner*, Fr.] to adorn with bearings in heraldry. Figuratively, to deck in gaudy colours; to display with pomp and ostentation.

EMBLAZONRY, *s.* pictures upon shields.

EMBLEM, *a.* [*emblem*, Gr.] inlay; any thing inserted in another; an hieroglyphical device or picture, representing some history or moral instruction.

EMBLEMATIC, EMBLEMATICAL, *a.* containing an emblem, or conveying some truth under an hieroglyphical or pictorial description.

EMBLEMATICALLY, *ad.* after the form of an emblem, riddle, or hieroglyphic; in a figurative or allegorical manner.

EMBLEMATIST, *s.* a writer or maker of emblems.

EMBOLISM, *s.* [*embolismos*, Gr.] in Chronology, the addition of a certain number of days to make the lunar year, which is but 354 days, equal to the solar, which is 365.

EMBOLOS, (*emballo*, Gr.) the movable part of a pump or syringe, named likewise the piston, and by the vulgar the *sucker*.

To **EMBOSSE**, *v. a.* [*bosse*, Fr.] to form into knobs, protuberances, or unevennesses of surface. Figuratively, to adorn with embroidery or other raised work; to enclose; to cover. In Carving, to form in relieve. In Hunting, to enclose in a thicket, from *emboscare*, Ital.

**EMBOSSEMENT**, *s.* any thing jutting or standing out. In Carving, relieve, or figures which stand out beyond the ground, and swell to the sight.

To **EMBOTTLE**, *v. a.* to enclose in a bottle; to bottle.

To **EMBOWEL**, (the *oe* is pronounced as in *now*), *v. a.* to take out the bowels or entrails of any creature.

To **EMBRA'CE**, *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.] to hold or clasp fondly in the arms. Figuratively, to seize on eagerly; to make use of, and accept willingly. To admit; to receive, or assent to, as truth, applied to the mind.

**EMBRA'CE**, *s.* a fond clasp or hug.

**EMBRA'CEMENT**, *s.* the act of encircling and fondly pressing a person with one's arms. Figuratively, the state of a thing contained or encompassed by another.

**EMBRA'CE**, *s.* the person who clasps another fondly within his arms.

**EMBRA'SURE**, (*embrasure*) *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, the hole or aperture through which cannon are pointed, either in casemates, batteries, or in the parapets of walls. In Architecture, the enlargement made of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall; its use being to give the greater play for the opening of the door or casement, to admit the more light.

To **EMBROGATE**, *v. a.* [*embreche*, Gr.] to rub any diseased part with medical liquors.

**EMBROGATION**, *s.* in Medicine, the act of rubbing any diseased part with medical liquor; the lotion with which any diseased part is rubbed.

To **EMBROIDER**, *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.] to border with ornaments; to adorn silk, velvet, or other stuff with ornaments wrought with a needle, either in gold, silver, silk, or thread of the same colour.

**EMBROIDERER**, *s.* one who works a thing with flowers, or other ornaments of raised needle-work.

**EMBROIDERY**, *s.* the enriching with figures wrought with the needle; figures raised or wrought on a ground with a needle. Figuratively, the different figures which adorn the fields in summer.

To **EMBROIL**, *v. a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] to disturb; to set persons at variance; to excite quarrels; to involve in confusion and trouble by civil discord and commotion.

**EMBRYO**, **EMBRYON**, *s.* [*en* and *bruo*, Gr.] the first rudiments of an animal which is not come to its state of perfection. In Botany, the grain or seed of a plant; or the germ or first sprout appearing out of the seed. Figuratively, the state of a thing not finished or come to maturity.

**EMENDABLE**, *a.* [*emendo*, Lat.] capable of being made better by change or alteration.

**EMENDATION**, *s.* the act of making a thing better by alteration, change, or correction; an alteration made by the reading of an author by a critic.

**EMENDATOR**, *s.* one who improves or renders a thing better by alteration or correction; a corrector.

**EMERALD**, *s.* [*emeraude*, Fr.] in Mineralogy, a precious stone, usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, always of a pure and beautiful green, without admixture of any other colour, and of all the various shades, from the deepest to the palest. It is composed of silicon, the base of flint; aluminium, the base of clay; and glucinium, a substance found only in this mineral, and in the beryl, and in enclase.

To **EMERGE**, *v. n.* [*emergo*, Lat.] to rise out of any thing with which it is covered or depressed; to issue or proceed; to rise from a state of obscurity, distress, or ignorance.

**EMERGENCE**, **EMERGENCY**, *s.* the act of rising from any thing which covers; the act of rising from a state of obscurity and distress; any pressing necessity; a sudden occasion; an unexpected incident.

**EMERGENT**, *part.* rising from that which covers, conceals, obscures, or depresses. Proceeding or issuing from, used with *from*. Sudden, or pressing, joined to *occasion*.

**EMERODS**, **EMERODS**, *s.* [corrupted from *hemorrhoids*,] the piles.

**EMERSION**, *s.* [*emersio*, Lat.] in Physics, the rising of any

solid above the surface of a fluid, into which it is violently thrust. In Astronomy, the reappearance of a star or planet from behind the moon, after having been hid for some time. Applied also to the moon or any satellite, when coming out of the shadow of its primary.

**EMERSON**, WILLIAM, an eminent English mathematician of the last century. He resided in a village of Durham, and at first kept a school there. He was one of the numerous class of men found in our country places, who have been led by some circumstance to the cultivation of the sciences, for whom that pursuit is every thing. Lacking the polish acquired by regular learned culture, and not requiring in the circles they are known in any thing beyond their undoubted skill and superiority to others to commend them, and so, quaint and careless in dress and manners, they rarely are known beyond their own narrow district; and yet many have, by combined scientific acquirement and inventive skill, powers that might fit them to advance the empire of truest science, beyond what learned societies may wot of. Emerson was known, by his valuable works on various branches and applications of mathematical science, beyond his native village, and finds a place here specially because of the many like him now living unknown. He died in 1782, aged 81 years.

**EMERY**, *s.* [*emerys*, Lat. *emert*, Fr.] in Mineralogy, a species of corundum, or adamantina spar, allied in its nature to the garnet and other precious stones, found in a granulated state, in various degrees of fineness. It occurs in large quantities in the island of Jersey. It is employed by lapidaries, and by glass-cutters, to cut glass, and to stopper bottles for chemical and other purposes. It is also used for cleaning and polishing steel, and for giving an edge to tools. See **CORUNDUM**, &c.

**EMETIC**, *s.* [*emeco*, Gr.] a remedy which excites vomiting.

**EMETIC**, **EMETICAL**, *a.* having the quality of provoking vomits.

**EMICATION**, *s.* [*emico*, Lat.] sparkling; flying off in small particles.

**EMIGRANT**, *s.* [*e* and *migro*, Lat.] a person who removes from his own place or country into another.

To **EMIGRATE**, *v. n.* to remove from one place to another.

**EMIGRATION**, *s.* the act of removing from one place or country into another.

**EMILI'ANUS**, **MARCUS JULIUS**, one of the later Roman emperors. He was by birth a Moor, and had entered the army as a common soldier, but being a man of great personal courage, rose rapidly in those troubled times. He was proclaimed after the murder of Gallus, and after a reign of four months was himself murdered, in 253.

**EMINENCE**, **EMINENCY**, *s.* [*eminco*, Lat.] loftiness; height from the ground upwards; the summit, or highest part of a thing. Figuratively, exaltation; preferment; fame; or the state of being exposed to public view and notice; a supreme and superior degree.

**EMINENT**, *a.* high, lofty, applied to situation. Figuratively, exalted, preferred, or conspicuous on account of place, rank, or merit.

**EMINENTLY**, *ad.* conspicuously; in such a manner as to attract notice; in a high degree.

**EMIR**, **AMEER**, *s.* [*Arab.*] a title of dignity or quality among the Turks, attributed to such as are relations or descendants of their great prophet Mahomet, and to such as sustain certain offices. It is also given to the chiefs of some tribes and nations of Arabic origin.

**EMISSARY**, *s.* [*e* and *mitto*, Lat.] one sent out on private messages; a spy, or secret agent. In Anatomy, that which emits or sends out; the same as *excretory*.

**EMISSION**, *s.* the act of sending out; vent; the act of throwing or drawing a thing, particularly a fluid, from within outwards; the expulsion or ejection of the seed.

To **EMIT**, *v. a.* to drive outwards; to dart; to send forth. In Law, to issue out according to the form prescribed.

**EMLY**, an Irish sex, held in conjunction with those of Cashel, Waterford, and Lismore. The town is in Tipperary, in Munster, 125 miles from Dublin. Pop. 650.

**EMMANUEL COLLEGE**, Cambridge, was founded during Elizabeth's reign, by Sir W. Mildmay. It is moderately wealthy as regards endowments and livings, and has turned out a few men of note. The buildings were anciently a monastery.

**EMME'NAGOGUES**, (*eménagogs*) *s.* [*emmeno* and *ago*, Gr.] medicines to promote the menses.

EMMET, *s.* [*emette*, Sax.] See ANT.

EMMETT, the name of two brothers, distinguished amongst the men of '98 in Ireland. Thomas, the elder, escaped to America, and died in 1827. Robert, the other, was gifted with powers which were worthy of a better conducted cause, and a nobler termination. Being secretary to the United Irishmen, he was of course seized when the treachery practised against them was ripe; and he was executed in 1803, being considerably under 30 years of age.

EMMETTSBURG, a town of Maryland, United States, near to which is a Roman Catholic college, called Mount St. Mary's. It has a good library. It is 65 miles from Washington. Population, about 800.

EMOLLIENT, *part. or a.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] softening, or rendering pliable.

EMOLLIENTS, *s.* in Medicine, such medicines as are used to allay irritation, whether internally, as sedatives, or externally, as soothing cataplasms.

EMOLUMENT, *s.* [*emolumentum*, Lat.] profit arising from an office or employ; gain, or advantage.

EMOTION, *s.* [*emotio*, Fr.] a violent struggle or disturbance in the mind; a strong and vehement sensation, or passion, excited either by a pleasing or a painful object.

TO EMPALE, *v. a.* [*empaler*, Fr.] to fence with pales; to fortify, enclose, shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPALEMENT, *s.* in Botany, the cup or outmost part of a flower, which encompasses the petals, or the foliation of the attire.

EMPAÑNEL, *s.* [*panne*, Fr.] the writing or entering the names of a jury in a parchment by a sheriff.

TO EMPAÑNEL, *v. a.* to summon a person to serve on a jury.

EMPARLANCE, *s.* [*parler*, Fr.] in Law, motion or desire for a day of respite, to consider of the result of a cause; the conference of a jury in a cause committed to them.

EMPASS, *s.* [*empasso*, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a powder sprinkled on a body, to correct some ill smell.

TO EMPASSION, *v. a.* to move with a strong affection or passion; to excite the passions vehemently.

EMPEDOCLEAS, an ancient Greek philosopher, respecting whose opinions, modern wise men have been greatly at a loss what place in connexion with the great schools to assign to them. Perhaps they do not need any place, but may stand as this man's veritable thoughts expressed in his own way. He travelled much, and gathered lore from all sources; and was so much famed in his native land, Sicily, that legends of all kinds abound respecting him. He was a haughty man, but he did his best to teach truly and act so too. His opinions were highly spiritual, and amongst other things marking his truthfulness, amongst his verses a distinct lamentation over the apostasy of man from good and from God is found. His name for God the Creator was Love. One must ever regret that he knew not that which would have solved his difficult problems, and given him peace. He lived in 450 a. c.

TO EMPER, *v. a.* to form into a people or community.

EMPEROR, *s.* [*empereur*, Fr.] a title of honour among the ancient Romans, conferred on a general who had been victorious, and now made to signify a sovereign prince, or supreme ruler of an empire. The title adds nothing to the rights of sovereignty; it only gives pre-eminence over all other sovereigns. Charlemagne was the first emperor of Germany, crowned by Pope Leo III. in 800.

EMPERY, *s.* [*imperium*, Lat.] the command of an emperor; sovereign command; empire.

EMPHASIS, (*emfasis*) *s.* [*en* and *phaino*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a force, stress, or energy in expression, action, or gesture. In Grammar, a remarkable stress of the voice, placed on any word or syllable.

EMPHATIC, EMPHATICAL, (*emfatik*, *emfatikal*) *a.* forcible, strong, striking, or of great energy; striking the sight.

EMPHATICALLY, (*emfatikally*) *ad.* strongly, forcibly, full of energy, power, or significance; spoken with a great stress of voice.

EMPHYSEMA, *s.* [*emphusao*, Gr.] is a light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the instant you take it off.

EMPHYSEMATOUS, (*emfysematous*) *a.* bloated; swelled; puffed up.

EMPIRE, *s.* [Fr.] the territory or extent of land under the jurisdiction or command of an emperor; imperial power; sovereign authority or command; command over any thing.

EMPIRIC, *s.* [*empirikos*, Gr.] one whose skill depends purely on practice and experiment, without any acquaintance with scientific principles; a quack. It is usually bestowed on petty dabblers in medical art, exclusively.

EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, *a.* dealing or versed in experiments; belonging to or resembling a quack. This epithet, which is challenged as the peculiar and honourable distinction of Lord Bacon's inductive philosophy, does not pertain to it strictly; nor can it to any science, or philosophic method.

EMPIRICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a quack, or one not scientifically grounded in the knowledge of principles.

EMPIRICISM, *s.* quackery.

EMPLASTER, *s.* (this word is now always pronounced and generally written *plaster*.) [*emplastro*, Gr.] in Surgery, a medicine of a stiff, glutinous consistence, composed of several ingredients, spread on paper, linen, or leather, and applied externally.

TO EMPLASTER, *v. a.* to cover with a plaster.

EMPLASTIC, *a.* [*emplastro*, Gr.] viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

TO EMPEAD, (*empeled*) *v. a.* in Law, to indict, accuse, or prefer a charge against.

TO EMPLOY, *v. a.* [*employer*, Fr.] to set a person about a thing; to keep at work or exercise; to use as an instrument or means, or materials; to commission, or intrust with the management of an affair; to fill up time with study or undertaking.

EMPLOY', *s.* the object which engages the mind, or is the subject of action; a person's trade; business; a public office.

EMPLOY'ABLE, *a.* capable of being used; fit to be applied or used.

EMPLOYER, *s.* a person who sets one about any undertaking; one who uses, or causes a thing to be used.

EMPLOYMENT, *s.* business; the object of labour or industry; a person's trade, office, or post; an affair intrusted to the management of another.

TO EMPOISON, (*empoizon*) *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.] to destroy by poison, venom, or any deadly or mortal drug; to taint with poison. Figuratively, to deprave the ideas or principles of a person by bad advice or seditious counsels.

EMPORETIC, *a.* [*emporetikos*, Gr.] that is sold at common markets; belonging to goods, commodities, or merchandise.

EMPORIUM, *s.* [*emporion*, Gr.] a place of merchandise; a great city or market town which has communication with the sea, and carries on foreign trade.

TO EMPOVERISH, *v. a.* [*pauvre*, Fr.] to make poor. Figuratively, to render a soil unfertile or barren.

EMPOVERISHMENT, *s.* the act of exhausting money; the cause of poverty. The lessening fertility, when applied to ground or vegetables.

TO EMPOWER, *v. a.* to give a person authority to transact business, or carry on any undertaking.

EMPRESS, *s.* the wife of an emperor; a female who has the sovereign command over an empire.

EMPRISE, *s.* [*emprise*, Fr.] an undertaking which is attended with hazard and danger, and shows boldness.

EMPTIER, (*entier*) *s.* one who makes any place or thing void by taking out that which was in it.

EMPTINESS, (*entiness*) *s.* without having any thing in it, applied to space or vessels. The state of a thing which has nothing in it. Figuratively, want of judgment or understanding; incapacity to satisfy one's wishes.

EMPTION, (*emshon*) *s.* [*emptio*, Lat.] the act of buying; a purchase.

EMPTY, (*enty*) *a.* [*entig*, Sax.] having nothing in it; not possessing, furnished with, or using; devoid. Void of body, applied to space, place, or any vessel. Figuratively, void of judgment or understanding; void of substance, solidity, or real existence.

TO EMPTY, (*enty*) *v. a.* to exhaust, drink up, take, or pour out whatever is contained in a vessel or receptacle.

TO EMPURPLE, *v. a.* to make of a purple colour.

TO EMPURZZLE, *v. a.* to perplex and confound the mind with a difficulty which it cannot solve or explain.

EMPYEMA, *s.* [*en* and *puon*, Gr.] in Medicine, a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the breast, which is discharged

therein on the bursting of some abscess or ulcer in the lungs, or membranes that enclose the breast.

EMPHYREAL, *a.* [*empurus*, Gr.] formed of ether, or pure and celestial fire; belonging to the highest region of heaven.

EMPHYREAN, *s.* the highest heaven; the scene of the beatific vision, wherein the pure element of fire or ether is supposed to exist.

EMPHYREUM, EMPHYREUMA, *s.* [*en* and *pur*, Gr.] in Chemistry, used when in boiling or distilling any thing burns to the bottom of the vessel or alembic; a smell or taste of burning. In Medicine, the heat remaining upon the declension of a fever.

EMPHYROSIS, *s.* conflagration; general fire.

EMS, a river of Europe, rising in Westphalia, near Paderborn, crossing various states, &c., and after a course of about 200 miles in the whole, nearly parallel to the boundary line of Holland, it enters the German Ocean, near Embden, forming a spacious bay.

EMU, *s.* in Ornithology, the cassowary, a bird of the ostrich kind.

To EMULATE, *v. a.* [*emulor*, Lat.] to rival or propose as an object for imitation; to imitate with an endeavour to surpass. Figuratively, to copy; to resemble; to rise to an equality with.

EMULATION, *s.* [*emulatio*, Lat.] a noble jealousy between persons, whereby they endeavour to surpass each other in virtue and excellence. *SYNON.* *Emulation* aims at equality with others, by raising oneself to their level. *Envy* aims at the same, by depressing them to one's own grade.

EMULATIVE, *a.* inclined to contest superiority with another, either from a love of excellence, or a principle of envy.

EMULATOR, *s.* [*Lat.*] one who endeavours to surpass another in good qualities; one who envies another's success or reputation; a rival.

EMULGENT, *part.* or *a.* [*emulgeo*, Lat.] milking out.—*s.* in Anatomy, applied to those arteries which bring the blood to the kidneys, and to those veins which carry what is superfluous to the vena cava.

EMULOUS, *a.* [*emulus*, Lat.] rivaling; contending with another for superiority in fame, riches, interest, or virtue.

EMULOUSLY, *ad.* in the manner of a rival or competitor; with a desire of surpassing another.

EMULSION, *s.* [*emulgeo*, Lat.] a soft liquid medicine, of the colour and consistency of milk.

EMUNCTORIES, *s.* [*emungo*, Lat.] in Medicine and Anatomy, a part of the body wherein some fluid, which is useless or noxious, is separated or collected in readiness for ejection or expulsion.

EN, an inseparable particle at the beginning of words derived from the French, who borrowed it of the Latin *in*; hence words are indifferently written with either, as they are supposed to be derived from each of those languages.

To ENABLE, *v. a.* to make able or give power sufficient for the performance of a thing.

To ENACT, *v. a.* to make a law; to establish by law.

ENACTOR, *s.* one who forms decrees; one who founds or establishes laws.

ENALLAGE, *s.* [*enallatto*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the order of words in a sentence is inverted. In Grammar, a figure whereby one part of speech, or accident of a word, is put for another; as when a pronoun possessive is put for a relative, or one word or tense of a verb for another.

ENAMEL, *s.* in the Arts, a kind of vitreous metalline colour, by the Latins called *encaustum*. This composition is made by calcining 10 parts of lead and 3 parts of tin in a furnace, and then fluxing these oxides, with 10 parts of sand and 2 of potash; to it every kind of colour may be given by metallic oxides. Any thing painted with enamel.

To ENAMEL, *v. a.* to paint or adorn a thing with amel, or enamel.

ENAMELLER, *s.* one who paints in enamel.

ENAMELLING, *s.* the act of applying enamel of various colours on metals, &c., either after the method of painting, or by the lamp; called likewise the encaustic art, or encaustic painting.

To ENAMOUR, *v. a.* [*amour*, Fr.] to raise the affections or love of a person; to make a person fond.

ENARTHROSIS, *s.* [*en* and *arthron*, Gr.] the insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

To ENCAVE, *v. a.* to shut up or confine in a cage.

To ENCAAMP, *v. n.* to pitch tents, or settle in a place for a time, applied to an array.—*v. a.* to form a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, *s.* the act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, or tents pitched in proper order.

To ENCAVE, *v. a.* to conceal, or hide as in a cave.

ENCAUSTIC, *s.* [*en* and *kato*, Gr.] the same with enamelling, *which see*.

ENCEINTE, *s.* [*Fr.*] an enclosure, or ground enclosed with a fortification.

To ENCHAÎN, *v. a.* [*enchaîner*, Fr.] to fasten with a chain. Figuratively, to confine, or keep in bondage or confinement.

To ENCHANT, *v. a.* [*enchanter*, Fr.] to subdue or influence by magic or sorcery; to delight irresistibly.

ENCHANTER, *s.* one who practises magic, or other spells; one who delights or pleases irresistibly.

ENCHANTINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to attract love irresistibly.

ENCHANTMENT, *s.* magical charms or spells; that which has an irresistible influence, or can impart an overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, *s.* [*enchantresse*, Fr.] a woman who exercises magic or spells. Figuratively, a woman whose beauty cannot be resisted.

To ENCHASE, *v. a.* [*enchasser*, Fr.] to set jewels in gold, silver, &c. Figuratively, to adorn.

To ENCIRCLE, *v. a.* to surround, encompass, or enclose in a ring or circle.

ENCIRCLET, *s.* a circle; a ring. "In whose encirclets if ye gaze," *Sidney*.

ENCITINGS, *s.* [*enkltino*, Gr.] in Greek and Latin Grammar, certain particles or syllables joined to words which, when united, seem to form but one word, and on that account remove or throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLOSE, (*enclôze*) *v. a.* [*enclos*, Fr.] to part or surround common ground by a fence; to surround or encompass on all sides.

ENCLOSER, (*enclôzer*) *s.* one who encloses or parts off any parcel of common ground by pales or other fences; any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE, (*enclôzure*) *s.* the act of encompassing common ground with a fence; the appropriation of things which have been common; the space contained within any fence or limits; ground enclosed.

ENCOMIAST, (*enkomiasies*, Gr.) one who bestows praise on another; one who speaks in praise of another.

ENCOMIASTIC, ENCOMIASTICAL, *a.* [*enkomiasitikos*, Gr.] containing or bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM, *s.* [*encomion*, Gr.] an advantageous representation of the virtues and excellences of another; praise; panegyric.

To ENCOUNTERPASS, *v. a.* to enclose; to surround on all sides; to shut in.

ENCÔPRE, (*enkôpre*) *ad.* [*Fr.*] again; over again. A word used at public shows to testify the highest approbation, and to desire the person to repeat the part.

ENCOUNTER, *s.* [*encontre*, Fr.] in its primary sense, a combat or fight between two persons only. Figuratively, a battle, or attack, wherein enemies rush with violence against each other.

To ENCOUNTER, *v. a.* to go to meet; to meet face to face; to attack an enemy; to meet with proofs; to oppose, or engage with.

ENCOUNTERER, *s.* an enemy, or antagonist in war. Figuratively, an adversary, or opponent, with respect to opinions.

To ENCOURAGE, (*enkôraje*) *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.] to animate, or reciprocally exhort to a practice; to animate, or support the spirit and courage of a person to undertake and accomplish an affair; to countenance.

ENCOURAGEMENT, (*enkôrajement*) *s.* an incitement to any action or practice. Figuratively, favour; countenance; support.

ENCOURAGER, (*enkôrajor*) *s.* one who incites a person to do a thing; one who favours or gives countenance to a person or an undertaking.

To ENCROACH, (*enkrôch*) *v. n.* to invade the right and property of another; to advance gradually by stealth to that which a person has no right to.

ENCROACHER, (*enkrôcher*) *s.* one who gradually seizes upon the possessions of another.

ENCROACHMENT, (*enkrôchement*) *s.* in Law, an unlawful

trespass upon a man's grounds, or the act of enclosing the ground of another to one's own use; extortion, or the insisting upon payment of more than is due.

To ENCUMBER, *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] to load; to hinder or clog by any weight from action, or from the free use of one's limbs. Figuratively, to embarrass and distract the mind by variety of difficulties; to load with or bring to great difficulties by debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, *s.* any thing which is troublesome by its weight; a useless addition and burden; a burden upon an estate; that which abates from the profits of an estate, generally applied to debts and mortgages.

ENCYCLICAL, *a.* [*en* and *kuklos*, Gr.] circular; sent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPE/DIA, *s.* [*en*, *kuklos*, and *pauleia*, Gr.] the circle of the sciences; applied by the Greeks to the seven liberal arts, and all the sciences. In modern times, applied to works which either in alphabetical arrangement, or in accordance with some scientific method, undertake to treat of the whole circle of human knowledge.

ENCYSTED, *a.* [*kystis*, Gr.] enclosed in a bag. *Encysted tumours*, in Anatomy, borrow their name from a bag in which they are confined.

END, *s.* [*end*, Sax.] the extremity of any thing which is extended in length; the last period or moment of time; a final determination; conclusion of a debate; death; abolition; total loss; consequence; the cause of a person's death; a piece or fragment; design; purpose; intention; or the object of a person's designs and actions. The conclusion, or last part, applied to action or writing.

To END, *v. a.* to perfect or finish an undertaking; to destroy, or put to death.—*v. n.* to come to a conclusion; to cease; to conclude; to terminate.

To ENDAMAGE, *v. a.* to prejudice; to lessen the value of a thing; to affect with loss; to spoil, mischief, or do hazard.

To ENDANGER, *v. a.* to expose to danger, risk, or hazard.

To ENDEAR, (*endeer*) *v. a.* to make dear or beloved.

ENDEARMENT, (*endeerment*) *s.* any thing which causes love; the state of a person or thing which is beloved.

ENDEAVOUR, (*endeavour*) *s.* an attempt, trial, or exertion of power to perform any thing.

To ENDEAVOUR, (*endeavour*) *v. a.* to exert power, in order to gain some end; to make an attempt; to try.

ENDEAVOURER, (*endeavourer*) *s.* one who exerts power to attain some end.

ENDECA/GON, *s.* [*endeka* and *gonia*, Gr.] a figure having eleven sides.

ENDEMIAL, ENDEMIC, ENDEMICAL, *a.* [*en* and *demos*, Gr.] peculiar to a country; applied particularly to some diseases.

To ENDITE, *v. a.* to draw up, compose, or relate, applied to history.

ENDIVE, *s.* [*endive*, Fr.] in Botany, a species of succory.

ENDLESS, *a.* [*endeleas*, Sax.] without coming to a conclusion. Without bounds, applied to extent or space. Without ceasing, applied to action. Continual, or eternal, applied to time.

ENDLESSLY, *ad.* without ceasing; without limit.

ENDLESSNESS, *s.* want of bounds or limits, applied to time or space.

ENDLONG, *a.* with the end or point foremost; in a straight line.

ENDMOST, *a.* farthest off; at the farthest end.

To ENDORSE, *v. a.* [*endorser*, Fr.] in Commerce, to write one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, or promissory note, in order to pay it away, to negotiate it, or to discharge the person who pays it from any future claim on account of it.

ENDORSEMENT, *s.* in Commerce, the act of writing one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, to signify that the contents are received, or to direct it to be paid to a person mentioned.

To ENDOW, (*the ow* is pronounced as in *cow*.) *v. a.* [*endow*, Fr.] to give a portion to a person; to assign or alienate any estate or sum of money to the support or maintenance of any charity, or any alms-house.

ENDOWMENT, *s.* wealth bestowed on a person, or devoted to any particular use; a sum of money secured for the perpetual support of a school, church, alms-house, &c.; the gifts of nature.

To ENDUE, *v. a.* [*enduo*, Gr.] to supply or furnish with internal gifts, virtues, or excellences; to give as a portion or dowry.

ENDURANCE, *s.* continuance; lastingness; the act of supporting or bearing troubles without complaint or dejection.

To ENDURE, *v. a.* [*duro*, Lat.] to suffer, undergo, bear, or support.—*v. n.* to last, remain, or continue; to bear patiently, or without resentment.

ENDURER, *s.* one that hath strength to support any fatigue or hardship; one who is unaffected with any hardship.

ENDWISE, *ad.* on end; upright, or perpendicular.

To ENECATE, *v. a.* [*eneco*, Lat.] to kill; to destroy.

ENEMY, *s.* [*enemi*, Fr.] one who is of an opposite side in war; one who opposes the interests or welfare of another; one who has a strong dislike to a person or thing.

ENERGETIC, *a.* [*energetikos*, Gr.] acting so as to perform or produce; active, operative, or working.

ENERGY, *s.* [*energeia*, Gr.] power in the abstract, or considered without being exerted or brought into action; vigour, force, or efficacy. Strength, spirit, life, or force of expression, applied to language.

To ENERVATE, *v. a.* [*enerro*, Lat.] to weaken; to deprive of strength; to render effeminate.

ENERVATION, *s.* the act of weakening, or rendering effeminate.

To ENERVE, *v. a.* to weaken; to lessen force or strength; to render effeminate.

To ENFEEBLE, *v. a.* to weaken or deprive of strength.

To ENFEOFF, *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Lat.] in Law, to invest with any title or possession.

ENFEOFFMENT, *s.* in Law, the act whereby a person is invested with any dignity or possession; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

ENFIELD, Middlesex, a town formerly noted for the tanning of hides. Its once royal chase was disforested by an act of parliament in 1737. It is 10 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 9369.

ENFIELD, a town of New Hampshire, United States. It contains a considerable Shakers' settlement, with 1000 acres of land attached to it. The people are distinguished for their neatness, industry, and mechanical skill. It is 492 miles from Washington. Pop. 1514. There are six other places of the same name in the States, at one of which, in Connecticut, is another Shakers' settlement, of the same extent as that above.

ENFIELD, DR. WILLIAM, the well-known compiler of some school books, just now beginning to lose ground, from the multitude of newer, if not better, ones. He was a Unitarian minister at Warrington, in connexion with the academy there, and afterwards at Norwich. His character was amiable, and his taste correct, and that, with indefatigable diligence, and such earnestness as was kindled by shocks given to those qualities, (unhappily frequent in this world, and more-unhappily for such as Dr. Enfield, given by truth and goodness in mortal conflict with falsehood and wickedness.)—that was the sum of the man. We owe to him almost the only history of philosophy in the language. He died in 1797, aged 56 years.

ENFILADE, *s.* [*Fr.*] a series or collection of things disposed as it were in a straight line. In War, applied to those trenches, &c., which are ranged in a right line, and may be swept or scored by the cannon lengthwise, or in the direction of a line, and rendered defenceless.

To ENFILADE, *v. a.* to pierce or sweep in a right line.

To ENFORCE, *v. a.* [*enforce*, Fr.] to give strength to; to strengthen; to sling with strength, violence, or force; to animate; to incite to action; to urge an argument strongly; to compel to do a thing against one's will; to press with a charge or accusation.—*v. n.* to prove; to evince.

ENFORCEDLY, *ad.* by violence or compulsion, opposed to voluntarily.

ENFORCEMENT, *s.* an act of violence; force offered; compulsion; a pressing occasion or exigence. A sanction, or that which gives force, applied to laws.

ENFORCER, *s.* one who causes any thing by force, strength, or violence.

ENFOLDRED, *a.* [*foudre*, Fr.] mixed with lightning. "With foul enfoldred smoke," *Spenser*.

To ENFRANCHISE, *v. a.* to incorporate a person into a body politic; to admit to the privileges of a freeman; to free from







ENGLAND  
AND  
WALES.

ENGLISH MILES  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

slavery; to free or release from custody; to naturalize or adopt a foreign word.

**ENFRANCHISEMENT**, *s.* the act of incorporating a person into any society or body politic; a release from imprisonment or slavery.

**TO ENGAGE**, *v. a.* [*engager*, Fr.] to give as a security for, or be liable to make good, a debt; to stake, or hazard; to bind a person by any obligation to espouse the cause of a party; to bring in to a party; to embark or take part in an affair; to employ oneself in an attempt; to unite by some attraction or amiable quality.—*v. n.* to encounter; to fight. **SYNON.** *To oblige*, implies rather something of force; *to engage*, rather something agreeable. *Duty and necessity oblige us*; promises and good manners *engage us*.

**ENGAGEMENT**, *s.* the act of giving security, or making a person liable to discharge a debt; an obligation by promise, appointment, or contract; affection or adherence to any party; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, or battle; a strong motive, argument, inducement, or obligation.

**TO ENGAGE/OL**, *v. a.* to imprison; to confine. "You have engaged my tongue," *Shaks.*

**TO ENGARRISON**, *v. a.* to protect or defend as by a garrison.

**TO ENGENDER**, *v. a.* [*engenderer*, Fr.] to beget. Figuratively, to form or produce; to excite; to cause.—*v. n.* to be caused or produced.

**ENGINE**, *s.* [*engin*, Fr.] a compound instrument consisting of a complication of mechanic powers, such as wheels, screws, levers, &c., united, and conspiring together to effect the same end; a military machine; an instrument for casting water to great heights, in order to extinguish fires.

**ENGINEER**, *s.* [*ingénieur*, Fr.] one who makes or works at engines; an officer in the army, whose employ is to inspect the works, attacks, defenses, &c., to point and discharge the great artillery. *Civil Engineer* is one who projects and superintends the execution of such works as canals, railroads, embankments, &c.

**ENGINEERY**, *s.* the art of managing artillery; artillery, or ordnance.

**TO ENGIRD**, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *engirt*: to surround, or encamp.

**ENGLAND**, the S. and most considerable portion of the island of Great Britain, so named after the most numerous of the Saxon tribes who, in the 5th and 6th centuries, took possession of it. It is surrounded on the E. S. and W. by the German Ocean, the English Channel, and the Irish Sea; to the N. of it lies Scotland, and about the middle of the W. side, Wales. It is about 350 miles in length, and 200 in breadth in the midland district. Its geographical and other natural features will be given under the word Great Britain. But as it is distinct in many respects from the other parts of the kingdom, certain statistical and historical facts had better be given here. It is divided into 40 counties, or shires, of which Yorkshire is the largest and Rutland the smallest; and these are divided into ridings, hundreds, rapes, wapentakes, and other smaller divisions, for civil legislation. Ecclesiastically, it is divided into two provinces, Canterbury and York; and these are subdivided into twenty-six bishoprics, under which are deaneries, archdeaconries, and parishes. Under the present Poor Law, unions of the larger divisions of the counties have been formed. It alone, on the principles of the existing representative system, is fairly represented. Both Scotland and Ireland, though they have no parliaments of their own, have in both houses a very inadequate share. In this portion of the kingdom Episcopacy, as it was framed during the period between Henry VIII. and Charles II., is the Established Church. But the freedom of other communions has been secured by various measures from the time of the Revolution of 1688; and the number of Romanists and members of various Dissident denominations is very considerable. The Jews alone are not yet put on a complete equality with other religionists. At the time of the Roman invasion, just before the Christian era, two Celtic tribes possessed the greater part of this country; the inhabitants of the coasts being a party who had established themselves there for purposes of barbaric traffic with the other Celtic tribes of the neighbouring countries, by driving the former possessors inland. All seem to have united against the new invaders, but they were conquered, and the greater portion of them, who survived, driven into Cornwall, Wales, Cumberland, and North Britain. This land was

divided into three provinces, (Wales and Scotland forming two others,) when the Roman sway was completely established. And under the powerful dominion of the early empire, all the signs of Roman civilization rapidly began to spread. But in the later empire its remoteness and insularity only made it a nursery for would-be emperors, and after an occupation of about 400 years the troops were gradually withdrawn, leaving the native monarchs, who had enjoyed their titular dignities much as those of British India in later years have done, without troops, or arms, or money, effeminized by their subjection and the luxurious life they were constrained to, to resist as they could the incursions of the hardy and unsubdued Celts of North Britain, and the invasions of the Teutonic or Saxon tribes, which had for many years assailed the eastern coast. During this period Christianity was first preached here; and a great speculative theologian—one of those called heretics, because found in the minority—Pelagius, a Briton by birth, went from the borders of Wales to Rome to distract the powers there with a controversy, then first put into a definite form, which is not yet, nor likely to be soon, ended. The Saxons were soon after invited by the unwarlike Britons, as being the least dangerous, or rather the least known, to aid in keeping the North Britons out of England, and tracts of land were settled on them as pay. New tribes ever poured in, and in the course of about 150 years, the Britons, with their semi-Roman civilization and their dim light of Christianity, were driven to Cornwall, Wales, and Cumberland, and the remainder of the country occupied by different Saxon tribes, under the title of the kingdoms of Kent, Wessex, Essex, East Anglia, Mercia, Deira, and Bernicia, which two last were subsequently united as Northumbria. And now a scene of ceaseless petty intestine conflict opened, brightened by such names as Offa of Mercia, Edwin of Northumbria, and Egbert of Wessex; brightened with the half-light of a re-proclamation of Christianity, by missionaries sent forth by the Roman pontiff, and the destruction of the savage but poetical mythology of the North, or the conversion of it into a sort of half-heathen Romanism. On the midst of all this confusion a new wave broke. New Northmen tribes, animated by ferocious spirit of adventure, mercenary desire to prove the fame of English wealth, and bigoted abhorrence of the recreants from the faith of Odin,—the sea-kings, Danes, year after year, ravaged first the coasts and afterwards the inland region; unchecked till Alfred the Great, and Athelstane the first sole monarch of England, two of the wisest and best kings this land ever knew, by valour and discipline defeated their best troops, settled some as tributary chiefs in the desolated parts of the land, and for a while maintained peace. It was not, however, till long years afterwards that this fierce power was wholly ejected, and then not till it had given four kings to England, Canute, worthy to rank with Alfred, being one. During this time also, under a succession of not very competent kings, one phase of the struggle awakened by the character of the Roman Church was manifested, and it ended in the victory of the strong, united, well-trained, and well-led power of the Church, over both the state and the irregular attempts at the embodiment of religious faith. We approach now the time when this land was involved in the destinies of European nations, by more intimate implication than that of sharing with them sufferings from Danish invasions. Edward the Confessor had been trained in the court of the newly-set-up duchy of Normandy; and in his childless dotage gave occasion for the said duke to claim this realm. Which claim was made, and solemnly and terribly made good at Hastings and in other lesser fights, by the devastation of the country N. of the Humber, and by the parcelling of the whole land out into manors, and giving them as fiefs to the Conqueror's army, to the almost utter disinheriting of the whole Saxon population, most surely to the reduction of them, as a people, to the condition of serfs and vassals to this newly-created and fierce nobility. It will be needful to give merely a sketch of the great movements from the Conquest till the present age, and after that a list of the kings, an opportunity of doing which is afforded here. The various elements of English society which have by their conflicts and co-operation made the story of the English nation, were, and are, the monarch, the nobility, the church, the traders, and the workers. For the first few reigns the strife lay between the two first together against the third, and ended in the clear triumph of the latter. Next, between the

two worsted classes rose a contest, and the monarch was compelled to grant Magna Charta. Under the three reigns following John's, we see the traders distinctly recognised as a class in the nation, able to speak and act for themselves; which from Edward III.'s time, with more or less effect, and more or less truth, they have done. At this point two movements were attempted and failed. The first was that of the working clergy against the hierarchy, in the Church, which, perhaps as being an intestine strife, and as the hierarchy alone could be of any essential service to the other powerful classes, was in the course of the three succeeding reigns completely stopped. The other was the attempt of the workers, oppressed by all manner of wrongs, to become a recognised portion of the state, and not the mere sport of the frays and tumults of the other classes. This movement was crushed at the very outset; but it expedited, what the Church had already begun, their emancipation from mere villenage, or slavery. A contest between two great aristocratic families followed next, for we must leave out of sight all attempts on other crowns, originating in the personal ambition of the English monarchs. It led to the wars of the Roses, the most sanguinary this country ever knew, which completely broke down the power of the nobility, and left them at Bosworth Field in the hands of a king with as good a determination to be unfettered in his sovereignty, and as good a dash in a quiet way to effect his purpose, as ever reigned. The House of Tudor were, practically, a dynasty of absolute monarchs. But the traders, during those wars, had been quietly gaining wealth. Henry VII. was every inch a tradesman. The great geographical discoveries made just about that time, gave a new impulse to commerce of all kinds. Then rose up again the flame which Wicliffe had first kindled, but this time not to be put out. It had begun on the continent now, just as it did in England before. In England, it was the revolt of the absolute monarch from the only power that seemed able to cope with him. But though thus of questionable truth in its new birth, it fell amongst a people who needed only this, and who speedily gave it its proper character and lustre. It gradually formed amongst the trading classes, who now, by this religious revolution, were joined by lawyers, medical men, and schoolmasters, (who were separated from the clergy by the Reformation,) and with them formed the middle class,—it formed amongst them gradually a conviction which lay at the foundation of the Puritan revolution of 1640; and with more clearness, and wider comprehension and scope, must be the foundation of any movement that is truly an advance of the nation. This was apparent under Elizabeth, more so under James (under whom also Scotland, by mere course of hereditary succession, came to be united to England under her own king, and as there was no nobility, nor Church, as powers, to feel their pride wounded, it was most satisfactorily accomplished); and under Charles it broke out into actual war, and overthrew both the monarchy and the Church, which, by the weakness and superstition of these two kings, had grown to be almost greater than they. During the latter part of the Tudor dynasty, and more under the Stuarts, the recruiting of the nobility by drafts from the middle class began; the increase of which custom has helped not a little to form one remarkable feature of the present times, we shall have to notice. Under the commonwealth, a totally different order of things appeared, just like a mass of rock thrust up from the nether fire-deeps of the earth, bearing in its bosom all costliest treasures, such as time would shortly have displayed, and turning up to light the relics of foregone ages, making us able to see what genuine wealth and worth was in them too. But just as often, on the opposite side of such a rock, the strata are found lying straight and level as if no such disturbance had taken place as the upheaving of a mountain mass; so it was on the Restoration. An age of unreality begun. Two weak kings, and wicked withal, had raised the Church higher in power yet, and the nobility, most of it new, and dragging the upper portions of the middle class after it, higher even than the Church. And the Revolution of 1688, misnamed *glorious*, was the expression of the determination of the nobility to have the game henceforth in their own hands. To this day the nobility are the great and ruling class, under various shapes of councils, and cabinets, and so forth. The Church has followed obediently at their heels; nor have the recent attempt of the Oxford divines,—the fervours of the revived evangelical preaching during the preceding century,—nor the various encroachments of the secular power, from the Toleration of Dissent

to the Emancipation of the Catholics and the repeal of Test Acts, from the imprisonment and shame of the non-jurors to the abolition and creation of bishoprics at this very hour,—sufficed to rouse in it any of its ancient spirit. Its very existence is threatened now, and yet it follows the aristocracy. The middle class have been growing in wealth and importance during all this period,—extended commerce, springing from ever-growing empire and ever-daring and doing science, the spread of learning and literature, these, and an easy admission to the ranks of the nobility, have advanced them in all but actual worth. Whilst the spirit of religion that once made them irresistible by kings, has declined into mere speech about it, and show of it, and vast demonstrations of the appearance of its power. Respectability, which is affectation of the spirit and manners of the nobility, has as good as ousted religion. The workers, though in many things their condition has been prodigiously bettered by the slight share they have had in all these advances of civilization, as to manhood, and perhaps, too, as to religion, remain where they were when, in the first years of the 15th century, they aspired after freedom, but could not obtain it. By no one government have they been thought of, when the people, or the nation, was professedly cared for. Legislation has contemplated them mainly as rebels, or as paupers. The numberless party conflicts which have made the nation ring again, have been never any thing more than the strife of two sections of the nobility, envious of influence and power, and using the name of the public good for that ignoble end. Such is the nation of to-day. The one surely cheering sign being, that in all classes men are beginning, here one, and there another, to see that these things are so, and to prepare themselves for that breaking up of the powers that be, which alone can pave the way for future progress.

#### SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

Names.	Began to reign.
William I.	25 Dec. 1066
William II.	26 Sept. 1087
Henry I.	5 Aug. 1100
Stephen	26 Dec. 1135
Henry II.	19 Dec. 1154
Richard I.	3 Sept. 1189
John	27 May, 1199
Henry III.	28 Oct. 1216
Edward I.	20 Nov. 1272
Edward II.	8 July, 1307
Edward III.	25 Jan. 1327
Richard II.	22 June, 1377
Henry IV.	30 Sept. 1399
Henry V.	21 Mar. 1413
Henry VI.	1 Sept. 1422
Edward IV.	4 Mar. 1461
Edward V.	9 April, 1483
Richard III.	26 June, 1483
Henry VII.	22 Aug. 1485
Henry VIII.	22 April, 1509
Edward VI.	23 Jan. 1547
James I.	6 July, 1553
Mary I.	17 July, 1553
(Philip and Mary, from 25 July, 1554.)	
Elizabeth I.	17 Nov. 1558
James I.	24 Mar. 1603
Charles I.	27 Mar. 1625
Commonwealth	30 Jan. 1649
Oliver Cromwell, Protector	16 Dec. 1653
Richard Cromwell, Protector	3 Sept. 1658
Republic again	22 April, 1659
Charles II.	29 May, 1659
(usually dates from 30 Jan. 1649.)	
James II.	6 Feb. 1685
William III. and Mary II.	13 Feb. 1688
(William alone, from 28 Dec. 1694.)	
Anne	8 Mar. 1702
George I.	1 Aug. 1714
George II.	11 June, 1727
George III.	25 Oct. 1760
George IV.	29 Jan. 1820
William IV.	26 June, 1830
Victoria	20 June, 1837

ENGLAND, NEW, a district of the United States, North America, contained six States, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont. See these names and UNITED STATES.

ENGLISH, (pron. *English*) a. [*Englic*, Sax.] belonging to England.—s, the language spoken by the people of England; the natives of England.

To ENGLISH, v. a. to translate into English.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, the narrow sea extending from the Straits of Dover to the Atlantic Ocean, dividing England from France. It is called by the French, *La Manche*. Its average breadth is about 90 miles.

To ENGLUT, v. a. [*engloutir*, Fr.] to swallow up; to glut; to pamper.

To ENGORGE, v. a. [*gorge*, Fr.] to swallow; to devour.

To ENGRAFT, v. a. [*greffer*, Fr.] In Gardening, to take a shoot from one tree, and insert it into another, in such a manner as both shall unite, and grow together.

ENGRAFTING, s. in Gardening, the act of taking a shoot from one tree, and inserting it into the stock of another, in such a manner as both shall unite, grow together, and bear fruit.

To ENGRAIL, v. a. [*grele*, Fr.] in Heraldry, to represent a thing with its edges ragged or notched circularly, as if something had fallen on and broken it; it differs from *indented*, because the edges are in that in a straight line, but in this semicircular.

To ENGRAIN, v. a. to dye deep; to dye in the grain.

To ENGRASP, v. a. to seize; to hold fast in the hand; to gripe.

To ENGRAVE, v. a. [*engraver*, Fr.] to cut copper, iron, or other metals, or stone, so as to represent figures thereon. Figuratively to make a deep impression on the mind.

ENGRAVER, s. one who cuts figures on metals, marble, or stones.

ENGRAVING, s. the act or art of cutting metals and precious stones with a graver, or other means, in order to represent figures &c. thereon. Also, the act of cutting, by graving tools or acids, on plates of copper, steel, zinc, and even glass, or on blocks of wood, designs, which can be copied by impressions with printer's ink on paper.

To ENGROSS, v. a. [*grossir*, Fr.] to thicken or increase in bulk; to seize upon the whole of any thing; to purchase or buy up any commodity, in order to sell it again at an advanced price. In Law, to copy writings, in law text, on parchment.

ENGROSSER, s. he who purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price; one who seizes or appropriates the whole of any thing to himself.

ENGROSSMENT, s. an exorbitant acquisition; the act of encroaching or seizing upon the whole of any thing.

To ENHAUCE, v. a. [*enhausser*, Fr.] to raise the value or price of a thing; to heighten the esteem or degree of any quality.

ENHANCEMENT, s. increase of esteem, of value, or of degree.

ENHARMONIC, a. [*en* and *harmonia*, Gr.] in Music, a scale in which the divisions of the tones are made mathematically accurate, so that in every key a perfect chromatic scale is obtained. An organ has been built lately on this plan, which dispenses with what is called temperature, and admits of being tuned with complete accuracy in every key.

ENIGMA, s. [*ainigma*, Gr.] a proposition delivered in obscure, remote, and ambiguous terms, in order to exercise the wit.

ENIGMATICAL, a. of the nature of an enigma; obscurely, darkly, or ambiguously expressed; obscurely or imperfectly received or apprehended.

ENIGMATICALY, ad. in a sense different from that which the words in their peculiar acceptation imply.

ENIGMATIST, s. a maker of riddles.

To ENJOIN, v. a. [*enjoindre*, Fr.] to order. SYNON. It implies something more authoritative than *direct*, somewhat less than *command*, and includes the idea of superiority in the person requiring any thing to be done.

ENJOINER, s. a person who gives directions, including the idea of superior rank or authority.

ENJOINMENT, s. the order of a person of superior rank and authority.

To ENJOY, v. a. [*enjoir*, Fr.] to feel a flow of joy in the fruition of a thing; to obtain possession of it; to gladden, to delight, used with the reciprocal pronoun *himself*, &c.—v. n. to be in fruition or possession; to live happily.

ENJOYER, s. one who has a thing in his possession; one who makes use of or receives satisfaction from the consciousness of using or possessing a thing.

ENJOYMENT, s. pleasure arising from possession or fruition; possession, use, or fruition.

To ENKINDLE, v. a. to set on fire; to inflame; to rouse or inflame the passions.

To ENLARGE, v. a. [*enlargir*, Fr.] to make greater in quantity, dimensions, quality, or appearance. Figuratively, to make a thing appear greater than it is by representation or discourse; to magnify; to extend the capacity of the mind; to be very minute in a description, or copious in speaking on a subject; to free from confinement or constraint.—v. n. to expatiate or speak much on any subject. SYNON. The word *enlarge* is properly used to signify an addition of extent. *Increase* is critically applicable only to number, height, and quantity. *We enlarge* a town, a field, a garden. *We increase* the inhabitants of a town, our expenses, our revenues.

ENLARGEMENT, s. increase of dimensions, quality, or degree; release from confinement; a representation of a thing beyond what it really is; a minute, long, and copious discourse on a subject.

ENLARGER, s. one who increases any thing; one who magnifies a thing in discourse.

To ENLIGHT, (*enlit*) v. a. to communicate light or knowledge.

To ENLIGHTEN, (*enliten*) v. a. to supply with light. Figuratively, to supply with knowledge not before acquired, and sufficient to clear up some difficulty, which was previously inexplicable; to cheer, or gladden; to supply with a greater perfection of sight.

ENLIGHTENER, (*enliten*) s. one that gives light. Figuratively, an instructor.

To ENLINK, v. a. to join or connect in like manner as the links of a chain are fastened to each other.

To ENLIST, v. a. to write in a list; to engage any one, according to certain appointed forms, to be a soldier in the regular army.

ENLISTMENT, s. the engaging any one to be a soldier, in legal form.

To ENLIVEN, v. a. to make alive. Figuratively, to inspire with new vigour; to animate; to make sprightly or gay; to give a thing a gay and cheerful appearance.

ENLIVENER, s. that which gives motion, or communicates action, spirit, or vigour, to a person or thing.

To ENMESH, v. a. to net; to entangle; to entrap.

ENMITY, s. [*from enemy*,] a disposition of mind which excites a person to contradict and oppose the interests, inclinations, or sentiments of another; a state of irreconcilable opposition; malice.

ENNEAGON, s. [*ennea* and *gonia*, Gr.] a figure having nine angles.

ENNEATICAL, a. [*ennea*, Gr.] in Medicine, *enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of a person's life.

E'NNIS, Clare, in Munster, Ireland. A village, called Clare, is distant about two miles from Ennis, which is also sometimes called Clare. It is the county town, and is situated on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats to the Shannon, and adds greatly to the trade of the town. It is 112 miles from Dublin. Pop. 9318. Clare, 879.

ENNSKILLEN, Fernernagh, in Ulster, Ireland. It is seated on an island in the narrow water that connects the two parts of Loch Erne, over which are two bridges. It is a pretty town, most pleasantly situated; and both by its position and trade, and its being the county town, is of some importance. It is 85 miles from Dublin. Pop. 5686.

ENNIS, Q. a celebrated Roman poet, in the 3rd century a. c. Being by birth a Greek, he was engaged as a teacher at Rome, in that language, and in Greek learning. We have only a few fragments of his epics. He died in 269 n. c.

To ENNOBLE, v. a. [*ennoblir*, Fr.] to raise a person to a higher rank, or from being a commoner to be a peer. Figuratively, to communicate worth; to dignify; to raise, exalt, or elevate.

ENNOBLEMENT, s. the act of raising to the degree of a peer or nobleman; a quality which dignifies and exalts our nature; elevation, exaltation, dignity.

ENOCH, an ancient patriarch, of whom it is simply recorded in the Book of Genesis, that he "walked with God, and was not, for God took him." A mention of certain prophecies by him in the Epistle of Jude, led to a search for them, and three copies in the Ethiopic language were obtained by Bruce, in his travels during the last century, in Abyssinia. The passage in Jude occurs near the commencement of the book, which is made up almost wholly of most preposterous figments, related as visions; intended, however, to convey some sort of notion of the conflict of good and evil, and the ultimate victory of the good. It is evidently not much older than the apostolic age, and its quotation by the apostle Jude is no more testimony to its value, than the quotations from Menander and Aratus, by Paul, are to theirs: the passage answered the immediate purpose of the writer; and no more needs to be asked.

ENODATION, *s.* [enodatio, Lat.] the act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY, *s.* departure from any rule or standard; an irregularity; a corruption. In the plural, used for great crimes; or such as show a great degree of villany and guilt.

ENORMOUS, *a.* [e and norma, Lat.] irregular; not confined to any stated rule; without restraint. "Wild, above rule or art, enormous bliss," *Par. Lost*. Exceedingly wicked. Exceeding the common bulk, applied to size, including the ideas of dislike, horror, or wonder.

ENORMOUSLY, *ad.* prodigiously; beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, *s.* excess of guilt or wickedness.

ENOUGH, (*enuff*) *a.* [enough, Sax.] sufficient; that will answer any purpose, wish, or design. It should be observed, that though other adjectives are placed in English before their substantives, yet this always follows it. SYNON. The object of the words *sufficient* and *enough* is quantity; but with this difference, that *enough* relates more to the quantity one desires to have, and *sufficient* to that quantity one really wants to employ. Thus the avaricious man never has *enough*; let him accumulate ever so much, he still desires more; and the prodigal never has *sufficient*, he is still wanting to expend more than he has.

ENOUGH, (*enuff*) *s.* that which is sufficient to answer a person's expectations or wishes; a quantity answerable to any design, or proportionable to a person's qualities and abilities.

ENOUGH, (*enuff*) *ad.* in such a manner as to give content or satisfaction. When repeated, it is used as an interjection, implying that there is already more than a sufficiency, and that a person is desired to desist. "Henceforth I'll bear affliction, till it do cry itself—*Enough, enough!*"

ENOW, (*enow*) *a.* [the plural of *enough*, according to Johnson,] a sufficient number. In this number it is used before its substantive; but in the singular after it.

EN PASSANT, (*ang-passang*) *ad.* [Fr.] by the way.

ENRAGE, *v. a.* [enrager, Fr.] to put a person in a violent passion of anger.

To ENRANGE, *v. a.* to place regularly; to put in order.

To ENRANK, *v. a.* to place in order.

To ENRAPT, *v. a.* to transport to a great degree of ecstasy or enthusiasm.

To ENRAPTURE, *v. a.* to transport and affect to the highest degree of delight and pleasure.

To ENRAVISH, *v. a.* to throw into an ecstasy; or to affect with the most exalted degree of joy.

ENRAVISHMENT, *s.* ecstasy of delight.

To ENRHEUM, *v. n.* [enrhæum, Fr.] to have rheum through cold.

To ENRICH, *v. a.* [enricher, Fr.] to give riches or money to a person. Figuratively, to make fat or render fruitful, applied to ground. To adorn or improve with new knowledge, applied to the mind.

ENRICHMENT, *s.* an augmentation or increase of wealth. Amplification or improvement, applied to soil, books, or to understanding.

To ENRIDGE, *v. a.* to form with long eminences or ridges.

To ENRING, *v. a.* to bind round; to surround as with a ring.

To ENRIPEN, *v. a.* to make ripe.

To ENROBE, *v. a.* to dress; to clothe.

To ENROLL, *v. a.* [enroller, Fr.] to enter in a list, or roll; to record or commit to writing; to involve; to inwrap.

ENROLLER, *s.* a person who writes another's name in a list.

ENROLEMENT, *s.* a writing in which any thing is recorded; the act of registering.

To ENROOT, *v. a.* to fix by the root. Figuratively, to fasten or implant deeply.

ENS, (*enz*) *s.* [Lat.] in Metaphysics, any thing which the mind apprehends, and of which it affirms, denies, proves, or disproves; something that is, and exists, some way further than barely in conception; that to which there are real attributes belonging; or that which has a reality, not only in the intellect, but likewise in itself.

ENS, THE PROVINCES OF THE UPPER AND LOWER; the designation of Austria Proper; *which see*.

ENSAMPLE, *s.* [ensampio, Ital.] example; pattern; copy; subject of imitation.

To ENSANGUINE, *v. a.* [sanguis, Lat.] to smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

To ENSCHEDULE, *v. a.* to insert in a writing or schedule.

To ENSCONCE, *v. a.* to cover as with a fort; to secure.

To ENSEAM, *v. a.* to sew up; to enclose by a seam or juncture of needwork.

To ENSHINE, *v. a.* to preserve in a sacred or hallowed place.

ENSIFORM, *a.* [ensis and forma, Lat.] having the shape of a sword.

ENSIGN, (*énin*) *s.* [enseigne, Fr.] the flag or standard of a regiment; a signal to assemble; a mark or badge of distinction and authority; the officer of a foot regiment who carries the flag or ensign.

To ENSLAVE, *v. a.* to deprive of liberty. Figuratively, to betray to another as a slave.

ENSLAVEMENT, *s.* the state of a slave. Figuratively, a state of mean and sordid obedience to the violence of any passion.

ENSLAVER, *s.* one who deprives of liberty.

To ENSUE, *v. a.* [ensuire, Fr.] to follow; to pursue; to practise for a continuance.

ENTABLATURE, ENTABLEMENT, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, that part of a column which is over the capital, and comprehends the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

ENTAIL, *s.* [entaille, Fr.] in Law, a fee estate entailed, *i. e.* abridged and limited to certain conditions, at the will of the donor.

To ENTAIL, *v. a.* [entailler, Fr.] in Law, to settle the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by the person who succeeds to it.

To ENTAME, *v. a.* to tame; to conquer, or subdue.

To ENTANGLE, *v. a.* to ensnare, or involve in something which is not easily got clear from, as briars; and not easily extricated from, as a net; to twist or knot in such a perplexed manner, as cannot be easily unravelled. Figuratively, to perplex or confuse with difficulties; to ensnare by captious questions; to distract with a variety of affairs, which a person cannot easily free himself from.

ENTANGLEMENT, *s.* that which involves a thing in intricacies, or with such things as are not easily got rid of; the confused state of the thread, which requires great patience to unravel and undo; an obscurity, difficulty, or insuring argument, which involves the mind in confusion and perplexity.

ENTANGLER, *s.* one that ensnares, or involves in perplexity.

To ENTER, *v. n.* [entrer, Fr.] to make one's appearance, or go into any place; to commence the discharge of the duties of any office. In Commerce, to set down or write any article in a book; to give notice to the Custom-house, and pay the duties for the import or export of any commodity; to begin or engage, used with *on* or *upon*.

ENTERING, *s.* an avenue by which a person may go into a place; the act or motion by which a person goes into a place.

ENTERITIS, *s.* [Gr.] in Medicine, a disease in which the outer coat of the intestines is inflamed, and is accompanied by acute pain and sickness. It is very dangerous, and needs immediate and speedy treatment. *See* Colic.

To ENTERLACE, *v. a.* [entrelasser, Fr.] to interweave; to intertwine.

ENTEROCLE, *s.* [enteron and kele, Gr.] in Medicine, a rupture wherein the intestines, and particularly the ilium, fall into the groin.

**ENTEROLOGY**, *s.* [*enteron* and *logos*, Gr.] a treatise on the bowels, or an anatomical description of all the internal parts.

**ENTEROMPHALOS**, *s.* [*enteron* and *omphalos*, Gr.] a disorder wherein the intestines having fallen out of their place occasion a tumour in the navel.

**ENTERPRISE**, (*enterprise*) *s.* [*enterprize*, Fr.] an undertaking attended with danger.

To **ENTERPRISE**, (*enterprize*) *v. a.* to attempt; to undertake; or to try to perform.

**ENTERPRISER**, (*enterpriser*) *s.* one who undertakes or engages himself in important, dangerous, and hazardous designs.

To **ENTERTAIN**, *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.] to communicate improvement, or employ a person's time in agreeable discourse; to treat at table; to receive hospitably; to retain or keep a person as a servant; to please, amuse, or give pleasure. To reserve, or conceive, applied to the mind.

**ENTERTAINER**, *s.* one who keeps others as servants; he that treats others with food, or at his table; he that amuses, diverts, and communicates pleasure.

**ENTERTAINMENT**, *s.* a conversation, wherein time is spent agreeably; a feast; hospitable reception; amusement, or diversion; a farce; a low species of comedy, or a pantomime. The state of being hired or in pay, applied to soldiers and servants.

**ENTERTISSED**, *a.* interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

To **ENTHRONE**, *v. a.* to place on a throne, or the seat of a sovereign. Figuratively, to invest with the dignity or authority of a king.

**ENTHUSIASM**, (*enthúsiásmos*) *s.* [*en* and *Theos*, Gr.] a transport of the mind, whereby it is led to imagine things in a sublime, surprising, yet probable manner. This is the *enthusiasm* felt in poetry, oratory, music, painting, sculpture, &c. In a religious sense, it implies a transport of the mind, wherein it believes itself inspired with some revelation, impulse, &c. from heaven.

**ENTHUSIAST**, (*enthúsiástes*) *s.* in Divinity, one who believes he is immediately inspired by God. One of warm imagination or passions; also one of an elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

**ENTHUSIASTIC**, **ENTHUSIASTICAL**, (*enthúsiástiké*, *enthúsiástikós*) *a.* strongly persuaded of receiving extraordinary communications from the Deity; warmly earnest in any cause; of elevated fancy or exalted ideas.

**ENTHYME**, *s.* [*en* and *thymos*, Gr.] in Logic, an argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism, where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

To **ENTICE**, *v. a.* to seduce, allure, or draw by blandishments or hopes, to something bad.

**ENTICEMENT**, *s.* the art or practice of drawing or alluring a person to do ill; the alluring means by which a person is drawn to commit something ill.

**ENTICER**, *s.* one that allures to ill.

**ENTICINGLY**, *ad.* so as to charm or allure.

**ENTICK**, DR. JOHN, author of a well-known, and now little used, Latin and English Dictionary for schools; and some other works. He died in 1780.

**ENTIRE**, *a.* [*entier*, Fr.] whole; undivided; unbroken; complete; having all its parts; full; firm; fixed; solid; unmingled; honest; faithful.

**ENTIRELY**, *ad.* wholly; without exception, reserve, or abatement.

**ENTIRENESS**, *s.* the state of a thing which has all its parts.

To **ENTITLED**, *v. a.* [*entituler*, Fr.] to grace a person with a title of honour; to call by a particular name; to give a claim or right; to superscribe; to make use of the name of a person or thing as a sanction; to grant as claimed by a title.

**ENTITY**, *s.* [*entitas*, low Lat.] the being, or rather actual existence, of any thinking thing; a particular collection of qualities which constitute the species or nature of a thing.

To **ENTOMB**, (*entómb*) *v. a.* to shut up in a tomb.

**ENTOMOLOGY**, *s.* [*entoma* and *logos*, Gr.] the Natural History of insects.

To **ENTRAIL**, *v. a.* [*intraliare*, Ital.] to mingle; to interweave; to diversify.

**ENTRAILS**, *s.* has no singular; [*entrailles*, Fr.] the intestines of an animal.

**ENTRANCE**, *s.* [*entrant*, Fr.] the passage or avenue by which a person may go into a place. Figuratively, the power, act, or

liberty of going in; the beginning or first rudiments of a science or art.

To **ENTRANCE**, *v. n.* [*transon*, Lat.] to reduce to such a state that the soul seems to be absent from the body, while the latter has no apparent signs of life; to hurry away; to exalt to such a pitch of ecstacy as to be insensible to external objects.

To **ENTRAP**, *v. a.* [*entrapper*, Fr.] to catch in a trap or snare. Figuratively, to betray, or subject insidiously to danger and difficulties; to take advantage of.

To **ENTREAT**, (*entréte*) *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr.] to ask with humility and earnestness; to treat or use well or ill; to make a petition or request for a person in a humble manner; to entertain, or amuse.

**ENTREATY**, (*entréty*) *s.* a request made for some favour in a humble manner.

**ENTRE DOURO E MINHO**, a province of Portugal, lying on the Atlantic, and bounded by the provinces of Beira, Tra los Montes, and Spain. It is about 60 miles in length and 37 in breadth. It is divided into 6 jurisdictions, which contain 963 parishes. It has some hills, but of no great height, and it is watered by the Douro, the Minho, the Tamega, &c. The air is pure and healthy, and the soil is fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, and flax in abundance; also feeding great numbers of sheep, and there is plenty of fish and game. Braga is the capital. Population, about 900,000.

**ENTRY**, *s.* [*entrée*, Fr.] the passage by which a person goes into a house; the act of going in. In Law, the taking possession of an estate. See *BOOK-KEEPING*.

To **ENVELOP**, *v. a.* [*envelopper*, Fr.] to inwrap; to cover or enclose in a covering. Figuratively, to surround or hide from the sight.

**ENVELOPE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] a wrapper; a cover; an outward case of a letter, &c.

To **ENVEINOM**, *v. a.* to mix with poison; to make poisonous. **ENVIALABLE**, *a.* deserving envy; that may excite envy.

**ENVIER**, *s.* one who is affected with grief at the prosperity of another.

**ENVIOUS**, *a.* affected with envy.

**ENVIOUSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to show displeasure or ill-will, on account of the happiness or excellence of another.

To **ENVIRON**, *v. a.* [*encirronner*, Fr.] to surround; to encompass. Figuratively, to hem in, or surround in a hostile manner; to enclose; to invest.

**ENVIRONS**, *s.* [*Fr.*] the neighbourhood, or places situated round about any town or city.

To **ENUMERATE**, *v. a.* [*enumerare*, Lat.] to reckon up, or count over singly and distinctly; to give a minute account of all the circumstances of a thing.

**ENUMERATION**, *s.* the act of numbering or counting over singly and distinctly; a minute detail.

To **ENUNCIATE**, *v. a.* [*enunzio*, Lat.] to declare; to proclaim; to express; to relate.

**ENUNCIATION**, *s.* a simple expression, or declaration of a thing, either in affirmative or negative words, without any application; a declaration, proclamation, or public attestation.

**ENUNCIATIVE**, *a.* declarative; expressing either affirmatively or negatively.

**ENUNCIATIVELY**, *ad.* declaratively.

**ENVOY**, *s.* [*envoye*, Fr.] a person deputed to negotiate an affair with some foreign prince or state. Those sent from Britain, France, Spain, &c. to any petty prince or state, go in quality of envoys, not ambassadors, to whom they are inferior in dignity, though they have the same right to protection, and enjoy the same privileges with ambassadors, except in ceremonies.

To **ENVY**, *v. n.* [*envier*, Fr.] to grieve at the excellences, prosperity, or happiness of another; to hate another for excellence, prosperity, or happiness; to grudge.

**ENVY**, *s.* the feeling of pain at the happiness of another, which leads to the wish to deprive him of it; the feeling which makes one wish to rise by another's fall.

**EOPIPILE**, *s.* [*Eobis* and *pila*, Lat.] a hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

**EPACT**, *s.* [*epacte*, Gr.] in the Ecclesiastical calendar, the day of the calendar moon on which the 1st of January falls in each

year; which must not be confounded with the actual day of the moon's age.

**EPAMINONDAS**, a young Theban general, under whom Boetia made the only effort it ever made to obtain the supremacy of Greece. He was a soldier in the same cause that Athens had fought and perished for. And Sparta was still the sullen opponent of democracy. Epaminondas overthrew the Spartan army of invaders at Leuctra, and then marching into the Peloponnese, was joined by numbers from other states, who had felt the weight of the hand of Sparta. He was victor in another fight at Mantinea, but he fell in the conflict. With him departed the glory of this dream of Thebes. He died in 362 B. C.

**EPAULE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, the shoulder of the bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

**EPAULEMENT**, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a side-work of earth hastily thrown up, of bags filled with sand, or of gabions, fascines, &c., with earth, to cover the men or cannon; likewise a demi-bastion, or little flank, placed at the point of a horn or crownwork.

**EPAULETTES**, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of shoulder-knot worn by officers of the army.

**EEZE, C. MICHAEL DE L'**, one of those men who have devoted themselves with true Christian zeal to devise means for cultivating the minds of the deaf and dumb. He followed Bonnet, and was succeeded by Sicard. He died in 1789, aged 77 years.

**EPENTHESIS**, *s.* [Gr.] in Grammar, the interposition or insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word; as *Religio* for *Religio*; *Imperator* for *Imperator*.

**EPHAI**, (*eph*) *s.* a Hebrew measure containing fifteen solid inches.

**EPHEMERA**, (*efimera*) *s.* [epi and *emera*, Gr.] a fever that terminates in one day. In Natural History, an insect which lives only a single day. In Botany, such flowers as open and expand at sun-rise, and shut and wither at sun-setting.

**EPHEMERIS**, (*efimeris*) *s.* a journal, or account of daily transactions. In Astronomy, a table, calculated to show the present state of the heavens, or the places of the planets at noon.

**EPHEMERIST**, (*efimerist*) *s.* one whose knowledge of the places of the planets does not flow from his own observations, but is entirely taken from an ephemeris; a word of reproach.

**EPHESIANS, EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE TO THE**; it was written at Rome, during the apostle's first imprisonment there. It was written before those to Philemon and the Colossians, as no mention is made in this of Timotheus, who had not yet rejoined him. It seems to be most probable, that it was not intended exclusively for the church at Ephesus, but also for others within Proconsular Asia, which had arisen perhaps through the labours of the Ephesian Christians. It would seem also that this letter is alluded to in the end of that to the Colossians, as to be forwarded from Laodicea for their perusal. In general plan, and in similarity of scope and expression, it and the letter to the Colossians are closely alike; only this is more uniform in tone, and is not broken by such lofty flights. The first part relates to the knowledge which had been given to the Ephesians by the gospel; and which he shows to have consisted in the discovery of themselves as sinners and of God as the Saviour; and he ascribes all the praise of it to God, shows them what favour is implied in it, and prays most fervently in their behalf to God. The second part is practical, and evidently based on the first, meant also rather as a sketch of the kind of life and duty springing naturally from such knowledge. The closing representation of a Christian, under the figure of a warrior fully accoutred, and engaged with foes that need weapons and armour of heavenly temper to withstand them, is very noble.

**EPHESUS**, anciently a celebrated city of Ionia, in Asia Minor, and the capital of the Roman province of Asia. Here was the famous temple of Artemis, or Diana, which the ancient Christians afterwards converted into a place of public worship; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is difficult to find the ground-plot; however, there are some ruins of the walls, and five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It is now called Ajasaloune, but only ruins remain of its former splendour. The desolation is complete, the candlestick is removed out of its place. It is seated at the mouth of the Caystrus, and has still a good harbour, 50 miles nearly S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37. 50. N. Long. 27. 37. E.

**EPHOD**, (*efod*) *s.* [Heb.] an ornament, a king of girdle, worn

by the Jewish priests when they attended at the temple; it was brought from behind the neck over the two shoulders; and then hanging down before, was crossed over the stomach, and thence carried round the waist twice, like a girdle, having its two ends brought before, which hung down to the ground. That of the high priest is embroidered with blue, purple, crimson, twisted cotton, and gold. Upon that part which came over the two shoulders were two large precious stones, on each of which were engraven the names of six tribes; where it crossed the priest's breast was a square ornament, called the breast-plate, set with twelve precious stones, on each of which was engraven the name of a different tribe. That of the other priests consisted of linen only.

**EPHORI**, the name of the chief magistrates of Sparta, under the kings, but yet having a power which they could exert even on them, if needful. They were five in number; and although often rebelled and conspired against, they fell only when the state itself fell under the mightier power of Rome.

**EPIC**, *a.* [*epos*, Gr.] narrative, or consisting of relation, in opposition to dramatic, or that which consists in action. An *epic poem* is an heroic poem, or discourse delivered in verse, invented with art to form the manners by instruction, disguised under the allegory of an important action, in a probable, entertaining, and surprising manner.

**EPICURIUM**, *s.* [*epi* and *kedos*, Gr.] among the Greeks and Latins, a poem rehearsed during the funeral solemnity of persons of distinction.

**EPICETUS**, one of the most distinguished teachers of the Stoic philosophy. He was brought to Rome as a slave from Phrygia, but afterwards obtained his freedom, on which he devoted himself to philosophy. But one treatise, or collection of his various teachings on morality, remains, called the *Manual*, and worthy of being made one. He lived during the latter part of the 1st century A. D.

**EPICURE**, *s.* [from *Epicurus*,] a person abandoned or given wholly to luxury.

**EPICUREAN**, *s.* one who belonged to the school of Epicurus, in ancient times; more recently, one who practically followed out the maxim, *Eat and drink, for to-morrow see die*.

**EPICUREAN**, *a.* luxurious in eating and drinking; contributing to luxury.

**EPICURISM**, *s.* [see *EPICUREAN*,] the sentiments, doctrine, or tenets of Epicurus. Figuratively, luxury of eating, voluptuousness; sensual enjoyments, or gross pleasures.

**EPICURUS**, an ancient Greek philosopher, whose character and philosophy is not much understood now, because it has been so incorrectly represented. He was the first expounder of the scheme that made happiness the end of man, and pleasure (that is, what is pleasure on the whole, not for a moment) the means of reaching it. Temperance was one of his constant injunctions. In metaphysics and physics, Epicurus advanced nothing new. The pity of the case is, that his ethical doctrines were very good for such a one as himself; but no provision was made that would convict one who professedly adopted them, but sought happiness by sensual pleasures, that he was wrong. Schemes which do not base themselves on the spiritual in man, and square with its instinctive requisitions, have invariably failed most signally, when adopted most completely. Others have had just the opposite lot. Epicurus flourished about 300 B. C. His place of teaching at Athens was called the *garden*, which others have since turned into the *sty*.

**EPICYCLE**, *s.* [*epi* and *kuklos*, Gr.] in Astronomy, a little circle, whose centre is in the circumference of a greater, which being carried along with it, is called its *deferent*.

**EPICYCLOID**, *s.* [*epi*, *kuklos*, and *eidos*, Gr.] in Geometry, a curve generated by the revolution of a point of the circumference of a circle moving at the same time, like a carriage wheel along a road.

**EPIDEMIC**, *EPIDEMICAL*, *a.* [*epi* and *demos*, Gr.] in Medicine, a disease which affects a great number of people at the same time, from a cause not belonging to a country.

**EPIDERMIS**, *s.* [*epi* and *derma*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the cuticle, or scarf-skin. It receives its name from its covering the *derma*, or true skin; is insensible, and has neither veins, arteries, nor nerves.

**EPIGLOTTIS**, *s.* [*epi* and *glotta*, Gr.] a small cartilage shaped like a tongue, which covers the larynx of the throat.



**EPIGRAM**, *s.* [*epigramma*, Gr.] in Poetry, a short poem, susceptible of all kinds of subjects, and ending with a lively, just, and unexpected thought.

**EPIGRAMMATIC**, **EPIGRAMMATICAL**, *a.* having the nature or properties of an epigram.

**EPIGRAMMATIST**, *s.* one who writes epigrams.

**EPIGRAPHIE**, *s.* [*epigrapha*, Gr.] an inscription on a statue.

**EPILEPSY**, *s.* [*epilepsia*, Gr.] in Medicine, a convulsion either of the whole body or some of its parts, attended with a loss of sense and understanding, and returning from time to time in fits and paroxysms. The English call it the falling-sickness, because persons generally fall down when afflicted with it.

**EPILEPTIC**, *a.* affected with an epilepsy, or the falling-sickness; convulsed.

**EPILOGUE**, (*Épilôg*) *s.* [*epilogos*, Gr.] a poem, or speech, pronounced after a play.

**EPIMENIDES**, a celebrated Cretan, who was reported to have slept from his early youth till he was above 50 years old, and to have awaked with superhuman knowledge of all things. He was held in the highest esteem during his life, and his sayings and poems were treasured up as infallible truths after his death. He lived about 600 B. C.

**EPINYCTIS**, *s.* [*epi* and *nyx*, Gr.] in Surgery, a sore at the corner of the eye, which commonly breaks out in the night.

**EPIPHANUS**, ST. (of Salamina, Cyprus,) was of Jewish origin, became a monk early in life, and after various aberrations and returns, by degrees, was appointed bishop of Salamina. He was an active and popular prelate, and looked upon as a worker of miracles. Against all heresies, as the least exercise of freedom of thought was called, he was most bitter, and spared no ill words nor ill wishes in their behalf. His great work relates to the various heresies of his time, but no very trustworthy account is given of them. He was drowned on his return to Cyprus from a fruitless hunt after some followers of Origen, in 403, aged above 90 years.

**EPIPHANY**, (*Épifany*) *s.* [*epiphaneia*, Gr.] a festival celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the Gentile world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, or meteor, which directed the Magi to the place where he was born.

**EPIPHONEMA**, (*Épifonéma*) *s.* [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a sententious exclamation, frequently added after a narrative or relation of any thing remarkable, containing a useful and spirited reflection on the subject to which it is subjoined.

**EPIPHORA**, (*Épifora*) *s.* [*epiphora*, Gr.] a preternatural defluxion of the eyes.

**EPIPHYLLORHMOUS**, *a.* [*epi*, *phyllon*, and *sperma*, Gr.] in Botany, applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves.

**EPIPHYSIS**, (*Épiphysis*) *s.* [*epi* and *physis*, Gr.] in Anatomy, a bony substance, or, as it were, a lesser bone, affixed to a larger or principal bone, by the intervention of a cartilage.

**EPIPLOCE**, *s.* [*epi* and *ploke*, Gr.] a figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation or striking circumstance is added in due gradation to another; as, he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued but advanced them.

**EPIPRUS**, a tract of ancient Greece, lying on the Adriatic Sea, bounded by Illyria, Macedonia, Thessalia, and Ætolia; sometimes however it was regarded as confined within narrower borders. Here was the famous oracle of Dodona. Over this country reled Pyrrhus, famed for his wars with Rome.

**EPISCOPACY**, *s.* [*episkopos*, Gr.] the government of the church by bishops.

**EPISCOPAL**, *a.* belonging to, or vested in, a bishop.

**EPISCOPATE**, *s.* the government or office of a bishop.

**EPISCOPUS**, SIMON, a learned divine of Holland, who was chosen to be professor of theology at Leyden, because of his great skill in that science. He was an Arminian in doctrine, indeed may be regarded as the father of the system now known as Arminianism. And he was exposed to great difficulty through the opposition of the Calvinistic majority at the Synod of Dort, which he attended; and was banished. After a while, he returned to Rotterdam, and died in 1643, aged 60 years. His numerous works are valuable to such as feel interested in a struggle which is of the unending kind, both sides being right in what they affirm and wrong in what they deny.

**EPISODE**, *s.* [*epi* and *eidodos*, Gr.] a separate incident, story, or action, which an historian or poet inserts and connects with his principal action, to furnish the work with a greater variety of events.

**EPISODIC**, **EPISODICAL**, *a.* contained in, or partaking of, the nature of an episode; swelled with unnecessary incidents, or episodes, which are not connected with the main action.

**EPISPASTIC**, *s.* [*epi* and *spao*, Gr.] in Medicine, a topical remedy, which, being applied to the external parts of the body, attracts the humours to that part.

**EPISTLE**, *s.* [*epistello*, Gr.] a letter, applied generally to the letters of the ancients, and particularly those of the inspired writers.

**EPISTOLARY**, *a.* relating, suitable to, or transacted by, letters.

**EPITAPH**, (*Épitaf*) *s.* [*epi* and *taphos*, Gr.] an inscription on a tomb or grave-stone.

**EPITHALAMIUM**, *s.* [*epi* and *thalamos*, Gr.] a poem of compliment written on the marriage of a person.

**EPITHIEM**, *s.* [*epi* and *tithemi*, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a kind of fomentation or remedy, of a spirituous or aromatic kind, applied externally to the regions of the heart, liver, &c., to strengthen and comfort them, or to correct some intemperance in those parts.

**EPITHET**, *s.* an adjective, denoting the quality of the word to which it is joined; a title or surname; a phrase or expression.

**EPITOMÉ**, *s.* [*epi* and *temno*, Gr.] an abridgment, or reduction of the substance of a book into fewer words and less compass.

To **EPITOMIZE**, *v.* *a.* to abridge; to reduce the substance of a book or writing; to cut short or curtail.

**EPITOMIZER**, **EPITOMIST**, *s.* one who abridges a work: the first word is the most proper.

**EPOCH**, **ÉPOCH**, (*Époch*, *époka*) *s.* [*epoche*, Gr.] in Chronology, a fixed point or period of time, from whence the succeeding years are numbered or counted.

**EPODE**, *s.* [*epi* and *ode*, Gr.] in Lyric Poetry, the third or last part of the ode; the ancient lyric poem being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode. The latter was sung by the priests standing still before the altar.

**EPOPEE**, *s.* [*epos* and *poieo*, Gr.] the history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

**EPPING**, Essex. Great quantities of excellent butter are made in its neighbourhood. Its forest, which is a royal chase, and reaches from the town almost to London, was anciently called the Forest of Essex, and afterwards of Waltham. It is 17 miles from London. Markets, Thursday for cattle, and Friday for provisions. Pop. 2424.

**EPSOM**, Surrey. It was once celebrated for its mineral waters, of a purgative quality, and the salts produced from them, but now for its races. The orchards, gardens, &c. in and about it, give it a charmingly rural appearance. It is 15 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 3533.

**EPSOM SALTS**, in Medicine, the common name for sulphate of magnesia, and having its name from being found in the mineral waters at Epsom. It is a useful medicine, and well known.

**EPULAT'ION**, *s.* [*epulor*, Lat.] a feast or banquet.

**EPULO'TIC**, *a.* [*epi* and *oule*, Gr.] in Medicine, applied to drying, astringent remedies, proper to harden, cicatrize, and incarnate wounds.

**EQUALBILITY**, *s.* equality to itself; evenness; uniformity.

**EQUABLE**, *a.* [*æqualis*, Lat.] even; alike; consistent with itself.

**EQUALLY**, *ad.* uniformly; in the same proportion. **EQUAL**, *a.* [*æqualis*, Lat.] resembling or like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality which admits a comparison; even; uniform; in proportion; impartial; indifferent; upon the same terms.

**EQUAL**, *s.* one neither inferior nor superior to another in any circumstance, excellence, title, or other quality.

To **EQUAL**, *v.* *a.* to make one thing or person like another. — *v.* *n.* to resemble; to be equal; to answer; to recompense.

To **EQUALISE**, **EQUALIZE**, *v.* *a.* to make even; to be equal to, or in the same proportion.

**EQUALITY**, *s.* likeness with respect to any quality; the same degree of quality.

**EQUALLY**, *ad.* in the same degree with any other person or thing; alike; impartially.

**EQUANGULAR, EQUIANGULAR, a.** [*æquus* and *angulus*, Lat.] having equal angles.

**EQUANIMITY, s.** [*æquus* and *animus*, Lat.] a state of mind which is neither elated nor depressed; evenness of mind.

**EQUANIMOUS, a.** even; neither elated nor dejected.

**EQUATION, s.** [*æquo*, Lat.] the act of making one thing equal to another. In Algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar but equal terms, the value of any unknown terms in which is ascertained by the application of rules, based on general principles of mathematical science. In Astronomy, the reducing the apparent unequal times or motion of the heavenly bodies to equal or mean time. *Equation of Time*, the difference between mean time as shown by a correct watch or clock, and the apparent time, or that given by an accurately made sun-dial or meridian line. *Equation of Payments*, in Commercial Arithmetic, a rule to fix the date for the payment of a sum of money, which a debtor had agreed to pay by instalments.

**EQUATOR, s.** a great circle of the terrestrial sphere, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres, passes through the E. and W. points of the horizon, and at the meridian is raised above the horizon as many degrees as the complement of the latitude of any given place. When the sun comes to this circle, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

**EQUATORIAL INSTRUMENT, s.** a telescope mounted so as to enable an observer to follow any star in its course by a single motion, the axis of its revolution being parallel to the earth's axis, and its plane of motion to the equator. By means of accurately-marked hour-circles, &c., with this instrument a star can be observed in the day-time, its place being easily known, and this instrument as easily set so as to point to it.

**EQUATORIAL, a.** belonging to, taken at, or measured on the equator.

**EQUERRY, s.** [*écurie*, Fr.] in the British court, is an officer of state under the master of the horse.

**EQUESTRIAN, a.** [*equestri*, Lat.] appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship. Belonging to the second rank of dignity, or that of knights, in ancient Rome.

**EQUICURVE, EQUICURVAL, a.** [*æquus* and *crus*, Lat.] having legs of an equal length.

**EQUIDISTANT, a.** [*æquus* and *distant*, Lat.] at the same or an equal distance.

**EQUIDISTANTLY, ad.** at the same distance.

**EQUIFORMITY, s.** [*æquus* and *forma*, Lat.] equality or uniformity.

**EQUILATERAL, a.** [*æquus* and *latus*, Lat.] having its sides equal.

**To EQUIBRATE, v. a.** to balance equally; to keep even with equal weights on each side.

**EQUILIBRATION, s.** equipoise; the act of keeping a balance even.

**EQUIBRUM, s.** [*æquus* and *libra*, Lat.] equipoise; equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any sort.

**EQUINOCTIAL, (æquinoxial) s.** a great circle on the celestial globe, the same as the equator on the terrestrial; to which when the sun comes, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

**EQUINOCTIAL, (æquinoxial) a.** [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.] pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line, or subject to the inconveniences of those parts which lie near the equator.

**EQUINOCTIALLY, ad.** in the direction of the equinox.

**EQUINOX, s.** [Lat.] in Astronomy, the precise time when the sun enters the equinoctial points Aries or Libra; the former being on the 21st of March, is called the vernal equinox; and the latter on the 23rd of September, the autumnal equinox.

**EQUINUMERANT, a.** [*æquus* and *numerus*, Lat.] having an equal or the same number; consisting of an equal number.

**To EQUIP, v. a.** [*équiper*, Fr.] to furnish a horseman with furniture for riding. Figuratively, to furnish, accoutre, or dress out.

**EQUIPAGE, s.** [*équipage*, Fr.] furniture for a horse; a carriage; a China tea-service; attendants or retinue; furniture; accoutrements.

**EQUIPONDENCY, s.** [*æquus* and *pensio*, Lat.] freedom from any bias, applied to the will or mind.

**EQUIPMENT, s.** the act of accoutring or dressing; accoutrement or equipage.

**EQUIPOISE, (équipoise) s.** [*æquus*, Lat. and *pois*, Fr.] equality or evenness of weight; equality of force; that state of a balance wherein the weights on each side are so equal that neither scale will descend.

**EQUIPOISENCE, s.** [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Lat.] equality of force or power.

**EQUIPOLENT, a.** having equal power or force. Having the same signification, applied to words, synonymous.

**EQUIPONDERANCE, EQUIPONDERANCY, s.** [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] equality of weight.

**EQUIPONDERANT, a.** being of equal or the same weight.

**EQUITABLE, a.** [*équitable*, Fr.] just; impartial; mitigating the rigour of a law, so as to be consistent with justice.

**EQUITABLY, ad.** in a manner consistent with justice and mercy.

**EQUITY, s.** [*æquitas*, Lat.] justice; a correction or abatement of the severity of some law; a temperance which, without being unjust, abates the rigour of the law. Impartiality, applied to opinions, or private determinations. In Law, it is the principles of natural right by which verdicts in the Court of Chancery are presumed to be given; but as chancellors vary, so also does equity.

**EQUIVALENCE, EQUIVALENCY, s.** [*æquus* and *valere*, Lat.] equality of power or worth.

**EQUIVALENT, a.** equal in value, force, power, importance, weight, dignity, or value.

**EQUIVALENT, s.** a thing of the same weight, dignity, or value. In Chemistry, the combining proportion of any substance, elementary or compound, with any other.

**EQUIVOCAL, a.** [*æquus* and *voc*, Lat.] of doubtful signification; having different senses or meanings; uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

**EQUIVOCAL, s.** a word of doubtful meaning.

**EQUIVOCALLY, ad.** in a doubtful or double sense, applied to words. Doubtfully; uncertainly.

**EQUIVOCALNESS, s.** the ambiguity or double meaning of a word.

**To EQUIVOCATE, v. n.** [*equivocuer*, Fr.] to use words of a doubtful or double meaning, with an intention to deceive or impose on another; to quibble.

**EQUIVOCATION, s.** the using a term or word which has a double signification, used generally in a bad sense.

**EQUIVOCATOR, s.** one who uses words in doubtful or double meanings, in order to conceal the truth and impose on another.

**EQUULEUS, in Astronomy**, the little horse, or rather horse's head, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

**ERA, in the middle or end of words**, especially those which signify the names of places, comes from *æer*, or *æere*, Sax. a man, and signifies, when joined to common nouns, an agent, or, when joined to appellatives, or the names of places, an inhabitant. Thus *singer*, from *sing* and *er*, of *æer*, Sax. a man, denotes a singing man. *Londoner*, from *London* and *er*, of *æer*, Sax. a man, signifies a London man, or a native and inhabitant of London.

**ERA, s.** [Lat.] an account of time reckoned from any particular period, or epoch.

**ERADICATION, s.** [*e* and *radix*, Lat.] emission of radience.

**To ERADICATE, v. a.** [*e* and *radix*, Lat.] to pull or pluck up by the roots. Figuratively, to extirpate, or destroy entirely.

**ERADICATION, s.** the act of pulling or plucking up by the roots; extirpation; total destruction.

**ERADICATIVE, a.** [*e* and *radix*, Lat.] in Medicine, that expels a disease to the very root; that cures radically; that drives entirely away.

**To ERASE, v. a.** [*eraser*, Fr.] to scratch out any thing written; to expunge.

**ERASEMENT, (erdzement) s.** applied to buildings and cities, entire destruction and demolition. Applied to writings, an entire blotting and scratching out.

**ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS**, one of the great scholars of the time of the Reformation; a native of Holland, who studied in France, and afterwards led a rambling life, appearing now in England, where he had good friends, and was a professor at Cambridge for a while; now in Flanders, where he served the Archduke Charles; again, in Italy, where he visited the chief

schools, and availed himself of the aid of the learned men of the country; and in Switzerland, where he resided long at Basle. He wrote many books, and amongst them one on *Free Will*, in which he attacked Luther's doctrine, and drew from him his heroic but unsatisfactory work on the *Enslaved Will*. This attack made Luther give up the hopes he entertained of having Erasmus on his side, seeing that he had written with such pungent satire against the absurdities and monstrosities of Rome. His edition of the Greek Testament was the work which cost him most labour, although it is superseded now. We owe to him and the deficient criticism of the age, that the perplexing interpolation of the verses about the three heavenly witnesses, in the First Epistle of John, is in our Bibles. The actual service done by his wit to the cause of the Reformation was very great. He died in 1536, aged 69 years.

ERATO, *s.* in Greek Mythology, one of the nine Muses that presides over love-poems; she is generally represented like a young maiden of a gay humour, crowned with myrtle and roses, holding a harp in her right hand, and a bow in the other, with a little winged Cupid placed by her, armed with his bows and arrows.

ERATO-STHENES, a distinguished mathematician and astronomer of Alexandria, who also had the charge of the famous library there. The most celebrated of his achievements were the measuring of the circumference of the earth, and the determining of the obliquity of the ecliptic. He flourished about 270 B.C.

EREBUS, *s.* in Heathen Mythology, an infernal god, born of Chaos and Tenebræ. It is likewise the name of one of the infernal rivers.

ERRE, *ad. [er, Sax.]* before; sooner than.

To ERRECT, *v. a.* [*er* and *rect*, Lat.] to raise in a straight line; to place perpendicular to the horizon. In Geometry, to erect a perpendicular, is to raise a right line upon another, so as they may form right angles. Figuratively, to build; to exalt; or assume an office without being authorized, used with *into*. To assume a principle, or found a doctrine; to raise from a state of dejection.

ERECT, *v. a.* upright, opposed to leaning, or looking downwards; lifted upright; vigorous; bold; unshaken.

ERECTION, (*erékahon*) *s.* the act of raising, or the state of a thing raised upwards; the act of building or raising houses; establishment; elevation.

ERECTNESS, *s.* uprightness of posture or form.

EREMITE, *s.* [*eremos*, Gr.] See HERMIT.

ERMITICAL, *a.* leading the life of a hermit.

ERFURT, a town of Prussia, formerly the capital of a principality of the same name. It stands on the Gera, and is tolerably strongly fortified. It has some good public buildings, and which were once palaces. It has also a good library, and was formerly a good university. It has some manufactures, and is a place of some trade. Population, about 25,000. Lat. 51. 0. N. Long. 11. 6. E.

ERGOT, *s.* in Farriery, a sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint. In Botany, and Medicine, a species of disease to which wheats and grasses are subject, the grain being replaced by a peculiarly formed fungus. It is not extensively used in medicine, because of the violent effects it produces.

ERIDANUS, in Astronomy, the river Po, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

ERIE, LAKE, in N. America, forming the boundary between the United States and Canada. It is 240 miles long, and 60 wide in its broadest part. It receives the waters of Superior, Huron, and Michigan Lakes, through Detroit river, and discharges them over the precipice at Niagara into Lake Ontario. The business done on this lake is immense, and is increasing.

ERIGENA, JOHN SCOTUS, a scholar, or schoolman, of the 9th century, who, though Irish by birth, lived in France, and devoted himself to the cultivation of the liberal sciences as then studied. He visited Alfred the Great, on occasion of his having excited the pope's displeasure. His works are very curious. He died about 870.

ERIVAN, a fortified city of Georgia, Russia. It is dirty and ill built; the ramparts are of earth, and the churches of the Christians are small, and half underground, resembling catacombs. Population, about 10,000. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 44. 10. E.

ERLINGO. See ERYNGO.

ERLANGEN, a town and university of Bavaria, Germany. It stands near the Schwabach, and is strongly built, being divided into the Old Town, and the New Town, or Christian's Erlangen. There is a good library, and the university is flourishing. In the town are manufactories, but of no great account. Population, about 12,000. Lat. 49. 34. N. Long. 11. 7. E.

ERMINE, *s.* [*Armenia*, Lat.] in Natural History, an animal which nearly resembles the weasel, and inhabits various parts of the world. In the north of Europe and Asia, they have, in the winter, a rich white fur, having only the tip of the tail black, whereas in the summer the body is of a lightish brown. It is valuable only when in its winter dress. In Heraldry, a white field, or fur, powdered or interspersed with black spots.

ERMINE, *a.* clothed in ermine.

ERNE, at the end of words which signify a repository or receptacle, is derived from *erne*, Sax. a place.

ERNE, or EARNE, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, Ulster. It is 40 miles in length, and is divided by a narrow strait into two parts. It affords capital fishing. Ennis-killen, the capital of the county, is the only place of importance lying on it.

ERNESTI, the name of an uncle and two nephews, celebrated for their learning and critical skill. The uncle, *John Augustus*, is most eminent, as being professor of theology at Leipsic. He died in 1781. His nephews died in 1801 and 1802.

To ERODE, *v. a.* [*er* and *rodo*, Lat.] to canker, eat away, or corrode.

EROSION, *s.* the act of eating away; the state of being eaten away or corroded.

ERPENIUS, THOMAS, a famous Dutch scholar, who studied the oriental languages by actual travel. He taught as professor of those tongues at Leyden. Arabic was, however, his great study. His grammar is still used. He died in 1624, aged 40 years.

To ERR, *v. a.* [*erro*, Lat.] to wander, or move without any certain direction; to stray, or miss the right way; to commit an error; to mistake.

ERRAND, *s.* [*erenth*, Sax.] a message; something to be done or told by a person sent from one man to another.

ERRANT, *a.* [*erro*, Lat.] wandering without any certain direction; roving; rambling; applied to a particular order of knights celebrated in romance, who went about in search of adventures. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See ARRANT.

ERRANTRY, *s.* the condition of a wanderer; the profession of a knight-errant.

ERRATA, *s.* [Lat.] the faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of a book.

ERRATIC, *a.* [*erro*, Lat.] keeping no certain order of motion; holding no established course; irregular; changeable.

ERRATICALLY, *ad.* without rules, or without any established method or order.

ERRHINE, *s.* [*errinon*, Gr.] something snuffed up the nose, causing sneezing.

ERRONEOUS, *a.* [*erro*, Lat.] wandering, or going without any particular direction; irregular, or leaving the right way or road; mistaken, or mistaking.

ERRONEOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to err or mistake.

ERROREOUSNESS, *s.* mistake; want of conformity to truth.

ERROR, *s.* [Lat.] a mistake of the judgment in giving assent to that which is not true; an act which implies the taking a thing to be what it is not; a blunder; a roving excursion; a wandering beyond bounds. In Common Law, a fault or oversight, either in pleading or in process. A writ of error is that which is brought to remedy either of these faults, or to reverse a false judgment.

EKS, *s.* in Botany, a plant, the same as the bitter vetch.

ERSKINE, THOMAS LORD, for a short time chancellor of Great Britain. He was nobly descended, and studied at Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. After trying the navy and the army, he set to work on the law, and studying diligently, rose rapidly, sitting in parliament for Portsmouth, till he became chancellor. He espoused the popular view of many questions, at the risk of losing his own ground; but he seemed to recover all his losses, and was finally placed at the head of the profession. He died in 1823, aged 73 years. His eloquence and wit will not soon be forgotten.

ERST, *ad.* [Teut.] at first; formerly, till now. Used at present only in poetry.

ERUBE/SCENCE, ERUBE/SCENCY, *s.* [*erubescencia*, Lat.] redness; blushing.

To ERUCT, *v. a.* [*e* and *ructo*, Lat.] to belch, or break wind upwards.

ERUCTION, *s.* the act of breaking wind upwards; the wind broken from the stomach by the mouth; any sudden burst of wind or matter cast upwards.

ERUDITION, *s.* [*eruditio*, Lat.] learning or knowledge acquired from reading, especially that which is acquired from the study of the ancients. *SYNON.* Learning implies simply that knowledge which we acquire by our common study at school; *Literature* denotes polite learning, or an acquaintance with the BELLES LETTRES, and is rather practical; but *Erudition* signifies great depth of knowledge, with a particular relation to that which is speculative.

ERUGINOUS, *a.* [*erugo*, Lat.] partaking of the substance or qualities of copper.

ERUPTION, (*erupshon*) *s.* [*e* and *rumpo*, Lat.] the act of breaking or bursting from any confinement; the active state of a volcano; a burst of combustible matter or gunpowder; a breaking out of pimples on the skin. A violent exclamation, applied to the voice.

ERUPTIVE, *a.* bursting with force and violence from an enclosure or confinement.

ERYNGO, *s.* in Botany, a plant with prickly leaves, growing on the sea-shore, called also sea holly.

ERYSIPELAS, *s.* [*eruthos* and *pelos*, Gr.] in Medicine, an inflammatory disorder affecting the skin, generally called St. Anthony's fire. In some cases blisters are formed beneath the skin, which is thrown off on their suppuration. The extension of the disease from the supericies to the internal parts of the body, is usually fatal.

ERZERUM, a city of Turkey in Asia, built on a peninsula formed by the sources of the river Euphrates. It lies in a fruitful plain, and is a considerable thoroughfare for the caravans which pass to the Indies. Their merchandise is Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, furs, gall nuts, rhubarb, and madder. Population, about 20,000, most of whom are Turks. It is about 250 miles from Aleppo. Lat. 39. 57. N. Long. 40. 57. E.

ERZGEBIRGE, the name of one of the German mountain chains. It forms part of what were anciently called the Hercynian mountains, and lies between Bohemia and Saxony. Various tributaries of the Elbe spring from both sides of this range. It is covered in good part with valuable timber; but the abundance of metallic and mineral wealth makes this one of the richest tracts in Europe. One or two of the heights exceed 4000 feet, the rest vary between about 2000 and 3000 feet.

ESCALADE, *s.* [Fr.] a furious attack of a wall or fort, by means of scaling ladders, without breaking ground, or carrying on regular works to secure the men.

ESCALOP, *s.* [*escalope*, Fr.] in Conchology, a fish whose shell is somewhat of the cockle kind, but rather flatter, and considerably larger, and is irregularly indented. An inequality of margin; indenture.

To ESCALOP, *v. a.* See SCALOP, which is the most common but the least proper way of spelling.

To ESCAPE, *v. a.* [*echapper*, Fr.] to avoid any inconvenience which surrounds a person; to fly from; to pass unobserved or unnoticed.

ESCAPE, *s.* an avoiding or flight from danger, pursuit, or confinement; subterfuge, or evasion; a sally, or irregular flight, or start of passion or genius. In Law, a violent or private evasion from some lawful restraint, confinement, or custody.

ESCAPEMENT, *s.* that part of a watch by which the motion is regulated as to rate and evenness; namely, the balance, hair-spring, and scapement-wheel or lever.

ESCHALOT, (*pron. shallô*) *s.* [Fr.] in Botany, a plant having a tumefied bulbous root, like that of an onion, which is increased after the same manner as garlic, but set earlier, because it springs sooner, and taken up soon as the leaves begin to wither. They give a fine relish to most sauces, and are strongly aromatic.

ESCHARA, (*pron. shar*) *s.* [*eschara*, Gr.] in Surgery, a hard crust or scab formed on the surface of the flesh by means of a burning-hot iron or caustic medicine.

ESCHAROTIC, (*eschurôtic*) *a.* [*eschara*, Gr.] having the power to produce a scab by its caustic quality, applied to medicines; caustic.

ESCHE/AT, (*eschett*) *s.* [*eschœir*, Fr.] in Law, any lands or other profits that fall to a lord of the manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant without heir general or special; the place in which the king, or other lord, has escheats of his tenants; a writ which lies, where the tenant dies as above, without heir general or special, against him that possesses the lands of the deceased.

To ESCH/AT, (*eschett*) *v. a.* in Law, to fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

ESCHE/ATOR, (*eschettor*) *s.* in Law, an officer that takes notice of the escheats of the king in the county to which he belongs, and certifies them to the Exchequer.

To ESCH/VE, *v. a.* [*eschœir*, old Fr.] to fly, avoid, shun, or decline. A word almost obsolete.

ESCOBAR, ANTHONY, a famous Jesuit preacher and writer of Spain, during the 17th century, when he attained great celebrity. Amongst his numerous works, none is so well known, by name at least, as his *Cases of Conscience*. Pascal, in his *Provincials*, has unsparingly exposed its principles. He died in 1669, aged 80 years.

ESCORT, *s.* [*escorte*, Fr.] a company of soldiers, or ships of war, attending others, to keep them from falling into the hands of an enemy.

To ESCORT, *v. a.* [*escorter*, Fr.] to guard or convoy by sea or land with an armed force, to prevent a person or thing from falling into the hands of an enemy.

ESCOT, *s.* [Fr.] a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, called vulgarly *scot* and *lot*.

To ESCOT, *v. a.* to pay a man's reckoning; to support.

ESCRITOIR, (*commonly pronounced scrutoire*) *s.* [Fr.] a kind of bureau, or chest of drawers, the top of which is furnished with conveniences for writing.

ESCUAGE, *s.* [*escut*, Fr.] in our old customs, a kind of knight's service, called service of the shield, by which the tenant was bound to follow his lord to the war at his own charge; also a sum of money paid to the lord in lieu of such service.

ESCALAPIUS, in Mythology, the god of medicine, fabled to be the son of Apollo, usually represented with a serpent twined on a staff.

ESCULENT, *a.* [*esculentus*, Lat.] eatable.

ESCULENTS, *s.* such plants or roots as may be eaten; such as beets, carrots, artichokes, leeks, onions, parsnips, potatoes, &c.

ESCURIAL, a village of New Castile, celebrated for its palace and convent, built by Philip II. of Spain, in 1563. It consists of a royal mansion, a church built after the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, cloisters, a college, a library, containing upwards of 20,000 volumes, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of families, an extensive park and fine gardens, adorned with a great number of fountains. It stands in a dry, barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains, and is built of gray stones, found in the neighbourhood. It is built in the form of a gridiron, because St. Lawrence, to whom it was dedicated, was broiled on one. In the vaulted chapel there is a magnificent mausoleum, called the pantheon, similar to that at Rome. It is seated on the river Guadara, 20 miles N. W. of Madrid.

ESCUTCHEON, (*eschetehon*) *s.* [*escutum*, Lat.] in Heraldry, the shield whereon coats of arms are represented; taken from a custom of the ancients, who were wont to have their shields painted with some particular device or fancy; which was a token of honour, some not being permitted to have them till they had performed some honourable action.

ESDRAS, *s.* See EZRA.

ESPALIER, *s.* [Fr.] in Gardening, rows of trees planted round a garden, plantation, or in hedges, for the defence of tender plants against violence and injury of wind and weather; commonly applied to hedges of fruit trees, which are trained up regularly to a lattice-work of wood, formed of ash-poles, or square long timbers of fir, &c. The trees chiefly planted for *espaliers* are apples, pears, and sometimes plums.

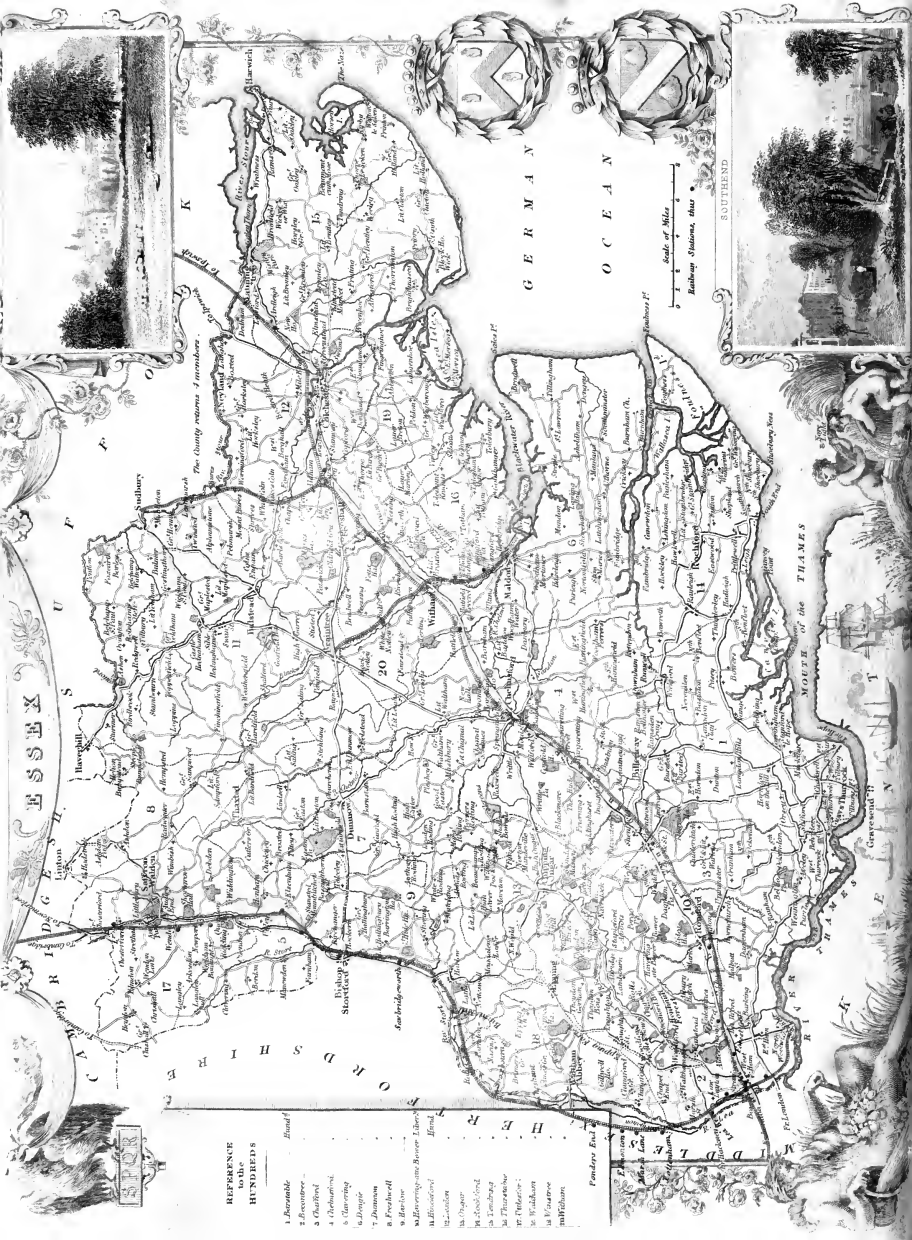
ESPARCET, *s.* in Agriculture, a kind of sainfoin.

ESPECIAL, (*espeshial*) *a.* [*specialis*, Lat.] principal; chief; eminently serviceable in effecting any end.

ESPECIALLY, (*espeshially*) *ad.* principally; chiefly.

ESPLANADE, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of a town.





REFERENCE  
TABLE  
HUNDREDS

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Brecknell | 11. Thurston |
| 2. Epping    | 12. Waltham  |
| 3. Chafford  | 13. Waltham  |
| 4. Chafford  | 14. Waltham  |
| 5. Chafford  | 15. Waltham  |
| 6. Chafford  | 16. Waltham  |
| 7. Chafford  | 17. Waltham  |
| 8. Chafford  | 18. Waltham  |
| 9. Chafford  | 19. Waltham  |
| 10. Chafford | 20. Waltham  |

**ESPOUSAL**, (*esposale*) *a.* used in, or belonging to, the ceremony of betrothing.

**ESPOUSALS**, (*esposale*) *s.* it has no singular, [*esponsalia*, Lat. *esposailles*, Fr.] the act of affiancing or contracting a man and woman to each other. Figuratively, a wedding.

To **ESPOUSE**, (*espoûze*) *v. a.* [*epouser*, Fr.] to contract in marriage, or to betroth to another; to marry; to adopt or engage in a thing as a principal; to defend or maintain an opinion, cause, or party.

To **ESPY**, *v. a.* [*espier*, Fr.] to see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be concealed; to see unexpectedly; to discover, or make discoveries in the character of a spy.

**ESQUILINE**, the name of one of the seven hills on which old Rome was built. It is the edge of the ground overlooking the valley of the Tiber, and is immediately opposite the Palatine Hill. On it stood the house of Nero, and the baths of Titus.

**ESQUIMAUX**, the name of a race inhabiting the most northerly parts of N. America, particularly the tract round Hudson's Bay. They are much like the Mongol variety in some respects, are very short in stature, and have very little intellectual development. Their mode of life is degraded in the extreme; and the uncooked flesh of seals and bears constitutes their chief diet. Rude and simple religious ideas were found amongst them by the Moravian missionaries; some of whom have laboured amongst them, not without success. They live in clans, and have no fixed places of abode, as it costs them little to build their huts, and as their residence depends on the supply of food in the locality.

**ESQUIRE**, (pron. *squire*) *s.* [*écuyer*, Fr.] the armour-bearer, or attendant upon a knight. A title of dignity next to that of knight. The title is now given to all the sons of noblemen and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of baronets, and of knights of the Bath, and their heirs male in the right line; to those that serve the king in any worshipful employment, &c., and to such as his Majesty gives arms, and creates esquires, with a collar of SS. of silver, who were formerly called *white esquires*. The chief of some families enjoy this title by prescription; and those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county; and he who is justice of the peace; together with under-barristers, and graduates of the university during their residence at college. In Heraldry, the crest of an esquire is set upon a helmet looking sideways, with closed visor. The complimentary use of this title has effectually destroyed the value of it as a class designation.

To **ESSAY**, *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.] to attempt, try, or endeavour; to make an experiment; to try the purity of metals. This latter sense is now confined to, and spelt, *assay*.

**ESSAY**, [the accent is used on either syllable,] *s.* an attempt, endeavour, or trial; a loose sally of the mind; an irregular piece, wherein the thoughts are set down as they occur to the mind, without any regard to method.

**ESSAYIST**, *s.* an author who writes essays. Addison, Steele, Johnson, Moore, &c., &c., are our classic essayists. Those of the present day have attempted something higher, through the worthier sense of our great periodicals.

**ESSENCE**, *s.* [*essentia*, Lat.] in Logic, the very nature of any being, whether it be existing or no; that which determines and constitutes the nature of a thing, or which is absolutely necessary to its being what it is. Figuratively, being, or a person which has existence. In Medicine and Chemistry, the chief properties or virtues extracted from any simple, reduced to a narrow compass; a perfume or odour.

To **ESSENCE**, *v. a.* to scent with any perfume.

**ESSENCES**, or **ESSENCIANS**, in Jewish Antiquity, one of the three ancient sects among that people, who outdid the Pharisees in their most rigorous observances. They allowed a future state, but denied a resurrection from the dead. Their way of life was very singular; they did not marry, but adopted the children of others, whom they bred up in the institutions of their sect; they despised riches, and had all things in common; and never changed their clothes till they were entirely worn out.

**ESSENTIAL**, (*essentshiad*) *s.* [*essentials*, Lat.] necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; principal; important in the highest degree; pure; highly rectified.

**ESSENTIAL**, (*essentshiad*) *being* or existence; nature, or constituent principles; a chief or principal point.

**ESSENTIALLY**, (*essentshially*) *adv.* principally.

**ESSEQUIBO**, a river of S. America, flowing into the Caribbean Sea, which formerly gave its name to a province of British Guiana.

**ESSEX**, a county in the E. of England, lying on the German Ocean, bounded by Suffolk, Cambridge, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex; and separated by the Thames from Kent. It is about 54 miles long, and 48 broad, and is divided into 18 hundreds. Its surface is level, yet sufficiently varied not to be monotonous; but, excepting at a few points, the coast is flat and marshy. The rivers are the Thames, the Stour, the Lea, the Chelmer, the Blackwater, the Coln, &c. The soil is varied, but on the whole it is an admirable corn county. It has also excellent pastures; and some woods of considerable extent, as Epping Forest. It produces in addition to farm-produce, oysters called natives, and some few textile manufactures. Chelmsford is its county town. Colchester is a place of some importance. Population, 344,979. It returns 10 members to parliament.

**ESSEX**, the title of two earls who have filled a considerable space in English history. *Robert Devereux*, the first, rose into public notice through the favour showed him by Queen Elizabeth, after the death of the worthless Earl of Leicester. He was young, handsome, accomplished, of a noble spirit; but unschooled by trouble, so that when it came it overthrew him. The queen's arbitrary disposition put him often in such a position, that, like an untamed boy, he burst out into extravagances of passion. Her affection for him still restored him; till he took on one occasion such steps as easily bore the construction put on them by the lawyers, who found him an impediment to their own advancement,—and amongst (with deepest shame) we must rank Lord Bacon, before that a personal friend, and one much favoured by Essex;—and he was accordingly found guilty of high treason, and executed for it in 1601, aged 34 years. The other, *Robert Devereux*, was known only by being unhappy as to domestic circumstances and much engaged in the continental wars, till Charles I. began to teach these kingdoms those fearful lessons which afterwards recoiled on his own head. He was one of the king's commanders against the Scots, and afterwards a party at the treaty of Ripon. But, on the outbreak of the civil war, he accepted the command of the Parliament's armies, fought at Edgehill, Reading, Newbury, and other places with success and credit, but was disgracefully driven to capitulate in Cornwall. He was the darling of the Presbyterian party, and, like them, he feared to beat the king too well. The *self-denying ordinance* was levelled most at him. He died in 1646, aged 54 years.

**ESSOIGN**, *essoîn*, *s.* [Fr.] in Law, an excuse allowed for the absence of a person who is summoned to appear in a court of justice; the person who is excused for absence from a court of justice.

To **ESTABLISH**, *v. a.* [*établir*, Fr.] to settle firmly; to fix unalterably; to settle, fix, or confirm in any privilege; to make firm or ratify a law; to found, build, or place in such a manner as not to be subject to fall or move. *SYNON.* To *institute*, is to create and form things, having some relation to the author, or him who first contrived or laid down the plan. To *found*, is to give birth to such plan. To *establish*, is to fix that plan upon a lasting basis. To *endow*, is to provide the necessities for its subsistence.

**ESTABLISHER**, *s.* one who establishes.

**ESTABLISHMENT**, *s.* [*établissement*, Fr.] a confirmation or ratification of something already done; a settled form of regulation, or management of a government or family; a fundamental principle, or settled law; allowance, salary. In Ecclesiastical affairs it is applied to a church that is taken into the pay and under the special protection of the state.

**ESTATE**, *s.* [*état*, Fr.] condition, circumstance, or rank of life, with regard to prosperity, affluence, nobility, wealth, or their contraries; fortune, generally applied to a person's possessions in land, rank, or quality.

**ESTE**, one of the most ancient and illustrious families of Italy, coming first to notice in Tuscany, bearing their share both in good and evil, through the long contest for the mastery waged amongst the various republics and states of the peninsula, and against them all by the empire, and afterwards sending forth an offshoot to Germany, whence the house of Brunswick sprang.

To **ESTIMATE**, *v. a.* [*estimer*, Lat.] to set a value on a thing; to compare, or fix the value of a thing by comparison; to prize; to value; to regard as an object of worth and reverence; to re-

spect, or account. **SYNON.** When we entertain a good opinion of a man, we are said to *regard* him; when that regard increases, we call it *esteem*; we testify that esteem by *veneration*, and prove it by submission through *respect*.

**ESTEE/M**, *s.* the act of respect paid to a person or thing on account of real or supposed worth; the value, respect, or reputation of a person or thing.

**ESTEE/MER**, *s.* one who regards a person or thing as an object of worth, and claiming respect.

**ESTHER**, one of the historical books of the Old Testament, relating the romantic circumstances by which the Jewish people who were residing in Persia were saved from total annihilation. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to which Persian king was intended by Ahasuerus; one theory, as probable (or more) as the rest, states it to be the same Xerxes who invaded Greece, and was so shamefully defeated. But the existence of an annual festival, called *Purim*, ever since this event, and the high esteem in which this narrative of their deliverance has ever been held by the Jews, is sufficient to establish the authenticity of the record, and the facts also it narrates.

**ESTHONIA**, or **REVEL**, a considerable government of Russia, between the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland, bounded by the governments of St. Petersburg and Riga. It is a flat district, and does not contain a large proportion of land fitted for agriculture; but abounds in woods and bogs, and has many lakes. It is not much advanced in civilization, and suffers sadly from absenteeism on the part of the proprietors. The people are mostly Lutherans. Population, under 250,000. Revel is the capital.

**ESTHWAITE WATER**, a lake in Lancashire between Hawkshead and Windermere Water, about two miles and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth; the shores and vicinity of which are exceedingly beautiful.

**ESTIMABLE**, *a.* [*estimable*, Fr.] valuable; worthy of honour, respect, or esteem.

**ESTIMABLENESS**, *s.* that quality which renders a thing worthy of regard and respect.

To **ESTIMATE**, *v. a.* [*estimo*, Lat.] to rate; to fix the value of a thing; to judge of a thing by comparing it with something else; to calculate or compute.

**ESTIMATE**, *s.* a calculation or computation; value; the act of valuing, or valuation; the assignment of proportion; a judgment formed from comparing one thing with another.

**ESTIMATION**, *s.* the assigning the proper portion or share of a thing; a calculation or computation regarding value or number; judgment, or opinion formed on comparing; that degree of value or respect paid a person or thing, which arises from considering their merits.

**ESTIMATIVE**, *a.* having the power of making a comparison or calculation, and thereby determining the surplus or preference between two or more things.

**ESTIMATOR**, *s.* a person who, from considering the nature of things, settles their respective importance, worth, preference, or value.

**ESTIVAL**, *a.* [*æstivus*, Lat.] belonging to the summer.

**ESTOPEL**, *s.* in Law, such an act as bars any legal process.

**ESTOVERS**, *s.* in Law, necessities allowed by law.

**ESTRADE**, *s.* [Fr.] an alcove or bed-room; an even or level place; a public road or highway.

**ESTRAMADURA**, a province of Spain, bordering on Portugal, about 140 miles in length and 120 in breadth; bounded by Leon, Old Castile, New Castile, and Andalusia. It is mountainous, and its rivers are the Guadiana and the Tagus. It has mines of several metals, and abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is often hot and sultry. Badajoz is its capital. Population, about 500,000.

**ESTRAMADURA**, a province of Portugal, on the Atlantic; bounded by Beira and Alentejo. It is about 140 miles in length and 80 in its greatest breadth. A range of mountains crosses the N. part, and the Tagus is its chief river. It produces wine, oil, honey, salt, and oranges. Lisbon is its chief place. Population, under 1,000,000.

To **ESTRANGE**, *v. a.* [*etranger*, Fr.] to keep at a distance; to withdraw; to alienate or divert a thing from its original use; to withdraw, or withhold. To alienate, or change from kindness to coolness and indifference, applied to the affections.

**ESTRANGEMENT**, *s.* disuse; removal; the act of considering a thing with indifference or coolness.

**ESTRAY**. See **STRAY**.

**ESTRE/ATE**, (*alredt*) *s.* [*extractum*, Lat.] in Law, is a true copy or duplicate of an original writing or record, especially fines, amerciaments, penalties, &c., set down and imposed in the rolls of a court, to be levied by a bailiff, or other officer.

**ESTREPEMENT**, *s.* [*estrepier*, Fr.] in Law, any waste or spoil made upon lands by a tenant for life, to the prejudice of a person who has them in reversion.

**ESTUARY**, *s.* [*æstua*, Lat.] an arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river, which communicates with the sea; a frith. See **ÆSTUARY**.

**ESTUATION**, *s.* the state of boiling; agitation; commotion.

**ESURIENT**, *a.* [*esuriens*, Lat.] hungry; voracious.

**ESURINE**, *a.* corroding; sharp; eating.

**ETA/PE**, *s.* [Fr.] in War, the provisions and forage allowed an army in their route through a country.

**ETC.**, [a contraction of *et cetera*, Lat.] and so on; and the like; and the rest; and others of the same kind.

**ETCH**, *s.* in Husbandry, a first crop, or a crop taken off ground which is fallow.

**ETCHING**, *s.* [*etizen*, Teut.] in Engraving, one of the various ways of preparing a copper-plate for the purpose of multiplying copies of any design. A ground of wax is first laid on the plate, on which the tracing of the design is made with a needle used for the purpose, all the lines being cut through to the plate; a rim of wax is then raised round it, and acid poured on, which in a short time bites into the copper to a sufficient depth to allow of the plate being used to give copies by means of ink and a rolling-press. The advantages of this mode of engraving are, the ease with which a plate may be prepared, the rapidity of execution, and its allowing free scope to the peculiar skill of the engraver.

**ETERNAL**, *a.* [*æternus*, i. e. *æviæternus*, from *ærum*, Lat.] applied to the existence of the Deity, without beginning or end; endless; immortal. Figuratively, perpetual; constant; without intermission; that has been and always will be unchangeably the same.

**ETERNAL**, *s.* [*eternel*, Fr.] one of the appellations of God, implying his necessary existence, or his existence before all time.

**ETERNALIST**, *s.* [*æternus*, Lat.] one who holds that the world was never created, but existed from eternity.

To **ETERNALIZE**, *v. a.* to make eternal, immortal, or to exist without end.

**ETERNALLY**, *ad.* without beginning or end; without change; from eternity to eternity; perpetually; constantly; or without intermission.

**ETERNITY**, *s.* [*æternitas*, Lat.] duration without beginning or end.

To **ETERNIZE**, *v. a.* [*eterniser*, Fr.] to render perpetual or endless; to render immortal; to immortalize.

**ETHELBALD**, a king of Wessex, during the life of Ethelwolf his father; and, in name, his successor as Bretwalda. He conspired against him during his absence from England; and on his death, married Judith, his second wife; which incest caused great scandal. He reigned about six years, and died in 860.

**ETHELBERT**, a king of Kent, and third Saxon Bretwalda. He was a monarch of great power and ability, and raised Kent to the greatest dignity it ever reached. During his reign happened the mission of Augustine from Rome, and the conversion of the first Anglo-Saxons to the Roman faith; an event of unspeakable moment to England, and a blessing too, as the subsequent history shows. His laws were highly esteemed, and served as the basis for future codes. He died in 616. Augustine's arrival happened in 598.

**ETHELBERT**, first, king of Kent during the lives of Ethelwolf his father, and Ethelbald his brother, and successor of the latter to the title of Bretwalda. He was beset throughout his reign by the Danes, and at one time bought them off, and another, drove them away with arms, but always to return again. He died in 866, having reigned six years.

**ETHELRED I.**, king of Kent during his brother Ethelbert's reign, and successor to his titular sovereignty. During this reign the sons of Ragnar Lodbrok, Halfdene, Hingwar, and Hubba, ravaged the N. and E. parts of the country, killed Edmund of E. Anglia, and carried all before them. In one of the numerous engagements with them, Ethelred was fatally wounded, and soon after died, in 871, having enjoyed his title about five years.



**ETHELRED II.**, (*the Unready*), son of the fair Elfrida, who murdered Edward, his half-brother, to bring him to the throne. Dunstan was the evil genius of the first part of his reign, and the Danes of the last. And in conflicts with Danes and bishops, and rebellions, the unhappy man's reign was spent. He impoverished his country to buy off the Danes, who kept no faith. He had made a peace with the duke of Normandy, and married his sister, whence rose the pretext for Norman invasion, and the ultimate fall of the Saxon kingdom. The worst error of Ethelred was the massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's day, which led to more sanguinary invasions, heavier taxes, ship-money, bad government in all forms. Edric Streone rose in a bad eminence. Sweyn became master of greater part of the north, and had become crowned king. Canute followed him, and was fast conquering the remainder. Ethelred died in 1016, having occupied the throne about 38 years.

**ETHELWOLF**, king of Kent during Egbert his father's life, and successor to him as king of Wessex and Bretwalda. The first serious Danish invasions happened during his reign. The complete submission of England to Rome also, for Ethelwolf journeyed to Rome for consecration at the pope's hands. He divorced his first wife to marry Judith, daughter of the Frankish monarch. On his return, he found his son Ethelbald in rebellion, but he pardoned him, and gave him Wessex as an appanage, taking Kent, Essex, and Sussex to himself. He died in 857, having reigned about 20 years.

**ETHER**, *s.* [*ether*, Lat.] in Astronomy, a thin, subtle matter or medium, much finer and rarer than air, which is thought to commence from the limits of our atmosphere, and to possess the whole heavenly space. In Chemistry, the oxide of ethule, (which however has not yet been obtained in a separate form,) which possesses the properties of a base. It is a colourless, clear, and very mobile liquid; has a pleasant odour, and an aromatic taste. It is highly inflammable, and the vapour arising during its very rapid evaporation, mixed with atmospheric air, is a very dangerous explosive compound. It is used in medicine, internally as a stimulant; and externally to produce cold by its evaporation, and for embrocations. Its vapour when inhaled produces either a profound stupor, or else suspends the operation of the nerves of feeling, and amputations and other painful operations may be performed without the consciousness of the patient. The application requires care; but resuscitation can be effected by the use of pure oxygen gas. Similar effects will be noticed amongst the phenomena of Mesmerism.

**ETHEREAL**, *a.* [*ether*, Lat.] formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly.

**ETHEREIDGE**, SIR GEORGE, a dramatist and wit of the time of Charles II., much admired at court for his prodigality and licentious productions. He was knighted by James II. to help him to a money-match, and employed by him on some embassy, where he died worthy of his life, whilst intoxicated, in 1683, aged about 47 years. His name cannot be excluded from the list of English writers; but the true character of his works may serve to make them estimated at their true worth.

**ETHEREOUS**, *a.* formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly.

**ETHIC**, *ETHICAL*, *a.* [*ethos*, Gr.] moral; containing precepts of morality.

**ETHICALLY**, *ad.* after the manner of ethics, or moral philosophy.

**ETHICS**, *s.* [*ethikos*, Gr.] the science of morality; or that part of philosophy which treats of our duties as men, and the ultimate grounds on which they rest.

**ETHIOPIA**, the name anciently given to the country occupying the upper part of the valley of the Nile, or to those parts of Africa S. of Egypt and Libya. Various writers use this name so differently as to show that it was often employed without any clear or distinct information. Merce was believed to be the capital; and the kingdom was esteemed more ancient than that of Egypt. Ammon (whom the Greeks represented as their Zeus or Jupiter, with the horns of a ram) was the chief divinity; another is identified with Osiris. A queen of the name of Candace is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, and in general history also. This country seems to have received Christianity in the earliest ages, and the Coptic and Abyssinian churches are the successors of those first followers of the Saviour.

**ETHIOPIA LANGUAGE**, one of the Semitic family of tongues, closely allied to the Arabic, and very valuable as throw-

ing light on the Hebrew. The system of writing is very peculiar, and bears some resemblance to that of the Sanscrit families, in the way of appending the vowels to the preceding consonants. The Bible was translated into this language very early, some parts of which have been reprinted lately, as it is yet understood in Abyssinia. See ENOCH.

**ETHIOP'S MINERAL**, *s.* in Pharmacy, a combination of mercury with sulphur.

**ETHNIC**, *a.* [*ethnos*, Gr.] heathen; pagan; not enlightened with the knowledge of the one and true God, opposed to Jewish or Christian.

**ETHNICS**, *s.* heathens; idolaters, opposed to Jews or Christians.

**ETHOLOGICAL**, *a.* [*ethos* and *logos*, Gr.] treating of morality.

**ETIENNE**, ST., a town of France, in the department of Loire. It is a celebrated manufactory of cutlery, and iron-ware of all descriptions; and has moreover some silk factories. It is 260 miles from Paris. Population, about 60,000. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 4. 26. E.

**ETIOLOGY**, *s.* [*aitia* and *logos*, Gr.] an account of the causes of any thing, generally applied to distempers.

**ETIQUETTE**, *s.* a French word, primarily denoting a ticket or title affixed to a bag or bundle of papers, expressing its contents. At present it is used to denote those forms that regulate the decorum of conduct towards persons of various ranks and stations in life.

**ETNA**. See *ETNA*.

**ETON COLLEGE**, Bucks, separated from Windsor by an old bridge over the Thames. It was founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the maintenance of a provost and 7 fellows, and the instruction of 70 scholars. It is the chief of the great grammar-schools of England, at which the nobility are trained; and there are seldom less than 300 scholars here, besides those on the foundation. Pop. of town of Eton, 3609.

**ETRURIA**, the name of that part of ancient Italy now occupied by Tuscany, and the small states immediately N. of it, and that part of the States of the Church lying N. of the Tiber. The people taking their name from this district, other where called Etruscans, or Tuscani, or Tyrrhenians, were a very remarkable race; evidently of Greek origin, and having attained to a high degree of civilization before Rome was built. They appear in the history of Rome during the period of its kings, and immediately afterwards. They occupied cities in Etruria, and the country round was parcelled out into cantons held by the aborigines as serfs under them. They had similar possessions near the Po, and in the Tyrol. The great works of Cyclopean architecture, the solid works draining the swamps in this tract and some parts of the marshes of the Po, are attributed to them, and show both their skill and power. Their taste is seen in the beautiful pottery, of which so many thousands of specimens have been discovered in various towns, and which are well known through those in the British Museum, and the copies and imitations of them now in frequent use. They also worked in bronze. They wrote plays: our Roman numerals were invented by them. In medicine and astronomy they evinced considerable skill. Their chief families practised divination, and taught the practice to Rome. The Tarquins, kings of Rome, were Etruscans; and after their expulsion, Porsena fought against that city; and was defeated in the legendary battle of Lake Regillus. During the wars of Rome with Carthage, the Etrurian state was absorbed into the growing state of Rome; and nothing remains now but their fame, and what their art has made immortal.

**ETYMOLOGICAL**, *a.* relating to the derivation of words.

**ETYMOLOGIST**, *s.* one who searches out the original, or shows the derivation, of words.

**ETYMOLOGY**, *s.* [*etymos* and *logos*, Gr.] that part of Grammar which treats of the origin and derivation of words, and thereby arrives at their primary or first signification; the derivation of a word, or the original word from whence another is derived; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

**ETYMON**, *s.* [*etymos*, Gr.] the primitive or original word from whence another is derived.

**EVAQUANT**, *s.* [*evacuatio*, Lat.] in Medicine, a remedy proper to expel or carry off any ill, peccant, or redundant humours in the animal body, by the proper outlets or unctories.

To **EVAQUATE**, *v. a.* to empty or clear a thing of its contents; to throw out as noxious and offensive; to void through

any of the excretory passages; to make void or annul; to quit or withdraw from a place.

**EVACUATION**, *s.* a withdrawing, emission, or discharge, which renders a decrease of men sensible; abolition, or annulling; the quitting of a country; a discharge procured by medicines.

**TO EVADE**, *v. a.* [*e* and *evado*, Lat.] to escape, elude, or avoid by artifice or stratagem; to decline by subterfuge; to escape or elude by sophistry.

**EVAGATION**, *s.* [*e* and *vagor*, Lat.] the leaving off, or wandering from a direct course or line.

**EVANESCENT**, *a.* [*evanesco*, Lat.] vanishing; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

**EVANGELICAL**, *a.* [*euangelion*, Gr.] agreeable to the doctrines of Christianity, as contained in the gospel. This epithet is commonly confined in its application to that system of doctrines held both by Calvinists and Arminians, but most stoutly by the former, the chief of which is that named Justification by Faith.

**EVANGELISM**, *s.* the act of preaching the gospel.

**EVANGELIST**, the name given to the four writers of the history of the ministry and death of our Saviour Jesus Christ; and also to those preachers of the gospel sent forth by the apostles, without those extraordinary gifts and qualifications possessed by themselves and some others with them. Generally applied now to any one who faithfully declares the gospel, especially if not holding the relation of minister to any church.

**TO EVANGELIZE**, *v. a.* to instruct in the doctrines of Christianity; to convert to Christianity.

**EVA'NID**, *a.* [*evaneo*, Lat.] faint; weak; vanishing, or growing imperceptible to the sight.

**EVAPORABLE**, *a.* [*evaporo*, Lat.] easily dispersed in fumes or vapours.

**TO EVAPORATE**, *v. a.* to exhale, drive away, or dissipate moisture into steam and vapours. Figuratively, to give vent to a sudden sally of the mind.

**EVAPORATION**, *s.* the act of flying away in fumes and vapours. In Philosophy, the act of exhaling the moisture of a body, or of dissipating it in fumes and vapours. It differs from *exhalation*, because that is practised on dry, and this on moist things.

**EVAPORATOR**, *s.* a contrivance calculated for expediting the process of evaporation.

**EVASION**, *s.* [*evasio*, Lat.] a stratagem, artifice, or sophistry, made use of as an excuse, or means of freeing a person from a difficulty.

**EVASIVE**, (*evasive*) *a.* practising artifices, sophistry, or stratagems, in order to extricate from a difficulty, or avoid coming to the point.

**EVASIVELY**, (*evatively*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be guilty of sophistry, subterfuge, or artifice.

**EU'BŒA**, an island of the Ægean Sea, now called Negropont, often named in Grecian history, being subject to Athens, and of great value for its agricultural and other produce to that city.

**EUCHARIST** (*eucharist*) *s.* [*eue* and *charis*, Gr.] the act of giving thanks. In the Churches of Rome and England, a name given to the observance of the Lord's supper, according to their rites.

**EUCHARISTICAL**, (*eucharistical*) *a.* containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the Lord's supper.

**EUCLID**, the great geometrician of Alexandria, whose *Elements* are yet the best and most popular text-book of that branch of pure mathematics. This work consisted of 13 books in all; but only the first 6, with parts of the 11th and 12th, are in use, the others treating of arithmetic, or those parts of geometry now brought under the algebraic method of investigation and proof. The most admirable part of this work is the extreme logical precision which is evinced in the style of demonstration, so that the definitions, postulates, and axioms being allowed, (according to Euclid's evident meaning,) the rest of the book follows in a perfectly systematic chain of deductive argument. It is a remarkable fact also, that notwithstanding the numerous attempts that have been made to avoid some difficulties arising from the arrangement, or from the statement of some one or two of the fundamental propositions, Euclid's still appears to be the best. This book, it is as well to observe also, is not one for mathematical students alone. It is a course of study just adapted for the training of any mind in habits of exact thought, and for the correction of that defect of intellectual discipline, which makes

Lord Bacon call a man *bird-witted*. Euclid wrote on optics, music, and other mathematical subjects, and flourished about 300 B. C.

**EUCLID**, (of Megara,) a pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Megaric school of Greek philosophy. He seems to have grafted on to the Eleatic doctrine of the absolute One, the notion derived from the Athenian sage, that God was the Good. He introduced also a new method of attack in logic, directing his efforts against his adversaries' conclusions. His followers improved on this so much afterwards as to be known chiefly as dialecticians. He lived in the 4th century B. C.

**EU'CRASY**, (*eukrasy*) *s.* [*eue* and *krais*, Gr.] an agreeable or good mixture of qualities and fluids in a human body, which denominates it healthy.

**EUDIO'METER**, *s.* [*eudia* and *metreo*, Gr.] in Pneumatics, an instrument for determining the salubrity of different kinds of air.

**EUDO'CIA**, a learned Athenian lady, who, after her conversion to Christianity, was married to the emperor Theodosius II. Being divorced from him, she retired to Jerusalem, and spent her life in works of beneficence, and in composing poetic paraphrases of the Bible, and other religious poems. She is charged with Eutychianism. She died in 459, aged 58 years.

**EVE**, (*E'VEN*, *s.* [*even*, Sax.]) the latter part or close of the day; the interval between broad light and darkness. In Ecclesiastical affairs, *eve* signifies the vigil, or fast, to be observed in the church the day before a holiday.

**EVE'CTION**, *s.* [*e* and *echo*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the most remarkable of the periodic inequalities of the moon, first observed by Ptolemy, in 130 B. C., which makes the actual longitude of the moon before or behind her calculated longitude; and which is greatest when the moon is in the first or last quarter, and least at new or full moon; and depends on the irregularity of the motion of that point of the moon's orbit called the perigee, occasioned by the relative position of the sun; and on the alternate increase and diminution of the eccentricity of her orbit, arising from the same cause.

**EVELYN**, JOHN, a studious and learned man, who lived through the troubled times of the 17th century. During the civil war he was on the continent; but he returned during the Commonwealth, and at the Restoration received some slight marks of royal favour. He was possessed of good property, which he never lost through his great zeal for royalism. He wrote several works and treatises on arts and practical science; but his fame rests on his Horticulture, which he may be said to have been the first cultivator of in England. He died in 1706, aged 80 years.

**E'VEN**, *a.* [*even*, Sax.] smooth; level; capable of being divided into equal parts. Calm, applied to the passions.

**TO E'VEN**, *v. a.* to make the height of two bodies, or the quantity of two numbers, the same, or parallel; to make level. —*v. n.* to become even, or out of debt.

**E'VEN**, *ad.* contracted in common conversation and poetry to *ev'n*, or *e'en*; *a.* word of strong assertion, implying that a thing is true in a sense which is the most dubious; verily. So much as, when used as a diminutive. When used as an exaggeration or heightening phrase, it implies a tacit comparison, which gives great force to the words immediately following. In common discourse, pronounced *e'en*, and used as a word of concession. "I shall *e'en* let it pass," *Collier*.

**EVENH'ANDED**, *a.* impartial; unbiassed. "*Evenhanded justice*," *Shak*.

**E'VENING**, *s.* the close of the day.

**E'VENLY**, *ad.* equally, uniformly; levelly; in an impartial manner; without elation or dejection.

**E'VENNESS**, *s.* applied to surface, the state of being free from ruggedness; smoothness; levelness; the state of a thing when it inclines not more on one side than another; impartiality, or freedom from bias. Calmness, or freedom from any violent perturbation, applied to the mind.

**E'VENSONG**, *s.* a song sung at the close of day.

**E'VENT**, (*evenio*, Lat.) an incident, or action, or any thing which happens, either good or bad; the result or consequence of any action; the conclusion or upshot.

**E'VENTFUL**, *a.* full of incidents; abounding with a variety of actions or incidents.

**E'VENTIDE**, *s.* the time of evening.

**E'VENTUAL**, *a.* happening in consequence of any action; consequential.

EVENTUALLY, *ad.* in the event, result, or consequence; consequently.

EVER, *ad.* [*efre*, Sax.] at any time, when preceded by *if*. Always; at all times past, and at all times to come; to all eternity; in any degree. *Evergreen* signifies *always green*, or green throughout the year.

EVERGREEN, *s.* a plant which retains its leaves and green colour through all the seasons.

EVERLASTING, *a.* lasting and enduring for ever, or without end; immortal. Used to imply time past, as well as time to come, but improperly.

EVERLASTING, *s.* eternity; eternal duration, whether past or future. In Botany, a plant, called also blite.

EVERLASTINGLY, *ad.* eternally; without end.

EVERLASTINGNESS, *s.* eternity.

EVERLIVING, *a.* immortal.

EVERMORE, *ad.* always; incessantly; eternally.

To EVERSE, *v. a.* [*e* and *verso*, Lat.] to overthrow, subvert, or destroy. To confuse, or explode, applied to argument.

EVERSHOT, Dorsetshire. It is situated on the borders of Somersetshire, near the rise of the river Frome, which runs into Purbeck Bay. It is 129 miles from London. Pop. 566.

To EVERT, *v. a.* to destroy; to overthrow.

EVERY, *a.* [*efereade*, Sax.] each individual or single person composing any collection of men. *Everywhere*, in all places; in each place.

EVES-DROPPER. See EAVES-DROPPER.

EVESHAM, Worcestershire. It has a manufacture of woollen stockings. It is seated on a hill, rising with a gradual ascent from the Avon, which almost surrounds it, forming here a harbour for barges, and over which it has a stone bridge. It is 95 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 4245.

EUGENE, FRANCIS, PRINCE, of Savoy, a celebrated military commander at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. Although born in France, he fought in the cause of Austria; and during a long life, in wars against the Turks, in which he frequently had the odds in numbers fearfully against him; and in wars with his native country, in which he had to cope with such generals as Vendome, and to fight beside such as Marlborough, he gained his great renown. It was not in council that he appeared to advantage; his wonderful power seemed to be a flash of inspiration from some sudden turn or change in circumstances. He died in 1736, aged 72 years.

EUGENIUS, the title assumed by four popes; the pontificate of the fourth of whom was a period of considerable trouble and perplexity to Roman Christendom. The Council of Constance had provided means for gradual reform in the Church; but when the agitation which called forth this plan had subsided, attempts were made to avoid it; and the Church had actually two rival councils sitting at the same time, one at Basle, doing the work of reformation, and setting up an anti-pope, Felix V., to Eugenius; another in Italy, pretending to heal the great schism between the E. and W. Churches. Eugenius died in 1447, having held the papal chair 16 years.

EUGH. See YEW.

To EVICT, *v. a.* [*evincio*, Lat.] in Law, to cast out of a possession, or to dispossess by due course of law.

EVICTIOn, *s.* dispossession by sentence at law; proof, evidence, or certain testimony.

EVIDENCE, *s.* [*Fr.*] the state of being clear with respect to proof; undoubted certainty; testimony; proof; a person who is summoned to prove any point or fact. Used sometimes in the plural without the *s* final, and sometimes with.

To EVIDENCE, *v. a.* to prove; to discover, or show; to make discovery.

EVIDENT, *e.* plain; proved beyond doubt; notorious.

EVIDENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to appear plain and indubitable.

EVIL, *a.* [*yfel*, Sax.] having bad qualities of any kind. Wicked, malicious, applied to morals. Figuratively, calamitous, or miserable, applied to condition or circumstances. Mischievous, destructive, applied to animals.

EVIL, *s.* wickedness, a crime; injury, danger, mischief; malignity; corruption; misfortune, calamity. *Evil-eye*, a malignant power some nations still attribute to the glance of an envious or hostile person. *King's evil*, a scrofulous disease, which was supposed to be curable by a touch of the king's hand,

especially on his coronation day, and a piece of coin hung round the neck; which last many have found of more real worth than the expected cure.

EVIL, *ad.* not well in whatever respect; not virtuously; not happily; injuriously; not kindly.

To EVINCE, *v. a.* [*evincio*, Lat.] to prove; make evident; or establish by arguments.

EVINCIBLE, *a.* capable of being proved or established by arguments.

EVINCIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to force assent or conviction.

To EVIRATE, *v. a.* [*eviro*, Lat.] to deprive of manhood.

To EVISCERATE, *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Lat.] to embowel; to draw or take out the entrails.

EVITABLE, *a.* [*evito*, Lat.] that may be surmounted or avoided.

EULER, LEONARD, a famous mathematician, born in Switzerland, but who passed the greater part of his life at St. Petersburg, or at the court of Frederic the Great. He was most indefatigable in his labours, and has left memoirs on almost every branch of mathematical science. Nor was he less attentive to those practical questions on which this science throws light. His private life and his religious character were not such as might be expected from his being invited to Frederic's court. He did not cease from his labours, although for many years before his death he had been totally blind. He died in 1783, aged 76 years. Three sons of his have obtained honourable mention, as following in their father's steps.

EULOGY, *s.* [*eu* and *logos*, Gr.] a praise, commemoration, or panegyric; a display or discourse in praise of the virtues of a person.

EUMENES, secretary to Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great, under whom also he served as a military officer with some distinction. A portion of the conquered territory was allotted to him on Alexander's death; during the contests which ensued he continued steadfast to Perdiccas till his death, when he entered on a contest with Antigonus to keep his province, and at last fell before him, in 315 B. C.

EUMENIDES, in Grecian Mythology, a name by which the Furies were known, given them, apparently, for the sake of conciliating them.

EUNOMIANS, in the History of Christianity, a party in the 4th century, whose doctrines were the same with those of the Arians. They followed one Eunomius of Cyzicum; and altered the fashion of baptizing to accord with his fantastic notions.

EUNUCH, (*ευνυκ*) *s.* [*eunuchos*, Gr.] a person who has been emasculated. Such persons are employed to guard the seraglios in the East; and as public singers in Italy, &c.

EVOCATION, *s.* [*evoco*, Lat.] the act of calling out.

To EVOLVE, *v. a.* [*e* and *volvo*, Lat.] to enrol; to unfold; to disentangle.

EVOLUTION, *s.* the act of enrolling or unfolding. In Geometry, the opening or unfolding of a curve or circle, whereby the circumference gradually approaches to a right line. In Algebra, the extraction of roots from any given quantity. In Tactics, the divers figures, turns, and motions, made by a body of soldiers, either in ranging themselves in form of battle, or in changing their form, whether by way of exercise, or during an engagement.

EVORA, or ELVORA, the capital of Alentejo, Portugal. It is seated in a pleasant country, planted with large trees of divers sorts, and has a good trade. It is about 70 miles from Lisbon. Population, about 15,000.

EUPHONICAL, (*ευφωνικα*) *a.* [*eu* and *phone*, Gr.] sounding agreeable; giving pleasure by the sound.

EUPHONY, (*ευφωνια*) *s.* in Grammar, an easiness, smoothness, and elegance of pronunciation; an agreeable sound.

EUPHORBIUM, (*ευφοριβιον*) *s.* in Botany, the genus of plants commonly called *spurge*. A gum drawn from the plant is imported from the Canary Islands, and the remoter parts of Africa, and is used in medicine in sinapisms.

EUPHRASY, (*ευφρασια*) *s.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] in Botany, eye-bright, a pretty little flower which grows upon heaths, and was believed to be possessed of ophthalmic virtues.

EUPHRATES, a very famous river of Asia, rising in the N. E. part of Asia Minor in the plain of Erzerum; after serving as a boundary to this part of Asiatic Turkey for some way, it enters on that long and level plain, along which, almost parallel to

the Tigris, it flows towards the Indian Ocean; into which, through the Persian Gulf, it discharges itself, near Bozrah, after a course of about 1200 miles. The ruins of Babylon still are traceable about 200 miles above the mouth of the river, near Hillah.

**EU/PO/IS**, a comic writer of Athens during the time of Aristophanes, and a rival to him. His skill in dramatic poetry cannot be judged, because his works are lost with the exception of some inconsiderable fragments. History is not agreed as to the manner of his death, but thinks he fell in a sea-fight, about 410 B. C.

**EURE**, a department of France, lying on the embouchure of the Seine, and bounded by Calvados, Seine Inférieure, Oise, Seine et Oise, Eure et Loir, and Orne. It is about 60 miles in length and 50 in breadth. It is level and watered by the Seine, the Eure, (whence its name), the Calonne, &c. It is decidedly an agricultural district, and produces abundance of corn, fruits, cattle, &c. &c. It has manufactures of some value beside. Its population is about 430,000. Evreux is the capital.

**EURE ET LOIR**, a department of France, bounded by those of Orne, Eure, Seine et Oise, Loiret, Loire et Cher, and Sarthe. It is about 60 miles in length and 50 in breadth. It is level, but high land, and is watered by the Eure, the Loir, (a tributary of the Loire,) by the Sarthe, &c. In produce it greatly resembles the last-described department, but it has no such valuable manufactures. Chartres is its capital. Population, about 300,000.

**EVREMOND, ST. CHARLES DE ST. DENIS**, a distinguished French wit of the 17th century, who obtained the friendship and patronage of Condé, Louis XIV., and Mazzarin, by his abilities, and lost them by the injudicious exercise of his satiric skill. He was at last, for some unlucky bon-mot, compelled to fly from France, and found a shelter in the court of Charles II. This perhaps may be a fair token of his character. He died in 1703, aged 90 years.

**EVREUX**, a town of France, capital of the department of Eure. Here is a manufactory of cotton velvets, and another of ticken, which is not inferior to that of Brussels. These, with linen and woollen cloth, lace, grain, wine, and cider, form the principal articles of its trade. It is seated on the river Iton, and is 55 miles from Paris. Population, 10,000. Lat. 49. 16. N. Long. 1. 15. E.

**EURIPIDES**, a celebrated dramatist of Athens, whose life seems to have been one of unintermitted literary labour, till he was induced to seek a retirement in the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia. Of his many dramas, nineteen alone have been preserved, and these, though wanting the sublimity of Æschylus, and the dramatic skill of Sophocles, are singularly beautiful for the delineations of purity and beauty in individual characters they contain. One of these plays, *The Cyclops*, is the only satiric drama extant. He died from hurts received from the king's hounds, in 405 B. C., aged 74 years.

**EUROCLYDON**, s. [*Europs* and *Kladon*, Gr.] the ancient name of a wind which blows between the east and north in the Mediterranean, and is very dangerous.

**EUROPE**, the least of the six great divisions of the earth; lying to the W. of Asia, from which it is divided by the Ural Mountains, the Volga, and the Black Sea; to the N. of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean Sea; and the Atlantic Ocean lies between it and the rest of the old continent, and the Americas, or the new continent. To the N. of it is the Arctic Ocean. It is very irregular in its outline, the N. part being separated from the central part, and almost divided in two, by the Baltic Sea. Norway and Sweden, which form the W. division of the N. part, are very mountainous, the chain of heights reaching almost from the shores of the Baltic to the N. Cape, which is the most northerly point of this continent. The rivers are not large, and those that run into the Baltic often expand into lakes. Russia, which forms the E. division of the N. part, stretches in an almost unbroken plain from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea. Its bays are the White Sea, on the N.; the Gulfs of Bothnia, (between it and Sweden,) Finland, and Riga, connected with the Baltic; the Sea of Azov, near which is the Crimea, connected with the Black Sea. Near the N. part of the Baltic are several lakes, those of Ladoga and Onega being the largest. Its great rivers are the Volga, the Don, the Dniester, the Dnieper, and their tributaries. The Uralian chain are its chief mountains. And to the N. of it are the two great islands,

named Nova Zembla, with some smaller ones near; and far within the Arctic circle, the island called Spitzbergen. The central part, including Prussia and the Austrian dominions, the German States, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and France, reaches from Russia to the Atlantic, and is in general a very mountainous and rugged tract; but by cultivation made much superior in every respect to the N. part. Denmark is a peninsula stretching across the mouth of the Baltic, and almost to the coast of Norway; and near it in the Baltic are the islands of Zealand, Funen, &c. The great rivers are the Danube, the Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, the Rhine, the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone. The chief mountain chains are the Carpathian and Bohemian, that of the Hartz, and the Alps. Amongst the latter, in Switzerland, are several very beautiful lakes; those of Constance, Lucerne, and Geneva are the most extensive. Holland is a low, flat, marshy land, preserved now, and originally recovered from the sea, by solid embankments, and most careful draining: here is the Zuider Zee, a wide bay connected with the German Ocean. To the N. W. of this part the Britannic Isles are situated, resembling in most of their physical features this central part in their S. division, and the N. part of Europe in their N. division. The N. Sea, or German Ocean, divides them from the main body of the continent, and the English Channel from France. St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea lie between the two main islands of this group, Great Britain and Ireland. Still more northerly than these is a little group of islands, called Faroe; and yet farther to the N. W. the great island of Iceland, resembling the N. part of Europe in physical character, but belonging politically to Denmark. In Iceland is an active volcano, named Hecla; other evidences of volcanic agency also abound; whilst both in Scotland, and Norway and Sweden, there are similar indications, though in a less degree. In France, amongst its low mountain chains, are many traces of volcanic action, such as craters and lava streams; which cannot have long (comparatively) ceased. The S. part of Europe consists chiefly of the three large peninsulas of Spain and Portugal, Italy, and Turkey and Greece. Spain stretches so near to the African continent, that at Gibraltar only a narrow strait divides them; here were the anciently famed but fabulous pillars of Hercules. Between it and France is the stormy Bay of Biscay, and the Pyrenean mountain-chain. Its capes are Finisterre and St. Vincent, stretching into the Atlantic; and Gibraltar and Cape di Gaeta, stretching into the Mediterranean. Its great rivers are the Ebro, the Douro, and the Tagus. Several low ranges of mountains run across it. Between it and Italy lie the Balearic Isles, Corsica, Sardinia, and Elba, partaking more or less of the general features of this part of Europe. Italy, a long narrow peninsula of peculiar form, is divided by the Alps from central Europe, and by the Gulf of Venice from Turkey. The Apennines run with a wavy course throughout its length; the Gulf of Tarento divides its S. extremity into two parts, and the Straits of Messina divide from it the island of Sicily. Mount Vesuvius, near the small but beautiful Bay of Naples, Mount Etna, in Sicily, and Stromboli, in a small group of islands near Sicily, are active volcanoes; but the whole tract in which they form almost the boundaries, continually gives evidence of active volcanic agency. The Po and Adige in N. Italy, and the Tiber, are the chief rivers. A small but important island, Malta, lies farther S. than Sicily. Between the Gulf of Venice, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Ægean or Archipelago, lies the third peninsula, comprising Turkey and Greece. The Danube and the Hungarian Mountains divide it from central Europe. It is crossed by other considerable mountain ranges. The Morea is a complete peninsula at the S. extremity of this tract. It is intersected by bays and gulfs on all sides; and on all its shores, and especially in the Ægean, abounds with islands, not very extensive, excepting Candia; but almost all rendered famous by ancient story. The Hellespont and the Bosphorus, or Straits of Dardanelles and Constantinople, are the two entrances to the Sea of Marmora from the Ægean and the Black Sea. The island of Cyprus, lying in the N. E. angle of the Mediterranean, is considered to belong to Europe, and that part of this sea is called the Levant. The climate of this continent varies from the Arctic temperature and seasons of Lapland, Russia, and Iceland, to the very warm temperate climate of Spain, France, Italy, and Greece. In Germany and Russia a few dangerous wild animals yet remain; but

in other parts the clearing of the forests, and bringing of the soil into cultivation, has extirpated all, except the lesser kinds, and those which the waywardness of the aristocracies has protected under the designation of game. The most valuable species of corn and fruit have been imported from other countries, or carefully improved from useless wild plants. The people, the majority of whom are branches of the Caucasian race, with admixtures of the Mongol, in Russia and Germany, are marked chiefly by their practical talent and power. Receiving their successive and varied religions, by different channels, from Asia, they have, in some ages, embodied them in forms, and rites of poetic and dramatic beauty; in others, exhibited them in the practical form of life. In Turkey alone Mohammedism prevails. The Roman Church holds Italy, Spain and Portugal, France, Austria, parts of the German states, and a considerable portion of the English people. The Greek Church holds Russia and Greece. Various forms which arose at, or subsequently to, the Reformation, are found in France and Russia, and predominating in the German states, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, and the British Isles. Of a like origin are the philosophic systems that have from the earliest days prevailed in Europe. But they have always been recast, and either rendered beautiful, or sternly practical, by the master-minds that have taught them here. (In Germany we find a *seeming* exception to this representation of the European mind.) In physical science and mechanical skill the genius of Europe is all its own. The political condition of the different nations, Russia alone excepted, is one of constant but varied progress from the feudalism and the monarchy which sprang up after the overthrow of the Roman empire, towards complete freedom. But no nation of Europe has yet, from the earliest ages, adopted a pure democracy. The extent of country held in other quarters of the world by European powers far surpasses Europe in extent, even now that the greater part of the two Americas, which once was occupied by such colonies and possessions, has thrown off this supremacy, and is recognised as independent. These facts, and even the separation of these colonies from the parent states, all serve to illustrate the peculiar character of the people of Europe. The greater part of the languages of this continent belong to the great Indo-Germanic family; and of them the Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian, are descended through the Romance dialects from the Latin; the various German dialects, the English, the Swedish, and Danish, are the Teutonic branch of the same; the Irish, Welch, Manx, and Gaelic, the Celtic branch; the Romaine is descended from the Greek; the languages spoken in Russia, Lapland, and Hungary, are the Slavonic and Lithuanian branches; whilst the Basque in Spain, the Osmanli amongst the Turks, the Romany amongst the gypsies, and Hebrew amongst the Jews, with other local and provincial dialects, are either of Semitic origin, or else not yet sufficiently understood to be classed with confidence under any of the great families of languages. The population of this continent is not far short of 300,000,000.

EUROPEAN, *a.* belonging to, or a native of, Europe.

EURUS, *s.* [Lat.] in ancient Greece, the name of the east wind.

EURYTHMY, *s.* [eu and *rythmos*, Gr.] harmony of verse or pronunciation.

EUSEBIUS, (called PAMPHILI, from a very intimate friend,) an ecclesiastical historian of the 4th century, a man of vast reading and erudition, spent nearly all his life at Caesarea, leaving it only when his friend was martyred, and then not for long. He took a prominent part at the council of Nice, but had a decided leaning to Arianism, if he was not an Arian. His writings are very numerous and valuable; the chief of them being his History; the others being vindications of Christianity, commentaries on some books of Scripture, polemic and hermeneutical works, lives of the prophets, of some martyrs, and of Constantine the Great. He died in about 340, aged about 70 years.

EUSTACHIUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a very eminent Italian physician of the 16th century, who greatly promoted the sciences of anatomy and physiology by his indefatigable diligence in studying them. He was a professor at the college at Rome, and died in 1574, aged about 70 years. He left posterity the welcome task of rewarding his toils with well-earned fame, for he received little encouragement from his contemporaries. The passage from the throat to the ear, and a thin and transparent valve, situated just where the vena cava enters the auricle of the heart,

having been discovered by him, are named the *Eustachian tube*, and *Eustachian valve*.

EUSTATIA, ST., one of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, between St. Christopher's and St. Croix. It is a huge pyramidal rock, whose top is hollow or concave, and serves as a large den for wild animals. It is strong by situation, having but one landing-place, which is difficult of access, and strongly fortified. Tobacco, sugar, &c. are its chief productions. Hogs, rabbits, poultry, &c. are reared for exportation to the other islands. Population, about 20,000. It belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 17. 31. N. Long. 63. 5. W.

EUTERPE, *s.* in Heathen Mythology, one of the nine Muses, to whom the invention of the mathematics, and playing upon the pipe, is ascribed.

EUTHANASY, *s.* [eu and *thanatos*, Gr.] easy death.

EUTROPIUS, FLAVIUS, an historian of Rome, who was secretary to Constantine the Great, and served under Julian in Persia. His history is very brief, a mere epitome, yet it is the only source of information respecting some periods. He lived about 330.

EUTYCHIANS, *s.* in Ecclesiastical History, the name given to the followers of the monk Eutyches, maintaining that there was only one nature in Jesus Christ. The Divine nature, according to them, had so entirely swallowed up the human, that the latter could not be distinguished; inasmuch that Jesus Christ was merely God, and had nothing of humanity but the appearance. Those who maintained this were also called Monophysites. It appears that Eutyches fell upon this notion in controverting Nestorianism; and it is a striking instance of the pitiable folly of opposing oneself to error, without acting in the spirit of truth. It made much stir for a long time. Councils were held, which approved or condemned it, according as they were packed and managed. It is a matter of no moment, save for warning to idle speculators, now. Eutyches originated this opinion in 448.

EVULSION, *s.* [evulso, Lat.] the act of plucking off.

EUXINE, the name given anciently to the Black Sea, in bitter jest, since the inhabitants on its shores offered up strangers who sailed thither, to their gods.

EWALD, JOHN, an eminent poet of Denmark, who spent the early part of his life, contrary to the wishes of his friends, in the ranks of the Prussian or Austrian army, whence he deserted; and returning home, gave himself up to literary pursuits, and achieved a name by his poems. He died in 1781, aged 35 years.

EWEL, *s.* [ewe, Sax.] a female sheep.

E'WEL, Surrey, having many fine streams of water, which uniting, form a river sufficient to drive a mill in the town, and which afterwards falls into the Thames at Kingston. It is 13 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1867.

EWER, *s.* [ear, Fr.] a vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

EW'RY, *s.* an office in the king's household, to which belongs the care of the table-linen, of laying the cloth, and serving up water in silver ewers after dinner.

EX, a Latin preposition, often prefixed to compound words, sometimes signifying, as in the original, out, as to exhaust, to draw out; sometimes it only enforces the meaning of the word to which it is joined, and sometimes produces a small alteration in the sense.

To EXACERBATE, *v. a.* [exacerbo, from *acerbus*, Lat.] to make rough; to exacerbate; to heighten any disagreeable quality. EXACERBATION, *s.* increase of malignity, or any bad quality. In Medicine, the height of a disease; a paroxysm.

EXACERVATION, *s.* [aceruus, Lat.] the act of heaping up.

EXACT, (the *ex* in this word and its derivatives is by many pronounced like *egz*; as, *egzact*, *egzactishion*, &c.) *a.* [exactus, Lat.] without the least deviation from any rule or standard; accurate; honest; punctual.

To EXACT, *v. a.* [exigo, from *ex* and *ago*, Lat.] to require or demand with rigour and authority; to demand as due; to enjoin or insist upon.—*v. n.* to require more than is the worth of a thing in sales; to require more than is due in debts or contracts; to be guilty of extortion.

EXACTER, *s.* one who claims more than his due, or demands his due with outrage and rigour.

EXACTION, *s.* the act of making a demand with authority; the demanding more than is due, or more than a thing is worth; extortion; a toll; a heavy tax.

EXACTLY, *ad.* with accuracy; perfectly; with great nicety.  
 EXACTNESS, *s.* a strict conformity to a rule or standard; a conduct regulated with the greatest strictness according to some rule.

To EXAGGERATE, *v. a.* [*exaggero*, from *aggr*, Lat.] to heighten by description; to represent the good or ill qualities of a thing to be greater than they really are.

EXAGGERATION, *s.* the act of heaping together; a representation wherein the good or ill qualities of a thing or person are described to be greater than they really are.

To EXAGGATE, *v. a.* [*ex* and *aggr*, Lat.] to put in motion.

To EXALT, (*exalt*) *v. a.* [*exalt*, Fr.] to raise on high. Figuratively, to prefer, or raise to power, wealth, or dignity; to elate with joy or confidence; to magnify with praise. To raise or make louder, applied to the voice. In Chemistry, to sublime, refine, or heighten the qualities of a thing by fire.

EXALTATION, (*exaltation*) *s.* the act of raising on high; preferment or advancement; a state of grandeur or dignity.

EXAMEN, *s.* [Lat.] an exact and careful search or inquiry, in order to discover the truth or falsehood of a thing.

EXAMINATE, *s.* [*examine*, Lat.] an evidence, or person examined upon a trial.

EXAMINATION, *s.* a search into the truth of any fact, or the veracity of any evidence, by question; an accurate, nice, and scrupulous inquiry after truth.

EXAMINATOR, *s.* [Lat.] an examiner.

To EXAMINE, *v. a.* [*examine*, Lat.] to try a person suspected of any crime by questions; to ask a witness questions on a trial; to make inquiry into; to try by experiment, observation, or the deductions of reason.

EXAMINER, *s.* one who searches into the veracity of an evidence, by proposing such questions as shall be suitable to that purpose.

EXAMPLE, *s.* [*exemplum*, Lat.] any thing proposed to be copied or imitated; a precedent, or something of the same kind which has happened before; a rule of conduct or action worthy of the imitation of others; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern for others to imitate; a person punished for the admonition of others, or to deter them from being guilty of the same crimes; an instance, or something produced as an illustration or confirmation of what has been asserted, or wherein a rule is explained by an application.

EXANGUIOUS, *a.* [*ex* and *sanguis*, Lat.] having no blood; having only animal juices, in opposition to *sanguineous*.

EXANIMATE, *a.* [*ex* and *anima*, Lat.] deprived of life. Figuratively, spiritless; dejected.

EXANIMATION, *s.* death, or deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, *a.* lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHEMATA, *s.* [*ek* and *anthos*, Gr.] in Medicine, efflorescences, or breakings out of the skin.

EXANTHEMATOUS, *a.* in Medicine, pustulous; eruptive; efflorescent; discolouring, or forming pustules on the skin.

EXARATION, *s.* [*exaro*, Lat.] the manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing.

EXARTICULATION, *s.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Lat.] the dislocating of a joint; the putting a bone out of joint.

To EXASPERATE, *v. a.* [*exaspero*, from *asper*, Lat.] to provoke a person to anger by some disagreeable or offensive action; to heighten or aggravate a difference; to heighten or increase the inflammation of a wound or disorder.

EXASPERATER, *s.* one who heightens or increases the anger of a person.

EXASPERATION, *s.* a representation of a thing in such a light as to occasion great offence and provocation.

To EXCARINATE, *v. a.* [*ex* and *caro*, Lat.] to strip off flesh.

To EXCAVATE, *v. a.* [*excavo*, from *caus*, Lat.] to hollow.

EXCAVATION, *s.* the act of scooping out, or cutting any surface into hollows; a hollow or cavity.

To EXCEED, *v. a.* [*ex* and *cedo*, Lat.] to go beyond any limit, measure, or standard; to excel or surpass another in any quality. — *n.* to go too far; to be guilty of excess; to go beyond the bounds of fitness or duty; to surpass in quality or quantity.

EXCEEDING, *part.* *a.* surpassing, or going beyond in dimensions, time, or any other quality. Sometimes used adverbially for a great or remarkable degree.

EXCEEDINGLY, *ad.* greatly; very much.

To EXCEL, *v. a.* [*ex* and *cello*, Lat.] to surpass another. SY-

NON. To *excel*, signifies a comparison; its being superior to all of the like kind, excludes equals, and is applied to all sorts of objects. To *excellent*, is being in the highest degree without any sort of comparison; it admits of no equals, and agrees best with things of taste. Thus we say that Titian *excelled* in colouring; Michael Angelo in design; and that Garrick was an *excellent* actor.

EXCELLENCE, EXCELENCY, *s.* the possessing any good quality to a greater degree than another on a comparison; purity; goodness; a title of honour usually given to generals in an army, ambassadors, and governors.

EXCELLENT, *a.* possessed of great talents or virtues; eminent, or superior to others in good qualities.

EXCELLENTLY, *ad.* very well. To an eminent or remarkable degree, applied to both good and bad qualities.

EXCENTRIC. See ECENTRIC.

To EXCEPTE, *v. a.* [*ex* and *capio*, Lat.] to leave out; to mention as not included. — *v. n.* to object to.

EXCEPT, *prep.* excluding; not including; unless.

EXCEPTING, *prep.* not including or taking a thing into an account.

EXCEPTION, *s.* the exclusion from, or not including a person or thing in, a precept, position, or general law; objection; cavil; a dislike, or offence.

EXCEPTIONABLE, *a.* liable to objection.

EXCEPTIOUS, (*exceptious*) *a.* fond of making objections; peevish; easily offended.

EXCEPTIVE, *a.* including an exception.

EXCEPTIONLESS, *a.* without exception; without raising any objection; general; universal.

EXCEPTOR, *s.* one who raises objections, or makes exceptions.

EXCEPTION, *s.* [*ex* and *capio*, Lat.] the act of gleaming or selecting; the thing selected or gleaned.

EXCESS, *s.* [*excessus*, from *excedo*, Lat.] that which is beyond the bounds of moderation, or those limits in which virtue consists; a relative term, implying the quantity or degree which one thing or quality has more than another. Applied to passion, a height or violence beyond the bounds of reason.

EXCESSIVE, (*excessif*, Fr.) beyond any limit or common standard, with respect to quantity, quality, or bulk; vehement, or beyond the just bounds prescribed by reason.

EXCESSIVELY, *ad.* in a great or immoderate degree.

To EXCHANGE, *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr.] to change or give one thing for another; to give and take reciprocally. In Commerce, to give money for a bill, or to settle the exchange with different countries.

EXCHANGE, *s.* the act of giving or receiving one thing for another. In Commerce, the place where merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. A *bill of exchange*, is drawn by a person in one kingdom on one residing in another, for such a sum there as is equivalent to a sum paid or estimated here. The actual value of these *bills of exchange*, as regulated by the fluctuating prices of the commodities for which they are tendered in payment, and the varying quantities of the precious metals held by the nation between whom the transactions take place, and which are unhappily (as it appears) assumed as the *standards of value*, — is also designated in the money market by the name *Exchange*; which, again, is (by a more unhappy oversight) made to regulate the quantity of circulating medium issued by the Bank of England. The *Royal Exchange* at London was originally built by Sir Thomas Gresham, and after being destroyed by fire in the beginning of 1838, is now rebuilt on a much more magnificent scale. There, all these transactions of a monetary character take place.

EXCHANGER, *s.* a person who remits money to foreign parts, or practises exchange.

EXCHEQUER, (*exchequer*) *s.* [*exchequer*, Norman Fr.] in the British jurisprudence, is an ancient court of record, in which all causes concerning the revenues and rights of the crown are heard and determined, and where the revenues are received. It took its name from the colour of the cloth which covered the tables of the court, which are party-coloured or chequered. This court is said to have been erected by William the Conqueror, its model being taken from a like court established in Normandy long before that time. Anciently its authority was so great, that it was held in the king's palace, and the acts thereof were not to be examined or controlled in any other of

the king's courts; but at present it is the last of the four courts of Westminster. *Exchequer bills*, are bills issued by the authority of parliament, made payable to the bearer, and so can pass like bank notes from hand to hand, without the expense and formality of such a transfer as is required for the stock of the funded debt. They form the greater part of what is called the unfunded or floating debt. They bear interest, at present 24, *per cent. per diem*, and being issued for sums varying from £100 to £1000, are exceedingly convenient to bankers and merchants, and persons desirous of investing money for short periods, without risk of such fluctuations as are always occurring in the funded stocks. *Exchequer tallies*, were sticks of wood, issued by our early kings as symbols of real money to aid in the payment of taxes, on which were cut notches of different breadths indicating the amount it represented; which, being split in half, one part was retained as a check against the other, at the time it was returned to the Exchequer, or recalled.

**EXCISE**, (*excise*) *s.* [*accijs*, Belg.] a certain duty or impost charged upon liquors, as beer, ale, cider, &c., also on several other commodities, within the kingdom of Great Britain; and is one of the most considerable branches of the revenue. Many articles, formerly excisable, are now exempted; for such taxes are not only difficult to collect, but are great provocatives to fraud and crime, especially when the tax is very disproportionate to the actual value; and operate as a great check on manufacturing and mercantile skill and enterprise.

To **EXCISE**, (*excise*) *v. a.* to levy a tax on a person or thing. **EXCISEMAN**, (*excizeman*) *s.* an officer who is employed in the inspection of goods which are excisable.

**EXCISION**, *s.* [*excisio*, from *excido*, Lat.] the act of cutting off or entirely destroying a nation, or the inhabitants of some place.

**EXCITATION**, *s.* [*excitatio*, Lat.] the act of putting into motion; the act of rousing or awakening.

To **EXCITE**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *cito*, Lat.] to rouse from a state of inactivity and indolence to one of action, or from a state of dejection and despair to one of courage and vigour; to put into motion; to awaken; to rouse.

**EXCITEMENT**, *s.* the motion by which a person is roused from a state of indolent inactivity to one of vigorous action.

**EXCITER**, *s.* one who stirs up to action; the cause by which any dormant virtue is put in action, or any thing is put into motion.

To **EXCLAIM**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *clamo*, Lat.] to cry out with vehemence and an exalted voice, sometimes occasioned by sudden grief or excessive pain; to speak against or decry.

**EXCLAIMER**, *s.* one that makes use of frequent exclamations; one that runs down, raises objections, and rails against a person or thing with vehemence and passion.

**EXCLAMATION**, *s.* a vehement outcry; a railing, or outrageous reproach of a person or thing; an emphatical utterance. In Printing and Grammar, a point placed after an exclamation, and marked thus (!).

**EXCLAMATORY**, *a.* practising or consisting of exclamations.

To **EXCLUDE**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *claudo*, Lat.] to shut out, or hinder from entrance; to debar of any privilege, or hinder a person from partaking with another; to except to any doctrine.

**EXCLUSION**, *s.* [*excludo*, Lat.] the act of shutting out, or denying admission; rejection, or not admitting a principal; an exception.

**EXCLUSIVE**, (*exklusive*) *a.* having the power to deny or hinder the entrance or admission; debarbing from the enjoyment of a right, privilege, or grant; not taking into an account, computation, or calculation.

**EXCLUSIVELY**, *ad.* without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

To **EXCOCUT**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *coguo*, Lat.] to boil up; to make by boiling.

To **EXCOGITATE**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *cogito*, Lat.] to find out or discover by thought or intense thinking; to invent.

**EXCOMMUNICABLE**, *a.* liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

To **EXCOMMUNICATE**, *v. a.* [*excommunico*, from *ex* and *communio*, Lat.] to exclude a person church-union or fellowship.

**EXCOMMUNICATION**, *s.* an ecclesiastical penalty, or cen-

sure, whereby persons are separated from the communion of the church, and deprived of its privileges. In the ancient church, the power of *excommunication* was lodged in the hands of the clergy, who distinguished it into the greater and less. The less consisted in excluding persons from the participation of the eucharist and prayers of the faithful; but they were not expelled the church. The greater *excommunication* consisted in absolute and entire exclusion from the church, and the participation of all its rites; notice of which was given by circular letters to the most eminent churches all over the world, that they might all confirm this act of discipline, by refusing to admit the delinquent to their communion. The consequences were, that the person so excommunicated was avoided in all civil commerce and outward conversation; no one was to receive him into his house, nor eat at the same table with him; and when dead, he was denied the solemn rite of burial. The papal *excommunications* were very frequent in the middle ages, and were not without their terrors. *Excommunication* in this country has come to be a mere dead letter, as was natural, from the state having assumed supremacy over the church. According to the statements of the expounders of ecclesiastical law, it disables a person from doing any judicial act; as suing in an action at law, being a witness, &c. According to the same writers, all who separate from the church established, are *ipso facto* under the greater excommunication. But the Act of Toleration has rendered this ridiculous, although it is not repealed.

To **EXCORIATE**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *corium*, Lat.] to flay, or strip off the skin.

**EXCORIATION**, *s.* loss of skin; the act of flaying, or stripping off the skin.

**EXCORTICATION**, *s.* [*ex* and *cortex*, Lat.] in Botany, the pulling or peeling off the bark of trees.

To **EXCREATE**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *creo*, Lat.] to eject at the mouth by a forced cough.

**EXCREMENT**, *s.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] that which is discharged at the natural passage of the body.

**EXCREMENTAL**, *a.* that is of the nature of, or voided as, excrement.

**EXCREMENTITIOUS**, (*excrementitious*) *a.* containing excrement; offensive or useless to the body.

**EXCRESCENCE**, **EXCRESCENCY**, *s.* [*excreresco*, Lat.] a superfluous part growing out of another, contrary to the original form of a thing, or the common production of nature. In Surgery, superfluous and luxuriant flesh growing on the parts of bodies or animals.

**EXCRESCENT**, *a.* superfluously or luxuriously growing out of a thing.

**EXCRETION**, *s.* [*excretio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the act of separating excrements from the aliments or blood, and expelling or ejecting them from the body.

**EXCRETIVE**, *a.* [*ex* and *cerno*, Lat.] having the power of separating or ejecting excrements from the body.

**EXCRETORY**, *a.* in Anatomy, a term applied to certain little ducts or vessels, destined for the reception of a fluid, secreted in certain glands, and other viscera, for the excretion of it in the appropriated place.

**EXCRUCIBLE**, *a.* liable to torment.

To **EXCRUCIATE**, (*excruciate*) *v. a.* [*ex* and *crucio*, from *crux*, Lat.] to torture or torment.

To **EXCULATE**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpā*, Lat.] to clear from any accusation, or from a charge of a crime or fault.

**EXCURSION**, *s.* [*excursio*, Lat.] an attempt to leave a settled path; a ramble; an expedition into distant parts; a progress beyond the common limits and boundaries. Applied to the mind, a digression or departure from the subject a person is treating of. **SYNON.** *Excursion* supposes a pleasurable expedition to some distant place, determined on some time before. *Ramble* implies an irregular roving in places unthought of till the time we arrive there. By *junct* is understood a walk or journey agreeable to the person who takes it, but which may appear to others undignified or trifling.

**EXCURSIVE**, *a.* rambling; wandering or deviating.

**EXCUSABLE**, (*excusable*) *a.* that for which any apology may be made and admitted.

**EXCUSABLENESS**, (*excusableness*) *s.* the quality which renders a thing a fit object of being pardoned.

**EXCUSATORY**, (*excusatory*) *a.* pleading in excuse; assign-

ing a motive which may remove blame, and vindicate a person's conduct.

To **EXCUSE**, (*exhūse*) *v. a.* [*excuſo*, Lat.] to lessen guilt, by assigning some circumstance which may render the commission of a fault less blamable; to discharge a person from a duty or obligation; to pass by without blame; to make an apology, defence, or vindication, in order to wipe off any aspersion, or clear from any imputation. *SYNON.* We may *excuse* for an apparent fault, or slight offence. We ask *pardon* for a real fault, or when the offence is greater. We implore *forgiveness* of our sins.

**EXCUSE**, *s.* an apology or plea offered in a person's vindication; a reason or motive assigned to justify from accusation or guilt.

**EXCU/SELESS**, (*exhūseless*) *a.* without any motive or reason to free from blame or punishment.

**EXCUSER**, (*exhūser*) *s.* one who pleads for, or one who forgives or passes by, the faults of another.

To **EXCU/SS**, *v. a.* [*excuſſo*, Lat.] in Law, to seize and detain a person's property.

**EXCU/SSION**, *s.* seizure by law.

**EXECRABLE**, *a.* [*execrator*, Lat.] so detestable, abominable, or wicked, as to deserve to be accused. Figuratively, very bad.

**EXECRABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to deserve to be accused. Figuratively, abominably; in a very bad manner.

To **EXECRATE**, *v. a.* to curse as an object containing the most abominable, detestable, and wicked qualities. Figuratively, to detest; to abominate.

**EXECRATION**, *s.* a curse; an imprecation, or wishing some evil to a person or thing.

To **EXECUTE**, *v. a.* [*exsequor*, from *ex* and *sequor*, Lat.] to discharge or perform a commission or duty; to put a law or any thing planned in practice; to put to death, according to the sentence of the law.

**EXECUTER**, *s.* he that performs any thing planned; he that executes a design; a person who inflicts the punishment sentenced by the law.

**EXECUTION**, *s.* the performance or practice of a thing; action. In Law, the last act in causes of debt, wherein power is given to the plaintiff to seize the defendant's goods and body; death inflicted according to law. Figuratively, death; slaughter.

**EXECUTIONER**, (*exekūshoner*) *s.* he that puts in act; he that inflicts punishment on an offender; he that kills according to law.

**EXECUTIVE**, *a.* having the quality of executing or performing. Active, or putting into execution, opposed to *legislative*, in respect of national authorities, &c.

**EXECUTOR**, *s.* [*executor*, Lat.] a person who is nominated by a testator to perform the articles contained in his will.

**EXECUTORSHIP**, *s.* the office of a person appointed executor by a testator.

**EXECUTRIX**, *s.* a woman intrusted with the performance of the will of a testator.

**EXEGESIS**, *s.* [*exegomai*, Gr.] a word used as an explication of another; thus, in the words "*Abba, Father*," used in Scripture, the word *father* is the *exegesis*, or explanation, to the Syriac word *abba*. Also, the application of the science of interpretation, or hermeneutics, to the Sacred Scriptures.

**EXEGETICAL**, *a.* explaining; by way of explanation.

**EXEMPLAR**, *s.* [Lat.] a model, pattern, or original, to be imitated.

**EXEMPLARILY**, *ad.* in such a manner as deserves imitation; in such a manner as may warn others.

**EXEMPLARINESS**, *s.* the state of being proposed as a pattern, and worthy of imitation.

**EXEMPLARY**, *a.* worthy of being proposed as a pattern for the imitation of others, applied to both persons and things. Such as may deter and give warning to others, applied to punishments. Remarkable.

**EXEMPLIFICATION**, *s.* a giving an example. In Law, the giving a copy or draught of an original record.

To **EXEMPLIFY**, *v. a.* [*exemplum* and *fio*, Lat.] to illustrate or enforce by an example or instance. In Law, to transcribe or copy.

To **EXEMPT**, *v. a.* [*eximo*, Lat.] to free from any obligation or duty; to privilege.

**EXEMPT**, *a.* [*exemptus*, Lat.] freed from service, office, obligation, duty, or tax, by privilege.

**EXEMPTION**, *s.* [*exemptio*, Lat.] freedom from any service,

obligation, tax, burdensome employment, or law. Thus, barons and peers of the realm are, on account of their dignity, exempted from being sworn upon inquests; and knights, clergymen, and others, from appearing at the sheriff's court. Persons of seventy years of age, apothecaries, &c. are also by law exempted from serving on juries; and justices of the peace, attorneys, &c. from parish offices.

To **EXENTERATE**, *v. a.* [*ek* and *enteron*, Gr.] to embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

**EXENTERATION**, *s.* the act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

**EXEQUIAL**, *a.* [*ezequie*, Lat.] belonging to a funeral or burial.

**EXEQUIES**, *s.* it has no singular; [*ezequie*, from *ezequor*, Lat.] funeral rites or ceremonies.

**EXERCENT**, *a.* [*exerceo*, Lat.] practising; following any trade, employment, or vocation.

**EXERCISE**, (*exercise*) *s.* a motion of the limbs, or action of the body, considered as conducive and necessary to health; something done by way of amusement; an action by which the body is formed to gracefulness and strength; any practice by which a person is rendered skilful in the performance of a duty or discipline; use or actual application and practice of a thing; employment; any thing required to be performed as a task; an application of the mind to study.

To **EXERCISE**, (*exercise*) *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Lat.] to employ the mind in considering an object; to use such action of the body as is necessary to keep the fluids in motion, and preserve health; to train or teach a person any discipline by frequent practice; to task, employ, or keep busy; to practise; to exert, or put in practice. To practise the different evolutions of an army, in order to obtain skill in military discipline.

**EXERCISER**, (*exercizer*) *s.* one who acts, performs, or practises.

**EXERCITATION**, *s.* exercise; practice; a frequent repetition of the same action.

**EXERGUE**, *s.* among antiquarians, a little space around or without the figures of a medal, left for the inscription, cipher, device, date, &c.

To **EXERT**, *v. n.* [*exero*, Lat.] to use with an application of force, vehemence, or vigour; to put forth or perform. To apply strength, force, or vigour, used with a reciprocal pronoun.

**EXERTION**, *s.* the act of bringing into action, including the idea of force, vehemence, strength, or vigour.

**EXESION**, *s.* [*exesus*, from *ex* and *edo*, Lat.] the act of eating out, or eating a way through. "Theophrastus denied the *exesio* of vipers through the belly of the dam," *Brown*.

**EXESTUATION**, *s.* [*ex* and *estuo*, Lat.] a fermentation or violent internal commotion of the particles of a body.

**EXETER**, the *Isca* of Ptolemy and Antoninus, Devonshire. The environs of the city are billies, and afford a variety of delightful prospects. Its port is properly at Topsham, 5 miles below, but vessels of 150 tons come up to the quay here. Here is a noble cathedral, (for it is one of the sees of the bishops of the Church of England,) court-houses, public institutions for charity and education, &c. It is the seat of an extensive foreign and domestic commerce, and particularly it had a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. Here are flourishing manufactories of serges and other woollen goods. It is seated on the river Exe, over which it has a long stone bridge. It is 173 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Friday. Pop. 31,312.

**EXETER**, a town of New Hampshire, United States. It stands on a river of the same name, the falls in which afford a great water power. It is also navigable for vessels of 500 tons burden. There is a well-endowed academy here. Round it the country is fertile and in excellent cultivation. It is 480 miles from Washington. Pop. 2925. Seven other places in the States bear this name.

**EXETER COLLEGE**, one of the institutions at Oxford, founded in the 14th century, by a bishop of Exeter, and well endowed. Its buildings are good, and it has a good library. This was the college at which the two Wesleys studied.

To **EXFOLIATE**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *folium*, Lat.] in Surgery, to scale a bone.

**EXFOLIATION**, *s.* the act of scaling a bone; or the state of a bone which breaks off in scales.



**EXFOLIATIVE**, *a.* that has the power of scaling a bone, or of producing exfoliation.

**EXHALABLE**, *a.* that may be raised, consumed, or dispersed in fumes or exhalations.

**EXHALATION**, *s.* [*exhalatio*, Lat.] a fume, or effluvia, raised by heat or some other cause, ascending by the laws of hydrostatics, and mixing with the atmosphere; the act of exhaling, or sending forth effluvia or exhalations.

To **EXHALE**, *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Lat.] to draw forth or emit effluvia or exhalations.

**EXHALEMENT**, *s.* an effluvia; a vapour; an exhalation.

To **EXHAUST**, *v. a.* [*ex hauro*, Lat.] to drain any fluid or liquor; to draw out till nothing remains. In Pneumatics, by means of the air-pump, to draw the air out of any vessel, for the purpose of making experiments *in vacuo*.

**EXHAUSTION**, *s.* the act of draining or drawing dry. Figuratively, an entire waste, or consumption.

**EXHAUSTLESS**, *a.* not to be emptied, drained, drawn dry, or totally consumed.

To **EXHIBIT**, *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Lat.] to offer to view or use; to propose in a full assembly or public manner.

**EXHIBIT**, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, is where a deed or other writing being produced in a chancery suit, to be proved by witnesses, the examiner, after examination, certifies on the back of the deed, or writing, that the same was shown to the witness at the time of his examination, and by him sworn.

**EXHIBITER**, *s.* he that offers any thing as a charge or accusation in a public manner; he that exposes any curiosity, natural or artificial, to public view.

**EXHIBITION**, *s.* [*exhibitio*, Lat.] the act of displaying, explaining, or rendering visible and sensible; the act of exposing to public view. In Law, the bringing a charge or accusation against a person in a public or open court. A benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in universities, who are not upon the foundation.

**EXHIBITIVE**, *a.* containing a representation or display.

To **EXHILARATE**, *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Lat.] to cheer, comfort, and inspire with gaiety.

**EXHILARATION**, *s.* the act of inspiring with cheerfulness or joy; the state of a person inspired with joy or gaiety, applied to sensation or pleasure which is less than joy, but of some affinity with it.

To **EXHORT**, (commonly, with its derivatives, pronounced *egzort*), *v. a.* [*ex et hort*, Lat.] to induce a person to the performance of a thing or duty, by laying the motive of it, and its consequences, before a person; to call upon a person to perform, or remind him of his duty.

**EXHORTATION**, *s.* the motive which can induce a person to perform his duty; the act of laying such motives before a person as may excite him to perform a duty.

**EXHORTATORY**, *a.* containing motives to incite a person to perform a duty.

**EXHORTER**, *s.* one who endeavours to persuade or incite a person to perform a duty.

**EXHUMATION**, *s.* [*exhumatio*, Lat.] the digging up of a body that has been duly buried by the authority of a judge for some particular reason.

**EXIGENCE**, **EXIGENCY**, *s.* [*exigo*, Lat.] a want, necessity, or distress, which demands immediate assistance and relief; any pressing want, or sudden occasion.

**EXIGENT**, *a.* a pressing business; or an affair which requires immediate assistance and relief. In Law, it is a writ which lies where a defendant in a personal action cannot be found, nor any of his effects within the country, by which he may be attached or distrained.

**EXIGENTERS**, *s.* four officers in the court of Common Pleas, who make all exigents and proclamations in all actions where process of outlawry lies.

**EXIGUITY**, *s.* [*exiguitas*, Lat.] smallness; littleness; slenderness.

**EXIGUOUS**, *a.* [*exiguus*, Lat.] small, minute, applied to size. Not in use.

**EXILE**, *a.* [*exilis*, Lat.] small, thin, slender. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

**EXILE**, *s.* [*exilium*, from *exul*, Lat.] the state of a person who is driven from his country not to return; also the person banished.

To **EXILE**, *v. a.* to expel or drive a person from a country, with a strict prohibition not to return during life, or within a certain time. Figuratively, to expel or banish any bad or good quality from the mind.

**EXILEMENT**, *s.* the state of a person banished his country.

**EXILIATION**, *s.* [*ex et salio*, Lat.] the act of springing and stretching out with vehemence and suddenness; explosion.

**EXILITY**, *s.* [*exilis*, Lat.] slenderness; smallness.

**EXIMIOUS**, *a.* [*eximius*, Lat.] famous, eminent, curious, rare.

**EXINATION**, *s.* [*exinatio*, Lat.] privation; loss.

To **EXIST**, *v. n.* [*ex et sisto*, Lat.] to be; to have actual being or existence.

**EXISTENCE**, **EXISTENCY**, *s.* [*existo*, Lat.] that whereby any thing has an actual essence, or is said to be.

**EXISTENT**, *a.* in being; in actual fruition of being.

**EXISTIMATION**, *s.* [*existimo*, Lat.] opinion, esteem, reputation, or the opinion the public has of a man's abilities and virtues.

**EXIT**, *s.* [Lat.] in theatrical writing, implies that a person is gone out of sight, or off the stage. Figuratively, a departure from life; death, or passage out of any place.

**EXITIAL**, **EXITIOUS**, (*exishal*, *exishious*) *a.* [*exitium*, Lat.] destructive; fatal; mortal.

**EXMOUTH**, Devonshire, a town enclosed and sheltered from the N. E., between cliffs, on the E. side of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Exe. It is a much frequented watering-place, and the walks around it are delightfully pleasant. It is 180 miles from London. Pop. 4356.

**EXMOUTH**, **EDWARD PELLEW**, **LORD**, a famous British admiral, who served with great distinction throughout the American, and continental revolutionary wars; and in 1816, bombarded Algiers, and procured the abolition of Christian slavery, &c. He was enthusiastically loved in the fleet; and died in 1833, aged 76 years.

**EXODUS**, [*ex et nodos*, Gr.] the name given in the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, to the 2nd Book of the Pentateuch, or Law; and adopted in our English Version. It was written by Moses, the Jewish lawgiver, and contains an account of the miserable state of bondage to which the children of Israel were reduced by the cruel fears of the kings of Egypt; the birth and wonderful preservation and bringing up of Moses; the steps he took under the direction of God for the deliverance of the Israelites, and the terrible inflictions on Egypt, for refusing to let the people go; their exode, or departure from that land of slavery, and deliverance from the king by the crowning miracle at the Red Sea; the marches, difficulties, and encounters of the people till they arrived at the plain before Mount Sinai, in the peninsula lying between the branches of the Red Sea; and the solemn enunciation of God's law from that mountain, when he assumed the immediate sovereignty over them, and they agreed to be his people; with the setting up of the tabernacle (representing the palace of their Great King); the idolatry of Aaron and the people, under the very mount, and in face of all those terrible wonders; and such general precepts as related to those points of the divinely appointed constitution and government. It is worthy of close study, not only as containing such singular instances of God's providential government of this world, but also as displaying so much of the peculiar characteristics of the law of Moses, without a knowledge of which the subsequent history of the Israelites cannot be understood.

**EXOLETE**, *a.* [*ex et soleo*, Lat.] out of use; obsolete.

**EXOMPHALOS**, *s.* [*ek et omphalos*, Gr.] in Surgery, a rupture in the navel.

To **EXONERATE**, *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] to disburden; to free from any thing which is troublesome on account of its weight.

**EXONERATION**, *s.* the act of disburdening, or getting rid of a thing which oppresses by its weight.

**EXORABLE**, *a.* [*ex et oro*, Lat.] to be moved by prayer or entreaty.

**EXORBITANCE**, **EXORBITANCY**, *s.* [*exorbitant*, Fr.] the act of going out of the common track or road; a gross or enormous deviation from the rules of virtue; boundless depravity.

**EXORBITANT**, *a.* leaving or quitting any rules prescribed, but more especially those of virtue and morality; not comprehended in any law; enormous; immoderate; excessive; beyond bounds.

To EXORBITATE, *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbita*, Lat.] to deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

To EXORCISE, *v. a.* [*exorcizo*, Gr.] to adjure by some holy name; to drive away evil spirits by using some holy name.

EXORCISER, EXORCIST, *s.* one who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM, *s.* the form of adjuration, or religious ceremonies, made use of to drive away evil spirits.

EXORDIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Rhetoric, the beginning or opening of a speech, in which the audience is prepared to hear with attention what follows.

EXOSESIOUS, *a.* [*ex* and *ossa*, Lat.] wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

EXOSTOSIS, *s.* [*ex* and *osteon*, Gr.] the unnatural protuberance of a bone.

EXOTERIC, and ESOTERIC, *a.* [*exoterikos*, and *esoterikos*, Gr.] terms denoting external and internal, and applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers; the one was public or *exoteric*, the other secret or *esoteric*.

EXOTIC, *a.* [*exotikos*, Gr.] foreign; not produced in our own country.

EXÓTIC, *s.* a foreign plant, or a plant growing or imported from abroad.

To EXPAND, *v. a.* [*ex* and *pando*, Lat.] to spread or lay open like a net or cloth; to dilate.

EXPANSE, *s.* a body widely extended, and having no inequalities on its surface; a surface; extent.

EXPANSIBILITY, *s.* capableness of being expanded or stretched out to greater dimensions.

EXPANSIBLE, *a.* capable to be stretched to a large extent.

EXPANSION, *s.* in Metaphysics, distance or space abstractedly considered, and distinguished from *extension*, which implies, according to *Locke*, "distance only when applied to the solid parts of matter." In Physics, the act of dilating, stretching, or spreading out a body, whereby its bulk and dimension is increased, whether by heat, elasticity, or rarefaction. Figuratively, the state of a thing which takes up more space than it used to do; the act of spreading out a thing; extent; or space to which any thing is spread or extended.

EXPANSIVE, *a.* having the power to spread or extend to a large space.

To EXPATRIATE, (*expatriate*) *v. n.* [*ex* and *spatior*, Lat.] to rove or range without confinement or regard to prescribed limits; to enlarge, or treat of in a copious manner.

To EXPECT, *v. a.* [*ex* and *specto*, Lat.] to look out after; to have an apprehension of future good or evil; to wait for a person's coming.

EXPECTABLE, *a.* that may be imagined to be produced by, or to come from.

EXPECTANCE, EXPECTANCY, *s.* [*expectant*, Fr.] the act or state of a person who waits for the coming of another; something waited for; hope; or that which people had formed vast hopes from.

EXPECTANT, *a.* [*expectant*, Fr.] waiting in hopes of the arrival of a person, time, or thing, or of succeeding another in any office.

EXPECTANT, *s.* one who waits for the arrival of a period of time, person, or thing, or the succession to any place; or is dependent on the promises and favours of another.

EXPECTATION, *s.* the state of a person who waits for the arrival of any person, period, or thing; dependence on the promises and favours of another for future good; the object which people form great hopes of. In Life Insurance, &c., the probable duration of life at any age.

EXPECETER, *s.* one who waits for, or has hopes of, preferment in a state; one who waits for the arrival of a person, thing, or period.

EXPECTORANTS, *s.* in Medicine, preparations which aid expectoration.

To EXPECTORATE, *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Lat.] to void phlegm, or other matter which obstructs the vessels of the lungs, by coughing, &c.

EXPECTORATION, *s.* the act of discharging phlegm, &c. by coughing.

EXPECTORATIVE, *a.* having the quality to promote expectoration.

EXPEDIENCE, EXPEDIENCY, *s.* the fitness or propriety of a means to the attainment of an end. Also, shiftiness, or the habit of resorting to expedients in a course of action instead of acting on principle, and from the idea of duty.

EXPEDIENT, *a.* [*expedient*, Fr.] proper to attain any particular end.

EXPEDIENT, *s.* a means proper to promote or forward an end; a shift, or means hit upon on a sudden to ward off any calamity or distress, or elude any punishment.

EXPEDIENTLY, *ad.* in a manner proper to attain any end. Not used.

EXPEDITATION, *s.* in the Forest Laws, signifies a cutting out the balls of a dog's fore-feet, for the preservation of the king's game. Every one that keeps any great dog, not expedited, forfeits 3s. 4d. to the king.

To EXPEDITE, *v. a.* [*expedio*, Lat.] to free from any obstruction or impediment; to hasten or quicken, to despatch or issue from a public office.

EXPEDITE, *a.* quick, performed soon; nimble or active.

EXPEDITELY, *ad.* with quickness, readiness, or haste.

EXPEDITION, *s.* quickness, applied to time or motion. A march or voyage, with intent to attack an enemy.

EXPEDITIOUS, *a.* speedy, quick; nimble, swift; acting with celerity.

EXPEDITIOUSLY, *ad.* speedily; nimbly.

To EXPEL, *v. a.* [*ex* and *pello*, Lat.] to drive out, or make a person quit a place by force. To eject, to throw out, applied to the animal functions.

EXPELLER, *s.* one that expels or drives away.

EXPENCE, EXPENSE, *s.* [*ex* and *pendo*, Lat.] cost; charges; money laid out for any use.

To EXPEND, *v. a.* to lay out or spend money.

EXPENSELESS, *a.* without cost or charge; without spending money.

EXPENSIVE, *a.* given to spend money; prodigal; extravagant, applied to a person. Costly; requiring money, applied to things.

EXPENSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as requires the spending much money.

EXPENSIVENESS, *s.* the act of profuseness, or spending money immoderately; dearness, or standing a person in a great sum.

EXPERIENCE, *s.* [*experior*, Lat.] knowledge gained by actual use, or practice, and not from books or hearsay.

To EXPERIENCE, *v. a.* to try or practise; to know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, *part.* skilful or wise by frequent practice or experience.

EXPERIENCER, *s.* one who makes frequent trials or experiments.

EXPERIMENT, *s.* [*experior*, Lat.] trial of any thing; the trial made of the result of certain applications and motions of bodies, in order to discover their effects, their laws and relations, or to be able to arrive at the true cause of the phenomena occasioned thereby.

To EXPERIMENT, *v. a.* to try; to discover by trial.

EXPERIMENTAL, *a.* pertaining to, or built upon, experiments; known by trial and experiment. *Experimental philosophy*, is that which deduces the laws of nature, the properties and powers of bodies, and their actions on each other, from experiments and trials made with that view.

EXPERIMENTALLY, *ad.* by experience; by trial; by experiments.

EXPERIMENTER, *s.* one who makes philosophical experiments.

EXPERT, *a.* [*expertus*, Lat.] skilful, ready, or knowing, in any particular office, art, or business; dexterous.

EXPERTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as discovers skill.

EXPERTNESS, *s.* skill, or knowledge, in any affair or undertaking.

EXPIABLE, *a.* capable of being atoned, rendered kind or propitious, by suffering or punishment.

To EXPIATE, *v. a.* [*expio*, Lat.] to make satisfaction or atonement for sins, by suffering the punishments due to them, or by substituting something equivalent to or instead of them; to avert the threats of an omen or prodigy.

EXPIATION, *s.* any suffering endured, or equivalent made,

or sacrifice offered, to avert the punishment due to sin, and render the Deity propitious to the offender.

EXPIATORY, *a.* having the power to avert the Divine wrath from punishing sins.

EXPIATION, *s.* [*expiō*, Lat.] robbery. In Law, the act of committing waste upon lands to the loss and prejudice of the heir.

EXPIRATION, *s.* [*ex* and *spiro*, Lat.] in Medicine, the act by which the breath is forced out of the lungs; the last gasp of breath; vapour, breath, or the matter expired; the cessation or end of any period of time.

To EXPIRE, *v. a.* to breathe out; to send out fumes, vapours, or exhalations; to close, conclude, or bring to an end; to perish; to fly out with a blast—*v. n.* to conclude, finish, or terminate, applied to time or any period.

To EXPLAIN, *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] to clear up any difficulty in a book or expression; to illustrate.

EXPLAINABLE, *a.* that may be rendered more easy or plain to the understanding.

EXPLAINER, *s.* one who clears up any difficulty, or renders a thing more easy to be understood.

EXPLANATION, *s.* an illustration or comment, whereby a passage is rendered more easy to be understood.

EXPLANATORY, *a.* containing an illustration, or such remarks as render a thing easy to be understood.

EXPLETIVE, *s.* [*expleo*, Lat.] a word which is used merely to fill up a vacancy, or make up the number of feet in a verse.

EXPLICABLE, *a.* [*explico*, Lat.] that may be explained, understood, or rendered intelligible.

To EXPLICATE, *v. a.* to unfold. Figuratively, to explain, or render any difficulty more easy to be understood.

EXPLICATION, *s.* the act of opening or unfolding. Figuratively, the act of explaining, or rendering any difficult passage or doctrine plainer, or more easy to be understood; the sense given by an explainer; an interpretation.

EXPLICATIVE, *a.* having a tendency to explain, or render a thing more easy to be understood.

EXPLICATOR, *s.* one who renders any difficulty more easy to be understood.

EXPLICIT, *a.* unfolded. Figuratively, plain, easy, obvious, expressed, opposed to obscure or implicit.

EXPLICITLY, *ad.* plainly; directly; without implication or inference.

To EXPLODE, *v. a.* [*ex* and *plaudo*, Lat.] to drive out with contempt, clamour, and disgrace. Figuratively, to reject with scorn,—*v. n.* to burst asunder, with a loud and sudden report.

EXPLODER, *s.* a person who rejects an opinion with detestation or contempt.

EXPLOIT, *s.* [Fr.] a design accomplished; a successful and remarkable action in war.

EXPLORATION, *s.* [*ex* and *ploro*, Lat.] search; disquisition; examination.

EXPLORATORY, *a.* searching; examining.

To EXPLORE, *v. a.* to make trial of; to search into, by trials; to discover by examination; to try in order to make discoveries.

EXPLOSION, *s.* [*ex* and *plaudo*, Lat.] the act of driving out any thing with noise and violence; the noise made by the bursting or firing of gunpowder, or any like substance.

EXPLOSIVE, *a.* driving out with noise and violence.

EXPONENT, *s.* [*ex* and *pono*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the number which expresses how often a given power is to be divided by its root, before it be brought to unity.

EXPONENTIAL, (*exponentish*) *a.* in Geometry, applied to curves which partake both of the nature of algebraic curves, and of transcendental ones.

To EXPORT, *v. a.* [*ex* and *porto*, Lat.] to send goods to foreign countries for sale.

EXPORT, *s.* a commodity sent out of the kingdom to foreign parts for sale.

EXPORTATION, *s.* the act or practice of sending goods to foreign markets for sale.

EXPORTER, *s.* he that sends commodities to foreign countries.

To EXPOSE, (*expōse*) *v. a.* [*ex* and *pono*, Lat.] to lay open, subject, or make liable, applied to ridicule, censure, examination, punishment, calamity, or danger.

EXPOSITION, (*expōsition*) *s.* the situation in which a thing is placed with respect to the sun or air; an interpretation, comment, or treatise, to render the sense of a writer more plain and intelligible.

EXPOSITOR, *s.* an explainer; an interpreter.

To EXPOSTULATE, *v. n.* [*ex* and *postulo*, Lat.] to debate, reason, or argue with a person by way of complaint against something.

EXPOSTULATION, *s.* the act of reasoning, or representing a thing to another by way of complaint.

EXPOSTULATOR, *s.* a person who argues with, or brings a complaint to, another.

EXPOSTULATORY, *a.* containing the representation of a complaint.

EXPOSURE, (*expōsure*) *s.* the act of laying open to public view and observation; the state of being subject or liable to blame, punishment, ridicule, or danger; a situation in which a thing lies open to the sun and air.

To EXPOUND, *v. a.* [*expono*, Lat.] to interpret or explain any difficult passage.

EXPOUNDER, *s.* one who explains.

To EXPRESS, *v. a.* [*ex* and *primo*, Lat.] to represent in words, or by any of the imitative arts of poetry, sculpture, or painting. To utter, applied solely to language. To declare one's sentiments; to squeeze out; to force out by pressure. To extort by violence; a Latinism.

EXPRESS, *a.* copied, or bearing a near resemblance, applied to the imitative arts of painting, drawing, sculpture, and poetry. In direct terms, applied to language. Clear, or without any ambiguity; on purpose; for a particular end.

EXPRESS, *s.* a messenger sent with expedition, on purpose to deliver a particular message; a message; a declaration in plain and direct terms.

EXPRESSIBLE, *a.* that may be uttered, or communicated by words; that may be forced out by squeezing.

EXPRESSION, (*expōsion*) *s.* the act of communicating an idea by language; the particular form, manner, or style, used in communicating one's thoughts; a phrase; the squeezing or forcing out any thing by pressure.

EXPRESSIVE, *a.* having the power of uttering or representing.

EXPRESSIVELY, *ad.* in a clear and direct manner, applied to language.

EXPRESSIVENESS, *s.* the power of representing, or conveying ideas to the mind.

EXPRESSLY, *ad.* in direct terms; plainly; positively.

EXPRESSURE, *s.* expression, or the conveying ideas by language; the form or likeness described.

To EXPROBATE, *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] to charge with a thing by way of reproach.

EXPROBATION, *s.* a reproachful accusation.

To EXPROPRIATE, *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] to make a thing no longer one's own. Not in use.

To EXPUGN, (*expūn*) *v. a.* [*ex* and *pugno*, Lat.] to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION, *s.* conquest; the taking a town by assault.

EXPULSION, *s.* [*ex* and *pello*, Lat.] the act of driving out; the state of a person driven from a place.

EXPULSIVE, *a.* having the power of driving out.

To EXPUNGE, *v. a.* [*ex* and *pungo*, Lat.] to blot or rub out. Figuratively, to efface or annihilate.

EXPURGATION, *s.* [*ex* and *purgo*, Lat.] the act of purging or cleaning. Figuratively, purification from bad mixtures, or from error and falsehood.

EXPURGATORY, *s.* one who corrects by expunging.

EXPURGATORY, *a.* employed in clearing away what is noxious, erroneous, or amiss.

EXQUISITE, *a.* [*exquisitus*, from *ex* and *quero*, Lat.] searched out with care; so excellent, perfect, or completely bad, as to show great care in the search, or great exactness and labour in the production. Also, consummately bad.

EXQUISITELY, *ad.* perfectly; accurately; completely; in such a manner as shows no small pains in the discovery or production.

EXQUISITENESS, *s.* nicety; perfection; owing to great care and pains.

**EXSCRIPT**, *s.* [*ex* and *scribo*, Lat.] a writing copied from some other.

**EXSICCANT**, *Exsiccative*, *a.* drying.  
**EXSICCATION**, *s.* [*ex* and *siccō*, Lat.] the act of drying.  
**EXSICCATIVE**, *a.* having the power of drying.  
**EXSUCTION**, *s.* [*ex* and *sugo*, Lat.] the act of draining or drawing out by sucking.

**EXSUDATION**, *s.* [*ex* and *sudo*, Lat.] the act of discharging by sweat.

**TO EXSUDE**, *v. a.* to discharge by sweat; to distil or exhale.  
**EXSUFFLATION**, *s.* [*ex* and *sufflo*, Lat.] a blast working underneath.

**TO EXSUFFFLATE**, *v. a.* [*ex*, Lat. and *sufflō*, Ital.] to whisper or buzz in the ear. This word is peculiar to Shakespeare.

**TO EXSUSCITATE**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *suscito*, Lat.] to rouse or stir up.

**EXTACY**, *s.* See **ECSTASY**.  
**EXTANT**, *a.* [*extans*, Lat.] standing out, or above the other parts of the surface. Public; not suppressed; still to be met with, applied to books.

**EXTATIC**, **EXTATICAL**, *a.* [*ekstasis*, Gr.] See **ECSTATIC**.  
**EXTEMPORAL**, *a.* [*ex* and *tempus*, Lat.] sudden; without any premeditation.

**EXTEMPORALLY**, *ad.* quickly; without any preceding study or preparation.

**EXTEMPORANEOUS**, *a.* sudden; not allowing or giving any time for preparation or premeditation.

**EXTEMPORARY**, *a.* sudden; quick; formed without study, preparation, or premeditation.

**EXTEMPORE**, *ad.* [Lat.] suddenly; without thought or study.

**TO EXTENSORIZE**, *v. n.* to speak without premeditation.  
**TO EXTEND**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *tendo*, Lat.] to stretch out towards any part; to spread; to enlarge the surface of a thing. To increase, applied to force, strength, or duration. To communicate or impart, used with *to*. In Law, to seize.

**EXTENDER**, *s.* the person or means by which any thing is stretched.

**EXTENDIBLE**, *a.* capable of being made wider or longer.

**EXTENDLESSNESS**, *s.* an unlimited or unbounded extension.

**EXTENSIBILITY**, *s.* the quality of being made wider or longer.

**EXTENSIBLE**, *a.* capable of being stretched wider and longer; capable of including or comprehending more ideas.

**EXTENSIBLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being stretched wider or longer.

**EXTENSION**, *s.* the act of increasing the length or breadth of a thing; the state of a thing where length or breadth is increased. In Physics, the distance between the extremes of a solid body. In Metaphysics, space in *concreto*.

**EXTENSIONAL**, *a.* long, drawn out; having great extent.

**EXTENSIVE**, *a.* wide; large.

**EXTENSIVELY**, *ad.* widely; largely.

**EXTENSIVENESS**, *s.* largeness; wideness; diffusiveness.

**EXTENSOR**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, a muscle by which any limb is extended.

**EXTENT**, *s.* the distance between the extremities of a thing; the space filled; communication; distribution. In Law, an execution or seizure of a person's goods.

**TO EXTENUATE**, *v. a.* [*extenuo*, from *tenuis*, Lat.] to make small, narrow, or slender; to make lean. Figuratively, to speak of a fault so as to make a partial excuse for it.

**EXTENUATION**, *s.* the act of representing things less ill than they are. Mitigation, or alleviation, applied to punishment. In Medicine, a loss of flesh, or decay of the body.

**EXTERIOR**, *a.* [Lat.] outward; external; not essential.

**TO EXTERMINATE**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *termino*, Lat.] to root out; to destroy utterly.

**EXTERMINATION**, *s.* total destruction.

**EXTERMINATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] the instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

**TO EXTERMINE**, *v. a.* to destroy; to put an end to.

**EXTERNAL**, *a.* [*exterius*, Lat.] outward; from without; outward appearance; or that which appears to the sight.

**EXTERNALLY**, *ad.* outwardly.

**EXTILLATION**, *s.* [*ex* and *stillo*, Lat.] the act of falling in drops.

**TO EXTIMULATE**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *stimulo*, Lat.] to prick or incite.

**EXTIMULATION**, *s.* pungency; or the power of exciting motion, sensation, or action.

**EXTINCT**, *a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.] quenched or put out, applied to fire. At a stop, without any survivors, applied to succession. Abolished, or out of force, applied to law. Figuratively, dead.

**EXTINGUCTION**, *s.* the act of quenching or putting out, applied to fire. The state of a thing quenched; utter destruction; suppression.

**TO EXTINGUISH**, *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.] to put out or quench, applied to fire. To suppress or destroy, applied to the passions. To cloud or obscure by superior splendour.

**EXTINGUISHABLE**, *a.* that may be put out, quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

**EXTINGUISHER**, *s.* a hollow cone, which is put on a candle to quench it.

**EXTINGUISHMENT**, *s.* the act of suppressing or putting an end to a thing. Abolition, applied to laws. The act of taking away all the descendants or survivors of a family.

**TO EXTERPATE**, *v. a.* [*extirpo*, from *stirps*, Lat.] to root out; to destroy utterly.

**EXTERPATION**, *s.* the act of rooting out, or utterly destroying.

**EXTERPATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one who roots out; a destroyer.

**EXTISPICIOUS**, *a.* [*extispicius*, Lat.] augural; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.

**TO EXTOL**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *tollō*, Lat.] to praise; to magnify with praise.

**EXTOLLER**, *s.* one who praises, or magnifies with praise.

**EXTORTIVE**, *a.* drawing by violence.

**EXTORTIVELY**, *ad.* by violence.

**TO EXTORT**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *torqueo*, Lat.] to draw by force, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression.

**EXTORTER**, *s.* a person who makes use of oppression, or violent or indirect means.

**EXTORTION**, *s.* the act or practice of gaining or acquiring by force; the force or violence made use of to gain a thing.

**EXTORTIONER**, (*extirshoner*) *s.* one who grows rich by violence.

**TO EXTRACT**, *v. a.* [*ex* and *traho*, Lat.] to draw any thing out by any means. In Arithmetic, to find the root of any number. To abridge or transcribe any passage from a book or writing.

**EXTRACT**, *s.* in Pharmacy, the purest and finest of any substance; separated by the proper means, and afterwards made into a thick consistence, by evaporation over fire. In Literature, an abridgment of a book, or a transcript of some passage.

**EXTRACTION**, *s.* [Lat.] in Chemistry and Pharmacy, an operation whereby essences, tinctures, &c. are drawn from natural bodies. In Surgery, an operation by which any foreign matter lodged in the body is taken out. In Genealogy, the stock or family from which a person is descended. In Arithmetic, extraction of root is the method of finding the roots of given numbers or quantities.

**EXTRACTOR**, *s.* a person or instrument by which any thing is taken out.

**EXTRAJUDICIAL**, (*extrajudicial*) *a.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Lat.] out of the regular course of proceeding in law.

**EXTRAJUDICIALLY**, (*extrajudicially*) *ad.* in a manner different from the common or stated course of procedure at law.

**EXTRAMISSIION**, *s.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Lat.] the act of emitting outward, opposite to intromission.

**EXTRAMUNDANE**, *a.* [*extra* and *mundanus*, Lat.] beyond the bounds of this material system.

**EXTRANEOUS**, *a.* [*extra*, Lat.] not intrinsic or essential to a thing; foreign, or of a different substance.

**EXTRAORDINARILY**, *ad.* in a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly; eminently; remarkably.

**EXTRAORDINARY**, *a.* [*extra* and *ordo*, Lat.] different from, or out of the common course or order.

**EXTRAPARACHIAL**, (*extraparochial*) *a.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Lat.] not included or comprehended in any parish.

**EXTRAPROVINCIAL**, (*extraprovincial*) *a.* [*extra* and *pro-*

*vincia*, Lat.] not within the same province; or not within the jurisdiction of the same person.

EXTRAREGULAR, *a.* not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRA/VAGANCE, EXTRA/VAGANCY, *s.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Lat.] an excursion or sally beyond prescribed bounds; irregularity; wildness; bombast; waste; or superfluous expense. An immoderate heat or violence, applied to the passions.

EXTRA/VAGANT, *a.* wandering out of, or beyond, the prescribed bounds; roving beyond any prescribed forms, or the bounds of moderation; immoderate; irregular; not reduced to rule; prodigal; or profusely expensive.

EXTRA/VAGANT, *s.* one who is included or comprehended in no general rule or definition.

EXTRA/VAGANTLY, *ad.* contrary to all rule; in an unreasonable or immoderate degree; profusely expensive.

To EXTRA/VAGATE, *v. n.* to wander up and down; also to talk idly and impertinently.

EXTRA/VASATED, *a.* [*extra* and *vas*, Lat.] forced out of the vessels.

EXTRAVASATION, *s.* the act of forcing, or the state of being forced, out of its proper vessels.

EXTRA/VENATE, *a.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] let out of the veins.

EXTRA/VGHT, (*extraït*) an obsolete participle of EXTRACT.

EXTR/ME, *a.* [*extremus*, Lat.] greatest, applied to degree. Utmost, or farthestmost; last, or that has nothing beyond it; applied to situation or time. Pressing, applied to danger.

EXTR/ME, *s.* the utmost point or highest degree of any thing; points at the greatest distance from each other.

EXTR/MELY, *ad.* in the utmost degree. Very much, or greatly, in familiar language.

EXTREME/FUNCTION, one of the sacraments of the Romish Church, the fifth in order, administered to people dangerously sick, by anointing them with holy oils, and pronouncing several prayers over them.

EXTRE/MITY, *s.* [*extremitas*, Lat.] the utmost parts, or those farthest from the centre or middle; those points which are most opposite to each other; the remotest or farthest part of a country; the utmost degree of violence, distress, or poverty.

To EXTRICATE, *v. a.* [*ex* and *trica*, Lat.] to free a person from any difficulty or perplexity.

EXTRICATION, *s.* the act of freeing from perplexity, difficulty, or danger.

EXTR/NSIC, *a.* [*extrinsecus*, Lat.] outward; external; not in the substance or subject itself.

EXTR/NSICAL, *a.* external; outward; from without.

To EXTRU/DE, *v. a.* [*ex* and *trudo*, Lat.] to thrust out; to drive off or away by violence.

EXTRUSION, *s.* the act of thrusting or driving out.

EXTU/BERANCE, *s.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Lat.] a knob, or part which rises above the rest of a surface.

EXTU/BERANCE, *s.* [*exuberans*, from *ex* and *uber*, Lat.] overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

EXTU/BERANT, *a.* growing with superfluous shoots, applied to plants. Luxuriant; superfluously plentiful; abounding in the utmost degree.

EXTU/BERANTLY, *ad.* abundantly, even to the highest or superfluous degree.

To EXU/BERATE, *v. n.* to abound in the highest degree.

EXU/CIOUS, *a.* [*ex* and *succus*, Lat.] without juice; dry.

EXUDATION, *s.* See EXUDATION.

To EXU/LCERATE, *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.] to make sore with an ulcer; to afflict with a running or corroding humour. Figuratively, to afflict, enrage, or corrode.

EXULCERATION, *s.* the beginning of an erosion which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. The act of inflaming or enraging, applied to the mind.

EXU/LCERATORY, *a.* having a tendency to produce ulcers.

To EXU/LT, *v. n.* [*exult*, Lat.] to be affected with a high degree of gladness or joy.

EXULTANCE, *s.* a transport of joy or gladness.

EXULTATION, *s.* rapturous delight.

EXUNDATION, *s.* [*exundo*, Lat.] an overflowing. Figuratively, a great abundance.

EXU/PERANCE, *s.* [*ex* and *supero*, Lat.] a surplus, or greater quantity.

EXU/STION, *s.* [*exustio*, Lat.] consumption by fire.

EXU/VIE, *s.* [Lat.] the skins or shells which are cast by an animal.

EYAS, *s.* [*niais*, Fr.] in Falconry, or Natural History, a young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.

EY/ASMUSKET, *s.* in Falconry, a young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind.

EYCK, VAN, the name of two brothers who occupied a very distinguished place in the Flemish school of painters. They were the inventors of painting in oil, and were good colourists, but not so able in design. *Hubert*, the elder, died in 1423, aged 60 years. *John*, sometimes called *John of Bruges*, the most famous, died in 1441, aged 71 years.

EYE, Suffolk. It is surrounded with a brook, and is a mere country market town, though it has a corporation, and returns a member to parliament, and had once some interest in manufactures. It is 91 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 2493.

EYE, *s.* formerly *eyne* in the plural, at present *eyes*; [*oag*, Sax. *ee*, Scot. *een*, plural:] the organ of sight. The eye is globular in figure, generally, and is lodged in a cavity in the skull, of the same figure, to which are attached the muscles which move it, and the eyelids, and through which are several small perforations for the passage of the necessary nerves, the whole being lined with fat, so that the motions of the eye are effected without friction, and no injury results to it from pressure or contact with the bony structure. The eye-ball consists of transparent fluids, contained in membranous integuments, the outer of which is called the *sclerotic*, and is tough and non-elastic; it does not invest the whole ball; in front it makes way for the membrane called the *cornea*, which is horny and transparent; it also projects globularly beyond the outline of the globe of the eye itself; this cornea, and the fore-part of the sclerotic, are invested with a delicately sensitive membrane, evidently serving, as guard or watcher against injuries which might otherwise occur to the insensitive eye-ball;—the second membrane is named the *choroid*, which is of a loose structure, most abundantly supplied with blood-vessels, and coloured either dark-brown or black; in the front of the eye, behind the cornea, it gives place to the *iris*, which is perforated in the centre by the *pupil*, and is so sensitive and delicately muscular, that it contracts or expands this orifice almost simultaneously with any change in the degree of light; between the iris, which is the coloured part of the eye-ball, and the cornea, is the *aqueous humour*, which keeps the cornea in its proper state of convexity, and fills up the spaces without impeding vision;—the interior of the ball is lined with a close and most fine nervous net-work, called the *retina*, communicating with the *optic nerve*, at the back of the eye-ball, upon which the images of external objects are pictured as in a camera obscura; it is filled with a thickish fluid called the *vitreous humour*; in the fore-part of which, connected with the choroid membrane, is the lens, called the *crystalline humour*, of a double convex form, contained in a thin transparent case;—by means of the optic nerve there is a direct communication with the brain, which is the actual seer, the eye being but the instrument. The difference between the pupil in man and some animals, such as the cat, is well known. Externally the ball is defended by the *eyelids*, and the surface is lubricated by the secretions of the *lachrymal gland*. In animals and birds that live in jungles and thickets, or which need a defence to the eye that will not obstruct vision, a third eyelid, called the *nictitating membrane*, is supplied, which is capable of being drawn from the inner corner of the eye across the cornea, like a curtain. The organs of vision in the inferior animals are very wonderfully varied, and in every case exactly adapted to the needs of each creature. They will abundantly repay observation and study; but can only be thus hinted at here. Sight; the countenance; aspect; regard; notice; attention; perception; view; a small catch into which a hook goes. In Botany, the bud of a plant; that part of the seed whence the radicle proceeds; that point in a tuber whence a new root grows.

To EYE, *v. a.* to watch; to keep in view.—*v. n.* to appear, or seem.

EYEBALL, *s.* the apple of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, *s.* See EUPHRASY.

EYEBROW, *s.* the hairy arch over the eye, which serves to defend it from any moisture which would otherwise run into it from the forehead.

EY/EDROP, *s.* a tear.

EYEGLASS, *s.* spectacles; glass to assist the sight.  
 EYELASHES, *s.* the row or fringe of hairs on the eyelids.  
 EYELESS, *a.* without eyes; blind.  
 EYELET, *s.* [oeillet, Fr.] a hole through which light may enter; a small hole wrought in linen, usually termed by sempstresses an *eyelet-hole*.  
 EYELID, *s.* the membrane or skin which closes the eye.  
 EYESERVANT, *s.* one who works only while watched, or while his master is present.  
 EYESERVICE, *s.* service performed only while the master is present.  
 EYESHOT, *s.* glance; sight; view.  
 EYESIGHT, *s.* the sight of the eye.  
 EYESORE, *s.* something offensive to the sight.  
 EYESPOTTED, *a.* marked with spots like eyes.  
 EYESTRING, *s.* the tendon, or nerve, by which the eye is held in its place.  
 EYESUCKER, *s.* a small worm found adhering to the eye of a sprat.  
 EYETOOTH, *s.* the tooth on the upper jaw, on each side, next to the grinders, called by anatomists, *dog's teeth*, or *dentes canini*.  
 EYEWINK, *s.* a quick shutting and opening of the eye, intended as a sign or token.  
 EYEWITNESS, *s.* one who gives testimony to facts which he has seen.  
 EYRE, *s.* [eyre, Fr. iter, Lat.] in Law, the court of justices itinerant.

EYRY, *s.* [ey, Teut.] the place where birds of prey build their nests, or hatch.

EZEKIEL, a Hebrew prophet during the Babylonish captivity, for 20 years, and is said to have been put to death for his zeal in denouncing idolatry. In his writings are found the most solemn warnings against the irreligion, hypocrisy, idolatry, and practical sin of the Israelitish people, mingled with the most terrible denunciations of deserved punishment. He distinctly predicts many events relating to the Jewish nation, and also relating to Tyre, Egypt, and the other tribes of the immediate vicinity of Canaan. There also are found, particularly amongst the latter chapters, predictions calculated to raise the hope and reanimate the faith and courage of those that did yet fear God. The style of this writer is marked by force, to which every thing else is subordinated: his imagery, his illustrations, his visions, his threats, even his consolations, all bear this character; but the purity and grandeur of his object are so manifest throughout, that even the most revolting pictures lose their coarseness, and seem to be the best suited to attain the purposed end. He has been deservedly called the *Æschylus* of the Hebrews. Commentators, intent on finding literal accomplishments to his sublimely figurative predictions, both in old time, and in the present days, have missed the prophet's meaning, and degradingly perplexed their theme. He might be studied with no small advantage in these days.

EZRA, a Jewish high priest, who was amongst the first of the captives that returned from Babylon to the Holy City, after the edict of Cyrus. He was a man deeply versed in God's law, and as profoundly a servant of God; and his constant care was, in company with the prophets sent just at this time, to keep the people well taught in their duty, and alive in their faith towards their God. The book of the Old Testament bearing his name contains an affecting narrative of those events in which he was concerned. The compilation of the Books of Chronicles, and the arranging and collecting of the books of the Old Testament, is by tradition ascribed in good part to him. In the Greek Septuagint version he is called Esdras, and two books are ascribed to him, one of which is only an interpolated and falsified copy of the other. In the Latin version, the Book of Nehemiah is also ascribed to Esdras, and a fourth book, palpably false, beside.

F, THE sixth letter of the alphabet, and fourth consonant, is a mute, formed by a compression of the upper teeth against the under lip; it has much the same sound as the Greek *φ*, or *ph*, which supplied the *digamma*, a letter having the same place, form, and power, as our F. As a numeral, F denotes 40, and

with a dash over it thus, F, 40,000. In Music, it represents the note in the lowest space in the treble clef, and the top line but one in the bass, whence this clef is commonly called the F clef; and frequently for *forte*, as *ff* does for *fortissimo*. In Medical prescriptions, *f* stands for *fiat*, let it be done; thus, *f*, *s.* stand for *fiat secundum artem*, let it be done according to art. As an abbreviation, F stands for *Fellow*, as F. R. S. for *Fellow* of the Royal Society.

FA, in Music, the fourth note in the scale or gamut; as ut, re, mi, fa.

FABA'CEOUS, *a.* [faba, Lat.] having the nature of a bean.  
 FAB'BUS, the name of one of the patrician families of ancient Rome, which produced many men of great eminence; and particularly *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, who obtained some celebrity as a general in the wars in Italy against Hannibal, whose movements he impeded, and plans he confounded, by the almost singular scheme of hanging about his army, without ever giving him an opportunity of engaging in a general battle; and obtained the epithet of *Cunctator*, or *delayer*. Another Fabius, surnamed *Pictor*, was the first writer of Roman history, but his work is lost. Fabius Maximus died in 203 B. C., and Fabius Pictor, in 223 B. C.

FABLE, *s.* [fabula, Lat.] a tale or fictitious story, intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction; a series of events which compose a moral, epic, or dramatic poem. Fables are almost peculiarly the literature of people scarcely removed from barbarism.

To FABLE, *v. n.* to feign, or write fiction; to tell falsehoods, with an intent to deceive; to lie.—*v. a.* to feign; to deliver in fables and fictions.

FABLED, *part.* mentioned or celebrated in fables.  
 FABLER, *s.* a writer of feigned stories or fictions; a softer or more genteel word to express a person guilty of lying.

FABRIC, *s.* [faber, Lat.] a building; a thing composed of different or dissimilar parts; the texture of a silk or stuff.

To FABRICATE, *v. a.* to build, form, or construct.

FABRICATION, *s.* the act of building; construction. Figuratively, a statement or narrative invented for the purpose of deception.

FABRICIUS, C., a Roman general, one of the patterns of stern virtue in the early days of that state. He it was who revealed to Pyrrhus, the Epirot king, against whom he was fighting, the treacherous proposal of his physician to poison him. He died in about 250 B. C.

FABRICIUS, the Latinized name of several eminent scientific men and writers of Europe. John Albert, was a theologian and critic of Leipzig and Hainburg, and wrote many works relating to ancient authors, &c. He died in 1736, aged 69 years. John Christian, was a naturalist, and friend of Linnaeus, who travelled in pursuit of his favourite study through many countries of Europe, and published works on entomology. He resided latterly at Copenhagen, as a college professor, and royal councillor; and died in 1807, aged 65 years. Jerome, was a physician of Padua, whose anatomical studies were of great service in physiological science. He died in 1619. William, was a surgeon of Berne, Switzerland, whose recorded observations are still valuable. He died in 1682. David and John, were astronomers; the first, somewhat speculative, attempted to harmonize Kepler's discoveries with the old Ptolemaic system; the other, his son, was practical, and discovered the spots of the sun. David died in 1579; John, in 1624.

FABRONI, ANGELO, an Italian writer, whose biographies of the literary men of Italy, of the Medici, and Leo X., are well known through our English writers, who have abundantly used them. He was connected with the university of Pisa, and died in 1802, aged 70 years.

FABULIST, *s.* [fabuliste, Fr.] a writer or composer of fables.

FABULOSITY, *s.* [fabula, Lat.] the quality of dealing in falsehood, or telling lies.

FABULOUS, *a.* dealing in, or belonging to fables, fiction, or falsehood.

FABULOUSLY, *ad.* in a feigned or fabulous manner.  
 FACCIO'LATI, JAMES, the prince of Latin lexicographers, who spent forty years, in conjunction with his pupil Forcellini, in compiling a lexicon that embraces the whole range of Latin literature. This has been methodized by Scheller, and is an invaluable work. He wrote some other works. Padua was the scene of his patient labours; and there he died in 1769, aged 87 years.

FACIES, *s.* [facies, Lat.] the visage; the countenance, or fore-

part of the head; the surface of a thing; the front or fore-part of a building or thing; the state or appearance of an affair; appearance, look, or countenance; presence, or sight; confidence; boldness. *To make faces*, means, to distort the face.

**TO FACE**, *v. n.* to carry a false appearance, or play the hypocrite; to come in front.—*v. a.* to march against or oppose an enemy or danger with boldness and courage. Followed by *down*, to deny or oppose, or put to silence by mere impudence.

**FACE-PAINTING**, *s.* the art of drawing portraits.

**FACE**, *s.* [*facette*, Fr.] a small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.

**FACE-TIOUS**, (*faeshious*) *a.* [*facetus*, Lat.] wittily gay; used both of persons and things.

**FACE-TIOUSLY**, (*faeshiously*) *ad.* in a merry, witty, and jocose manner.

**FACE-TIOUSNESS**, (*faeshiousness*) *s.* the quality of diverting by cheerful wit, or pleasant and jocose expressions or stories.

**FACE**, *a.* [*facilis*, Lat.] to be attained or performed with ease or little labour; easily conquered or surmounted; easy of access or converse; not haughty; pliant; flexible.

**TO FACILITATE**, *v. a.* [*facilis*, Lat.] to make easy, or to clear from difficulty or impediments.

**FACILITY**, *s.* easiness of performing, or to be performed; freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing; easiness to be persuaded either to good or bad; flexibility, or credulity; easiness of access; condescension, or compliance.

**FACINEROUS**, *a.* [corrupted from *facinorous*] wicked.

**FACING**, *part.* opposite to.

**FACING**, *s.* an ornamental covering put upon the outside or edge of any thing.

**FACINOROUS**, *a.* [*facinus*, Lat.] wicked; bad.

**FACINOROUSNESS**, *s.* wickedness in a high degree.

**FACT**, *s.* [*factum*, Lat.] a thing done; an effect produced; an actual event or thing, opposed to a mere supposition or speculation; an action.

**FACTION**, (*fakshon*) *s.* [*factio*, Lat.] a party in a state; a tumult, discord, or dissension.

**FACTIOUS**, (*fakshious*) *a.* [*factieux*, Fr.] given to faction, or public dissension; loud and vehement in supporting any party; proceeding from, or tending to, public discord.

**FACTIOUSLY**, (*fakshiously*) *ad.* in a manner criminally discontented; tumultuous; or forming parties in a government.

**FACTIOUSNESS**, (*fakshiousness*) *s.* inclination to public dissension; violent clamorousness in support of a party.

**FACTITIOUS**, (*fakshious*) *a.* [*factitious*, Lat.] made by art, opposed to what is produced by nature; counterfeited.

**FACTOR**, *s.* [Lat.] an agent; or one who transacts business for another. In Arithmetic, and Algebra, either of the quantities by which the product of a process of multiplication is obtained.

**FACTORY**, *s.* a house or district inhabited by traders in a foreign country; several traders associated or embodied in a place. Also, in England, a large building where textile manufactory is carried on, on a large scale, by the help of steam power and machinery, both in silk, worsted, and cotton, and in all departments, from the spinning of the thread to the weaving of the most costly fabrics. Factories are commonly called mills. It is greatly to be regretted that in this country, owing in part to the influence of laws of feudal spirit, and in part to the unbridled lust of gain, the factory system is one of the sources of the most prodigious evils, both to individuals, families, and towns, that can be conceived. Women and children are employed instead of men, for such lengths of time together, that life is shortened; at such insufficient remuneration, that prostitution and crime are almost necessarily the consequence;—whilst at any change in the aspect of the markets, the hours of labour (and the pay of course) are abridged, and often, part or all the hands turned off. In America it has been proved by repeated experiments, and these are confirmed by a few examples in England, that there is no need for such a state of things. The legislature is idly attempting to correct it now. But little hope of permanent good can be entertained from any change not originating with those whose very being is bound up in the system. When capital recognises labour as its fellow-worker, instead of tasking it as its slave, then a new system will rise, and commerce will be in these days, as she was of old, one of the grand agents in the advancement of the race.

**FACTOTUM**, *s.* [*facio* and *totus*, Lat.] ornamented great letters, set at the beginning of a book, chapter, &c. Also one who is employed alike in all kinds of business; a word of contempt.

**FA'CULTY**, *s.* [*facultas*, Lat.] the power of doing any thing; a bodily or mental power; authority; a disposition, either good or bad; knack, skill, dexterity, gained by habit. In Physic, a power or ability of performing any thing or action, whether natural, vital, or animal. In Law, it is a privilege granted to a person by favour and indulgence, of doing what by law he ought not to do. For granting these privileges, there is a court under the archbishop of Canterbury, called the *Court of Faculties*; the chief officer is styled *Master of the Faculties*, who has a power of granting dispensations in divers cases; as, to marry without the bans being first published; to ordain a deacon under age; for a son to succeed his father in a benefice; a clerk to hold two or more livings. Also, the masters and professors of any science; peculiarly applied to physicians, or other practitioners in medicine.

**FACUND**, *a.* [*facundus*, Lat.] eloquent.

**TO FADE**, *v. n.* [Fr.] to decline from a greater to a less vigour or strength; to grow weak, or languish; to decay from a stronger or brighter to a weaker or paler colour; to die away, vanish, or wear out gradually. To wither, applied to plants or other vegetables.

**FE'CES**, *s.* [Lat. plural.] in Medicine, excrements, or the dregs left after their distillation and infusion.

**TO FAG**, *v. n.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] to make weary or tired; to be fatigued.—*v. a.* to beat.

**FAG**, *s.* a name given, in the great chartered grammar schools, to those of the younger scholars who are employed by the seniors as lackeys and slaves. The *fagging system*, as it is called, has called forth the indignant reprobation of many, and has had resolute defenders; but it is already much mitigated, and may soon, it is hoped, be wholly abolished.

**FA'G-END**, *s.* [*fegan*, Sax.] the end of a piece of cloth, which is made of coarser materials than the other part. Figuratively, the refuse or meaner part of any thing.

**FAGOT**, *s.* [Fr.] a bundle of sticks, or brushwood, bound together for fuel, or any other purpose.

**TO FAGOT**, *v. n.* to tie up, or bundle together.

**FAHLUN**, sometimes called **COPPERBERG**, a town of Dalecarlia, in Sweden. It contains two churches roofed with copper, and the houses are generally of wood, two stories high. It is situated in the midst of rocks and hills, between two large lakes, near some celebrated copper mines. It is the capital of the province, and is about 120 miles from Stockholm. Population, about 6000. Lat. 60. 52. N. Long. 15. 32. E.

**FÄTRENREIT**, **GABRIEL**, an eminent natural philosopher, of Dantzic, chiefly known to us by a scale of degrees for the thermometer generally used now, and called by his name. He died in 1736, aged 50 years.

**TO FAIL**, *v. n.* [*faillir*, Fr.] to grow deficient from a former plenty; to become unequal to the demand or use; to be extinct; to cease, or be lost; to sink; to languish through fatigue; to decay; to miss producing its effect; to disappoint a person's expectations; to be deficient in keeping an assignation, or in performing a duty.—*v. a.* to desert; to omit the discharge of a duty; to be wanting to.

**FAIL**, *s.* a miscarriage, miss, or unsuccessful attempt; omission, neglect, or non-performance of a promise or duty; deficiency; want; death.

**FAILING**, *s.* a deficiency, imperfection, or slight fault, owing to the infirmity of our natures.

**FAILURE**, *s.* deficiency, or cessation. An omission, or slip, applied to duty; a slight fault.

**FAIN**, *a.* [*feyan*, Sax.] glad; joyful; forced, compelled, or obliged. Though this last sense is now the only one in use, as Johnson observes, it seems to have arisen from a mistake of the original signification, or some ambiguous expressions; as, "I was *fain* to do this;" which would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was supposed to mean, "I was compelled, or I was glad, to do this."

**FAIN**, *ad.* gladly; very desirously; willingly.

**TO FAINT**, *v. n.* [*faime*, Fr.] to decay, fade, or waste away quickly; to grow languid, or fall into a fit; to sink down through dejection.—*v. a.* to deject; to depress; to make a person languid.

**FAINT**, *a.* [*fane*, Fr.] void of strength, vigour, or spirit. Pale, dead, or void of brightness, applied to colour. Slow; not loud, scarcely audible, applied to sound.

**FAINTHEARTED**, *a.* cowardly; timorous; dejected.

**FAINTHEARTEDLY**, *ad.* timorously; cowardly.

**FAINTHEARTEDNESS**, *s.* cowardice; want of courage.

**FAINTING**, *s.* a fit, a swoon, wherein a person is senseless for a short time; in medicine, called syncope.

**FAINTLY**, *ad.* in a feeble or languid manner. Dead, or just visible, applied to colour. Without force, applied to description. Scarcely audible, applied to sound. Timorously, or without courage, activity, or vigour, applied to the manner of action.

**FAINTNESS**, *s.* languor, or want of spirits or strength through fatigue; fear; want of vigour; want of force; timorousness; dejection.

**FAINTY**, *a.* weak; languid; void of vigour or strength.

**FAIR**, *a.* [*feger*, Sax.] beautiful; handsome; of a white complexion, opposed to black or brown. Clear, pure, or without any foulness, applied to water. Not cloudy, nor tempestuous, applied to the weather. Favourable, prosperous, applied to the wind. Not effected by any unlawful methods, as a "fair death." Equal, or just, applied to morals; not practising any unjust or indirect methods; open; direct; pleasing; civil; gentle; mild; commodious; easy; or successful.

**FAIR**, *ad.* gently, without violence, joined to *softly*. In a civil and complaisant manner, joined to *speech*. Happily; successfully.

**FAIR**, *s.* a beauty; the female sex generally.

**FAIR**, *s.* [*foire*, Fr.] a public place where merchants or traders resort, at stated times, to dispose of their goods, and enjoy some diversions, which are usually exhibited at such times. They arose at a time when there were few shops, and few regular markets; and were suited to such a state of things exactly. But in the present day, when every country village has a shop, and market towns, with markets once or twice a week, are scattered all over the country, they are not only not wanted for purposes of trade, but are positively injurious. And the diversions have assumed so prominent a feature in them, that they are often nothing more than seasons of the most brutal debauchery. It is high time for them to be abolished.

**FAIRFAX**, THOMAS, LORD, one of the most distinguished leaders in the Puritan revolution of the 17th century. He received the usual training in arms, learning, and religion of the times; and sympathized most deeply with the patriots of the Long Parliament. At the time of Charles I.'s attempt to raise forces against the parliament, he, even at the peril of his life, presented a petition to the monarch against them. Afterwards he served under his father in the army of the north with distinction. He fought at Marston Moor; and afterwards continued in the north, doing useful service to the parliamentary cause. He was appointed governor of Hull, on the discovery of Itham's treachery; and after the Self-denying Ordinance, was made lord-general of all the parliament's forces. He won Naseby fight, took Bristol, dispersed the royalists in Cornwall, and ended the war. The part that he took in the movements of the army, after the capture of the king, though not wholly decided, yet secured the triumph of the Independents, and the execution of Charles. He was made constable of the Tower, and honoured as the general who had not only beaten the chief malignant, but also crushed two attempted risings in his favour, at Maidstone and Colchester, and secured religious liberty to England, deserved. He did not sit at the king's trial; and the same influence which kept him back, kept him in almost complete retirement during all the splendid reign of his former lieutenant, Cromwell. He aided in the Restoration of Charles II., and had his reward. He died in 1671, aged 55 years. He was the Lafayette of the period, but unhappily not so steadfast in his principles, though equally so in his hereditary-monarchical formula, as Lafayette. He was also somewhat unduly influenced by his wife, a vehement Presbyterian, and not subject to any doubts of the Divine origin of her system, or any common womanly timidity. *Edward Fairfax*, a nearly related kinsman of the preceding, was the first and best translator of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*; and died in 1632, aged about 60 years.

**FAIRFORD**, Gloucestershire. It is celebrated for the glass windows, in its spacious and beautiful church, curiously painted with Scripture history, done from the designs of Albert Durer. The colours are so lively, especially in the drapery, and the

figures are in general so well drawn, that Vandyke affirmed, the pencil could not exceed them. The glass was taken in a ship going to Rome. It is situated on the Coln, a little above its influx into the Thames, 80 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1672.

**FAIRING**, *s.* something bought for a present at a fair.

**FAIR ISLE**, an island of the Northern Ocean, nearly midway between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its towering rocks are plainly discovered. On the E. side, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked in 1588.

**FAIRLY**, *ad.* pleasantly, applied to situation. Honestly, or without fraud, applied to the manner of action; ingeniously; openly. Candidly, or without wresting the sense, applied to criticism. Without blots, applied to writings. Completely; entirely; perfectly.

**FAIRNESS**, *s.* beauty; elegance of form, applied to the make of a person. Honesty, or freedom from fraud, applied to the manner of a person's dealings.

**FAIRSPOKEN**, *a.* using civil and complaisant expressions.

**FAIRY**, *s.* [*farlith*, Sax.] in both Celtic and Teutonic Mythology, a kind of spirit, supposed to appear in a diminutive form, dance in meadows, and to reward cleanliness, &c. An enchantress.

**FAIRY**, *a.* belonging to, or supposed to be given by, fairies.

**FAIRY-RINGS**, *s.* circles of rank grass in meadows and pastures, attributed in olden time to the midnight, moonlight dances of the fays; now known to be caused by one or two species of agaric or toad-stool, which growing first in a little cluster, and exhausting the soil there of all that they can assimilate, shed their seed or spores on the fresh ground outside them, and thus, year after year, grow in a constantly expanding ring; while the grass which grows where they have rotted, grows rank and strong from the abundance of nutriment supplied by them as manure to it. *Fairy-stones*, or *fairy-loaves*, the casts of the interior of a fossil species of echinus or sea-urchin, found originally in the chalk, but also abundantly in the wreck of the chalk, which is discovered in gravel-bed.

**FAITH**, *s.* [*fides*, Lat.] belief in a proposition; trust or confidence in a person, or a plan of working; fidelity or steadfast adherence to principles and promises; sincerity. In Metaphysics, it is used by some writers to express the exercise of the mind in reference to spiritual, immaterial objects, as truths, ideas, &c., just as perception does in reference to sensations. In Theology, it means, belief of a dogma or creed; trust in the Saviour; and also that higher and spiritual life which by the Spirit of God is led when we look not on things which are seen and temporal, but on those which are unseen and eternal. In this last sense it is opposed to *sight*. In the second sense it has become the watchword of the evangelical school of divines and preachers, as opposed to *works*, whether ritual or merely moral. In the first it is employed by the shallow and sensuous schools, which are only just beginning to lose ground amongst us. In the New Testament, it often signifies only faithfulness. It was to fidelity or honesty, manful maintenance of one's ground, under the name of Faith, or Fides, that temples were dedicated by the Romans. A worship this which, without the temples, would not be the worst that could be adopted by some men now.

**FATTHFUL**, *a.* firm in adhering to truth, or principle, or religion; honest or upright in the discharge of any duty.

**FATTHFULLY**, *ad.* with full confidence in the promises of God; with strict adherence to duty and loyalty.

**FATTHFULNESS**, *s.* any principle which a person may confide in; truth or veracity; firm adherence to duty or principle.

**FATTHLESS**, *a.* without trust in God; without confidence in another; perfidious; not true to duty, promise, or truth.

**FATTHLESSNESS**, *s.* treachery; perfidy.

**FAKE**, *s.* among seamen, a coil of rope.

**FAKENHAM**, Norfolk. It is situated on a hill, and has a fine church. The streets are irregular and ill paved. In 1110 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 2158. There is another Fakenham, in Suffolk, not far from Thetford, where Bloomfield's Fakenham ghost was heard and seen. Pop. 213.

**FAKIR**, *s.* a kind of Indian monks, who even outdo the mortifications and severities of the ancient Anchorets; some of them mangle their bodies with scourges and knives; others never lie down; and others remain all their lives in one posture.

**FALCATED**, *a.* [*falc*, Lat.] hooked; bent like a reaping-



hook or scythe. Applied by astronomers to the appearance which the moon makes while moving from the conjunction to the opposition.

«FALCATION, *s.* crookedness; in a crooked form, resembling that of a scythe or reaping-hook.

FALCHION, (*falshion*) *s.* [*falcon*, Fr.] a short crooked sword or cimeter.

FALCON, (*falkon*) *s.* [*faucon*, Fr.] in Natural History, a genus of birds of prey, one or two species of which are highly valued for their docility, and service in hawking. In ancient Gunnery, a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven feet, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter and two pounds and a half weight.

FALCONER, (*falkoner*) *s.* [*fauconnier*, Fr.] a person who breeds, brings up, tames, and tutors birds of prey, such as falcons, hawks, &c.

FALCONER, WILLIAM, an English naval poet and writer. His *Shipwreck* is not so vastly admired as it was; but, as the only poem of the kind, unless the grand passage in Byron's *Don Juan* be esteemed one, is likely to continue to enjoy the franchise of the library. It introduced the poet from the merchant service to the navy; where another shipwreck ended his life, in 1769, aged about 40 years.

FALCONET, (*falkonet*) *s.* [*falconneau*, Fr.] anciently a kind of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six feet, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter and one pound and a quarter weight.

FALCONRY, (*falkonery*) *v.* the art of taming and teaching birds of prey to pursue and take game.

FALDAGE, (*faldage*) *s.* [*faldagium*, barb. Lat.] a privilege, which several lords anciently reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep in any field within their manors, and this not for their own, but likewise for their tenants' sheep.

FALDFEE, (*faldfee*) *s.* a composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of foldage.

FALDING, (*falding*) *s.* a kind of coarse cloth.

FALDSTOOL, (*faldstool*) *s.* a kind of stool placed at the altar in churches, for the priests to kneel on during the prayers at the Communion Service.

FALKINGHAM, Lincolnshire. It is 110 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 820.

FALKIRK, Sirlingshire, Scotland. It is a somewhat fine town, and has a noble church. In its neighbourhood the great markets for Highland cattle, called *trysts*, are held thrice a year; 15,000 head of cattle are sometimes sold at one *tryst*; which are, for the most part, sent to England. It is 25 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 8209.

FALKLAND, Fifeshire, Scotland. It is situated at the foot of one of the beautiful green hills called the Lomonds. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture. It is 18 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1313.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, N. E. of the Straits of Magellan. They consist of two large, with a number of smaller islands surrounding them. The soil is said to be nothing but bogs and barren mountains, beaten by storms almost perpetual. Some settlements have been made on them by the English. Lat. from 51. 5. to 52. 46. S. Long. from 57. 40. to 61. 10. W.

To FALL, (*fall*) *v.* *n.* *preter.* I fell, or have fallen or *fall*; past part. *fallen*; [*fallen*, Sax.] to descend by accident from a higher to a lower place; to drop; to move down any descent; to die, or come to a sudden end; to be degraded from a high station to a lower one; to decrease or diminish in value, weight, or quality; to enter into any state of the body or mind. "Fall asleep," *Shak.* "Fell into such a rage," *Knolles*. To sink below a thing in comparison, used with *short*. To happen; to befall; to light on; to come upon, as a punishment. To be born, or yeaned, applied to cattle. To fall away, to languish, or grow faint; to grow lean, or decrease in bulk; to revolt; to apostatize; to perish, or be lost. To fall back, to fail of a promise or resolution; to recede or give way. Used with *down*, to bow or bend as a suppliant; to sink or tumble prostrate on the ground. To fall from, to revolt. To fall in, to coincide, or concur; to comply. To fall off, to separate; to perish; to forsake. To fall on, to begin to do a thing eagerly; to assault; or make an attack; to handle, or treat of a subject in discourse. To fall over, to revolt. To fall out, to quar-

rel; to happen; to drop. To fall to, to begin eagerly to eat; to apply himself to. To fall under, to be subject to; to be ranged with.

FALL, (*fall*) *s.* the act of dropping from a higher place; the act of tumbling prostrate upon the ground; the violence suffered from dropping accidentally from a higher place; death; overthrow; ruin; loss of greatness; decrease in price or value. Lessening of sound or cadence, applied to music. A cataract, cascade, or descent of water from a high place; the outlet of a current into any other water; autumn, or the time when the leaves drop or fall from the trees. In Evangelical Theology, the fall, is the name given to that primal sin, which procured the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the garden of Eden, to which is attributed the sinfulness of the race.

FALLACIOUS, (*faldshious*) *a.* [*falla*, Lat.] producing mistakes; full of sophistry; raising false expectations; deceitful.

FALLACIOUSLY, (*faldshiously*) *ad.* in such a manner as to deceive by false appearances; or tending to lead into mistakes by sophistry.

FALLACIOUSNESS, *s.* tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FALLACY, *s.* [*fallacia*, Lat.] an argument made use of to lead a person into an error; an argument seemingly correct in form, but in reality not; a sophism.

FALLIBILITY, *s.* liability or possibility of being deceived, or of being in an error.

FALLIBLE, *a.* liable to error, or mistake.

FALLING, (*falding*) *s.* an indenting, or hollow in a surface, opposed to prominence.

FALLING-SICKNESS, (*falding-sickness*) *s.* See EPILEPSY.

FALLING-STARS, *s.* See METEORS.

FALLOW, (*falla*) *s.* [*faleve*, Sax.] a pale red, or yellow, applied to colour. In Husbandry, unsowed, or left to rest after certain years of tillage; ploughed, but not sowed or prepared for a second ploughing. Figuratively, unploughed, uncultivated, applied to ground. Uncoccupied, or neglected.

FALLOW, (*falla*) *s.* [*faleve*, Sax.] ground ploughed in order for a second ploughing; or land untillied, and suffered to rest, after bearing a certain number of years.

To FALLOW, (*falla*) *v.* *n.* to plough in order to a second ploughing, or an interval of rest before seed be sown a second time.

FALLOWNESS, *s.* barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.

FALMOUTH, Cornwall. The harbour here is so very commodious, that ships of the greatest burden can come up to its quay; and it has, besides, so many deep and well-sheltered creeks belonging to it, that the whole British navy may ride safe here in any wind. It is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis, each on high rocks at the entrance. There are some handsome buildings in the town, which is not a very large one, though of some importance as a packet-station for the Peninsula, the Mediterranean, and America. It is 268 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Pop. 7695.

FALSE, (*falsie*) *a.* [*falsus*, Lat.] representing a thing to be what it is not; fictitious, or counterfeit; treacherous, or unjust; hypocritical, or feigned.

FALSEHOOD, (*faldshood*) *s.* [*falsus*, Lat.] a lie, or the saying or doing a thing for the purpose of deceiving.

FALSELY, (*faldshely*) *ad.* contrary to truth; erroneously; perditionally.

FALSENESS, (*faldshness*) *s.* contrariety to truth, honesty, or faithfulness.

FALSETTO, *s.* [*Ital.*] the voice in which adult males sing the treble; and which is to be distinguished from the natural voice, which proceeds (apparently) from the chest; this proceeding only from the throat.

FALSIFICATION, (*falsifiktshion*) *s.* the act of altering the words of a sentence so as to make it signify something contrary to the opinion of the author; contradiction, or confutation.

FALSIFIER, (*falsifier*) *s.* one who alters the words or sentences of an author, so as to make the sense contrary to what it was originally; one who counterfeits, or makes a thing appear to be what it is not; a liar, or inventor of falsehoods.

To FALSIFY, (*falsify*) *v.* *a.* [*falsifier*, Fr.] to counterfeit, or forge; to alter the sense of a book. Figuratively, to confute,

or prove false; to violate by treachery.—*v. n.* to lie, or tell an untruth.

**FA'LSITY**, (*falsity*) *s.* [*falsitas*, Lat.] the representing a thing to be what it is not; a falsehood, or lie. Figuratively, an error.

To **FA'LT**ER, (*failler*) *v. n.* [*falter*, Span.] applied to pronunciation, to hesitate or stammer in speaking. To fail in any act of the body or mind.—*v. a.* to sift, or cleanse.

**FA'LT'ERINGLY**, (*failleringly*) *ad.* with hesitation and stammering, applied to utterance of words. With languor, feebleness, or weakness, applied to any act of the body or mind.

**FAME**, *s.* [*fama*, Lat.] honourable report. Figuratively, rumour, or report.

**FAMED**, *part.* spoken of with honour and esteem.

**FA'MELESS**, *a.* inglorious; not known for any production of the understanding, invention, or action; of no repute.

**FAM'ILIAR**, *a.* [*familiaris*, from *familia*, Lat.] belonging to a family; affable, or easy in conversation; with freedom; accustomed; common; frequent; easy; too free.

**FAM'ILIAR**, *a.* one long and intimately acquainted. In superannuated superstitions, a demon, supposed to be at the devotion, or to attend the call, of any person.

**FAM'ILIARITY**, *s.* an easiness and freedom of access and discourse, generally observed between persons long and intimately acquainted, being free from constraint, formality, and ceremony. Figuratively, habit.

To **FAM'ILIARIZE**, *v. a.* [*familiariser*, Fr.] to wear away the impression of awe, or distant respect, occasioned by novelty; to bring down from a state of distant superiority to that of a person long known and joined in the bands of friendship.

**FAM'ILIARLY**, *ad.* unceremoniously; commonly; easily.

**FAM'ILY**, *s.* [*familia*, Lat.] those who live in the same house, or descend from the same progenitor.

**FAM'INE**, *s.* [Fr.] general want of necessary food in a country. To **FAM'ISH, *v. a.* [*fames*, Lat.] to kill with hunger, or want of food; to kill with want of something necessary to support life.**

**FAMOUS**, *a.* [*fama*, Lat.] much talked of and praised for remarkable virtue, great exploits, useful inventions, or ingenious compositions. Sometimes applied to bad as well as good actions, but with impropriety.

**FAMOUSLY**, *ad.* spoken of with esteem, and generally known for something extraordinary.

**FAMOUSNESS**, *s.* great renown or fame.

**FAN**, *s.* [*annus*, Lat.] an instrument formerly much used by ladies to cool themselves with, by exciting a gentle motion in the air. Figuratively, any thing spread out in a triangular form, with a broad base, resembling a lady's fan; any thing by which the air is moved; wings.—[*ven*, Fr.] an instrument by which chaff is cleaned or winnowed from the corn.

To **FAN**, *v. a.* to cool by the motion of a fan; to put the air into motion; to raise a fire. To separate, or winnow.

**FANA'TIC**, *a.* [*fanaticus*, Lat.] entertaining wild, imaginary, and enthusiastic notions in religion, combined with hatred against such as do not hold them.

**FANA'TIC**, *s.* a person who has wild notions in religion; a malignant enthusiast.

**FANA'TICISM**, *s.* religious madness; malignant enthusiasm.

**FAN'CIFUL**, *a.* entertaining odd and chimerical notions; changing or taking up an opinion, without consulting reason.

**FAN'CIFULLY**, *ad.* whimsically.

**FAN'CIFULNESS**, *s.* the habit of following the wild notions of the fancy or imagination, rather than those of reason.

**FANCY**, *s.* [contracted from *fantasy*, from *phantasia*, Gr.] a power or faculty of the mind which combines conceptions, and by that means forms objects, persons, representations, and other ideas which have no existence without us; a mere image, or conception of the mind; a liking, inclination, or fondness; mere humour, whim, or caprice; some thing or invention which pleases.

To **FANCY**, *v. a.* to conceive or form an idea of in the mind; to like or grow fond of.

**FANDA'NGO**, *s.* [Span.] the name of a favourite dance in Spain. It is brisk, and very voluptuous.

**FANE**, *s.* [*fanum*, Lat.] a temple, or place devoted to religious worship.

**FANFARON**, *s.* [Fr.] a bully; a hector; one who makes a great parade or ostentatious boast of his abilities, and promises more than he can perform.

**FANFARONA'DE**, *s.* [*fanfaron*, Fr.] a bluster; an ostentatious show or boast of a person's abilities and virtues.

To **FANG**, *v. a.* [*fangan*, Sax.] to seize; to gripe.

**FANG**, *s.* the long tusk of a boar; the nails or claws of a bird or beast. In Botany, any shoot or tendril, by means of which one plant takes hold of another.

**FANGLE**, *s.* [*fengan*, Sax.] a silly attempt; frivolous or trifling scheme. At present rarely used, unless joined with the word *new*: as, *new-fangled*, *new-fangledness*.

**FANGLED**, *part.* or *a.* gaudy; ridiculously or ostentatiously showy and ornamented.

**FANGLESS**, *a.* without fangs or teeth.

**FANGOT**, *s.* a quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., containing from one to two hundred weight three quarters.

**FAN'IONS**, *s.* in the military art, small flags carried along with the baggage.

**FAN'NEL**, *s.* [*fanon*, Fr.] an ornament like a scarf, worn by a priest round his arm when he says mass.

**FAN'NER**, *s.* one who makes use of a fan.

**FANSHAWE**, SIR RICHARD, a steadfast royalist of the time of the civil war in the 17th century, was a prisoner to the victorious Commonwealth's army at Worcester, but was permitted to ransom himself, and join Charles at Breda. After the Restoration, he went as ambassador to Spain and Portugal. His common reputation rests on his translation of the *Pastor Fido*; which is not wholly unsuccessful. He died in 1666, aged 58 years.

**FANTASIE**, *part.* or *a.* troubled with odd imaginations or fancies.

**FANTA'STIC**, **FANTA'STICAL**, *a.* [*fantastique*, Fr.] imaginary; irrational; capricious; governed by whim and fancy; conceited; affected.

**FANTA'STICALLY**, *ad.* in a manner which can only exist in imagination; capriciously; with great unsteadiness.

**FANTA'STICALNESS**, **FANTA'STICNESS**, *s.* whimsicalness; capriciousness.

**FAN'TIN**, formerly a populous kingdom on the Gold Coast of Guinea, extending about 30 miles along the sea-shore. The soil fertile, producing fruits, maize, and palm wine. The small towns very numerous, and the capital, which is of the same name, situated about four leagues up the country. It is now under the power of the Ashantees, and is comprehended in their dominion.

**FAR**, *ad.* [*feor*, Sax.] to a great distance, considered either in length, or as extending on all sides; almost; in a great measure. "The day is far spent." This word is often used in composition; as *far-seeing*, *far-looking*.

**FAR**, *a.* distant from any place mentioned or implied. Used with *off*, both as an adverb and as an adjective. *From far* is used for a far or remote place.

**FAR**, *s.* [contracted from *farrot*,] the offspring of a sow.

To **FARCE**, *v. a.* [*fareio*, Lat.] to stuff with other ingredients.

**FARCE**, *s.* [*farceur*, Fr.] a dramatic entertainment of the comic kind, never exceeding three acts, but confined to the established laws of the drama; sometimes applied to a piece stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits, capable of raising laughter. Figuratively, any incident or circumstance which is rather diverting than serious, and rather ridiculous than rational.

**FAR'ICIAL**, *a.* belonging or suitable to a farce.

**FAR'ICY**, *s.* [*farina*, Ital.] in Veterinary Surgery, a disease in horses or oxen, which vitiates all their blood.

**FARDEL**, *s.* [*ardello*, Ital.] a bundle, burden, or little pack.

To **FARE**, *v. n.* [*faran*, Sax.] to go; to walk or move from one place to another. "So on he fares," *Par. Lost*. To be in any state or condition, either good or bad. To live, applied to the manner of eating.

**FARE**, *s.* the price paid by a person for his passage in any carriage, whether by land or by water; food, or provision for eating.

**FA'REHAM**, Hants. A considerable trade in coals, corn, &c., and a manufacture of sacks and cordage, are carried on here. Bricks and tiles also, of a superior excellence, are made here. It is pleasantly situated at the N. W. neck of Portsmouth Harbour, with a quay, at which vessels of 200 tons can unload. It is 74 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 6168.

**FA'REL**, WILLIAM, one of Calvin's associates in the Genevan Reformation. He began his task at Paris with more courage and zeal than prudence; and fled to Germany, where

his ability as a pulpit orator made him a man of some notoriety. He died in 1565, aged about 45 years.

**FAREWELL**, *ad.* a compliment used at parting, whereby we wish the person well whom we take leave of.

**FAREWELL**, *s.* leave; the act of parting.

**FAREFETCH**, *s.* a stratagem or artifice.

**FAREFETCHED**, *a.* brought from places at a great distance off; sought with care and pains; not naturally introduced.

**FARIA-Y-SOUSA**, MANUEL DE, a Portuguese author of the 17th century, of the most prolific kind; and whose life seems to have been as extempore as his composition. He was once secretary to the Spanish embassy at Rome, and for some reason got imprisoned on his return. He died a prisoner on parole at Madrid in 1649, aged about 55 years.

**FARINACEOUS**, *a.* [*farina*, Lat.] mealy; resembling meal.

**FARINELLI**, a famous singer of the last century; who at Naples, Rome, Vienna, and in this country, gained both praise and presents, and a name associated with Handel. He died in about 1746, aged about 45 years.

**FARM**, *s.* [*ferm*, Sax.] ground occupied in tillage, whether it be a person's own, or hired; the state of lands let out at a certain annual sum; a certain sum of money paid to government for the right to its customs or taxes.

To **FARM**, *v. a.* to cultivate lands; to rent the customs or taxes of a state at a certain rate.

**FARMER**, *s.* one who cultivates land; one who advances money for, or rents the taxes of, a state.

**FARMER**, HUGH, a theological writer of the last century. His works on the *Miracles*, *Demoniacs*, &c. are worthy of attention. He was a preacher at Walhamstown, and was trained by Dr. Doddridge. He died in 1787, aged 73 years.

**FARMER**, DR. RICHARD, a critic and divine of some name. His preferences indicate the influence he possessed; but his *Essay on Shakespeare's Learning*, has placed him high above the routine expositors of the great dramatist. He died in 1797, aged 62 years.

**FARMING**, *s.* the art of cultivating land or breeding cattle.

**FARNESE**, the family name of one of the great houses of Italy. It has produced some names that figure in the history of Europe; but their place at Rome, with its paintings and sculpture, has made their name more illustrious and wider known than all their deeds.

**FARNESS**, *s.* distance; remoteness.

**FARNHAM**, Surrey. It is seated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a castle seated on an eminence, where the bishops of Winchester usually reside; but it is now much decayed. The houses are handsome; and the market large for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 38 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 6615.

**FARN ISLANDS**, on the coast of Northumberland, 17 in number; the principal, *Farn Island*, is about a mile in circumference, has a light-house on it, and contains six or seven acres of rich pasture.

**FAROE ISLES**, a cluster lying between Great Britain and Iceland; which are very rocky, yet afford some pasture, and even grow a little corn. Some veins of metal, and other sources of mineral wealth, including coal, are found amongst them. They have a good trade by means of their fisheries, &c. There are settlements on about fifteen of them. Thorshaven, on Stromoe, is the chief place. Population, about 8000. They belong to Denmark.

**FARQUHAR**, GEORGE, a comic writer of what is called the Augustan age of English literature. There is more of real dramatic ability in his plays than in those of the writers who preceded him, but the grossness and licentiousness are not at all less. He died in 1707, aged but 29 years.

**FARRAGINOUS**, *a.* [*farrago*, Lat.] composed of different things or persons; huddled.

**FARRAGO**, *s.* [Lat.] a mixed mass; a medley.

**FARRANT**, RICHARD, an English composer, and organist. He held the Chapel Royal and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, organs. His anthems are particularly esteemed; and are unequalled in their kind. He died about 1580.

**FARRIER**, *s.* [*farriarius*, from *ferum*, Lat.] one who makes shoes for, and puts them on, horses; one who professes to cure the diseases incident to horses.

To **FARRIER**, *v. a.* to practise physic and surgery on horses.

**FARRIERY**, *s.* the art of curing, palliating, or preventing the diseases of horses, called of late years, and since the subject has employed the attention of scientific persons, *Veterinary Surgery*.

**FARRINGTON**, Berks. It is situated on the side of a hill, near the Thames. It is 68 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 3593.

To **FARRROW**, (*farrò*) *v. a.* to bring forth pigs, applied to swine.

**FARROW**, (*farrò*) *s.* [*fearth*, Sax.] a little pig.

**FARSI** STAN, or FARs, a fertile province of Persia, lying on the Persian Gulf; and bounded by Laristan, Kirman, the Desert, Irak, and Khustan. Shiraz is the chief city. See PERSIA.

**FARTHER**, *a.* [comp. of *forth*, but used as comp. of *far*,] at a greater distance, applied to situation; longer.—*adv.* at or to a greater distance. Used as a connective particle in a discourse, it implies *moreover*, *again*, *besides*.

**FARTHEST**, *a.* most distant.—*adv.* at or to the greatest distance.

**FARTHING**, *s.* [*feortha* and *ling*, Sax.] an English coin, in value the fourth part of a penny.

**FARTHINGALE**, *s.* [*voerdegarde*, Belg.] in ancient costume, a hoop, or petticoat, used to make the ethers stand out, by means of circles of whalebone, or cane, which are sewed upon it.

**FASCES**, *s.* [Lat.] axes tied up in a bundle with rods, or staves, and borne before the Roman magistrates, as an ensign or badge of authority.

**FASCETS**, *s.* in the art of making glass, are the irons thrust into the mouths of bottles, in order to convey them to the annealing tower.

**FASCIA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Architecture, a broad list, fillet, or band, used in architraves and pedestals. In brick buildings, the jutting out of the bricks over the windows.

To **FASCINATE**, *v. a.* [*fascino*, Lat.] to bewitch, or influence by enchantment or witchcraft.

**FASCINATION**, *s.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] the act of bewitching, generally applied to that of the eye or tongue.

**FASCINE**, (*fâsseen*) *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, faggots, or small branches of trees, or bays, bound up in bundles, which are mixed with earth, and serve to fill the trenches, to screen the men, make parapets of trenches, &c.

**FASHION**, (in this word and its derivatives the *f* is generally omitted in pronunciation—*fashion*), *s.* [*facon*, Fr.] the form, make, or cut of any thing; the manner in which any thing is performed; custom, or the form which is most commonly made use of. *Men of fashion* are such as either lead or most diligently follow fashion; sometimes the name is used politely for *profligates*. Prov. *As good be out of the world as out of the fashion*.

To **FASHION**, *v. a.* [*faconner*, Fr.] to make in a particular form or shape; to fit, to adapt; to make according to the general taste.

**FASHIONABLE**, *a.* established by custom or mode; made according to the general taste or mode; observant of the mode; of a rank or dignity superior to the vulgar.

**FASHIONABLENESS**, *s.* conformity to the reigning taste, applied to building, plate, or any production either of the hand or head.

**FASHIONABLY**, *ad.* in a manner conformable to the reigning taste or custom.

To **FAST**, *v. n.* [*fasten*, Sax.] to abstain from eating or drinking; to mortify the body by abstaining from food, for a certain time, on a religious account.

**FAST**, *s.* the taking of little or no food, from religious considerations.

**FAST**, *a.* [*fast*, Sax.] firm; fixed; deep or sound, applied to sleep; strong; impregnable; firm in adherence; closed, or shut close; with a quick motion.

**FAST**, *ad.* firmly; immovably; swiftly, applied to motion. Frequently, applied to repetition.

To **FASTEN**, *v. a.* to make firm or immovable; to cement, tie, or link together; to affix.—*v. n.* to stick or adhere.

**FASTENER**, *s.* a person that makes firm, ties, or binds.

**FASTEN**, *s.* one who abstains from food.

**FASTHANDED**, *a.* covetous; avaricious; not given to generosity.

**FASTIDIOSITY**, *s.* disdainfulness; contemptuousness.

**FASTIDIOUS**, *a.* [*fastidiosus*, Lat.] disdainful; nice to a fault; squeamish.

**FASTIDIOUSLY**, *ad.* in a contemptuous, disdainful, or squeamish manner.

**FASTING**, *s.* abstinence from food on religious grounds. This has ever been much esteemed amongst those religionists who set much store by outward forms and ceremonies; and also by those who are much tinged by enthusiasm. It doubtless has its worth; but if it be looked on as a substitute, or composition, for habitual practical holiness, it is a sad delusion. *National fasts* are nothing more now than national holidays.

**FASTNESS**, *s.* [*fastnesse*, Sax.] firmness, or firm adherence to a cause or party; a strong hold; a fortress.

**FAT**, *a.* [*fæt*, Sax.] full-fed; fleshy; plump; or covered with an oily or unctuous substance; gross; dull. Figuratively, wealthy; rich. "A fat benefice."

**FAT**, *s.* a concrete, oily, animal substance, composed of oil, sebaceous acid, and carbon. The fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in most parts of the body. There are two sorts of fat: one yellow, soft, and lax, easily melted; another firm, white, brittle, and not so easily melted, containing much *stearine*. It has many important uses in the animal frame.

**FATAL**, *a.* [*fatalis*, Lat.] causing inevitable death or destruction; caused by fate, destiny, or necessity.

**FATALISM**, *s.* the doctrine of fate, or opinion that the occurrences of life and products of nature are established by an unalterable necessity. This is the rudest theory of the universe, and is adopted by many uncivilized nations in the dreary climates of S. Asia, as well as by would-be philosophers of our colder regions.

**FATALIST**, *s.* one who believes and maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

**FATALITY**, *s.* [*fatalité*, Fr.] a predetermined and invincibly necessary order or series of things and events; a decree of fate; an invincible influence or bias; a tendency to danger, destruction, or death.

**FATALITY**, *ad.* mortally; in such a manner as to occasion death; by the decree of fate, or by an inevitable and invincible necessity.

**FATA-MORGA'NA**, an atmospheric phenomenon, of rare occurrence in this country, but often seen in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and in the Polar regions. In it, by some unusual refractive power in the atmosphere, objects completely below the horizon appear with great distinctness at some elevation above it; sometimes a double image, one reversed above the other, appears.

**FATE**, *s.* [*fatum*, Lat.] an inevitable necessity, depending on some fixed or superior cause. Figuratively, a necessary or predetermined event; death; destruction; the cause of death.

**FATED**, *a.* decreed, or determined by fate; invested with any quality by fate.

**FATHER**, (the *a* is pronounced broad, like the German, or *a* in *ah*.) *s.* [*fæther*, Sax.] one who has begotten a son or a daughter. Figuratively, the first ancestor; the title generally given to a person in years, because old enough, and on account of his age deserving to be revered as one's father; an inventor; the title of a popish confessor, particularly that of a Jesuit; the title given to a senator in ancient Rome.

To **FATHER**, *v. a.* to adopt a person for one's son or daughter; to adopt, or pretend to be the author of, a composition; to ascribe to any one as his offspring, used with *on*.

**FATHERHOOD**, *s.* the state or condition of a parent or father.

**FATHER-IN-LAW**, *s.* husband's or wife's father.

**FATHERLESS**, *a.* without a father.

**FATHERLY**, *a.* like a father; tender.

**FATHERLY**, *ad.* in the manner of a father.

**FATHERS OF THE CHURCH**, or **THE FATHERS**, the general name given to the Christian writers from the times of the apostles to the 5th or 6th century; the latter boundary being variously fixed by different authors. Their writings are very important, as the only genuine sources of the history of the Church in all its branches; but great care is needed in the use of them; for most of them had some peculiar notions of their own, in which the rest of the Christians and theologians of the age did not share. The opinion entertained of them in the Romanist and Anglican Churches, which attributes to them the function

of interpreting Scripture authoritatively, either alone or coordinately with the existing ecclesiastical authorities, is so utterly unfounded, that it is needless to discuss it. Many of their treatises are valuable contributions to theological science; but the means they had of forming correct notions of the meaning of Scripture, were very few compared with those enjoyed at the present day.

**FATHOM**, *s.* [*fæthm*, Sax.] a long measure containing six feet, or two yards, being taken from the space a man can reach with both his arms extended, and chiefly used at sea. Figuratively, reach; penetration; depth of entrance.

To **FATHOM**, *v. a.* to encompass with the arms extended; to sound, or find the depth of water at sea. Figuratively, to reach, or comprehend; to try the depth of a difficult subject; to penetrate, sound, or go to the bottom of a design.

**FATHOMLESS**, *a.* that has no bottom, or is so deep as not to be measured. Not to be comprehended, applied to mysteries, or difficulties in writings.

**FATIDICAL**, *a.* [*fatum* and *dico*, Lat.] prophetic.

**FATIGUE**, (*fatigé*) *s.* [Fr.] languor, faintness, or weariness, caused by labour. Figuratively, the cause of weariness. *SYNON.* It is the continuation of the same thing that either *wearies* or *tires*; with this difference, that *weary* implies a less degree, *tired* a greater; but it is labour that *fatigues*. We are *weary* or *tired* with standing; we are *fatigued* with work.

To **FATIGUE**, (*fatigé*) *v. a.* to tire, exhaust, or make faint and languid with labour.

**FATIMITES**, the caliphs of N. Africa, for about 260 years after the usurpation of the supreme power in those parts, by Obeidollah, in 910. They claimed to be descended from Mohammed himself, through Fatima, the wife of Ali; and therefore to be the lawful successors of the prophet. There were fourteen caliphs of this dynasty, which always appears in history as the rival of the Abbassides, who were reigning in lawful and regular succession in Syria and Arabia, at the same time. Of these, the most celebrated was Moez. Mostali, another, had possession of Jerusalem at the time of the first crusade. The dynasty was overthrown, when weakened by internal division, by the famous Nouredin and Saladin, in the days of our Richard I.

**FATLING**, *s.* a young animal fattened for slaughter.

**FATNESS**, *s.* the quality of being fleshy, plump, or fat; grease, slimness. Fertility, or fruitfulness, applied to ground.

To **FATTEN**, *v. a.* to make fat by feeding. To make fruitful, applied to ground.

**FATTY**, *a.* oily; greasy.

**FATUITY**, *s.* [*fatuité*, Fr.] foolishness; weakness of understanding; a low degree of madness or phrensy.

**FATUOUS**, *a.* [*fatuus*, Lat.] stupid; foolish; applied to the understanding. Illusory; deceitful.

**FATWITTED**, *a.* heavy, dull, or stupid.

**FAUCET**, *s.* [*fauçet*, Fr.] a wooden pipe generally forced into a barrel or cask to give passage to the liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot.

**FAVEL**, (*faivel*) *s.* [Fr.] the fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

**FAVILLOUS**, *a.* [*favilla*, Lat.] consisting of ashes.

**FAULT**, *s.* [*faute*, Fr.] a slight defect or crime, which subjects a person to blame, but not to punishment; a deviation from, or transgression of, a rule, in some trifling circumstances.

**FAULTLESS**, *a.* without any defect; perfect; blameless.

**FAULTY**, *a.* slightly transgressing any rule; blamable; defective, or not fit for the use it is intended for.

**FAUNS**, in Mythology, a species of demi-gods, supposed to inhabit the forests.

To **FAVOUR**, *v. a.* [*faveo*, Lat.] to support, encourage, promote, or advance an undertaking; to assist, support, countenance, or encourage a person.

**FA'VOUR**, (*fåvur*) *s.* [*favor*, Lat.] countenance, support, or encouragement; defence, or vindication; a kindness granted; leave, permission, or pardon; a riband formed into a rose, and worn as a cockade.

**FAVOURABLE**, *a.* kind; encouraging; affectionate; conducive to; tender; averse from censure; convenient; suited or adapted to a particular design.

**FAVOURABLENESS**, *s.* a kindness showed in pardoning a person's defects, in supporting his endeavours, and in encouraging his undertakings.

FA'VOURABLY, *ad.* kindly; with encouragement, tenderness, or affection.

FA'VOURED, *part.* looked upon or regarded with kindness.

FA'VOURER, *s.* one who encourages or countenances any person or thing.

FA'VOURITE, *s.* the most proper spelling seems to be *favorite*, [*faorite*, Fr.] one regarded with particular kindness, and distinguished from others by the familiarities shown him either by a private person or prince. Used very much as an adjective also.

FAT'KEN, *s.* a sort of large eel.

FAUSSE-BRAY, (*faise-bray*) *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a small mount of earth, four fathoms wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place.

FAUSTUS, DR. JOHN, a famous astrologer, physician, &c. of the 16th century; whom the general ignorance converted into a magician, who had sold himself to the prince of darkness. There were many ballads, &c. composed respecting this affair. But Goethe's poem has, like Aaron's rod, swallowed up all the rods of the lesser wonder-workers.

FAUTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a favourer, defender, or encourager.

FAUTRESS, *s.* a woman that favours, or shows countenance.

FAUVETTE, *s.* [Fr.] in Natural History, the name of several of the common migratory warblers, as the blackcap, the white-throats, &c.

FAWKES, GUY, one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot; who having to play a minor, but unexpectedly prominent part, has obtained a ludicrous immortality. See GUNPOWDER PLOT.

FAWN, *s.* [*faon*, Fr.] in Natural History, a young deer.

TO FAWN, *v. a.* [*faonner*, Fr.] in its primary signification, to bring forth a fawn. To make use of insinuating and alluring gestures, applied to a dog. Figuratively, to endeavour to gain a person's favour by mean and servile compliances.

FAWNER, *s.* one who endeavours to gain favour by mean and servile compliances.

FAWNINGLY, *ad.* in a cringing, servile manner.

FAY, *s.* [*fee*, Fr.] a fairy; an elf.

FAYAL, the name of one of the Azores. It is hilly, and not much fit for cultivation, but yields good wine, and in abundance. Its chief place is Horta, or Fayal.

TO FE'AGUE, (*foeg*) *v. a.* [*fegen*, Teut.] to whip, chastise, to beat.

FEAL, *s.* sod or turf.

FEALTY, *s.* [*faulté*, Fr.] duty due from a subject to a king, or from any person to his superior.

FEAR, *s.* [*fearan*, Sax.] dread, or painful apprehension of danger; or dejection of mind at the presence of any person; anxiety or solicitude; the object of fear.

TO FEAR, *v. a.* [*fearan*, Sax.] to apprehend evil, applied both to persons and things.

FEARFUL, *a.* timorous, or easily affected with fear; afraid; awful; commanding reverence; terrible; frightful.

FEARFULLY, *ad.* in a manner which frights or causes fear.

FEARFULNESS, *s.* an habitual dread or fear; timorousness. FEARLESS, *a.* free from fear; not regarding danger, either present or future.

FEARLESSLY, *ad.* with exemption from fear.

FEASIBLE, (*feasible*) *a.* [*faissable*, Fr.] practicable; such as may be done.

FEASIBLY, (*feasibly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be practicable, or possible to be done.

FEAST, (*feest*) *s.* [*festum*, Lat.] a sumptuous entertainment; something nice or delicious to the palate.

TO FEAST, (*feest*) *v. n.* to eat sumptuously; to live on costly and delicious eatables.

FEASTFUL, (*feestful*) *a.* festival or rejoicing. Luxurious; riotous.

FEAT, (*feet*) *s.* [*fait*, Fr.] a thing done; an act, action, or exploit; a trick; an odd or extraordinary motion of the limbs.

FEATHER, (pron. *fether*, with *e* short,) *s.* [*feder*, Teut.] the covering of birds, and that by which they are enabled to fly. The mechanism of feathers, especially of those of the wing, is one of the most striking and easily observed arguments of Natural Theology. The simplicity of its structure, combining lightness

with rigidity, is admirable; but most admirable is the contrivance for making the vane part of it serve as a continuous broad surface in flight; this is secured by each separate filament being fringed with minute hooks, which catching in one another, hold so firmly, as to require some force to part them. Figuratively, kind, nature, or species. "I am not of that feather" *Shak.* An ornament; a mere empty title; a mere plaything, or something only fit to divert or cause laughter. "A wit's a feather," *Pope.* In Farriery, a turning or parting of the hair on the forehead, resembling an ear of barley, or an eyelash-hole.

TO FEATHER, (*fether*) *v. a.* to dress in, or fit with feathers. To feather one's nest, is to grow rich. To feather an oar, is to turn it half round when it is raised out of the water, so that its feather-edge cuts the air in the movement necessary for another stroke.

FEATHERED, (*fethered*) *a.* clothed, fitted with, or carrying feathers.

FEATHERFOLL, *s.* in Botany, a plant growing in ditches in some parts of England, called also the water-violet. The leaves lie concealed under water, the spikes of flowers only appearing above, which grow in whorls at the joints of the hollow stalks. It flowers in June.

FEATHERGRASS, *s.* in Botany, a kind of grass with long woolly awns, found on mountains.

FEATHERLESS, *a.* destitute of feathers.

FEATHERMOSS, *s.* in Botany, a kind of moss of which there are forty-seven kinds found in England.

FEATLY, (*feetly*) *ad.* in a neat, skilful, or dexterous manner.

FEATURE, (*febble*) *s.* [*faicure*, old Fr.] the cast or make of the face, or any part or lineament of it.

TO FEAZE, (*feze*) *v. a.* to untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to flax.

FE'BRIFUGE, *s.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat.] in Medicine, a remedy to drive away or cure a fever.

FE'BRIFUGE, *a.* having the power of driving away or curing a fever.

FE'BRILE, *a.* [*febris*, Lat.] constituting or proceeding from a fever.

FE'BRUARY, *s.* the name of the second month of the year. In a common year it consists of only 28 days; but in the bissextile, or leap year, it has 29, on account of the intercalary day added to that year. Its name is derived from the feast held during this month in honour of the dead.

FE'CULENCE, FE'CULENCY, *s.* [*feculentia*, from *feces*, Lat.] foulness, arising from dregs or sediments, applied to liquors.

FE'CULENT, *a.* [*feculentus*, Lat.] foul, not clear, applied to liquors.

FE'COND, *a.* [*fecundus*, Lat.] fruitful; abounding in children.

FE'CONDATION, *s.* [*fecundo*, Lat.] the act of making fruitful.

FE'CONDITY, *s.* the quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

FE'DERAL, *a.* [*fedus*, Lat.] relating to, and having the nature of, a contract.

FEDERATION, *s.* a union of independent states under one common government, for mutual advantage, protection, &c., as in the United States of N. America.

FEE, *s.* [*feoh*, Sax.] in Law, lands and tenements held in perpetual right, on condition of an acknowledgment paid to the lord of the manor; a property; a reward, or money given to a physician or lawyer; a perquisite due to a person in an office.

TO FEE, *v. a.* to pay a counsellor or physician; to bribe; to keep in hire.

FE'EBLE, *a.* [*foible*, Fr.] wanting strength; or weak in body and mind.

FE'EBLEMINDED, *a.* weak, or wanting resolution; timorous.

FE'EBLENESS, *s.* want of strength.

FE'EBLY, *ad.* in a weak manner; without strength.

TO FEED, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *fed*; [*fedan*, Sax.] to supply with food. Figuratively, to supply; to nourish, cherish, or keep alive; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight or entertain.—*v. n.* to take food; to prey; to place cattle to feed.

FEEDER, one who supplies with food; one that eats. Figuratively, a nourisher, supporter, or encourager.

FEET'FARM, *s.* in Law, lands holden by a man and his heirs for ever, under a yearly rent or acknowledgment paid to another.

TO FEEL, *v. n.* pret. and past part. *felt*; [*felan*, Sax.] to per-

ceive by the touch. Figuratively, to have a quick sensibility of good or evil which happens to others; to perceive by touching; to have the sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by.

FEEL, *s.* the sense of feeling; the touch.

FEELER, *s.* one who can distinguish by the touch. In Natural History, the horns or antennae of insects, whereby they are supposed to hear, and do assist their vision respecting obstacles in their way.

FEELING, *part.* of To FEEL, that which expresses great sensibility, or affects strongly.

FEELING, *s.* the sense whereby we perceive things to be hard, soft, dry, wet, smooth, rough, hot, cold, &c. It is both the grossest and most extensive of all the senses, if not that which includes all the rest. Figuratively, sensibility; tenderness. The feelings, in Metaphysics, are those mental faculties which furnish motives for action, and are not dependent on the existence of actually corresponding outward circumstances for their activity. They are often called desires, affections, emotions, and passions.

FEELINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as if sensible of or feeling any thing oneself; so as to affect others deeply.

FEESIMPLE, *s.* in Law, that whereof we are possessed and our heirs for ever.

FEETAIL, *s.* in Law, is when lands are given to a man, and the heirs of his body, so that if he have children by a third venter, and not of the first, they shall inherit.

FEE, *s.* the plural of Foot.

To FEIGN, (*feyne*) *v. a.* [*feindre*, Fr.] to invent; to assert a thing which is not; to counterfeit, or put on the appearance of a thing.

FEIGNEDLY, (*feignedly*) *ad.* in a fictitious or fabulous manner; counterfeitedly.

FEIGNER, (*feigner*) *s.* an inventor; the author of a fable or fiction.

FEINT, *part.* [instead of feigned,] invented; not true or real. "Any feint appearance," *Locke*.

FEINT, *s.* [Fr.] a mere show; a false appearance or attempt; an offer at something not intended to be; a disguise.

To FELICITATE, *v. a.* [*felicito*, from *felix*, Lat.] to make happy; to congratulate; to wish a person joy.

FELICITATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of wishing joy, or rejoicing with a person on account of some happy event.

FELICITY, *s.* [*felicitas*, Lat.] a state wherein a person has no wants to satisfy, no wishes to fulfil, no evils to remove; but is easy without pain, and joyful without any dash or mixture of sorrow.

FELINE, *a.* [*felinus*, from *felis*, Lat.] resembling a cat.

FELIX, the name assumed by five Roman pontiffs on their elevation to the papal throne. The second and the fifth were anti-popes, that is, elected in opposition to previously elected popes, who still continued to hold their titles and dignities.

FELL, *a.* [*felle*, Sax.] void of mercy or humanity; cruel; barbarous; savage. Seldom used.

FELL, *s.* [*felle*, Sax.] the skin; the hide.

To FELL, *v. a.* [*fellen*, Teut.] to knock down; to make a person tumble on the ground by the force of a blow; to hew or cut down.

FELL, *preter.* of To FALL.

FELLER, *s.* one who hews or cuts down.

FELLMONGER, *s.* [*fel* and *monger*, Sax.] one that deals in, and sells, peltrey or skins.

FELLOE, FE'LLY, *s.* [*felge*, Dan.] the pieces of wood which make the circumference of a wheel.

FELLOW, (*fello*) *s.* [*fallow*, Scot.] a companion, or one often in one's company; one united in the same undertaking; an equal; one thing suited to another, or one of a pair; one like to or resembling another; an appellation used in familiar discourse for a man or person, sometimes with fondness, sometimes with esteem, but generally with some degree of contempt, when it implies a mean wretch, a sorry rascal; also, a member of a society; a member of a college, who partakes in its government and revenues. *Fellow*, in Composition, generally denotes community or equality of nature, station, or employment.

To FELLOW, (*fello*) *v. a.* to suit or match one thing with another; to pair or produce one thing resembling another in size, colour, &c.

FELLOW-COMMONER, *s.* one who has a right of common

with another. In Cambridge, a commoner of the higher order, who sits at table, and eats his commons with the fellows of the college.

FELLOW-CREATURE, *s.* one that has the same creator, generally applied to animals of the same species.

FELLOW-FEELING, *s.* sympathy; or the being as much affected with the sufferings of another as if they were our own; a combination in order to defraud or cheat.

FELLOW-HEIR, *s.* one who has a right to the same inheritance with another; a co-heir.

FELLOW-LABOURER, *s.* one who labours to promote the same design.

FELLOW-SERVANT, *s.* one who has the same master.

FELLOWSHIP, (*fellowship*) *s.* company; society; the state of persons who are frequently together and jointly take part in any design; association; a confederacy or union of several persons by some contract, bond, or obligation; a partnership or joint interest; equality; fondness for feasting or entertainments of drinking; an establishment at a university, with a share in the revenues of a college. In Arithmetic, a rule by which the stock of any company is divided in proportion to the several sums each partner brought in; it is divided into *single* or *double*.

FELLTHAM, OWEN, the author of the *Resolves*, *Divine*, *Political*, and *Moral*, a work of great excellence, and well known. He held some station in the Earl of Thomond's family; but his book is the only clearly established fact of his life. He died about 1680, aged about 40 years.

FELLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shows want of all the kind and benevolent affections; in a cruel, barbarous, and savage manner. Seldom used.

FELO-DE-SE, [*law* Lat.] in Law, one who willingly and deliberately kills himself.

FELON, *s.* [*felo*, law Lat.] a person who is guilty of some crime, which will subject him to death by the law; a whittow, or tumour, formed between the bone and its investing membrane.

FELON, *a.* [*felle*, Sax.] cruel; barbarous; savage.

FELONIOUS, *a.* belonging to a felon; subject to death by the law. Figuratively, wicked; barbarous.

FELONIOUSLY, *ad.* after the manner of a felon; or with an intent to rob or murder.

FELONY, *s.* [*felonia*, law Lat.] any crime which subjects a person to death by the law.

FELSPAR, FE'LSPAR, *s.* [Germ.] in Mineralogy, a very common mineral, best known as one of the components of granite, to which it imparts the pink tinge of some varieties. It is used in the manufacture of porcelain.

FELT, *s.* [*fell*, Sax.] a kind of stuff or cloth, made either of wool alone, or of castor's, camel's, or cony's hair, and lamb's wool; neither spun, crossed, nor woven, but wrought and filled with leys and size, and afterwards shaped into the form of a hat upon a block—[from *felle*, Sax.] a hide or skin of animals.

To FELT, *v. a.* to make cloth or stuff only by fulling, and working with leys and size, without weaving or crossing.

FELU'CCA, *s.* [*feluca*, It.] a light vessel with from 10 to 16 benches of oars, which is not covered over, and may have the rudder applied either to head or stern. It is used in the Mediterranean as a passage boat, and by the natives of Barbary as a cruiser.

FELWORT, *s.* in Botany, called also marsh gentian, a plant found in Wales, with oval radical leaves; flowers in August.

FEMALE, *s.* [*femelle*, Fr.] that sex which bears or brings forth young.

FE'MALE, *a.* belonging to the female sex.

FEME-COVERT, *s.* [Fr.] in Law, a married woman.

FEME-SOLE, *s.* [*femina*] in law, an unmarried woman.

FEMININE, *a.* [*femina*, Lat.] of the female sex. Figuratively, soft, delicate; like a woman, or wanting that natural hardness which distinguishes the male sex. In Grammar, that gender which denotes a word to belong to a female.

FEMININE, *s.* a female.

FEMORAL, *a.* [*femur*, Lat.] belonging to the thigh.

FEN, *s.* [*fenn*, Sax.] a wet, moist, or boggy place on land, overflowed with water.

FEN'BERRY, *s.* in Botany, a kind of blackberry.

FENCE, [*a* contraction of *defence*,] any thing or means made use of to guard from danger; an enclosure, hedge, or paling,

serving to keep persons from entering any spot of ground; the art of fencing.

TO FENCE, *v. a.* to enclose or secure a place by a hedge or paling; to defend or guard, used *against*.—*v. n.* to practise the art of fencing, or that which teaches the use of the sword; to guard against; to use such methods as to hinder the progress of any vice or evil, used with *against*.

FENCELESS, *a.* open, or without any enclosure.

FENCIBLE, *a.* a person who makes use of the sword according to the rules of fencing; one who teaches the art of using the sword.

FENCIBLE, *a.* capable of defence.

FENCING, *s.* the art of defence, or of using the sword. *Fencing* likewise signifies the hedge or pales used to enclose ground.

FENCERICKET, *s.* in Natural History, an insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

TO FEND, *v. a.* [from *defend*,] to keep off.—*v. n.* to dispute; to shift off a charge.

FENDER, *s.* a plate of iron or brass laid before a fire, to prevent the coals that fall from rolling upon, and injuring, the floor.

FENELON, FRANCIS DE SALIGNAC, DE LA MOTTE, the pious and learned Archbishop of Cambray, author of *Telemaachus*, and other works read in schools. He was a friend of the well-known Madame Guion, and adopted her mystic quietism. It was through this that he fell into disgrace at court, and was subjected to a most injurious controversy with the celebrated Bossuet, who had been his friend. His political notions also had somewhat shaken him in the good opinions of Louis XIV. The pope at last interfered, and Fenelon was defeated. He was a preacher of great power and eloquence; and in private life, adorned with all the most charming virtues. Yet, it is strange, as an exemplification of the spirit of France at his age, that he showed even in his mysticism unbounded devotion to Madame de Maintenon. He died, through an overturn of his carriage, in 1717, aged 66 years. His works are very numerous and interesting, but the rhetorician and the mystic appear in every page. Profundity, or even originality, was not amongst Fenelon's gifts.

FENERATION, *s.* [*fenero*, Lat.] usury; or an allowance made or taken for the use of money.

FENNEC, *s.* in Natural History, a beautiful little animal resembling the dog, which inhabits Africa; otherwise called the Zerd.

FENNEL, *s.* [*fenol*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant whose leaves, seeds, and roots, are used in medicine and cookery.

FENNY, *a.* soft by the settling of rain or overflowing of water, liable to ground. Marshy; moorish; dwelling in a marsh.

FENNY-STRAFTFORD, Buckinghamshire. It is 45 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 1033.

FEODAL, (*féodal*) *a.* [*feodal*, Fr.] held from another.

FEODARY, (*féodary*) *a.* [*feodum*, low Lat.] one who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

TO FEOFF, (*feoff*) *v. a.* [*feoffare*, law Lat.] to put in possession; to give a right to a possession.

FEOFFEE, (*feoffe*) *s.* [*feoffatus*, law Lat.] one put in possession.

FEOFFER, (*feoffer*) *s.* one who gives possession; distinguished in law from a *donor*, because the *feoffer* grants in fee simple, and a *donor* in fee tail. *Litt. lib. i. c. 6.*

FEOFFMENT, (*feoffment*) *s.* [*feoffamentum*, law Lat.] in Law, a gift or grant of any manors, messuages, lands, or tenements, to another in fee, i. e. to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin, and possession of the estate granted.

FÉRAL, *a.* [*feralis*, Lat.] mournful; funeral.

FERDINAND, the name of three emperors of Germany. The first was the successor of Charles V., and was esteemed an excellent prince. He endeavoured to compose the distractions which the Reformation had originated in Germany; but as he could not enter into the spirit of the Reformers, nor yet acquiesce in the views of the council of Trent, which concluded its sittings in his reign, his efforts were ineffectual. He died in 1554. The second, who was grandson to the former, and was the fourth after him on the imperial throne, was a bigot of the highest class, and plunged Europe into the horrors of the thirty years' war. His troubles began with Bohemia, and were fermented by that in-

capable, James I. of England. The elector-palatine, and Bethlem Gabor, were defeated by the Imperialists under Tilly, and the Palatinate was ravaged, to the sorrow and indignation of all Protestants. Tilly and Wallenstein speedily put down a league to recover the Palatinate, at the head of which was Christian IV. of Denmark. And now Ferdinand began his persecution of the Protestants, and brought against him the famous Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, aided by France and England. This able general fell, prematurely for the peace of Europe, at Lützen; and victory, which had been always against the emperor, now returned to his banner, although, on suspicion of treachery, he had caused Wallenstein to be assassinated. At Nordlingen, the Swedes were totally routed, but they soon gained, under Baner, the battle of Wislock. Ferdinand died in 1637. The third, his son and successor, inherited his father's wars, and suffered defeat after defeat from the Swedish and French armies under Baner, Torstenson, Wrangel, Guebriant, Turenne, and many other noted leaders, till at length Europe was exhausted, and the peace of Westphalia was signed. This prince, in the subsequent part of his reign, gained a happier fame, and died in 1657.

FERDINAND. One king of this name reigned in Arragon, and four in Castile, before their union as the kingdom of Spain. The first, in Castile, was called *The Great*, from his victories over the Moors. The second of this name, in Arragon, married Isabella of Castile, and is known now as *Ferdinand V.* Their reign was rendered illustrious, not only by this union, but by the expulsion of the Moors, and conquest of Granada; the acquisition of Naples, and Navarre; which raised Ferdinand's name to the highest pitch of renown, and the Spanish monarchy to the climax of its splendor. For Columbus, under the patronage of this court, discovered the Western World, and gave to this country what riveted its chains, and ultimately brought it to its present miserable condition. Ferdinand has the infamous renown of establishing the Inquisition, and using it against the hapless Jews, and all whom he suspected of difference from Rome; but he did not so succumb to Rome as that there was not a lower step of degradation of soul left for Philip II. to take. Ferdinand's bigotry, and his crooked policy, prevented Spain from deriving all the advantages it might have gained from the many movements during his reign, and have tarnished his name, so that not even his genuine greatness can outshine it. He died in 1516. *Ferdinand VI.* passed a quiet reign, and obtained a favourable report from history. He died in 1759. *Ferdinand VII.* commenced his reign on his father's abdication, at the advance of the French army under Napoleon, and promised fairly to the people; but he was unable to cope with such an array of opposition as was presented in his father, Godoy, (both of whom had held secret conferences with the French,) and Napoleon, whose army possessed Madrid. At the outbreak of the war he was removed as a prisoner to France, and did not return for six years, when the defeat of Napoleon in Russia made him relinquish the hope of recovering Spain. Ferdinand now appeared in his proper character; and in spite of attempts at revolution, aided by France under the restored Bourbons, he ruled as absolute monarch, or tyrant, aided by the re-established Inquisition. He died in 1834, bequeathing the horrors of civil war, and ceaseless intestine trouble, to his successors.

FERDINAND, the name of four monarchs of Naples and Sicily, or, as that state is now entitled, the Two Sicilies. The third, was Ferdinand V. of Spain. The fourth, after many years of peace, was involved in the difficulties which arose in most of the European states on the French Revolution; and at last, on the advance of Napoleon, retired to Sicily, leaving Naples in his hands. On the final overthrow of Buonaparte, and the fall of Murat, whom he had raised to the throne of Naples, Ferdinand returned, and peace seemed restored. But soon after the revolt of the Carbonari broke out, and jealousies between Sicily and Naples, which were ended only by the establishment of absolutism, by the Austrian army. Ferdinand died in 1825.

FERDINAND, the name of a feeble king of Portugal in the 14th century.

FERDUSI, the famous Persian poet, whose great work, called *Shah-Kameh*, contains a rhapsodical history of the Persian kings, and was rewarded by the gift of small silver coins to the number of lines it contains, instead of gold ones, according to promise. The indignant poet narrowly escaped a more summary reward for his rash speeches and deeds when he received the money,

and led a wandering life ever after. He died about 1020, aged about 90 years.

**FERGUSON, JAMES**, an eminent natural philosopher; one of those self-taught men, whose attainments show what patience can enable natural ability to acquire, in face of all difficulties that can thwart it. He commenced his career as a farming boy, and used all his leisure time in mechanical and astronomical experiments and observations. Afterwards he gained a living as a designer and draughtsman; and finally, as a public lecturer at Edinburgh and London, where he was introduced to the highest scientific society, and received one of those annual doles by which English royalty manifests its feeling for men of genius and ability. As a popular lecturer and writer on science, he stands pre-eminent, although later discoveries have thrown his works into the shade. He died in 1776, aged 66 years.

**FERGUSON, ADAM**, a writer on morals and history of the last century. He was successively professor of natural and moral philosophy at Edinburgh. He visited N. America, during the struggle for independence by the United States, as secretary to the English commission sent to attempt a reconciliation. His philosophical works are not known much now; but his work on *Roman History* is widely circulated. He died in 1816, aged 92 years.

**FERIATION**, *s.* [*feria*, Lat.] the act of celebrating or keeping holiday by ceasing from labour; a cessation from work.

**FERINE**, *a.* [*ferinus*, from *fera*, Lat.] wild; untamed.

**FERINENESS**, *s.* wildness; the quality of uncultivated and untamed wildness.

**FERITY**, *s.* [*feritas*, Lat.] barbarity; cruelty; wildness.

**FERRANAGH**, a county of Ulster in Ireland, 43 miles in length, and about 33 in breadth, containing 18 parishes. It is bounded by Leitrim, Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan, and Cavan. It is navigable throughout its whole length, by means of the lakes of Lough Erne; but travelling in it is difficult, in many places, by reason of the hilly, rugged, and uneven surface of the country, and the boggy grounds. Some of the hills exceed 1200 feet in height. The Woodford and some smaller streams water it. The linen manufacture, and raising cattle, form the chief trade of this county. There is only one linen market in it, but the county abounds with spinners and good flax. Pop. 156,481. Enniskillen is the capital. It returns 3 members to parliament.

**FERRAT, PETER DE**, an eminent French mathematician of the 17th century. His diligence was great, but the branch of the science he specially devoted himself to is rather curious than productive. His name has lived by a particular theorem, still found in mathematical works. In natural philosophy he did not shine. His poetry is not much esteemed, being of a polyglot rather than of an imaginative description. He enjoyed also a reputation as a scholar; and he thought better of himself than his warmest admirers did. Yet he belongs to no mean rank in science. He died in 1664, aged 69 years.

To **FERMENT**, *v. a.* [*fermento*, Lat.] to cause to undergo the process of fermentation.

**FERMENT**, *s.* [*fermentum*, Lat.] that which causes fermentation. Also, yeast, which is a substance in a state of putrefaction, or fermentation, the atoms of which are in continual motion. A commotion, or tumult, applied to government.

**FERMENTABLE**, *a.* capable of being fermented.

**FERMENTATION**, *s.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] In Chemistry, is a peculiar kind of putrefaction, or the change by which the elements of a substance, containing no nitrogen, group themselves so as to form more intimate and more stable compounds, according to the special attractions of these elements. The presence of a nitrogenized substance already in a state of fermentation is necessary. But in nitrogenized substance, of a very complex constitution, fermentation spontaneously commences when water is present, and the temperature is sufficiently high. When the juice of beet-root, carrots, onions, or other saccharine vegetables is exposed to a high temperature, the sugar gradually disappears, and the chief part of the residuum is a substance which is precipitated by alcohol in the shape of a syrupy mullage; whence this process is termed *viscous fermentation*. When a saccharine solution is placed in contact with substances in a state of putrefaction or fermentation, after a time, in a moderate temperature, the taste of the sugar disappears, and the liquor has acquired intoxicating properties. Alcohol may be obtained from

it by distillation, and the process is termed *vinous or alcoholic fermentation*. The *acetous fermentation*, is the term by which the oxidation of the products of vinous fermentation was formerly known. The *saccharine fermentation*, is the process by which starch or woody fibre, by the action of diastase or sulphuric acid, is converted into sugar. *Panary fermentation*, is that peculiar form of vinous fermentation which takes place in common bread-making.

**FERMENTATIVE**, *a.* causing fermentation.

**FERN**, *s.* [*fern*, Sax.] in Botany, an order of cryptogamous plants, or plants producing spores, but not flowers and seeds, containing many genera, the chief of which are found in this country will be described under their various common names.

**FERNANDO PO**, a small island of the Bight of Benin, in the Gulf of Guinea, Africa.

**FERN**, Wexford, in Leinster, Ireland. It is a small place now, and only of note as a bishop's see, held in conjunction with Ossory and Leighlin. It is about 60 miles from Dublin. Pop. 682.

**FERNY**, *a.* overgrown with fern.

**FEROCIOUS**, (*ferocious*) *a.* [*feroce*, Fr.] wild, untamed, savage; resembling a savage.

**FEROACITY**, *s.* [*ferax*, Lat.] fierceness of disposition or look.

**FERRARA**, the capital of a province of the same name in the Papal States, Italy. It has a number of fine buildings, which evince its former opulence; the churches are very fine, and adorned with many illustrious monuments. It stands on a branch of the Po, and is fortified. It is a university and has a good library. Population, about 35,000. Lat. 44. 49. N. Long. 11. 40. E.

**FERRAR, NICHOLAS**, a man of great note for a singular rubrical devotion in the early part of the 17th century; and whose memory, by a certain party in the Church of England, has been much lauded lately. Early in childhood his habits won him the title of *Saint Nicholas*, and his subsequent life, perhaps in no small degree owing to this epithet, confirmed it to him. Indeed he may well be placed beside the most eminent of those who by general repute have from ancient days been so designated. He and his household, in number above fourscore persons, formed a kind of Protestant monastery. They were rigid celibates; observed all feasts, fasts, vigils, &c. ordained by the Anglican Church; kept up night and day an unceasing repetition of the Liturgy; maintained liberal almsgiving; and filled up their spare time in making embroidery, &c. for church ornaments. He was the friend of George Herbert; and has been embalmed in Izaak Walton's Life of the Poet. His scheme was a poor one for those days, and though much praised, was never imitated. Admiration of it now seems somewhat fatuous. He died in 1639.

**FERREROUS**, *a.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] of the nature of iron.

**FERRRET**, *s.* [*ferret*, Brit.] in Natural History, an animal of the weasel kind, with red eyes, employed in catching rabbits and rats. It was originally introduced into Spain from Africa, and probably from Spain through the medium of the Romans into England.

To **FERRRET**, *v. a.* to drive out of a lurking-place, alluding to the manner in which ferrets drive rabbits out of their holes.

**FERRETER**, *s.* one who hunts another, and discovers him in his hiding-places.

**FERRIAGE**, *s.* the sum paid for a passage at a ferry.

**FERRO**, or **HIERO**, the most westerly of the Canary Islands. It is a small island, and though not very fertile, produces corn, sugar, fruit, and legumes, and feeds a great number of cattle. Population, about 5000. Lat. 27. 45. N. Long. 17. 46. W.

**FERROL**, a strong, fortified town of Galicia in Spain; with one of the best harbours in Spain, vessels lying secure here from all winds. It is now a marine arsenal, and the principal station for the Spanish navy. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean. Population, about 15,000. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 8. 11. W.

**FERRUGINOUS**, *a.* [*ferrugineus*, Lat.] partaking of the particles or qualities of iron.

**FERRULE**, *s.* [*ferrea*, Lat.] an iron or brass cap or ring; put round, or at the end of, a thing, to hinder it from splitting or wearing.

To **FERRY**, *v. a.* [*feran*, Sax.] to row a boat or vessel across a river; to cross a river in a boat or vessel.



**FERRY**, *Fe'rryboat*, *s.* a vessel or boat in which persons cross the water. Figuratively, the place where boats ply which cross the water; the common passage for a vessel or boat across a river.

**FERRYMAN**, *s.* one who keeps a ferry, or rows a boat across the water.

**FERTH, FORTH**, *s.* common terminations, are the same as, in English, an arm of the sea.

**FERTILE**, *a.* [*fertilis*, Lat.] producing a great quantity; fruitful.

**FERTILENESS**, *s.* the quality of producing abundance; fruitfulness.

**TO FERTILIZE**, *v. a.* [*fertiliser*, Fr.] to make fruitful.

**FERTILITY**, *s.* [*fertilitas*, Lat.] the quality of producing plenty or abundance.

**TO FERTILIZE**, *v. a.* [*fertiliser*, Fr.] to make fruitful.

**FERTILY**, *ad.* in great quantities, or abundance.

**FERVENCY**, *s.* [*ferveo*, Lat.] eagerness; warmth of application. Applied to the mind, zeal, or warmth of devotion.

**FERVENT**, *a.* hot, opposed to cold. Vehement, or warm; zealous, or flaming with devotion.

**FERVENTLY**, *ad.* in an eager, vehement, earnest, ardent, or zealous manner.

**FERVID**, *a.* hot. Figuratively, ardent, zealous, vehement.

**FERVIDITY**, *s.* heat, opposed to cold. Figuratively, warmth of temper.

**FERVIDNESS**, *s.* the quality of being warm of temper, earnest in application, or zealous in devotion.

**FERULA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, the fennel giant. Also a flat wooden instrument for chastising boys at school.

**TO FERULE**, *v. a.* to chastise with the ferula.

**FERVOUR**, *s.* [*ferveo*, Lat.] heat or warmth, opposed to cold. Eagerness, or earnestness of application; warmth or heat of temper; ardour or zeal in devotion.

**FESCUE**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of grass, of which there are found nine species in England, distinguished from all others by having an oblong blossom, with two sharp-pointed valves.

**FESSELS**, *s.* a kind of base grain.

**FESSE**, *s.* [*fascia*, Lat.] in Heraldry, is one of the nine honourable ordinaries, consisting of a band drawn directly across the shield from side to side, and containing the third part of it, between the honour-point and the nimbil. It represents a broad girdle or belt of honour, which knights at arms were anciently girded with.

**TO FESTER**, *v. n.* [*fesseo*, Bavarian.] to rankle; to grow inflamed.

**FESTINATE**, *a.* [*festino*, Lat.] hasty; expeditious, opposed to delay. Not much in use.

**FESTIVAL**, *a.* [*festum*, Lat.] belonging to feasts or public entertainments.

**FESTIVAL**, *s.* a time of public feasting; a day of religious or public joy.

**FESTIVE**, *a.* gay; joyous.

**FESTIVITY**, *s.* a feast, or the time of public rejoicing; gaiety; joyfulness.

**FESTOON**, *s.* [*feston*, Fr.] in Architecture, an ornament of carved work, in the form of a wreath, or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest in the middle, and suspended at the ends.

**FESTUCINE**, *a.* [*festuca*, Lat.] straw-colour, between green and yellow.

**TO FETCH**, *v. a.* preter, *fetched*; [*fecan*, Sax.] to go in order to bring something to a person; to take or make an excursion; to equal in value; to produce by some kind of force; to reach; to arrive at.

**FETCH**, *s.* a stratagem in which a design is attained indirectly, or in which one thing seems to be intended, and another is done; a trick, or artifice.

**FETID**, *a.* [*fetido*, Lat.] stinking; having an offensive smell.

**FETIDNESS**, *s.* the quality of having a strong and offensive smell.

**FETLOCK**, *s.* in Farriery, a tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of many horses; horses of a low size have scarcely any such tuft.

**FETOR**, *s.* a stench.

**FETTER**, *s.* it is commonly used in the plural, *fetters*; [*fet-*

*tere*, Sax.] chains for the feet, put on prisoners to prevent their escape. Figuratively, any restraint.

**TO FETTER**, *v. a.* to put chains or shackles on the legs. Figuratively, to enchain; to bind; to deprive of liberty.

**TO FETTER**, *v. a.* [an old word from *feet*,] to bustle or make an appearance of being busy; to do trifling business.

**FETUS**, *s.* [*fetus*, Lat.] the full-grown young while in the womb.

**FEUD**, *s.* [*foedus*, Sax.] quarrel; opposition; war.

**FEUDAL**, *a.* [*feudalis*, Lat.] pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures, by which lands are held of a superior lord. *Feudal System*, or *Feudalism*, that state of society which arose in Europe on the ruins of the Roman empire, and is existing now in most states, only modified by that stage which may without hazard be predicted as its successor, Civism. It originated in certain customs which prevailed before the extinction of the Western empire; and varied in its details in different countries, according to the circumstances of its introduction. On the continent, generally, its form was this: each prince, duke, or baron, granted lands to his inferior lords and knights, on condition of homage and military service, with occasional fines; and in time the estates so held came to be hereditary, except under certain conditions. The sovereigns of states received the homage of these feudal lords, and were aided by them, as they were by their vassals; but only in particular cases did these lords hold their lands from the king. In England, some rude imitation of this arose in the reigns of the later Saxon monarchs. But on the conquest of the country by the duke of Normandy, all the property fell into the hands of the crown, and all the lords of manors held their estates directly from the king, just as their vassals did theirs from them, and on similar terms. Thus the king of England was lord paramount, and truly monarch of England, whilst the kings of many of the continental states were only chief peers. In England, also, hereditary lordship formed an essential part of the system. Commerce, which gave rise to the imperial free towns of Germany, and to the corporate towns of England, began early to sap the strength of feudalism. But the admirable prudence of admitting commoners into the aristocracy, although such *new men* are despised by the old families as *parvenus*, has preserved it in somewhat vigorous existence to this day. Many very slightly altered relics of its most odious features yet remain. The Puritan Revolution of England in the 17th century, and the French Revolution of the last century, though they at first operated against it, were brought round by constitutionalists and lawyers to keep it alive, and the return to the old state of things, by the restoration of the exiled royal families, in each case, brought back all the elements of its power.

**FEUDATORY**, *s.* [*feudataire*, Fr.] one who holds by some conditional tenure from a superior.

**FEUDS**, *s.* plural; [*feodum*, low Lat.] in Law, lands that are hereditary.

**FEVER**, *s.* [*febris*, Lat.] in Medicine, a class of diseases arising from the admission into the system of the subtle poison arising from putrid vegetable or animal matter, (but chiefly the former,) by the atmosphere. They are divided into *intermittent fevers*, or *agues*, which operate by fits or paroxysms at different but regular intervals; *continued*, or *chronic fevers*, which go on to a crisis, at which the cause of the disease is spent, or the system is destroyed by it; and those in which the influence of the cause seems to diminish gradually. The symptoms are too well known.

**TO FEVER**, *v. a.* to put into, or affect with, a fever.

**FEVERFEW**, *s.* in Botany, a British herb with compound flowers, of which there are four sorts.

**FEVERISH**, *a.* troubled with, or tending to, a fever.

**FEVERISHNESS**, *s.* a slight disorder or affection of a fever.

**FEVEROUS**, *a.* [*feverens*, Fr.] troubled with, or having the nature of, a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers.

**FEVERSHAM**, Kent. It has a large manufacture of gunpowder, and a considerable oyster fishery, employs a number of vessels in the coasting trade, and even sends some to Prussia, Norway, and Sweden, for fir, timber, and iron. It is seated on a creek, which is navigable for vessels of 130 tons, and which communicates with E. Swale. It is 48 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 4621.

**FEUILLAGE**, (*feuilleage*) *s.* [Fr.] a bunch, row, or circle of leaves.

FEUILLE-MORT, *s.* [Fr.] the colour of a faded leaf. Corruptly pronounced, and sometimes written, *phénol*.  
 FEUTERER, *s.* a dog-keeper; perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

FEW, *a.* [*few*, Sax.] not many; not great in number.

FEWEL, *Fr./El.*, *s.* [*few*, Fr.] materials for making and keeping up a fire.

To FEWEL, *v. n.* to keep up a fire by supplying it with fuel.

FEWNESS, *s.* smallness, applied to number.

To FEY, *v. a.* [*ceyhen*, Belg.] to cleanse a ditch of mud.

FEZ, a province of Morocco, in Africa, lying on the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea; and bounded on the E. and S. by Algiers, and other provinces of Morocco. It is near 400 miles in length, and about 100 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country is mountainous, particularly to the W. and S. near Mount Atlas. The forests abound with wild beasts, and lions. The soil is fertile, producing citrons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, and corn, in abundance. Here are fine breeds of camels, beeves, sheep, and other cattle; and the horses are the finest in Barbary. It is watered by several rivers and streams, and the chief town is Fez.

FEZZAN, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Tripoli; on the E. and W. by the deserts of Sahara; and on the S. by the countries bordering on Lake Tchad. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W. The soil is not very productive. Among their tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, and a species of the domestic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are those common to tropical Africa. The natives belong rather to the negro than the Arab race. Agriculture and pasturage are their chief occupations. In religion they are strict but not intolerant Mahometans, and seem tolerably comfortable under their government, which is monarchical. The sovereign, who is believed to be descended from their prophet, is tributary to the bey of Tripoli. Gold dust constitutes their chief medium of payment; and value in that medium is always expressed by weight. Along this country is the great caravan route from the Barbary states to the coast of Guinea. Mourzouk is the capital. Population, about 70,000.

FIAT, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a short order or warrant, signed by a judge, for making out and allowing certain processes. Literally it signifies *let it be*, from the Latin *fac*, and is applied to the commands of supreme persons.

FIB, *s.* [a corruption of *fibule*,] an untruth.

To FIB, *v. n.* to tell lies or falsehoods.

FIBBER, *s.* a person that speaks falsehoods.

FIBRE, *s.* [*fibra*, Lat.] a small thread or string. In Animal and Vegetable Physiology, it is the most simple and elementary form of the various tissues which make up the frames of animals and plants. In animals there is also what is distinctively called the fibrous tissue; and in vegetables, the tissue forming wood, and the peculiar and useful stalks of the hemp plant, is, in like manner, called woody fibre.

FIBRIL, *s.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] a small fibre, which being joined to others compose one of the larger.

FIBRINE, *s.* in Organic Chemistry, one of the modifications of proteins, occurring both in the animal and vegetable frames. In fresh-drawn blood and vegetable juices, it occurs in its dissolved form. It coagulates in both if left undisturbed, and in muscular fibre, and the gluten of the seeds of the cereal grasses. It is, in both animal and vegetable, a most important element of nutrition.

FIBROUS, *a.* [*fibreux*, Fr.] consisting of small threads or fibres.

FIBULA, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia; it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle.

FICHTE, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, a distinguished German philosopher of the last generation. His life was a nobly-fought battle. After a school time in which the elements of his character had often shone forth, being disappointed in his hopes of church patronage, he undertook a private tutorship, but he made it too much a conscientious task, and failed. At Leipzig, he

next sought to gain bread by teaching, and fell in with Kant's great work, which brought him a new life. We find him next at Königsberg, a pilgrim to the presence of his teacher. There he wrote a work which introduced him at once to Kant and to the literary world. After a sore trial from absolute want, he was installed as Philosophical Professor at Jena. A malignant charge of atheism, which he would not undertake to rebut, led to his resignation; but at Erlangen, and afterwards at Berlin, he found new fields for the display of his lofty manliness, and for teaching his spiritual philosophy, which was, in fact, nothing but the theory of his own glorious life. His wife died from fever caught in attending the military hospitals during the last German campaign of Napoleon; and Fichte, taking the disease from her in his constant watch beside her, died in 1814, aged 52 years. He was the first and only one of Kant's pupils who differed from the founder of the critical philosophy. Fichte's system has been entitled that of Subjective Idealism; a popular treatise on which, from his numerous works, has at length been published in English. Schelling, one of his pupils, has superseded him in popularity.

FICINUS, MARSILIUS, a scholar and Platonist of the 15th century; one of the constellation that adorned Florence, under the patronage of the Medici family. Being a theologian by profession, he bent all his endeavours to the interpretation of his science by the aid of his favourite philosophy; but his success was not equal to his zeal, nor was his skill in the attempt. He wrote many works, and died in 1490, aged 66 years.

FICKLE, *a.* [*fickel*, Sax.] not of the same sentiments or opinions long; inconstant; not fixed.

FICKLENESS, *s.* a disposition of mind liable to frequent change; a state of inconstancy.

FICKLY, *ad.* in a manner liable to change; not settled or fixed.

FICHTLE, *a.* [*fingo*, Lat.] moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

FICTION, (*fikshon*) *s.* the act of forming a fable or story by the help of the imagination; the thing feigned; a falsehood, or lie.

FICTITIOUS, (*fiktishious*) *a.* [*fictitious*, Lat.] counterfeit, opposite to genuine; made in order to resemble or pass for something else; imaginary, opposed to real.

FICTITIOUSLY, (*fiktishiously*) *ad.* in a false, imaginary, or chimerical manner.

FID, *s.* [*fitta*, Ital.] a pointed iron with which seamen twist their cords.

FIDDLE, *s.* [*fidel*, Teut.] in Music, the common name for the violin.

To FIDDLE, *v. n.* [*fidlen*, Teut.] to play on a violin, or fiddle. Figuratively, to trifle; to spend a great deal of time in seeming industrious, without doing any thing to the purpose.

FIDDLE FADDLE, *s.* and *a.* trifling; making a bustle, or giving trouble about nothing.

FIDDLER, *s.* one who plays on the violin.

FIDDLER'S ECK, *s.* the bow furnished with hair, which the musician draws over the strings of the fiddle.

FIDDLESTRING, *s.* the string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.

FIDELITY, *s.* [*fidelitas*, from *fides*, Lat.] honesty in dealing; veracity or truth in testimony; firmness in adherence, or in loyalty.

To FIDGE, *Fy/GET*, *v. n.* [a cant word.] to move restlessly and nervously, or only for the sake of moving.

FIDUCIAL, (*fidushial*) *a.* [*fiducia*, from *fides*, Lat.] confident; without any degree of doubt.

FIDUCIARY, (*fidushary*) *s.* [*fiduciarius*, Lat.] one that has any thing in trust.

FIDUCIARY, (*fidushary*) *a.* without any degree of doubt.

FIE. See Fy.

FIEF, (*feef*) *s.* [*feif*, Fr.] in Law, a fee, manor, or possession, held by some tenant of a superior.

FIELD, (*fielld*) *s.* [*feld*, Sax. and Teut.] ground not inhabited; a space of ground which is cultivated. Figuratively, the ground where a battle is fought; a battle or campaign; a wide extent or expanse. In Painting, or Heraldry, the ground or surface on which figures or bearings are drawn.

FIELD, DR. RICHARD, a learned divine of the English Church, who enjoyed the favour of both the hero-queen, and

her successor James I. His chief work of the Church is deserving of study in these days of ecclesiastical disputes. He died in 1616, aged 55 years.

**FIE/LDED**, (*felded*) *part.* being in field of battle.

**FIE/LDFARE**, (*feldfare*) *s.* [*feld* and *feran*, Sax.] in Natural History, a bird of passage, which comes to us from the northern countries.

**FIE/LDING, HENRY**, one of the eminent early novelists of England. He was a spendthrift, and in his first essays at authorship did not attain any marked success. Whilst studying for the bar he left dramatic for narrative literature, and his success was complete. Literary service done to the government during the rebellion of 1745, procured him a place on the magistrates' bench of Middlesex. He wrote on law questions, but also produced some of his happiest tales. He died at Lisbon, whilst seeking the benefit of the warmer climate, in 1754, aged 47 years. His writings are full of racy humour and manly feeling, but have not escaped the coarseness of the day. Some of the characters are most graphically drawn.

**FIE/LDMARSHAL**, (*feldsmarshāl*) *s.* the commander of an army in the field.

**FIE/LDMOUSE**, *s.* in Natural History, the vulgar name of several species of mice which do not frequent houses.

**FIE/LDOFFICER**, (*feld-officer*) *s.* an officer whose command, in the field, extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

**FIE/LDPIECE**, (*feld-piece*) *s.* in Gunnery, small cannon used only in battles, not in sieges.

**FIE/ND**, (*feend*) *s.* [Sax.] the devil; any infernal being.

**FIE/NNES**, the name of a father and son who figure conspicuously in the history of the English Revolution of 1649. The father, who was *Lord Say and Sele*, after having occupied various posts under Cromwell, concurred in the Restoration, and was taken into favour. He died in 1662, aged 80 years. The son, *Nathaniel Fiennes*, comes first into prominence as yielding Bristol to Prince Rupert; but afterwards he held the great seal under Cromwell. He died in 1669, aged 61 years.

**FIERCE**, (*ferce*) *a.* [*ferox*, Lat.] wild; furious; not easily tamed; violent; passionate; strong; terrible, or causing terror.

**FIERCELY**, (*ferceely*, or *ferceely*) *ad.* in a furious, wild, or outrageous manner.

**FIERCENESS**, (*ferceness*, or *ferceness*) *s.* wildness; eagerness after slaughter; quickness to attack; outrageousness; violence, with respect to passion.

**FIERI-FACIAS**, (*feri-facias*) *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ that lies where a person has recovered judgment for debts or damages, in the king's court, against any one, by which the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages on the defendant's goods and chattels.

**FIERINESS**, *s.* hot qualities; heat of temper.

**FIERY**, *a.* consisting of hot particles, or such as burn. Figuratively, vehement; ardent; passionate; fierce; easily provoked.

**FIFE**, *s.* [*ffire*, Fr.] a shrill pipe blown like a German flute, used to accompany the drum in the army.

**FIFE/SHIRE**, a county of Scotland, lying on the Frith of Forth and the German Ocean, bounded by the river Tay, Perthshire, and the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan. It is about 38 miles in length, and from 7 to 16 in breadth. This county supplies coals, iron, lime, and freestone; it is highly cultivated and productive, abundant in cattle, and has a number of flourishing manufactures. The fisheries are valuable. The Leven and the Eden are its principal rivers. Cupar, Dumfries, and St. Andrews are its chief places. Pop. 140,310. It sends three members to parliament.

**FIFTEEN**, *a.* [*fiifteen*, Sax.] five and ten.

**FIFTEENTH**, *a.* [*fiiftoetha*, Sax.] the fifth after the tenth.

**FIFTH**, *a.* [*fiif*, Sax.] the ordinal of five.—*s.* in Music, an interval equal to two-thirds; with the third and octave it forms the common chord.

**FIFTHLY**, *ad.* in the fifth place.

**FIFTH-MONARCHISTS**, *s.* in English History, a sect of religious enthusiasts, who expected a very reign of Christ, as the fifth and last great monarchy prefigured in Daniel, as the result of the civil war in the 17th century. They gave great trouble at one time to Cromwell, including (as they did) some of his best and most tried soldiers. After the Restoration they got

quite extinguished, there appearing no chance for a kingdom of Christ under Charles II.

**FIFTIETH**, *a.* the ordinal of fifty.

**FIFTY**, *a.* [*fiifig*, Sax.] five tens.

**FIG**, *s.* [*figus*, Lat. *figo*, Span.] in Botany, and Commerce, the fruit of a tree growing in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and often, but in less perfection, cultivated here. When dried it is exported very abundantly to England, where it is an old standard dessert dish in the early part of the year.

**FIGAPPLE**, *s.* in Horticulture, a species of apple that has no core or kernel.

**TO FIGHT**, (*fiht*) *v. a.* pret. and past part. *fought*: [*fohtan*, Sax.] to contend with another, either with arms, sticks, or the fist; to endeavour by blows, or other forcible means, to get the better of, or to conquer, an enemy; used both of war and single combat.

**FIGHT**, (*fiht*) *s.* [*fight*, Sax.] a violent attack or struggle for conquest between enemies, applied both to armies and single persons.

**FIGHTER**, (*fihter*) *s.* a person engaged in war, or single combat; a person fond of fighting.

**FIGHTING**, (*fihting*) *part.* qualified or fit for battle.

**FIGMARGOLD**, *s.* in Botany, a plant resembling house-leek.

**FIGMENT**, *s.* [*figmentum*, Lat.] a fabulous story; a mere fiction.

**FIGPECKER**, *s.* in Natural History, the name of a common English bird.

**FIGULATE**, *a.* [*figulus*, Lat.] made of potter's clay.

**FIGURABLE**, *a.* [*figura*, Lat.] capable of being moulded in a certain form and retaining it.

**FIGURABILITY**, *s.* the quality of being capable of a certain and permanent form.

**FIGURAL**, *a.* represented by delineation. *Figural numbers* are such as may, or do, represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered.

**FIGURATE**, *a.* of a certain and determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form. *Figurate counterpoint*, in Music, is that wherein there is a mixture of discord with the concords. *Figurate descent*, in Music, is that wherein discords are concerned as well, though not so much, as concords. See DESCANT.

**FIGURATION**, *s.* determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

**FIGURATIVE**, *a.* [*figuratif*, Fr.] in Rhetoric, a style of discourse or writing abounding in figures of speech.

**FIGURATIVELY**, *ad.* by a figure; in a sense different from the literal meaning.

**FIGURE**, *s.* [*figura*, Lat.] the form of any thing as terminated by the outline; shape, person, or external form; distinguished appearance; eminence; a statue; any thing represented by drawing or painting; arrangement; disposition; a character denoting a number. In Logic, the *figure of a syllogism*, is the class to which it belongs, according to the relation of the middle term to the terms of the premises. In Rhetoric, any mode of speaking, by which words are used in a sense different from their primary and literal meaning. In Dancing, the steps of any particular dance.

**TO FIGURE**, *v. a.* to form or mould into any particular shape; to form a resemblance in painting, drawing, or statutory; to weave in flowers, or other resemblances of natural objects; to diversify; to variegate; to represent by types, or hieroglyphics; to form a picture of any thing in the mind; to foreshow by some sign or token.

**FIGURED**, *a.* in general, is something marked with figures; but is chiefly applied to stuffs whereon the figures of flowers, &c. are either wrought or stamped.

**FIGWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a British herb, of which there are four species; three of which blossom in August, and the fourth (with yellow flowers) in April and May. This is also called the *littlecelandine*.

**FILACEOUS**, *a.* [*filum*, Lat.] consisting or composed of threads.

**FILACER, FULAZER**, *s.* [*filarius*, law Lat.] an officer in the Common Pleas, so called, because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties; they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixed.

**FILAMENT**, *s.* [*filamentum*, Lat.] a fine slender thread, whereof natural bodies are composed. The same as **FIBRE**.

**FILBERT**, *s.* [corrupted from *full beard*.] in Botany, a species of nut, the kernel of which is much finer than that of the hazelnut; the shape and husk also are different.

To **FILCH**, *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] to take away the property of another privately; generally applied to stealing or taking away trifles.

**FILCHER**, *s.* one who privately defrauds another of something of small value.

**FILE**, *s.* [*filum*, Lat.] a thread, or series; a line on which papers are strung to keep them; a roll, or catalogue; a line of soldiers ranged behind one another.—[*foel*, Sax.] an instrument of steel, used to wear protuberances, or smooth iron or steel by rubbing.

To **FILE**, *v. a.* to string upon a thread, or hang upon a wire. To cut or wear away any roughness with a file.—*v. n.* to march, like soldiers, in a line, one after another.

**FILCUTTER**, *s.* one who makes files.

**FILER**, *s.* one who uses a file in smoothing or shaping metals.

In Law, one who offers a bill to the notice of a judge.

**FILIAL**, *a.* [*filius*, Lat.] with the affection of a son; bearing the character, or standing in the relation of a son.

**FILIATION**, *s.* the relation of a son to a father.

**FILINGS**, *s.* [without singular.] the particles worn off by the rubbing of a file.

To **FILL**, *v. a.* [*fillan*, Sax.] to pour or put in, till a thing or vessel can contain no more; to store abundantly, or plenteously; to glut, or surfeit; to satisfy or content the appetite, wish, or desire. To *fill out*, to pour liquor out of one vessel till it fills another. To *fill up*, to make full; to supply; to occupy by bulk; to engage or employ.

**FILL**, *s.* as much as a thing can contain; as much as may satisfy or content.

**FILLAGREE**, **FILIGREE**, **FILIGRANE**, *s.* a kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or both intermixed. The word is compounded of *fil* or *filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain. The best of this work comes from Sumatra. The work usually executed by young ladies in this country, under the title of **FILLAGREE**, and of which tea-caddies, &c., are constructed, is formed of narrow slips of coloured paper, gilt at the edges, and curiously rolled up and glued in various fanciful forms, with the gilt edges outward.

**FILLER**, *s.* any thing that fills up room without use; one who is employed to fill vessels or carriages.

**FILLET**, *s.* [*filum*, Lat.] a band to tie round the head, or any other part. The fleshy part of the thigh, applied to the joint of veal cut from that part of a calf. In Cookery, any meat rolled together, and tied round. In Architecture, a little member which appears in ornaments and mouldings, called likewise a *listel*.

To **FILLET**, *v. a.* to bind with a fillet or bandage. In Architecture, to adorn with an astragal or listel.

To **FILLIP**, *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] to strike with the nail by a sudden jerk or motion of the finger.

**FILLIP**, *s.* a jerk of the finger let go from the thumb; a blow given with the nail by a jerk of the finger.

**FILLY**, *s.* [*filly*, Brit.] a young horse or mare.

**FILM**, *s.* [*fylmeuca*, Sax.] a thin skin or membrane.

To **FILM**, *v. a.* to cover with a skin or pellicle.

**FILMER**, **ROBERT**, **KNT.**, a writer in favour of absolute monarchy, who has been immortalized by being refuted by John Locke in his *Treatise of Governments*. He died in 1747.

To **FILMY**, *v. a.* consisting of membranes, skins, or pellicles.

To **FILTHER**, *v. a.* [*filbro*, low Lat.] to clarify or purify liquors by means of threads; to strain through paper, flannel, &c.

**FILTER**, *s.* [*filtrum*, low Lat.] a twist of thread, one end of which is dipped in some fluid to be cleaned, and the other hangs down on the outside of the vessel, the liquor by that means dropping from it. Figuratively, a strainer, or vessel used to clear liquors by percolation.

**FILTH**, *s.* [*filth*, Sax.] dirt, or any thing which fouls, or makes a thing foul; any thing which pollutes the soul.

**FILTHILY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to render a thing nasty, or to pollute the mind.

**FILTHINESS**, *s.* dirtiness; any thing soiled or daubed; corruption; pollution.

**FILTHY**, *a.* made foul, nasty, or dirty. Gross, or polluted, as to the mind.

To **FILTRATE**, *v. a.* [See **FILTER**.] to pass or strain liquor through a cloth, linen bag, brown paper, &c. to clear it from dregs.

**FILTRATION**, *s.* the art of making liquor fine and clear by straining.

**FIMBLE-HEMP**, *s.* light summer hemp which bears no seed. **FIMBRIATED**, *a.* in Heraldry, and Natural History, bordered with something of a different colour.

**FIN**, *s.* [*fin*, Sax.] the wing or limb of a fish, by which he balances his body; it consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles.

**FINABLE**, *a.* that admits a fine; that deserves a fine.

**FINAL**, *a.* [*finis*, Lat.] last, or that has nothing beyond it; at the end; conclusive; decisive; complete; mortal; destructive. *Final cause*, in Natural Theology, is the purpose answered by any construction, instinct, property, &c.

**FINALLY**, *ad.* lastly; to conclude; perfectly; decisively; or without recovery.

**FINANCE**, *s.* most frequently used in the plural, [Fr.] the amount of the taxes of a government, or that of the profits or income of a private person.

**FINANCIER**, *s.* [*financier*, Fr.] one who collects or forms the taxes or public revenue.

**FINARY**, *s.* in the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills.

**FINCH**, *s.* [*fin*, Sax.] in Natural History, a small singing-bird, of which we have three species, viz. the gold-finch, chaffinch, and bull-finch.

**FINCH**, **HENEAGE**, **EARL OF NOTTINGHAM**, one of Charles II.'s lord chancellors. He was judicious, eloquent, industrious, a good lawyer, an able statesman for those times, and, more surprising, one of veracity and integrity. He died in 1682, aged 61 years.

To **FIND**, *v. a.* preter. *I have found*, past part. *found*. [*findan*, Sax.] to discover any thing lost, mislaid, or out of sight before, by means of searching; to meet with; to fall upon; to know by experience; to discover a thing by study; to hit on by chance; to remark; to observe; to reach; to attain; to settle on one's own opinion; to determine by judicial verdict; to supply; to furnish. In Law, to approve; as, "to *find a bill*." To *find himself*, means to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness. To *find out*, to solve a difficulty; to invent; to obtain the knowledge of.

**FINDER**, *s.* a person who discovers something lost, mislaid, or not in sight.

**FINDY**, *a.* [*findig*, Sax.] weighty; plump; solid.

**FINE**, *a.* [*fin*, Fr.] thin; subtle; keen; tenuous; nice; exquisite; delicate; artful; sly; fraudulent; made of very slender threads, applied to linens or cloth, and opposed to *coarse*. Refined, or pure from dross, applied to metals. Clear and free from sediments or foulness, applied to liquors. Refined, too subtle, or too high, applied to sentiments. Elegant, applied to style or expression in composition. Handsome and majestic, applied to personal charms. Accomplished; elegant; applied to manners. Splendid, applied to dress. Ironically used as an expression of something rather spurious than real, or rather deserving contempt than approbation. "A *fine* exchange for liberty!" *Philips*.

**FINE**, *s.* [*fin*, Cimbri.] in Law, an agreement made before justices, and entered upon record, for the settling or assuring of lands or tenements, in order to cut off all controversies, to secure the title a person has in his estate against all others, or to cut off entails, so that lands may, with the greater certainty, be conveyed either in fee-tail for life, or years; a sum of money paid and advanced for the income of lands; a certain sum paid to excuse a person from the discharge of an office; a sum of money, or forfeit, paid as an amends, or by way of punishment, for an offence committed.

In *FINE*, *ad.* [*fin*, Fr.] to conclude; in conclusion.

To **FINE**, *v. a.* to refine, to purify; to make a person pay money as a punishment.—*v. n.* to pay a sum of money to be excused from serving an office.

To **FINEDRAW**, *v. a.* to sew up a rent, or one piece of cloth to another, in such a manner as the seam shall not be visible.

**FINDRAWER**, *s.* a person who professes to sew up the rents of cloth.

**FINELY**, *ad.* with elegance of thought and expression, applied to the style of an author. With a thin edge or point. Splendidly, richly, applied to dress. In very small particles, applied to powder. Used ironically, it means wretchedly.

**FINESS**, *s.* show, splendour, or gaiety, applied to dress. Subtlety; ingenuity; freedom from dress, or impure mixtures.

**FINERY**, *s.* gaiety of dress. In the iron works, one of the two forges at which they hammer the sow or pig iron.

**FINESSE**, (*finés*) *s.* [Fr.] a sly, artful stratagem; subtlety and tact in the management of affairs, as opposed to the manful conduct of them by constant reference to principles.

**FINER**, *s.* one that purifies metals.

**FINER**, *a.* the comparative degree of *fine*, made by adding *r* or *er* to the positive, after the manner of the Saxons.

**FINFISH**, *s.* in Ichthyology, a slender kind of whale.

**FINFOOTED**, *a.* [from *fin* and *foot*,] palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

**FINGER**, *s.* [*finger*, Sax.] one of the five members at the extreme part of the hand, by which we catch and hold any thing; a small measure of extension. Figuratively, the hand; manufacture; art.

To **FINGER**, *v. a.* to touch lightly, or toy with. Figuratively, to take by stealth. In Music, to touch or sound an instrument.

**FINICAL**, *a.* [from *fine*,] nice; foppish; too much affecting elegance of dress and behaviour.

**FINICALLY**, *ad.* foppishly.

**FINICALNESS**, *s.* too great an affectation of niceness and elegance.

To **FINISH**, *v. a.* [*finis*, Lat.] to cease from working; to accomplish, perfect, or complete an undertaking; to polish, or bring to the utmost perfection; to put an end to.

**FINISHER**, *s.* a performer; an accomplisher; one who puts an end to, or completes, an undertaking.

**FINISTERRE**, a department of the N. W. of France, forming the extremity of a considerable promontory jutting out into the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded by Côtes du Nord and Morbihan, two departments which form the remainder of the same promontory. It is mountainous, but the height of its loftiest hills is under 1000 feet. The coast is rocky, and there are many islands and insulated rocks lying near it; those named Isle de Bas, and Ushant, are the most important. The rivers are small, but the Aulne at its mouth forms the celebrated harbour of Brest. Agriculture is pursued only partially here. Coal, iron, lead, with many kinds of building-stone, &c., are the natural wealth of the department. It has also fisheries of some value, and some small manufactures. It is also most favourably circumstanced for trade, both home and foreign. Quimper is its chief town. Pop. about 550,000.

**FINITE**, *a.* [*finis*, Lat.] that is limited with respect to bulk or other qualities or perfections.

**FINITELESS**, *a.* without bounds; unlimited.

**FINITELY**, *ad.* within certain limits.

**FINITENESS**, *s.* limitation.

**FINITUDE**, *s.* a confinement within certain limits and degrees.

**FINLAND**, a province of Russia, lying on the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, and bounded by Lapland, and other governments of the empire, on the N and W. There are a great many lakes and marshes, and yet it produces a good deal of corn, and pastures which feed numbers of cattle. On the W. of it lie the mountains named Olonetz. It has no considerable rivers. Its inhabitants are of Tatar origin, in number about 1,250,000. Abo is the chief town. The Gulf of Finland is an arm of the Baltic Sea, running westerly.

**FINMARK**, a province of Norway, comprising the most northerly tract of Europe. It is a rocky, barren tract, and the coast deeply indented and surrounded by islands, on one of which is N. Cape.

**FINNED**, *a.* having fins; having broad edges spreading out on either side.

**FINNY**, *a.* furnished with, or having fins.

**FINTOED**, *a.* palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

**FIPPLE**, *s.* [*fibula*, Lat.] a stopple, or stopper.

**FIR**, *s.* [Sax.] in Botany and Commerce, a genus of timber trees, the commonest of which is the Scotch fir. See LARCH, PINE, &c.

**FIRE**, *s.* [*fur*, Sax.] in Natural Philosophy, heat in such activity as to destroy any ordinarily combustible substances, by combustion, or by ignition. Generally, it is a collection of combustibles purposely ignited for culinary and similar ends; or a conflagration. Figuratively, heat of temper or passion; liveliness of imagination; love; any violent emotion. Fire was anciently regarded as one of the four primary elements of all things.

To **FIRE**, *v. a.* to burn, or destroy by fire.—*v. n.* to burn; to take fire. Figuratively, to be inflamed with passion. In War, to discharge a gun, or any fire-arms.

**FIREARMS**, *s.* those which are charged with powder and ball.

**FIREARROW**, *s.* a small iron dart furnished with springs, bars, and a match impregnated with powder and sulphur; used by privateers and pirates to fire the sails of the enemy.

**FIREBALL**, *s.* a ball filled with combustibles, bursting where it is thrown, and used in war; a grenade.

**FIREBRAND**, *s.* a piece of wood kindled, or burning. Figuratively, a public incendiary; or one who causes factions or commotions in a state.

**FIRECOCK**, *s.* in the London water-works, a contrivance for drawing water out of the pipe in any part of the city where a fire may happen.

**FIRECROSS**, *s.* a signal used in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

**FIRE-ENGINE**, *s.* a machine for extinguishing accidental fires by means of a stream or jet of water.

**FIRE-ESCAPE**, *s.* a contrivance for escaping from the upper rooms of a burning house, in safety.

**FIREFLIES**, *s.* in Entomology, certain luminous flies which are found in Guiana, and other tropical countries.

**FIRELOCK**, *s.* that part of a gun which holds the prime, and by means of a trigger sets fire to it. Figuratively, a gun.

**FIREMAN**, *s.* one employed in extinguishing burning houses.

**FIRENEW**, *a.* perfectly new, or never used, alluding to those metals which are forged or melted by means of fire.

**FIREPAN**, *s.* a pan of metal used in holding fire; a shovel; that part of a gun which holds the prime.

**FIREPLACE**, *s.* a contrivance for communicating heat to rooms, and for answering various purposes of art and manufacture.

**FIRESHIP**, *s.* a ship or vessel filled with combustibles, and let to drive in an engagement among the fleet of an enemy, to set it on fire.

**FIRESHOVEL**, *s.* an instrument with which coals are thrown on fires.

**FIRESIDE**, *s.* the hearth, chimney, or place near a grate or fire-stove. Figuratively, a family.

**FIRESTONE**, *s.* in Geology, one of the peculiarly intercalated beds, or varied forms of beds, found immediately below the chalk in the S. E. of England. It is known by the name of the upper green sand.

**FIREWOOD**, *s.* wood to burn; fuel.

**FIREWORK**, *s.* a preparation made of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable substances, used on public rejoicings, or other occasions.

**FIRING**, *s.* combustibles made use of to kindle and supply fires with; the act of discharging fire-arms.

To **FIRK**, *v. a.* [*ferio*, Lat.] to whip; to beat; to chastise by way of punishment.

**FIRKIN**, *s.* [*feather*, Sax.] a measure containing the fourth part of a barrel. The firkin of ale, soap, and butter, contains eight gallons; and that of beer, nine.

**FIRM**, *a.* [*firmitas*, Lat.] strong; not easily pierced, shaken, or moved; stedfast, or fixed.

To **FIRM**, *v. a.* [*firmitas*, Lat.] to fix; settle; establish; or confirm.

**FIRAMENT**, *s.* [*firamentum*, Lat.] the sky; the heavens.

**FIRAME/NTAL**, *a.* celestial, or belonging to the sky.

**FIRMAN**, *s.* in Turkey, an edict, a passport, a permit, or any state letter issued by the sultan himself.

**FIRMLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be moved, or penetrated easily; steadily.

**FIRMINESS**, *s.* stability; compactness; solidity; durability; certainty; soundness; constancy; resolution.

**FIRST**, *a.* [*first*, Sax.] the ordinal of one; that which is in

order before any other; earliest in time, opposed to *last*; foremost in place; highest in dignity; great, excellent.

**FIRST**, *ad.*, in the first place. Following *at*, beginning of existence, action, &c.

**FIRST-BORN**, *s.*, the first by the order of nativity.

**FIRST-FRUIT**, *s.*, (not used in the singular,) that which is first produced by any vegetable, or which is soonest ripe in the season; the first profits, or first year's income of a benefice; the earliest effect of any thing. In Ecclesiastical History, the income of a benefice for a year, claimed by the pope, and afterwards, at the English Reformation, by the king, of all clergymen when presented to livings.

**FIRSTLING**, *s.*, the first produce or offspring of animals. Figuratively, the first thing done or performed.

**FISCAL**, *a.*, [*fiscus*, Lat.] a public revenue; exchequer.—*a.* relating to the revenue.

**FISH**, *s.*, *fishes*, plural; but *fish* is generally used in conversation; [*isc*, Sax.] in Natural History, the name of one of the great classes of the animal kingdom, consisting of creatures having a vertebral column, but a single heart, breathing by means of gills, and fitted by all contrivances for living in the water, alone.

To **FISH**, *v. n.* to be employed in catching fish. Figuratively, to endeavour to discover any secret by craft or subtlety.

**FISHER**, *s.*, one employed in catching fish.

**FISHER, DR. JOHN**, a bishop of Rochester, who was one of the first victims of Henry VIII. at his revolt from the pope. In all the affairs of that trying time, he remained steadfast in standing by his faith, whilst others sought to follow the varying humours of the king. He opposed Henry's divorce, denied his supremacy, did not impeach the poor silly imposture of the holy maid of Kent; and was beheaded in 1535, aged 76 years.

**FISHERMAN**, *s.*, one who gets his livelihood by catching fish.

**FISHERY**, *s.*, the action of catching fish; the place where fish abound, and are generally sought for.

**FISHHOOK**, *s.*, a hook to catch fishes.

To **FISHIFY**, *v. a.* to turn to fish.

**FISHING**, *s.*, convenience of taking fish.

**FISHKARD**, *Pembrokeshire*. It carries on a considerable trade in herrings, this town, with Newport, curing above 1000 barrels annually. It is situated on a steep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaive, in which here forms a spacious bay, where vessels may lie safely in 5 or 6 fathoms water, 242 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 2013.

**FISHKETTLE**, *s.*, a caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

**FISHMONGER**, *s.*, a dealer in fish.

**FISHPOND**, *s.*, a small pool for fish.

**FISHY**, *a.*, consisting or having the qualities of fish; tasting like fish.

**FISSE**, *a.*, [*findo*, Lat.] that may be cleft.

**FISSILITY**, *s.*, the quality of being fit to be cloven.

**FISURE**, *s.*, a cleft; a narrow chasm.

To **FISURE**, *v. a.* to cleave; to make a cleft.

**FIST**, *s.*, [*fest*, Sax.] the hand clenched with the thumb or fingers doubled over each other, in order to give a blow, or hold a thing fast.

To **FIST**, *v. a.* to strike with the fist.

**FISTICUFFS**, *s.* (not used in the singular,) battle or blows with the fists. Figuratively, the action of fighting.

**FISTULA**, *s.*, [*Lat.*] in Surgery, a deep, winding, callous, cavernous ulcer, with a narrow entrance, opening into a spacious bottom, and generally secreting acrid pus. *Fistula in ano*, is a fistula formed in the fundament. *Fistula lachrymalis*, a disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose.

**FISTULAR**, *a.*, [*fistularis*, Lat.] hollow like a pipe.

**FISTULOUS**, *a.* having the nature of, or resembling, a fistula.

**FIT**, *s.*, [*viit*, Flem.] in Medicine, the paroxysm of a disorder; any short return after cessation or intermission; any violent affection of the mind. Used vulgarly for the hysterics in women; the convulsions in children; the epilepsy in men, or that state wherein all the animal functions seem on a sudden suspended, and the person is for a short time like one who is dead.

**FIT**, *a.*, [*fiht*, Sax.] proper or suited to any purpose, with *for* before a noun, and *to* before a verb. Right, or the duty of a person.

To **FIT**, *v. a.*, [*vitten*, Flem.] to make one thing suit another; to match; to adapt; to suit; to equip; to make proper for the reception of a person.

**FITCH**, *s.*, [*a* corruption of *veteh*.] in Botany, a small kind of wild pea, or pulse, cultivated as green food for cattle.

**FITCHAT**, *Fr/cheu*, *s.*, [*fisse*, Belg.] in Natural History, a stinking animal of a small size, which robs warrens or hen-roosts; a polecat.

**FITCHEE**, *a.*, [*fiche*, Fr.] in Heraldry, sharp-pointed at the bottom, generally applied to a cross.

**FITFUL**, *a.* subject to fits, faintings, paroxysms, or intermissions.

**FITLY**, *ad.* in a proper manner; reasonably; commodiously.

**FITNESS**, *s.* reasonableness; justness; suitability.

**FITTER**, *s.* the person who renders a thing proper and suitable to any particular design or purpose; a small piece, from *fella*, Ital. *felzen*, Teut. as, "To cut into *filters*."

**FITZ**, *s.* a French word for son; as *Fitzroy* is the son of a king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children of the aristocracy.

**FITZGERALD, LORD EDWARD**, one of the association of noble-minded, but misguided men, called United Irishmen, who attempted, in the latter part of the last century, to deliver their unhappy country from the miserable misgovernment under which it has sunk to the lowest grade of national existence. He was highly connected, and therefore selected for signal vengeance. Being betrayed by a spy, he was shot in an attempt at capture, in 1798, aged 35 years. He had married a few years before Madame Genlis's Pamela, about whom such absurd mystery hung. This lady was brought up as if a child of the Duc d'Orleans, and after the assassination of Lord Edward, was married to an American merchant, from whom she was afterwards divorced. She returned to Paris after the enthronement of the King of the Barriades; but he suffered his playmate and schoolfellow to die in 1831, aged about 56 years.

**FITZSTEPHEN, WILLIAM**, a monastic friend of Thomas à Becket, whose Life he wrote, and also, the earliest account of the metropolis of England ever written. This last is a very valuable and curious document. He died in 1191.

**FIVE**, *a.*, [*fi*, Sax.] four and one.

**FIVES**, *s.* a kind of play, consisting of striking a ball, &c. a particular height against a wall, the person who misses a stroke losing one each time he misses. In Farriery, a disease in horses.

To **FIX**, *v. a.*, [*fixum*, from *figo*, Lat.] to fasten a thing so as it shall not be easily shaken or moved; to establish without changing; to direct without variation; to make any thing of a volatile nature capable of bearing fire without evaporating, or the hammer without breaking or flying.—*v. n.* to settle the opinion; or determine the resolution; to rest; to cease from wandering.

**FIXATION**, *s.*, [*Fr.*] a disposition of mind not given to change; residence in a certain place; confinement. In Chemistry, the act of reducing a volatile and fluid substance to a hard one.

**FIXED**, *part.* not moved. *The fixed stars*, in Astronomy, are those which retain the same relative positions to the earth, and to each other, and do not move as the planets do. They are believed to be suns to systems of planets, too distant to be visible, even by the aid of the most powerful telescopes: the distance of most of them is too great to be ascertained, but an attempt has been made on some of them, and the nearest is reckoned to be not less than 19 millions of millions of miles. Some of them appear double, and some triple, when examined by proper telescopes; some also vary in their brightness, appearing sometimes almost as brilliant as the great stars, and sometimes so faint as hardly to be seen. Some others have been ascertained, by long-continued observation, to have a proper motion, and to change their position, but very slowly indeed. The whole of them are regarded as forming a cluster in infinite space, like some of those which are described under *NEBULA*; and this, it has recently been shown, moves on an axis, or common centre, just as the earth does. *Fixed idea*, in Metaphysics, an unrealizable fancy which has fully taken possession of any one's mind.

**FIXEDLY**, *ad.* certainly; firmly; invariably; unchangeably.

**FIXEDNESS**, *s.* stability, firmness, resolution, or a disposition of mind not given to change; a power to remain in fire unconsumed, or to bear the hammer without flying.

**FIXITY**, *s.* [*fixité*, Fr.] a strong cohesion of parts, which renders bodies capable of bearing a great heat, without being volatilized.

**FIXTURE**, *s.* [a corruption of *figure*] things which are fixed to the premises.

**FIXURE**, *s.* a position; a strong pressure; firmness, or state of fixedness.

**FIZGIG**, *s.* a kind of dart or harpoon used to strike fish with.

**FLABBY**, *a.* wanting firmness; easily shaking and yielding to the touch.

**FLACCID**, (*flacid*) *a.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] weak; wanting stiffness or tension.

**FLACCIDITY**, (*flacidity*) *s.* want of stiffness.

**FLADA**, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, between Sky and Lewis. It is about three miles in circumference, and remarkable for its fishery. Pop. 53.

**TO FLAG**, *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Belg.] to hang down limber, or without stiffness. Figuratively, to grow faint, spiritless, or dejected; to lose vigour, or grow feeble.—*v. a.* to let fall, or suffer to droop. Also, to lay with broad stone.

**FLAG**, *v. n.* in Botany, a water plant, with a broad-bladed leaf, bearing yellow flowers, commonly called iris. In military and naval affairs, a general name for colours, standards, banners, ancient, ensigns, &c., which are frequently confounded with each other. *Flag* is now particularly used at sea for the colours, ancient, standards, &c., borne on the top of the masts of vessels, to notify the person who commands the ship, of what nation it is, and whether it be equipped for war or trade. The principal British flag is called the Union Jack. *To lower or strike the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap, or to take it in, out of respect or submission to those that are their superiors. In an engagement, it is a sign of yielding. *To hang out the white flag*, is to ask quarter; the red flag is a sign of defiance and battle.—[*flache*, old Fr.] a species of broad stone used for pavements.

**FLAGELLANTES**, in Church History, certain enthusiasts in the 13th century, who maintained that there was no remission of sins without flagellation, or whipping. Accordingly, they walked in procession, preceded by priests carrying the cross, and publicly lashed themselves till the blood dropped from their naked backs.

**FLAGELLATION**, *s.* [*flagellatio*, Lat.] the act of whipping or striking with a scourge.

**FLAGGEOLET**, *s.* [Fr.] in Music, a small and feeble wind instrument, similar to the English flute and oboe.

**FLAGGINESS**, *s.* the state of a thing which hangs or droops for want of stiffness.

**FLAGGY**, *a.* weak; limber; drooping for want of stiffness; insipid.

**FLAGITIOUS**, (*flagitious*) *a.* [*flagitiosus*, Lat.] committed with deliberation and obstinate wickedness, applied to things. Ostensibly and excessively wicked and villainous, applied to persons.

**FLAGITIOUSNESS**, (*flagitiouness*) *s.* obstinate and wilful villainy or wickedness.

**FLAG-OFFICER**, *s.* the commander of a squadron.

**FLAGON**, *s.* [*flaccid*, Brit.] a large drinking-pot with a narrow mouth.

**FLAGRANCY**, *s.* [*flagro*, Lat.] a burning, flaming, glittering, or heat; ardour of affection; notoriety of a crime.

**FLAGRANT**, *a.* ardent; hot; or vehement; glowing; flushed; red; inflamed. Notorious, or universally known, applied to crimes.

**FLAG-SHIP**, *s.* a ship which carries the officer who commands a fleet.

**FLAG-STAFF**, *s.* the staff on which the flag is fixed.

**FLAIL**, *s.* [*flagellum*, Lat.] an instrument with which corn is beaten out of the ear.

**FLAKE**, *s.* [*flocus*, Lat.] any thing which appears loosely held together like a flock of wool; any thing which breaks in thin pieces or lamina; a layer or stratum.

**TO FLAKE**, *v. a.* to form in flakes, or thin pieces loosely joined together.

**FLAKY**, *a.* breaking in small pieces, like scales; lying in layers, or strata.

**FLAM**, *s.* [a cant word of uncertain etymology,] a lie, or false report; a mere deceit, or illusory pretext; a sham.

**TO FLAM**, *v. a.* to deceive with a feigned story; to put off with an idle tale.

**FLAMBEAU**, (*flambo*) *s.* [Fr.] a kind of large taper, made of hempen wicks, covered with bee's-wax, to give a large light in the night.

**FLAMBOROUGH HEAD**, a remarkable promontory of Yorkshire, the white cliffs of which are seen at a considerable distance at sea, and serve for a direction to mariners. Great multitudes of sea-fowls build their nests among the rocks. It is the most northerly point at which the chalk appears in England. Lat. 54. 9. N. Long. 0. 19. E.

**FLAME**, *s.* [*flamma*, Lat.] in Chemistry, gas heated to a state of combustion. Figuratively, fire; brightness of imagination or fancy; the passion of love; the object of love. *Flame colour* is a bright yellow colour.

**TO FLAME**, *v. n.* to burn so as to emit a shining or bright light; to shine like flame; to be in an excess of passion.

**FLAMEN**, *s.* [Lat.] a priest among the ancient Romans, who officiated in their religious rites, and offered up sacrifices, &c.

**FLAMINGO**, in Ornithology, a very beautiful bird with scarlet wings. There are several species, one of which belongs to the American continent, the others to Africa.

**FLAMMABILITY**, *s.* [*flamma*, Lat.] quality of admitting to be set on fire so as to blaze.

**FLAMMATION**, *s.* the act of setting on flame.

**FLAMMOUS**, *a.* consisting of, or resembling, flame.

**FLAMSTEED JOHN**, an eminent practical astronomer in the end of the 17th and beginning of the following century. He was the first astronomer royal, and obtained that post in consequence of the notice he had attracted by treatises on the Equation of Time, and the Lunar Theory, which he had published at the time he was prosecuting his astronomical observations and studies in his country rectory. He filed that post for many years with great credit, devoting himself to incessant observations, and the most careful tabulation of all the results. The *Historia Cælestis Britannica* contains the sun of his labours; which however, owing to the imperfection of the instruments then in use, is of little value now. His quarrel with Sir Isaac Newton, who was as petulant as himself, was an unhappy affair; and apparently arose from Flamsteed's excessive opinion of the value of mere observations, compared with such labours as Newton was engaged on. Halley, who sided with Newton, added fuel to the fire; and a spice of political partisanship entering, made the matter complete. Flamsteed died in 1719, aged 73 years.

**FLAMY**, *a.* burning so as to emit flames or brightness; inflamed.

**FLANDERS, EAST and WEST**, two provinces of Belgium, adjoining each other; W. Flanders lying on the N. Sea, and the two being bounded by France, the provinces of Hainault, S. Brabant, Antwerp, and Zealand. The land is flat, but has a rich soil, and abounds in corn and all agricultural produce. Peat, and clay both for bricks and pipes, are plentiful. The manufactures are chiefly of linen, lace, tapestry, &c. It is a very healthy district. The chief towns are, Ghent in E. Flanders, and Bruges in W. Flanders; and the population of the two provinces is about 1,500,000. The name of Flanders formerly belonged to a much wider tract of country; and it was from that part that the ingenious artisans and weavers came, who first made England a manufacturing country.

**FLANK**, *s.* [*flanc*, Fr.] that part of an animal below the loins; the side of an army or fleet opposed either to front or rear. In Fortification, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

**TO FLANK**, *v. a.* to attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be placed so as to be opposite to the side of a bastion, fleet, or place.

**FLANKER**, *s.* a fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to an assault.

**TO FLANKER**, *v. a.* [*flanquer*, Fr.] to defend by lateral fortifications.

**FLANNEL**, *s.* [*guelanen*, Brit.] a kind of slight, loose, woolen stuff, very warm.

**FLAP**, *s.* [*lappe*, Sax.] any thing which hangs down broad and loose; the motion of any thing broad and loose, or moving on hinges; a blow given by the palm of the hand, &c. In Farriery, a disease in horses, wherein the lips swell on both sides their mouths, and are covered with blisters like the white of an

egg. *Fly flap*, a piece of leather fastened to the end of a stick, used to kill flies with.

To FLAP, *v. a.* to beat with the palm of the hand, or some broad thin substance which hangs loose; to move with a noise made by any thing broad; to ply the wings up and down with a noise.

FLA'DRAGON, *s.* a play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them; the thing eaten at flapdragon.

FLA'PEARED, *a.* having loose and broad ears.

To FLARE, *v. n.* [onomatopoeic.] to glitter; to flutter with ostentatious and splendid show; to glitter offensively; to be overpowered with, or be in too much light; to waste away lavishly, applied to the consuming of a candle or taper.

FLASH, *s.* [onomatopoeic.] a sudden, quick, transitory, or short blaze, or burst of light; a sudden blaze, or burst of wit; a short, transient state.

To FLASH, *v. n.* to glitter; to shine with a quick and transient flame or light; to burst out into any irregularity or violence; to break out into wit, meritment, or bright thought.

FLA'SHERY, *s.* a man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY, *ad.* in an ostentatious or showy manner.

FLA'SHY, *a.* empty; vain; ostentatious; showy; without reality or substance.

FLASK, *s.* [*flaskus*, Fr.] a thin bottle with a long and narrow neck, generally covered with wicker or withes; a small horn used to carry gunpowder in; the bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance; a narrow and deep wicker basket.

FLASKET, *s.* [a diminutive of *flask*.] a wicker basket in which clothes are generally put by washerwomen after washing, and applied to other uses.

FLAT, *a.* [*plat*, Fr.] horizontal, or level; without any slope. Smooth, applied to surface. Level with the ground; lying along, or prostrate; thin and broad, or more broad than thick. In Painting, without relief, or swelling of the figures. Ininsipid, or unsavoury, applied to taste. Dull; without spirit; frigid, applied to writings. Figuratively, depressed; dejected; tasteless, or affording no pleasure; downright; plain.

FLAT, *s.* an even, level, smooth, and extended plain; a shallow; the broad part or side of a weapon; a surface without relief, protuberances, or prominences. Depression; sinking, applied to thought or language. In Music, a particular mark (b), implying that the notes which it stands against are to be played or sung half a note lower than they would be, if the mark of the *flat* were not there.

To FLAT, *v. a.* to make broad, smooth, and level. To make tasteless, or vapid; to make insipid, unpleasant, and disagreeable, applied to liquor, &c. To deprive of its vigour, spirit, or pleasure, applied to thought or language.—*v. n.* to grow smooth or flat, opposed to *swell*. To obstruct; or deprive of ardour, spirit, or zeal.

FLATLY, *ad.* horizontally, or without sloping, applied to situation. Smoothly, or without prominences, applied to surface. Without spirit, dully; plainly; in a downright manner.

FLATNESS, *s.* evenness; without sloping, applied to situation. Smoothness; without prominences, applied to surface. Deadness, or want of strength and taste, applied to liquors or food. Dejection, or languor, applied to the mind. Want of force, vigour, or spirit; dullness; frigidity, applied to sentiments or writings. The contrary of shrillness, or acuteness, applied to sound.

To FLATTEN, *v. a.* [*flatin*, Fr.] to beat down, or remove any prominences or protuberances in a surface; to make smooth; to beat level with the ground; to make tasteless, or spiritless; to deject; to dispirit.

FLATTER, *a.* the comparative degree of *flat*, formed after the manner of the Saxons, by adding *er* to the positive.

FLATTER, *s.* the person or instrument by which any unequal surface is made plain and level.

To FLATTER, *v. a.* [*flatter*, Fr.] to compliment with false praises; to please or soothe; to excite or raise false hopes and expectations.

FLATTERER, *s.* a person who endeavours to gain the favour of another by praising him for virtues he has not, by applauding his vices, and by servile and mean compliances with all his humours.

FLATTERY, *s.* a servile and fawning behaviour, attended

with servile compliances and obsequiousness, in order to gain a person's favour.

FLATTISH, *a.* somewhat level, smooth, or more broad than thick.

FLATULENCE, FLATULENCY, *s.* windiness; fullness of wind; a swelling or uneasy sensation, occasioned by wind lodged in the intestines. Figuratively, emptiness; vanity; airiness; want of solidity, applied to sentiments.

FLATULENT, *a.* [*flatulentus*, Lat.] swelling with air; windy. *Flatulent tumours*, in Medicine, are such as easily yield to the touch, and readily return, by elasticity, to their first form. Figuratively, empty; vain; tumid; or swelling without solidity or substance.

FLATUOSITY, *s.* [*flatus*, Lat.] windiness; a swelling occasioned by an expansion of air included in any part of the body.

FLATUOUS, *a.* abounding with included air or wind; windy. FLATUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, wind gathered or included in any part of the body, generally caused by indigestion, or the rarefaction of the air included in the food we swallow.

FLATWISE, *a.* of a flat shape; with the broad or flat part downwards.

FLAVEL, JOHN, an eminent divine of the 17th century, who was one of the ejected ministers on St. Bartholomew's day, 1662. He returned to his flock at Dartmouth, on the declaration of tolerance by James II. and died in 1691, aged about 65 years. His works are yet much esteemed; and are the source of many popular illustrations and vindications of Calvinism.

To FLAUNT, *v. n.* to make an ostentatious, vain, or fluttering show in dress. Figuratively, to behave with pride.

FLAUNT, *s.* any thing loose and airy.

FLAVOUR, *s.* a relish, or a power of exciting an agreeable sensation on the organs of taste. Figuratively, sweetness, or agreeable and fragrant odour, applied to the smell.

FLAV'OROUS, *a.* agreeable to the taste; fragrant; odorous; or pleasing to the smell.

FLAW, *s.* [*floh*, Sax.] a crack, breach, fault, or defect, in any thing.

To FLAW, *v. a.* to crack. Figuratively, to break, or violate.

FLAWLESS, *a.* without crack or defect.

FLAWN, *s.* [*flena*, Sax.] a sort of custard, a pie baked in a dish.

To FLAWTER, *v. a.* to scrape or pare a skin.

FLAWY, *a.* full of cracks, flaws, or defects.

FLAX, *s.* [*flax*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant bearing a somewhat handsome blue flower; and having a very fibrous stem, which yields, by maceration and other processes, the fine white threads whence linen goods, lace, &c. are made. It is an important article in Russia, Holland, and Ireland; and used to be more so than it is now in England. Attempts are being made to introduce its more general cultivation here.

FLAX'DRESSER, *s.* he that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAX'EN, *a.* made of flax; resembling flax in its colour and fineness.

FLAXMAN, JOHN, a very eminent modern sculptor, who rose by the force of his surprising genius from a mere modeller for the potteries, to be the regenerator of that branch of art in England. His great works are to be found in Westminster Abbey, and other museums of the distinguished and wealthy dead: but the productions most instinct with his own spirit, are his outline illustrations to Homer, Dante, Eschylus, &c.; the Shield of Achilles, and some bas-reliefs, and statues, or groups, now in private galleries. He has not lacked opponents and satirists, who could see nothing but the severely simple style of his compositions, and could not reach to the height of his conceptions. His fame has not yet reached its zenith. He travelled in Italy, and received great honour from various academies; and was appointed professor of sculpture to the Royal Academy in England. He died in 1826, aged 71 years.

To FLAY, *v. a.* [*flaen*, Belg.] to strip off the skin; to take off the pellicle, membrane, or skiu which covers any thing.

FLAYER, *s.* he that strips off the skin.

FLEA, (*flee*) *s.* [Sax.] in Entomology, a genus or family of parasitical insects, one species of which is somewhat too well known.

To FLEA, (*flee*) *v. a.* to cleanse or free from fleas.

FLEABANE, *s.* in Botany, an herb with compound flowers, of which one kind, common in marshy places, was formerly esteemed as a medicine for dysentery, and is one of the most regularly flowering plants at the beginning of autumn.



**FLE/ABITE**, (*Aëbite*), *s.* the red mark caused by a flea. Figuratively, a small or trifling hurt.

**FLE/ABITTEN**, (*Aëbitten*), *a.* stung or bitten by fleas.

**FLEAK**, (*fleck*), *s.* [*flocus*, Lat. see **FLAKE**,] a small thread, lock, or twist.

**FLEAM**, *s.* a small instrument used in bleeding cattle, by placing one of the lancets on the vein, and driving it in with a blow.

**FLE/AWORT**, *s.* in Botany, an herb, with compound flowers.

To **FLECK**, *v. a.* [*flech*, Teut.] to stop; to mark with a different colour.

To **FLE/CKER**, *v. a.* [see To **FLECK**,] to streak or mark with different colours.

**FLED**, the preter. and participle of To **FLEE**, to run away; not properly used for that of To **FLY**, to make use of wings.

To **FLEDGE**, *v. a.* [*flederen*, Belg.] to furnish with wings; to cover with feathers.

**FLEDGED**, *part. or a.* full feathered, able or qualified to fly.

To **FLEE**, *pret. and part. fled*, *v. n.* to run away from danger; to endeavour to avoid danger by flight. This word is now almost universally written *fly*; though, properly, to *fly* is to move with wings; to *flee*, to run away.

**FLEECE**, (*flus*, Sax.) the woolly covering shorn off the bodies of sheep; as much wool as is shorn off one sheep.

To **FLEECE**, *v. a.* to shear the wool off a sheep. Figuratively, to strip, plunder, to deprive of any thing valuable.

**FLEE/CED**, *a.* having or wearing fleeces; stripped or plundered.

**FLEE/CY**, *a.* woolly; covered with wool.

To **FLEET**, *v. n.* [*fleidian*, Sax.] to turn a thing to mockery or ridicule; to mock; to deride with insolence or impudence; to leer; to address with a deceitful grin of civility.

**FLEER**, *s.* mockery expressed either in word or look.

**FLEER/ER**, *s.* a mocker.

**FLEET**, **FLEOT**, **FLOR**, *s.* [*fleet*, Sax.] in the names of places, a bay or gulf.

**FLEET**, *s.* [*flota*, Sax.] denotes a company of ships of war belonging to any prince or state, also any number of trading ships sailing together, and destined to the same port or part of the world. The *Fleet* was formerly a prison in London, which is now dissolved.

**FLEET**, *a.* [*flotior*, Isl.] swift, applied to pace or motion.

To **FLEET**, *v. n.* [*flotan*, Sax.] to fly swiftly; to vanish; to be transitory, or of short duration.—*v. a.* to skim the water; to live merrily, or pass away with pleasure, applied to time. “*Fleet the time carelessly*,” *Shakespeare*.

**FLEET/INGDISH**, *s.* a thin dish used in dairies, to skim or take the cream off milk.

**FLEET/LY**, *ad.* swiftly; nimbly; with a quick motion.

**FLEET/NESS**, *s.* swiftness of motion.

**FLEET/WOOD**, **CHARLES**, one of the military leaders in the Puritan Revolution of the 17th century; who, sprung from an old family, entered the ranks in the beginning of the Parliamentary revolt, and rose to be lieutenant-general at the last battle, that at Worcester. On Irenaut's death, he married his widow, and so became Cromwell's son-in-law, and shortly after was sent as lord-deputy to Ireland, but recalled in the time when more vigorous dealing was needful than he seemed willing to exercise, and made one of the chief among the major-generals. During Richard Cromwell's feeble protectorate, Fleetwood, who equally with him needed a guide and counsellor, gave trouble enough. He escaped at the Restoration, but died soon after, in 1661, aged about 45 years.

**FLESH**, *s.* [*fleo*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the muscular part of an animal body, opposed to the *skin*, *bones*, or other parts. Animal food, opposed to that of *fishes*. Animal nature, opposed to spiritual nature. Mankind.

To **FLESH**, *v. a.* to initiate; to establish in any practice; to glut; to satiate.

**FLE/SHHOOK**, *s.* a hook or fork, used to take meat out of a pot or caldron.

**FLE/SHLESS**, *a.* without flesh.

**FLE/SHLINESS**, *s.* carnal or sensual passions and appetites; carnality.

**FLE/SHLY**, *a.* corporeal; human; opposed to spiritual; carnal.

**FLE/SHMEAT**, *s.* animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

**FLE/SHMONGER**, *s.* one who deals in flesh.

**FLE/SHY**, *a.* plump; full of flesh; fat. Pulpous and plump, applied to fruits.

**FLEET**, past part. of To **FLEET**. Skimmed.

**FLETA**, is the name by which, among lawyers, is known an ancient work on English law, written in Latin, in about the beginning of the 14th century. The name is not that of the writer, who is unknown; but is a latinization of the *Fleet*, in which he was imprisoned when he wrote it.

**FLE/TCHE**, *s.* [*fleche*, Fr.] a person who makes bows and arrows.

**FLETCHER**, **JOHN**, the associate of Francis Beaumont in a collection of dramatic writings. He died in 1625, aged 49 years. See **BEAUMONT**.

**FLETCHER**, **GILES** and **PHINEAS**, two brothers, clergymen and poets of the first part of the 17th century. The first wrote *Christ's Victory and Triumph*, in *Heaven and Earth*, over and after *Death*, which if not a fine poem, contains many fine passages. The other wrote a most astounding metrical and rhymed Allegory on Man, called the *Purple Island*; and some other equally wonderful things; which some persons have been known to admire. Giles died in 1623, aged about 40 years; and Phineas in 1630, aged 75 years.

**FLETCHER**, **ANDREW**, of Saltoun, a political writer of Scotland, of the later Stuart reigns. He was engaged in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth; and afterwards fought in the Turkish wars on the side of Austria. He returned to Scotland in 1688, and wrote on that side of public questions which he had learned of his tutor, Bishop Burnet. He died in 1716, aged 63 years.

**FLEURY**, **CARDINAL**, the celebrated prime minister of France, under Louis XV. He obtained by his administration an honourable fame; and he left, in the royal library, a worthy monument. He died in 1743, aged 90 years.

**FLEURY**, **ANNE**, a French historian and divine of the reign of Louis XV. He commenced with the study of law, but afterwards entered the church. He had such a reputation for learning that he was appointed a coadjutor of Fenelon in the task of educating the young Dukes of Burgundy, Berri, and Anjou. Subsequently he became prior of Argenteuil, and royal confessor; the latter being no enviable post. His greatest work is an *Ecclesiastical History*, which is much esteemed. He died in 1723, aged 83 years.

**FLEW**, the preter. of To **FLY**.

**FLEW**, *s.* the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

**FLEW/ED**, *a.* chapped; mouthed.

**FLEX/ANIMOUS**, *a.* [*flecto* and *animus*, Lat.] having power to change the disposition of the mind.

**FLEXIB/ILITY**, *s.* [*flezibilité*, Fr.] the quality of admitting to be bent; easiness of being persuaded.

**FLEX/IBLE**, *a.* [*flecto*, Lat.] possible or easy to be bent; pliant; obsequious; easily complying with; ductile, or manageable; to be formed by discipline and instruction.

**FLEX/IBLNESS**, *s.* a possibility or easiness to be bent, opposed to *brittleness* or *stiffness*; compliance; tractableness; easiness to be moved by advice, persuasion, or instruction.

**FLE/XILE**, *a.* pliant; easy to be bent, or turned out of its course.

**FLEX/ION**, *s.* the act of bending, or changing from a straight to a crooked line; a double; a bending; the state of a thing bent; a turn or motion towards any quarter or direction.

**FLE/XOR**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, applied to the muscles which contract or bend the joints.

**FLEX/OUOUS**, *a.* winding; full of turnings and meanders; bending; crooked; variable; unstable.

**FLEX/URE**, *s.* the form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent; a joint; obsequious or servile cringing.

To **FLICK/ER**, *v. a.* [*flicerian*, Sax.] to flutter; to have a fluttering motion; to move the wings up and down with a quick motion.

**FLIE**, *s.* See **FLY**.

**FLIER**, *s.* one who runs from danger; that part of a machine which, being put into a swifter motion than the other part, equalizes, regulates, and continues the motion of the rest. “*The fier of a jack*.”

**FLIGHT**, (*flit*), *s.* [*flight*, Sax.] the act of running away, in

order to avoid danger; the act of moving from one place to another, to escape danger; the act of moving by means of wings; a flock of birds moving in the air together; the birds produced in the same season; a volley or shower of weapons discharged at the same time. Figuratively, heat or soaring of imagination.

FLIGHTY, (*flity*) *a.* fleeting; swift in motion; wild; or fanciful.

FLIMSY, (*flimzy*) *a.* weak; feeble; mean; spiritless. Without strength, body, or stiffness, applied to manufactures.

To FLINCH, *v. n.* to shrink from any suffering, pain, or danger; to withdraw from pain or danger. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail. "If I break time, or flinch in property."

FLINCHER, *s.* he who shrinks or fails in any affair.

FLINDERS, MATTHEW, an eminent English navigator of the last generation. His first attempts were made in New Holland, where, with a companion of similar disposition, he discovered Bass's Straits, and afterwards explored other unvisited parts of that great island. He was in the navy, and was appointed the commander of a government exploring expedition, with which he revisited those parts, and completed his survey. His adventures on this voyage subsequently are most exciting and romantic; and they wore his life completely out. He was wrecked, but effected the deliverance of his crew with admirable skill. Returning home, he was seized by the French governor of the Mauritius, and kept a prisoner by him for three years. He died soon after his return, after having prepared a narrative of his voyages and discoveries, in 1814, aged about 45 years.

To FLING, *v. a.* preter. and part. *flang*; to cast or throw from the hand; to dart or throw with violence; to scatter; to move forcibly; to cast reproach; to eject or cast away as useless or hurtful. *To fling down*, to throw upon the ground with force; to demolish or destroy. *To fling off*, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of a prey.—*v. n.* to flounce; to wince.

FLING, *s.* the act of throwing or casting; the space or distance to which any thing is thrown or cast; a gibe; a contemptuous sneer or remark.

FLINGER, *s.* one who throws a thing; one who casts a contemptuous sneer at a person or thing.

FLINT, *s.* [Sax.] in Geology, a kind of stone found in the form of seams, nodules, and layers, in the chalk formation, the layers being found at very regular intervals in the upper beds. In its native state it is of a deep black colour, and consists chiefly of silicon. It contains numerous fossils enclosed in it, and exhibits distinct traces of spongy structure under a powerful microscope; whence modern geologists assign it a spongy origin. Gravel-beds are chiefly composed of flint boulders, which have been washed out of the chalk, as those forming the shingle-beaches on some of our eastern coasts have been. *A gun-flint*, is a small piece of this stone, broken in a flat square form, with one bevelled edge, and fitted into the cock of a gun, for the purpose of striking a spark into the pan from the steel flap covering it. The use of these flints are superseded now by the percussion caps. Figuratively, any thing remarkably hard, impenetrable, or obdurate.

FLINT, Flintshire, the chief town of the county. It is seated on the Dee, and is 193 miles from London. Pop. 2860.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of North Wales, lying on the Irish Sea, and the large bay at the mouth of the river Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; and bounded by Cheshire and Denbighshire. It is about 33 miles in length, and from 7 to 10 in breadth. Part of Flintshire stretches E. of the Dee, a tract about 9 miles in length, and from 5 to 8 across, insulated by Cheshire, Shropshire, and Denbighshire. It is divided into 5 hundreds. The northern part produces wheat; there is also much wood. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk, and are excellent beef. They have also honey, of which they make mead, a liquor much used in those parts. The principal rivers are the Dee, Clwyd, Wheler, Sevon, Elwy, and Alun. The valleys contain coal and freestone, and the hills lead and calamine, with vast quantities of limestone, but no flint. The principal trade is mining and smelting. The detached part is mostly a level country. Pop. 66,910. Flint is its chief town. It returns 2 members to parliament.

FLINTY, *a.* made of flint; abounding in flints or stones. Figuratively, strong; hard of heart; cruel; not to be penetrated or moved by entreaties, or the view of misery.

FLIPP, *s.* [a cant word,] a drink used in ships, made of spirits, beer, and sugar.

FLIPPANT, *a.* [from *flap*,] nimble; moving quickly, applied to the tongue. Pert; talkative.

FLIPPANTLY, *ad.* in a pert, talkative, or fluent manner.

To FLIRT, *v. a.* to throw any thing with a jerk, or quick elastic motion; to move with quickness.—*v. n.* to jeer or gibe at one; to turn about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIRT, *s.* a quick, sudden, elastic motion; a sudden trick; a young, fluttering, gadding lass.

FLIRTATION, *s.* a quick, sprightly motion; empty attention to the female sex.

To FLIT, *v. n.* [*flitter*, Dan. see To FLEET,] to fly away; to remove or migrate; to flutter or rove on the wing; to be transient, flux, or unstable.

FLITCH, *s.* [*Ayke*, Dan.] the side of a bog, without the head, salted and cured.

FLUTTERMOUSE, *s.* in Natural History, a bat, or fluttering mouse.

FLUTTING, *s.* [*flit*, Sax.] a reproachful accusation; an offence, or fault.

FLUX, *v.* coarroued from *flax*, Sax.] down; far; soft hair.

FLUXWEED, *s.* in Botany, a kind of watercress.

To FLOAT, (*flot*) *v. n.* [*flotter*, Fr.] to swim on the surface of the water; to move easily in the air; to pass in a light and swimming manner.

FLOAT, (*flot*) *s.* the act of flowing, opposed to the *ebb* or *reflux* of the tide. Any thing contrived so as to swim and sustain a burden on the water; the cork, or quill, by which the bite of a fish is discovered.

FLOATY, *a.* buoyant and swimming on the surface.

FLOCK, *s.* [*floc*, Sax.] a company of birds or sheep, distinguished from *herds*, which are of oxen. Figuratively, a multitude of men. Also a lock of wool.

To FLOCK, *v. n.* to gather in crowds or great numbers.

To FLOG, *v. a.* [*flagrum*, Lat.] to whip with a rod.

FLOOD, (*flud*) *s.* [*flod*, Sax.] a body of water; a sea or river; a deluge, inundation, or overflowing of water; a flow of tide.

To FLOOD, (*flud*) *v. a.* to cover with waters.

FLOODGATE, (*fludgate*) *s.* a gate or shutter, by which any water-course is stopped, or let loose again, at pleasure.

FLOOK, *s.* [*flup*, Teut.] the broad or bearded part of an anchor, which takes hold of the ground. In Natural History, a flounder; a flat river fish.

FLOOR, (*flor*, Sax.) that part of a house on which a person treads.

To FLOOR, *v. a.* to cover that part of a room a person walks on with planks.

FLOORING, *s.* the matter with which that part of a room is laid on which a person walks; the bottom.

To FLOP, *v. a.* [from *flap*,] to clap the wings with a noise; to play with a noisy motion of a broad body; to let down the broad parts or flap of a hat.

FLORAL, *a.* [*flor*, Lat.] relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLORENCE, the capital of Tuscany in Italy, is situated in the middle of the valley of the Arno, which divides it into two unequal parts, and over which it has four bridges. The surrounding country forms an amphitheatre of fertile hills, adorned with villages, country-houses, and gardens. It is handsomely built in general; and the squares and public edifices are particularly fine: amongst these may be specified, the cathedral; the palazzo Pitti, which was the residence of the Medici family, and contains great numbers of magnificent works of art, and curiosities, and other articles of vertu, and which is the grand-ducal residence; the Ponte di Trinita, built of white marble, and adorned with statues representing the four seasons; and other churches, and official buildings. The whole city is adorned with fountains, statues, &c. It has numerous schools of art, science, and literature. It is about 150 miles from Rome. Population, about 50,000. Lat. 43. 46. N. Long. 11. 17. E.

FLORES, the name of one of the Azores. And also of a large island of the Indian Ocean, lying immediately S. of Celebes, in the chain of islands stretching from Sumatra towards the N. part of New Holland. It is about 200 miles long, and 40 broad. A range of mountains, with several volcanoes in it, passes through the island. The Portuguese have a settlement on it.

**FLORET**, *s.* [a diminutive of *flower*,] one of the small flowers composing a compound or incorporated flower.

**FLORIAN, JEAN PIERRE CLARIS DE**, a French writer of some notoriety, in the latter half of the last century. He was in the army before the Revolution, and after some time spent in exile, during the earlier stages, he returned and was imprisoned, but soon set at liberty. He wrote some good fables, dramas, &c., but his *Nana Pompinus*, being used in schools, has given him his name. He died in 1794, aged 39 years.

**FLORID**, *a.* [*flor*, Lat.] productive of, or covered with, flowers. Bright or lively, applied to colours. Flushed with red, applied to the complexion. Embellished with rhetorical figures, applied to style.

**FLORIDA**, one of the United States, N. America. It forms that peculiar promontory at the S. of the States, which projects towards Cuba, and closes in the Gulf of Mexico; and it is bounded by Alabama and Georgia. It is 380 miles in length, 250 miles in width at the N. part, and 50 in the S. It is divided into 20 counties. The face of the country is uneven, but it has no mountains. It has extensive pine forests, and barren tracts, but some parts of the table lands have a very fertile soil. The chief river is St. John's. On the W. coast of the promontory are many good harbours; and along the shores are many islands, the chief group being the Florida Keys. Timber, cotton, some corn, and fruits, are its chief productions. It has but few manufactures, but there are five banks. Tallahassee is the seat of government. Pop. 54,477, of which 25,717 are slaves. This State was admitted to the Union in 1845.

**FLORIDITY**, *s.* freshness or redness of colour.

**FLORIDNESS**, *s.* freshness of colour. A rhetorical embellishment, applied to style.

**FLORIFEROUS**, *a.* [*flor* and *fero*, Lat.] producing flowers.

**FLORIN**, *s.* [Fr.] a coin, so called because first struck by the Florentines. That of Germany is valued at 2s. 4d., that of Spain at 2s. 4½d., that of Palermo and Sicily at 2s. 6d., and that of Holland at 2s.

**FLORIST**, *s.* [*fleuriste*, Fr.] a person curious and skilled in the names, nature, and culture of flowers.

**FLORULENT**, *a.* [*flor*, Lat.] flowery; blossoming.

**FLORUS, L. ANNEUS**, a Roman historian, who lived in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian. His work is a mere epitome, yet has some value, as completing some portions of the history, though in no very satisfactory manner. He lived in the 2nd century A. D.

**FLOSCULOUS**, *a.* [*flosculus*, Lat.] composed, or having the nature or form, of flowers.

To **FLOTE**, *v. a.* to skim.

**FLOTSON**, *s.* in Law, goods that float, without an owner, on the sea.

To **FLOUNCE**, *v. n.* [*plossen*, Belg.] to move with violence in water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water. To move with passion or anger, applied to persons. To adorn with flourishes, applied to dress.

**FLOUNCE**, *s.* any thing sewed to a garment by way of ornament, and hanging loose so as to swell and shake.

**FLOUNDER**, *s.* [*flynder*, Dan.] in Natural History, a small flat fish.

To **FLOUNDER**, *v. n.* [from *flounce*,] to struggle with violent and irregular motions, like a horse that strives to disengage himself from mire.

**FLOWR**, *s.* the fine white powder of wheat, of which bread is made.

To **FLOWRISH**, (*florish*) *v. n.* [*floreo*, Lat.] to bloom, or be in blossom; to be in vigour; to be in a prosperous state; to move in eddies, circles, or wanton and irregular motions. To make use of rhetorical figures; to display with vanity or ostentation, applied to language. In Music, to play an overture. In Writing, to form the decorations or ornaments of penmanship. In Fencing, to move a weapon in circles or quick vibrations.

**FLOWRISH**, (*florish*) *s.* any embellishment. Figuratively, beauty; an ostentatious display of wit or intellectual abilities. In Penmanship, figures or ornaments formed by lines curiously interwoven.

**FLOWRISHER**, (*florisher*) *s.* a mere boaster; one who is in the height of prosperity.

**FLOWRY**, *a.* covered with the fine dust or meal of corn.

To **FLOWT**, *v. a.* [*flyuten*, Belg.] to mock, deride, or insult

with contemptuous mockery.—*v. n.* to behave with contempt; to sneer.

**FLOWT**, *s.* a mock; a jeer; a contemptuous and insulting expression or action.

**FLOWTER**, *s.* a person who derides, mocks, or jeers another.

To **FLOW**, (*flō*) *v. a.* [*flouan*, Sax.] to run or spread, applied to water. To move or be in motion, opposed to standing water. To rise or swell, applied to the tide. To melt, applied to the effect of heat on metals, wax, &c. To be full of liquor, applied to drinking vessels. Figuratively, to proceed from as an effect; to write smoothly, or speak eloquently.

**FLOW**, (*flō*) *s.* the rise or swell of water; a sudden plenty or abundance. "A flow of spirits," *Pope*. An uninterrupted stream, or continuation of words.

**FLOWER**, *s.* [*fleur*, Fr.] in Botany, that part of plants containing the organs by which the species is propagated. It consists of an outward covering, which assumes very various forms, and is known by the general name of *calyx*; the many-formed and many-hued *corolla*; the *nectaries*; the *stamens*, in which the fertilizing powder, or *pollen*, is secreted; the *pistilla*, which convey the life to the seed-vessel and its contents. In some plants the stamens are in one flower, and the pistilla and seed-vessel in another; and these flowers are sometimes, also, on separate plants. *Composite flowers* are groups of distinct florets, surrounded by a common involucre, or *calyx*. Figuratively, an ornament or embellishment; the prime or most beautiful part of life; the most excellent part of any thing. In Chemistry, substances sublimated to a dry powder.

To **FLOWER**, *v. n.* [*fleurir*, Fr.] to put forth flowers or blossoms; to bloom, or be in blossom; to flourish, or be in a prosperous state. To froth, ferment, or mantle, applied to liquor.

**FLOWER DE LUCE**, *s.* [*fleur de lys*, Fr.] in Heraldry, a bearing representing the lily, called the queen of flowers, and the true hieroglyphic of royal majesty; but of late it has been borne in several coats. In Botany, the flag, of which there are very many species.

**FLOWERET**, *s.* [*fleuriet*, Fr.] a small or imperfect flower.

**FLOWER-GARDEN**, *s.* a garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

**FLOWERINESS**, *s.* the state of abounding in flowers or ornaments.

**FLOWERY**, *a.* abounding with, adorned with, or full of, flowers.

**FLOWINGLY**, (*flōingly*) *ad.* with readiness, quickness, or volubility of speech; with abundance.

**FLOWN**, (*flōn*) *part.* of To FLEE or FLY; gone away; run away; puffed up, or elated.

**FLUATES**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with fluoric acid.

**FLUCTUANT**, *part.* [*fluctus*, Lat.] wavering; uncertain; doubting.

To **FLUCTUATE**, *v. n.* to roll to and fro like waves; to float backwards and forwards; to move with uncertainty and hasty motion; to hesitate; to be irresolute, undetermined, or in doubt.

**FLUCTUATION**, *s.* the motion of waves and water backwards and forwards; a state of suspense, irresolution, or uncertainty.

**FLUE**, *s.* a small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke; soft down, or fur, easily wafted by the wind.

**FLUELLIN**, *s.* in Botany, an herb, with strap-shaped leaves and white blossoms, found in high pastures. Also a sort of speedwell.

**FLUENCY**, *s.* the quality of flowing, or continuing in motion without interruption or intermission; smoothness of style or numbers; readiness, copiousness, or volubility of speech.

**FLUENT**, *a.* [*fluō*, Lat.] liquid; flowing; in motion; ready; easy flowing; copious, applied to speech.

**FLUENT**, *s.* a stream, torrent, or running water.

**FLUENTLY**, *ad.* readily; without obstruction or difficulty.

**FLUID**, *a.* having the parts easily separable; flowing like water.

**FLUID**, *s.* that form of matter whose parts yield to the smallest force impressed, and, by yielding, are easily moved among each other.

**FLUIDITY**, *s.* [*fluidité*, Fr.] a quality of a body, whereby the parts are so disposed as to slide over each other all manner of ways, and give way to the least pressure.

**FLUIDNESS**, *s.* that quality in bodies opposed to firmness, by which they change their form, or yield to the least pressure.

**FLUKE**, *s.* that part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.

**FLUMMERY**, *s.* a kind of food made of oatmeal and water, boiled or evaporated to a consistence. Figuratively, mere pretence; flattery.

**FLUNG**, particip. and preter. of **TO FLING**; thrown or cast, followed by *in, into, down, from, and to*.

**FLUOR**, *s.* [Lat.] In Mineralogy, a transparent spar, called also fluote of lime.

**FLUORIC**, *a.* belonging to fluor. Fluoric acid, in Chemistry, is an acid of a very peculiar nature, formed in the fluor spar. It has a remarkable power of corroding glass. It is now known as hydro-fluoric acid.

**FLUORINE**, *s.* in Chemistry, a substance evolved from fluorides, and fluates, in the form of a gas, which is of a yellowish brown colour, and in odour resembles chlorine and burnt sugar. It bleaches. It does not act on glass, but combines directly with gold.

**FLURRY**, *s.* a gust; a hasty, sudden blast, or storm of wind; hurry; a violent commotion or emotion of mind.

**TO FLUSH**, *v. n.* [*fluyzen*, Belg.] to flow with violence; to come in haste; to produce a reddish colour in the face, by a sudden flow or flux of blood.—*v. a.* to elate, or elevate.

**FLUSH**, *a.* fresh; full of vigour.

**FLUSH**, *s.* an efflux; a sudden impulse; a violent flow. In Gaming, a certain number of cards of the same sort.

**FLUSHER**, *s.* in Ornithology, the butcher-bird, a small bird of prey.

**FLUSHING**, a fortified sea-port of Holland. It is situated on the island of Walcheren, and has an admirable harbour, the entrance of which is protected by two moles. It has a good foreign trade. Population, under 10,000. Lat. 51. 29. N. Long. 3. 35. E.

**FLUSHING**, a town of New York, United States, standing at the head of a bay of the same name, on Long Island. Here is St. Paul's College, an episcopal seminary. It is 235 miles from Washington. Pop. 4124.

**TO FLUSTER**, *v. a.* [from *To Flush*,] to make hot and red with drinking.

**FLUTE**, *s.* [Fr.] a wind instrument, divided into the common and German. The common flute is played by putting one end into the mouth, and breathing into it. The German flute, the most melodious of the two, and most resembling the human voice, is not put into the mouth, but sounded by a hole a little distant from the upper end, the end itself being stopped with a stopper or plug. In Architecture, perpendicular channels or cavities cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster, and resembling the inside of a flute when cut in half.

**TO FLUTE**, *v. a.* to cut channels in columns or pilasters.

**FLUTED**, *a.* having channels or hollows.

**TO FLUTTER**, *v. n.* [*floteran*, Sax.] to move the wings with a quick and trembling motion; to move about with great show and bustle, but with no consequence; to be in agitation; to be in a state of uncertainty; to beat quick and irregularly. To palpitate, applied to the heart. To hurry the mind, or put into confusion, or a violent commotion.

**FLUTTER**, *s.* vibration; undulation, or a quick and irregular motion; confusion; an irregular or disordered position.

**FLUVIATIC**, *a.* [*fluvaticus*, Lat.] belonging to, or inhabiting rivers.

**FLUX**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of flowing; the state of passing away, and giving place to others. In Medicine, an extraordinary issue or evacuation; one form is the dysentery. In Hydrography, a regular periodical motion of the sea, happening twice in twenty-four hours, whereby the water is raised, and driven violently against the shores. Figuratively, a concourse or confluence; the state of being melted; that which facilitates the melting of a body when mixed with it.

**FLUX**, *a.* [*fluxus*, Lat.] inconstant; not durable; flowing; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

**TO FLUX**, *v. a.* to melt. In Medicine, to salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

**FLUXION**, *s.* [*fluxio*, Lat.] the act of flowing; the matter that flows. *Fluxions*, in Arithmetic, is the name given by Sir Isaac Newton to the differential calculus.

**TO FLY**, *v. n.* pret. *flew*, or *fled*; part. *fled*, or *flown*; [*fliegen*, Sax.] to move through the air by means of wings; to ascend in the air; to pass or perform a journey with great expedition; to burst asunder; to break, or shiver; to attack or spring with violence; to fall on suddenly. To fly in the face of a person, is to insult him with opprobrious language, or any act of outrage; to act in defiance. To fly out, to burst into passion; to start violently from any direction. To let fly, to discharge a gun or other fire-arms.—*v. a.* to run away, or attempt to escape any danger; to avoid, to shun.

**FLY**, [*fliege*, Sax.] in Natural History, a very numerous genus of small two-winged insects. In Mechanics, that part of a machine which, when put into motion, continues it with great swiftness, and thereby regulates and preserves the motion of the other parts. In Magnetism, that part of a mariner's compass on which the thirty-two winds are drawn, over which the needle is placed, and fastened underneath.

**TO FLYBLOW**, *v. a.* to taunt with flies; to fill with maggots. **FLYBOAT**, *s.* a kind of nimble, light vessel for sailing. **FLYER**, *s.* one that runs away from battle, or endeavours to escape danger by flight; any thing that cuts its passage through the air by means of wings; that part of a jack which moves round on a pivot horizontally, and thereby keeps the other parts in motion.

**FLYING-FISH**, *s.* in Ichthyology, a species of fish, about the size of a herring, with membranaceous wings, found between the tropics. **FOAL**, (*föhl*) *s.* [*föla*, Sax.] the offspring or young of a mare, or other beast of burden. The word *colt* is now applied to a young horse.

**TO FOAL**, (*föhl*) *v. a.* to bring forth young, applied to a mare, or other beast of burden. **FOAM**, (*förm*) *s.* [*foam*, Sax.] the white spittle which appears in the mouth of a high-mettled horse.

**TO FOAM**, (*förm*) *v. n.* to have the mouth covered with white frothy spittle; to froth; to gather foam. To be in violent emotions of passion, alluding to a high-mettled horse, who foams at the mouth when checked, or under unwilling restraint.

**FOAMY**, (*föngy*) *a.* covered with froth, or white frothy spittle. **FOB**, *s.* [*fuppe*, Teut.] a small pocket made in the inside of the waistband of a pair of breeches, wherein the watch is usually carried.

**TO FOB**, *v. a.* [*fippen*, Teut.] to cheat; to trick; to defraud by some low stratagem; to shift off.

**FOCAL**, *a.* belonging to a focus.

**FOCIL**, *s.* [*focile*, Fr.] the greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.

**FOCUS**, *s.* in Geometry and conic sections, is applied to certain points in the parabola, ellipsis, and hyperbola, where the rays reflected from all parts of these curves concur and meet. In Optics, it is the point wherein rays are collected, after they have undergone reflection or refraction.

**FODDER**, *s.* [*föthre*, Sax.] dry food stored for cattle against winter.

**TO FODDER**, *v. a.* to feed or supply with dry food.

**FODDERER**, *s.* the person who supplies cattle with dry food. **FOE**, *s.* [*fah*, Sax. *fæc*, Scot.] an enemy or person who is bent to hurt one, either in war or private life. An adversary; an opponent, applied to opinions.

**FÖTUS**, (*fétus*) *s.* [Lat.] a child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

**FOG**, *s.* [Dan.] a thick cloud of watery vapour floating near the surface of the earth.

**FOGGINESS**, *s.* the state of being dark or misty by a low cloud consisting of watery vapours, floating near the surface of the earth or water.

**FOGGY**, *a.* full of dark, cloudy, and moist vapours.

**FOH**, interject. an interjection used to express abhorrence, or offence received by some object, meaning that it gives great offence, and is excessively disagreeable.

**FOH**, in Chinese Theology, a name by which the supreme deity is worshipped. In other parts of Asia, the name is Boodh, or Buddha. See that name.

**FOIBLE**, *s.* [Fr.] a weak or blind side; a natural infirmity or failing.

**TO FOIL**, *v. a.* [*affoller*, old Fr.] to defeat or get the better of an enemy, but not a complete victory.

**FOIL**, *s.* a defeat or miscarriage; an advantage gained over

an enemy, not amounting to a complete victory. Something of another colour, used by jewellers to augment the lustre, or heighten the colour, of a stone or diamond.—[*fouiller*, Fr.] a blunt sword used in fencing.

FOILER, *s.* one who has gained an advantage over an enemy.

TO FOIN, *v. n.* [*foindre*, Fr.] to push or make a thrust with a weapon.

FOIN, *s.* a thrust or push with a weapon.

FOININGLY, *ad.* in a pushing manner.

TO FOIST, *v. a.* [*fousser*, Fr.] to insert something not in an original; to interpolate.

FOISTY, *a.* See FUSRY.

FOIX, the capital of the depart. of Arriège, France; situated on a river of the same name, over which is a bridge, at the foot of the Pyrenees. There are the ruins of the castle of the former Counts of Foix. It is not a large nor handsome town, but it carries on very useful manufactures in iron and woollen goods. It is 450 miles from Paris. Population, about 4000.

FOIX, GASTON DE, the name of several celebrated persons in French history. One, in the 14th century, is described as the very mirror of knighthood, who fought against Edward III. of England when he invaded France, and aided subsequently to suppress the revolt of the Jacquerie. Another, in the end of the 15th century, was a very famous general, who commanded for Louis XII. in Italy, and fell at Ravenna, in 1512.

FOKINGHAM, Lincolnshire. It stands on a rising ground, in a wholesome air, with abundance of springs about it. It is 107 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 820.

FOLD, *s.* [*fald*, Sax.] the ground where sheep are confined. Figuratively, a flock of sheep.—[*fild*, Sax.] a boundary or limit; a double; one part turned over and lying upon another; the plait or doubling of a garment. Hence *fild*, in composition, signifies the doubling the same number twice, or the same quantity added; thus, *two-fold* is twice the quantity; *twenty-fold*, twenty times repeated.

TO FOLD, *v. a.* [*faldan*, Sax.] to pen or enclose sheep in a fold; to double; to plait or turn back a piece of cloth, so as to double over and cover another part. Figuratively, to enclose, to include, to shut; to embrace with the arms clasped round a person.

FOLIAECEOUS, *a.* [*folium*, Lat.] consisting of thin pieces, laminae, or leaves.

FOLIAGE, *s.* [*feuillage*, Fr.] an assemblage of flowers, branches, leaves, &c. In Architecture, the representation of such flowers, branches, leaves, &c. as are used for embellishments, on capitals, friezes, or pediments.

TO FOLIATE, *v. a.* to beat gold into thin plates, laminae, or leaves.

FOLIATING, applied to looking-glasses, is the spreading a composition that will firmly adhere to the back of the glass, and reflect images. The composition is called *foil*, and made of quicksilver, mixed with tin, and other ingredients.

FOLIATION, *s.* the act of beating into thin leaves. In Botany, a collection of those transitory or fugacious coloured leaves, called petals, which constitute the compass or body of a flower, and sometimes guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples and pears, and sometimes stand within it, as in cherries and apricots; for these being tender and pulposus, and coming forth in the spring, would be injured by the weather if they were not lodged up within their flowers.

FOLIO, *s.* [*Lat.*] a large book whose pages are formed by a sheet once doubled. In Commerce, a page or leaf in an account or book.

FOLIOMORT, *s.* See FEUILLEMORT.

FOLK, *s.* [*folc*, Sax.] people, used only in familiar discourse; mankind in general; any kind of persons.

FOLKMOIE, *s.* in ancient English History, a general assembly of the people.

FOLKSTONE, Kent. It stands on hilly ground, and the streets are narrow and incommodious. A multitude of fishing-smacks belong to the harbour, and some vessels are built here. It is 72 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 4413.

FOLLICLE, *s.* [*folliculus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a cavity, bag, or vesicle in a body, with strong coats. In Botany, the seed-vessel case, husk, or cover wherein several kinds of seeds are enclosed.

TO FOLLOW, (*full*) *v. a.* [*folgian*, Sax.] to go after or be-

bind a person; to pursue as an enemy; to attend on as a servant; to succeed or happen after in order of time; to proceed from, as a consequence or effect; to imitate, or copy; to observe, to assent, or give credit to; to attend to; to be busied with; to confirm by new endeavours.

FOLLOWER, (*fuller*) *s.* one who comes or goes after another; a dependant; attendant; associate; companion; a scholar; imitator; or copier.

FOLLY, *s.* [*folie*, Fr.] the act of drawing false conclusions from just principles; a weakness or want of understanding; an act of negligence or passion, unbecoming the gravity of wisdom, or the dictates of cool and unbiassed reflection.

TO FOMENT, *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Lat.] to cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions or liquors. Figuratively, to encourage; to support; to cherish.

FOMENTATION, *s.* [*fomentation*, Fr.] in Medicine, a partial bathing, or applying hot fannels to any part dipped in medicated decoctions; the liquor of decoctions formed from boiling medicinal ingredients, with which any part is to be fomented or bathed.

FOMENTER, *s.* an encourager or supporter.

FOND, *a.* [*a*, [a word of uncertain etymology,] foolish; silly; indiscreet; trifling; or valued by folly; foolishly tender and indulgent; loving to an excess; taking too much delight in, and too eagerly coveting, a thing.

TO FOND, FONDLE, *v. a.* to treat with great indulgence, or with an indiscreet excess of love.

FONDLING, *s.* a person used with too much indulgence, and beloved to an excess.

FONDLY, *ad.* foolishly, indiscreetly, injudiciously; with an excess of tenderness, indulgence, or love.

FONDNESS, *s.* foolishness; weakness; want of judgment; an excess of love, indulgence, and tenderness.

FONT, *s.* [*font*, Lat.] a stone or marble vessel, in which the water used in baptism is contained in a church.

FONTAINEBLEAU, a town in the department of Seine et Marne, France. It is remarkable for its magnificent palace, formerly a hunting seat of the kings of France. It stands in the midst of a forest, 42 miles from Paris. Pop. 8500.

FONTAINE, JOHN DE LA, the famous French fable-writer. His life was passed in the families of a succession of wealthy ladies who admired his talents, and perhaps also his laziness. He had the friendship of Racine, Bouteau, Molière, and the other eminent men of his day. He wrote other poems and tales beside his Fables; and died in 1695, aged 74 years.

FONTANA, the name of two brothers, architects, of the end of the 16th century, in Italy. John was the eldest, but Dominic by far the most celebrated. He was employed by some of the popes and by the king of Naples. He built various parts of the papal palaces, and erected the obelisk that stands in front of St. Peter's at Rome. He died in 1607, aged 64 years. Several other eminent men have borne this name, and amongst them, the maker of the splendid anatomical models in wax at Florence.

FONTANEL, *s.* [*fontanelle*, Fr.] in Surgery, an issue, or artificial ulcer formed to discharge humours.

FONTENELLE, BERNARD LE BOVIER DE, a distinguished French writer of the 17th and 18th centuries. He held the post of secretary to the Academy of Sciences for 42 years. His works embrace a wide field; but his philosophy and his science was far from profound; whilst his poems, and essays on various subjects, display both reading and elegance of style. He was essentially a popular writer, aiming to diffuse the knowledge which was the result of the efforts of greater and more original minds. He died in 1757, aged nearly 100 years.

FOOD, *s.* [*foed*, Sax.] whatever can be used for the purpose of supporting animal life, by undergoing the processes connected with digestion. Figuratively, any thing which cherishes.

FOODFUL, *a.* fruitful; or plentifully producing things proper for the nourishment of animals.

FOODY, *a.* eatable; fit for food. "Into well-sew'd sacks pour'd foody meal," Chapman.

FOOL, *s.* [*fol*, Brit. *fol*, Isl. and Fr.] one who has not the use of reason or judgment. Figuratively, one who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, or jester. In Scripture, an idolater; a wicked person. In common conversation, used as a word of extreme contempt and stinging reproach. To play the fool, is to trifle, or play pranks, or act like one void of understanding. To

make a fool, is to raise a person's expectations, and disappoint them.

To FOOL, *v. n.* to trifle; to toy; to idle.—*v. a.* to deceive; to cheat, used with *out of*; to infatuate.

FOOLERY, *s.* habitual folly; an act of folly or indiscretion; an object of folly.

FOOLHARDINESS, *s.* indiscreet courage or boldness.

FOOLHARDY, *a.* daring, bold, or adventurous, without discretion or prudence.

FOOLISH, *a.* void of understanding; indiscreet; ridiculous; unreasonable.

FOOLISHLY, *ad.* weakly; without understanding; indiscreetly.

FOOLISHNESS, *s.* folly; a foolish practice.

FOOT, (commonly, with its derivatives and compounds, pron. *fit*, *fitball*, *fitting*, *fitman*, &c.) *s.* plural *feet*; [*fit*, Sax.] that part of an animal whereon it stands or walks. In Anatomy, the extremity of the leg. Figuratively, that part with which any thing is supported, in the same manner as the foot supports the body of an animal; the lower part or base. The infantry of an army, opposed to cavalry. In poetry, a certain number of long and short syllables constituting a distinct part of a line. A measure consisting of 12 inches. *On foot* means walking, opposed to travelling on horseback, or in a carriage. To *set on foot* is to begin, to give rise to.

To FOOT, *v. a.* to spurn, kick, or strike with the foot; to settle; to plan. In Dancing, to make a noise with the foot resembling the tune played by the music; to tread.

FOOTBALL, *s.* a ball made of leather, and filled with wool, by means of a bladder included in the inside, and driven by the foot.

FOOTBOY, *s.* an attendant in livery.

FOOTCLOTH, *s.* a sumpter cloth.

FOOTE, SAMUEL, a comic writer and actor of the last century, who gained great renown for his satiric wit. His celebrity was of a very low order; and his proceedings were far from being marked by correct principle. Some of his bon-mots serve to preserve his name from being forgotten. He died in 1777, aged 56 years.

FOOTED, *a.* shaped in the foot.

FOOTTHOLD, *s.* a space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.

FOOTING, *s.* ground for the foot or any thing to rest on; foundation; basis; support; root; place; tread; walk; or the sound of a person's feet in walking; a particular manner of moving the feet in dancing, so as to echo the sound of the tune.

FOOTMAN, *s.* a soldier that marches and fights on ground, opposed to a horseman. A menial servant in livery.

FOOTMANSHIP, *s.* the art or office of a runner.

FOOTPACE, *s.* a slow manner of walking.

FOOTPAD, *s.* a highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH, *s.* a narrow way which will admit only foot-passengers, not being wide enough for horses or carriages.

FOOTPOST, *s.* a post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSTALL, [*fitstall*], *s.* a woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP, *s.* an impression left by the foot in treading. Figuratively, any trace, mark, token, or sign.

FOOTSTOOL, *s.* a stool whereon a person places his feet.

FOP, *s.* [a word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology,] a person of weak understanding, and great pretence to knowledge and wisdom; or rather a person affecting delicacy too much both in dress and behaviour.

FOPDOODLE, *s.* a fool.

FOPFLING, *s.* a petty fop; a coxcomb of the second order.

FOPPERY, *s.* impertinence, or folly; affectation of show in dress, and importance without solidity; foolery; affectation; or affected trifling.

FOPPISH, *a.* foolish; idle; vain; vain in show; gaudy; attended with too great an affectation of ceremony in behaviour.

FOPPISHLY, *ad.* after the manner of a fop; vainly; ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS, *s.* showy, ostentatious, and affected vanity. *FOR*, *prep.* [*for*, Sax.] because, or on account of. "That which we, *for* our unworthiness, are unworthy to crave," *Hooker*. With respect or regard to; concerning. "For bulk, more insects," *Tate*. Used often with *as* before it in this sense; instead of; in the character or likeness of. "Embrace *for* truth," *Locke*.

"Lay *for* dead," *Dryd*. "He refused not to die *for* those who killed him," *Boyle*. Conducive or tending to. "It is *for* the general good," *Tillot*. Towards, or with intention of going to, a certain place. "We sailed directly *for* Genoa," *Addis*. In confirmation or establishment, applied to proofs. "There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue," *Tillot*. Against, or as a remedy *for*. "Good *for* the tooth-ache," *Garrets*. Ready, fit, prepared, or proper. "If you be an undertaker, I am *for* you," *Shak*. In favour of; on the side of. "Aristotle is *for* poetical justice," *Dennis*. Fit; becoming. "Is it *for* you to ravage sea and land!" *Dryd*. Followed by *all*, it implies *nothwithstanding*; considered; or in proportion to. "He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall," *Shak*.

*FOR*, conjunction, used to introduce and give reasons for something advanced before; because. *Forasmuch as*, implies *since*, or *because*. *For why*, because; for this reason that.

FORAGE, *s.* [*fourage*, Fr. and Tent.] in War, provisions for the horses and cattle.

To FORAGE, *v. n.* to go in search of forage.

FORAMINOUS, *a.* [*foramen*, Lat.] full of holes.

To FORBEAR, (*forbare*) *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, part. *forborne*; [*forbaran*, Sax.] to cease from action; to pause, or delay; to decline; to omit, or abstain from voluntarily; to endure with patience.—*v. a.* to spare; to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, (*forbrance*) *s.* the act of patiently enduring provocation or offence; command of temper; intermission; suspension; lenity; delay of punishment.

FORBEARER, *s.* an intermitter; an interceptor of any thing.

FORBES, DUNCAN, a Scottish judge of the last century, who, having studied law at Edinburgh and on the continent, became president of the Court of Session. When the rebellion of 1745 occurred, he exerted himself strenuously to keep all he could from joining the Pretender; and received an ample return of neglect from the government he had served. He wrote several works of a religious character, which were highly esteemed; and died in 1747, aged 62 years.

To FORBID, *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*, part. *forbidden*, or *forbid*; [*forbieden*, Sax.] to prohibit any thing; to command a person not to perform a thing; to oppose; to hinder.

FORBIDNANCE, *s.* a prohibition; or command to abstain from any thing.

FORBIDDENLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is prohibited; in an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDING, *part.* raising abhorrence, aversion, or awe; obliging to keep a respectful distance.

FORBIN, CHEVALIER CLAUDE, an eminent French naval commander, who was engaged in the Siamese service, during the attempt made in the end of the 17th century to cultivate amicable relations with that Eastern kingdom, by Louis XIV. He was afterwards employed in services of distinction at home; and made the first effort to land the Pretender in this country. He died in 1733, aged 77 years.

FORCE, *s.* [*force*, Fr.] power; vigour; active power; strength of body; violence; validity; an armament; or a company of men or ships intended for war; warlike preparations, used generally in the plural; virtue, or efficacy; destiny; necessity; stress or emphasis of a sentence. In Horticulture, to obtain by the application of warmth, flowers, fruit, &c., before the natural time, and of a larger size.

To FORCE, *v. a.* [*forcer*, Fr.] to compel a person to do a thing against his will; to overpower by strength; to drive by violence; to draw or push by main strength; to get from by violence. In War, to take or enter a city by violence; to storm. In Natural Philosophy, it is the name of whatever causes motion or rest in bodies; the amount of which can be measured and brought within the compass of mathematics. Used with *out*, to extort a thing which should be concealed.

FORCED, *part.* obliged to do a thing involuntarily, and by compulsion. Wrested; unnatural, applied to the use of words.

FORCEFULLY, *ad.* violently; constrainedly; unaturally.

FORCEFUL, *a.* violent; strong; driven with great violence.

FORCEFULLY, *ad.* in a violent, impetuous, and rapid manner.

FORCELESS, *a.* without strength or force.

FORCEPS, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Surgery, an instrument opening like a pair of tongs, used to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, *s.* that which drives, compels, or constrains by

strength, power, or violence. In Mechanics, the embolus or piston of a pump working by pulsion or force, opposed to a sucker, which works by attraction.

**FORCIBLE**, *a.* strong; powerful; violent; or efficacious; of great influence or power; caused by force, violence, or compulsion, opposed to *voluntary*: valid; binding in law or conscience; obligatory.

**FORCIBLENESS**, *s.* the quality of effecting any end by compulsion, or violence.

**FORCIBLY**, *ad.* strongly; powerfully; so as to make some impression, or produce some effect, by irresistible power or force.

**FORCIPATED**, *a.* [*forceps*, Lat.] formed like a pair of pincers, so as to open and shut.

**FORD**, *s.* [Sax.] a shallow part of a river, where it may be crossed on foot.

To **FORD**, *v. a.* to pass a river without swimming, or on foot.

**FORD, JOHN**, one of the earlier English dramatists. He was a member of the Inner Temple, but his fame rests on his plays, which, though thrown into the shade by the mightier masters of the art, are yet worthy of being known. He died in 1640, aged about 35 years.

**FORDABLE**, *a.* passable on foot.

**FORDINGBRIDGE**, Hampshire. It has a manufacture of tickings, in which a great number of looms are employed. It was formerly much larger than it is now, having often suffered by fire. It is situated on the Avon, and is 87 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3073.

**FORDUN, JOHN DE**, the first writer of Scottish history, who lived in the 14th century. His book is valuable, though needing to be read with due regard to the easy belief in the marvelous, especially when flattering to national vanity, which characterizes early days.

**FORDWICH**, Kent. It belongs to the town and port of Sandwich, but is situated on the river Stour, at 8 miles distance. It has one small church, built with stone and brick. The streets are narrow, dirty, and not paved. It is noted for its excellent trout. It is 60 miles from London. Pop. 231.

**FORE**, *a.* [Sax.] that part which comes first when a body moves, opposed to *hind*.

**FORE**, *ad.* the part which appears first to those who meet it, opposed to *aft*.

**FORE**, [Sax.] in Composition, implies priority of time, or before any certain period. See **BEFORE**.

To **FOREADVISE**, (*foreadvise*) *v. n.* to give counsel betimes; to advise before a thing happens.

To **FOREARM**, *v. a.* to provide for an attack before it happens.

To **FOREBODE**, *v. n.* to predict or foretell; to presage, generally applied to some future calamity.

**FOREBODER**, *s.* a prognosticator; soothsayer; fortune-teller; or foreknower.

To **FORECAST**, *v. a.* to plan, or prepare for execution; to contrive, to foresee, or provide against.

**FORECAST**, *s.* contrivance beforehand; a scheme; a plan; provision against any future emergency; foresight.

**FORECASTER**, *s.* one who foresees and provides against any future event.

**FORECASTLE**, *s.* in a ship, is that part where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulkhead; that part of the forecable which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow.

**FORECHOSEN**, *part.* pre-elected.

**FORECITED**, *part.* quoted before, or in a preceding part of a work.

To **FORECLOSE**, (*foreclose*) *v. a.* to shut up; to preclude; to prevent; to put a stop to. In Law, to foreclose a mortgage is to cut off the power of redemption.

**FOREDECK**, *s.* the deck of that part of a ship which is foremost when she sails.

To **FOREDOO**, *v. a.* to undo, to ruin; to weary, outdo, or almost kill.

To **FOREDOOM**, *v. a.* to predestinate; to determine beforehand by an inevitable necessity.

**FORE-END**, *s.* the foremost part; the first part, applied to time.

**FOREFATHER**, *s.* an ancestor; or one who is born before another, and belongs to his family, or country.

To **FOREFE**, *v. a.* to forbid; to avert; to provide for; to secure beforehand.

**FOREFINGER**, *s.* the finger next to the thumb.

**FOREFOOT**, *s.* plural *forefeet*; that foot of a beast which is nearest the head.

To **FOREGO**, *v. a.* to quit, resign, give up, or let go; to go before; to be past; to outgo.

**FOREGOER**, *s.* an ancestor, progenitor, or predecessor.

**FOREGROUND**, *s.* that part of the ground or surface of a picture which seem to be before the figures.

**FOREHAND**, *s.* that part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief or most excellent part.

**FOREHANDED**, *a.* early; timely; before an event comes to pass.

**FOREHEAD**, (*firrid*) *s.* the part of the face from the eyebrows to the hair. Figuratively, impudence; assurance.

**FOREHOODINGS**, *s.* predictions; omens; forebodings; silly and superstitious prognostications.

**FOREIGN**, (*förrin*) *a.* [*forain*, Fr.] of another kingdom or country; remote; not allied; opposite; inconsistent with; irreconcilable with; excluded; distant; or not admitted to one's acquaintance, or company.

**FOREIGNER**, (*förrin*) *s.* a man who is born in, and comes from, another country; the produce of another country; exotic.

**FOREIGNNESS**, (*förrin*) *s.* remoteness; strangeness; want of relation to something.

To **FOREIMAGINE**, *v. a.* to conceive or fancy before proof.

To **FOREJUDGE**, *v. a.* to judge beforehand; to judge without proof; to be prepossessed or prejudiced against.

**FOREJUDGED the Court**, in Law, is when an officer is banished or expelled a court for some offence, or for not appearing to an action by bill filed against him, in which case he cannot officiate till he appear to the bill.

**FOREJUDGE**, *s.* in Law, a judgment whereby a person is deprived of, or put by, the *v. a.* in question.

To **FOREKNOW**, (*foreno*) *v. a.* to have knowledge of a thing before it happens; to foresee.

**FOREKNOWABLE**, (*forenoable*) *a.* possible to be known before it happens.

**FOREKNOWLEDGE**, (*forenoledge*) *s.* knowledge of a thing before it happens. In Theology, a word used to express one aspect presented to us of God's omniscience; and which being derived from mere human experience, has misled many polemical writers. In the New Testament it often means approval testified beforehand.

**FORELAND**, *s.* in Navigation, a point of land jutting out into the sea, a promontory.

**FORELAND**, North, is the N. E. point of the island of Thanet, in Kent. It is also the most southern part of the port of London; the Naze, in Essex, on the opposite side of what is accounted the mouth of the Thames, is about 40 miles over. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected as a sea mark.

**FORELAND**, South, a headland on the E. coast of Kent, between Dover and Deal. Between the two Forelands is the noted road called the Downs, to which those promontories afford a great security.

To **FORELAY**, *v. a.* to lay wait for; to take in a snare or ambush.

**FORELOCK**, *s.* the hair which grows on the forehead of the head. In a ship, a little flat wedge, like a piece of iron, used at the ends of bolts, to keep them from starting, or flying out of the holes.

**FOREMAN**, *s.* the first or chief person in any assembly, or among any workmen.

**FOREMAST**, *s.* in a ship, the mast on which is borne the foresail.

**FOREMENTIONED**, *FORENAMED*, *part.* or *a.* mentioned, quoted, or cited before.

**FOREMOST**, *a.* first, or before others in place or situation; chief, or before others in dignity.

**FORENOON**, *s.* the first part of the day, measuring from sunrise to the noon, or 12 o'clock.

**FORENOTICE**, *s.* a token or information of a thing or event before it happens.

**FORENSIC**, *a.* [*forum*, Lat.] belonging to a court of law or judicature.

To FOREORDAIN, *v. a.* to determine or order an event before it happens.

FOREPART, *s.* the first part or beginning, applied to time. That part which is first when a thing or person moves.

FOREPART, *part.* that which has happened or past before a certain period.

FORERANK, *s.* first rank; front.

To FORERUN, *v. a.* to precede, or go before; to introduce as a messenger.

FORERUNNER, *s.* a harbinger, or messenger sent before to prepare the way, or give notice of the approach of some person who is to follow; a sign or omen, foreshowing the approach of some future event.

To FORESA'Y, *v. a.* to predict, or give notice of some future event.

To FORESEE, *v. a.* pret. *foresaw*, particip. *foreseen*; to see a thing beforehand; to have knowledge of something which is to happen.

FORESHIP, *s.* the anterior part of the ship.

To FORESHORTEN, *v. a.* to draw figures, or parts of figures, so as to exhibit them presented, as it were, endwise to the spectator, and thus, of course, much shorter than they would be if shown in any other direction.

FORESHORTENING, *s.* in Drawing and Painting, that mode of exhibiting figures, or parts of them, by which they are foreshortened.

To FORESHO'W, (*foresho*) *v. a.* to predict; to prognosticate; to represent before it comes.

FORESIGHT, (*foresit*) *s.* the act of seeing or perceiving a thing before it happens; the act of providing against any future event.

FORESIGHTFUL, (*foresightful*) *a.* having the knowledge of, and preparing against, any future event.

To FORESIGNIFY, *v. a.* to give notice or token of an event before it happens.

FORESKIN, *s.* in Anatomy, the prepuce. The part which was separated in the rite of circumcision.

FORESKIRT, *s.* the pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

To FORESLA'CK, *v. a.* to neglect by idleness.

To FORESLO'W, (*foreslo*) *v. a.* to delay, impede, or obstruct; to loiter.

FOREST, *s.* [*forest*, Brit.] a large uncultivated tract of ground overgrown with trees. In Law, a certain territory of woods, grounds, and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, fowls of the forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king, and for his pleasure.

FORESTAFF, *s.* an instrument used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.

To FORESTA'LL, (*forestaill*) *v. a.* [*forestaillan*, Sax.] to anticipate; to prevent; or to be troubled on account of some calamity before it happens; to prevent a person from doing a thing by doing it before him; to buy commodities before another in order to raise their price.

FORESTA'LLER, (*forestailler*) *s.* one who intercepts commodities as they go to market.

FORESTER, *s.* [*forester*, Fr.] a person who has the charge of a forest; one who inhabits a forest.

To FORETASTE, *v. a.* to have a strong idea and earnest of a thing before it exists; to anticipate; to taste before another.

FORETASTE, *s.* anticipation of.

To FORETELL, *v. a.* preter. and part. *foretold*; to prophesy; to give notice of a thing or event before it happens.

FORETELLER, *s.* one who gives notice of things future before they happen.

To FORETHINK, *v. a.* preter. and part. *forethought*; to have an idea or conception of a thing in the mind before it happens or exists; to plan or contrive beforehand.

FORETHOUGHT, (*forethout*) *s.* anticipation, or foresight; a prudent care against some future event.

FORETOOTH, *s.* a broad flat tooth in the front of a person's mouth; named the *incisor*.

FORETOP, *s.* that part of a head-dress, or of the hair, immediately above the forehead.

FOREVOUCHED, *part.* affirmed before; formerly told.

FOREWARD, *s.* the van and front of an army.

To FOREWA'RN, (*forewaarn*) *v. a.* to give a person advice

beforehand; to caution a person from doing a thing beforehand.

FORFAR, chief town of Forfarshire, Scotland. It stands on a small stream, which runs into the sea near the mouth of the Tay. It is in a flourishing condition as to manufactures and general improvements. It is about 50 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1258.

FORFARSHIRE, called also *Angus*, a county of Scotland, lying on the German Ocean, and bounded by the shires of Fife, Perth, Aberdeen, and Kineardine. It is about 40 miles long, and 25 wide. It is very mountainous, being crossed by the Grampian Hills, which rise to nearly 1500 feet in height; and having other hills beside. But next the sea it is more even. The Isla, the N. and S. Esk, and the Tay, which is its S. boundary, are its greatest rivers. The mountains yield iron, lead, and other metals; granite, limestone, slate, and many very useful building-stones. Coal and peat are found, but the former in no great quantity. The pastures are very fine, and agriculture is attended to on the more level part of the county with some success. The coast is admirably adapted to fisheries. Pop. 170,520. Forfar is its chief town. It sends 3 members to parliament.

FORFEIT, (*forfit*) *s.* [*forfed*, Brit.] something lost or paid by way of punishment for a crime; a person liable to punishment, or one who is condemned to death for a crime.

To FORFEIT, (*forfit*) *v. a.* to lose a privilege enjoyed before, or pay a sum of money as a punishment for some crime.

FORFEIT, (*forfit*) *part.* liable to be seized or lost, either as to right or possession, on account of the commission of a crime, or the breach of the conditions in a contract.

FORFEITABLE, (*forfitable*) *a.* liable to be lost on non-performance of certain conditions, or on being guilty of any particular action.

FORFEITURE, (*forfiture*) *s.* [*forfaiture*, Fr.] in Law, the act of losing or paying on account of some omission or crime; the punishment suffered by loss of something in a person's possession; the thing paid or lost as a punishment; a fine.

FORGE, (*forj*, Fr.) the furnace where iron is properly tempered, or the place where it is beaten into any particular form.

To FORGE, *v. a.* [*forj*, old Fr.] to form by the hammer, or beat into shape; to make by any means; to counterfeit or falsify.

FORGER, *s.* one who makes, or one who forms by beating; one who counterfeits a thing.

FORGERY, *s.* the crime of counterfeiting in order to defraud or impose upon; the act of fabrication; smith's work made by forging.

To FORGET, *v. a.* preter. *forgot*, part. *forgotten*, or *forgotten*; [*forgetten*, Belg.] to lose the memory or remembrance of; to neglect.

FORGETFUL, *a.* not retaining a thing in the memory; causing oblivion or forgetfulness; negligent; neglectful; careless.

FORGETFULNESS, *s.* the habit of losing the memory or remembrance of a thing; negligence, or neglect.

FORGETTER, *s.* one that forgets; a careless person.

To FORGIVE, *v. a.* pret. *forgave*, part. *forgiven*; [*forgifan*, Sax.] to pass by a crime without punishment; to pardon a crime or a criminal; to remit; to forego; or not to insist upon a right.

FORGIVENESS, *s.* [*forgifennisse*, Sax.] pardon of an offence or an offender; willingness to pardon; remission of a fine; or the forgiving a person a sum of money which he owes.

FORGIVER, *s.* one who foregoes his right to a debt, or passes by an offence without punishment or anger.

FORGOT, *FORGOTTEN*, *part.* of *forget*; not remembered.

FORK, *s.* [*forch*, Brit.] an instrument made with two or more prongs, sharp at the point, and used in eating; when it has a very long handle, and three prongs, it is called a *trident*; the point or forked part of an arrow.

To FORK, *v. n.* to shoot into blades, prongs, or divisions, like those of corn when it appears above-ground, or the heads and horns of cattle.

FORKED, *a.* formed with two or more parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FORKEDLY, *ad.* in the form of a fork.

FORKEDNESS, *s.* the quality of opening into two parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FORKHEAD, *s.* the point of an arrow.

FORKY, *a.* opening in two parts, and pointed like the prongs of a fork, or the head of an arrow.



**FORLORN**, *a.* [*forlorn*, Sax.] destitute; forsaken; wretched; lost; desperate. *Forlorn hope*, those soldiers who are sent on any desperate enterprise, or make the first onset in the storming of a breach; being, as the term imports, *destitute of all hopes*, and, as it were, doomed to perish.

**FORLORN**, *a.* lost, forsaken, friendless, or helpless person.

**FORLORNNESS**, *s.* a state wherein a person is void of hopes, destitute of friends, and involved in sorrow or misery.

**FORM**, *s.* [*forma*, Lat.] the external appearance, shape, or particular model of any thing; beauty, elegance of appearance; external appearance, or mere show, when opposed to *substance*; ceremony; external rites; any stated method, or established practice; method in discourse. Figuratively, a long seat or bench; whence, in Schools, a class or division of scholars.—[*formth*, Sax.] in Hunting, the seat or bed of a hare. In Metaphysics, that which is the very essence of a thing, and without which it is not what it is.

To **FORM**, *v. a.* [*forma*, Lat.] to make out of materials; to model to any particular shape; to modify; to scheme; to plan; to arrange in any particular manner; as, "He *formed* his troops;" to adjust; to settle.

**FORMA PAUPERIS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, is applied when a person has cause of suit, but is so poor as not to be able to pay the charges; in which case, he makes oath that he is not worth five pounds, his debts being paid, and bringing a certificate from some lawyer that his cause is a just one, the judge admits him to sue in *forma pauperis*, i. e. without paying fees to the counsel, attorney, clerk, or the stamp duty. This custom has its beginning from stat. 11. Hen. VII. c. 12.

**FORMAL**, *a.* [*forma*, Lat.] ceremonies; solemn; precise; exact to affection; done according to certain rules or methods; regular; methodical; merely external.

**FORMALIST**, *s.* [*formaliste*, Fr.] one who practises external rites and ceremonies with great strictness; one who prefers appearance to reality, or affects to seem what he is not.

**FORMALITY**, *s.* ceremonious exactness to excess or to affectation; solemn order, habit, or dress. In Law, the rules prescribed or customs observed in carrying on any cause.

**FORMALLY**, *ad.* according to established rules, customs, ceremonies, and rites; in a precise manner; with too great affectation of ceremony; externally, or openly.

**FORMATION**, *s.* [*formo*, Lat.] the act of forming, making, or producing a thing; the manner in which a thing is made.

**FORMATIVE**, *a.* having the power to make.

**FORMER**, *s.* one that gives form to a thing; a maker.

**FORMER**, *a.* [*forma*, Sax.] Hence *former* and *formost*, commonly written *foremost*. *Foremost* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; before in time; mentioned before another; past. "*Former* times."

**FORMERLY**, *ad.* in times past.

**FORMIC**, *a.* [*formica*, Lat.] belonging to, or obtained from ants. *Formic acid*, in Chemistry, is a peculiar acid obtained by distillation from bruised ants, and from all vegetable substances properly prepared. It is secreted in the abdomen of the ant, in conjunction with another acid, and is ejected by them when irritated. It produces considerable inflammation on the skin.

**FORMIDABLE**, *a.* [*formido*, Lat.] terrible; dreadful; occasioning great fear, or apprehension of trouble and danger; to be feared.

**FORMIDABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of exciting terror or the apprehension of danger; the thing exciting the passion of fear.

**FORMIDABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to excite fear.

**FORMLESS**, *a.* shapeless, or without any regular form.

**FORMOSA**, or **TAIOUAN**, an island off the coast of China, separated from the mainland by a strait, about 60 miles over where narrowest. It is about 240 miles in length, and 60 where broadest, and is subject to the emperor of China, although the eastern part is mostly held by the natives. The plains are fertilized by numberless rivulets. A chain of mountains runs nearly through its whole extent from N. to S. Its air is pure and wholesome, and the land produces oranges, bananas, and other Indian and European fruits. Tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon, are also common here.

**FORMOSA**, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, about 6 miles long and 3 wide. The soil is fertile and well covered with trees, but it wants springs of good water. Lat. 11. 29. N. Long. 14. 20. W.

**FORMOSUS**, a pope of Rome near the close of the 9th century. He had sharp contests with the people of Rome; for he lived during troublous times, and when the pontiffs were asserting their supremacy over the emperors of Germany, and aiming at the lordship of the world. After his death, in 896, his successor dug up his remains, and dishonoured them; but he has been received as a legitimate occupier of the papal chair.

**FORMULA**, *s.* [Lat.] a set rule, or prescribed form or model.

**FORMULARY**, *s.* [*formulaire*, Fr.] a book containing the prescribed rules or manner of performing any thing.

**FORNICATION**, *s.* [*fornicatio*, Lat.] the act of incontinence between unmarried persons.

**FORNICATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] a single man who is guilty of an act of incontinence with an unmarried woman.

**FORNICATRESS**, *s.* a single woman guilty of the crime of incontinence with an unmarried man.

**FORRES**, Elgin, Scotland. It contains some manufactures of linen and sewing-thread. Near it is an ancient, remarkable column, called *King Sueno's Stone*, or *The Danish Pillar*. It is situated on an eminence near a small river, about 100 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 2844.

To **FORSAKE**, *v. a.* preter. *forsook*; past part. *forsook*, or *forsoaken*; [*versaken*, Belg.] to leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike; to break off friendship or commerce with; to leave or go away from; to desert, or withdraw any kind of offices or assistance from a person.

**FORSAKER**, *s.* one who quits or deserts in resentment, dislike, or neglect.

**FORSOOTH**, *ad.* [*forsoothe*, Sax.] in truth; surely; certainly. It is almost always used in a contemptuous or ironical sense.

**FORSTER**, JOHN REINHOLD, a distinguished Prussian naturalist of the last century. He studied with great diligence the various branches of practical and natural science, and accompanied Captain Cook on his second voyage. Having given offence by violating an agreement with the English government, he returned to the continent, and taught at Halle. He died in 1798, aged 69 years. He was an accomplished linguist and geographer, in addition to his rare proficiency as a naturalist. His son, *John George Adam Forster*, accompanied his father on that circumnavigation with Cook, and obtained a post at a continental university afterwards. Having subsequently entered on the book trade at Mentz, he was drawn into the vortex of the French Revolution. But losses occasioned by the re-capture of Mentz by the Prussians, led him to plan an exploratory expedition to Central Asia; and the intense application with which he prepared himself for this undertaking led to his death in 1794, aged 40 years.

To **FORSWEAR**, (*forswäre*) *v. a.* preter. *forsovere*, part. *forsovere*; to renounce, quit, or deny upon oath.—*v. n.* to swear falsely, to be guilty of perjury.

**FORSWEARER**, (*forswärer*) *s.* one who swears a thing to be true, which he knows to be false.

**FORT**, *s.* [*fort*, Fr.] a little castle or fortress; a place of small extent, fortified by art and nature, or both; or a work encompassed with a moat, rampart, or parapet, to secure some high ground or passage.

**FORTE**, *a.* [Ital.] in Music, a term used to indicate passages that are to be played or sung loudly, marked *f.*; signifies *fortissimo*, and directs very loud or energetic performance.

**FORTVENTURA**, or **FURTEVENTURA**, one of the Canary Islands, about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth, consisting of two peninsulas, joined together by an isthmus, about 12 miles long. The soil is fertile in wheat, barley, roots, and fruits, and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, well watered, and supplied with a variety of timber. It also produces mastic, orchel for dyeing, and goats'-milk cheese, &c. Cattle are abundant. There are three towns on the eastern coast, Longia, Tarafato, and Pozzo Negro; and there is a good road for shipping between this island and the island of Lobos. Lat. 28. 4. N. Long. 14. 32. W.

**FORTH**, a river of Scotland, formed by the junction of two streams, flowing from the mountain district, at Aberfeldy, whence it proceeds in a generally easterly direction, dividing the shires of Stirling and Linlithgow from those of Clackmannan and Fife, and empties itself into the N. Sea through the Frith of Forth.

**FORTH**, *ad.* [*forth*, Sax. whence *further*, *farthest*,] forward; onward, or in advance, applied to time. Before another; or in

advance, applied to place. Abroad, or out of doors, joined with the verbs come or go. Out of, or beyond the boundaries of a place; thoroughly, or from the beginning to the end; to a certain degree; or to the end.

FORTHCOMING, *a.* ready to appear; not absconding; not lost.

FORTHSSUING, *a.* coming out; coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, *ad.* straight forward.

FORTHWITH, *ad.* immediately; without delay.

FORTIETH, *a.* [*quarantesima*, Sax.] the fourth tenth, or that which is next in order after the thirty-ninth.

FORTIFIABLE, *a.* that may be rendered stronger by fortifications.

FORTIFICATION, *s.* [*fortification*, Fr.] an art showing how to render a place difficult to be taken by an enemy; a place strengthened with ramparts, &c., in order to defend it from the attacks of an enemy.

FORTIFIER, *s.* one who erects works to strengthen or defend a place; one who supports, countenances, secures, or upholds.

To FORTIFY, *v. a.* [*fortifier*, Fr.] to strengthen a place against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, encourage, or invigorate; to establish or confirm in a resolution. SYNON. We fortify a town in strengthening it against attacks, by walls or works. We garrison it by placing soldiers in it to defend it.

FORTIN, *s.* [Fr.] a little fort raised to defend a camp.

FORTITUDE, *s.* [*fortitudo*, from *fortis*, Lat.] the act of undertaking dangerous enterprises with calmness and serenity, and pursuing virtuous designs unshaken by menaces, or unmoved by discouragements or temptations.

FORTNIGHT, *s.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*,] the space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, *s.* [*fortress*, Fr.] a strong hold; a general name for all fortified places, whether made up by nature or art.

FORTUITOUS, *a.* [*fortuitus*, from *fortis*, Lat.] happening without the guidance or production of any rational cause; accidental; casual, or happening by chance.

FORTUITOUSLY, *ad.* by chance.

FORTUITOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of having no apparent cause.

FORTUNATE, *a.* [*fortunatus*, Lat.] lucky; happy; successful.

FORTUNATELY, *ad.* successfully.

FORTUNATENESS, *s.* the quality of gaining the end of our wishes or actions.

FORTUNE, *s.* [*fortuna*, Lat.] in Roman Mythology, the goddess who presided over human affairs, and distributed wealth and honour at her pleasure; represented as a naked woman standing on a globe, with a bandage on her eyes. Generally, the good or ill which befalls a person; estate or possessions; the money which a man or woman brings with them on marriage.

FORTUNEBOOK, *s.* a book consulted to know fortune or future events.

FORTUNED, *a.* happening successfully; successful; foretold.

FORTUNEHUNTER, *s.* a person who seeks after women with great portions, in order to enrich himself by marrying one.

To FORTUNTELL, *v. n.* to reveal, or pretend to reveal, the future events of a person's life.

FORTUNETELLER, *s.* one who professes to foretell the events which shall happen to a person.

FORTY, *a.* [*quarages*, Sax.] four times ten.

FORUM, *s.* [Lat.] a public place in Roman cities, where public business was transacted, and where lawyers and orators made their speeches in matters of property or in criminal causes.

FORWARD, *FORWARDS*, *ad.* [*forwards*, Sax.] towards a place; straight before a person; to a place which fronts a person.

FORWARD, *a.* warm; willing or ready to do a thing; premature, or ripe too soon; presumptuous; confident; in the fore part, opposed to *behind*. Quick; hasty; almost finished; begun and far advanced.

To FORWARD, *v. a.* to promote or quicken a design; to accelerate, hasten, or advance in growth or improvement; to encourage or patronize an undertaking.

FORWARDER, *s.* he who quickens or promotes the performance of a thing.

FORWARDLY, *ad.* eagerly; hastily; rashly; in a hurry.

FORWARDNESS, *s.* eagerness or readiness to act; quickness or readiness to learn; earliness, or early ripeness; confidence, or less reserve and modesty than becomes a person's age and dignity.

FOSCOLO, UGO, an eminent Italian writer of the last generation, who was actively engaged during most of the struggle between France and Austria for the possession of N. Italy; and who, though serving under Buonaparte, yet so consulted for his country's freedom, as rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the French emperor, and obliged him at last to escape to England, where he died in 1827, aged 51 years. His writings are numerous and varied. His critical commentary on Dante; his letters and discourses delivered from the chair of eloquence at Pavia; his lyric poems, and some of his political treatises, are highly esteemed for their power and beauty. He was not so successful in all his literary attempts.

FOSSE, (*foss*) *s.* [*fos*, Brit.] in Fortification, a ditch or moat.

FOSSEET, *s.* See FAUCET.

FOSSEWAY, *s.* a great Roman road running from Lincoln to a port on the coast of Devonshire.

FOSSIL, *a.* [*fossilis*, from *fodio*, Lat.] dug out of the earth.

FOSILL, *s.* in Geology, a general name by which the remains of organized beings, which are found in the various strata of the crust of the earth, are known. It is also sometimes, but very rarely now, extended so as to embrace minerals as well as organic remains; but this is plainly incorrect. It was formerly believed that the fossils of different strata exhibited a progressive development of the more complicated and more highly organized, in the later strata, from the simpler and lower orders found in the earlier beds. But this is a mere hypothesis, resting on most insufficient data. The fossils of the different beds agree in every essential particular with the state of things indicated by the nature of the beds themselves; and there is in each bed a uniformity or individuality of character in its fossils, which often identifies it, when other characteristics fail.

To FOSTER, *v. a.* [*fostran*, Sax.] to nourish; to feed or cherish with food; to nurse or bring up a young child; to pamper, encourage, train up, or educate; to cherish, or forward.

FOSTER, JOHN, a writer of religious essays of some notoriety, of the last generation. He was of humble origin, and entered on the profession of the ministry amongst the Baptists, with his early manhood. He was distinguished for the simplicity and power of his preaching, and by these characters his essays are strongly marked. They are also characterized by intense and minute self-knowledge, and are valuable for their eminently practical cast. As a man, John Foster was of a noble mould; and though fettered by all the difficulties of his early training, he always aimed at what was most worthy of a man, and of a man of God. He died in 1843, aged 73 years.

FOSTERAGE, *s.* the office or employ of nursing or bringing up a young child.

FOSTERBROTHER, *s.* [Sax.] one bred up or nursed by the same woman.

FOSTERCHILD, *s.* [Sax.] a child nursed by a person who is not its parent.

FOSTERDAM, *s.* a female beast, who suckles and brings up the young of another.

FOSTEREARTH, *s.* earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

FOSTERER, *s.* a nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOSTERFATHER, *s.* [*foster-fader*, Sax.] one who nurses or gives a child food instead of its father; the husband of a child's nurse.

FOSTERMOTHER, *s.* [*foster-moder*, Sax.] a nurse or woman who brings up the child of another.

FOSTERSON, *s.* a boy nursed by a person not his parent.

FOUCHÉ, JOSEPH, DUKE OF OTRANTO, one of the most remarkable characters produced by the French Revolution. His first appearance was as a member of the Convention, where he joined the hottest party, in whose behalf also he played the terrorist at Lyons. He was sufficiently eminent for the jealousy of Robespierre. He was continually proving to Buonaparte that he was most essential to his power, and as continually that he had private ends which he meant to secure first of all. He was even employed by the restored Bourbon king, and ended his public

life only when those who had voted for the death of Louis XVI. were executed. He died at Trieste in 1820, aged 57 years.

FOUGA/DE, s. [Fr.] in War, a little mine, in the manner of a well, dug under some work or fortification, charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder, in order to blow it up, and covered with earth.

FOUGHT, the preterite and participle of *fight*.

FOUL, a. [*ful*, Sax.] dirty, filthy, or covered with mire, opposed to *fair*, or *clean*. Impure, polluted; using indelicate, obscene, or reproachful expressions; unclean, wicked, or detestable; not lawful or honest; hateful, ugly, loathsome; disgraceful, shameful. Not bright; cloudy or tempestuous, applied to weather. Muddy, thick, applied to liquors. Among seamen, entangled; as, "a rope is *ful* of anchor."

To FOUL, v. a. to daub; to blemish.

FOULAHIS, an African tribe of considerable numbers, living in the region W. of that occupied by the Ashantees, who are in many respects different from the negroes, and seem to have been connected with an Arab stock. Foulahadoo is the district or town in the interior where their king resides. They are divided into several clans or branches.

FOULFACED, a. having an ugly or hateful visage.

FOULIS, the name of two brothers, eminent printers at Glasgow, whose editions of the classics still command admiration for their beauty and accuracy of execution. They failed in an unavailing attempt to establish an academy for painting and sculpture. Andrew died in 1774, and Robert in 1776.

FOULLY, *adv.* filthily; nastily.

FOULNESS, s. the quality which excites in the mind an idea of dirtiness attended with loathing; pollution; hatefulness; or atrociousness of a crime; ugliness, or loathsome deformity; dishonour.

FOUND, the pret. and past part. of TO FIND.

To FOUND, v. a. [*fund*, Lat.] to lay the bottom or foundation of any building; to establish or erect; to give birth or origin to. "He *found* an art." To raise upon, as on a principle or ground; to fix firm. "*Founded* as the rock." *Shak.* In Law, to set apart or give a sum of money for building or maintaining an hospital, &c. In the Arts, to cast metals into any particular form by melting and pouring them into moulds.

FOUNDATION, s. [*fundation*, Fr.] the lower parts, or those which support the rest of a house or building; the act of laying the basis or support of any thing; the original, or rise; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly applied to charities.

FOUNDER, s. a builder; one who erects an edifice, or builds a city; one who endows or establishes a revenue for the support and maintenance of any hospital, college, &c.; one who gives rise or origin to any art or manufacture; one who forms figures of metal by melting and pouring it into moulds.

To FOUNDER, v. a. [*fondre*, Fr.] applied to horses, to make their feet sore by hard riding or working.—v. n. among mariners, to sink to the bottom. Figuratively, to miscarry.

FOUNDERY, s. [*fonderie*, Fr.] a place where melted metal is cast into various forms.

FOUNDLING, s. a child exposed by its parents.

FOUNDERESS, s. a woman who builds, endows, or begins a thing.

FOUNT, FOUNTAIN, s. [*fons*, Lat.] a place where the waters of a river first break out of the earth; a small basin of springing water, a jet, or basin which has an artificial spout of water; an original, first cause, or first principle. *Fount*, among printers, is a set or group of characters or letters of each kind, cast by a letter-founder, and sorted.

FOUNTAINLESS, a. without a fountain or spring.

FOUNTFUL, a. full of springs.

FOUR, (*for*) a. formerly spelt *fourer*; [*fourer*, Sax.] two taken twice, or twice two, marked 4 or IV.

FOURCROÏ, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS DE, an eminent French chemist of the last century, who greatly promoted the progress of his favourite science by his studies and by his writings. He was engaged in the political contests of his day also, being a member of the National Convention, and ultimately of Napoleon's council of state. He devoted his influence to the advancement of education; and died in 1809, aged 54 years.

FOURFOLD, (*forfold*) a. a thing repeated four times.

FOURFOOTED, a. having four feet.

FOURIER, JOSEPH, an eminent French mathematician, of the latter part of the last century and the commencement of the present. He was engaged in some of the provincial troubles of the Revolution. Having occupied a professorship at the Polytechnic school, he was chosen to accompany the Egyptian expedition, and afterwards was made a departmental prefect. After the restoration he held several distinguished scientific positions. He invented a theorem in the higher mathematics, still known by his name. He died in 1830, aged 62 years.

FOURIER, CHARLES, a French social theorist, who arriving at manhood during the complete disorganization of the Revolution, had his attention drawn most forcibly to the vital question of the subsistence and stability of society. He endeavoured vainly to attract the notice of the leading men of France to his propositions during 30 years, and at last found a few disciples amongst the St. Simonians. In England he also gained a few adherents. But in the United States, where such facilities are offered for social experimenters, and the anomalous constitution drives men of thought to endeavour its correction, he has had, in common with other theorists, considerable attention. He died in 1837, aged 65 years. His scheme is based on a representation of human nature from a sort of mathematical or mechanical point of view; which, being but a figurative one, and being taken for a real one, constitutes his fundamental fallacy. The practical part, which is in the main communarian, shares the imputation of impracticability common to all such schemes; demonstrative as they seem to be on paper, they cannot be put into operation *in vacuo*, (as mechanicians say,) they have to contend with passions and principles in practice which are not taken into account, and cannot be, in such a representation of man as they start from.

FOURSCORE, (*forscore*) a. the number eighty.

FOURSCORE, (*forquare*) a. square. An antiquated form.

FOURTEEN, (*forteen*) a. four and ten.

FOURTEENTH, (*forteenth*) a. [*fourteenth*, Sax.] the fourth in rank or order after the tenth.

FOURTH, (*forth*) a. [*fourth*, Sax.] the first in order after the third. In Music, the name of that interval which passes over two notes, and thus varies in its actual amount with its position in the scale.

FOURTHLY, (*forthly*) *adv.* in the fourth place.

FOWEY, or FOW, Cornwall. It is seated on an ascent, is fortified, and its haven well secured with block-houses; is at present a good trading place, and its market well supplied with corn. It is 240 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1643.

FWL, (*the* *ow* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced as in *now*.) s. [*fuhl*, Sax.] a winged animal; a bird.

To FOWL, v. n. [*fugolan*, Sax.] to shoot birds for food or game.

FWLER, s. [*fugolare*, Sax.] a person who pursues or shoots birds.

FWLINGPIECE, s. a light, small gun, used for shooting birds.

FOX, s. [Sax.] in Natural History, a genus allied to that of the dog; the common species of which in England is distinguished by its long bushy tail and sharp ears, its great cunning, and its predacious habits. The arctic fox changes the colour of its coat with the seasons, becoming white in winter-time. It is an animal of the chase; its young are called *cubs*; the female is called a *vixen*. Figuratively, a sly, cunning, or artful person.

FOX, RICHARD, a distinguished ecclesiastic and statesman at the beginning of the Tudor dynasty. He was created finally bishop of Winchester, and was chief adviser of Henry VIII. till the rise of Wolsey, whom he brought under the king's notice, and by whom he was supplanted. He died in 1528.

FOX, JOHN, the well-known celebrator of the Christian martyrs, early associated himself with the English Reformation, and obtained patronage under Edward VI. He fled to Basle during Mary's reign, but returned to his country and his friends, who were amongst the highest nobility, under her successor. His *Acts and Monuments*, or *Book of Martyrs*, is the solid foundation of his deserved fame. He wrote other works, less known now, and died in 1587, aged 60 years.

FOX, GEORGE, the founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, was a shoemaker, who, during the profound religious movements preceding the Puritan revolution, felt so deeply the

power of those eternal things, which the parochial clergy had all but utterly forgotten, that he left his work and his friends, and, clad in a perennal suit of leather, wandered in solitude, studying the Bible and himself, and seeking some sure light to guide him. He soon after openly renounced all existing religious teaching, and commenced his own public ministry, attracting the notice of those who were like-minded with himself, and of some who were mere crazed enthusiasts. His intercourse with the powers that were, was instructive. Cromwell befriended him. Under Charles II. he was at one time befriended, and at another persecuted; but he kept on his own way steadfast to the end. He once visited America in his itinerancy, and established his doctrines and society there. He died in 1690, aged 66 years. See FRIENDS, SOCIETY OF.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, the great Whig leader and statesman of the reign of George III. He very early entered parliament, and on his first taking part in public matters, sided with the ministry, and received an appointment under Lord North; but offending him by over-zeal, was soon dismissed, when he joined the opposition, and continued through the whole American War to annoy them, till they were overthrown. He next figured in Lord Rockingham's ministry; but was in the opposition to the succeeding cabinet. In the coalition ministry he held an eminent place, which fell by the defeat of his India Bill, and was succeeded by the Pitt administration, against which Fox appeared a relentless opponent. During the time which elapsed to his withdrawing from the discharge of his parliamentary duties, he appeared as the leader or fervent supporter of all movements which are commonly identified with liberalism—the abolition of slavery; parliamentary reform; repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; Catholic emancipation; opposition to the war with France, &c. &c. On the fall of the Pitt ministry, Fox appeared a supporter of Addington, at first, but afterwards he opposed him. Pitt again took the helm, with a very feeble staff. In Lord Grenville's cabinet, Fox was included, and he laboured with zeal for his favourite measures, for the short time which remained to him. Before a year's end he died;—in 1806, aged 58 years. It is but quite recently that affairs have so changed in England that Fox can be rightly estimated. The generation whose opinions were formed when Pitt and Fox were the war cries of the two great parties in the state, has but just passed away. The most striking part of such a career as his was the changes of companions in labour which he passed through. We find him now the co-operator, and now the fierce opponent of Pitt, North, Addington, and—but this somewhat differed, inasmuch as private esteem and friendship were sacrificed to political partisanship—Burke. In all his measures, and in his much-admired oratory, we look in vain for any thing which may bear a higher stamp than that of mere party coin. Even where we should think he could not fail of uttering principles as large as mankind's greatest needs, he has kept close to the bounds of constitutional mediocrity. His speeches display eloquence enough, as his measures do finesse. Yet, perhaps, we may owe to such as Fox the advance made by numbers of all parties in England to a ground where only principles are allowed to stand; as well as that general custom of keeping in practice far behind our avowed principles—of utterly divorcing political action from political speculation and study.

To FOX, *v. a.* to cheat or trick. In brewing, to give liquor a strong disagreeable taste, generally applied to the effects of hot weather; to make a person drunk or fuddled.

FOXBRUSH, *s.* a fox's tail.

FOXCASE, *s.* a fox's skin.

FOXCHASE, *s.* the pursuit of a fox with hounds.

FOXEVIL, *s.* a kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FOXGLOVE, *s.* in Botany, called also *digitalis*, with a purple blossom, elegantly mottled on the inside, found in gravelly soil.

FOXHOUND, *s.* in Hunting, a name for that variety of dog, called also the harrier.

FOXTAIL, *s.* in Botany, a kind of grass distinguished by the shape of its ear.

FOXTRAP, *s.* a gin or snare to catch foxes.

FRACTION, (*frakshon*) *s.* [*frango*, Lat.] the act of breaking or violating any obligation or treaty; a rent in a piece of cloth, &c. In Arithmetic, a part of an integer or whole number. *Vulgar fractions*, are such as are formed when an integer is divided into any number of parts, and any number whatever of them is

taken; as,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{8}{11}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , &c. *Decimal fractions* are those in which the integer is always supposed to be divided into parts equal to some multiple of 10; which number being the base of our general notation, these fractions are much more easy to manage in computations. They are written thus, to the right of the integers,  $^{64}478$ , which is equivalent to  $\frac{478}{10^{64}}$ .

FRACTIONAL, *a.* belonging to a fraction or broken number.

FRACTIOUS, (*frakshious*) *a.* peevish; quarrelsome.

FRACTIOUSNESS, (*frakshiousness*) *s.* peevishness, or a disposition of mind which renders a person uneasy at trifles.

FRACTURE, *s.* a dissolution or breaking of the parts of a solid body from each other. In Surgery, the breaking or separation of a bone by some accidental violence.

To FRACTURE, *v. a.* to break a bone.

FRA DIAVOLO, a famous bandit of the kingdom of Naples, at the end of the last century. He was employed on more than one occasion, just as the free companies were in the middle ages, by the Bourbon party against Buonaparte, and his king; but he was captured and executed in 1806, aged about 40 years. All kinds of romantic tales are told respecting his generosity, &c. &c., by those who by some strange inversion of taste, or through mere morbid prurience, take delight in idealizing ruffians, and making heroes of pickpockets and highwaymen.

FRAIGLE, *a.* [*fragilis*, Lat.] brittle, or easily broken. Figuratively, weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

FRAGILITY, *s.* easiness of being broken. Figuratively, weakness, or the quality of being easily destroyed; frailty.

FRAGMENT, *s.* a broken or imperfect piece or part.

FRAGMENTARY, *a.* composed of fragments or broken pieces. Not elegant, nor much in use.

FRAGRANCE, FRAGRANCY, *s.* [*frago*, Lat.] sweetness of smell; an agreeable scent or pleasing odour.

FRAGRANT, *a.* odorous; smelling sweet.

FRAGRANTLY, *ad.* with a sweet smell.

FRAIL, *s.* a basket made of rushes; a rush for making baskets.

FRAIL, *a.* [*frango*, Lat.] weak; easily decayed; subject to faults or foibles; easily destroyed; liable to error, or to be seduced.

FRAILNESS, *s.* weakness, or liability to decay, applied to the texture of bodies. Liability to error, applied to the mind.

FRAILTY, *s.* frailties, plural; weakness of resolution; infirmity; liability to decay; liability to be deceived or to do amiss; a fault proceeding from the weakness and infirmity of our reason, and the condition of our nature.

FRASCHIEUR, *s.* [*Fr.*] freshness; refreshing coolness.

FRAISE, *s.* [*Fr.*] a pancake intermixed with thin slices of bacon.

To FRAME, *v. a.* [*fremman*, Sax.] to shape or form things so that they may match each other, or be easily put together; to regulate; to adjust; to form to any rule; to compose by means of the imagination; to plant; to invent.

FRAME, *s.* a fabric; any thing formed of various parts or members; the supports of a chair; any thing made so as to enclose, admit, or hold together something else; order; regularity; methodical disposition of parts; shape; projection; scheme, or plan.

FRAMER, *s.* a maker; a contriver; one who composes or makes a thing consisting of various parts.

FRAMLINGHAM, Suffolk. It is noted for a large, stately church built all of black flint, and a castle of some extent, but no great antiquity, as far as the present building is concerned; and is pleasantly situated in a fruitful soil and healthy air, near the source of the river Ore, by some called Wincklin. It is 88 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2523.

FRAIMPOLD, FRAIMPUL, *s.* [etymology unknown] peevish; cross-grained; quarrelsome.

FRAIMPTON, Dorsetshire. It is seated on the river Frome, which abounds with excellent trout. It is 120 miles from London. Market, Thursday; but almost disused. Pop. 391.

FRANC, *s.* [*Fr.*] a French silver coin, equal in value to about 10*l.* of our money. Other silver coins circulate which are multiples of the franc, and are called the five-franc piece, &c.

FRANCE, a great kingdom of W. Europe, lying immediately opposite to the S. coasts of England, and washed on its W. shore by the Atlantic Ocean. It reaches to the Mediterranean Sea on the S., and is bounded by Spain, Belgium, Prussia, Germany, Switzerland, and the kingdom of Sardinia. It is

about 600 miles in length, and of an average breadth of about 500. It is a fine country, and is varied by many chains of mountains. The Pyrenees lie between it and Spain, and some heights exceed 10,000 feet. The Alps cross its S. E. corner, of which one peak exceeds 13,000 feet in height. The mountains of Jura form part of its E. boundary, some of which are 5000 feet high. And it is crossed by the chains of the Cevennes, amongst which a few heights reach 6000 feet; and by the Vosges, which are almost a continuation of the Jurassic chain, the highest of which is about 4000 feet. Other chains and ranges are mere hills. The great rivers are the Loire, the Garonne, the Seine, and the Rhone; the Meuse, the Moselle, and the Rhine, also enter or touch its borders. The coast is very much indented on the N., and is sufficiently rocky, yet it has some good harbours; the same may be said of the upper half of that part washed by the Bay of Biscay, but the lower half is a series of sand hills, which quite at the S. part stretch inland and form the almost desert grazing tract called the Landes. The S. coast is partly low and flat, and partly rocky, but there are some excellent harbours there. Several small islands on both coasts belong to France, the chief of which are Belle-île, Ile d' Yeu, Ré, Oleron, and Iles d' Hieres. Corsica also belongs to this state. France is rich in mineral wealth, which is very widely distributed by means of the numerous chains of hills and mountains. Iron, copper, lead, &c.; silver and gold also, but in smaller quantities; coal, slates, many and excellent varieties of building and limestone, &c., abound. The climate is most favourable, as well as the soil, for the growth of all kinds of corn, and the grazing of all kinds of valuable cattle; and added to these, many kinds of excellent fruit are plentiful; and many choice varieties of the grape are cultivated, yielding excellent and admired wines. In the forests, beside common timber trees, it has some rare and valuable kinds. Here also are yet found the wolf and the boar; whilst in the mountains near Spain bears occur; and in the Alps the chamois abounds. On both coasts are valuable fisheries. And the trade consists in wine and brandy, silk, fruits, seeds, manufactured silk, gloves, boots, hats, watches and jewellery, china and glass in articles of use and ornament, &c., &c. The whole country is divided into 85 departments, including Corsica. The constitution, by the charter, is a monarchy with two chambers of deputies. Up to the time of the Revolution it was an absolute monarchy, for the pretended checks to despotism had no practical influence. After passing through the unsettled period when there was no recognised authority; the reign of terror; the republic; the empire; it became by the charter, on the restoration of the Bourbons, a limited monarchy, and such it has continued since. Romanism is the recognised religion; but there is toleration for others. The franchise is absurdly contracted; the popular discontent ceaseless; and the maintenance of the present order of things seems to depend solely on the superior force which the governments who established it could bring against this nation. The capital is Paris. Pop. not far short of 40,000,000.

**FRAÑCE, ISLE OF.** See MAURITIUS.

**FRAÑCHISE, s.** [*franchise*, Fr.] exemption or excuse from any burdensome duty; a privilege or immunity; a district, or the extent of jurisdiction. *Elective franchise*, or, popularly, the *franchise*, is the right to vote at elections for members of parliament; which is usually treated as a privilege and trust, instead of a right.

To **FRAÑCHISE**, (*franchise*) v. a. to make or keep free.

**FRAÑCIA**, DR. JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ, the notorious and slandered dictator of Paraguay, S. America. He was a barrister, and considerably advanced beyond the prime of life, when the political movements amongst the Spanish colonies of that quarter of the world began; but he distinguished himself by his ardor, and by the prudence of his proceedings; and being placed at the head of affairs, first as a counsel along with General Yegras, and afterwards as dictator, he made his name a terror to intermeddling visitors from other states, but a protection to his own people. The common tales about him are ridiculously malignant. He died in 1840, aged 82 years.

**FRAÑCIS, ST.** (of Assisi), a famous personage in the ecclesiastical history of Europe, of the 13th century. He was induced by a voice heard, or imagined, to attend to religion, according to the notions of his times; and, after much opposition, he went forth with the zeal and in the manner of the first preachers of

the gospel. At first despised, his perseverance gained him followers, and he established a new order of monks, distinguished from the other orders by their subsisting on alms. He never ceased to extend his reform by itinerating; and even accompanied the crusaders to Damietta, and made an attempt on the sultan's faith. His fame for all monastic graces surpasses that of most saints. He is the centre of a world of miracles, that of the *stigmata*, or impression of the likeness of the wounds of Christ on his person, wholly through his ceaseless prayers, being about the most astounding. He died in 1220, aged 42 years.

**FRAÑCIS**, the name of two kings of France, the first of whom is celebrated for his chivalry and courage in war. After gaining renown in Italy, he competed with Charles I. of Spain for the imperial crown, and being defeated, made war on Charles immediately; but almost immediately all things proved adverse, allies turned against him, generals deserted him, fortune herself forsook him, and he was defeated at Pavia, and carried a prisoner to Madrid. After his release he began the war anew, and seemed to gain some advantage by the troubled state of the empire in consequence of the Reformation. Shortly after, the truce of Nice brought on a show of friendship between these monarchs, which was succeeded by war again, till the peace of Crespi gave Francis a year or two of rest before his death. This is all that can be said of his reign; personally he had all that makes a perfect character in chivalry, with all that points out a heart utterly careless of all that is good in man or monarch. He died in 1547, aged 53 years, and in the 32nd year of his reign. The second *Francis* is known chiefly as the first husband of the beautiful and hapless Mary Queen of Scots. During his brief and nominal reign, the train was preparing for the extinction of growing freedom of thought in France, by the destruction of those who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. He died in 1560, aged but 17 years, and having had the name of king for about a year and a half.

**FRAÑCIS**, the name of two emperors of Germany. The first was husband to Maria Theresa. His reign was one of troubles, the most disastrous of which was the Seven Years' war. He died in 1765, aged 57 years, having reigned 20. *Francis II.* has gained a name through the part forced on him during the French Revolution and the following changes. War with France was a part of his inheritance, and he abode by it. His first war was ended by Buonaparte's first Italian victories, and the peace of Campo Formio. His second, by the defeats at Marengo and Hohenlinden, and the treaty of Lunéville. His third, by Austerlitz, and the peace of Presburg. His fourth, by Wagram, and the peace of Schönbrunn. His fifth, by the victory of the allies at Leipzig, and their march to Paris, followed by the doubtful period ending in Waterloo. Napoleon had married the daughter of Francis, Maria Louisa, before the last campaign. His subsequent government was not distinguished by any thing better than that of an absolute monarchy, aided by ministers of more or less judgment. Austria has advanced in many respects, but not in freedom. He was the last emperor of Germany, that title and its elective character having been superseded in him by the hereditary title of Emperor of Austria. He died in 1835, aged 67 years, having reigned 43.

**FRAÑCIS, DR. PHILIP**, an Irish clergyman, and dramatic writer of some notoriety in his own day, now known almost solely by his translation of Horace. The preferences he held were all in England. He died in 1773, aged about 60 years.

**FRAÑCIS, SIR PHILIP**, son of the preceding, a politician of such note as to be one of the parties fixed upon as the author of Junius' Letters. The offices he held were of a subordinate character, but in India he gained the ill-will of Warren Hastings, which he repaid by a duel, which gave him so little satisfaction, that, gaining a seat in parliament, on his return home, he lent all his aid to Hastings' impeachment. He was a stern adherent of the Whig party, and advocated in parliament all their measures. He died in 1818, aged 78 years.

**FRAÑCISCANS**, in Ecclesiastical History, an order of monks, called also *Gray Friars*, from the colour of their dress, and *Minors* or *Minorites*, for no assignable cause; which was founded by St. Francis of Assisi, and was the first mendicant order established. They wore a gray gown, and a girdle of knotted cord, but no sandals; were vowed to the usual ideal of monkish excellence, and, beside that, to preach every where and any where; and to subsist by alms not receiving bequests of

land, &c. They were very numerous, and figure often and conspicuously in the centuries immediately preceding the Reformation.

**FRÄNCKE, AUGUSTUS HERMANN**, a distinguished divine of Germany, more renowned for his practical piety. He was a man of great learning, and at Halle held successively professorships of Greek and Eastern languages, and of theology. He laboured with ceaseless zeal amongst the population of a poor village near Halle, as pastor, also. The great monument of his goodness is, however, the Orphan House at Halle, which he founded, a noble institution; connected with which were others, all having for their object the noblest good of men; the most remarkable of which is a printing establishment for Bibles. He died in 1727, aged 65 years. His character for beauty and consistency of piety, and fervour without pretence, has seldom been equalled.

**FRÄNCKE DE SALES, ST.**, a zealous Romanist ecclesiastic, who, because of his endeavours to proselyte the Savoyard Protestants, was made bishop of Geneva; and whose name, in connexion with that of Madame de Chantal, has become so well known. He was a pattern for *directors*, as they are called, whose duty it is to guide the devotions of others. He died in 1622, aged 57 years.

**FRÄNCKE, CAPE**, the name of two capes in the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo.

**FRÄNGIBLE**, *a. [frango, Lat.]* brittle; easily broken.

**FRÄNION**, *s.* a paramour; a boon companion.

**FRANK**, *a. [franc, Fr.]* liberal; generous, opposed to *niggardly*. Open and free, opposed to *reserved*. Without restraint or conditions.

**FRANK**, *s.* a place to feed hogs in; a sty, so called from a profusion of food; till the late postage reform, a case of a letter signed by a member of parliament. *Frank* is also an appellation given by the Turks, and other eastern nations, to any European Christian.

To **FRANK**, *v. a.* to shut up in a sty. In Commerce, till lately, to exempt letters from paying postage, a privilege given every member of parliament, who wrote the person's address to whom it was sent with his own hand, and also the day of the month for which the frank was intended.

**FRANKALMOIGNE**, *s.* the same which we in Latin call *libera elemosyna*, or free alms, in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank almonne*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine service.

**FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE**, a city of Germany, which, with the small district immediately around it, constitutes a republic, lying in the midst of the states of Hesse, on the Maine, which runs through it, though the chief part of the town lies on the N. bank of the river. It is fortified and regularly built, and has some fine buildings, and a fine library. It is a place of great trade, having two fairs yearly, famed throughout Europe; it has also some manufactures. Population, about 50,000. Lat. 50. 10. N. Long. 8. 37. E. This town was one of the most famous of the imperial free cities.

**FRANKFORT ON THE ODER**, a town of Prussia, lying on the W. bank of the Oder, is a fortified and well-built place, has a university with a good library, some manufactures, three annual fairs, and a fame rivaling that of the preceding town. It is 48 miles from Berlin. Population, about 25,000. Lat. 52. 20. N. Long. 14. 32. E.

**FRANKFORT**, capital city of Kentucky, United States. It stands on Kentucky river, over which it has a chain-bridge. It is regularly built, and has a fine state-house, and other public buildings. It has some trade by means of the river, steam-boats of 300 tons being able to come up to it at high water. It is 642 miles from Washington. Pop. 1917. Six other towns in the States bear the same name.

**FRANKINCENSE**, *v. a.* dry, resinous, inflammable substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish or white colour, a strong, but not offensive smell, and a bitter, acid, and resinous taste: it is used in medicine. There is another kind not genuine.

**FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN**, an American citizen celebrated for his discoveries in electrical science, and still more for the part he took in the American Revolution. He was born at Boston, and learnt the art of printing from his brother, with whom it appears he found little sympathy. He attempted to set up a business in England, but had to return to America poorer than he

left it. We find him in Philadelphia next, printer and postmaster, newspaper editor, natural philosopher, representative, and militia colonel; and finally, agent in England. This second visit introduced him to the great scientific characters; and honours were thickly and deservedly bestowed on him. His third visit related to the Stamp Act, which first kindled the flame of discontent in the colonies. At the outbreak of the war of independence, he went as ambassador to France. After his return, he was engaged in the congress, and as president of the council of Pennsylvania; and appeared last before the public as an opponent of slavery. He died in 1790, aged 84 years. His character was one of remarkable simplicity and manliness. In all things the clear common-sense and sound feeling, which was his great gift, appeared. The part he took in the liberation of his country, has made his glory deathless there. And that, added to the lustre of his scientific discoveries, has given him a place in the records of the world's heroes, not far behind the very foremost rank.

**FRÄNKLY**, *ad.* generously; freely; without constraint or reserve.

**FRÄNKNESS**, *s.* plainness; openness, or ingenuousness of speech, opposed to *reserve*. Liberality, or bounteousness, applied to giving. *SYNON.* *Sincerity* prevents our speaking otherwise than we think, and is a virtue. *Frankness* makes us speak as we think, and is a natural effect. *Plainness* is speaking freely what we think, and springs sometimes from want of reflection. *Ingenuousness* makes us declare whatever we know, and is often a folly.

**FRÄNKLEDGE**, *s.* [*franciplegium*, low Lat.] a pledge or surety for a freeman.

**FRÄNKWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of heath.

**FRÄNTIC**, *a.* [corrupted from *phrenetic*, *phreneticus*, Gr.] mad; deprived of the use of understanding by madness. Figuratively, transported by an outrageous violence of passion.

**FRÄNTICLY**, *ad.* madly; like one who has lost the use of his reason.

**FRÄNTICNESS**, *s.* madness. Figuratively, outrageousness of passion.

**FRÄTHERNALLY**, *a.* [*frater*, Lat.] brotherly; pertaining to or becoming brothers.

**FRÄTHERNALLY**, *ad.* brotherly; like brothers.

**FRÄTHERNITY**, *s.* the state or quality of a brother; a body of men united or incorporated. Men of the same class or character.

**FRÄTRICIDE**, *s.* [*frater* and *cædo*, Lat.] the murder of a brother.

**FRÄUD**, *s.* [*fraus*, Lat.] the practice of deceit, in order to deprive another of his property; the act of imposing on a person by artful appearances; a stratagem, artifice, or trick.

**FRÄUDFUL**, *a.* treacherous; deceitful; tricky; subtle.

**FRÄUDULENCE**, *s.* [*fraus*, Lat.] deceitfulness; proneness to artifice and dishonest practices.

**FRÄUDULENT**, *a.* full of artifice; dishonest; indirect; imposing on by specious and false pretences; treacherous.

**FRÄUDULENTLY**, *ad.* in a deceitful, tricky, and dishonest manner.

**FRÄUGHT**, (*fraut*) *part.* of **FRAIGHT**, now written **FREIGHT**; full; loaded.

To **FRÄUGHT**, (*fraut*) by corruption for **FREIGHT**; *v. a.* to freight, load, or crowd.

**FRÄUHOFER, JOSEPH**, a celebrated optician of Germany. He was of poor origin, and began life as a glass-cutter; being buried by the fall of a house, his remarkable rescue brought him under the notice of the king of Bavaria, which laid the foundation of his subsequent fame. In the making of lenses his practical acquaintance with the art was invaluable to him; and by patient and unremitting study he was able to acquire such mathematical skill, as led him into most recondite researches respecting the laws of optics. His discoveries relate principally to the abstruse question of the diffraction of light. He died in 1826, aged 39 years.

**FRÄY**, *s.* [*frayer*, Fr.] a battle; a broil; a fight; a duel. To **FRÄY**, *v. a.* [*frayer*, Fr.] to fight or terrify.—[*frayer*, Fr.] to rub or wear out by rubbing.

**FREAK**, (*freak*) *s.* [*fræc*, Sax.] a sudden and whimsical change of place; a whim, or a capricious, trifling, and mad prank or action.

To **FREAK**, *v. a.* to variegate; to checker. "*Freak'd* with many a mingled hue," *Thomson*.

**FREAKISH**, (*freakish*) *a.* wanton, humorous, capricious, or whimsical.

**FREAKISHLY**, *ad.* capriciously, whimsically.

**FREAKISHNESS**, (*freakishness*) *s.* capriciousness, or a madness and boyish wantonness of behaviour.

**FREAM**, (*freem*) *s.* a name given by farmers to ploughed land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recover.

TO **FREAM**, (*freem*) *v. a.* [*freemo*, Lat.] to growl; to make a noise, as a boar at rutting time.

**FRECKLE**, *s.* [*fleck*, Teut.] a spot raised in the skin by the heat of the sun's rays; any small spot or discolouring.

**FRECKLED**, **FRECKLY**, *a.* having spots on the skin occasioned by the heat of the sun; spotted.

**FRED**, *s.* the same with *peace*; upon which our forefathers called their sanctuaries *fredestole*, *i. e.* the seats of peace. So *Frederick* is powerful or wealthy in *peace*; *Winfred*, victorious *peace*; *Reinfred*, sincere *peace*.

**FREDERICK**, the name of three emperors of Germany. *Frederick I.*; see *BARBAROSSA*. *Frederick II.* has gained a name of questionable credit by his quarrels with the pope and other strange proceedings. He was excommunicated by Gregory for not fulfilling his vow of going on a crusade for the recovery of Jerusalem. Afterwards he went unabsolved, and made a truce with the sultan after a very ineffectual demonstration against him. On his return he engaged warmly against the pope, who was incessantly plotting against him, and by the rapidity and decision of his movements wearied him till he died. But *Frederick* never found the church his friend. The interests of the empire and of the church in Italy were irreconcilable. *Frederick* was at last excommunicated as a heretic and enemy of all religion. This 30 years' struggle against the pope at last wore out his robust frame, and hoping vainly for reconciliation with the pontiff, through the kindly offices of St. Louis, he died in 1250, aged 56 years. It is to be regretted that this stout-hearted opponent of the papacy was not worthy of admiration in his private life. *Frederick III.* was an insignificant prince, but it was his lot to reign for 53 years, during the most interesting part of the 15th century; for during his reign Constantinople fell before the Turkish power, and the modern history of mankind had commenced. He died in 1493, aged 78 years.

**FREDERICK**, the name of two kings of Prussia, the first of whom changed the designation of that state from the electorate of Brandenburg to that of the kingdom of Prussia. *Frederick II.* is commonly known as the *Great Frederick*. He was most strangely treated in his youth by his almost maniac father; but being banished from the court by one of his whims, he returned a different character: he had acquired that resolution and self-confidence which never deserted him, and raised him to his eminence in history. On ascending the throne his first deed was the annexation of Silesia, &c. to his patrimonial states. In the peace that followed he devoted himself with great wisdom to the domestic concerns of his kingdom. But this was broken up by the Seven Years' war, which left him, though weakened in resources, unharmed in his possessions. And these were increased shortly afterwards by a share of Poland. The remainder of his life was spent in almost unbroken peace. Literature appeared to be his business, royalty and government his relaxation. He attracted to his court all the noted men of the time, especially such as were of sceptical and infidel dispositions. His days were passed with the most scrupulous regularity; but with no more state than the life of a private gentleman. His attention to his country led to many great improvements in its productions, &c. But he must be ranked amongst the absolute monarchs, to whom national freedom seems a sheer absurdity. He died in 1789, aged 75 years.

**FREDERICK WILLIAM**, was elector of Brandenburg during the later part of the Thirty Years' war, to whom the kingdom of Prussia owed its preservation; it being so reduced by the fortunes of that war when he succeeded to the government, and by his wise and strong management its being raised to a much higher rank amongst European states, besides having its injuries repaired. He died in 1688, aged 65 years. It is also the name of three kings of Prussia. The first was the famous military-drill and tall-soldier maniac. He managed affairs of routine very well, but his absolutism overthrew his reason. He died in 1740, aged 52 years. The second lived only to take part in the first wars of the European aristocracies and monarchs against revolutionary

France, dying in 1797. The third was engaged in all the long continental struggle against Napoleon, and cannot be separated from the events which belong to European history. After the peace in 1815, he retired to his own kingdom, and devoted himself to the advance of its welfare to the best of his power. He has had the praise accorded him of having been one chief reason for the long peace. He died in 1840, aged 70 years, and having reigned 43.

**FREDERICK**, Maryland, United States. A town of considerable importance to the trade of the State, being second only to Baltimore. It is handsomely built, and has some elegant public buildings. It is 43 miles from Washington. Pop. 5182.

**FREE**, *a.* [*freah*, Sax.] at liberty; under no constraint, slavery, imprisonment, or necessity; permitted; allowed; licentious; unrestrained; open; ingenuous; expressing one's sentiments without reserve; generous; or liberal; voluntary; guiltless; innocent. Exempt, used with *from* or *of*. In Politics, invested with privileges; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privilege of a corporation. "A free-man." Without charge or expense; hence a *free-school*.

TO **FREE**, *v. a.* to set at liberty, or deliver from slavery; to exempt.

**FREEBOOTER**, *s.* a robber, pillager, or plunderer.

**FREEBOOTING**, *s.* a robbery; plundering; the act of pillaging.

**FREEBORN**, *a.* born under a free government, opposed to a slave.

**FREE-CHAPEL**, *s.* such chapels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation.

**FREE CHURCH** (or **KIRK**) OF SCOTLAND, a large and compact body of Presbyterians in Scotland, who in 1843 separated themselves from the Established Church. Their organization differs in no respect from that of other Presbyterian bodies; nor does their creed differ from that of the rest of the Scottish Presbyterians. They hold (as a body) the establishment principle; but do not agree to the patronage and superiority claimed by governments which undertake the protection or the use of churches.

**FREE/COST**, *s.* freedom from expense.

**FREE/DMAN**, *s.* in ancient Rome, a slave manumitted.

**FREE/DOM**, *s.* exemption from slavery or restraint; independence; a state wherein a person has the power of acting as he pleases; the privileges of a corporation; franchises. Ease or facility, applied to action or speaking.

**FREEHEARTED**, *a.* liberal; generous.

**FREE/HOLD**, *s.* in Law, a free estate which a man holdeth in fee, or feotal, or for a term of life.

**FREE/HOLDER**, *s.* one who has a freehold.

**FREE/LY**, *ad.* at liberty; without restraint, dependence, reserve, scruple, compulsion, or necessity; liberally; spontaneously.

**FREE/MAN**, *s.* one who is neither a slave nor vassal to another; a member of a community or corporation, entitled to and enjoying its privileges.

**FREE/NESS**, *s.* absence of constraint or impediment; openness of behaviour; generosity, or liberality.

**FREE/SCHOOL**, (*freeshool*) *s.* a school supported by endowment or subscriptions, wherein children are taught without expense to their parents or relations.

**FREESPOKEN**, *a.* accustomed to speak without reserve.

**FREE/STONE**, *s.* a kind of stone commonly used in building, and so called because it may be wrought easily in any direction.

**FREE/THINKER**, *s.* a term commonly applied to those persons who deny revelation, or the Christian religion.

**FREETRADE**, *s.* in Political Economy, the principle of the non-interference of governments with commerce, leaving trade to its own laws, and not impeding the interchange of commodities between different people. Also, the principle opposed to monopoly in trade, by which commodities are obtained better in quality and cheaper in price than when the sale is in the hands of one man, or one party of men.

**FREE/WILL**, *s.* the power of directing our own actions; voluntariness. In Theology, a technical but incorrect term used by those who oppose the Necessitarian hypothesis, which, in

denying freedom to the will, denies the existence of the will itself.

**FREEWOMAN**, *s.* a woman not enslaved.

To **FREEZE**, *v. a.* pret. *froze*; [*frigor*, Belg.] to grow hard by excess of cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water congeals.—*v. a.* the participle is *frozen* or *frose*; to harden by cold; to chill by loss of power or motion.

**FREIBURG**, a town of Saxony, fortified, and once a very populous and celebrated place. It is now chiefly known by its mining school, which is greatly aided by its position. It stands amidst the Erzgebirge mountains, at a considerable elevation. Here are some small manufactories, chiefly in metal. Population, under 15,000. Lat. 50. 56. N. Long. 13. 9. E.

To **FREIGHT**, (*frailt*) *v. a.* pret. *freighted*, part. *freighted*; but being used as an adjective, *freighted* is substituted for it; [*freter*, Fr.] to put goods or a cargo on board a ship, to load as the burden or cargo within a vessel.

**FREIGHT**, (*frailt*) *s.* any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money paid for the carriage of goods in a ship or vessel.

**FREJUS**, a town in the department of Var. It was the Forum Julii of the Romans; and had then a sea-port on the sea-coast, which is now a mile and a half distant. There still remains an aqueduct, an amphitheatre, statues, inscriptions, &c. It is above 500 miles from Paris. Population, about 3000. Lat. 43. 26. N. Long. 6. 50. E.

**FRENCH**, *a.* [*franc*, Fr.] belonging to France. Used elliptically for the language spoken by the inhabitants of France. *French chalk* is of a smooth glossy surface, soft and unctuous to the touch, of a grayish colour.

To **FRENCHIFY**, *v. a.* to infect with the pronunciation or of a Frenchman; generally used in a contemptuous sense, and including the idea of affected ceremoniousness and excess of politeness.

**FRENETIC**, *a.* See **PHRENETIC**.

**FRENZY**, *s.* [*phrenitis*, Gr.] madness; the loss of reason, attended with raving; any outrageous passion, bordering on and resembling madness.

**FREQUENCE**, *s.* [*frequens*, Lat.] a concourse, crowd, or assembly. Seldom used.

**FREQUENCY**, *s.* the condition of a thing often done or seen, a crowded assembly.

**FREQUENT**, *a.* [*frequens*, Lat.] often done, seen, occurring, or practising; full of concourse.

**FREQUENT**, *v. a.* to visit often; to be often in any place.

**FREQUENTABLE**, *a.* conversable; accessible. Not used.

**FREQUENTATIVE**, *a.* [*frequentativus*, Fr.] a grammatical term applied to verbs, signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

**FREQUENTER**, *s.* one who resorts often to a place.

**FREQUENTLY**, *ad.* often; commonly. **SYNON.** We often disguise our thoughts; by doing the same thing often, it becomes habitual. We frequently meet with traitors; we frequently do those things which we repent of afterwards.

**FRESCATI**, a beautiful village in the pope's territories. This place, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of landscape painters, who travel into Italy for improvement, since the scenery is, on all sides, so exquisite. Frescati is 12 miles from Rome. Lat. 41. 48. N. Long. 12. 42. E.

**FRESCO**, [*ital.*] *s.* coolness; shade; duskiness. In Painting, a picture painted with water colours on fresh plaster.

**FRESH**, *a.* [*frische*, Fr.] cool; not stagnating; lately or newly produced or made; not salt; not faded; vigorous; ruddy of countenance. Brisk, applied to a gale of wind. Not sour, nor rapid, applied to liquors. Sweet, opposed to stinking. **SYNON.** That which has not been used is *new*; that which is not stale is *fresh*; that which has just happened is *recent*. We say of clothes, that they are *new*; of topics, that they are *fresh*; of actions, that they are *recent*.

**FRESH**, *s.* water that is without salt.

To **FRESHEN**, *v. a.* to recover a thing which is grown stale; to cherish or revive.—*v. n.* to blow strongly; to free from its salts.

**FRESHET**, *s.* a pool of fresh water. "All fish from sea or shore, *freshet*, or purling brook." *Milt.*

**FRESHLY**, *ad.* coolly; newly; with a ruddy countenance.

**FRESHNESS**, *s.* newness; unabated vigour; freedom from

fatigue; coolness; ruddiness; freedom from saltiness. Spirit, or briskness, applied to liquors.

**FRESNEL**, AUGUSTINE JOHN, an eminent optical philosopher of France, whose experiments have done so much to determine the laws of reflexion and polarisation. He died in 1827, aged 39 years.

**FRET**, *s.* [probably from *freudum*, Lat.] a frith or strait of the sea; any fermentation or agitation of liquors. In Music, a stop to regulate the vibrations of the strings. Figuratively, anxiety of mind; peevishness or commotion of the temper. In Architecture, work rising in protuberances or relief. In Heraldry, a bearing consisting of six bars, crossed and interlaced.

To **FRET**, *v. a.* to wear by rubbing against; to move violently; to corrode or eat away; to form into raised work or relief; to variegate or diversify; to vex or make angry; to be grieved or uneasy; to ferment.

**FRETFUL**, *a.* peevish; angry.

**FRETFULLY**, *ad.* in a peevish manner.

**FRETFULNESS**, *s.* peevishness.

**FRETTY**, *a.* adorned with raised work. In Heraldry, where divers bars are laid across each other.

**FRIBILITY**, *s.* capacity of being easily reduced to powder.

**FRIBLE**, *a.* [*frío*, Lat.] easily crumbled or reduced to powder.

**FRÍAR**, *s.* [a corruption of *frere*, Fr.] a brother of a religious order, in the Roman Catholic countries; chiefly applied to the Mendicant orders.

**FRÍARLY**, *a.* like a friar.

**FRÍAR'S-CROWN**, *s.* in Botany, the woolly-headed thistle.

**FRÍARY**, *s.* a convent of friars.

**FRÍBBLE**, [*fríbbler*, *s.* an effeminate coxcomb.

**FRÍBOURG**, a canton of Switzerland, bounded by the cantons of Berne and Vaud, and by the lake of Neuchâtel. It is about 45 miles in length and 25 in breadth. The Alps extend into this canton, and some of the heights are 6000 and 7000 feet. It is chiefly an agricultural or pastoral district, yet the existence of coal mines has introduced some manufactories. It has a few small streams flowing into Lake Morat and Lake Neuchâtel. Pop. nearly 100,000.

**FRÍBOURG**, the capital of the foregoing canton of Switzerland, stands on the river Sane, on a hill side, so as to have a very fine appearance, and to command a noble prospect. The streets are wide; the public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome; it has several bridges over the river, and a fine museum. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 75. E.

**FRÍCASSEE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] a dish consisting of meat cut into small pieces and fried.

**FRÍCATION**, [*fríctio*, (*fríctum*) *s.* [*frico*, Lat.] the act of rubbing two things together; the resistance caused in machines by the rubbing of one part against another. *Friction rollers*, or *friction wheels*, are small rollers on wheels placed between surfaces of bodies being moved against or over each other to diminish the friction.

**FRÍDAY**, *s.* [*fríedag*, Sax.] is the sixth day of the week; so named from *Fréya*, a goddess worshipped by our Saxon ancestors.

**FRIEND**, (*friend*) *s.* [*freund*, Sax.] one who is joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to an *enemy*. One reconciled to another.

To **FRIEND**, (*friend*) *v. a.* to show favour towards a person or undertaking; to countenance, encourage, or support.

**FRIENDLESS**, (*friendless*) *a.* having no friends; without hopes, assistance, or countenance.

**FRIENDLINESS**, (*friendliness*) *s.* a disposition towards friendship; the exertion of benevolence, or performance of kind offices.

**FRIENDLY**, (*friendly*) *a.* kind; disposed to do acts of kindness and affection; having the temper and disposition of a friend.

**FRIENDLY**, (*friendly*) *ad.* in a kind, affectionate, and benevolent manner.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES**, are institutions for the purpose of affording to members who pay a certain sum weekly, or monthly, relief and assistance in cases of sickness, want of work, old age, &c.

**FRIENDLY ISLANDS**, a cluster or clusters of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, containing above 100 separate islands, distinguished for their delicious climate, and for the fertility of their soil. The native trees of the greatest value, are the bread-fruit



trees; the only quadrupeds known, were such as had escaped from ships that had touched there. This name is sometimes extended so as to include the Navigators' and the Pejee Islands. Captain Cook named them Friendly from the manifestation of kindness to him on the part of the islanders.

**FRIENDSHIP**, (*friendship*) *s.* (*friendship*, Belg.) the state of minds united together by mutual benevolence; the highest degree of intimacy; favour or personal kindness.

**FRIESLAND**, a province of the kingdom of Holland, lying between the German Ocean and the Zuyder Zee, and bounded by the provinces of Groningen, Drent, and Overijssel. It is about 40 miles in each direction. The surface is flat and boggy, having all the appearance of being hardly recovered from the sea. Agriculture is carried on to some extent, and in the drier marshes cattle are grazed. There are some manufactures, but the chief trade is in seeds. The drainage is effected chiefly by canals, but there are some rivers, and several lakes. Pop. about 230,000. Leewards is its chief town. This was once called W. Friesland to distinguish it from another province, now belonging to Hanover, which was E. Friesland.

**FRIEZE**, (*freeze*) *s.* [*drap de frise*, Fr.] a coarse warm cloth, made, perhaps, originally in Friesland. In Architecture, a large flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns.

**FRIEGATE**, *s.* (*frigate*, Fr.) a small man of war. In Natural History, a sea-bird of prey, which resembles the albatross.

**TO FRIGHT**, (*fright*) *v. a.* [*frighten*, Sax.] to disturb, shock, or daunt with fear; to raise apprehension of danger in a person.

**FRIGHT**, (*fright*) *s.* a sudden emotion caused by an apprehension of danger.

**TO FRIGHTEEN**, (*frighten*) *v. a.* to shock or disturb with an apprehension of danger.

**FRIGHTFUL**, (*frightful*) *a.* causing fear; exciting terror.

**FRIGHTFULLY**, (*frightfully*) *ad.* in such a manner as to disturb with an apprehension of danger.

**FRIGHTFULNESS**, (*frightfulness*) *s.* the quality of daunting with an apprehension of danger.

**FRIGID**, *a.* [*frigo*, Lat.] cold; wanting zeal or warmth of affection; dull; impotent.

**FRIGIDITY**, *s.* coldness, or want of warmth; dullness, or want of the embellishments of rhetoric, or the warmth of imagination.

**FRIGIDLY**, *ad.* in a cold, dull, indifferent, or unaffecting manner.

**FRIGIDNESS**, *s.* coldness; dullness; want of affection.

**FRIGORIFIC**, *a.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] causing cold.

**TO FRILL**, *v. n.* [*frilleur*, Fr.] to quake or shiver with cold.

Used of a hawk; as the hawk *frills*.

**FRILL**, *s.* a narrow border of lace, cambric, or other linen, sewed on the neck of a woman's shift, or on the bosom and slits of the sleeves of a man's shirt.

**FRINGE**, *s.* [*frange*, Fr.] an ornament consisting of threads, which are fastened at one end by weaving, but hang down loose at the other.

**TO FRINGE**, *v. a.* to adorn with fringes; to unravel any woollen stuff so as to resemble a fringe.

**FRIPPERER**, *s.* [*frippier*, Fr.] one who deals in old things vamped up.

**FRIPPERY**, *s.* [*fripperie*, Fr.] the place where old clothes or other second-hand goods are sold; old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags.

**TO FRISK**, *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Ital.] to leap or skip about with nimbleness; to dance in a wanton or gay manner.

**FRISK**, *s.* a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

**FRISKER**, *s.* a wanton or frolicsome person; one too gay to be constant or settled.

**FRISKINESS**, *s.* gaiety; liveliness.

**FRIT**, *s.* among chemists, ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand.

**FRITH**, *s.* [*fretum*, Lat.] a strait of the sea; a net.

**FRITILLARY**, *s.* in Botany, the common chequered daffodil.

**FRITINANCY**, *s.* [*fritinio*, low Lat.] the scream or screeking of an insect, applied to that of the cricket or grasshopper.

**FRITTER**, *s.* [*friture*, Fr.] a small pancake, or piece fried. Figuratively, a fragment or small piece; a cheese cake, or wig.

**TO FRITTER**, *v. a.* to cut meat into small pieces, to be fried; to break into small pieces or fragments.

**FRIVOLOUS**, *a.* [*frivolus*, Lat.] trifling; of no importance or moment.

**FRIVOLOUSLY**, *ad.* triflingly; without weight.

**FRIVOLOUSNESS**, *s.* want of weight or importance.

**TO FRIZZLE**, *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] to turn hair in short or small rings like the wool on a lamb's head, or the nap of frieze.

**FRIZZLER**, *s.* one who dresses hair in short curls.

**FRO**, *ad.* [*fra*, Sax.] backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to *to*; — *To and fro*, backward and forward. It is also a contraction of *from*.

**FROBENIUS**, JOHN, a learned printer of the 16th century, who lived at Basle, and introduced several improvements into the art. He was the friend and printer of Erasmus, who lived with him. He died in 1527, aged 67 years.

**FROBISHER**, SIR MARTIN, a gallant admiral of Queen Elizabeth, whose early life was passed in fruitless endeavours to discover the Eldorado in the W. continent, and who only brought back maritime experience, and knowledge of new and fruitful regions, which after all were the true Eldorado, had men but known it. He commanded part of the fleet which attacked and defeated the Spanish Armada; and was honoured with other commands afterwards. He was wounded off Brest in 1594, and died, aged about 60 years.

**FROCK**, *s.* [*froc*, Fr.] a close and untrimmed coat for men; a close gown worn by children.

**FRODSHAM**, Cheshire. A town situated on the river Weaver, (over which it has a stone bridge,) near its conflux with the Mersey, with a harbour for vessels of good burden, and communicating with all the late inland navigations. Cotton is manufactured, and salt refined here. It is 182 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 5821.

**FROG**, (*s.* [*frogga*, Sax.] in Natural History, the name of a genus of the order Reptiles, distinguished by their having smooth, slimy skins, no tails, and being capable of leaping a considerable distance by the structure of their hind legs. The common frog is usually variegated with brown or green. It is oviparous, and its spawn consists of the thick, spotted, jelly-like substance seen in ditches and ponds in the early spring. The bull-frog, which is a very large American species, and makes a very loud noise in its singing season; the tree-frog, which lives in shrubs and trees instead of marshes; and the green-frog, are other singular foreign species. In Farriery, it is the hollow part of a horse's hoof, or the frush.

**FROGBIT**, *s.* in Botany, a water-plant, with thick, smooth, brown-green, kidney-shaped leaves, and white blossoms.

**FROGCHIESE**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of fungus, found on rich pastures and dunghills; called also puff-ball.

**FROISE**, *s.* [*froisser*, Fr.] a pancake with bacon fried in it.

**FROISSART**, JOHN, a French chronicler of the 14th century. He obtained a post in the service of Philip, Edward III.'s queen, and visited England, and became acquainted with the Scotch, and with the Black Prince. He afterwards travelled in various parts of Europe, and was welcomed at the different courts, as was due to a minstrel of such gifts as he. He entered for short periods of time the service of different kings and nobles, and found time to collect a number of songs and other pieces under the guise of a romance, beside writing his Chronicle, which, as a contemporary history, is of a great value. He died about 1400, aged about 60 years.

**FROLIC**, *a.* [*erolijck*, Belg.] joyful; full of levity or wanton pranks.

**FROLIC**, *s.* a sally of gaiety or levity.

**TO FROLIC**, *v. n.* to divert oneself with sallies of gaiety; to play wild, wanton, and merry pranks.

**FROLICHOME**, *a.* full of wild gaiety.

**FROLICOMELY**, *ad.* with wild gaiety.

**FROLICOMENESS**, *s.* wildness of gaiety; wanton gaiety; pranks.

**FROM**, prep. [*fram*, Sax.] away. Out of, noting place. Separation, applied to absence, distance, or deliverance. Since, applied to time. Contrary, or foreign, applied to relation. "From the purpose," *Shak.* Removal or motion. "Thrice from the ground she leaped," *Dryd.* It is frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as, *from above*, i. e. from the part above; *from below*; *from beneath*; *from behind*; *from far*; *from high*; *from where*;

from without. When joined to *thence* or *whence*, it is superfluous. And it is sometimes followed by the subsequent prepositions with their proper cases, viz. *from amidst, beyond, forth, off, out, out of, under, and within*.

FROME, or FROME SELWOOD, Somersetshire. It is noted for its fine beer, and chiefly inhabited by clothiers. It is situated on the river Frome, which abounds with trout, eels, &c., and over which it has a stone bridge. It is 104 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 11,849.

FROND, *s.* in Descriptive Botany, a term used for such leaves as those of the fern, in which the stem is inseparably connected with the leaf or leaflets.

FRONDE, in French History, a party in the state who opposed Cardinal Mazarin and the queen regent, in the early days of the reign of Louis XIV. There was much bloodshed before this party was finally put down, and the two greatest generals of the day, Turenne and Condé, engaged in a street fight, which ended in the discomfiture of the king and the cardinal. But Mazarin had power to wait, and he finally triumphed. It was a miserable affair when looked at from this distance of time, as all mere party contests always are.

FRONDI FEROUS, *a.* [*frons* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing leaves. FRONT, *s.* [*front*, Fr.] the forefront of the face or forehead. Figuratively, the face, countenance, or look, in a sense of censure or dislike; the part or place opposite to the face; the forefront; the van of an army; the most conspicuous part.

To FRONT, *v. a.* to oppose directly, or face to face; to stand opposite or over-against any place or thing; to cover the forefront of a building with any materials.—*v. n.* to stand foremost.

FRONTAL, *s.* [*frontal*, Fr.] an ornament worn on the forehead. In Architecture, a small pediment over a little door.

FRONTATED, *a.* [*frontatus*, from *frons*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to the leaf of a flower which grows broader and narrower, and at last, perhaps, terminates in a right line; used in opposition to *cuspidated*, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

FRONTIER, (*frontere*) *s.* [*frontiere*, Fr.] the marches, utmost limits, or boundaries of a country, by which it is separated from the next adjoining one.

FRONTIER, (*frontere*) *a.* bordering; adjacent.

FRONTISPIECE, (*frontispiece*) *s.* [*frontispiece*, Fr.] that part of a building or other thing which directly meets the eye; a cut or picture fronting the title-page of a book.

FRONTLESS, *a.* without blushes, shame, or diffidence.

FRONTLET, *s.* [*fronteau*, Fr.] a bandage worn on the forehead.

FROST, *s.* [*frost*, Sax.] an excessive cold state of the weather, whereby the motion and fluidity of liquors are suspended; or that state of the air whereby fluids are converted into ice.

FROSTBITTEN, *a.* nipped or withered by the frost.

FROSTED, *a.* resembling the hoar-frost on plants, &c.

FROSTILY, *ad.* after the manner of frost; with excessive cold. Figuratively, with indifference, or coldness of affection.

FROSTINESS, *s.* the quality of appearing like frost; cold, or freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, *s.* a nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes that may pierce the ice.

FROSTY, *a.* having the power of freezing; excessively cold. Figuratively, indifferent, or without warmth of affection; hoary; gray-headed; resembling frost in colour.

FROTH, *s.* [*froe*, Dan. and Scot.] the white bubbles raised on the top of fermenting liquor; an empty or senseless display of wit, wanting solidity.

To FROTH, *v. n.* to be covered with light and whitish bubbles, applied to fermenting liquor; to make liquors appear with a whitish head or surface.

FROTHILY, *ad.* having a white head or surface, applied to liquors. Figuratively, in an empty, vain, and trifling manner.

FROTHY, *a.* full of foam, or having its surface covered with white bubbles; soft.

To FROUNCE, *v. a.* to frizzle or curl the hair about the face.

FROUZY, *a.* dim; musty; of a nasty and disagreeable scent.

FROWARD, *a.* [*froweard*, Sax.] peevish; fretful; cross; ungovernable; not easily pleased; perverse.

FROWARDLY, *ad.* peevishly; perversely.

FROWARDNESS, *s.* peevishness; perverseness.

To FROWN, *v. n.* [*frowner*, old Fr.] to express displeasure by contracting the forehead into wrinkles; to look stern.

FROWN, *s.* a look wherein a person knits his eye-brows, and contracts his forehead into wrinkles, in token of displeasure.

FROWINGLY, *ad.* in a stern manner; with a look of displeasure.

FROZEN, *part. pass.* of To FREEZE. *Frozen Ocean*, in Geography, a name of the Arctic Ocean.

FRUCTIFICATION, *s.* the act of causing or of bearing fruit; the power of producing fruit.

To FRUCTIFY, *v. a.* [*fructus* and *facio*, Lat.] to make fruitful; to cause or enable to produce fruit.—*v. n.* to bear fruit.

FRUCTUOUS, *a.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] making fruitful; enabling to produce.

FRUGAL, *a.* [*frugalis*, Lat.] thrifty; sparing; not spending in a prodigal manner; not lavish.

FRUGALITY, *ad.* in a sparing or parsimonious manner.

FRUGALITY, *s.* [*frugalitas*, Lat.] the virtue of keeping due bounds in expenses; good husbandry; parsimony. *Synon.* *Frugality* implies only discretion of expense; *economy* includes in its idea some kind of management in order to *ek* matters out.

FRUGIVOROUS, *a.* [*frux* and *vor*, Lat.] that lives upon fruit. Applied chiefly to birds.

FRUIT, (*the i* in this word and its derivatives is dropped in pronunciation, and the *u* sounded long; as *frut*, *frutage*, *frutful*, &c.) *s.* [*fructus*, Lat. *fruit*, Fr.] the produce of a tree or plant which includes the seed, or that part of either which is eaten for food.

FRUITAGE, *s.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] fruit, or various products of different vegetables.

FRUITERER, *s.* [*fruitier*, Fr.] one who trades in fruit.

FRUTTERY, *s.* [*fruiterie*, Fr.] a fruit-loft, or place where fruit is kept.

FRUITFUL, *a.* fertile; loaded with fruit; productive; plentiful.

FRUITFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be prolific.

FRUITFULNESS, *s.* fertility; the act or quality of producing in abundance.

FRUITION, (*frutshon*) *s.* [*frutor*, Lat.] the act of enjoying or possessing; the pleasure given by actual possession and use.

FRUTIVE, *a.* having the power of enjoyment.

FRUTLESS, (*frutless*) *a.* barren. Figuratively, vain; productive of no advantage.

FRUTLESSLY, (*frutlessly*) *ad.* in an unprofitable manner.

FRUMENTIUS, *ST.*, the apostle of Ethiopia, who in the 4th century added Abyssinia to the church by his zeal and labours; and was made bishop of Auxuma by St. Athanasius. He died in the latter half of that century.

FRUMENTY, *s.* [*frumentum*, Lat.] a food or pottage made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP, *v. a.* to mock; to browbeat.

FRUSH, *Face*, *s.* in Farriery, a sort of tender horn which arises in the middle of a horse's sole, and divides it into two branches, running towards the heel in the form of a fork.

FRUSTRANEOUS, *a.* [*frustra*, Lat.] vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

To FRUSTRATE, *v. a.* to defeat; disappoint; to render an undertaking or design of no effect; to make null or void.

FRUSTRATE, *part. vain*; ineffectual; unprofitable; null; defeated; void.

FRUSTRATION, *s.* disappointment; the act of rendering an undertaking of no effect; defeat.

FRUSTUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Mathematics, a piece cut off from a regular figure. *Frustum* of a pyramid, or cone, is a part cut off, usually by a plane parallel to the base.

FRY, ELIZABETH, a member of the Society of Friends, and sister of Joseph John Gurney, who has gained a name in all the world by the patient earnestness with which she cared for the prisoners. In this labour of love she visited almost daily, for many years, Newgate prison, and being a preacher in her society, she addressed the female prisoners, and with the most marked success. Throughout Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States, and in various countries of Europe, either personally or by correspondence, she introduced her humanizing and Christianizing system; and kings and queens have learned at her lips the duties which they are bound to discharge towards such as the arm of the law righteously falls on. In respect of hospitals and

lunatic asylums, she was equally interested. No work of faith ever lacked her calm but deep sympathy. She had the rare power of carrying into all she did, in the most public way, the humble beauty of domestic—home-sprung piety. She died as she had lived, in 1845, aged 66 years.

FRY, *s.* [*free*, Dan.] the young fish just produced.

To FRY, *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat.] to dress meat in an iron or copper pan over the fire.—*v. n.* to melt with excessive heat.

FRY, *s.* a dish of meat or fish fried or designed to be fried; a kind of sieve.

FRYINGPAN, *s.* the vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

To FUB, *v. a.* See To Fob.

FUB, *s.* a plump, chubby boy.

FUCHSIA, in Horticulture, a genus of plants indigenous to America, and now very common in our gardens, consisting of several well-marked species and intermediate varieties. It is named after a botanist of Germany who was of some renown in the days of Charles V.

FUCUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, a large class of proper seaweeds, many various kinds of which are found on our shores.

FUDGE, *s.* a mere pretence, excuse, colour, or deception; a fiction without truth or reality.

To FUDGLE, *v. a.* to intoxicate with liquors; to make a person drunk.

FUEGO, Fogo, or St. PHILIP, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, appearing at sea to be one single mountain, though on the sides there are deep valleys. There is a volcano at the top of it, which is in a state of almost uninterrupted eruption. The island is without rivers, and almost without fresh water; yet it is fertile in maize, gourds, water-melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. A great number of goats run wild upon the mountains, and the profit on their skins is a revenue of the crown. They export also the skins of cattle, horses, asses, and hogs. The island is nearly 5 leagues in length, and is about 330 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 90 W. of St. Jago. Lat. 15. 10. N. Long. 24. 20. W.

FUEGO, TERRA DEL, an island at the southernmost extremity of the American continent, from which it is divided by Magellan's Strait. It is surrounded by several smaller islands. Cape Horn is on the largest island.

FUEL, *s.* [*feu*, Fr.] any thing combustible, used for the purpose of keeping a fire burning. Figuratively, any thing that keeps up a quarrel.

FUGACIOUSNESS, *s.* [*fugio*, Lat.] volatility, or the quality of evaporating and flying away.

FUGACITY, *s.* volatility; the act or quality of evaporating, flying away, or fading; instability; uncertainty.

FUGGER, the name of a German family famous for their wealth. They sprang from a very low origin, but entered, in a time when shrewd men must thrive, on the banking business, and obtained by their immense riches great distinctions in the days of Charles V. They have been equally celebrated for their munificence literature, and for their splendid patronage of the fine arts and literature.

FUGITIVE, *a.* not tenable; unsteady, unstable, volatile, or apt to fly away; flying from danger or duty; wandering; vagabond.

FUGITIVE, *s.* one who runs from or deserts his station or duty; one who runs away from punishment, and shelters himself in another country.

FUGITIVENESS, *s.* volatility; the quality of evaporating; instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE, (*fuge*, or *fug*) *s.* [*fuga*, Lat.] in Music, a flight, and is when the different parts of composition follow each other, each repeating what the first had performed.

FULCIMENT, *s.* [*fulcio*, Lat.] a prop; a support; that on which a body rests.

FULDA, a city, province, and river, in Hesse Cassel in Germany. The city stands on the river it takes its name from, and is a handsome place, the cathedral being particularly admired. It has a little trade. Population, about 10,000. Lat. 50. 34. N. Long. 9. 40.

To FULFIL, *v. a.* to accomplish, answer, or confirm any prophecy, by performing what is foretold; to answer any purpose or design; to perform exactly; to answer or gratify any desire by compliance.

FULGENCEY, *s.* [*fulgeo*, Lat.] splendour; lustre.

FULGENT, *a.* shining; dazzling; excessively bright.

FULGENTIUS, FAB. CLAUD. GORDIAN, bishop of Ruspe, in Africa, in the 6th century, was a valiant polemic against Pelagianism and Arianism. He has left a host of books, and happily a larger quantity is lost. He died in 533, aged 65 years. His name is honoured by a better fame than that which usually procured canonization. There were two others of this name of some note in ecclesiastical history.

FULGID, *a.* shining; glittering.

FULGOR, *fulgura*, *s.* a dazzling brightness.

FULGURATION, *s.* the flashing of lightning.

FULGURITES, *s.* tubes of vitrified sand, found in the low flat dunes or hills of sand at Drigg in Cumberland, and elsewhere. They are with great probability ascribed to the action of lightning.

FULIGINOUS, *a.* [*fuligo*, Lat.] sooty; smoky.

FULMART, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of stinking ferret.

FULL, *a.* [*fulle*, Sax.] without any void space; not capable of containing more; abounding in any quality, whether good or bad; saturated; complete. Plump or fat, applied to size. Strong; not faint, applied to the voice. Having every part of its surface illuminated, applied to the moon.

FULL, *s.* freedom from defect; the highest state or degree; the state of being able to contain no more. The whole, used with *at*. Applied to the moon, the time in which she makes a perfect orb.

To FULL, *v. a.* [*fullo*, Lat.] to cleanse cloth from its oil and grease.

FULL, *ad.* without abatement; exactly; directly. It is placed above adverbs and adjectives to strengthen their signification. *Full* is much used in composition, to intimate any thing arrived at its highest or utmost degree.

FULLAGE, *s.* the money paid for fulling cloth.

FULLER, *s.* one who cleanses and dresses.

FULLER, DR. THOMAS, the witty and learned divine of the 17th century, one of the really bright ornaments of the English church. He was a devoted royalist, but not sufficiently so for Charles I., yet he became a chaplain in his army. After the taking of Exeter he returned to London, and occupied himself with his pen, till the agitation for restoring Charles II. He was received with favour by this monarch, but enjoyed it for a short time only, dying in 1661, aged 53 years. His works are very numerous, and of them, his *Worthies*, his *History of the Church in Britain*, *Good Thoughts in Bad Times*, &c., are the most famous. He was celebrated for his wit, of which many excellent specimens are known to all.

FULLER, ANDREW, an eminent Baptist minister of the last generation, who was at first a plain farmer's lad, but by diligent study acquired a well-deserved reputation as a divine and preacher, which his published works well maintain. Kettering was the scene of his labours, and the Baptist Missionary Society originated with him and Dr. Carey. His best known works are against Socinianism. He died in 1815, aged 61 years.

FULLER'S EARTH, *s.* in Geology, a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch, formerly used in the woollen manufacture; when dry, it is of a grayish-brown colour in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and has generally something of a greenish cast in it. A bed of it is formed pretty continuously in the S. half of England, between the great oolite and the inferior oolite beds.

FULLINGMILL, *s.* a mill wherein cloth is cleansed from its grease and oil, when first taken from the loom.

FULLY, *ad.* without any empty space, defect, or lack; completely.

FULMAR, in Natural History, a sea-fowl of the petrel kind, that inhabits the island of St. Kilda. It is particularly valuable to the natives of that island, as it supplies them with oil for their lamps, down for their beds, a delicacy for their tables, and medicine for their diseases.

FULMINANT, *part.* [*fulmen*, Lat.] thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINATE, *v. n.* to thunder; to make a loud noise or explosion like thunder. Figuratively, to denounce threatenings, or issue out ecclesiastical censures.

FULMINATING POWDER, *s.* in Chemistry, preparations of gold, silver, and mercury, copper, zinc, platinum, with nitric

acid and alcohol, of a peculiar character, producing *fulminic acid*. They are white, green, or yellow, and crystalline, and explode with great force and a very loud noise. Ammonia used with the oxides of some of these metals, produces the same results. Fulminates of copper and zinc are usually prepared from those of mercury or silver.

FULMINATION, *s.* the act of thundering; the act of denouncing threats or censures.

FULMINATORY, *a.* thundering; denouncing threats and censures.

FULNESS, *s.* the state of being incapable to contain more; the state of abounding in any quality; completeness; perfection; freedom from defect; repletion; plenty, or a state of affluence, largeness, or extent. Applied to sound, such as fills the ear.

FULSOME, *a.* [*fulle*, Sax.] nauseous, offensive, applied to the objects of sight, taste, or smell. Tending to obscenity; disgraceful; odious.

FULSOMELY, *ad.* nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

FULSOMENESS, *s.* nauseousness; obscenity.

FULTON, ROBERT, a celebrated engineer of the United States, who introduced vessels propelled by steam on the American lakes and rivers. He studied painting in England under Benjamin West, where he became acquainted with several famous engineers and mechanicians. Afterwards, he carried on his studies at Paris; and returning to his native country, forsook the fine arts, for projects of various kinds in the useful arts. Amongst them steam-boats must ever rank the highest. His right to be regarded the original inventor of this most valuable application of steam was contested; for people forgot that there might be two independent inventors, as well as two independent discoverers; and he was involved in some law-suits, which occasioned him such anxiety, that he died in 1815, aged 49 years.

To FUMBLE, *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Belg.] to attempt any thing in an awkward or clumsy manner.

FUMBLER, *a.* one who does a thing awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, *ad.* in an awkward manner.

FUME, *s.* [*fumus*, Lat.] smoke, vapour, or any volatile substance; an exhalation; any thing unsubstantial; rage; passion; an idle conceit; a chimera; a vain imagination.

To FUME, *v. n.* [*fumus*, Lat.] to smoke; to raise or pass over in vapours. Figuratively, to be in a rage.—*v. a.* to smoke, or dry in smoke, applied to curing of fish or flesh. To perfume or scent by casting odours into the fire.

FUMET, *s.* the dung of the deer.

FUMETTE, [Fr.] in Cookery, the stink of meat.

FUMID, *a.* [*fumus*, Lat.] smoky; vaporous.

FUMIDITY, *s.* smokiness; tendency to smoke.

To FUMIGATE, *v. a.* to smoke, scent, or perfume by vapours; to cleanse from contagion by smoking.

FUMIGATION, *s.* scent raised by fire; the act of smoking any affected part in medicated fumes.

FUMINGLY, *ad.* angrily; in a rage.

FUMITER, FUMITORY, *s.* a plant.

FUMOUS, FUMY, *a.* [*fumeux*, Fr.] producing fumes, smoke, or vapours.

FUN, *s.* sport; frolicsome mirth; waggyish meriment.

FUNCTION, [*finkshon*, *s.* [*fungor*, Lat.] discharge, or performance; an employment, office, or trade; a single act of any office; power; faculty; the office of any particular part of the body. In Algebra, any quantity containing an unknown quantity, the value of which cannot be ascertained till the value of this unknown quantity is determined.

FUND, *s.* [*funda*, Lat.] stock, or capital; that by which any expense is supported; a stock or bank of money. The funds are the public securities given on the credit of the government to those who lend money to the state; which securities only mean the right to demand certain moneys half-yearly at the Bank of England, in proportion to the amount given or advanced. The funding system, or the system of permanent loans, arose in England soon after the Revolution of 1688, and it has now been carried on to such an extent, that the overturn of it seems perfectly hopeless.

FUNDAMENT, *s.* [*fundo*, Lat.] that part of the body on which a person sits.

FUNDAMENTAL, *a.* serving for the foundation; that on which the rest is built; essential; important.

FUNDAMENTAL, *s.* a leading, essential, or necessary proposition.

FUNDAMENTALLY, *ad.* essentially; originally.

FUNDY, BAY OF, a wide bay between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, N. America.

FUNEN, an island of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic Sea, about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Less Belt, and from the island of Zealand by another, called the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in pasture and grain, and exports annually great quantities of barley, oats, rye, pease, and honey. Most of the Danish nobility have seats here. Population, about 150,000. Odensee is the capital.

FUNERAL, *s.* [*funus*, Lat.] the procession made in carrying a corpse to the grave; the interment or putting a dead person into the grave; the ceremony used at putting a person into the grave.

FUNERAL, FUNERAL, *a.* used at the burial of the dead; suiting a burial. Dark or dismal, applied to colour.

FUNGOUS, *s.* [*fungus*, Lat.] sponginess; porosity.

FUNGUS, *a.* excrescent; spongy; porous; wanting firmness.

FUNGUS, *s.* [Lat.] strictly, a mushroom. In Botany, applied generally to those substances that are either species of mushroom, or resemble them with regard to their sponginess or shape. In Surgery, an excrescence of flesh growing on the lips of wounds.

FUNICLE, *s.* [*funis*, Lat.] a small cord.

FUNNEL, *s.* [*infundibulum*, from *infundo*, Lat.] an inverted hollow cone with a pipe fastened to it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; the shafts of a chimney; any pipe or passage of communication.

FUNNELTOP, *s.* in Botany, a species of fungus, bell-shaped, with round, convex, or flat seeds. The varieties are numerous.

FUR, *s.* [*fourrure*, Fr.] skin with soft hair; the soft hair of beasts; the sediments of liquors adhering to the vessels in which they were contained.

To FUR, *v. a.* to line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with sediments or deposit precipitated from any fluid.

FURACIOUS, [*furdshious*] *a.* [*fur*, Lat.] thievish; inclined to steal.

FURACIOUS, *a.* an inclination or disposition to theft.

FURBELOW, [*fjurbelo*] *s.* [*fjurbala*, Fr.] an ornament of ruffled or plaited silk, linen, stuffs, &c., sewed on women's garments.

To FURBELOW, [*fjurbelo*] *v. a.* to adorn with stripes or borders of fur, silk, linen, &c., sewed on in plaits.

To FURBISH, *v. a.* [*fourbir*, Fr.] to burnish, polish, or make any metal bright.

FURBISHER, *s.* [*fourbisseur*, Fr.] one who polishes or burnishes any metal so as to make it bright.

FURCATION, *s.* [*furca*, Lat.] forkiness; the shooting out two ways like the prongs of a fork.

FURFUR, *s.* [Lat.] bran; husk; chaff; dandruff.

FURFURACEOUS, *a.* [*furfur*, Lat.] husky, branny.

FURIES, in Ancient Mythology, the three daughters of Night and Acheron, namely, Alecto, Megera, and Tisiphone; who had snakes instead of hair, and eyes like lightning, and carried iron chains and whips in one hand, and in the other flaming torches; to discover, and to punish, the guilty with. In Greece they were called Eumenides.

FURIOUS, *a.* [*furor*, Lat.] mad, or deprived of the right use of reason; raging; violently transported by passion.

FURIOUSLY, *ad.* madly; violently; with vehemence and outrage.

FURIOUSNESS, *s.* fierceness of nature; violence of attack; raging.

To FURL, *v. a.* [*freler*, Fr.] to draw up and bind any sail close to the yard.

FURLONG, *s.* [*furlang*, Sax.] a measure containing 220 yards, or one eighth of a mile.

FURLOUGH, [*fjurløf*, Belg.] a permission given by a superior officer to an inferior, or a common soldier, to be absent for a stated time.

FURMENTY, *s.* See FRUMENTY.

FURNACE, [*fornaz*, Lat.] a place built like an oven, in which coals and wood are burnt; sometimes applied to the vessel of iron or copper in which ores, metals, &c. are melted.

To FURNISH, *v. a.* [*fournir*, Fr.] to supply with what is wanting; to give for use; to provide; to adorn; to embellish.

FURNISHER, *s.* one who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, *s.* [*fourniture*, Fr.] any goods, necessities, or materials, proper to render a house, place, or any thing convenient; an appendage; equipage, embellishment, or ornament.

FURRIER, *s.* one who buys or sells furs.

FURROW, (*fúrró*) *s.* [*fúrth*, Sax.] a small trench made by the plough for the reception of seeds; a narrow channel made in a field for conveying water to dry, or for the draining watery land; any long trench or hollow; the marks or hollows made in the face by age; a wrinkle.

To FURROW, (*fúrró*) *v. a.* [*fýrran*, Sax.] to plough into narrow channels or hollows; to move by cutting like a ploughshare.

FURRY, *a.* [from *fur*,] covered with or dressed in fur; consisting of fur; covered with the sediments of any liquor.

FURTHER, *a.* beyond, or greater than this. See FORTH, and FARTHER.

To FURTHER, *v. a.* [*forthrian*, Sax.] to promote, countenance, or encourage.

FURTHERANCE, *s.* the act of promoting, countenancing, or advancing any undertaking or design.

FURTHERER, *s.* a promoter; one who contributes to advance the progress of an undertaking.

FURTHERMORE, *ad.* moreover; more than what has been said or alleged; besides.

FURTIVE, *a.* [*furtivus*, from *fur*, Lat.] stolen; gotten by stealth.

FURY, *s.* [*furor*, Lat.] loss of reason; madness; phrensy.

FURZE, *s.* [*firs*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant which grows wild on heath and upland commons, generally used for fuel, or making hedges. It is likewise called gorze and whins.

FURZY, *a.* overgrown with furze or gorze.

To FUSE, (*fúse*) *v. a.* [*fusum*, Lat.] to melt, to liquefy by heat.

FUSEE, (*fúse*) *s.* [*fuseau*, Fr.] in Horology, the cone or spindle round which the chain of a clock or watch is wound. In a bomb, a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, by which the whole powder or composition in the shell takes fire. In Hunting, the track of a buck. A firelock, or small neat musket; but this is more properly written *fusil*.

FUSELL, HENRY, a famous painter of the Royal Academy of England, who was by birth a Swiss; but being constrained to leave his country, came hither and supported himself by his pen for some time, till attracting the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he was determined to be a painter. He studied for a while in Italy, and on returning to England projected the Boydell Gallery for Shakspeare; entered the Academy; obtained one of their chairs; and gained much celebrity by his works. He died in 1825, aged 84 years. His style is so full of exaggerations that he has no such indiscriminate admiration as once was accorded to him.

FUSIBLE, (*fúzible*) *a.* capable of being melted or liquefied by fire.

FUSIBILITY, (*fúzibility*) *s.* a capacity of being melted, or becoming liquid by fire.

FUSIL, (*fúze*) *s.* [*fusil*, Fr.] See FUSEE.

FUSILIER, (*fúziéer*) a soldier armed with a small musket.

FUSION, *s.* [*fusum*, Lat.] the act of melting; the state of being melted, or turned liquid, by heat.

FUSS, *s.* bustle; racket; clamour; much ado about nothing.

FUST, (*fúste*, Fr.) the body, trunk, or shaft of a column. Also, a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

FUST, JOHN, one of the inventors of the art of printing with movable type; whose beautiful productions caused such astonishment that he was thought by his fellow-townsmen to have accomplished them by forbidden arts. He printed the Bible both in German and Latin, and many religious works and others of value. He died about 1466.

FUSTIAN, *s.* [*fustine*, Fr.] a kind of cloth made of cotton stuff. In Criticism, a high, swelling, and turgid style; bombast.

FUSTIAN, *a.* made of fustian. Applied to style, ridiculously tumid, or pompous.

FUSTIC, *s.* a yellow wood used for dyeing.

FUSTINESS, *s.* stink; the scent of a mouldy cask.

FUSTY, *a.* stinking; mouldy; smelling like a mouldy cask.

FUTILE, *a.* [*utilis*, Lat.] talking much; trifling; worthless; of no weight or import.

FUTILITY, *s.* [*utilité*, Fr.] the fault of talking too much, triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

FUTTOCKS, *s.* [corrupted from *foot hook*;] in Shipbuilding, the lower or upper timbers that give breadth or bearing to a ship, and hold it together.

FUTURE, (*fúture*) *s.* [*futurus*, Lat.] that shall be; that has never existed, but is approaching.

FUTURE, *s.* time to come; that which may happen hereafter. In Grammar, a tense by which we express an action yet to take place.

FUTURELY, *ad.* in time to come.

FUTURITY, *s.* time or events which may come after a certain period of time; the state of being to happen after a certain time.

To FUZZ, *v. n.* from the sound; to fly out with a hissing noise in small particles, like water from a cock half turned.

FUZZBALL, *s.* in Botany, a kind of fungus, which, when touched or pressed, bursts, and scatters dust.

FY! or FIE! *interj.* a word used to express disapprobation and loathing.

FY'AL, or FAY'AL, the most westerly of the Azores, or Western Islands, about 27 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. The climate is remarkably good, and the air always pure and mild. The island produces plenty of pasture for cattle, and abundance of fish are caught on the coast. The most considerable town is Villa de Horta. Lat. 38. 32. N. Long. 28. 45. W.

FYZABAD, a city of Hindustan, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital, and near the ancient city of Agra. It is still populous, although the wealthier inhabitants have retired since the removal of the Nabob to Lucknow. It is seated on the river Gogra, 65 miles E. of Lucknow, and 80 nearly N. of Allahabad. Lat. 26. 45. N. Long. 82. 10. E.

## G.

G IS the seventh letter and fifth consonant of the English alphabet. It is a guttural mute, and has two sounds, one of which is called hard, which it retains before *a, o, u, l, r*; as *game, gore, gun, glass, grass*. The other sound, which is termed soft, resembles the sound of the *j*, and is commonly found before *e* or *i*, as in *gem* and *gibbet*; though not without exception; for in the words *get, giddy, gift, give*, and many more the reader will see pointed out in order, it retains the hard sound. It is often silent, both in words of Latin origin, borrowed from the French, in which case we seem to have taken their pronunciation too, as *condign*; and in words of Saxon origin, as *night*. Or both cases may arise from the fact of *g* being in the Saxon the representative of the deep guttural sound, represented in Scottish by *ch*; and that it has preserved this force in a mitigated form. *Gh* at the end of some words is equivalent to *ff*, but in others to a mitigated guttural; as *laugh, through*. *G*, formerly, in Roman numerals, denoted 4000; or thus, *Ġ*, 40,000. In Music, it is the name of the note immediately above the top line of the staff in the treble clef, and immediately under it in the bass clef.

GABA-RDINE, (*gavardina*, Ital.) a coarse frock.

To GABBLE, *v. n.* [*gabbarre*, Ital.] to make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly without sense or meaning.

GABBLE, *s.* an unintelligible noise; loud talk, without sense or meaning.

GABBLER, *s.* a prater or talkative person.

GABEL, (*gabelle*, Fr.) among the French, a duty or tax upon salt; any tax or excise.

GABION, (*gabion*, Fr.) a wicker basket filled with earth, serving as a defence from the enemy's fire; used in batteries to screen the engineers.

GABLE, (*gaval*, Brit. *gable*, Fr.) the sloping roof of a building. The *gable-end*, in Building, is the upright triangular end of a house from the eaves to the top of the roof.

GABRIEL, the name given to an angel in the Book of Daniel; and to an archangel, by some writers.

GAD, (*sax.*) a wedge or ingot of steel.

To GAD, (*gulae*, Brit.) to ramble about without any settled purpose, necessary call, or valuable business.

GADDER, (*s.* [from *gad*,]) one who rambles about, or goes much abroad, without any call or business.

GA'DDINGLY, *ad.* in a rambling or roving manner.

GA'DFLY, *s.* a troublesome, large, stinging fly; called likewise a *breeze*, and *gad-bee*.

GA'DOLINITE, *s.* in Chemistry, a fossil discovered in Sweden by one Gadolin a chemist.

GAEIL, the name of that branch of the Celtic race, which settled in the Highlands of Scotland.

GÆLIC LANGUAGE, the dialect of the Celtic spoken by the Highlanders.

GAFF, *s.* a harpoon, or large hook.

GAFFER, *s.* [*gefer*, Sax.] a word of respect formerly, but now made use of only as a term of familiarity to an old country fellow.

GAFFLES, *s.* [*gafelus*, Sax.] artificial spurs of steel, or silver, put on a cock's legs, in the room of his natural ones, when he is to fight.

To GAG, *v. n.* [*gaghel*, Belg.] to force something into the mouth that may keep the jaws distended, and hinder a person from speaking.

GAG, *s.* something put into the mouth, which hinders a person from speaking.

GAGE, *s.* [*Fr.*] something given as a security; a pledge.

To GAGE, *v. a.* [*gager*, Fr.] to wager; to give or place in trust as part of a wager; to give as a pledge or security.

GAGE, *s.* and *v.* See GUAGE.

To GAGGLE, *v. n.* [*goggen*, Belg.] to make a noise like a goose, or like one who is gagged.

GA'IETY, *s.* [*gaieté*, Fr.] a cheerful, sprightly, and joyous disposition of mind. Pleasures which are proper for youth, used in the plural. *SYNON.* Joy is in the heart; gaiety in the manners. The one is a sentiment of the soul; the other the expression of the animal spirits.

GAIN, *s.* [*Fr.*] profit or advantage flowing as a consequence from any undertaking; interest, or lucre.

To GAIN, *v. a.* [*gagner*, Fr.] to obtain profit or advantage; to receive for a thing above what it costs; to attain, obtain, or acquire; to win; to draw over to an interest or party.—*v. n.* to encroach; to advance or come forward by degrees. Figuratively, used with *on* or *upon*, to obtain an advantage over; to get ground.

GAIN, *a.* an old word now out of use: handy; ready; dexterous.

GAINER, *s.* one who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, *a.* that by which a person may be enriched; profitable; advantageous; lucrative; productive of money.

GAINFULLY, *ad.* in a profitable or advantageous manner.

GAINLESS, *a.* unprofitable; producing neither profit nor advantage.

GAINLY, *ad.* handily; readily; dexterously.

To GAINSA'Y, *v. a.* (from *gain* for *against*, and *say*.) to contradict; to deny, or speak against a thing.

GAINSA'YER, *s.* an opponent; an adversary.

GAINSBOROUGH, Lincolnshire. It is situated on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Though nearly 40 miles from the Humber by water, it is accessible to vessels of considerable burden (trading to London, Hull, Newcastle, and other places) with the tide, and serves as a place of export and import to the W. and N. W. parts of the county. It is 151 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 7860.

GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS, a celebrated English painter of the 18th century. He began in very early life to show his taste and genius in landscape painting; and it is in the paintings which he executed in this way, that his great genius is to be seen. The scenes and things amongst which his boyhood was spent, are represented just as they appeared to the careless, but inspired boy, or to the unfulfilled artist. He died in 1788, aged 61 years.

GA'IRISH, GA'IRISH, *a.* [*gearrian*, Sax.] gaudy; showy; fine or bright. Excessively gay, or flighty, applied to the mind.

GA'IRISHNESS, *s.* finery, or flaunting gaudiness, applied to dress. Flighty or extravagant joy or gaiety.

GAIT, *s.* [*gait*, Belg.] the manner or air of walking.

GALA'GE, *s.* a shepherd's clog. An old word. "My galage grown fast to my heel," *Spenser*.

GALA'NGAL, *s.* [*galange*, Fr.] the name of two roots brought from the East Indies, used as stimulants in some common maladies.

GALAPAGOS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying immediately under the equator, between 500 and 1000 miles

from the continent. A settlement has been made on one or two of them, which is in a flourishing state.

GALATIA, a country of ancient Asia Minor, bounded by Bithynia, Phrygia, Cappadocia, and Pontus. It was peopled by a tribe of Gauls, who, in about 250 B.C., found their way thither, and settled on the land given them as military pay. There were a few ranges of hills crossing it, which were connected with the mountain-chains of that region. And it was watered by the Halys and the Sangarius. Ancyra and Tavium were its chief towns.

GALATIANS, EPISTLE TO, written by the apostle Paul, not very long after he had first preached amongst the towns of Galatia; but it is not agreed from what place; Antioch appears as probable as any of the conjectures. It is a somewhat irregular argument, first to establish his independent testimony to, and knowledge of, the gospel, and ultimately to prove the completeness of the revelations of God's relations to mankind contained in it, so as to confute the arguments of the Judaist teachers who had troubled the churches of Galatia; and to show that it was both superfluous and pernicious to attempt to graft even the Mosaic ceremonies on the Christian faith, seeing that the two schemes were in essence inconsistent, the law being the school-master to train men for Christ, and being harmful and not of use after that training is accomplished. It may be advantageously compared with the Epistle to the Romans, written in proof of the same point some years afterwards.

GALAXY, *s.* [*gala*, Gr.] the Milky Way, an irregular belt of misty light across the starry heavens, divided into two parts for some way. Under powerful telescopes it presents the appearance of being composed of myriads of stars, and it is thought to point out the direction and the outline of the edge of the group or system of stars in which our solar system has its place.

GALBA, SERVIUS SULPITIUS, a man of honourable birth and advanced age, raised to the throne of the Roman empire, on the suicide of Nero, by the army which he commanded in Spain. He sought to curb the licence assumed by the Pretorian guards, and paid for his boldness with his life, in A.D. 69, after a reign of less than a year. He was not fitted by his age and qualities to hold so great a trust, although no crimes are alleged against him.

GALBANUM, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Medicine, a gum-resin brought from the countries of Asia, and used as a soothing kind of stimulant.

GALE, *s.* [*galing*, Teut.] a current of air, or a gentle blast of wind. In Botany, plants with spear-shaped leaves, called also sweet willow, and Dutch myrtle.

GALEAS, GA'LEASS, *s.* [*galeasse*, Fr.] a large low-built vessel, using both sails and oars, being the largest vessel which is towed.

GALEATED, *a.* [*galeatus*, Lat.] covered with a helmet, or with something resembling a helmet.

GALEN, CLAUDIUS, the celebrated physician of the 2nd century. He studied in the most noted schools, and for a time practised at Rome; but being the object of the jealousy of the old-established physicians, he retired to his native place, Pergamum, whence he was recalled by the emperor to Rome again, where he died in about 200, aged about 70 years. He was, for his times, a very skilful and learned anatomist; and on this knowledge all his sound and lasting fame rests; but he did not know enough to keep him from framing metaphysical theories of disease, &c.; and as his followers received his dicta as authoritative decisions, he prevented the progress in this most important science, which otherwise he might have commenced.

GALENA, *s.* in Chemistry, the sulphuret of lead.

GALENIC, GALENICAL, *a.* a manner of treating diseases founded on the principles of Galen.

GALERIUS, C. VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS, the Caesar under Diocletian, and on his abdication, Augustus, or joint-emperor, in his stead, with Constantius Chlorus first, and afterwards with Maxentius and Constantine. His sole qualification was brute courage, and this was stained with great ferocity. He died in 311, after a reign of 6 years.

GALIANI, FERDINAND, a Neapolitan abbé, of some fame for his works on Political Economy, and for his wit. He was well versed in many sciences, and held some important posts under the government. He died in 1787, aged 59 years.

GALV'CIA, a province of Austria, lying between Russia and Prussia, and bounded by Cracow, Moldavia, Transylvania, Hungary, and Silesia. It is in part covered by the Carpathian moun-

tains, some of which are above 7000 feet high. Its rivers are tributaries of the Danube and the Vistula, &c. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey, copper, lead, iron, and salt. Population, about 5,000,000. Lemberg or Leopold is the capital.

**GALICIA**, a province of Spain, lying on the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay, N. of Portugal; bounded by Asturia and Leon. It is about 120 miles each way. It has more harbours than any other province of Spain, and the forests yield wood for ship-building. The principal produce is wine, flax, and citrons; and here are also good pastures. It is hilly, and the chief river is the Minho. The mineral productions are copper and lead. Population, about 1,500,000. Corunna and Ferrol are the principal ports, and St. Jago di Compostella is the capital.

**GALLILEO GALLILEI**, one of the greatest experimental philosophers that ever lived. His youth was given up to study, and he was appointed Mathematical Professor at his native town, Pisa. In after years he removed to Padua, and finally settled at Florence. His discoveries take in a wide range, the pendulum, the thermometer, specific gravity, the telescope; and with this instrument, the composition of the Milky Way, the moons of Jupiter and Saturn, the phases of Venus, the spots on the sun, &c. The great event of his life, however, was the conflict over his person between ecclesiastical tyranny and science. After his discoveries, and with his mathematical skill, it is not surprising that he should embrace the Copernican theory of the solar system and reject the Ptolemaic. But it seems that he imprudently provoked the anger of the church by covert ridicule of the pope, and as he had before been a marked man by his opposition to the scientific method in vogue, and by the tenets which he avowed, he was brought before the Inquisition, perhaps tortured, compelled to sign a disavowal of some astronomical facts he had maintained, (particularly the rotation of the earth, and its revolution round the sun,) and to undergo penance and imprisonment. This confinement, though not in prison, together with the death of his daughter, broke down his spirit, and he died in 1642, aged 78 years, one of the noblest martyrs of science.

**GALLIOT**, *s. [galiotte, Fr.]* a little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight, and fit for chase. It carries but one mast, and two or three paterrores. It can both sail and row, and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one man to each oar.

**GALL**, ST. a canton of Switzerland, lying between the lakes of Constance, Zurich, and Wallenstadt, and bounded by the cantons of Thurgau, Zurich, Schwick, Glarus, and the Grisons, and by Austria. It is mountainous, though not traversed by the principal chain of the Alps, and some of its heights are not far short of 9000 feet. The Rhine and the Thur are its chief rivers. The produce of the canton is iron, coal, corn, fruits, wine, cattle, and some cotton and other manufactures. Population, about 200,000. *St. Gall* is its capital, a town of some fame in the middle ages, standing in a narrow barren valley, between two mountains. The inhabitants are uncommonly industrious, and carry on an extensive commerce, arising from the manufacture of linen, muslin, and embroidery. Here is a rich and celebrated abbey, in the library belonging to which were found the famous MSS. of Petronius Arbitr, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintilian, in 1413. Population, about 10,000. *Lat.* 47. 26. N. *Long.* 9. 20. E.

**GALL, DR. FRANCIS JOSEPH**, the celebrated father of phrenological science, was a German physician, who from boyhood had marked the difference between the mental habitudes and dispositions of those around him, and the form and shape of their crania, and at length systematized his observations; and by a refined and skilful anatomy of the brain, secured a fair support for his system. He communicated his theory mostly by lectures, which, after he had delivered them at Vienna, he delivered in most of the cities, &c. of Germany, &c. He settled at length at Paris, and continued his observations, studies, and lectures, and died in 1828, aged 61 years. His books are of considerable value independently of Phrenology, in which they have been laid aside for the less substantial but more popular works of his pupils and followers.

**GALL, (gauld) s. [gaula, Sax.] a yellow juice, secreted from the blood in the glands of the liver, and lodged in a particular reser-**

voir, called the *gall bladder*. Figuratively, any thing extremely bitter. Rancour or malignity, applied to the temper of the mind. Also a sore or hurt, occasioned by fretting or rubbing off the skin. In Natural History, an excrescence on the stem or leaf of plants and trees, caused by the puncture of an insect in depositing its eggs. The larvae live and feed in the inside of the gall, and when they have passed through the pupa state, eat their way out. One species of gall, known in commerce as *Aleppo galls*, is used in dyeing, ink-making, &c.

**To GALL, (gauld) v. a. [galer, Fr.]** to hurt or make sore by rubbing off the skin. Figuratively, to impair, or wear away; to vex; to fret; to tease; to harass; to disturb. *Prov. Touch a gall'd horse on the back, and he'll kick or wine.*

**GALLANT, a. [galant, Fr.]** gay, showy, or magnificent, applied to dress. Brave, high-spirited, courageous, applied to the mind; also amorous, or inclined to courtship.

**GALLANT, s.** a gay, sprightly, airy, and courageous person; a person who courts a woman in order to make her his wife; a paramour.

**GALLANTLY, ad.** in a gay or sprightly manner. In a showy or splendid manner, applied to dress. In a brave, noble, or courageous manner.

**GALLANTRY, s. [galanterie, Fr.]** splendour; grandeur; finery; bravery; nobleness; courtship; elegant and refined address to women; vicious love; amorousness.

**GALLATES, s.** in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with gallic acid.

**GALLEON, (galloon) s. [galion, Fr.]** a large ship, with four or five decks. Now applied to those ships which the Spaniards employ in the commerce they carry on between Mexico and Peru.

**GALLERY, s. [galerie, Fr.]** a little aisle or walk in a house above-stairs, serving as a common passage to several rooms placed in a line or row; likewise a covered place in a house much longer than broad, usually placed in the wings of a building, sometimes embellished with pictures, and serving to walk in; the seats in the playhouse above the boxes. In Fortification, a covered walk or passage made across the ditch of a town besieged. In a ship, a balcony on the outside of the stern, to which there is a passage from the great cabin. In a church, it is a kind of balustrade built along the sides or lower end of the church.

**GALLEY, s. [galea, Ital. galere, Fr.]** a low-built vessel going both with oars and sails, having two masts and two square sails. Figuratively, used to imply a state of extreme misery, alluding to the condition of the slaves by whom these vessels are navigated.

**GALLEY-SLAVE, s.** a person condemned to row in the galleys.

**GALLIA, in Ancient Geography**, the name given to that part of the continent of Europe now called France, and to the N. part of Italy. This was called Gallia Citerior, and the former, Gallia Ulterior.

**GALLIC, a.** in Chemistry, belonging to galls, applied principally to the acid which is found in galls, oak-bark, and some other vegetables.

**GALLICAN, a. [gallicus, Lat.]** belonging to the French church or nation.

**GALLICISM, s. [gallicisme, Fr.]** a manner of expression peculiar to the French language.

**GALLIENUS, P. LICINIUS**, one of the later Roman emperors, son of Valerian, at first his Caesar, and on his capture by Shah Poor, his successor. He lived in Italy, and used his power only to procure sensual indulgence. His reign is usually called, the *time of the 30 tyrants*, because almost every province was made the scene of the appointment of a rival to the emperor. In marching against one of these who invaded Italy, he was murdered, in 268, after a reign of 8 years.

**GALLIGASKINS, s.** large, open, or trunk hose; a pair of breeches.

**GALLIMAT'IA, (gallimashia) s. [gallimathias, Fr.]** a dark, perplexed discourse; nonsense.

**GALLIMAU'FRY, s. [gallimafree, Fr.]** a hotch-potch, hash, or ragout of several sorts of broken meat; any inconsistent and ridiculous medley.

**GALLIOT, s.** See GALLIOT.

**GALLI'POLI, a town of Turkey in Europe**, seated on the Hellespont, famous in commerce for the oil which is produced in its vicinity, and used very abundantly in our machinery. Population, about 25,000. *Lat.* 40. 21. N. *Long.* 26. 38. E.

**GALLIPOT**, *s.* a pot made of clay glazed, sometimes painted, commonly used to put medicines in.

**GALLOCHES**, *s.* a sort of leathern clogs, that cover good part of the shoe.

**GALLON**, *s.* [*gelo*, low Lat.] a measure containing four quarts, or nearly 277 cubic inches, used both for liquids and dry goods.

**GALLOON**, *s.* [*galon*, Fr.] a thick narrow kind of ferret, rib-and, or lace.

To **GALLOP**, *v. n.* [*galoper*, Fr.] to move forwards very quick; to move on horseback by reaches and leaps.

**GALLOP**, *s.* the motion of a horse when he runs at full speed; in which making a kind of leap forward, he lifts both his fore-legs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hind-legs almost at once.

**GALLOPER**, *s.* a horse that gallops, or moves forward by reaches and leaps; a person who rides fast, or makes a horse carry him on a gallop.

To **GALLOP**, (*gállo*) *v. a.* [*agahean*, Sax.] to terrify; to make afraid.

**GALLOWAY**, *s.* a horse not more than 14 hands high, much used in the North, and perhaps is so called because coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

**GALLOWAY**, or **GALLWAY**, is a district of Scotland, about 170 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It lies on the sea, and is bounded by Carrick and Kyle, and by Nithsdale. It contains several rivers, and a great number of lakes from half a mile to two miles in length.

**GALLS**, (*gállo*) *s.* a frame of wood on which criminals are hanged.

**GALLSWFREE**, *a.* exempt by destiny from being hanged. "Let him be gallswfree, by my consent." *Dryden*.

**GALT**, **JOHN**, an English novelist, whose tales, most of which relate to Scotland, are highly esteemed as correct pictures of Scottish life. He wrote travels, tragedies, biographies, and miscellaneous poems, but these are not much esteemed. He was engaged on the *Courier* for some time, and his relinquishment of the editorship reflected the greatest credit on his consistency. He was engaged in several unpropitious commercial speculations, and visited various countries, America in particular, in the course of carrying them on. He died in 1839, after a long-continued and severe paralysis, aged 60 years.

**GALVANI**, **LOUIS**, an Italian physician, who enjoyed considerable reputation as a lecturer on anatomy, and accidentally discovered that branch of electrical science, called after his name. He devoted himself to the investigation of this new science, and called universal attention to it by the success and singularity of his experiments. Domestic afflictions, and the troubled state of the country, preyed on his health, and he died in 1798, aged 61 years.

**GALVANIC**, *a.* in Natural Philosophy, belonging to galvanism. *Galvanic Pile*, a series of plates of copper or silver, zinc, and cloth or bibulous paper, copiously wetted, capable of giving a shock, in proportion to its extent. *Galvanic Trough*, or *Battery*, a trough or vessel filled with diluted acid, and divided into compartments by plates of copper and zinc placed alternately, and connected with copper wires; wires are carried from the last plate at each end, and galvanic experiments of various and interesting kinds are performed by means of them. Batteries are usually made now of single jars, containing one plate of zinc and one of silver or copper; and any increase of power required is obtained by the use of a number of them. There are great varieties of galvanic batteries, and Dr. Wollaston's, in which the copper plate is bent round the zinc plate, is judged to be the best.

**GALVANISM**, that great branch of electrical science in which the phenomena are produced by chemical, instead of mechanical means. The exciting cause is the simultaneous action of water or diluted acid on two plates of zinc and copper, or zinc and silver. And all the results that had been obtained by the electrical machine, have been obtained, with many more of great beauty and singularity. It is by means of galvanic electricity that this powerful agent has been applied to the investigation of chemical analysis, with fruits, under Sir Humphrey Davy, Faraday, and others, equivalent to the discovery of a new science. By this means, also, an explanation of magnetic phenomena has been obtained. It has furnished a basis, also, for some of the sublimest speculations that have ever been indulged respecting

the nature and the laws of matter, and promises yet to give to man the key to all the laws of the material universe. Some of the most surprising effects of galvanism are those which first attracted the attention of its discoverer, those which it produces on the animal frame. By communicating a current of galvanic electricity to the spine of any dead animal, by means of the wires of a battery, all the limbs are thrown into violent action, and the phenomena of life frightfully simulated. If a small current be passed through the eye, a brilliant flash of light is observed; and if such a current is generated, as can be by placing a piece of silver and a piece of zinc on different sides of the tongue, with their edges in contact, a very astringent flavour is perceived. This form of electricity has been applied medically, but without any striking benefits at present.

**GALVANOMETER**, and **GALVANOSCOPE**, *s.* [*Galvani*, and *metro*, or *scope*, Gr.] in Galvanism, an instrument for detecting the presence and measuring the force of feeble currents of galvanic electricity, by means of their action on the magnetic needle.

**GALWAY**, a county of Connaught, Ireland. It is about 75 miles long, and 46 broad; lies on the Atlantic Ocean, and is bounded by the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, King's County, Tipperary, and Clare. It contains 116 parishes. A great part of it is fertile, being a warm lime-stone soil, which rewards the industry of the husbandman and shepherd; but is very coarse towards the N. and W., and, in those parts, rather thinly inhabited. The western coast contains many well-sheltered harbours, and is mostly bordered with green islands and rugged rocks. Its lakes are Loughs Rea, Corrib, Mask, and Deirgeart; and its rivers, the Suck and the Shannon. Pop. 422,923. It returns 4 members to parliament. *Galway*, its capital, is advantageously situated for foreign trade on Galway Bay, in the Atlantic; and has some noble buildings, the church being particularly fine. It has tolerably extensive docks. The salmon and herring fisheries are carried on here with great spirit, and employ several hundred boats; the quantity of kelp manufactured and exported is considerable, and the increase of the linen manufacture, though of late introduction, is become very important. It is 96 miles from Dublin. Pop. 17,275.

**GAMA**, **VASCO DE**, an illustrious Portuguese navigator, who contributed greatly to the sudden advance made by Europe in civilization at the opening of the 16th century, by the discovery of the passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. He made three voyages to India, and established the power of the Portuguese monarch there. He died there, after his third voyage, when he had been appointed viceroy, in 1525, aged about 60 years.

**GAMBA'DE**, **GAMBA'DO**, *s.* [*gamba*, Ital.] a sort of leather boot fixed to a saddle, instead of stirrups, to put the legs in.

**GAMBETTA**, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird resembling the red-shank, which is common in Italy, and occasionally visits England.

**GAMBIA**, a large river of Africa, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean. The source is not known, but it is navigable for sloops about 600 miles up the country. At the mouth of the river the land is low, but, higher up, the country is rocky and mountainous, and covered with woods. Along its banks are great numbers of towns, inhabited by various nations. The Arabic language and Mohammedan religion generally prevail in the country N. of this river; on the S. the inhabitants are pagans. The Gambia annually overflows its banks, like the Nile. The mouth is in Lat. 16. 28. N. and Long. 13. 20. W.

**GAMBIER**, a town of Ohio, United States, which has risen round Kenyon College, an Episcopal institution of a promising character. The town is neat, and the collegiate buildings are elegantly built of hewn stone. It is 371 miles from Washington. Pop. 300.

**GAMBIER**, **LORD JAMES**, a distinguished British admiral, who gained some celebrity during the American war, took part in the victory of the 1st of June, and in the seizure of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen. He underwent a court-martial about an attack on the French fleet in the Channel, but was acquitted, and rose to the highest naval position. He died in 1833, aged 77 years.

**GAMBLER**, *s.* [from *game*,] one addicted to games of chance, or to deep and unfair play.

**GAMBLING**, *s.* the practice of deep and unfair play. *Gam-*



ling houses, commonly called *hells*, are now suppressed in England.

**GAMBOGE**, *s.* a vegetable resin of a deep yellow colour, used as a paint, and in medicine as an evacuant. It comes from Gambia, in the East Indies.

**GA'MBOL**, *v. n.* [*gamboller*, Fr.] to dance, skip, frisk, or play sportive tricks.

**GA'MBOL**, *s.* skip, hop, leap, or tumble for joy. Figuratively, a frolic or wild prank.

**GA'MBREL**, *s.* [*gambarella*, Ital.] the leg of a horse.

**GAME**, *s.* [Sax.] sport of any kind; a single match at play; advantage in play; a kind of amusement, depending either on skill and reflection, &c. alone, as chess, billiards, cricket, &c., or on chance with these, as games played with cards and dice. *To make game*, to ridicule. In Law, game is the name given to certain wild animals, which it is not lawful to shoot except at particular seasons, and which none may shoot without a yearly licence.

**TO GAME**, *v. n.* [*gaman*, Sax.] to play at any sport or diversion; to play extravagantly, or for great sums of money.

**GA'MECKOCK**, *s.* a cock of a peculiar species bred for fighting.

**GA'ME-EGG**, *s.* an egg from which a fighting cock is bred.

**GA'MEKEEPER**, *s.* a person who looks after game.

**GA'ME-LAWS**, *s.* in English Law, certain statutes prescribing what wild animals shall be regarded as game, under what conditions they shall be hunted or shot, &c. They are, with all the changes lately introduced, one of the most barbarous relics of the feudal system, and occasion to game-preservers, to tenants, who submit to have their crops damaged by this kind of vermin, and to working men, whom distress often tempts to poaching, a greater amount of real evil than any other set of laws in existence. The absurd and slavish admiration for the set of things of which these game-laws are the type, on the part of those whose corn is eaten by hares, &c., is the real secret of the strength of these infamous statutes.

**GA'MESOME**, *a.* frolicsome; merry; gay.

**GA'MESOMENESS**, *s.* sportiveness; wantonness.

**GA'MESOMELY**, *ad.* in a pleasant, merry, sportive, or wanton manner.

**GA'MESTER**, *s.* one who is fond of play to excess, or one who engages in play with a design to cheat; one who is engaged in play, or understands a game; a merry, frolicsome person.

**GA'MING**, *s.* the act of gaming; an immoderate love of play.

**GA'MMER**, *s.* a familiar word for an old country-woman.

**GA'MMON**, *s.* [*gambone*, Ital.] the buttock or thigh of a hog; the lower end of a flitch of bacon.

**GA'MUT**, *s.* [*gama*, Ital.] in Music, the scale of musical notes, as called by their common names in teaching music.

**"GAN**, *for began*, [from *gin* for *begin*.] "The noble knight *gan* feel his vital force to faint," *Spenser*.

**TO GANCH**, *v. a.* [*gancio*, Ital.] to drop from a high place upon books; a punishment practised in Turkey.

**GA'NDER**, *s.* [*gander*, Sax.] the male of the goose.

**GANG**, *s.* a company or crew going together on some exploit, used of a ship's crew, or a company of robbers.

**TO GANG**, *v. n.* [*gangen*, Belg. *gangan*, Sax.] to go; to walk: an old word, seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

**GANGES**, or **GU'GA**, one of the largest rivers in Asia, and in the world. It rises in Thibet on the N. E. side of the Himalah Mountains, and passing through a cleft in that mighty wall, turns, and with a wide sweep enters at length the Bay of Bengal. It is about 1400 miles in length, and receives the waters of so many tributaries, that its different branches resemble gulfs where it enters the ocean. The delta at its mouth is nearly equal to the extent of Great Britain, and its waters carry down so prodigious a quantity of earthy particles, &c., that 60 miles from the coast the water is rendered turbid by it; wherever a sunken tree or rock checks its course, an island is formed, and then again carried away, and the lateral channels are continually being changed. In the season of its inundations the whole country is covered, and looks like a sea thickly studded with islands. Delhi, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, Moorshebad, &c., stand on its banks. By the Hindus it is regarded as divine, is an object of worship, and its waters are believed to be capable of washing away sin.

**GA'NGLION**, *s.* [Gr.] in Surgery, a knot or complexus of nervous substance.

**GANGRENE**, *s.* [*gangrena*, low Lat.] in Surgery, a disorder in any fleshy part of the body tending to a mortification, attended with some sensation of pain and share of natural heat, the flesh it seizes turning black, and spreading itself to the adjacent parts.

**TO GANGRENE**, *v. a.* [*gangrenere*, Fr.] to corrupt to mortification.—*v. n.* to become mortified.

**GANGRENOUS**, *a.* of the nature of a gangrene.

**GANGUE**, *s.* in Chemistry, a term made use of to denote the stony matter which fills the cavities, and accompanies the ores, in veins of metal.

**GANGWAY**, *s.* in a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to another.

**GANGWEEK**, *s.* in a ship, the several ways, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes.

**GA'NNET**, *s.* in Natural History, a large kind of sea bird, whose feet are wholly webbed, and whose beak is formed for seizing on its prey, when it has darted down on it from a height.

**GA'NTELOPE**, *GA'NTLET*, *s.* *gantlet* is only a corruption of *gantlope*; [*gant and loopen*, Belg.] a military punishment, wherein the offender is stripped naked to the waist, and obliged to run through a lane of soldiers with green switches in their hands, when each gives him a blow as he passes.

**GA'NYMEDE**, in Heathen Mythology, a beautiful youth, who was carried off by Jupiter, and made cupbearer to the gods on Olympus, after the disgrace of Hebe.

**GAOL**, *s.* [*goal*, Brit.] a place of confinement for debtors and criminals. This word is always pronounced, and often written, *jail*, and incorrectly *goal*.

**TO GAOL**, *v. a.* to imprison; to commit to gaol.

**GA'OL-DELIVERY**, (*jail-delivery*) *s.* a judicial process, which either by punishment or pardon empties a prison.

**GA'OLER**, (*jailer*) *s.* [*gôlier*, Fr.] a keeper of a prison.

**GAP**, *s.* an opening in a broken fence; a breach, passage, avenue, open way, hole, interstice, or interval.

**TO GAPE**, *v. n.* [*geapan*, Sax.] to open the mouth wide; to yawn. Figuratively, to covet, crave, or desire earnestly; used *for*, *after*, and *at*. To open in holes or breaches; to behold with ignorant wonder, and with the mouth open.

**GAPER**, *s.* one who opens his mouth; one who stares with his mouth open at another person or thing through ignorant admiration.

**GAP-TOOTHED**, *a.* having interstices between the teeth.

**GAR**, in Sax. signifies a weapon: thus *Edgar* is a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, or *ethel*, Sax. noble, and *gar*, Sax. a weapon, implies a noble weapon.

**GARB**, *s.* [*garbe*, Fr.] dress; a habit; the fashion of a person's clothes or dress; external appearance.

**GARBAGE**, *s.* [*garbear*, Span.] the bowels, or that part of the intestines which in beasts is separated and thrown away; the entrails. Figuratively, any kind of refuse.

**TO GARBLE**, *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Ital.] to sift; to separate the good from the bad.

**GARBLE**, *s.* one who picks out the dirt, filth, or foreign mixtures, from any commodity.

**GARBOIL**, *s.* [*garbouille*, Fr.] tumult; disorder.

**GARCILASO, DE LA VEGA**, a celebrated Spanish poet of the 16th century. He introduced some kinds of verse new in Spain. He was a soldier as well as a bard, and fell whilst fighting under the imperial banner in 1536, aged 33 years. Another of the same name and century, is distinguished as the *Inca*, his father having married a Peruvian princess. He died in Spain; and we are indebted to him for a history of his native land, and one of the conquest of Florida. He died in 1616, aged about 80 years.

**GARD**, *s.* [*garde*, Fr.] wardship; care; custody; the charge of a person. Figuratively, an orphan, or person left to the care of another.

**GARD**, a department of France, lying on the Mediterranean Sea, and bounded by Hérault, Aveyron, Lozère, Ardèche, Vaucluse, and Bouches du Rhône. It is about 70 miles in each direction. It is in part hilly, and is traversed by several streams, communicating with the Rhône, which forms its E. boundary, or flowing into the sea hard by, amongst which is the Gardon, whence it is named. It has mineral and metallic wealth; and produces corn, fruits, oil, wines, silk, &c. Nîmes is its capital. Population, about 375,000.

**GARDEN**, *s.* [*jardin*, Fr.] a piece of ground enclosed and cultivated with care, planted with herbs, flowers, or fruits.

**GARDENER**, *s.* [*jardinier*, Fr.] one that takes care of a garden.

**GARDENING**, *s.* the act of cultivating or taking care of a garden.

**GARDINER**, STEPHEN, was an aspiring churchman, introduced to Henry VIII.'s notice by Wolsey, whose secretary he was. He aided in the divorce of Catharine of Aragon; and for this and other good service to the Defender of the Faith was made bishop of Winchester. He fell into disgrace, through an attempt to compass the destruction of the monarch's last queen, Catharine Parr; which she discovered, and with great adroitness defeated. He was imprisoned for his opinions under Edward VI., but reinstated and made chancellor by Queen Mary, under whom he proved himself an accomplished persecutor, but happily died in 1555, aged 72 years. His maintenance of honour throughout Henry VIII.'s reign is sufficient proof that the Reformation in England was not a similar movement to that on the continent.

**GARDINER**, COLONEL JAMES, a brave and loyal officer in the reign of George II., who served with distinction at Ramilies, and fell at Preston Pans. His piety has been recorded by the well-known and highly-esteemed Dr. Doddridge, whose biography of his military friend is a remarkable indication of the way in which loyalty had taken place of principle in that age. He fell in 1745, aged 57 years.

**GARE**, *s.* coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

**GARGANEY**, *s.* in Ornithology, a fresh-water fowl of the duck kind, somewhat larger than the teal, but very like it in shape.

**GARGARISM**, *s.* [*gargarismo*, Gr.] a liquid medicine, used to wash the mouth with.

To **GARGARIZE**, *v. a.* [*gargarizo*, Gr.] to wash the mouth with a liquid medicine.

**GARGET**, *s.* [*garan*, Sax.] a distemper which appears in the head, maw, or hinder parts of cattle.

To **GARGLE**, *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fr.] to wash the throat with some liquor, without swallowing it.

**GARGLE**, *s.* a liquor with which the throat is washed without swallowing it.

**GARGLION**, *s.* an exudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immovable tumour.

**GARLAND**, *s.* [*garlande*, Fr.] a sort of flowers, feathers, and sometimes precious stones, worn on the head, in the manner of a crown. It also denotes ornaments of fruits, flowers, and leaves intermixed, anciently much used at the gates of temples, where feasts and solemn rejoicings were held; or at any other place where marks of public joy or gaiety were required, as at triumphal arches, tournaments, &c.

**GARLIC**, *s.* [*garlick*, in Botany, an herb, with a bulbous root, allied to the onion.

**GARMENT**, *s.* [*garment*, old Fr.] any thing which is worn to cover the body; clothes; dress.

**GARNER**, *s.* [*grenier*, Fr.] a place wherein any sort of grain is kept.

To **GARNER**, *v. a.* to store. Figuratively, to keep as in a storehouse. "There, where I have garnered up my heart," *Shak.* A beautiful metaphor.

**GARNET**, *s.* [*granatus*, low Lat. *garnato*, Ital.] a gem of a middle degree of hardness between the sapphire and common crystal; the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of flame colour, and the Syrian red, with a slight cast of purple.

To **GARNISH**, *v. a.* [*garnir*, Fr.] in Cookery, to embellish, set off, or trim.

**GARNISH**, *s.* ornament; embellishment; things placed by way of ornament on the brim of a dish; a fee or treat made by a prisoner on his first entrance into goal.

**GARNISHMENT**, *s.* ornament; embellishment.

**GARNITURE**, *s.* furniture; or something added to a thing to make it appear pleasing to the eye.

**GARONNE**, a river of the S. W. of France, rising in the Spanish part of the Pyrenees, and pursuing a circuitous course through the wide and fruitful region adjoining to Spain, receiving very many tributaries, till, after flowing about 300 miles, it enters the Atlantic through the Gironde.

**GARONNE**, HAUTE, a department of France, bordering on

Spain, and bounded by Hautes Pyrénées, Gers, Tarn, Aude, and Ariège. It is about 95 miles long, and 65 broad in some parts. It includes some peaks of the Pyrenees which exceed 8000 or 9000 feet in height. The Garonne, and a few other streams which afterwards join it, run through it. Metals and building-stone, timber, wine, with some fruits, and corn, are its products. Toulouse is its capital. Pop. under 500,000.

**GAROUS**, *a.* [*garum*, Lat.] resembling pickle made of fish.

**GARRET**, *s.* [*garite*, Fr.] a room on the highest floor of a house.

**GARETEER**, *s.* one who lives in garret.

**GARRICK**, DAVID, one of the most celebrated actors that ever appeared on the British stage, who was, during a long period, one of the patentees of Drury Lane theatre. He celebrated a jubilee at Stratford on Avon in honour of Shakspeare, and did more to familiarize his countrymen with his magnificent creations than almost any other man. He died in 1779, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey, aged 63 years. The force of mind with which he seemed to grasp the conception of the various characters he represented, and the skill with which he embodied the conception in action, were consummate. The honours showered upon him are to be ranked amongst the very few that have been extorted from the English nation by dramatic art. His wife, who was an eminent operatic performer, died in 1822, aged 98 years.

**GARRISON**, *s.* [*garrison*, Fr.] soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; a fortified place stored with soldiers.

To **GARRISON**, *v. a.* to defend with soldiers; to store a place with soldiers for the defence of it.

**GARRULITY**, *s.* [*garrul*, Lat.] the vice of talking too much; inability of keeping a secret.

**GARRULOUS**, *a.* talkative; prating; fond of talking.

**GARTANG**, Lancashire, built in a very irregular manner, with dry streets, and very indifferent houses. It is seated on the river Wyre, (by which it communicates with all the late inland navigations,) on the road between Preston and Lancaster. It is 228 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 6927.

**GARTER**, *s.* [*gardus*, Brit. *jartier*, Fr.] a string with which the stockings are tied up. A military order of knighthood, the most noble and ancient of any lay order in the world, instituted by King Edward III. This order consists of twenty-six knights-companions, generally princes and peers, whereby the king of England is sovereign or chief. They are a college or corporation, having a great and little seal. Their officers are a prelate, chancellor, register, king-at-arms, and usher of the black rod. They have also a dean and twelve canons, petty canons, vergers, and twenty-six pensioners or poor knights. The habit of the order upon solemn days is the garter, mantles, surcoat, hood, collar, great George, and cap; upon the collar days, they are only obliged to wear the garter, the collar of the order, and the great George; at the middle of the collar hangs the picture of St. George on horseback killing the dragon. The garter, which is blue, is worn a little below the knee of the left leg, having this motto wrought on it, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

**GARTER KING-AT-ARMS**, *s.* an officer whose business it is to attend the service of the Garter, for which he is allowed a mantle and badge, a house in Windsor Castle, and pensions both from the sovereigns and knights; also fees. He is the principal officer of the college of arms, and chief herald.

To **GARTER**, *v. a.* to bind up the stocking with a band or garter.

**GAS**, *s.* [*geist*, Germ.] in Chemistry, any kind of air. Gases are commonly distinguished from vapours by the difficulty with which they are condensed from their aeriform condition; but vapours are in fact no more than finely separated particles of a substance diffused in air. For the various kinds of gases, see *Carbonic acid Gas*, *Hydrogen*, *Nitrogen*, *Oxygen*, &c. &c. In common language, it is applied to *carburetted hydrogen gas*, which is used as a light.

**GAS-BURNER**, *s.* that part of a gas lamp from which the jet of gas to be burnt proceeds.

**GAS-LAMP**, *s.* [*gas-light*, *s.* a lamp in which gas is burnt, instead of oil, &c., to give light.

**GAS-WORKS**, *s.* the buildings in which gas is extracted from coals or oil, cctd in reservoirs, to be diffused through pipes to the places where it is required for burning.

**GASCOIGNE**, SIR WILLIAM, lord chief justice in the reign

of Henry IV., notable in history as having committed the young and profligate Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., to prison, for striking him as he was discharging his judicial office. He died in 1413, aged about 60 years.

**GAUSCOINE, GEORGE**, an English poet of the 16th century, whose life is comprised in the statement, that he spent his youth at Cambridge, and his manhood in studying law, fighting in the Netherlands, and attending on Elizabeth at court. His poems have recently found admirers. He died in 1577, aged about 40 years.

**GAUSCONADE**, *s.* [from *Gascogne*,] a boast, or vaunt of something improbable.

To **GAUSCONADE**, *v. n.* to brag or boast.

**GAUSEOUS**, *a.* in Chemistry, having the nature and properties of gas.

To **GASH**, *v. a.* to cut deep, so as to cause a wide and gaping wound.

**GASH**, *s.* a deep and wide wound; the mark or scar left by a wound.

**GASOMETER**, *s.* in Chemistry, a name given to a variety of utensils and apparatus contrived to measure, collect, preserve, or mix the different gases.

To **GASP**, *v. n.* [Teut.] to open the mouth wide; to catch or draw breath; to expire, or force out breath with difficulty.

**GASP**, *s.* the act of opening the mouth wide for want of breath; the convulsive struggle for breath in the agonies of death.

**GASSENDI, PIERRE**, a celebrated French mathematician and philosopher of the 17th century. He gave early indications of his ability, and occupied a chair of philosophy and theology shortly after he was 20 years of age. As a scientific philosopher, he appears as an opponent of the old Aristotelian organon, and of Descartes' method also, holding by a half-experimental and half-historical method himself. In astronomy and mathematics he distinguished himself also, advocating the doctrines of Galileo and Copernicus, and prosecuting both experiments and observations in confirmation. He first observed the transit of a planet over the sun's disc, verifying the calculation of Kepler. He died in 1655, aged 63 years, leaving many works behind him to sustain his reputation. The impression he produced was, however, soon lost in the depth and grandeur of the scientific discoveries of the age of Newton, which followed immediately.

**GASTON DE FOIX**, the celebrated French military commander of the beginning of the 16th century, who gained the battle of Ravenna against the Imperial forces and Spain, in which he fell, in 1512, aged 24 years.

**GASTRIC**, *a.* [*gaster*, Gr.] belonging to, or situated in or on the belly. *Gastric juice*, in Physiology, is a liquid secretion of the stomach, which has power to dissolve animal and vegetable substances, when properly masticated, into a uniform pulp.

**GASTROGRAPHY**, *s.* [*gaster* and *graphein*, Gr.] in Surgery, applied to signify that a wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestines.

**GASTROTOMY**, *s.* [*gaster* and *temno*, Gr.] the Cæsarean operation, or act of cutting the belly open.

**GATE**, *s.* [*gat*, Sax.] a large door of a city, castle, palace, &c.; a frame of timber on hinges, to stop up, or open, a passage into enclosed grounds. Figuratively, a way, avenue, or introduction.

**GATES, GENERAL HORATIO**, a distinguished American officer during the war of independence, who compelled the British army under Burgoyne to capitulate at Saratoga; which in effect secured the freedom of the States. He was not in his subsequent movements so successful. He died in 1806, aged 77 years.

**GATESHEAD**, Durham. It is a suburb of Newcastle, being united to it by a stone bridge over the Tyne. It is situated on ground as uneven and steep as is that of Newcastle. In glass and iron manufactures, and in commerce, it is as distinguished, in proportion to its extent, as Newcastle. It is 280 miles from London. Pop. 19,505.

**GATEWAY**, *s.* a way or passage through the gates of enclosed ground.

To **GATHER**, *v. a.* [*gasteran*, Sax.] to collect or bring many things into one place; to pick up; to glean; to crop or pluck a vegetable from the tree or plant on which it grows; to select and take; to assemble; to heap up, or accumulate; to collect

charitable contributions; to contract, or reduce to a narrower compass. To gain, used with *ground*. In Needlwork, to run cloth into very small folds or plaits on a thread. In Rhetoric, to deduce; to collect logically, or by inference.—*v. n.* in Surgery, to generate or breed matter, applied to wounds.

**GATHER**, *s.* cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

**GATHERER**, *s.* one who collects; one who gets in a crop of any vegetable produce or fruit.

**GATHERING**, *s.* a collection of charitable contributions.

**GATTER-TREE**, *s.* a shrub, the same with the dog-berry cornel.

**GATTON**, Surrey. It was formerly very large, but is now reduced to a village, and has neither market nor fair. It is 19 miles from London. Pop. 219.

**GAUDE**, *s.* [*gaudeo*, Lat.] an ornament; a trinket; any thing worn as a sign of joy.

**GAUDEN, JOHN**, an English divine and bishop of the 17th century, who during the troubles of the civil war trimmed his course as carefully as he could, so as to avoid collision with the victorious party, and yet deserve to be esteemed a royalist. He was repaid with a bishopric by Charles II.; but he did not get all he expected. He edited the famous *Eden Bastille*, which has gained for Charles I. his religious reputation; and he claimed to be, and most likely was, the writer of it. He died in 1664, aged 54 years.

**GAUDERY**, *s.* finery; showy dress; ostentatious luxury of dress.

**GAUDILY**, *ad.* in a showy manner.

**GAUDINESS**, *s.* an appearance of splendour without any real value; ostentatious showiness.

**GAUDY**, *a.* striking the sight with some splendid appearance and showy colour, including generally the idea of something of small value. *Gaudy days*, an appellation given to particular festivals observed by the students of courts and colleges.

**GAVE**, the preterite of To Give.

**GAVELKIND**, *s.* [*gafol*, or *gavel*, Sax.] in Law, a custom whereby the lands of a father are at his death equally divided among his sons, to the exclusion of the females; or those of a brother are equally divided among brothers, if he dies without issue.

To **GAUGE**, (*gaje*) *v. a.* [Fr.] to find the contents of a vessel by means of a measuring or gauging rod. Figuratively, to measure or proportion the size of one thing to another.

**GAUGE**, (*gaje*) *s.* a measure or standard by which any thing is measured.

**GAUGER**, (*gajer*) *s.* one who measures or finds how much is contained in a cask or vessel.

**GAUGING**, (*gajing*) *s.* the art of measuring or computing how much liquor is, or may be, contained in a cask, &c.

**GAUL**, *s.* See GALLIA.

**GAULT**, *a.* [perhaps from *gevanian*, Sax.] thin or meagre, applied to the state or meagre of the body.

**GAUNTLY**, *ad.* in a slender, thin, or meagre manner.

**GAUNTLET**, *s.* [*gantlet*, Fr.] an iron glove used for defence, thrown down on the ground in challenges. Appropriated by poets to the cestus or boxing-glove, used in the Circensian and Olympic games.

**GAVOT**, *s.* [*gavette*, Fr.] in Music, a short, brisk, lively air, composed in common time, consisting of two parts or strains, each of which is played over twice, the first strain consisting of 4 or 8 bars, and the last 8, 12, &c.

**GAUZE**, *s.* a kind of thin transparent silk or linen.

**GAWK**, *s.* [*geac*, Sax.] a cuckoo; a foolish fellow: used in both senses in Scotland.

**GAY**, JOHN, an English poet of the beginning of the last century. He enjoyed considerable popularity, and no small share of court favour, during his life; and is well known now by his *Fables*, by a ballad or two, and by the *Beggars' Opera*. He died in 1732, aged 44 years; and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

**GAY**, *a.* [*gai*, Fr.] brisk, nimble, cheerful, or merry; fine or showy in dress.

**GAYETY**, *s.* See GAIETY.

**GAYLY**, *ad.* merrily; cheerfully; finely, or showily.

**GAZA, THEODORE**, one of the Greek scholars who figured conspicuously in the revival of classic literature in Europe in the 15th century. He was a native Greek, and left his own country

for Italy on the invasion of the Turks. He laboured at Rome, Ferrara, &c., and died in 1478, aged 80 years.

TO GAZE, *v. n.* [*gesean*, Sax.] to look at a thing with intentness or earnestness, including sometimes the idea of novelty in the object, or admiration in the person.

GAZE, *s.* a fixed and earnest look, including the idea of wonder; the object of astonishment, admiration, or gazing.

GAZEHOUND, *s.* a hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

GAZEL, *s.* in Zoology, an antelope.

GAZER, *s.* one who looks at a thing with great earnestness and fixedness.

GAZE/TTE, *s.* [from *gazza*, the name of a small Venetian coin.] a paper of news, containing mostly foreign articles, and published by authority.

GAZE/TTE/R, *s.* a writer or publisher of news. Also, a geographical or topographical dictionary.

GAZINGSTOCK, *s.* an object of public notice, contempt, and abhorrence.

GAZON, (the *o* pronounced like that in *bone*.) *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, in the form of a wedge, about a foot long, and half a foot thick, used to line parapets, and the traverses of galleries.

GEAR, (the *g* has the hard sound,) *s.* [*gyrian*, Sax.] accoutrements, habit, furniture; the traces and harness of horses and oxen. *To throw into (or out of) gear*, in the working of machinery, to connect (or disconnect) any part with the moving power or engine.

GECK, *s.* [*gece*, Teut.] a bubble; one easily imposed on.

TO GECK, *v. a.* to cheat; to trick.

GECKO, *s.* [Ital.] in Natural History, a genus of lizards, species of which occur in all the warmer parts of the world, and especially in the tropical regions.

GEDDES, DR. ALEXANDER, a learned Roman Catholic of Scotland; chiefly known from a partially executed translation of the sacred Scriptures, from the original sources, corrected by the elaborate collections made by Kennicott, De Rossi, &c. He was acquainted with most of the great biblical scholars of his day; but entertained such low views of religion and the Scriptures, that he was not sympathized with by many. He died in 1802, aged 65 years.

GEE, (*jee*) *interject.* a word used by waggoners, or other drivers, to make their horses go faster.

GEENSE, *s.* the plural of *goose*.

GE/LABLE, *a.* [*gelu*, Lat.] what may be thickened, or formed into a jelly.

GE/LATINE, *s.* in Chemistry, the jelly of animal bodies, which is chiefly found in the tendons and the skin.

GE/LATINE, GELATINOUS, *a.* formed into a jelly; stiff or viscous.

TO GELD, (the *g* has the hard sound,) *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*; to castrate, or deprive of the power of generation. Figuratively, to diminish, lessen, or deprive of any essential part.

GELDER-ROSE, *s.* in Botany, a plant with leaves resembling the maple tree; the flowers are disposed in globular clusters.

GE/LDING, (the *g* has the hard sound,) *s.* any animal that is castrated, but more particularly applied to a horse in that condition.

GE/LID, (*g* soft) *a.* [*gelidus*, Lat.] extremely cold.

GELIDITY, GELIDNESS, *s.* extreme cold.

GELL, SIR WILLIAM, a distinguished classical antiquary, whose works on Pompeii, Rome, Greece, &c. are standard sources of information. He was chamberlain to the unfortunate Queen Caroline, during her residence in Italy, and one of the witnesses at her trial. He died in 1836, aged 59 years.

GE/LLETT, CHRISTIAN FURCHTEGOTT, a popular writer of tales, fables, essays, &c. of Germany. He was educated at Leipzig, and afterwards held a chair, as Professor of Philosophy or Rhetoric there. He died in 1769, aged 54 years.

GE/LLIUS, AULUS, a Roman lawyer, author of a work called *Noctes Attice*, because he wrote it at Athens, of some value because of the curious information respecting the times to be found in it. It is in form a sort of scrap-book, without any pretence to a high literary character. He flourished between 150 and 200 a. d.

GE/LON, one of the tyrants, or unconstitutional monarchs, of Syracuse. He obtained great fame by his military skill and success, but all his expeditions and undertakings had the advancement and aggrandizement of himself as their supreme object. His government was of the character that wise usurpers have ever adopted, being free from all that could have roused the indignation of the enslaved citizens against him; whilst he effectually conciliated them by the munificence and splendour with which he secured the prosperity of their trade, and ornamented their city. He flourished about 480 b. c.

GEM, *s.* [*gemma*, Lat.] a jewel, or precious stone. There are also artificial gems that are made of the paste of Tripoli. Many of the ancient gems were very curiously engraved, and are preserved in the cabinets of antiquarians.

TO GEM, *v. a.* to produce or put forth the first buds; to adorn as with jewels or buds.

GEME/LLIPAROUS, *a.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Lat.] bearing twins.

GEMINATION, *s.* [*geminio*, Lat.] a repetition or reduplication of a word or sentence, in order to increase its force.

GEMINI, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, the Twins, the third constellation or sign in the Zodiac. The ancient Egyptians marked this constellation by the hieroglyphic of two kids, because when the sun is in this sign, the goats in Egypt generally bring forth their young in pairs. The Greeks substituted the twin brothers, Castor and Pollux. The sun enters this sign on May 21st.

GEMINIANI, FRANCESCO, an eminent musical composer, who studied under Corelli. Being introduced to George I., he received considerable notice from him; but costly tastes, conscientious Romanism, and other things, prevented him from realizing the solid rewards his reputation deserved. His compositions have sustained his fame; and his *Guide to Harmony and Modulation* is yet highly esteemed. He died in 1762, aged 82 years.

GEMMEOUS, *a.* [*gemma*, Lat.] tending to, or having the nature of, gems.

GE/NDER, *s.* [*genus*, Lat.] a sort; a sex. In Grammar, the distinction of sex by various modifications or changes of words. In the English language, only substantives and pronouns are susceptible of these changes, but in other languages numerals, adjectives, participles, verbs, and articles, which are only numerals or demonstrative pronouns, exhibit them as well.

TO GE/NDER, *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.] to beget; to produce as a cause.—*v. n.* to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, *a.* [*genae* and *logos*, Gr.] pertaining to the descent of families; belonging to the history of the successors in houses.

GENEALOGIST, *s.* he who traces descents.

GENEALOGY, *s.* a summary account of the several descendants in a pedigree or family; a series or succession of progenitors; a pedigree. *SYNON.* Pedigree is our lineal descent from some ancestor ages back pointed out. Genealogy is a history of such pedigree. We trace our pedigree. We write our genealogy.

GENERABLE, *a.* [*genero*, Lat.] that may be produced or begetten.

GENERAL, *a.* [Fr.] comprehending many species or individuals, opposed to special or particular. Not restrained in its signification, applied to words. Extensive, or comprehending a great many, but not universal; common; usual. *SYNON.* General implies a great number of particulars; universal, every particular. The government of princes has no object in view but the general good. The providence of God is universal.

GENERAL, *s.* the whole; the main, without insisting on particulars; one who commands an army; a particular march or beat of the drum.

GENERALISSIMO, *s.* [*généralissime*, Fr.] a supreme commander in the field.

GENERALITY, *s.* [*généralité*, Fr.] the quality of being general, or including several species, opposed to particular. The main body, bulk, or greater part of any number or body of men.

GENERALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to include all of the same species without exception.

GENERANT, *a.* [*genero*, Lat.] the power of causing, producing, or begetting.

TO GENERATE, *v. a.* to beget or propagate; to cause or produce.

GENERATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of begetting or producing; a

family, race, or offspring; a single succession or gradation in the scale of descent. Figuratively, an age.

GENÉRATIVE, *a. [génératif, Fr.]* having the power of propagating or producing; prolific.

GENERATOR, *s.* the power which begets or produces.

GENÉRIC, GENÉRICAL, *a. [genericus, from genus, Lat.]* that comprehends the genus, or distinguishes one genus, but not one species, from another.

GENÉRICALLY, *ad.* in a general manner; with regard to the genus.

GENÉROSITY, *s. [generositas, from generosus, Lat.]* the quality of giving money freely, of overlooking faults without censure, of pardoning crimes with good nature, and considering the disagreement of others' opinions with charitable allowances.

GENÉROUS, *a. [generosus, Lat.]* not of mean birth; noble of mind; open of heart; liberal; strong.

GENÉROUSLY, *ad.* not meanly with regard to birth; nobly.

GENÉROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being generous.

GENESIS, *[Gr.]* the name of the first book of the Bible, in the Greek (Septuagint) Translation, and in later translations, given to it from the subject of the first chapter the production of the universe; but named in the original Hebrew, from the first word or two, "*In the beginning*," as we designate poems that have no distinctive title. It is the first of the five books, called the Pentateuch, and, by the Hebrews, the Law, written by Moses, with the manifest exception of a few passages relating to subsequent times. It details with great simplicity, and yet in a most poetic form, the origin of all things from God, and the introduction of sin and spiritual evil into this world by the voluntary transgression of man, God's loftiest work, in obedience to mere sensual appetite. The history of the first inhabitants of our earth is given, in general, concisely, but with occasional enlargements respecting characters and incidents demanding more particular mention, as the murder of Abel, the translation of Enoch, the deluge, the dispersion of the children of Noah, &c. This history becomes more minute when the choice of a particular family, that of Abraham, to be the depositaries of Divine truth, is introduced; and most beautiful and dignified are the narratives of the different occurrences in the lives of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and his sons, particularly Joseph. There has been great controversy respecting its value as a history, and other points, which needed not to be so warmly contested; this book differing so widely in its subjects, and scope, and origin, from the works looked on usually as the models of history. Its evident relation to the spiritual history of mankind, and the undoubted authenticity of its records of the earliest revelations of the will of God to man, with the manifold lessons contained in its narratives, give it a worth which no chronological, nor philological difficulties can at all lessen. Whilst every year's researches are removing these difficulties, and teaching all parties the true point of view, whence this, one of the most ancient books in the world, is to be regarded.

GENET, *s. [Fr.]* in Natural History, a small-sized, well-proportioned, and swift Spanish horse. A kind of weasel.

GENETHLACAL, *a. [genethle, Gr.]* in Astrology, belonging to, or calculated from, a person's birth or nativity.

GENETHLACUS, *s.* the science of calculating nativities.

GENÈVA, the name of a lake, a canton, and an ancient town of Switzerland. The lake, called from its old Roman name, Lake Lemana, is about 50 miles in length, and on the average 6 miles in breadth. It lies in a curved form between Savoy, Geneva, and the cantons of Vaud, Berne, and the Valais. The river Rhone runs quite through it. It is surrounded by the most gorgeous Alpine scenery, and its depth gives to its waters a peculiar hue. But it is much subject to very violent storms, as most lakes hemmed in by high land are. The canton of Geneva borders on France and Savoy, being bounded by the canton of Vaud and the lake. It stretches along the river Rhone and the lake, which divide it into two parts. It is much under 20 miles in length, and is very narrow. Although it is very mountainous, some of its hills approaching 5000 feet in altitude, it has sufficient arable and pasture land to yield a considerable quantity of wine, corn, &c. &c. Its manufactures are its chief source of wealth, watches and bijouterie being its chief articles produced. Its population is about 60,000. The town is seated at the S. W. extremity of the lake of the same name, and is divided by the Rhone, over which is a noble sus-

pension-bridge, into two unequal parts. Lying partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, it is irregularly built; but the houses are lofty, and the public buildings are in many instances very fine. There is a noble library in the college, and the university is one of long-standing celebrity. Population, about 30,000. This town was the cradle of the extra-Lutheran Reformation, and afforded shelter to those who were driven from England by the Romanist and Anglican persecutions. AD. 12, N. Long, 6. 10. E.

GENÈVA, *s. [génèvre, Fr.]* a spirituous liquor produced from juniper-berries.

GENÈVA, a town of New York, United States. It is beautifully situated on the N. extremity of Seneca Lake, on a bank of a considerable elevation, whence the ground slopes to the landing-place. Here is a college, with two good libraries, and other literary and scientific appliances; and a medical college of good standing. It is 179 miles from Washington. Pop. 3600.

GENGHIS-KHAN, the great Tatar conqueror of the 13th century, was son of the chief of a small Mongol tribe, whose first exploits were in petty warfare against other Tatar tribes, who had attempted his destruction. He used the influence he had gained to organize an expedition against China, which resulted in his gaining some of its fairest provinces, having taken its capital, and had the emperor in his power. Thence he directed his arms westerly, and defeated the kings of the regions N. of Hindustan, so as to have, in time, all central Asia, from the borders of Europe and Arabia to the Great Pacific Ocean, beneath his power. In the endeavour still further to extend his reign, he died, in 1227, aged 64 years. His dominions were divided amongst his four sons, and thus the empire he had raised was dissolved.

GENIAL, *a. [genialis, Lat.]* that contributes to propagation; that cherishes, supports life, or causes cheerfulness; natural, or native.

GENIALLY, *ad.* naturally; cheerfully.

GENICULATED, *a. [geniculatus, Lat.]* in Botany, knotted or jointed.

GENICULATION, *s.* knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

GENIO, *s. [Ital.]* a person of a particular turn of mind; the turn, disposition, or cast of the mind.

GENITALS, *s.* not used in the singular; [genitalis, Lat.] the parts contributing to generation.

GENITING, *s. [janeton, Fr.]* an early apple gathered in June.

GENITIVE, *a. [genetivus, from genero, Lat.]* in Grammar, one of the six cases, by which origin or possession is chiefly implied.

GENIUS, *s. [Lat.]* a supposed protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a person endowed with faculties superior to another; a perfection of understanding; a disposition by which a person is by nature qualified or inclined to any particular science or employment; nature, or disposition.

GENLIS, STÉPHANIE FÉLICITE, COUNTESS DE, a popular writer of France from the close of the last century. Her history had much that is romantic, and much that is mysterious in it. She was by birth well connected, and was married to the Count de Genlis. She soon undertook the instruction of the children of the famous Philippe, Duke of Orleans, afterwards, Philippe Egalité; and was by all believed to be his mistress. Pamela, who was subsequently married to Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and whom she represented as an adopted child, was regarded as her own. On Philippe's fall, she left France, and lived in Switzerland, Hamburg, and England, till Napoleon's consulship, when she returned, and was treated with great honour. She received like treatment from the Bourbons when they were restored; and she died soon after her former pupil Louis Philippe was placed on the throne as the king of the French, in 1830, aged 84 years. Her works are very numerous, and some contain curious historical information.

GENOA, a city of Italy, capital of a Duchy of the same name, belonging to the kingdom of Sardinia. The city of Genoa is about 10 miles in circumference, and built like an amphitheatre. The houses are well built, and the palaces and public buildings are numerous. The harbour is large and good, and, to preserve it, a mole, 560 paces long, 13 broad, and 15 feet above the level of the water. It is one of the most commercial places in Italy. They have manufactures in velvet, plush, damask, and silk; and the banking business is carried on ex-

tensively. It was one of the most celebrated of the Italian republics, in the middle ages, and the only one which could in maritime affairs and commerce cope with Venice; but its glory is past. It is 224 miles from Rome. Population, about 100,000.

GENOVESE, ANTONIO, an Italian philosopher of the last century, who was Professor of Morals and Political Economy at Naples, and author of some works of standard excellence; such as his *Logic and Metaphysics*. His liberality of thought was a great stumbling-block to many; and his views of economics were both original and profound. He died in 1769, aged 57 years.

GENTEEL, *a. [gentil, Fr.]* polite or elegant in behaviour or address; graceful or elegant in mien.

GENTEELLY, *ad.* according to the rules of polite breeding; elegantly; gracefully; handsomely.

GENTEELNESS, *s.* elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

GENTIAN, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, having elegantly shaped tubular flowers; and yielding a bitter much used in medicine. One kind is remarkable for the intense blue of its blossom.

GENTIANELLA, (*gentshiànella*) *s.* a kind of blue colour.

GENTILE, *s. [gentilis, Lat.]* one who worships idols, or false gods; one who is not a Jew.

GENTILESS, *s. [Fr.]* complaisance; the ceremony and address of polite behaviour.

GENTILISM, *s. [gentilisme, Fr.]* the worship of the heathens; idolatry.

GENTILITIOUS, (*gentilishious*) *a. [gens, Lat.]* belonging to, or characteristic of, a particular nation. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, *s. [gentilité, Fr.]* good extraction; dignity of birth; the class of those who are well born.

GENTLE, *a. [gens, Lat.]* of an ancient and good family; mild; tame; not easily provoked, applied to the temper; soothing or pacifying. *Synon.* *Gentle* animals are naturally so; *tame* ones are so, partly by the art and industry of men. The dog, the ox, and the horse are *gentle* animals; the bear and the lion are sometimes *tame*.

GENTLE, *s.* a person of a good family; a gentleman. In Natural History, a kind of worm somewhat like a maggot, used for a bait in fishing.

GENTLEFOLK, *s.* persons distinguished by their birth or riches from the working-classes.

GENTLEMAN, *s. [gentilhomme, Fr.]* a person of a noble birth, or descended of a family which has long borne arms. It has departed in common usage far from its heraldic signification.

GENTLEMANLIKE, GENTLEMANLY, *a.* becoming a man of birth.

GENTLENESS, *s.* softness; mildness; sweetness.

GENTLEWOMAN, *s.* a woman of birth, or one superior in wealth or position, to women of the working-classes.

GENTLY, *ad.* softly; slowly; kindly.

GENTOO'S, *s.* the common name of those natives of Hindustan, who profess Brahminism.

GENTRY, *s. [from gentle,]* a rank of persons between the nobility and the people, having risen from these by the acquisition of wealth, or fallen from those, through the loss of it.

GENUFLECTION, *s. [genu and flecto, Lat.]* the act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

GENUINE, *a. [genuinus, Lat.]* pure, or without any spurious mixture; natural; true; real.

GENUINELY, *ad.* without adulteration; naturally.

GENUINENESS, *s.* freedom from any thing counterfeit, or from any adulteration.

GENUS, *s. [Lat.]* in Logic, a class of beings, or one common nature agreeing to, and comprehending under it, many species, or several other common natures; thus *animal* is a *genus*, because it agrees to, and comprehends under it, the several species of men, horses, whales, lions, &c. In the classificatory sciences, a system or assemblage of several natural objects, agreeing in some one or more common characters, in respect to certain parts, whereby they are distinguished from all others.

GEOCENTRIC, *a. [geocentrique, Fr.]* in Astronomy, having the same centre with the earth. Geocentric longitude or latitude of a planet is its place as seen from the earth.

GEODESY, *s. [ge and daio, Gr.]* that part of practical geometry which teaches to measure surfaces, and to find the contents of all plane figures.

GEODETICAL, *a.* relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring lands.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, one of the early English historians, who, being a churchman and brought up in a monastery, and not of first-rate power, has gathered together far more of fable than of fact; yet, in the absence of other light, sometimes lends a ray to a dark part of the course of events in these islands. He flourished about, or before, 1150.

GEOGNOSY, *s. [ge and gnosis, Gr.]* the old word for the science of geology, used by Werner; occasionally employed to designate descriptive geology now.

GEOGRAPHER, (*geographer*) *s. [ge and grapho, Gr.]* one who can describe the earth according to the position of its several parts, and is skilled in making maps, the use of the globes, and the situation and extent of the several divisions of the world.

GEOGRAPHICAL, (*geográfikal*) *a.* belonging to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* in a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

GEOGRAPHY, (*geography*) *s.* popularly, a topographical and statistical account of the different nations of the earth; but, more accurately, a description of all the great natural features and physical peculiarities of the earth, embracing not only mountains, plains, lakes, rivers, seas, islands, &c., but climates, seasons, and their effects on man, animals, and plants: this is sometimes called *Physical Geography*. *Mathematical Geography* is the art of constructing maps, charts, &c., representing, according to certain scales, the great features of any part of the globe.

GEOLOGICAL, *a.* relating to the science of geology, as, the *Geological Society*, formed to advance the science; *Geological Maps*, which are constructed to show the various portions of the surface of the globe, occupied by different formations.

GEOLOGIST, *s.* one who studies the science of geology. Two classes of geologists have been described—those who consider it necessary to suppose that stupendous catastrophes, in the shape of deluges, earthquakes, &c., have taken place, in order to account for the ancient phenomena of our world; and those who regard the forces still in operation as sufficient, time being granted, to bring about all these results;—they are called *Catastrophists* and *Uniformitarians*.

GEOLOGY, *s. [ge and logos, Gr.]* the science which investigates the nature and force of the various causes of change yet in action on our earth, such as winds, frosts, tides, floods, currents, earthquakes, &c. &c.; and applies the results in explanation of the phenomena of the strata of which the crust of the earth is composed, both as to mineral composition, fossil contents, position in relation to other strata, and condition as seen now, whether horizontal or inclined, entire or broken, &c. It is of recent birth as a science, dating from the researches of Werner, Hutton, and Smith. Before that was mere cosmogonical speculation,—dreams, parents of dreams.

GEOMANCER, *s. [ge and manteia, Gr.]* one who pretends to tell future events.

GEOMANCY, *s.* the art of casting figures; the art of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

GEOMANTIC, *a.* belonging to geomancy, or formed by a geomancer.

GEOMETER, *s. [ge and metreo, Gr.]* one skilled in the principles of geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, *a.* pertaining or relating to geometry.

GEOMETRIC, GEOMETRICAL, *a.* belonging to, prescribed, laid down by, or disposed according to, the principles of geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, *s.* See GEOMETER.

TO GEOMETRIZE, *v. n.* to perform or act according to the principles of geometry.

GEOMETRY, *s.* the art of measuring the earth, or any distances thereon; the science of the various properties and relations of space, which are investigated as they are shown in lines, and figures, both superficial and solid, plane and spherical. *Analytical Geometry*, is that part of the science by which these properties are investigated, the higher mathematics being employed as the more powerful instrument. Common works on Geometry are *synthetical* or *demonstrative*. See EUCLID, MATHEMATICS, &c.

GEOPONICS, *s. [ge and ponos, Gr.]* the science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, (*Jorje*) *s. [Georgius, Lat.]* the figure of St. George

on horseback, worn by the knights of the Garter as an ensign of their order.

GEORGE, ST., the patron saint of England, whose legendary fame has made him the deliverer of the helpless in the matter of slaying the dragon which required (like the monster of classic fable) the yearly sacrifice of a young virgin; and the defender of the true faith, by representing the taking of Jerusalem by the crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon, as effected by his potent aid; is very little known in history, and has a very doubtful report. April 23rd is dedicated to him.

GEORGE I., king of Great Britain, &c., after the decease of Anne, the last of the Stuarts, by virtue of his descent from James I., through the queen of Bohemia, and Sophia duchess of Brunswick, and of his profession of Protestantism. He was the first wooer of his predecessor, but afterwards most unhappily married the daughter of the duke of Zell. He had served with distinction in the wars against the Turks, and in other campaigns. His accession was of necessity the signal for the overthrow of Tory supremacy, and the placing of the Whigs in the seat of power, of which party Walpole was the head. An attempt was made in behalf of the son of James II., called the *Pretender*, in Scotland, in the year following George's accession, in which some of the chiefs of the Tory party were implicated. It was crushed in two fights, at Sherriff-Moor and Preston, in one day, and the leaders were executed. Two other projects entertained, by Charles XII. of Sweden and Peter of Russia, because of some increase of the Hanoverian territory, and by Cardinal Alberoni, the famous minister of Spain, were more easily disposed of; the second being beaten at sea by Sir George Byng, and finished in the pass of Glenishel. Another attempt was crushed in the bud, a bishop being one of the arrested conspirators. As with Spain at various times war was carried on in the Mediterranean, and in the W. Indies, but the exploits of the Brag and the defence of Gibraltar were the only events of moment. The *South Sea bubble* may be regarded as one of the greatest events of this reign. The extension of the duration of a parliament to seven years was the work of the Whigs at the outset of this reign. Theirs too was the feeble attempt to mitigate clamour and opposition, by petty concessions to dissidents from the Church of England. The king's cruel conduct to his wife, and the open profligacy of his court, were themes of comment in his day, and remain as signs of the times. He died in 1727, aged 67 years, having reigned 13.

GEORGE II., his only son, succeeded him. He had been during his father's reign an object of great hatred to his father, partly for his mother's sake, and partly because of his popularity. Walpole had attached himself to the prince, and on the reconciliation he, of course, was doubly strung, and continued so till the death of the queen, and the opposition of George's own son, drove him from his post. Pulteney, Lord Grenville, Pelham, the Duke of Newcastle, Fox, and Pitt, with some of less note, or less ability, successively assumed the reins of government; and most of the internal history is only the idle tale of the struggle of these parties. In this reign a new attempt was made by the son of the Pretender to gain the throne: at first every thing seemed to prosper, and the greatest alarm was felt in London, as Charles had driven back the king's troops, and marched into the heart of England. But his cause was doomed; he retreated, was utterly defeated by the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, and after wanderings and escapes more romantic than those of Charles II. after Worcester fight, escaped, never to return. This changed the whole aspect of the controversy between the Whigs and the Tories, who have gradually, from that day, when the only real point of difference was removed, grown to be completely alike in every thing but name. On the continent there was a war with Spain, which was, however, chiefly carried on in the W. Indies, where Admiral Vernon gained *Porto Bello*; and afterwards, a war of succession against the Bavarians and the French, in which George gained the battle of Dettingen, and the Duke of Cumberland lost so many that English fame had been quite tarnished, if the successes of Hawke and Anson at sea had not cleared it. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle concluded that war. Some years afterwards another war broke out with France, which increased the English territories in all quarters of the world; Clive raising a new empire in the East; Wolfe gaining Canada by his death; several parts of Africa being acquired; and the continental possessions being assured to George by several victories, of which

Minden was the chief. The establishment of the House of Commons as the representative of the landed interests merely to the exclusion of commerce and labour, was effected by the property qualification for members of parliament being insisted on. George II. followed in the steps of his father to some extent, as far as regards the keeping of mistresses, and rewarding them with titles and honours; but he was a better man than his father in other respects; an unassuming, plain common-sense, and integrity in general, marked him, which, if it diminished his splendour and fame, kept him from hatred and infamy. He died in 1760, aged 77 years, having reigned 33 years.

GEORGE III. was grandson to his predecessor. His father, the Prince of Wales, for some years was the animating spirit of the opposition party. He was trained chiefly by his mother, and saw little of society or the world, which yet more narrowed a mind not very ample naturally. Lord Bute, Grenville, Pitt, soon after created Lord Chatham, the younger and greater Pitt, Rockingham, Lord North, Fox, Addington, afterwards created Lord Sidmouth, the Duke of Portland, Percival, and Lord Liverpool, were the great leaders of the various ministries, through this long reign; the most brilliant period of all, being that when William Pitt was at the head of affairs, and Fox and Burke and all their great compeers were in the senate. An end was soon put to the continental war by the treaty of Paris; but shortly after the war of independence in America broke out, which terminated in the loss of the United States. Hardly had the nation recovered from this shock when the French Revolution occurred; and after waiting for a pretext for war, England, in common with other aristocratic governments, undertook to trample out the threatening conflagration. The war began in 1793, and lasted, with the brief intervals of the peace of Amiens, and the retirement of Napoleon to Elba, till the battle of Waterloo, in 1815. During good part of this protracted struggle, England had to stand solitary, and against not France alone, for Spain and other powers at times were leagued with France, and America declared war in 1812. At the height of Napoleon's power, all Europe was closed against England. The Duke of York at first obtained a doubtful fame; Lords Hood and Howe, undoubted glory. Lord St. Vincent, Lord Duncan, and finally Lord Nelson, followed in their train. The 1st of June, Cape St. Vincent, Camperdown, Aboukir Bay, Copenhagen, Trafalgar, and a host of minor victories, raised Great Britain to her loftiest height of warlike fame. The fame of the Duke of Wellington has dwarfed all other military commanders who took part in this contest on land; and the various victories in the Peninsula, and the consummation at Waterloo, have been by all assigned to his iron inflexibility and unparalleled skill. In the mean while, in India, in Egypt, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the W. Indies, and in several other parts, like struggles were proceeding; and other heroes placed on the roll of history, with glory only second to those before-named. The nation, throughout this fearful struggle, blinded by the renown obtained, and thrown off its guard by the complexion of circumstances, continued to consent to burden on burden being laid on its own and its posterity's shoulders, and to despatch army after army to achieve its own enthrallment. Before the French Revolution, men had step forth in advance of the parties who engrossed most attention, and had announced great principles of popular freedom. These and their followers hailed with rapture the struggle in France, but the horrors of the reign of the Convention, and the Committee of Safety, and Robespierre, and the too palpable ambition of Buonaparte to be lord of Europe;—these perplexing their own minds and terrifying their followers, and affording to their opponents such an arsenal of weapons, threw back the mass of the English people far behind the point they had reached before the war began. Yet at the close of it, it was by military force alone that unpopular measures were carried, and popular meetings dispersed. In the latter years of the 18th century a noble but too wild attempt was made by some ardent and patriotic Irishmen to shake off the connexion with Great Britain, which had continued so long to be nought but evil. Treachery, and superior force, brought these men to the scaffold; and Ireland was straightway bound by closer bonds to England, but nothing save the seeds of future evil sown. Amongst other measures of great moment, some relating to the slave trade, which prepared the way for its final abolition; the famous Bank Restriction Act of Pitt, and the Bank Cash Resumption Act of Peel; with the attempt of Lord

Sidmouth on the liberties of Dissenters; deserve to be mentioned. George III. was not long after his accession, visited with an attack of mental derangement, and more than once some years afterwards; and for the last ten years of his reign was completely insane. It was his lot to have his life attempted twice at least, by madmen, and once in a popular tumult, because of the war, and the misery inflicted on the working classes through high prices and intense scarcity. The diversion of the national energy towards the arts of peace, at the close of this reign, made a beginning of that astonishing career of practical and mechanical invention and improvement, in the midst of which we live. The character of this king has usually been the subject of great praise; but justice and truth demand the assertion, that though he displayed not the profligacy of the preceding and following Georges, his own conduct in denying his first marriage, and obtaining the Royal Marriage Act to make it *ex post facto* illegal, was base in the extreme. His intellect never was of a comprehensive order, and popular anecdotes display him in a most undignified light. In money matters he was as careful as a shopkeeper; in his prejudices, most immovable. He died in 1820, aged 82, and having been king for 60 years.

GEORGE IV., son of George III., before his accession had acquired considerable notoriety as a warm, but temporary political partisan of the opposition to his father, and as a confirmed debauchee; he had also several times applied to parliament for the payment of his debts; and, during the mental incapacity of his father, had been declared prince regent. The conduct he had displayed in relation to his wife had been of the most heartless description. On his father's death he acquired only the title of king in addition to the power he had held for about ten years; and the policy he had observed during that time, in direct contradiction to his assumed Whiggism, he continued to maintain. During his reign, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Viscount Goderich, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel, with Earl Grey, (who before the anti-Gallic and anti-liberal frenzy, gradually excited by the long war against France, had attempted a thorough reform of the representation of England,) Lord Palmerston, Lord Glenelg, (then Mr. C. Grant,) Lord Russell, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. (now Lord) Brougham, on the other side, were the chief of the royal advisers. Almost immediately after the accession a desperate and insane conspiracy was formed by a band of poor misguided men, for the purpose of assassinating the ministers, Lord Castlereagh especially, and effecting a revolution in the government. A handful of police and soldiers extinguished it, and Thistlewood, the leader, and some others were executed. Catholic Emancipation, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, the mitigation of the severity of some of the penal laws, and some improvements in minor yet important matters, were effected during this reign. One of the chief events relating to the sovereign himself, was the queen's trial before the Lords, for the purpose of obtaining a bill of divorce; which did not succeed, to the undisguised joy of the whole nation, as much from dislike to George, as from conviction of her innocence. She died shortly after. George IV. was the first English monarch who visited Ireland with pacific intent; but royal progresses were not the remedy for the ills of that enslaved country. The only wars in which England was engaged were, that against the Birman empire, that against the Turks for the liberation of Greece, an insignificant struggle in W. Africa, and an equally insignificant contest between two factions in Portugal. George IV. died in 1830, aged 68 years, and having reigned more than 10. There is but one verdict respecting him now, and that relates wholly to his personal character; the various contrivances of councils and cabinets having made the sovereignty but a name;—despite of his well-cultivated mind, and good natural powers, which might have given him a proud and noble place in England's history, he preferred a course of baser and more infamous profligacy than ever Charles II. ran; and verily he has his reward.

GEORGETOWN, a city and port of Columbia, United States. It stands on the Potomac, near Rock Creek, over which are two bridges communicating with Washington. It contains many elegant buildings and country-seats. Here are, also, a well conducted and supported Roman Catholic college, containing an excellent library; and a nunnery, called the Convent of the Visitation. It is 2 miles from Washington. Pop. 7312. There are in the States thirteen other places with this name.

GEORGIA, a province of Russia in Asia, called by the Russians Grusia, by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtshi. It is situated between the Black and Caspian Seas, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and part of Colchis. The hills are covered with forests of beech, oak, ash, chestnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing spontaneously, and producing vast quantities of grapes. Cotton also grows spontaneously, as well as the finest fruit trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford fine pasturage, the rivers are full of fish, the mountains abound with minerals, and the climate is delicious. The rivers, however, being fed by mountain torrents, are always too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians are skilled in the use of the bow, and are thought to be the best soldiers in Asia. Their dress resembles that of the Cossacks; but those that are wealthy affect the habit of the Persians. They usually dye their hair, beards, and nails red. The women, who are celebrated for their beauty, stain the palms of their hands of the same colour, and paint their eye-brows black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, while the rest of the face is coated with white and red. Being generally educated in convents, they can read and write, qualifications uncommon with the men, even of the highest rank. The inhabitants are Christians, partly of the Greek, and partly of the Armenian church. Here are also Tatars, Ossi, Armenians, and a considerable number of Jews. Teflis is the chief town, and the residence of the governor-general. Population, about 250,000.

GEORGIA, one of the United States, N. America. It lies on the Atlantic, and is bounded by Tennessee, N. and S. Carolina, Florida, and Alabama. It is about 300 miles long and 240 broad, and is divided into 93 counties. Along the coast is a belt of islands about seven miles in depth, consisting of salt marsh, and a soil which produces sea-island cotton of superior quality. The coast of the main land for about five miles resembles these islands; then for about 80 miles, a belt of pine barrens and swamps. Beyond this, the country of sand-hills, interspersed with fertile tracts, reaches to the lower falls; above which is the upper country, composed of varying but fertile soil; and on the N. the surface becomes mountainous. The rivers are the Savannah, the Altamaha, the Ogeechee, &c. Timber trees, corn of all kinds, fruits, wine, &c. are its chief products. Copper, iron, and gold are its most valuable minerals. It has a good export trade, and some considerable manufactures. Athens is the seat of its university. It has nearly 40 banks. This is one of the slave states, and no coloured man is entitled to the privileges of active citizenship. The capital is Milledgeville, and Savannah is its principal seat of commerce. Pop. 691,392, of which 280,944 are slaves.

GEORGIA, SOUTH, the principal of a cluster of islands in the South Atlantic Ocean. It is 31 leagues long, and its greatest breadth is about 10. It abounds in bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. The only birds are penguins, and a species of the lark: no quadrupeds, except bears, are found. Moss and a small plant or two are its only vegetation. These islands lie between 53. 57. and 54. 57. S. Lat., and between 35. 34. and 38. 13. W. Long.

GEORGIC, (*jörkik*) *s.* [*georgikos*, from *ge* and *ergon*, Gr.] the science of husbandry put into poetry. Virgil's poem is the chief of this class.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, a name of the most remote planet but one of the solar system, called also Herschel, and Uranus.

GERANIUM, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants of great variety, beauty, and odour; the most valuable species are brought from Africa.

GERARDE, JOHN, the famous English herbalist, was a surgeon at Nantwich, and afterwards was curator of Lord Burghley's botanical garden. His book, which is a curiosity now, was for a long time the only English botanical work of any authority. He died in 1607, aged 62 years.

GERALCON, *s.* in Zoology, a bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle.

GERMAIN, ST., a town in the department Seine et Oise, France, formerly of great consequence as containing royal chateaux and residences, and still containing one of the royal parks.



It is of little importance now. It is 16 miles from Paris. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 48. 53. N. Long. 2. 4. E.

GERMAN, *s.* [*germanus*, from *germen*, Lat.] a brother; one approaching to a brother in nearness of blood; generally applied to the children of brothers and sisters, who are called *cousins german*.

GERMAN, *a.* belonging to Germany. *The German language* is called in Germany *High-Dutch*, and was formed by Luther and his confederates out of the various provincial dialects. *Low-Dutch* is the dialect of the northern states.

GERMANDER, *s.* [*germandrie*, Fr.] in Botany, a plant with yellow blossoms, called also the ground-pine; likewise a kind of speedwell.

GERMANS, ST., Cornwall. It was once the largest town in the county, but is at present a small place. It was formerly a bishop's see, had a cathedral, and what is left of it is used as the parish church, and near it is the priory yet standing. It is 224 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 2843.

GERMANICUS, CESAR, the brother of the Roman emperor Claudius, who gained great renown for his victories over various barbarous tribes inhabiting Germany; and for the skill with which he controlled and subdued his mutinous army. He was, as is usual in such cases, an object of great jealousy to Tiberius the emperor, who removed him to Syria, where he was poisoned, in 19 A. D., aged but 34 years.

GERMANY, the general name for the central part of Europe, reaching from Denmark and the Baltic to Switzerland, and from Prussia and Austria to Holland, Belgium, and France; occupied by part of the kingdom of Prussia, the kingdoms of Bavaria, Württemberg, Hanover, and Saxony; the grand-duchies of Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the duchies of Nassau, Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Köthen; the principalities of Lippe-Deimold, the two branches of Reuss, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Hohenzollern-Heckingen, Schaumburg-Lippe, Hesse-Homburg, and Lichtenstein; and the territories belonging to the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck;—which states, with Austria, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Luxemburg, form the German Confederation. The mountains are the Erzgebirge, the Böhmen-Wald, the Oden-Wald, the Eichel-Gebirge, the Rhenish-Gebirge, the Schwarz-Wald, the Hartz, &c. The rivers are the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, the Weser, the Maine, the Moselle, and their tributaries, &c. The productions are treated of under the separate states. All this region was under the sway of the emperor of Germany till 1806, when that title was abolished; and after various changes, by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, each state was declared independent, but for all common interests were united in the German Confederation. The part taken by the people of this vast country in literature, philosophy, and theology, is their chief distinction now. And on this part their claim to renown in the history of mankind will rest. The great movement begun by Luther in the 16th century, carrying along with it either weaker or minor movements, after a period of stagnation, broke out again before the close of the last century; it was increased by the agitation caused throughout all Europe by the French Revolution; the wars of Napoleon, so disastrous to Germany, aided it; and now, during this long interval of peace, it has progressed with greater rapidity, and a smoother course; and though it is yet characterized by destruction to all the worn-out systems of thought, and has not brought, except in Prussia, any prospect or promise of political freedom, every day develops features which justify the warmest hopes respecting its ultimate results, which are brought so much the nearer through the impartation of this movement to the more practical people of England and the United States, and to the vigorous and less dreamy people of France. Frankfort-on-the-Maine is the place where the diet of the Confederation sits; and the population of the states composing it is about 60,000,000.

GERM, GERMAN, *s.* [Lat.] a sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads. In Botany, that part of a flower or plant which contains the seed.

To GERMINATE, *v. n.* [*germen*, Lat.] to sprout, bud, shoot, or grow.

GERMINATION, *a.* [Fr.] the act of shooting or sprouting; growth.

GERSE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Landes, Basses and Hautes Pyrénées, Haute Garonne, Tarn et Garonne, and Lot et Garonne. Its length is about 75 miles, and its breadth about 50. It is mountainous, and its chief produce is brandy. The Adur is its chief stream; others are tributaries to it and the Garonne. Auch is its capital. Pop. about 325,000.

GERSON, JOHN CHARLIER DE, an eminent French divine of the 15th century. He occupied the post of chancellor of the University of Paris, and was canon of Notre Dame. During his time Catholic Europe was greatly disturbed by rival popes, three of whom appeared at once. At the councils of Pisa and Constance, he took a very distinguished part; particularly at the latter, where his influence had much to do with the condemnation of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. During the latter part of his life he was the object of such political persecution that he expatriated himself, and lived for some time in Germany. He died in 1429, aged 66 years. He wrote many valuable and excellent works, and is by some reputed to be the writer of *A Kempis's Invitation of Christ*. This book is by others attributed to a John Gerson of the 12th century.

GERUND, *s.* [*gerundium*, Lat.] in Grammar, the name assigned to participles when used adverbially. In Latin Grammar, the name peculiarly assigned to that part of a verb which is a declinable singular substantive, formed from the verbal root by the addition of *endo*. It is an imperfect participle also, and is declinable in all genders, numbers, and cases.

GESENIUS, FREDERIC HENRY WILLIAM, an eminent oriental scholar of Germany, during the present century. He was latterly theological professor at Halle; but his fame rests on his Hebrew Grammars and Lexicons, which are the most valuable works extant. He wrote other works, one on Isaiah, which occasioned some controversy from the views he took of the author and date of that book. He died in 1842, aged 56 years.

GESNER, CONRAD, a distinguished naturalist and physician of Switzerland, in the 16th century. He is one of the numerous examples of successful pursuit of knowledge under all the difficulties which could damp the ardour and prevent the success of such a pursuit. He not only wrote on Natural History, but compiled a catalogue of all the writers whose works were known in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; and maintained a correspondence with learned and scientific men in every country of Europe. He was philosophical professor at Zurich, his native place; and subsequently Greek professor at Lausanne. He died of the plague, leaving a name not only unspotted by any reproach, but adorned with all private and social excellences, in 1565, aged 48 years.

GESNER, SOLOMON, a painter, poet, and tale-writer of Zurich, during the last century. His *Death of Abel* has carried his name to most countries of Europe, or had carried it, for the book is all but forgotten now, and soon will be quite, not being of the class called Immortals. Gessner had however his living renown, and at Zurich some of the posthumous sort. He died in 1787, aged 57 years.

GESTATION, *s.* [*gesto*, Lat.] the act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, *v. n.* [*gestus*, Lat.] to make odd gestures; to play antic tricks.

GESTICULATION, *s.* the throwing the arms or limbs about in odd and antic postures; an odd posture.

GESTURE, *s.* the postures or attitudes expressive of a person's sentiments; any movement or motion of the body.

To GESTURE, *v. a.* to accompany one's delivery with action, attitude, or motion of the body.

To GET, *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got* or *gotten*; [*geten*, *gettan*, Sax.] to procure, or acquire; to obtain by force or seizure; to attain by success; to win; to possess; to beget; to acquire; to gain; to earn by labour and pains; to learn. "*Get by heart* the more common and useful words."

*Watts.* To put into any state; to prevail on; to draw; to be-take; to remove by force or art.—*v. n.* to arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour or difficulty; to fall; to come by accident; to find the way; to move; to remove; to go or repair to. To *get off*, to sell or dispose of by some artifice or expedient. To *get in*, to force or find a passage. To *get off*, to escape danger. To *get over*, to surmount; to conquer; to extricate oneself from any obstacle or impediment

which hinders from action, or involves the mind in perplexity. To *get up*, to rise from a seat or a bed.

**GETA, SEPTIMIUS ANTONIUS**, younger son of the emperor Severus, and joint emperor after his death with Caracalla his eldest son. He was a mild and estimable young man, and was murdered by his brother, in his mother's arms, in 212, aged about 21 years.

**GETTER, s.** one who procures or obtains; one who begets.

**GETTING, s.** the act of obtaining. In Commerce, gain or profit.

**GEWGAW, s.** [*gegaw*, Sax.] a showy, empty trifle; a bauble, or splendid plaything.

**GEWGAW, a.** splendidly trifling; though showy and gaudy, yet of no value.

**GEYSERS**, intermittent hot springs in the island of Iceland, the greatest of which rises out of a spacious basin at the summit of a circular mound, formed by the silicious incrustations deposited by its waters. The water is thrown up to the height of 200 feet, at times; but the eruptions do not last very long, and the intervals between them are very irregular. These springs break out of the midst of a lava stream that has long ago flowed from Hecla. The water in all of them deposits silica.

**GHA-STFUL, (gásful) a.** [*gast and fulle*, Sax.] dreary; dismal; melancholy.

**GHA-STLINESS, (gástlines) s.** horror appearing on the countenance; dismal paleness, like a ghost.

**GHA-STLY, (gástly) a.** like a ghost; with horror and dread painted on the countenance; dreadful; horrible; shocking.

**GHENT**, a considerable city, the capital of East Flanders, Belgium. The city is divided by canals into 26 islands, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. The streets are large, and the market-place is spacious. The cathedral, churches, and other religious edifices are fine buildings. They have flourishing manufactures of silk, woollen, linen, and a great trade in corn. There is a large canal which passes from Ghent to Bruges, and thence to Ostend; and another which passes to Sas de Ghent. Ghent is seated on the confluence of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Moeze, and Lieve, 26 miles N. W. of Brussels. Population, about 85,000. Lat. 51. 3. N. Long. 3. 43. E.

**GHE'RKIN, (gérkin—the g pronounced hard), s.** [*gurche*, Teut.] a small pickled cucumber.

**GHI'LAN.** See PERSIA.

**GHOST, (góst) s.** [*gast*, Sax.] the soul; a spirit or spectre. When joined with *Holy*, it implies the third Person of the Holy Trinity, otherwise termed the *Holy Spirit*. To *give up the ghost*, is to expire, to die.

**GHOSTLINESS, (góstlines) s.** spiritualness; the quality relating to the soul.

**GHOSTLY, (góstly) a.** spiritual, or relating to the soul.

**GIALALINA, s.** [*Ital.*] earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters.

**GIA'MBEAUX, (jámbose) s.** [*gambes*, Fr.] armour for the legs; greaves.

**GI'ANT, s.** [*geant*, Fr.] a person of uncommon height of stature.

**GI'ANNESS, s.** a woman of more than natural height; a woman taller than the rest of the sex naturally are.

**GI'ANTLIKE, GI'ANTLY, a.** resembling a giant in tallness; of an enormous bulk, or exceeding great.

**GI'ANT'S CAUSEWAY, a.** promontory of Antrim in Ireland, composed of columnar basalt. See BASALT.

**GI'ANTSHIP, s.** the quality or character of a giant.

**GIARO'LO, s.** in Ornithology, a small bird of the snipe kind, with a white tail, which is sold in the markets of Italy.

**GIBBE, s.** any old worn-out animal; as a *gibbet* is an old cat.

To **GIBBER, v. n.** [*Teut.*] to speak in an inarticulate or unintelligible manner.

**GIBBERISH, (the g pronounced hard), s.** cant; the private language of rogues, gypsies, &c.

**GIBBET, s.** [*gibet*, Fr.] a gallows; or a cross post whereon malefactors are executed, or hung in chains.

To **GIBBET, v. n.** to hang or expose on a gibbet; to hang upon a beam, which crosses another standing upright.

**GIBBON, EDWARD**, the great historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, was born at Putney, and studied at Oxford. A real or pretended conversion to Romanism made it needful for him to leave Oxford, and he studied then at Lausanne, where he unlearned Romanism without learning any thing

else. During some subsequent travels, he meditated his great work; and returning to England, commenced it. He entered parliament, and held some office under government for a short time. He visited Lausanne again, but was compelled to return to England by the Revolutionary wars. He died in 1794, aged 57 years. His work is one of the classics of British literature, rather than a standard work of history. Gibbon's pitiable advocacy and misstatements against Christianity, and a cool scientific obscenity, are among the most palpable faults of his work, but are not the only ones. It will be read, however, as containing the views of a scholar and a thinker, on one of the greatest series of phenomena history presents for study, whilst the language is understood in the world.

**GIBBONS, DR. ORLANDO**, an eminent English musician and composer of the 17th century. He was made organist of the Chapel Royal at the early age of 21. His church music and madrigals are greatly admired to this day. He died in 1625, aged 42 years.

**GIBBOSITY, s.** [*gibbosité*, Fr.] the quality of rising in a hump, or protuberance, above the rest of a surface; a prominence; convexity.

**GIBBOUS, a.** [*gibbosus*, Lat.] swelling or rising above the other part of the surface; convex; rising in knobs.

**GIBBOUSNESS, s.** convexity; prominence.

**GIBBS, JAMES**, an architect of the beginning of the last century, under whom were built St. Martin's and St. Mary le Strand churches of London, and several of the university buildings at Oxford and Cambridge, &c. He was no great genius, but a happy imitator of parts of beautiful structures. He died in 1754, aged 71 years.

To **GIBE, (g soft), v. n.** [*gaber*, old Fr.] to sneer in a contemptuous manner; to deride; to mock; to treat with scorn; to taunt.

**GIBE, s.** a taunt, sneer, or expression of ridicule, joined with contempt.

**GIBBER, s.** a sneerer; one who ridicules or sneers at another; a scoffer.

**GIBBINGLY, ad.** in a contemptuous, ridiculing, or sneering manner.

**GIBLETS, s.** [*giblot*, Sax.] certain parts of a duck or goose, which are cut off before they are roasted, consisting of the head or neck, parts of the wings, gizzard, heart, liver, and legs.

**GIBRALTAR**, a rock, a town, a bay, and a strait, at the S. extremity of Spain. The strait divides Europe from Africa, at this near approach of the two continents, and is 15 miles broad. The rock is one of the ancient pillars of Hercules, and stands almost separated from the mainland, is 1400 feet in height, and is accessible only on the W. side. It is pierced with galleries, in which are all the necessaries for a long siege; as well as being defended by batteries at the base and on the side. It has in addition to these artificial tunnels, many curious natural caverns. The town stands at the base of the rock, and its chief buildings are those of the government and the garrison. The bay has a good harbour, formed by two long moles. Its population is about 20,000, and is of a very mixed character. Gibraltar has long been in the possession of England, and is of great value, commanding as it does the straits by which entrance is effected into the Mediterranean. Lat. 36. 6. N. Long. 5. 19. W.

**GIBSTAFF, s.** a long staff to gauge water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep.

**GIDDLY, (the g pron. hard), ad.** the appearance of external things turning round at rest, with a swimming in the head. Figuratively, without steadiness, or forethought; heedlessly; negligently.

**GIDDINESS, (the g pron. hard), s.** the state of being giddy; inability to keep its place.

**GIDDY, (the g pron. hard), a.** [*gidig*, Sax.] having a swimming in the head, whereby external things, though at rest, seem to turn round; changeable; inconstant; unsteady; heedless; elated too much with success or praise.

**GIDDYPACED, a.** moving without regularity.

**GIESSEN**, a town of Hesse, with a university. It is an ancient place, but the academical buildings are good, and well furnished, having, amongst other necessities, a good library. Its population is about 10,000. Lat. 50. 34. N. Long. 8. 34. E.

**GIFFORD, WILLIAM**, the founder of the Quarterly Re-

view, an eminent critic and satirist; who rose from obscurity by the force of his intellectual ability, and the aid afforded by some friends who were capable of discerning his worth. He travelled as a private tutor to Lord Belgrave, and soon after his return published his satires on the rhyme and play writers of the day—the Baviad and the Mæviad. He was afterwards editor of the Anti-jacobin; and of some translations of the classics, of some old dramatists of England. From its commencement to his death he conducted the Quarterly Review; and earned the literary fame for himself and for this Journal, which is associated with both to this day. He died in 1826, aged 89 years.

GIFT, (the *g* pron. hard.) *s.* [gift, Sax.] something bestowed on another without price or exchange; the act of giving; an offering or oblation.

GIFTED, (the *g* pron. hard.) *a.* endowed with gifts; possessing intellectual abilities, or genius.

GIG, (the *g* pron. hard.) *s.* [etymology uncertain;] a small top made of horn, which is kept spinning by whipping it with a thong; also a two-wheeled open carriage.

GIGANTIC, (last *g* pron. hard.) *a.* [gigas, Lat.] resembling a giant, of an enormous size. Figuratively, exceedingly wicked.

GIGG, J'GA, or JIG, *s.* See JIG.

To GIGGLE, (the *g* pron. hard.) *v. n.* [gichelen, Fr.] to be inclined to laugh; to laugh at trifles.

GIGGLER, (the *g* pron. hard.) *s.* one who bursts into laughter at the least trifles; one very much inclined to laughter.

GIGLET, (the *g* pron. hard.) *s.* [geaght, Sax.] a wanton girl.

GILBERT, DAVIES, an eminent scientific inquirer of the beginning of the present century. He was a Cornish man, and having ample means, devoted himself to the promotion of science, by the encouragement and aid he could so well bestow on worthy students. Sir Humphrey Davy was the most distinguished of those he raised from obscurity to world-wide renown. He held the chair of the Royal Society for some years, and was a member of parliament for Bodmin for a quarter of a century. He died in 1840, aged 73 years.

To GILD, (the *g* pron. hard.) *v. a.* pret. *gilded* or *gilt*; [*gildan*, Sax.] to wash over with liquid or cover with leaf gold; to adorn with lustre; to illuminate or brighten. To *gild over*, to recommend a thing, or hide its defects by some additional ornament.

GILDAUS (THE WISE), a British historian, was a monk at Glastonbury during the latter part of his days. He was one of those who kept this flame of ancient British religion alive during the devastation caused by the Saxon invasion and conquests. Some doubts exist respecting the authenticity of the work published under his name. He flourished about 550.

GILDER, (the *g* pron. hard.) *s.* one who covers the surface of any body with gold;—[from *geld*, Teut. money,] a coin valued from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.

GILDING, (the *g* pron. hard.) *s.* gold laid or stuck on any surface by way of ornament; the act of covering with gold.

GILFORD, (the *g* pron. hard.) *a.* town of Down, in Ulster, Ireland. It is seated on the river Ban, over which there is a good stone bridge of 22 arches. The rising grounds surrounding it, adorned with wood, and the bleach-yards in the bottom, afford altogether a prospect truly delightful. Here is a calicheate spa of good quality. It is 60 miles from Dublin. Pop. 643.

GILL, (with the *g* hard.) *s.* [*gula*, Lat.] in Animal Physiology, the apertures and fringed organs on each side of the head of a fish, by which they extract oxygen from the water, as our lungs do from the atmosphere, and for the same purpose. The red flap under the beak of a fowl, or fleshy excrescence under the chin of a man;—(with the *g* soft,) a liquid measure, containing the fourth part of a pint; in Scotland and some northern counties, the fourth part of a quart. In Botany, the plant called ground-ivy. Likewise also, wherein ground-ivy has been steeped.

GILL, DR. JOHN, a Baptist minister of Kettering, well known from his *Exposition of the Bible*, in which the rigid necessitarian doctrines ascribed to Calvin are set forth, which has been the chief cause of the prevalence of those views amongst the less enlightened portion of the ministers and congregations of that sect. He died in 1771, aged 74 years.

GILLYFLOWER, *s.* [corrupted from *July-flower*, so called from the month it blows in;] in Botany, the *dianthus*, under which genus are included pinks, carnations, and the sweet-william; applied also to the wall-flower, and various kinds of stocks.

GILOLO, an island in the Archipelago of the Moluccas, Asia,

about 210 miles in length, and 750 in circumference. It produces neither cloves nor nutmegs, though it is included in the Spice Islands, but is very fertile in rice and sago. The air is said to be very hot and unwholesome. It has a town of the same name. It is seated under the line in Long. 128. 22. E.

GILPIN, BERNARD, one of the English Reformers; he adopted the principles of the Reformation while at Oxford, and being settled as a clergyman in the north of England, obtained an unspotted renown by the fervency of his preaching and the holiness of his life. He narrowly escaped the stake during Mary's reign; and died in her successor's, in 1583, aged 66 years; leaving behind him a memory more apostolical for works of faith and labours of love, than was enjoyed by any of his fellow-labourers. He was called the father of the poor, and the apostle of the north.

GILPIN, WILLIAM, descended from the foregoing, and, like him, a divine of the English Church, added to his reputation of being a faithful parish priest, that of being a writer of some worth. His works are numerous, chiefly biographical, Bernard Gilpin, Huss, Wickliff, Latimer, and Cranmer, being the principal Lives. Others were of an expository and practical character. He died in 1804, aged 40 years.

GILT, (the *g* pron. hard.) *s.* gold laid on any surface. Figuratively, golden show or splendour.

GILTHEAD, *s.* in Natural History, a sea-fish; also a bird.

GILTTAIL, *s.* in Natural History, a worm, so called from its yellow tail.

GIM, *a.* [gim, Sax.] neat; spruce; well dressed.

GIMCRACK, *s.* a machine more curious than useful.

GIMLET, (the *g* pron. hard.) *s.* a boring with a kind of worm or screw at the end.

GIMMAL, GIMMER, *s.* a movement; a part of a machine; machinery; a hinge.

GIMP, (the *g* pron. hard.) *s.* a kind of silk-twist or lace.

GIN, *s.* [contracted from *engine*,] a trap or snare; a machine for raising great weights; a pump worked by wheels; a distilled liquor drawn from barley and flavoured with juniper-berries, &c., contracted from *Geneva*.

GINGER, *s.* [gingere, Ital.] in Botany, and Commerce, an aromatic root, of a yellow colour, and very hot and pungent taste, used in cookery as a spice; by apothecaries as a medicinal.

GINGERBREAD, (*gingerbread*) *s.* a kind of bread made of flour sweetened with treacle, and mixed with ginger and aromatic seeds.

GINGERLY, *ad.* cautiously, nicely.

GINGERNESS, *s.* [gingre, Sax.] caution, tenderness, or slightness in handling for fear of hurting or soiling; niceness.

GINGIVAL, *a.* [gingiva, Lat.] belonging to the gums.

GINGLYMOID, *a.* [ginglymos and eidos, Gr.] resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

GINGLYMUS, *s.* [ginglymos, Gr.] in Anatomy, a kind of articulation or joint, whose motion resembles that of a hinge.

GINNET, *s.* [ginnos, Gr.] a nag, or mule, or degenerated breed.

GINSENG, *s.* a root of a very agreeable aromatic smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acid and aromatic, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is some of it in the same latitude in America. Its alleged virtues exceed belief.

GIOTTO, a celebrated Florentine painter, who studied with Cimabue, having been before only a shepherd's lad. He was a friend of Dante and Petrarch, and is said to be the first who produced life-like portraits. His mosaics are reckoned very fine. He died in 1336, aged 60 years.

GIPSY, *s.* [corrupted from *Egyptian*,] the English name of a peculiar race of people, who have lived a vagabond life in most European countries for above 400 years now. They travel in small companies, and are exceedingly jealous of the purity of their blood, seldom intermarrying with other people. They profess various trades, as tinkering, horse-dealing, &c., and the women are almost the only fortunetellers now found in England. They are unscrupulous thieves, and indulge in most vagabond vices. But their women are personally strictly chaste, though they are frequently procuresses. Their religious notions are very confused; the fear of the *evil eye* is universal among them. And they seem to look on all other people as the fair game for

their cunning. Their language is Oriental, and presents analogies to the Indo-European and Somic families. Their origin is quite unknown; the names by which they pass in different countries express only the popular belief about them; their own designation seems not to be derived from any country. Figuratively, used to imply a person of a dark complexion, or a woman of great craftiness and cunning.

GI'RAFFE, *s.* in Zoology, a quadruped which inhabits the interior of Africa. Its neck is very long, so that it often is above 16 feet from the ground to the end of its very short horns. It is of a reddish white, marked with numerous little rusty spots. It is gentle and shy in its habits.

GI'RALDUS CAMBRENSIS, (or DU BARRI,) a Welsh ecclesiastic of the 12th century. His works relate to the topography of Ireland and Wales, or are biographies of saints, &c.; and in them he shows himself one of the zealots for church forms. He died in 1220, aged 74 years.

GI'RASOLE, *s.* [*girasol*, Fr.] the sunflower; also the opal stone.

TO GIR'D, (in this word and its derivatives the *g* is pron. hard,) *v. a.* preter. *girded* or *girt*: [*girdan*, Sax.] to bind round; to fasten by binding round; to invest; to clothe; to enclose; to encircle.

GIRD, *s.* a twitch, or pang, alluding to the pain or sensation caused by a girdle drawn tight on a sudden.

GIRDER, *s.* in Architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor; its ends are fastened into the summers or breast-summers, and support the joists, which are framed into it.

GIRDLE, (the *g* is pron. hard in this word and its following derivatives,) *s.* [*gyrdel*, Sax.] any thing or bandage drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; an enclosure or circumference.

TO GIRDLE, *v. a.* to encompass and surround as with a girdle; to enclose, shut in, or environ.

GIRDLEBELT, *s.* the belt that encircles the waist.

GIRDLER, *s.* one who makes belts or girdles.

GIRL, (in this word and its subsequent derivatives the *g* is pron. hard,) *s.* a young female or woman; applied to one who is playful, giddy, and thoughtless, not arrived to years of discretion, or not acting with that reserve which a person of discretion ought.

GI'RLISH, *a.* like a girl, or one who is not arrived to years of discretion; wanton, playful, or giddy.

GI'RLISHLY, *ad.* in a wanton, playful, giddy, or thoughtless manner.

GIRO'NDE, a department of France lying on the Bay of Biscay, and bounded by the departments of Landes, Lot et Garonne, Dordogne, and Charente Inferieure. It is about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It has few hills, and the estuary forming the embouchure of the Garonne and its associated system of rivers, (called the Gironde,) is its chief physical feature. Its products are wheat and other grain, sheep, fruits, and *claret*. Bordeaux is its capital. Pop. about 600,000.

GIRONDISTS, the name of a party in the Legislative Assembly during the French Revolution, who took their name from the department whence the leaders were sent. They were mostly young men, highly cultivated, fired with enthusiastic admiration of the so-called republics of antiquity, rhetoricians, and believers in the slim philosophy of the day. They were but moderate revolutionists, having firm faith in a constitution, such as they could make and work. When pressed by the madness of the people, they went beyond their intent, and sacrificed Louis XVI. At the next step they were engaged in death-grips with the party of the Mountain, headed by Robespierre, Danton, Marat; and, after a desperate contest, fell by an insurrection. They were mostly guillotined, and some died wretched and starved outcasts. The chief of them were Vergniaud, Brissot, Madame Roland and her husband, General Dumouriez, Barbaroux, Petion, Gaudet, Gensonné, &c.

TO GIRT, (the *g* pron. hard,) *v. a.* Johnson says it is an improper word; to gird; to surround, encircle.

GIRT, (the *g* pron. hard,) *s.* a band which goes under or round a horse's belly, and fastens to the saddle or burden on its back. In Surgery, a circular bandage, with a bolster in the middle.

GIRTH, (the *g* pron. hard,) *s.* the band by which the saddle is fastened upon a horse; the circumference or measure of a person's waist.

TO GIRTH, (the *g* pron. hard,) *v. a.* to put on, or bind with, a girth.

GI'SBOROUGH, or GI'RSBOROUGH, (*Gisbōro*; *g* pron. hard,) Yorkshire, N. Riding. It is pleasantly seated on a flat, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Tees; and is of note for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is 247 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 1776.

TO GIVE, (the *g* pron. hard,) *v. a.* preter. *gave*, past part. *given*: [*gifan*, Sax.] to present or confer on another without receiving any thing in exchange; to transmit, communicate, or impart from oneself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to assign; to put into a person's possession; to consign; to pay as a price or reward; to expose; to allow; to grant; to enable; to exhibit or express; to expand or stretch; to offer. To *give back*, to restore or return. To *give the hand*, to yield pre-eminence. To *give for*, to exchange one thing for another. To *give ear*, to listen or attend to what a person says. To *give way*, to yield without resistance or denial. Used with *to*, to addict, apply, or habituate. Used with *away*, to make over, to transfer to another. Used with *out*, to proclaim, publish, or utter; to spread a false report or rumour; also, to yield; to expand. Used with *up*, to resign, quit, yield, abandon, or deliver. Used with *in*, to retreat; to give way; to go back. Used with *into*, to comply with; to assent to; to yield to. Used with *off*, to cease. Used with *over*, to leave; to quit; to cease from an act; to conclude lost. Used with *way or place*, to yield without resistance; to fall back or make room.—*v. n.* to grow moist; to melt; to thaw.

GIVER, (the *g* pron. hard,) *s.* one that lets another have a thing without receiving any thing in return.

GIULIO ROMANO, a pupil of Raffaele, and a celebrated master of the Roman school. His paintings are distinguished by an almost awful grandeur of conception. He died in 1546, aged 54 years.

GI'ZZARD, (the *g* pron. hard,) *s.* [*gigeria*, Lat. *gesier*, Fr.] a strong muscular stomach in birds, wherein their meat; by means of stones which they swallow, is ground in pieces, as in a mill.

GLACIAL, *a.* [*glacies*, Lat.] icy; made of ice; frozen.

GLACIATION, *s.* the act of turning into ice; ice.

GLACIERS, *s.* [Fr.] masses of ice occupying the valleys of lofty mountain chains, reaching up to the region of perpetual snow, and serving as the origin of the rivers which flow from those heights. They have attracted great notice lately, from the part they play in some of the geological changes of the surface of the earth. These masses resemble frozen torrents, and are found to consist of very different kinds of ice in different parts, being gradually more like mere snow as they lie higher on the mountain. Partly because of their lying on sloping ground, and partly because of the internal motion arising from the freezing of water in their cracks and fissures, they are always slowly sliding down the valleys they fill, carrying with them masses of rock which fall from the cliffs and heights as they pass, and grinding to powder and pebbles any that slip between them and the sides of the valleys, grooving the rocks against which they grind these pieces, and polishing the general surface over which they glide. In the summer the heat melts the lower part, and then their stony load is deposited in beds resembling our gravel, called *moraines*. The streams which flow from the glaciers, usually work for themselves a sort of tunnel for some way under the icy mass, out of which they flow at last as from an arched fountain.

GLACIS, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which ranges from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field.

GLAD, *a.* [*glæd*, Sax.] cheerful; gay; rejoicing at some good which has happened. Figuratively, used for any thing which appears bright, light, or showy.

TO GLA'DDEN, *v. a.* to cheer; to affect with a sensation of pleasure or delight.

GLADE, *s.* [*glad*, Dan.] a lawn or opening in a wood; a passage through a wood made by lopping off the branches of trees.

GLADIATOR, *s.* [Lat.] a person who used to fight with a naked sword in the public shows in Rome. Figuratively, a prize-fighter, or sword-player.

GLA'DIOLE, *s.* in Botany, an herb with long narrow radical leaves, naked cylindrical stem, and purplish and white blossoms; the same with the flowering rush.

GLADLY, *ad.* in a joyful manner.

GLA'DNESS, *s.* a sensation of joy or delight, arising at the prospect of success, or the actual possession of good.

GLA'DSOME, *a.* delighted; pleased.

GLA'DSOMELY, *ad.* with some sensation of delight or pleasure.

GLA'DSOMENESS, *s.* gaiety; a slight sensation of joy or delight.

GLA'DSWYN, *s.* a provincial term for the stinking flag.

GLAIRE, *s.* [*glaise*, Fr.] the white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, *v. a.* [*glaiser*, Fr.] to varnish or smear with the white of an egg, used by bookbinders.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, lying on the Bristol Channel, and bounded by Carmarthenshire, Brecknockshire, and Monmouthshire. It is in length 48 miles, and 26 in breadth; and is divided into 10 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 8 market towns, and 118 parishes. On the N. side of this county, where it is mountainous, the long continuance of the snow renders the air sharp; but the country being more level on the S. side, it is there milder, more pleasant, more populous, and bears large crops of corn, with remarkably sweet grass; whence it has been called the Garden of Wales. Cattle abound in all parts, there being fruitful valleys among the mountains, that yield very good pasture. Here are also lead, coal, iron, and limestone. Its principal rivers are the Rumney, which separates it from Monmouthshire, the Taafé, Elwy, Neath, Ogmore, Avon, Cleddagh, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Swansea the most commercial one; but the assizes for the county are held at Cowbridge. Pop. 171,188. It sends 5 members to parliament.

GLANCE, *s.* [*glantz*, Teut.] a sudden shoot or beam of light or splendour; a stroke or dart of light.

To GLANCE, *v. n.* [*glantzen*, Teut.] to shoot a sudden ray of light or splendour; to fly off, or to strike in a sloping manner. Used with *at*, to hint at, or censure a person's faults by some oblique hints. Used with *eye*, to take a quick, slight, or transient view; to view obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, *ad.* in an oblique manner; transiently.

GLAND, *s.* [*glans*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the general name for a class of small fleshy organs, performing very various functions in the animal frame.

GLANDERS, *s.* in Farriery, a disease affecting the mucous membrane of the horse's nose.

GLANDFORD BRIDGE, Lincolnshire. It has a large manufacture of skins, and a considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber. It is seated on a river or navigable canal, called Ancholme, or Ancam. Is 156 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1822.

GLANDY'FEROUS, *a.* [*glans* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing acorns, mast, or fruit like acorns.

GLANDULE, *s.* [*glandula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a small gland; sometimes applied, in the plural, to signify what are vulgarly called the almonds of the ear.

GLANDULOSITY, *s.* a collection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, *a.* pertaining to, situate in, or having the nature of, the glands.

GLANVILLE, RANULF DE, an eminent judicial writer of England, and chief justice in the reign of Henry II. He fought bravely against William the Lion of Scotland at Alnwick, and went on the third crusade with Richard I., where he fell in battle. The work that goes by his name, is not with any certainty ascribed to him. He died in 1190.

To GLARE, *v. n.* [*glaren*, Belg.] to shine so bright as to dazzle the eyes.

GLAIRE, *s.* an overpowering or dazzling lustre; a fierce, piercing look.

GLA'REOUS, *a.* [*glareous*, Lat.] consisting of a viscous and transparent matter like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING, *part. of glare*; flagrant; enormous, applied to any very great crime.

GLA'RIS, or GLA'RUS, one of the thirteen cantons in Switzerland, entirely surrounded by the Alps, except towards the N. It is bounded by the cantons of Schweis, Uri, St. Gall, and the Grisons. It is a cold, mountainous country, some points being above 9000 feet in elevation above the sea, yet affording cattle, cheese, butter, and a prodigious variety of uncommon plants, minerals, metals, crystals, medicinal springs, petrifications, and large slates. The capital, of the same name, stands on the Linth, and is a bustling place. Its population is about 4500. The population of the canton is about 35,000.

GLA'SGOW, Lanark, Scotland. A city which, from its extent, and from the beauty and regularity of its buildings, may justly be esteemed the second city in the kingdom. The streets are clean and well paved; and the four principal streets divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them, from the cross, or centre of intersection, have an air of magnificence. Here are a few magnificent public buildings, and several charitable establishments, particularly the Merchants' Hospital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant and commodious building. Their cotton manufactures rival those of Manchester in cheapness and elegance; a pottery is likewise carried on here, that emulates, in beauty and elegance, the Staffordshire ware. Printing types are well executed here, and the glass manufactory has been very successful. Here are also manufactures of coarse earthenware, hats, stockings, gloves, ropes, cordage, &c. Glasgow has the advantage of two canals, besides the great canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth. Its proper river, the Clyde, has been made navigable for vessels drawing 7 feet 6 inches water. It has a considerable trade. It is seated on the N. bank of the above river, over which it has two stone bridges, one of them an elegant one of 7 arches, 500 feet long, and 32 wide. It is 35 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 274,533. Lat. 55. 52. N. Long. 4. 2. W.

GLASS, *s.* [*glas*, Sax.] a substance made by fusing or melting alkalies and flux together; transparent to the sight, ductile when hot, but not malleable. The manufacture of glass was known very early, but its general use is comparatively of late date. The various kinds are crown, plate, pressed, bottle, &c. A glass vessel of any kind; hence, figuratively, it is used for that quantity of liquor which such a vessel contains, as a *glass of wine*. Also, a mirror; a telescope, or microscope; an hour-glass.

GLASSFURNACE, *s.* a furnace in which glass is made.

GLASSGRINDER, *s.* one whose trade is to grind and polish glasses.

GLASSHOUSE, *s.* a house where glass is manufactured.

GLASSITES, the name of a sect of enthusiasts in Scotland, formed during the last century, by one John Glass of Dundee. They do their best to cultivate spiritual religion, and are not great idolaters of Presbyterianism.

GLASSWORK, *s.* manufacture in glass.

GLASSWORT, *s.* in Botany, a name of the saltwort and marsh samphire.

GLASSY, *a.* resembling glass in smoothness, lustre, or brightness.

GLASTONBURY, Somersetshire. It principally consists of two streets. Its abbey was formerly the most magnificent in the world, the domains and revenue of which were immense. It was anciently called the Isle of Avalon, into which no person, not even a bishop or prince, was allowed to enter without leave from the abbot, to whom this power was granted by Canute the Dane. Extensive ruins of this immense range of buildings are still remaining. The principal manufacture here is stockings. Nearly adjoining, on a high steep hill, is placed the tower of a church, called the Tor, which lifts its head into the clouds, and is an object of admiration to travellers, and even serves as a landmark to seamen in the Bristol Channel. It is situated in a low, marshy country, nearly encompassed with rivers, 129 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 3314.

GLAUBER, JOHN ROBDOLPH, an eminent chemist of Germany, in the 17th century, who made some most useful and remarkable discoveries in the course of his ardent and ceaseless experiments for the sake of discovering the universal solvent, and the philosopher's stone. He discovered the *salts* which bear his name, which are the *sulphate of soda*, by being led to examine the residue of a process instituted for a widely different purpose. He died in 1688, aged about 90 years.

GLAUBER'S SALTS, GLAUBERITE, *s.* in Chemistry, the sulphate of soda, and the sulphates of soda and lime fused together in the ratio of their equivalents. Both are found native also.

GLAUCOMA, *s.* [*glaukos*, Gr.] in Medicine, a disorder of the eye.

GLAIVE, *s.* [*glaiue*, Fr.] a broad sword, or kind of pole-axe. To GLAZE, *v. a.* to furnish windows with glass; to cover with a substance resembling glass, like that with which potters cover their earthenware, porcelain, &c.; to cover or overlay with something shining.

GLAZIER, *s.* one whose trade is to make glass windows.  
GLEADE, GLADE, *s.* in Ornithology, a name of the kite.  
GLEAM, (*gleem*) *s.* a sudden and transient shoot or ray of splendour; lustre; brightness.

To GLEAM, (*gleem*) *v. n.* to shine with sudden and transient flashes; to shine.

GLEAMY, (*gleemy*) *a.* flashing; darting sudden and transient flashes of light.

To GLEAN, (*gleen*) *v. a.* [*glaner*, Fr.] to collect the leavings of the reapers at harvest; to gather things thinly scattered.

GLEAN, (*gleen*) *s.* a collection made by slow degrees and laborious application.

GLEANER, (*gliener*) *s.* one who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

GLEANING, (*gleening*) *s.* the act of gleaning, or things gleaned.

GLEBE, *s.* [*gleba*, Lat.] a clod; turf; soil; land. In Natural History, a clod or piece of stone or earth, frequently containing some metal or mineral. In Law, church-land.

GLEBOUS, GLEBY, *a.* abounding in clods. Figuratively, fertile, or fruitful.

GLEE, *s.* [*gligge*, Sax.] joy or mirth. In Music, a particular kind of composition, written for voices alone, in parts, and in which one voice alone should sing each part.

GLEEK, *s.* [*gligge*, Sax.] music, or a musician.

To GLEEK, *v. a.* [*gligman*, Sax.] to sneer; to mimic; to droll upon.

To GLEEN, *v. n.* perhaps a corruption of *gleam*; to shine with heat or polish.

GLEET, *s.* the flowing or dripping of a humour from any wound.

To GLEET, *v. n.* to drop slowly, or ooze with a thin humour.  
GLEETTY, *a.* resembling a gleet. Thin and sanious, applied to humours.

GLEIM, FREDERIC WILLIAM LOUIS, a famous German lyric poet of the last century, called the *Anacreon of Germany*. He wrote patriotic songs during the war, for the Prussian soldiers. He died in 1803, aged 84 years.

GLEN, *a.* [*gleen*, Eng.] a valley; a dale.

GLENDOWER, OWEN, a Welsh prince who opposed Henry IV., and attempted to dethrone him. The best view of his insurrection is to be found in Shakspeare's drama of Henry IV. He died in 1416, aged 66 years.

GLEW, *s.* [*gluten*, Lat.] a viscid, tenacious matter, used as a cement to join divers things together. The common glew is made of the skins or hides of beasts; fish glew is made of the mucilaginous parts of a large fish, found chiefly in the Russian seas, and is what we call *isinglass*.

GLIB, *a.* [*glid*, Sax.] smooth; slippery; without any inequalities on the surface; formed so as to be easily moved. Voluble, applied to speech.

GLIBLY, *ad.* smoothly; without any obstacle.

GLIBNESS, *s.* smoothness; slipperiness. Volubility, or easiness of motion, applied to the tongue.

To GLIDE, *v. n.* [*glidan*, Sax.] to flow or pass gently, smoothly, or without any tumult; to move smoothly and swiftly along.

GLIDE, *s.* a lapse; a sliding motion; the act of passing smoothly.

GLIDER, *s.* one that glides.

To GLIMMER, *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Dan.] to shine faintly; to afford a faint light.

GLIMMER, *s.* a faint splendour, or dim light.

GLIMMERING, *s.* an imperfect view; a faint resemblance; a trace.

GLIMPSE, *s.* [*glimmen*, Belg.] a weak, faint light; a sudden or quick flashing light; a transient lustre; a short and transitory view; a faint resemblance or likeness.

GLISSON, FRANCIS, a celebrated anatomist and physiologist of the 17th century. In some of his discoveries and conjectures, he nearly anticipated some of the great steps of modern science. He died in 1677, aged 81 years.

To GLISTEN, *v. n.* [*glitlan*, Teut.] to shine with lustre or splendour.

To GLITTER, *v. n.* [*glitman*, Sax.] to shine with lustre or polish; to gleam; to appear pompous, specious, or striking.

GLITTER, *s.* lustre; splendour; a shining or showy brightness.

GLITTERINGLY, *ad.* with a shining or sparkling lustre.

GLOAR, (*glor*) *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Belg.] to squint; to look askew.

To GLOAT, (*glot*) *v. n.* to look at a person as a lover looks. Figuratively, to feel as a lover feels, only with the implication of some grossness.

GLOBATED, *a.* [*globatus*, Lat.] formed in the shape of a globe.

GLOBE, *s.* [*globus*, Lat.] a round body, representing a sphere, chiefly used to designate one on whose convex surface is drawn a map, either of the earth or heavens. The globe which represents the earth, is called the *terrestrial*, and that which represents the heavens, the *celestial*; the former is very useful in geography, the latter in astronomy.

GLOBE-FISH, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of orbicularly formed fish.

GLOBE-FLOWER, *s.* in Botany, a kind of crowfoot.

GLOBOSE, GLOBOUS, GLOBULAR, GLOBULOUS, *a.* [*globus*, Lat.] round or spherical.

GLOBOSITY, *s.* roundness.

GLOBULARIA, *s.* [*Lat.*] a fuscous flower.

GLOBULE, *s.* [*globus*, Lat.] a small particle of matter, of a round or spherical form, applied to red particles of the blood, &c.

To GLOMERATE, *v. a.* [*glomus*, Lat.] to gather several parts or bodies into a round body or sphere.

GLOMERATION, *s.* the act of forming several parts or bodies into a round ball or sphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLOMEROUS, *a.* gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thread.

GLOOM, *s.* [*glomang*, Sax.] an imperfect, faint, or obscure light. Figuratively, sullenness.

To GLOOM, *v. n.* to shine obscurely; to be darkish, like the twilight. Figuratively, to be melancholy, dull, or sullen.

GLOOMILY, *ad.* dimly, without perfect light. Figuratively, sullenly.

GLOOMINESS, *s.* want of light; duskiness; darkness; dismalness. Figuratively, sullenness; sadness, or melancholy.

GLOOMY, *a.* obscure; imperfectly lightened; having a faint light; dark or blackish. Figuratively, sullen; melancholy; sad.

GLORED, *a.* illustrious; honourable.

GLORIFICATION, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of giving glory, attributing honour, and rendering praise.

To GLORIFY, *v. a.* [*gloria* and *facio*, Lat.] to procure honour or praise to a person or thing; to procure honour or praise in worship; to extol, honour, or praise; to exalt to a state of splendour, dignity, or glory.

GLORIOUS, *a.* [*gloria*, Lat.] in its primary sense, haughty; proud; ostentatious; or boasting in any advantage. Figuratively, adorned with glory; exalted to a state of splendour and dignity; noble; illustrious.

GLORIOUSLY, *ad.* illustriously; nobly.

GLORY, (*used by the ancient poets as a word of one syllable, and pronounced glorie*) *s.* [*gloria*, Lat.] praise or honour attributed in adoration to worship. In Scripture, a state of ineffable splendour and felicity, prepared for the righteous in heaven. Generally, honour; praise; fame; renown; a state of splendour, dignity, and magnificence; lustre or brightness; a circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures; pride; arrogance; boastfulness.

To GLORY, *v. n.* [*glorior*, Lat.] to boast in; to be proud of, used with *in*.

GLOSS, *s.* [*glose*, Fr.] a comment or explanation of the sense of an author. Figuratively, a false interpretation, or specious explanation of the words of an author, in order to serve a particular purpose; a superficial lustre or brightness, appearing on the surface of silks, or any smooth or polished thing.

To GLOSS, *v. n.* [*gloser*, Fr.] to comment, or make remarks, on the sense of an author; to make a sly remark, or give a broad hint; to palliate, or make a thing appear right by some specious reasoning or interpretation. To make the surface of a thing shine; to embellish with superficial show, used with *over*.

GLOSSARY, *s.* [*glossarium*, from *glossa*, Lat.] a dictionary, explaining obscure and obsolete words.

GLOSSATOR, GLOSSER, *a.* a commentator or scholiast.

GLOSSINESS, *s.* the shining lustre appearing on the surface of silk, or any polished bodies.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, (*glossografer*) *s.* [*glossa* and *grapho*, Gr.] a scholiast; a commentator.





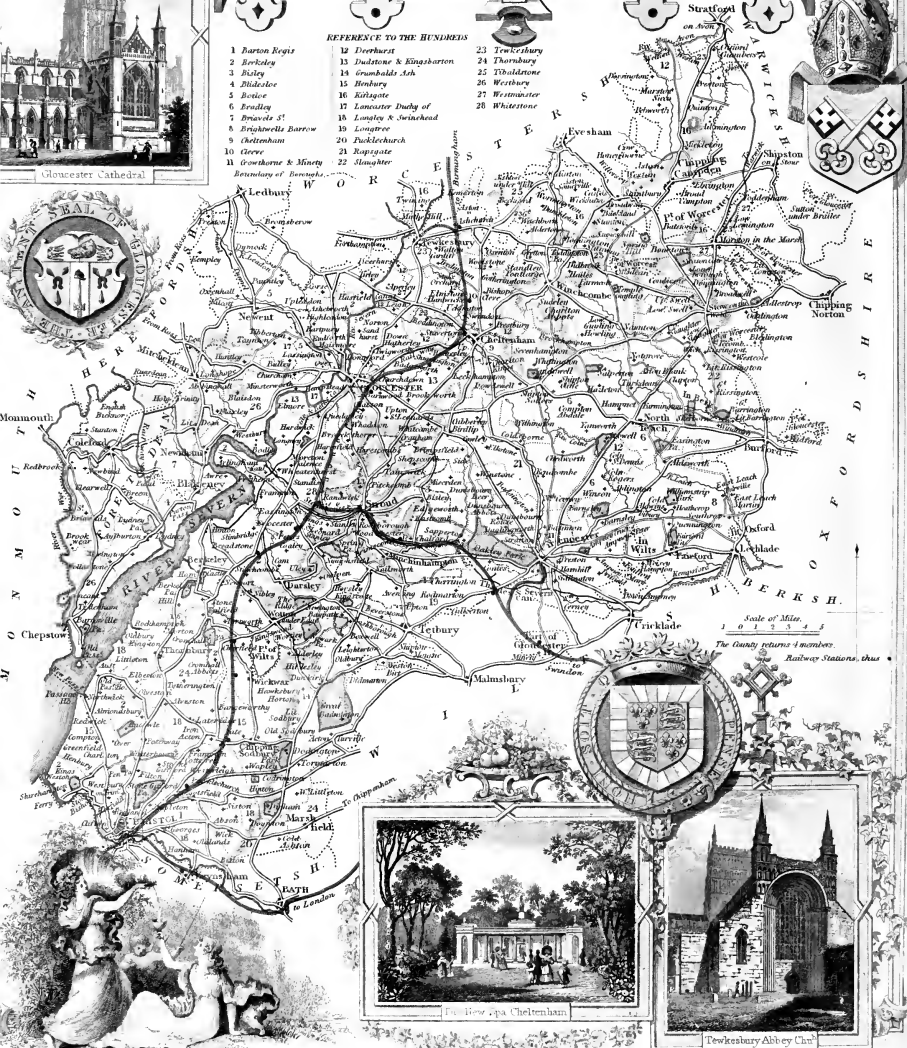
Gloucester Cathedral

# GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

## REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

- |                         |                           |                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Barton Regis          | 12 Dronbach               | 23 Tewkesbury   |
| 2 Berkeley              | 13 Dudstone & Kingscorton | 24 Thornbury    |
| 3 Bisley                | 14 Grombalds Ash          | 25 Thibaldstone |
| 4 Bladestoe             | 15 Hinkbury               | 26 Westbury     |
| 5 Boscote               | 16 Kirtlington            | 27 Westminster  |
| 6 Brading               | 17 Lammarbury Duly        | 28 Whitstone    |
| 7 Brighthelm Barrow     | 18 Langley & Kirckhead    |                 |
| 8 Cheltenham            | 19 Longtree               |                 |
| 9 Cirencester           | 20 Puckchurch             |                 |
| 10 Cirencester          | 21 Ruspington             |                 |
| 11 Cirencester & Mynyth | 22 Slough                 |                 |

*Boundary of Hundreds*



Scale of Miles.  
0 1 2 3 4 5  
The County returns 4 members.  
Railway Stations, thus



The New Spa Cheltenham



Tewkesbury Abbey Church



**GLOSSOGRAPHY**, (*glossography*) *s.* the writing commentaries; the expounding hard and difficult words and terms.

**GLOSSY**, *a.* having a shining and smoothly polished surface.

**GLOTTIS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the mouth or aperture of the larynx, through which the air ascends and descends in respiring, serving for the formation of the voice, and giving that wonderful variety of notes of which the voice is capable in speaking and singing.

**GLOUCESTER**, (*Glister*.) Gloucestershire. The chief city, containing 5 parish churches, besides its ancient and magnificent cathedral. It is well built, and its four principal streets are greatly admired for the regularity of their junction in the centre of the town; besides which there are several smaller ones, all well paved. Here is a good stone bridge over the Severn, the lowest down that river, with a quay, wharf, and custom-house. The manufacture of pins, &c., is not so flourishing. It is seated on the E. side of the Severn, where, by its two streams, it forms the Isle of Alney. It is 106 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Fairs on April 5, July 5, Sept. 28, and Nov. 25, the latter chiefly for fat hogs. Pop. 14,152.

**GLOUCESTER, ROBERT OF**, an old English poet, about whom nothing is known save that he wrote some time in the reign of John, or his successors, and that he was a monk. His *Chronicle* has some value.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded by Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire. It extends in length more than 60 miles, but is not more than 26 in breadth. It is divided into 13 hundreds, which contain one city, 27 market-towns, 280 parishes, and 1229 villages. The soil and appearance of this county vary in different parts, but the air is healthy throughout; sharp on the E. or hilly part, which contains the Cotswold Hills, but mild in the rich vale of Severn, which occupies the Centre. The W. part, which is the smallest district, is varied by bill and dale, and chiefly occupied by the Forest of Dean, which was once full of oak trees, but now occupied by coal-mines and iron-works. The staple commodities are cheese, cyder, perry, bacon, grain, and fish, besides its manufactories of woollen cloths, hats, leather, paper, bar-iron, edge tools, nails, brass, &c. Its rivers are the Severn, the Warwickshire Avon, the Lower Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, Lech, Windrush, Eveslode, Churn, Leden, Swilgate, Caron, and Stour. Gloucester is its chief place. Pop. 431,383. It sends 15 members to parliament.

**GLOVE**, *s.* [*glufe*, Sax.] a covering worn upon the hands, either for luxury, or to keep them from the inclemency of the weather.

To **GLOVE**, *v. a.* to cover with a glove.

**GLOVER**, *s.* one who makes or sells gloves.

**GLOVER, RICHARD**, a poet who wrote an epic, entitled *Leonidas*, which no one reads, and the famous and spirit-stirring ballad, called *Admiral Hosier's Ghost*, which excited the whole nation against Spain. He left and published some other things, and died in 1755, aged 73 years, with a better name as a man than as an author.

To **GLOUT**, *v. n.* to pout; to look sullen, or discover dislike and discontent in the countenance. A low word.

To **GLOW**, (*glō*) *v. n.* [*glowan*, Sax.] to be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to present or exhibit a strong bright colour; to feel a heat in any part of the body; to feel a warmth of passion, or heat arising from the eagerness or ardour of the mind.

**GLOW**, (*glō*) *s.* a shining heat. Vehemence or ardour, applied to the passions. Brightness or ruddiness, applied to colour.

**GLOW-WORM**, (*glō-worm*) *s.* in Entomology, an insect which appears luminous in the dark. The glow-worm is the wingless female of a beetle insect. The male is of a dusky hue, without much beauty or peculiarity of markings. The female is more like the larva or grub of a beetle, than a perfect full-grown insect. The light, which is of a beautiful greenish yellow colour, proceeds from the three last rings of the body.

To **GLOZE**, *v. n.* [*glozen*, Sax.] to make use of soothing and flattering words in order to persuade, coax, or wheedle a person. To comment or interpret; but in this sense it should be *gloss*.

**GLOZE**, *s.* flattery; soothing words; insinuations.

**GLUCINIUM**, *s.* [*glukus*, Gr.] in Chemistry, a metallic base, discovered in the emerald, beryl, and euclase. Salts formed

with the oxide of glucinium, or *glucina*, and acids, have a sweetish taste.

**GLUCK, CHRISTOPHER**, one of the most eminent of modern musical composers. He was born in Bavaria, and appeared first in London; afterwards, in France, Germany, Italy, he obtained unprecedented renown. In Paris, the controversy between him and Piccini made all other things forgotten for a day. His *Iphigenie en Aulide* is one of his noblest pieces. He died in 1787, aged 73 years.

**GLUE**, *s.* [*glue*, Fr.] a viscous substance used to join things together. See **GLEW**.

To **GLUE**, *v. a.* [*gluer*, Fr.] to join together with a viscous substance or cement; to hold together. Figuratively, to join, or make a thing join; to unite as it were with glue.

**GLUEBOILER**, *s.* one whose trade is to make glue.

**GLUER**, *s.* one who cements with glue.

**GLUM**, *a.* [a low word, corrupted from *gloom*,] sullen; affectively and obstinately grave.

To **GLUT**, *v. a.* [*englouter*, Fr.] to swallow with little chewing; to devour; to cloy; to fill too full; to sate, or disgust; to feast or delight to satiety; to bring in large quantities; to overflow, or load; to saturate, or supply with as much as it can dissolve, &c.

**GLUT**, *s.* that which is gorged or swallowed in a ravenous manner; more than enough; any thing which fills or stops up a passage by its too great or excessive quantity.

**GLUTEN**, *s.* in Chemistry, a vegetable substance, somewhat similar to animal gelatine. It is the gluten in wheat-flour, which gives it the property of making good bread, and adhesive paste. Other grain contains a much less quantity of this nutritious substance.

**GLUTINOUS**, *a.* [*glutineux*, Fr.] viscous; tenacious.

**GLUTINOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of being viscid.

**GLUTTON**, (*s.* [*glouton*, Fr.] one who indulges himself too much in eating; one who eats to excess. In Zoology, the common name for an animal of the colder temperate regions, called also the vorlence. Figuratively, one eager of any thing to excess.

To **GLUTTONIZE**, *v. n.* to eat to excess; to be luxurious.

**GLUTTONOUS**, *a.* given to excess in eating.

To **GLUTTONOUSLY**, *adv.* after the manner of a glutton, or of one that eats to excess.

**GLUTTONY**, *s.* [*glouttonnie*, Fr.] excess in eating.

**GLUTY**, (*glū-ee*) *a.* sticky; viscid; tenacious.

**GLYN**, *s.* [Ir. and Erse,] a valley, or hollow between two mountains.

**GLYPHOGRAPHY**, *s.* [*glypho* and *grapho*, Gr.] in Electro-metallurgy, the art of producing metallic surfaces, which can be used as wood-cuts are, by preparing a design on which a deposit of copper is laid by the common electro-type process.

**GMELIN**, the name of three celebrated botanists, of whom *John George* and *Samuel Theophilus*, uncle and nephew, travelled in the Russian empire, and greatly enlarged our knowledge of the plants of that wide realm. The first died in 1755, the latter in 1774. *John Frederick* added chemistry to botany. He edited part of Linnaeus's work, wrote a History of Chemistry, and made many very useful discoveries. He died in 1804.

To **GNAR**, (*gnarl*, (*nar*, *narl*) *v. n.* [*gnyrar*, Sax.] to growl, murmur, snarl, or grind the teeth.

**GNARLED**, (*narled*) *a.* knotty.

To **GNASH**, (*nash*) *v. n.* [*knaschen*, Belg.] to strike or clash together, applied to the teeth, either on account of rage, or from a sensation of excessive cold or agony.

**GNAT**, (*nat*) *s.* [*gnat*, Sax.] in Entomology, the general name of a very large class of small two-winged insects, which live by blood-sucking.

To **GNAW**, (*nave*) *v. a.* [*gnagan*, Sax.] to bite and tear off by means of the teeth; to eat or chew by degrees; to bite in agony and rage; to fret, waste, or corrode.

**GNAWER**, (*nawer*) *s.* one who bites or tears to pieces with the teeth.

**GNOMES**, (*nomēs*) *s.* in Teutonic Mythology, certain invisible people who inhabit the inner parts of the earth. They are supposed small in stature, and the guardians of quarries, mines, &c.

**GNOMON**, (*nomōn*) *s.* [Gr.] the hand, index, or pin of a dial.

**GNOMONICS**, (*nomōniks*) *s.* [*gnomon*, Gr.] dialing; or a science which teaches to find the just proportions of shadows for the construction of all sorts of sun-dials.

**GNOSTICS**, (*Nástike*) [*gnostikoi*, Gr.] in Church History, a name borne by a large class of ancient heretics, expressing that new knowledge and extraordinary light to which they made pretensions. Their distinguishing tenets were, that the Creator of the world was not God, and that all matter was the antagonist of spirit, and of good; that Jesus was a mere man, in whom Christ (an *Æon*, or Divine being, proceeding from God) dwelt. Their morals were very bad.

**GNU**, *s.* in Natural History, a very large species of antelope, found in the south of Africa.

To **GO**, *v. a.* preter. *I went, I have gone*, participle *gone*: [*gan*, Sax.] to move step by step; to walk; to move slowly, opposed to *running*. To proceed from one to another; to depart from a place; to move, or pass in any manner, or to any end; to intend or be near undertaking a thing; to march in a hostile or warlike manner; to change state or opinion for better or worse; to have recourse to; to tend towards death or ruin. "He is far *gone*." To tend to any act; to be in a state of compact or partnership. "Go your halves." To be regulated by any method; to be pregnant. "Gone with young." To reach, or be extended to any degree. "No man's knowledge can go beyond his experience." To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to fall out, or terminate; to proceed in train or consequence; to succeed. To *go about*, to attempt, to endeavour. To *go aside*, to err, to deviate from the right. To *go between*, to interpose. To *go by*, to pass unnoticed; to find, or get in the conclusion; to observe as a rule. To *go down*, to be swallowed; to be received. To *go in and out*, to do the business of life; to be at liberty. To *go off*, to die; to depart from a post. To *go on*, to proceed. To *go through*, to execute or perform thoroughly; to suffer or undergo. To *go over*, to peruse, or read through; to revolt. To *go after*, to pursue. To *let go*, to give a person his liberty. To *go for*, to pass, to be received for. To move, or be in a state of motion, applied to machines, &c. To *go out*, to be extinguished, applied to flame, or fire. To *go against the grain*, is a proverbial expression, to express something extremely repugnant, disagreeable, or disgusting. To **GO TO**, *interfect*, come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

**GOA**, a large and well-built city on the W. coast of Hindustan, capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of the viceroy. It stands on an island of the same name, about 24 miles in circumference, separated from the continent by a fine river called Mandova, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, which lie within a mile of the town. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 15. 28. N. Long. 73. 45. E.

**GOAD**, (*goad*) [*goad*, Sax.] a stick or pole armed with a sharp point at the end, with which oxen, &c. are driven forward.

To **GOAD**, (*goad*) *v. a.* to prick or drive with a goad. Figuratively, to incite, stimulate, or drive forward.

**GOAL**, (*goal*) [*gaule*, Fr.] a long pole set up to determine the bounds of a race; a post set up to which race-horses are to run; a starting post. Figuratively, the design, final purpose, or end, of any measure or undertaking.

**GOAR**, **GORE**, *s.* [*goror*, Brit.] an edging sewed on cloth to strengthen it—[*gor*, Brit.] the warm blood of any creature.

**GOAT**, (*goat*) [*gat*, Sax.] in Natural History, a well-known species of horned ruminant animal. The goat of Angora has hair soft and glossy like silk.

**GOATBEARD**, *s.* in Botany, a poisonous plant with compound flowers, called by the country people, *John-go-to-bed-at-noon*, on account of its shutting its flowers at noon.

**GOATHERD**, *s.* [*gat* and *hyrd*, Sax.] one who keeps goats.

**GOATISH**, (*götlisk*) *a.* resembling a goat.

**GOAT-SUCKER**, *s.* in Natural History, the name of a bird allied to the swallow tribe.

**GOBBET**, *s.* [*gobe*, Fr.] a mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

To **GOBBET**, *v. a.* to swallow at once.

To **GOBBLE**, *v. a.* [*gobber*, old Fr.] to swallow hastily, or in a ravenous manner, attended with noise.

**GOBBLER**, *s.* one who devours in a ravenous manner, without chewing.

**GOBELINS**, *s.* a species of French tapestry, so called from the name of a celebrated French dyer.

**GO-BETWEEN**, *s.* a mediator; or one who carries on a design by sent backwards and forwards with messages by the two parties.

**GO'BLET**, *s.* [*gobelet*, Fr.] a bowl or cup that holds a large draught.

**GOBLIN**, *s.* [Fr.] a spirit; an elf, or fairy.

**GOBY**, in Ichthyology, the name of a genus of fishes with prickly backs.

**GO-BY**, *s.* a delusion, artifice, or stratagem.

**GO-CART**, *s.* a machine going upon castors, in which children are to be taught to walk.

**GOD**, *s.* [Sax.] the self-existent, infinitely perfect, and infinitely good Being, who created and preserves all things that have existence; the object of adoration and worship; any person or thing which is too much the object of a person's thoughts and labours.

To **GOD**, *v. a.* to deify, or worship as a god. Figuratively, to confer the greatest honours that can be imagined.

**GODA/LMING**, Surrey. It is noted for licorice, excellent carrots, and peat that burns as well as pit-coal. Here is a manufactory of stockings; as also of mixed kerseys, and blue ones, that are not to be matched for colour. The country about it is agreeably diversified with hills and gentle uplands. It is seated on several streams of the river Wye, which abounds with good fish, especially pike, and which drives one grist-mill, two paper-mills, and three corn-mills. It is 34 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 4328.

**GODCHILD**, *s.* an infant or person for whom one is a sponsor in baptism.

**GODDAUGHTER**, (*god-daughter*) *s.* a female for whom a person is sponsor in baptism.

**GODDESS**, *s.* a female deity or divinity.

**GODFATHER**, *s.* [*godfader*, Sax.] a man that is sponsor for any person at baptism.

**GODHEAD**, (*godhead*) *s.* the state, condition, or nature of a god. Figuratively, a deity.

**GODLESS**, *a.* without sense of a deity; atheistic; irreligious; impious.

**GODLIKE**, *a.* divine; resembling God; superlatively excellent.

**GODLING**, *s.* a divinity of small stature or dignity.

**GODLINESS**, *s.* duty or piety towards God; a general observation of all the duties towards God.

**GODLY**, *a.* having a proper sense of our duty and obligations to God. Figuratively, pious, righteous, or religious.

**GODLY**, *ad.* in a pious and religious manner.

**GODMANCHESTER**, Huntingdonshire. It is parted from the town of Huntingdon by the river Ouse, but united to it by a bridge and short causeway. It is chiefly inhabited by yeomen and farmers, who were famous for their agricultural skill, in the infancy of that science, in England. Pop. 2152.

**GODMOTHER**, *s.* a woman that is sponsor for a person in baptism.

**GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, EARL OF**, a statesman of the later Stuart reigns, who held various offices under Charles II., James II., and Anne; being made by the latter lord high treasurer. He had the honours which the Garter and an earldom could give, as a reward for his services; and died in 1712, aged about 85 years.

**GODSHIP**, *s.* the office, rank, or character of a god.

**GODSON**, *s.* one whom a person has been sponsor to in baptism.

**GODWARD**, *a.* towards, or with respect to God.

**GODWIN, EARL**, a powerful lord during the reign of Edward the Confessor, who gave great trouble to the king by his ambition and unscrupulous conduct in compassing his ends. He had acquired his celebrity during the Anglo-Danish reigns preceding Edward's; and seems to have been a devoted adherent of the English interest, in opposition to the Norman, which the king so warmly aided. He was Canute's son-in-law, Edward's father-in-law, and father to Edward's successor. He gave the name to the dangerous sands off the S. coast of Kent, which misdirected piety regarded as Godwin's ill-gotten estates swallowed up by the sea. He died in 1053, as some said to flatter the king, by a visible judgment for his crimes and perjury.

**GODWIN, WILLIAM**, a distinguished political writer and man of letters at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century. He was first of all Dissenting minister, having followed the wishes of his father, who was of that profession.

His first work, from the period of its publication, as much as from the sentiments it avows, raised him to the height of notoriety; but he was not made a martyr to *political justice*. He was connected with Horne Tooke and other radical politicians of that age. His subsequent life was that of a book writer; novels, as *Caleb Williams*, &c.; histories, as that of the *Commonwealth*; works on political economy, &c. &c., proceeded from his pen, with considerable rapidity; but he did not keep the place he took by his first work, and is not much read now. His connexion with the famous Mary Wollstonecraft, and their common submission to the degradation, as they professed to regard it, of marriage, is the chief event of his life, apart from his literary productions. He died in 1836, aged 80 years. He may be regarded as one of the pioneers of popular liberty; for although he was behind his age when he died, he had helped in no despicable manner to advance it to that point, and had sacrificed all that he most prized to effect it. *Godwin Mary Wollstonecraft*, his first wife, was a very remarkable woman; who being gifted with a strong mind, and having little feminine feeling, undertook to claim as the *rights of women* a full participation in all that is commonly regarded as man's peculiar task and privilege. She had been badly taught, and having had few friends beside herself, she looked at the world from a most unfavourable position. Her infidelity was the most revolting feature of her character. She consented for her child's sake to be married to Godwin, and died in giving her birth, in 1797, aged but 30 years. She has had a host of imitators, in this country and America; and many men have been overcome by the power of her writing. But happily both for the world and for women, imitation of such a course does not lead to the realization of her speculations.

**GODWIT**, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird of the woodcock tribe, which is esteemed a particular delicacy.

**GODYELD**, *GoDYELD*, *ad.* corrupted from *God shield*; a term of thanks, wherein a person wishes another the protection and providence of the Deity. Not in use at present.

**GOER**, *s.* one that moves from one place to another; one that runs; one that has a good pace, applied to a horse. One that is regular in its motions, applied to a watch or clock.

**GOETHE**, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON, the greatest literary man of modern Germany; and apparently even to his own countrymen one of the greatest enigmas, as some almost deify him, and others profess to ridicule him. He was well born, and well taught at Leipsic, and Strasburg; and devoted himself to natural science most ardently. His first appearance before the public attracted all eyes to him, and the *Sorrows of Werther* and *Goetz of Berlichingen*, though quite forgotten now, stirred all Europe. He settled at Weimar, under the patronage of one of those petty potentates of Germany, who, as a partial realization of a government by the wisest, had Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, and others yet, as ornaments of his court, and of his council-chamber. The great events of his life were, his journey to France, along with the coalized forces under the Duke of Brunswick, which Argonne, and autumn, and Dumouriez so disastrously repulsed; and his journey to Italy, at an earlier period. He wrote a work developing a new and baseless theory of colours. He discovered the initiative idea of the science of botany, since so successfully pursued in Germany and England, under the designation Morphology. He wrote the first true novel in Germany, called *Wilhelm Meister*. His poems are numerous, and the grandest of all is his *Faust*. He was the complete opposite of Schiller, and never submitted to the sway of the critical philosophy; on which account he, at one time, seriously differed from his great friend and rival. In Goethe the admirable equipose of mental and spiritual qualities is most remarkable; which makes him approach nearer to Shakespeare than any other writer of any age. But living in an age and amongst a people who had greater skill at hero-worship, he scarcely lived, in any respect, a private life. That with all this he shows so great a sign, not trivial, of his true grandeur. He died in 1832, aged 83 years.

**GOGET**, *s.* in Ichthyology, the sea-gudgeon, or rockfish.

To **GOGGLE**, *v. a.* [*soelgege*, Sax.] to look aquint.

**GOGGLE-EYED**, *a.* [*soelgeegen*, Sax.] squint-eyed; not looking straight; or looking with the balls of the eyes turned contrariwise.

**GOGGLES**, *s.* in Surgery, instruments used for curing the distortion of the eyes.

**GO'ING**, *s.* the act of walking or moving from one place to another; departure.

**GOLTRE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Surgery, a disease of the throat, very common in the Alps, in which the part affected is enlarged and becomes pendulous like a dewlap. It arises from the ingredients of the water used for culinary purposes; and used to be regarded as a beauty. Iodine seems to be a specific remedy for it.

**GOLA**, *s.* the same with **CYMATUM**.

**GOLCONDA**, a country of Hindustan, bounded by Berar, the Circars, Mysore, the Carnatic, Dowlatabad, and Visiapor, subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. The great rains which fall in June, part of July, August, September, and October, swell the rivers here to a dangerous degree of depth and rapidity, but render the land exceedingly fertile, especially in fruits. The inhabitants make white wine of their grapes, and have yearly two crops of rice and other grain. The diamond-mines here are reckoned the most considerable in the world. They have also mines of salt and fine iron; and manufactures of curious calicoes and chintzes. Hyderabad is the capital, but the city and fortress of Golconda was formerly the residence of the kings of this country. See **HINDUSTAN**.

**GOLD**, *s.* [Sax.] one of the precious metals, used by the ancients as well as by the moderns, for money and for costly ornaments. It is of a yellow colour, is capable of receiving a brilliant lustre, and exceeds all other metals in ductility and malleability. It does not oxidize by exposure, and is not soluble by many acids. Its only uses are for ornaments of bijouterie and plate; and for money, which has led to innumerable economical blunders, as its quantity is insufficient, and its value, *actually*, fluctuating. South America is the chief source of the gold now in use. But it is found in all parts of the world, in grains in rivers, in masses, in veins, &c. in mines; and pure, and combined with iron and other metals, &c. A purple dye is prepared from gold by the mixture of silver and tin, and a peculiar mode of preparation. Figuratively, money or any thing very valuable. "A heart of gold."

**GOLDBEATER**, (*goldbeater*) *s.* one who hammers gold into thin leaves, which are used by gliders. *Goldbeater's skin* is the intestine rectum of an ox or bullock, well scoured and prepared, which is laid by goldbeaters between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin. It is used as a plaster for cuts or small fresh wounds.

**GOLDBOUND**, *a.* encompassed with gold.

**GOLD COAST OF GUINEA**, a maritime country of W. Africa, in which are more forts and factories of European nations than in any other part of the coast of Africa. It reaches from the river Suera da Costa on the W. to the river Volta on the E., and includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, scattered along the sea-shore. The whole Gold Coast is about 180 miles in length. Gold is the chief article of commerce here. The tribes inhabiting this part are numerous.

**GOLDBREST**, *s.* in Ornithology, a very small species of native British birds, of a greenish yellow colour, with a brilliant yellow crest.

**GOLDEN**, *a.* made or consisting of gold; gilt. Figuratively, shining; bright; splendid; yellow, or of the colour of gold. *Golden number*, in the Ecclesiastical Calendar, is that which shows what year of the moon's cycle any particular year is. *Golden Rule*, in Arithmetic, an old name of the *Rule of Three*.

**GOLDENLY**, *ad.* in a pompous or splendid manner.

**GOLDFINCH**, *s.* in Ornithology, a singing bird common in England, one of our prettiest birds, and very docile.

**GOLDFINDER**, *s.* one who finds gold.

**GOLDFISH**, *s.* in Ichthyology, a kind of carp, of a beautiful golden hue, a native of China, and often kept in glass vases for ornament.

**GOLDHAMMER**, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of bird, called also the yellow bunting.

**GOLDING**, *s.* in Horticulture, a sort of apple.

**GOLDINS**, *s.* in Botany, the chrysanthemum.

**GOLDNEY**, *s.* in Ichthyology, a sort of fish, otherwise called gilthead.

**GOLDONI**, CHARLES, a celebrated Italian dramatist, who endeavoured, and apparently in vain, to improve the Italian comedy after the model of Molière, and who at length took refuge in France, where he had a pension till the Revolution. His comedies are not first-rate. He died in 1793, aged 86 years.

**GOLDSIZE**, *s.* a glue of a golden colour, with which painters form their letters, and gilders lay those parts of their works which are to be covered with gold.

**GOLDSMITH**, *s.* a person who makes and sells golden wares.

**GOLDSMITH, OLIVER**, a celebrated English man of letters during the last century. He was the associate of a circle of the most famous writers of England, Johnson, Burke, &c. &c. He was born in Ireland, and studied medicine; but left Leyden on a most vagrant ramble over good part of W. Europe. Settling in London eventually, he experienced all the vicissitudes which a professional *littérateur*, aided by improvidence and gambling, could. He wrote dramas; poems, amongst which the *Deserted Village* stands highest; histories, which have been no boon to schools from their partisanship; the *Vicar of Wakefield*, which every one reads, and every painter illustrates; &c. &c. He was a good-tempered, vain man, but had genius, and has left its creations to us. He died in 1774, aged 43 years, and has a monument in our pantheon, Westminster Abbey.

**GOLDSYLOCKS**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, the same with the sweet-willow crockwort; a kind of fern.

**GOLF**, *s.* a game of great antiquity, peculiar to the Scots. It is played with a club and balls.

**GOLT, GAULT**, *s.* in Geology, a bed near the lower part of the chalk formation, and partaking the general features of that group; best developed near Cambridge, and in Kent.

**GOMBRON**, a town of Persia, on the Persian Gulf, once very celebrated for its European trade, but now of little consequence.

**GOMPHOSIS**, (*gomphosis*) *s.* (*gomphos*, Gr.) in Anatomy, a species of articulation, whereby one bone is set into another, like a nail or peg, as the teeth within the jaws.

**GONDAR**, the chief town of Abyssinia, Africa, situated on a hill of considerable height. It has manufactories of arms, cotton goods, &c. It is near 1000 miles from Grand Cairo. Pop. about 5000. Lat. 12. 34. N. Long. 37. 40. E.

**GONDOLA**, *s.* (*gondole*, Fr.) a flat boat, very long and very narrow, used upon the canals at Venice.

**GONDOLIER**, (*gondolier*) *s.* one who rows a gondola.

**GONE**, (*goner*) preter. of *go*; advanced; forward in progress; lost; or undone. *Gone by*, past, applied to motion or change of place. *Lost*; departed; consumed; at an end; dead.

**GONFALON**, *GO'NFANON*, *s.* [Fr.] an ensign, or standard.

**GONG**, *s.* [onomatopoeic] a kind of bell, consisting of a large circular plate of metal suspended by one side, to be struck with a hammer. It is of Asiatic origin.

**GONIO-METER**, *s.* (*gonia* and *metro*, Gr.) in Mineralogy, an instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston, by which the angle of any crystal can be measured with the greatest accuracy; which has provided mineralogy with a distinct basis for classification.

**GONORRHEA**, (*gonorrhœa*) *s.* (*gonos* and *rheo*, Gr.) in Medicine, a kind of venereal disease.

**GOOD**, *a.* comparative *better*, superlative *best*; [*good*, Sax. *good*, Belg.] having such perfection, as are requisite, fit, and proper for the end; wholesome; sound; salutary; complete; full; useful; valuable; legal; confirmed; valid; established; proved. Cheerful; gay; not easily displeased, but inclined to acts of benevolence and kindness, joined with any words expressing the temper of the mind. Joined to *breeding*, elegant, decent, delicate, polite; consistent with the character of a gentleman. Virtuous, and endowed with all moral qualities or virtues; kind, or benevolent; skilful; ready; dexterous; happy; prosperous; considerable; not small, though not very great. "A good while ago." Real; serious. "Good earnest." Kitch; of credit. "As good as," has a kind of negative sense, implying, no better than. Companionable; sociable. "A good fellow." "In good time," not too fast. "In good sooth," really; seriously. To make good, to perform what is promised or expected; to supply. *Good Friday*, the day observed in the Romish, English, and other churches, as the anniversary of our Saviour's crucifixion.

**GOOD**, *a.* a blessing or advantage. Figuratively, prosperous.

**GOOD**, *interj.* well! right! sometimes used ironically.

**GOOD, DR. JOHN MASON**, an eminent physician, and literary man, whose acquisitions, of a most varied kind, were mostly accomplished during his professional surgical walks, and whose varied and multitudinous work was effected by the adoption of an almost ideal regularity and punctuality in his labours.

His *Book of Nature*, is an interesting compendium of natural science. His *Study of Medicine*, is not wholly useless even in the late advances of that study. His translations of *Lucretius*, *Solomon's Song*, &c., and his own poetical effusions, are interesting, though not of the first rank. He died in 1827, aged 63 years.

**GOOD-CONDITIONED**, *a.* without any ill qualities. Lusty, or plump, applied to persons.

**GOODLACK**, *interj.* O strange! wonderful indeed! it is possible! say you so!

**GOODLINESS**, *s.* beauty; grace; elegance, applied to external appearance.

**GOODLY**, *a.* beautiful; graceful, applied to persons. Fine, or splendid, applied to things, and particularly to dress. Bulky; swelling; happy; desirable.

**GOODMAN**, *s.* a rustic term of compliment.

**GOODNESS**, *s.* the fitness of a thing to produce any particular end; perfection; kindness, or benevolence.

**GOOD-NOW**, *interj.* in good time; or prithe. Sometimes used as a slight exclamation to express wonder.

**GOODS**, *s.* the moveables or furniture of a house; wares sold in trade.

**GOODWILL**, *s.* a friendly and benevolent disposition; also, a consideration for coming into a shop or business ready prepared.

**GOOSE**, *s.* plural *geese*; [*gos*, Sax.] in Ornithology, a kind of large water-fowl. Figuratively, a foolish person.

**GOOSECAP**, *s.* a silly person.

**GOOSEFOOT**, *s.* in Botany, the wild orach.

**GOOSEBERRY**, *s.* in Horticulture, a well-known fruit and shrub.

**GOOSEGRASS**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which there are many sorts found in England. That called *clivers* is esteemed a good antiscorbutic.

**GORBELLIED**, *a.* lusty; fat; having a large, protuberant, and swelling belly.

**GOR-COCK**, *s.* in Ornithology, the red-grouse or moor-game.

**GORD**, *s.* [*gourd*, Fr.] an instrument of gaming.

**GORDIAN-KNOT**, *s.* in Antiquity, a knot made with the harness of the knot of Gordius, king of Phrygia, so very intricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended. The oracle declared, that he who could untie it should be master of all Asia. Alexander the Great attempted, but not being able to accomplish it, cut it asunder with his sword, and thus fulfilled or eluded the oracle.

**GORDIANUS**, the name of three emperors of Rome, during the early part of the fall of the empire. The first two, father and son, were men of great private worth, whose valour had been tested in many engagements. Scarcely had they received from the senate their joint dignity than the son fell in battle, and the father killed himself from grief; this was in 237. The third Gordian was an amiable and virtuous youth, descended from the others, who acted under the advice of Mithridates, his father-in-law, and engaged in a war with the Persians. His captains of foot guard assassinated him, and usurped the throne, in 244, after about 6 years' reign.

**GORDON, LORD GEORGE**, the last incarnation of pure anti-Romish bigotry, was an M. P., and on a proposal for Catholic Relief, organized a tremendous mob, amongst which the 'prentice knights figured conspicuously, which beat off the troops, broke open the gaols, destroyed the Romanist chapels and private houses, and were masters of London for some days. He was impeached and imprisoned. He subsequently got again into his libellous and treasonable courses, and died in Newgate in 1793, aged 43 years.

**GORE**, *s.* [*Sax*, *gor*, Brit.] blood effused from the body; clotted or congealed blood.

To **GORE**, *v. a.* to stab or pierce, either with a weapon or the horns of an animal, so as to make a wound.

**GOREE**, an island on the W. coast of Africa, about three quarters of a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, subject to the French. Lat. 14. 40. N. Long. 17. 30. W.

**GORGE**, *s.* [*gorge*, Fr.] the throat or swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed. In Architecture, a sort of concave moulding. In Fortification, the entrance of a bastion, ravelin, or other work.

To **GORGE**, *v. a.* [*gorgery*, Fr.] to fill up to the throat; to glut or satiate; to swallow.

**GORGED**, *a.* in Heraldry, the bearing of a crown, coronet, or

the like, about the neck of a lion, swan, &c. Among farriers, it signifies swelled.

GORGEOUS, *a.* [*gorgias*, old Fr.] fine; splendid; glittering.

GORGEOUSLY, *ad.* in a splendid, pompous, showy, or magnificent manner.

GORGEOUSNESS, *s.* splendour; lustre; magnificence; finery.

GORGET, *s.* the piece of armour which is worn round and defends the throat.

GORGIAUS, a Grecian orator and sophist of the 5th century B.C. a Sicilian by birth, he acquired by his travels a fame in all Greek lands. Plato seems to have looked on him as a type of the sophist class, and designated one of his books by his name.

GORGONS, [Gr.] in Heathen Mythology, they were the three daughters of Phorcus, viz. Medusa, Stene, and Eurydale; so called from their savageness, because they killed at the first sight. The emblems of all sinful pleasures, which insare and destroy men at the first sight.

GORMAND, *s.* [*gourmand*, Fr.] a person who eats greedily, and to excess.

TO GORMANDIZE, *v. n.* to eat with greediness, and to excess.

GORMANDIZER, *s.* one who eats greedily.

GORSE, [*gors*, Sax.] in Botany, furze or whins; a thick, prickly shrub bearing yellow flowers.

GOTRY, *a.* covered with clotted or congealed blood; bloody; murderous.

GOSHAWK, *s.* [*gos* and *hasoc*, Sax.] in Ornithology, a large kind of hawk.

GOSLING, *s.* in Ornithology, a young goose, not full grown.

GOSLIN, a catkin on nut-trees and pines.

GOSPEL, [*gode spel*, Sax.] the good news brought by the Saviour to mankind; the system of truth centring in the Person of Jesus Christ; the narratives written by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. See those names.

TO GOSPEL, *v. n.* [*godspellan*, Sax.] to preach the gospel; to instruct as a priest.

GOSPELLER, [*godspeller*, Sax.] an evangelist or preacher.

GOSPORT, Hampshire. It is situated in Alverstock parish, on the W. side of Portsmouth Harbour, over which there is a floating bridge. It is mostly inhabited by sailors and their wives, and the warrant officers, every thing being much cheaper and more commodious here than at Portsmouth. The mouth of the harbour, which is not so broad here as the Thames is at Westminster, is secured on this side by four forts, and a platform of above 20 guns, level with the water. Here are several docks for repairing merchant ships, a naval hospital, and the manufactory for biscuit for the navy. Market, Saturday. Pop. 8862.

GOSSAMER, GOSSAMOR, *s.* [*gossipium*, low Lat.] the down of plants; the long white cobwebs which are perceived in the air in calm sunny weather.

GOSSIP, [*god* and *sypp*, Sax.] one who is a sponsor for a child at baptism. A tattling woman.

TO GOSSIP, *v. a.* to chat; to prate; to spend time in frivolous and insignificant discourse.

GOT, the pretent, and past, part. of To GET.

GOTHE, a fine town, nobly situated, in the duchy of Saxe Coburg, Germany. The palace of the duke contains some rich treasures in books, &c. Beside the business of a court residence, the town has some manufactures, and a tolerable transit trade. It is on the Lena. Population, about 15,000. Lat. 50. 58. N. Long. 10. 43. E.

GOTHEBORG, or GOTIENBURG, a fortified and commercial town of West Gothland, in Sweden, seated at the mouth of the river Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour, about two furlongs wide, enclosed between two chains of rocks, and near its conflux with Moldal. It is the best situated for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound. A considerable herring fishery is carried on here. It is 100 miles from Stockholm. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 57. 42. N. Long. 11. 57. E.

GOTHIC, *a.* in general, whatever relates to the Goths, as Gothic customs, Gothic architecture; also used by some to express what is monstrous or disproportionate in matters of taste. *Gothic language*, that dialect of the Teutonic branch of the great Indo-European family, spoken by the Goths on the Danube; into which language the Gospels were translated by Ulfilas.

GOTHLAND, one of the five general divisions of the king-

dom of Sweden, containing the provinces of Ostrogothia, Smaaland, Westrogothia, Warmland, the fief of Babus, Dalia, Halland, Blekinge, and the Isles of Gothland and Eland. It is a pleasant and fertile country. See SWEDEN.

GOTHIS, a race of the Teutonic family, which, driven from Asia by those movements which agitated the whole of that vast continent, and eventually crumbled the mighty empire of Rome to the dust, came and settled on the Danube, whence they made incursions into the neighbouring part of the eastern empire. Being pressed by the Huns, they left that spot, and in the course of some ages had spread themselves over the whole country from the Mediterranean to the North Sea. In Spain and Sweden they obtained more lasting settlements. Rome was more than once in their power, and some of their kings in those days obtained and deserved a better repute for valour and wisdom than was enjoyed by the nominal masters of the world.

GOTTINGEN, a town of Hanover. Here is a university, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation. The library called the *Duloocean*, is justly reckoned one of the most capital in Europe. Here is also a fine observatory, a physic garden, an anatomical theatre, and a school for midwifery; together with a royal society of sciences, and a royal German society, all part of the university. The other public buildings are good. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 51. 30. N. Long. 9. 56. E.

TO GOVERN, *v. a.* [*gouverner*, Fr.] to rule over in the character of a magistrate, parent, or other superior; to regulate; to direct; to manage or restrain. In Grammar, used to express the constant association of a particular case with a verb.

GOVERNABLE, *a.* subject and obedient to command, rule, authority, or direction.

GOVERNANCE, *s.* the act of exercising authority over others that are bound to obey; government; the management, control, or authority of a guardian.

GOVERNNESS, GOVERNANT, [*gouvernesse*, *gouvernante*, old Fr.] a female invested with authority to influence or rule; a woman who has the care of instructing or regulating the conduct of ladies; the teacher, instructress, or mistress of a lady's boarding-school.

GOVERNMENT, [*gouvernement*, Fr.] the form in which justice is administered in a nation; an establishment of legal authority, or administration of public affairs; regularity of behaviour; the actual rulers of a nation, or chief advisers of the crown; manageableness, obsequiousness. In Grammar, the particular forms or construction regularly employed to express particular thoughts, &c.

GOVERNOR, [*gouverneur*, Fr.] one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; one who governs a place with delegated temporal authority; a tutor; pilot; regulator; manager. Amongst the rising generation, a master; or one's father.

GOUGE, [*gouge*, Fr.] a chisel having a round edge, for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed.

GOUGH, RICHARD, an eminent antiquary. His great works are on the *Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*, *British Topography*, an edition of *C Camden's Britannia*, &c. &c. His life was one of quiet college research, and he died in 1809, aged 74 years.

GOURD, [*gourde*, Fr.] in Botany, a plant which creeps along the earth like the cucumber, and produces a yellow fruit of the size and colour of an orange.

GOURDINESS, *s.* in Farriery, a swelling in a horse's leg, so called from its resembling a gourd.

GOUT, [*goutte*, Fr.] in Medicine, an inflammatory and acutely painful disease, arising usually from too high living, especially from free use of wine. Excessive action through the stimulant, and excessive supply of material for the frame, are apparently the true features of the disease.

GOUT, (*gou*) [*s.* [Fr.] a taste; relish; or flavour.

GOUTWEED, *s.* in Botany, an umbelliferous plant, called also ash-weed.

GOUTY, *a.* afflicted with the gout, relating to or having the gout.

GO'WER, JOHN, an early English poet, a friend of Chaucer, who wrote, beside an English poem in Chaucer's manner, some in the Norman-French of the court, and in Latin. He seems not to have shared in his friend's genius. St. Saviour's, Southwark, is his mausoleum. He died in 1402, aged about 80 years.

GOWN, [*gonna*, Ital.] a long loose upper garment worn by

men as an undress; a woman's upper garment; the long loose habit worn by ministers of the Established Church, &c.

GOWNMAN, *s.* a student at a university; or one whose proper habit is a gown.

TO GRAPPLE, *v. n.* [perhaps corrupted from *grapple*], to grapple; to search or feel greedily with the hands.

GRACCHUS, TIBERIUS and CAIUS, two noble Romans of the period of the republic, the sons of the celebrated Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio of Africa, who have gained a name for themselves by their espousal of popular principles, and dying for them. Tiberius fell in the attempt to pass an agrarian law, which would have been of great benefit to the poor free citizens of Rome. Caius attempted the same, but by insurrection, and so fell less unjustly. Tiberius died in 133 B. C., and Caius in 121 B. C.; both were young, and both, in their measures, and in the plan they adopted to carry them, seem to show how hard it is for men of such a class rightly to comprehend the wants of the impoverished and disfranchised in a state.

GRACE, *s.* [*gratia*, Lat.] favour or kindness; pardon; a kindness; a privilege or favour conferred; elegant behaviour, or the air and appearance wherewith any thing is done; beauty, either natural or heightened by art; an embellishment, ornament, flower, or perfection; a physical virtue or power. The title of a duke, formerly given to a king, implying goodness or clemency. In Theology, the favour showed to man in the redemption of Jesus Christ; also, that favour as enjoyed by any individual believer in Jesus. A short prayer used at meals, expressive of gratitude or thanks to the Divine Providence for supplying our necessities. To be in a person's *good graces*, is to be favoured or esteemed by him. *Act of grace*, an act of parliament for a general and free pardon, and for setting at liberty insolvent debtors.

TO GRACE, *v. a.* to adorn, beautify, embellish, dignify, set off, or recommend; to confer an honour on a person; to dignify or raise by an act of favour.

GRACED, *a.* beautiful; graceful; virtuous; regular.

GRACEFUL, *a.* elegant; with pleasing dignity or majesty.

GRACEFULLY, *ad.* elegantly.

GRACEFULNESS, *s.* elegance and dignity of manners; dignity joined with beauty.

GRACELESS, *a.* without any virtue, either religious or moral; wicked or impious.

GRACES, *s.* In the Heathen Mythology, they were three goddesses, daughters of Jupiter, whose names were Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. They are sometimes represented dressed, but more frequently naked; and presided over mutual kindness and acknowledgments, bestowing liberality, eloquence, and wisdom, together with a good grace, gaiety of disposition, and easiness of manners. See PROVISIONS.

GRACIOUS, (*gracious*), *a.* [*gracieux*, Fr.] merciful; benevolent; kind; virtuous, or good; acceptable; favoured; excellent; graceful, or becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, (*graciously*) *ad.* with kind condescension; in a pleasing and favourable manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, (*graciousness*) *s.* kind condescension; a pleasing manner.

GRADATION, *s.* [*gradation*, Fr.] a regular progress or advance from one degree to another; order; arrangement.

GRADIENT, *a.* [*gradior*, Lat.] walking or moving by steps. See ENGINEERING.

GRADUAL, *a.* [*graduel*, Fr.] proceeding or rising by degrees; advancing step by step.

GRADUAL, *s.* a light of steps. In the Romish Church, a part of the mass sung between the Epistles and Gospels.

GRADUALITY, *s.* a regular progression; advancing higher by degrees.

GRADUALLY, *ad.* by degrees; in regular progression; by steps, advancing from a lower to a higher degree.

TO GRADUATE, *v. a.* [*gradus*, Lat.] to dignify with a degree in a university; to mark with degrees in measuring; to heighten or improve.

GRADUATE, *s.* a person who has taken a degree in a university.

GRADUATION, *s.* the division of a scale or measure into decimal or other regular parts. In Chemistry, a process by evaporation, of bringing fluids to a certain degree of consistence, in order to separate more easily the substances they hold in solution.

GRECIA, *s.* the ancient name of Greece.

GRAFF, GRAFT, *s.* [*greffe*, Fr.] in Gardening, the shoot of a tree inserted in another tree, nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit.

TO GRAFF, GRAFT, *v. a.* [*greffer*, Fr.] to take a shoot from one tree and insert it into another in such a manner that they grow together; to insert into a place, or body, to which it did not originally belong.

GRAFTER, *s.* one who propagates fruit by inserting the branch of one tree into that of another.

GRATTON, GEORGE, an eminent maker of astronomical and other instruments. He became a watchmaker in London, and made the great mural arc at the Greenwich Observatory for Dr. Bradley. He received great attention from the various scientific societies, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He died in 1751, aged 76 years.

GRAHAM, JAMES, a modern Scottish poet, whose *Sabbath* and other pieces are greatly admired. He entered the English Church, and died in 1811, aged 46 years.

GRAIL, *s.* [*grêle*, Fr.] small particles of any kind. "Lying down upon the sandy *grails*," *Spenser*.

GRAIN, *s.* [*grainum*, Lat.] a single seed of corn or other fruit. Figuratively, corn. Any minute particle, or small body. *Grain of allowance*, some small indulgence, which implies a remission of rigour or severity. A weight used in physic, twenty of which make one scruple; but in troy weight, twenty-four make a pennyweight. The direction in which the fibres of wood, leather, &c. grow. In Dyeing, a method of communicating colours, so as to make them more lasting than in the common way. The form of the surface, with regard to smoothness, roughness, or the size of the constituent fibres or particles of a body. Figuratively, temper; disposition; humour or inclination.

GRAIN COAST, or PEPPER COAST, or MALAGUETTA, a country of Guinea, extending from Sierra Leone to the Ivory Coast, for about 100 leagues along the Atlantic. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, and a kind of nut, with an exceedingly thick shell, a most delicious fruit. The palm wine and dates of this country are in great esteem. Cows, hogs, sheep, and goats, are also in great plenty; but what constitutes its chief wealth, is the abundance of aromatic seeds, called grains of *parada*, it produces.

GRAINED, *a.* rough; appearing less smooth, or weather-beaten.

GRAINGER, JAMES, a Scotch poet, whose poems are almost forgotten now. His *Sugar Cane*, which is his principal production, was written in the W. Indies, whither he went and practised as a surgeon. He died in 1767, aged 44 years.

GRAINS, *s.* without a singular; the husks of malt of which beer has been made. *Grains of Paradise* are an African spice.

GRAINY, *a.* full of corn or seeds.

GRAMERCY, *interject.* [contracted from *God have mercy*;] an obsolete expression of surprise. "Gramercy, sir, said he," *Spenser*.

GRAMINIVOROUS, *a.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Lat.] eating or living upon grass.

GRAMMAR, *s.* [*grammaire*, Fr.] the science which investigates the laws of language, and gives the rules of correct usage in speaking and writing. Figuratively, an expression or construction agreeable to the rules of grammar; a book which treats of the laws of language.

GRAMMARIAN, *s.* [*grammarius*, Fr.] one who is skilful in, or one who teaches the rules of, grammar.

GRAMMATICAL, *a.* [*grammaticus*, Lat.] belonging to, or taught by, grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICASTER, *s.* [Lat.] a mere verbal critic or low grammarian.

GRAMMONT, COUNT, a celebrated profligate and wit of the court of Charles II. He was a Frenchman, and had served in the wars of Louis XIV. with distinction, but was banished for some offence against the Grand Monarque. His Memoirs present a faithful and revolting picture of the manners and customs of the most audacious debauchery of those times. He died in 1707, aged 84 years.

GRAMPIAN-HILLS, a chain of high mountains in Scotland, which run from east to west almost the whole breadth of the kingdom. The highest points fall under 4000 feet in elevation.

They take their name from a single hill, where Galgacus, the Gaelic chief, was totally routed by Agricola.

**GRAMPLE**, *s.* in Zoology, a kind of crab-fish.

**GRAMPOUND**, Cornwall. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves, and is seated on the river Fale, over which it has a bridge. It is 244 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 607.

**GRAMPUS**, *s.* in Zoology, a cetaceous animal, which grows to about 25 feet in length, and is said to be a very great enemy to the whale.

**GRANADA**, a province of Spain, on the Mediterranean, bounded by Andalusia and Murcia, about 175 miles in length, and from 20 to 90 in breadth. It is rather a mountainous country; but the soil is remarkably fertile, although not well cultivated, and the climate is healthy and temperate. It produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests abound with gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks. Population, about 750,000.

**GRANADA**, a large city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, containing a university and several palaces, with other splendid public buildings. It has manufactures of silk, and is situated on two hills, near the confluence of the Oro, or Darro, with the Xenil, and is 240 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. about 75,000. Lat. 37. 17. N. Long. 3. 34. W.

**GRANADA**, or **GRENADA**, an island in the West Indies, about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. A chain of mountains crosses it from N. to S., in the centre of which is a large lake. Near the coast the soil is fertile, producing indigo, sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and tobacco. It is finely wooded, and trees of all sorts, both fruit and timber, except the cocoa-tree, thrive better here than those of the same species in the neighbouring islands. It is watered with many rivers. The principal harbours are Port Lewis, a very spacious one on the W. side of the island, and St. George. It belongs to England. Pop. about 30,000.

**GRANADA**, NEW, a S. American republic, at first part of Colombia. It occupies the N. W. corner of that continent, and is bounded by Guatemala, Ecuador, Brazil, and Venezuela. The most striking physical features are the Andes, some peaks of which in this state are above 15,000 feet in height; and the Llanos, or forest deserts, which occupy the upper part of the region drained by the Orinoco. Its rivers are the Orinoco, the Magdalena, the Bogota, and the Cauca. The most precious metals abound here, and constitute its chief wealth; coal, &c. are found. Timber trees, vegetable drugs, fruits, &c., wild cattle, &c., are also amongst its exports. Bogota is its capital; and it has ports on both oceans. Pop. about 1,500,000.

**GRANARY**, *s.* [*granum*, Lat.] a storehouse for thrashed corn.

**GRANATE**, *s.* [*granum*, Lat.] a precious stone, of a high red colour, so called from the resemblance it bears to that of the kernel of the pomegranate; it is vulgarly named a *garnet*. The oriental is the best.

**GRANBY**, JOHN MANNERS, MARQUIS OF, an exceedingly popular English general, who served with great distinction during the seven years' war in Germany. He died in 1776, aged 50 years. His celebrity is somewhat ludicrously preserved by the very public exhibition of his portrait in almost all our towns.

**GRAND**, *a.* [*grandis*, Lat.] great; illustrious; powerful; splendid; noble; sublime; lofty.

**GRANDAM**, **GRANDAME**, *s.* a term of consanguinity, denoting the father's or mother's mother. Figuratively, an old withered or decrepit woman.

**GRANDCHILD**, *s.* the son or daughter of a person's son or daughter.

**GRANDDAUGHTER**, (*grand-daughter*) *s.* the daughter of a son or daughter.

**GRANDEE**, *s.* [*grandis*, Lat.] a person of rank, dignity, or power; one of the nobility.

**GRANDEUR**, *s.* [*grandeur*, Fr.] splendour, pomp, or magnificence.

**GRANDFATHER**, *s.* the father of a person's father or mother.

**GRANDIFIC**, *a.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Lat.] making great.

**GRANDINOUS**, *a.* [*grando*, Lat.] full of hail.

**GRANDITY**, *s.* [*grandis*, Lat.] elevation of thought; pomp or magnificence of language.

**GRANDMOTHER**, *s.* the father's or mother's mother.

**GRANDSIRE**, *s.* a grandfather. In Poetry, any ancestor.

**GRANDSON**, *s.* the son of a person's son or daughter.

**GRANGE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] a farm; a barn or thrashing-floor; a farmhouse.

**GRANITE**, *s.* [*granum*, Lat.] in Geology, a kind of granular crystalline rock, of igneous origin, which occurs in all parts of the world, especially in mountainous regions, where it forms the loftiest peaks of rocks, upon which the regular strata of sedimentary origin lie. It is found in circumstances which show that it has been protruded at very different times in different places; in some it is seen penetrated in every direction by veins of the same rock; and in others it lies over and encloses quite recent formations. Its general constituents are felspar, hornblende, mica, and quartz, in various proportions; and according to the abundance of one or the other, its colour, &c. vary. It is used as a building-stone, and for colossal statuary, and is the most durable rock known.

**GRANTIVOROUS**, *a.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] eating or living upon grain.

To **GRANT**, *v. a.* [*garantir*, Fr.] to admit a thing not proved; to allow or concede; to bestow something which cannot be claimed as a right.

**GRANT**, *s.* the act of giving or bestowing a thing which cannot be claimed as a right; the thing granted; a concession. In Law, a conveyance in writing of such a thing as cannot pass or be conveyed by word only; such as rents, reversions, services, tithes, &c.

**GRANT**, MRS. (ANNE), of Laggan, a literary Scottish lady, whose letters, written after she had accompanied her father from America, where the war of Independence ruined him, are much admired, and have often been reprinted. She died in 1838, aged 83 years.

**GRANTABLE**, *a.* that may be given or yielded to another, though he has no claim to it.

**GRANTEE**, *s.* in Law, the person to whom any grant is made.

**GRANTHAM**, Lincolnshire. It is noted for the steeple of its church, which terminates in a spire, near 300 feet high, and which, by a deception of the sight, seems to lean on one side. Here is a good free-school, where the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton received his first education. It is situated on the river Witham. It is 110 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 8691.

**GRANTOR**, *s.* in Law, the person that yields or grants any thing to another.

**GRANULARY**, *a.* small and compact, resembling a grain or seed.

To **GRANULATE**, *v. n.* [*granular*, Fr.] to be formed into small particles or grains.—*v. a.* to break into small masses or grains.

**GRANULATION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of forming into small masses resembling grains. In Botany, the small berries which join together and compose a large one, as the blackberry.

**GRANULE**, *s.* a small compact particle, resembling a seed or grain of corn.

**GRANULOUS**, *a.* full of little grains.

**GRAPE**, *s.* [*grappe*, Fr.] a single berry of the vine, which grows in clusters, the fermented juice of which is wine.

**GRAPESHOT**, *s.* in Artillery, a number of small shot, put into a thick canvass bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a kind of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the ball adapted to the cannon.

**GRAPESTONE**, *s.* the stone or seed contained in the grape.

**GRAPHIC**, (*grâfic*) *a.* [*grapho*, Gr.] appearing as if written, well formed, described, or delineated.

**GRAPHICALLY**, (*grâfically*) *ad.* well described; described minutely, or in a picturesque manner.

**GRAPHITE**, *s.* in Mineralogy, the name of plumbago or black lead.

**GRAPNEL**, *s.* [*grapin*, Fr.] a small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling-iron used in a sea-fight to fasten ships together.

To **GRAPPLE**, *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Belg.] to lay fast hold on a person; to combat or engage in close fight.—*v. a.* to fasten, unite, or join inseparably.

**GRAPPLE**, *s.* a close combat, in which persons seize fast hold on each other; an iron instrument, used to fasten one ship to another.

To **GRASP**, *v. a.* [*graspere*, Ital.] to hold in the hand with the fingers shut; to seize, or catch at; to struggle, strive, or grapple; to gripe; to encroach; to be insatiable in one's pursuit after riches.

**GRASP**, *s.* the gripe or seizure of the hand; the act of holding a thing in the hand with the fingers shut or doubled over it; possession or hold.

**GRASPER**, *s.* one who seizes, grasps, or catches at.

**GRASS**, *s.* [*gras*, Sax.] in Botany, the general name of a large class of plants having hollow stems, amongst which are ranked some of the most useful plants that man knows; the best kind of food, whether as pasture, or made into hay, for cattle; and wheat, Indian corn, barley, sugar-cane, &c. The genera and species are very numerous, the most common of which are described under their trivial names. In Agriculture, this name is given not only to true grasses, but to other plants, chiefly of the trefoil kind, which are cultivated for hay and pasture.

To **GRASS**, *c. n.* to produce grass.

**GRASSHOPPER**, *s.* in Entomology, a small insect found among the summer grass, so named from its hopping, for which it is remarkably formed. It is allied to the locust tribe.

**GRASSINESS**, *s.* the state of abounding in grass.

**GRASS-LAND**, *s.* in Farming, marshes, meadows, and any land laid down for a season in grass.

**GRASS-OF-PARNASSUS**, *s.* in Botany, a beautiful English marsh-plant, flowering in the autumn. Its blossom is of a delicate white colour, and its nectaries are green.

**GRASS-PLOT**, *s.* a small level piece of ground in a garden, &c. covered with grass.

**GRASSPOLY**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, the same with the lythrum. There are two British species.

**GRASSY**, *a.* covered with, or abounding in, grass.

**GRASSWRACK**, *s.* in Botany, a species of seaweed.

**GRATE**, *s.* [*grates*, Lat.] a partition made with iron bars, or wires crossing each other, placed at the windows or other apertures of prisons, cloisters, or tradesmen's shops; a receptacle with iron bars, within which fires are made.

To **GRATE**, *v. a.* [*gratere*, Fr.] to rub, or wear off the particles from any thing by rubbing it; to offend by any thing harsh or vexatious; to offend the ear by a harsh and disagreeable sound.

**GRATEFUL**, *a.* [*gratus*, Lat.] having a due sense of benefits conferred; pleasing; agreeable; delightful to the senses or mind.

**GRATEFULLY**, *ad.* in a manner willing to acknowledge, repay, and retain a proper sense of an obligation; in a pleasing or agreeable manner.

**GRATEFULNESS**, *s.* gratitude; the quality of being agreeable, acceptable, or affording delight.

**GRATER**, *s.* [*gratoir*, Fr.] a kind of coarse file, or instrument formed of tin or silver, punched in holes, with which soft things are rubbed to powder.

**GRATIAN**, *a.* Benedictine monk of the 12th century, who abridged the Canon Law; which work is commonly called Gratian's Decretal.

**GRATIANUS, AUGUSTUS**, a Roman emperor, who succeeded Valentinian in partnership with Valentinian II. his brother. He associated Theodosius with him in the empire, who endeavoured to overthrow him. He was an able and enlightened prince; but was disliked by the army, who set up Maximian against him, and murdered him in 383, after he had reigned 8 years.

**GRATIFICATION**, *s.* [*gratus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of pleasing; the act of complying with, and answering the craving of, the sensual appetites; pleasures; delight; a reward.

To **GRATIFY**, *v. a.* to indulge; to please by compliance; to do a thing in order to please or delight; to requite, repay, or reward.

**GRATINGLY**, *ad.* harshly; offensively.

**GRATIS**, *ad.* [Lat.] for nothing; without being paid, or receiving any thing in return.

**GRATITUDE**, *s.* [*gratitudo*, Lat.] a virtue, consisting in a due sense and outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like.

**GRATTAN, HENRY**, an eminent Irish orator and politician,

who in the Irish parliament, and in the House of Commons, distinguished himself by his resolute opposition to the Union, and by his advocacy of Catholic Emancipation. He was greatly admired for his eloquence, and for his private character; and died in 1820, aged 70 years.

**GRATUITOUS**, *a.* [*gratis*, Lat.] voluntary; or granted either without asking or merit; asserted without proof.

**GRATUITOUSLY**, *ad.* without claim or merit; without proof.

**GRATUITY**, *s.* [*gratuité*, Fr.] a free gift; a present; an acknowledgment.

To **GRATULATE**, *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.] to congratulate; to declare joy.

**GRATULATION**, *s.* salutations made by expressing joy.

**GRATULATORY**, *a.* expressing joy for the success, preference, or good fortune of another; congratulatory.

**GRAZ**, the capital of Styria, Austria. It stands near the Mur, over which are bridges. It is fortified and adorned with many fine buildings. Here also is a university, of some note, having a good library, and museum. The government buildings are extensive. It has some manufactures, and an excellent trade. Population, about 35,000. Lat. 47. 4. N. Long. 15. 27. E.

**GRAUN, CHARLES HENRY**, a distinguished German composer of the last century. He was in the service of Frederic the Great and his father, of Prussia. His works consist of masses, oratorios, &c. &c., and are very numerous. His fame in this country does not equal his desert. He died in 1759, aged 58 years.

**GRAUWACKE**, in Geology, the old German name of some of the oldest rocks which are now arranged under the Silurian and Cambrian systems.

**GRAVE**, *s.* [*graf*, Sax.] a hole dug in the ground, wherein a dead body is, or is to be, buried. *Grave*, at the end of the names of places, is from the Sax. *graf*, a grove, or cave.

To **GRAVE**, *v. a.* preter. *graved*, past. partic. *graven*; [*graver*, Fr.] to cut figures or inscriptions with a sharp-pointed tool, on any hard substance or metal; to copy pictures or writings with a sharp-pointed instrument, on wood, copper, or pewter, in order to be printed on paper.

**GRAVE**, *a.* [Fr.] solemn; serious; of a modest colour, not showy or tawdry. Not sharp or acute, applied to sound.

**GRAVE-CLOTHES**, *s.* the dress of a corpse.

**GRAVEL**, *s.* [*gravelle*, Belg.] in Geology, the name applied to certain recent beds, chiefly composed of bouldered chalk flints and sand, of a deep yellow or orange tint, and resembling the mooraines of glaciers or shingle beaches in appearance. In some places it is obscurely stratified. It is used chiefly for forming the walks in gardens, as it binds very firmly, and is a pleasant contrast to the beds and flowers. In Physic, a disease in the kidneys or bladder, occasioned by a collection of gritty matter therein, whereby the due secretion and excretion of the urine is impeded. When this substance strongly coheres, and forms a hard mass, it is then called the *stone*.

To **GRAVEL**, *v. a.* to pave or cover with gravel; to puzzle, annoy, or embarrass a person with some difficulty he cannot solve.

**GRAVELESS**, *a.* without a grave or tomb.

**GRAVELLY**, (*grâ-vê-lee*) *a.* consisting or abounding in gravel.

**GRAVELY**, (*grâ-lee*) *ad.* in a solemn or serious manner; without gaudiness or show.

**GRAVENESS**, *s.* seriousness; solemnity.

**GRAVEOLENT**, *a.* [*graveolens*, Lat.] strongly scented.

**GRAVER**, *s.* [*graveur*, Fr.] an engraver, or one who copies designs with a sharp-pointed tool or style, on metals or wood, to be printed on paper. The style, or sharp-pointed instrument, used by an engraver.

**GRAVESEND**, Kent. It is a place of considerable resort, being a common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places having been incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. It is the most frequented watering-place near London, being so easily accessible by steamers and by railroad. The gardens round the town are so rich, that they not only supply the shipping, and all the towns for several miles round, with every article of that kind, but great quantities, and particularly of asparagus, remarkably fine, are sent to London.

The chief employment of the labouring people is the spinning of



hemp, to make nets for fishing, and ropes. It is situated on the Thames, directly opposite to Tilbury Fort. It is 22 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 15,670 (including Milton).

GRAVESTONE, *s.* the stone that is laid over the grave; the monumental stone.

GRAVITY, *s.* [*gravitus*, Lat.] the state of being with child.

GRAVING, *s.* any piece engraved; carved work.

To GRAVITATE, *v. n.* [*gravis*, Lat.] to tend to the centre.

GRAVITATION, *s.* the act of tending to the centre. In Astronomy, that force which operates throughout the whole universe, the discovery of the law of which, by Sir Isaac Newton, opened up this most stupendous science to researches which are limited only by the means of calculation which mathematicians possess. The general expression of this law is, that every atom in the universe attracts every other with a force inversely proportionate to the square of its distance. And from this has followed in strictest development and demonstration all those grand truths which compose the physical branch of astronomy. See ATTRACTION, KEPLER, NEWTON, ASTRONOMY, &c.

GRAVITY, *s.* [*gravit*, Fr.] weight; heaviness; the power, or virtue, by which bodies naturally tend towards each other. Gravity, applied to the nature of actions, denotes their nature or quality; but when applied to crimes, their atrociousness. Applied to the countenance or behaviour, seriousness; solemnity; majesty, or awfulness. *Specific gravity*, the comparative weight of equal masses of different substances. *Centre of gravity*, that point in any body on which it can be supported in any position.

GRAVY, *s.* the juice which runs from meat when being roasted.

GRAY, *a.* [*grag*, Sax. *grau*, Dan.] white, with a mixture of black; of the colour of unbleached cotton. White or hoary with age, applied to the hair.

GRAY, *s.* a gray colour; in Natural History, a badger.

GRAY, THOMAS, one of the English classic poets, who, having studied for the bar, and travelled with Horace Walpole, spent some time in literary labours alone, and finally was made Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. His poems are not numerous, and his *Bard*, *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*, and *Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College*, are the most known. His letters exhibit him in a very different light from his poems, and his natural qualities and varied acquirements are most agreeably set off by their frankness and elegance. If the name poet were used strictly, it might perhaps be withheld from Gray. But as it includes musical or rhythmical compositions of a pleasing character, as well as such as exhibit the vision and the faculty divine, it must be accorded him. He died in 1771, aged 55 years.

GRAYBEARD, *s.* figuratively, an old man; used in contempt.

GRAYLING, *s.* in Ichthyology, the umber, a fish.

GRAYMILL, *s.* in Botany, a name for the common gromwell.

GRAYNESS, *s.* the quality of being gray, or being hoary by age.

GRAY'S THURLOCK, Essex. It is seated on the Thames, opposite Dartford in Kent. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1464.

To GRAZE, *v. n.* [*grassian*, Sax.] to eat or feed on grass; to produce grass,—*v. a.* to tend, to set cattle to feed on grass.—[*graser*, Fr.] to brush in passing; to touch lightly, generally applied to a bullet.

GRAZER, *s.* one that grazes or feeds on grass.

GRAZIER, *s.* one whose trade is to feed or breed cattle for food.

GREASE, (*greece*) *s.* [*graisse*, Fr.] the soft part of the fat of animals. In Farriery, a swelling and gourdiness of the heels, occasioned by hard labour, cold, &c.

To GREASE, (*greece*) *v. a.* to smear, anoint, or spot with grease.

GREASINESS, (*greeciness*) *s.* oiliness or fatness.

GREASY, (*gréczy*) *a.* oily; fat; spotted or smeared with grease.

GREAT, (the *ea* in this word and its derivatives has something, though not entirely, the sound of *ai*—*grait*, *graitly*, *graitness*), *a.* [*great*, Sax.] large in bulk, number, or quantity; having any quality in a high degree. Long or considerable, applied to time or duration. Important; weighty; chief, or principal. "The great seal," *Shak.* High in rank, or extensive in power; illustrious, or eminent; majestic, or grand in aspect and mien;

haughty, swelling, or proud. To be great with, to be familiar or intimately acquainted. In pedigree, it is added in every step of ascending consanguinity beyond a father or grandfather, and in every step of descending consanguinity beyond a grandson. Thus, a great grandson is the son of a person's grandson; a great grandfather, the father of a person's grandfather, or the grandfather of a person's father; and great uncle is the uncle of a person's father.

GREATBELLED, *a.* pregnant; with child.

GREAT BRITAIN, the principal of the British Isles, and the largest island of Europe. It lies to the N. W. of that continent, and is divided from it by the English Channel, the Straits of Dover, the German Ocean, and the North Sea. It is about 600 miles in length, and from 100 to 300 miles in breadth. Its chief capes are, Land's End and Lizard Point, Start Point, Dungeness, N. Foreland, Spurn Head and Flamborough Head, C. Wrath, the Mull of Cantire, the Mull of Galloway, St. David's Head, and Hartland Point. The Wash, the Firths of Forth, Moray, and Dornoch, those of Pentland, Clyde, and Solway, the Minch, the N. Channel, the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel between it and Ireland, Caernarvon and Cardigan Bays, the Bristol Channel, Mount's Bay, and Torbay, are the chief gulfs and bays around it. The N. and W. parts of the island (Scotland and Wales) are mountainous, and there are rocky elevations in Cumberland and Cornwall; the rest of the surface is broken by fine sweeping ranges of hills. The loftiest points in Scotland are about 4000 feet high, those in Wales, about 3500, those in Cumberland are about the same height: the Derbyshire hills have points nearly 2000 feet in height, and the Chalk Hills range below 1000. The chief rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Ouse, the Trent, the Humber, the Forth, the Tay, and the Clyde.

It possesses every variety of scenery, and abounds especially in rich rural and woodland prospects. Its mineral wealth is considerable: iron and tin, with other metals less abundant; coal; limestone, and all kinds of building-stone; have made it independent of other countries for those invaluable productions. It has also salt-mines, and mineral springs. But its agricultural advantages are equally great; it has soils naturally adapted to every variety of growth, and capable, with judicious and scientific culture, of yielding most copiously; and all kinds of pasture land, from the high sheep-walks of the wolds, to the rich low meadows suited for other cattle. Its manufactures embrace every kind of necessary for man, and have long been looked at as the most extensive and the best in the world. These have been the chief stay of its commerce, which embraces every spot inhabited by civilized man, and many of those tenanted by the rudest nations of the globe. Its climate is proverbially fickle, and yet it knows none of the severe atmospheric pests of other climes, and its people are healthy and strong in spite of all disadvantages. It has not a single noxious wild animal, and no poisonous reptile, save the viper, which is by no means common. Such advantages, rendered secure by its insular position, compensate for its manifold wants, most of which commerce supplies, and make it a spot which might be rendered one of the most favoured on earth. It has, beside small islands, the Isles of Wight and Man, Anglesea, Arran and Bute, Islay, &c., the Western Isles and Skye, the Orkneys and the Shetland Isles, lying in various directions around it. Population, including these islands, 18,844,344. See ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, their several counties, &c. &c.

GREATHEARTED, *a.* high-spirited; proud.

GREATLY, *ad.* very much; in a great or high degree; nobly; in an illustrious manner; courageously; bravely.

GREATNESS, *s.* largeness, applied to quantity, size, or number. High place or dignity; a consciousness of superior birth or rank; magnanimity, nobleness; grandeur; state; magnificence.

GREAVES, (*greeces*) *s.* [*grèves*, Fr.] armour for the legs.

GREBE, *s.* in Ornithology, a genus of water-fowls resembling the divers.

GRECISM, *s.* [*græcismus*, Lat.] a construction, idiom, or expression, peculiar to the Greek language.

GREECE, a kingdom of Europe, recently erected out of some of the S. provinces of European Turkey, formerly known by that name. It is surrounded on all sides, save the Turkish frontier, by the sea, and is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It has some mountains and rivers, more famous, however, for their poetical and historical associations, than for their magnitude. Its chief wealth is its agricultural produce, consisting of

corn, fruits, tobacco, wine, &c. &c. Athens is the capital. The population is about 1,000,000. More cannot be said at present respecting this very unsettled state.

GREECE, or GRECIA, was the name given to the whole region occupied by the various states of Macedonia, Epirus, Thessalia, Acarnania, Ætolia, Doris, Locris, Phocis, Boeotia, Attica, Megaris, Corinth, Argolis, and the others occupying the Peloponnesus, with which was often included the country lying between the Danube and the Black Sea, and the most northerly of the above-named states. The islands inhabited by Greeks were also included. These states differed much in their habits, laws, &c.; but were in time fused together so as to present a generally uniform appearance; being ardent patriots, having highly imaginative dispositions, and looking on all other nations, both those they gained their philosophy from, and those to whose strong hand they had to submit, as barbarians.

GREEDILY, *ad.* in an eager, hasty, or ravenous manner, with keen appetite.

GREE/DINESS, *s.* [*greditipose*, Sax.] ravenousness; voracious hunger; eagerness of appetite or desirous.

GREEDY, *a.* [*greedy*, Sax.] ravenous; hungry; incited with a violent desire of food; eager; vehemently desirous.

GREEK, GRECIAN, *a.* belonging to Greece. *Greek Language*, the general name given to the various dialects known as the Doric, Ionic, Attic, Æolic, Hellenic, and Alexandrine dialects; to which may be added the Romaic, or modern Greek. Of these the Attic is the most polished. In one or other of those ancient dialects, are written the loftiest works in philosophy, history, oratory, and poetry, that the human mind has produced. Its general characteristics are copiousness, refinement, flexibility, and facility in combination, which the German alone can rival. *Greek Church*, in Ecclesiastical History, that communion which arose in E. Europe and W. Asia, when the church catholic was torn asunder in the 9th century. Its difference from the Romish Church consists in form alone, and in the inferior skill and power of those who have conducted it. The Constantinopolitan patriarch is the actual chief, and next after him are the patriarchs of Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Antioch; under them are the bishops, &c. It differs from the Romish Church in the particulars, of the form of faith in respect of the Holy Spirit, of clerical celibacy, of communion in two kinds, of purgatory, of image-worship, &c. &c. Its strong hold is Russia, and its condition may be divined from that fact.

GREEN, *a.* [*gram*, Teut. *green*, Belg.] having a colour like that of grass; in compositions of dyeing and painting, made by mixing blue or black and yellow together. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed; new, or lately made. "A green wound." Unripe; immature; young, alluding to fruits being green before they are ripe; not roasted; half raw; not dry; pale; sickly.

GREEN, *s.* the colour of grass, or that which resembles it. In Optics, that colour in the solar spectrum which ranges between the blue and the yellow spaces. Figuratively, a plain covered with grass; the leaves of trees and vegetables, opposed to their flowers. In Cookery, used in the plural for those plants which are of this colour, and eaten boiled.

GREENE, DR. MAURICE, held successively the situations of organist at St. Paul's, and at the Chapel Royal, and Professor of Music at Cambridge. He wrote much secular music; but his anthems are the most famous of his works. He died in 1755, aged about 60 years.

GREENE, ROBERT, one of our English ante-Shakspearian dramatists. His life was a tissue of prodigy and misery. His writings are chiefly of note as marking the gradual progress of the art which reached its loftiest development in the bard of Avon. He died in 1592, aged 42 years.

GREEN-CLOTH, *s.* a board or court of justice, held in the counting-house of the king's household, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court royal, and for correcting all the servants that offend. It takes its name from a green cloth spread over the board where they sit. None of the king's servants can be arrested for debt, without a warrant first obtained from this board.

GREENEYED, *a.* having eyes coloured with green.

GREENFINCH, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of bird.

GREENGAGE, *s.* in Horticulture, a delicious species of plum. GREENHOUSE, *s.* a house or place in which exotics or tender plants are kept from the inclemencies of our climate, and

furnished with such a degree of heat as is proper to make them grow.

GREEN/NISH, *a.* somewhat green; tending to green.

GREEN/LAND, the name of a vast country, occupying the N. E. corner of the N. American continent, lying between Baffin's Bay and Davis's Straits, and the N. Ocean. It is an almost uninterrupted region of rocks, and the shores, as is usual in rocky countries, are full of deep and dangerous bays. It is always covered with snows and frozen up in the higher parts, and on the E. side; while its N. boundary is lost in the everlasting snows of the pole. A few shrubs are its largest plants; mosses and similar plants are most numerous. Dogs, rein-deer, bears, &c., wild-fowl, seals, whales, walrus, &c., are its native inhabitants. It is frequented almost solely for its whale-fisheries. The aborigines are a tribe of the Esquimaux; the settlers are of Danish or Icelandic origin. But the population is extremely scanty. The Moravian Brethren maintain missions here. Cape Farewell is the most southerly point.

GREENLY, *ad.* with a greenish colour; newly; freshly; immaturity; wanly.

GREENNESS, *s.* the quality of being green; viridity; immaturity; unripeness; freshness; vigour; newness; also rawness, unskillfulness, and imperfection in trade, art, science, &c.

GREENOCK, Renfrew, Scotland. A sea-port town situated at the mouth of the Clyde. It has a considerable foreign trade, and a share in the herring-fishery. It has some manufactures also. It is about 60 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 36,135. Lat. 55. 57. N. Long. 4. 29. W.

GREEN SAND, in Geology, the name of the lowest member of the chalk formation. It varies much in its structure, &c. in different places, being in some of a hard chalky texture, thickly interspersed with green spots of a kind of grit (this has originated its name); in others, of alternate beds of a soft limestone, and an almost impenetrable chert, or flint; and in others, again, of a coarse-grained, dark-red sandstone. It has some very characteristic fossils; and in some parts is quite non-fossiliferous.

GREEN/SICKNESS, *s.* in Medicine, a disease incident to young females, called by physicians chlorosis.

GREENSTONE, *s.* in Geology, a kind of trap or basaltic rock, of a very fine quality, and of a very deep rich green colour. It occurs in Scotland, and is often turned in the lathe into ornaments of various kinds.

GREENSWARD, GREESWORD, *s.* the turf on which grass grows; a field.

GREENWEED, *s.* dyer's weed.

GREENWICH, Kent. It is situated on the Thames, and is now almost one with London. It is notorious as a place of resort for pleasure-seekers from the metropolis. Here is the National Observatory, well furnished with all requisite astronomical instruments; from the meridian of which the English reckon their degrees of longitude. Here, too, is the grand Naval Hospital, in which about 3000 disabled seamen from the fleet are kept at the expense of the nation. Schools, &c. are connected with it. It is 5 miles from London. Pop. 29,595.

GREENWOOD, *s.* wood considered as it appears when its leaves are out. In Botany, the name of a plant, with butterfly-shaped yellow blossoms.

To GREET, *v. a.* [*gretan*, Sax.] to address at meeting; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to wish health; to send or pay compliments at a distance.

GREETER, *s.* he that pays his compliments to another.

GREETING, *s.* salutation or compliment.

REGA/RIOUS, *a.* [*grez*, Lat.] assembling in flocks or herds.

REGORY OF NAZIANZUS, ST., a distinguished father of the church in the 4th century. He studied at the first schools of the age, and he entered the church as presbyter under his father, who was bishop of Nazianzus. After his death, he retired into obscurity for a time, and then preached at Constantinople with such success against the Arians, that he was appointed to the patriarchate. But he never held this exalted post. For a short time he was bishop of his native place, and afterwards lived in complete retirement, and died in 390, aged about 65 years. His works consist of eloquent but immethodical orations, epistles, and poems.

REGORY OF NYSSA, ST., a father of the church during the 4th century. He was made bishop of Nyssa, and was much harassed by persecutions of the Arians; against whom, by

preaching, counsel, and writing, he did good service. To him is attributed the Nicene Creed in its present form. He died about 395, aged about 65 years.

**GREGORY OF NEO-CÆSAREA**, surnamed Thaumaturgus, a father of the church in the 3rd century. He was born of heathen parents, and was a law student, when meeting with Origen, he embraced Christianity, and became bishop of his native place. He was most devoted and successful in his evangelical labours. His works are few, and of them, his Eulogy of Origen is most remarkable. He died about 265, aged about 65 years.

**GREGORY**, Bishop of Tours, France, a celebrated French ecclesiastic and historian. He was much engaged in councils and disputes. His great work contains the general history of the world till the establishment of the kingdom of the Franks, and a particular history of that kingdom till near the 7th century. He excupulates all orthodox kings, especially if they endow churches, &c., from all faults and crimes; but heterodoxy is in his eyes an unpardonable offence. He died in 595, aged 52 years.

**GREGORY**, the name assumed with the pontificate by 16 popes, of whom the most famous are:—*Gregory I.*, surnamed *The Great*. He was a great defender and promoter of the purity of the church, and a zealous propagator of the faith. The British islands, which had almost lost the knowledge of Christianity, through the bloody wars of the Saxons, received it anew from him, and the influence of Rome in this country then began. He was an eminently good man, and lived long before the papacy was what we are most accustomed to regard it. He died in 604, aged about 55 years, after a pontificate of 14 years. *Gregory VII.*, the celebrated Hildebrand, the most famous of all the successors of St. Peter. He seems to have early mourned over the evils of the times, and the degeneracy of the church, of which he perhaps first seized the idea. His power, arising solely from this, was so great, that through the pontificates of 5 popes, his was the real guiding and ruling mind of the church. On being raised to the tiara, he instantly took the ground which was expected of him from his well-known views, and aimed at the complete purification of the church from its numberless abuses, and the exaltation of it from being the creature of the empire, to being the chief power in the world, as it became the church to be. His pontificate was consumed in a fierce and mortal struggle with the emperor Henry IV., in the course of which Henry was deposed by Gregory, and restored only on a most humiliating penance; and Gregory was besieged in his own palace, defied by the rival pope Henry set up, and at last driven out to die in exile, in 1085, after a pontificate of 12 years. *Gregory XIII.* was the reformer of the calendar, which he was enabled to effect through the aid of the learned men and astronomers of his states. He died in 1585, aged 83 years, having reigned 13.

**GREGORY, JAMES**, a distinguished mathematician, &c. of the 17th century. He was successively professor at St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and died a few days after he had suddenly lost his sight, in 1675, aged 37 years.

**GREGORY, DAVID**, nephew to the forenamed, and similarly distinguished. He held the professorship at Edinburgh first, and afterwards was elected Savilian professor at Oxford. He died in 1710, aged 49 years.

**GREGORY, DR. JOHN**, a medical practitioner and professor at Aberdeen; and a writer, whose "*Father's Legacy to his Daughters*," by some means got admission to the English classics. He died in 1773, aged 49 years.

**GREGORY, DR. OLINTHUS**, late mathematical professor in the military college, Woolwich. He rose to that distinction, and to the eminent position he held amongst English mathematicians, through his own almost unaided labours; and he maintained his reputation by his writings. He wrote also a work on Christianity, embracing both a defence and exposition of it, which has had a very large circulation, and is one of the best of its kind. He also edited the works of Robert Hall of Bristol. He died in 1841, aged 66 years.

**GRENADE**, *GRENADE*, s. [Fr.] a hollow ball of iron, &c. filled with gunpowder, fired by a fusee. It is a small bomb-shell thrown by the hand.

**GRENADE/R**, (*grenade/r*) s. [*grenadier*, Fr.] a tall soldier, formerly armed with grenadoes, from whence the name is derived. Every battalion of foot has a company of grenadiers belonging to it.

**GRENOBLE**, a city in the department of Isere, France. It is the see of a bishop. It has some noble buildings, and an excellent library. The leather and gloves made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the river Isere near its conflux with the Drac. It is 285 miles from Paris. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 45. 12. N. Long. 5. 49. E.

**GRENVILLE, GEORGE**, an English statesman during the reigns of George II. and III. He was at length appointed prime minister. His administration was not a very brilliant one. He was esteemed an eloquent orator, and died in 1770, aged 65 years.

**GRENVILLE, WILLIAM, LORD**, son of the preceding, and like him an eminent statesman. He was home secretary in Pitt's ministry, and resigned when he expected a war with France. After Pitt's death, he was appointed prime minister, but did not hold the office long. He advocated Catholic Emancipation, and distinguished himself in parliament as a powerful orator. He was also chancellor of Oxford, and died in 1834, aged 75 years.

**GRESHAM, SIR THOMAS**, a celebrated merchant of London in the 16th century. He greatly increased a princely fortune, accumulated by his predecessors, and built the Royal Exchange, which was destroyed during the great fire of London on the site of the present magnificent pile. He also endowed *Gresham College*, so that there should be lectures delivered gratuitously on the principal sciences. He died in 1579, aged 60 years.

**GRETN GREEN**, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. A village near the mouth of the river Esk. It was formerly noted for the number of private marriages performed here in evasion of the law.

**GRETRY, ANDREW ERNEST**, an eminent French composer of the last century. His works are chiefly operas, some of which have been performed in England; they are greatly admired by connoisseurs. He died in 1813, aged 69 years.

**GREUT**, s. a fossil body, consisting of a congeries of crystal, or sparks of spar, of the size of bay salt, and of a brown shining colour.

**GREW**, the preterite of *To Grow*.

**GREY, a**. See *GRAY*, which is the correct spelling.

**GREY, LADY JANE**, an amiable and accomplished lady, rendered illustrious in English history by her early and undeserved death. She was remotely connected with the royal family. Henry VIII. had specially disqualified his daughters from sitting on the throne; Lord Northumberland had, during Edward VI.'s brief reign, married his son to her, with a view to securing the succession. Lady Jane was proclaimed queen on Edward's death, but Northumberland's unpopularity, and Mary's energy, ruined her cause. And she, who acted only from a mistaken view of filial duty, shared the punishment of his treasonable ambition. Perhaps her Protestantism, and her successful rival's Popery, have aided to the lustre of her renown. She was beheaded in 1554, aged 17 years; having borne the title of queen for 9 days.

**GREY, CHARLES, EARL**, (of Howick), the chief of the parliamentary reformers of 1830. He was one of the most inflexibly consistent of our late English statesmen; having during a long public life zealously aimed at bringing about a fuller representation of the country, which he was at last able to accomplish. At his first entrance on the political stage, he joined Mr. Fox, and during the stormy scenes which were the result of the French Revolution, played a distinguished part. He then advocated the measures which are always associated with his name, and went even further in reform than did his colleagues in achieving their success. He was more fearless than his leader in his attachment to popular principles, and in opposing the war with France. Abolition of Slavery and Catholic Emancipation he always endeavoured to promote; and equally firmly opposed the unconstitutional proceedings against Hunt and others during the regency, at the close of the war. On the accession of William IV. he was made prime minister, and his first measure was the Reform Bill. On the fall of his party, he retired from public life, and died in 1845, aged 81 years. He was an impressive and commanding speaker; and a fine specimen of a genuine English nobleman. Although his views were limited by his political maxims, he deserves the country's gratitude, as having worked most earnestly to accomplish all he saw to be right, and having laid a foundation for future triumphs of popular freedom.

GREYHOUND, *s.* [*grighund*, Sax.] in Natural History, a slender fleet hound that hunts by sight.

GRICE, *s.* a little pig; a young wild boar. A step.

To GRIDE, *v. n.* [*gridare*, Ital.] to cut; to make way by cutting.

GRIFDELIN, *s.* a colour compounded of white and red.

GRIFDIRON, *s.* a movable frame of iron bars, which is used to dress virtues over a fire.

GRIEF, (*grief*) *s.* [*griff*, Brit.] sorrow for something which is past; a grievance, oppression, or injury; pain, or disease.

GRIESBACH, JOHN JAMES, a distinguished New Testament critic of Germany during the last century. His great work was the recension of the Greek text, and he accomplished it in a more satisfactory way than it had ever been performed in before. But some of his theories of the text are worse than groundless; and some of his alterations are not justified by his own principles of criticism. He held, as is common in the German states, a privy councillorship under the Duke of Weimar, and was rector of Jena university. He died in 1812, aged 67 years.

GRIEVANCE, (*griefance*) *s.* that which makes a person uneasy, generally applied to the actions or conduct of another.

To GRIEVE, (*grieve*) *v. a.* [*greuer*, Fr.] to afflict; to hurt; to make a person uneasy by some unkind or offensive action.—*v. n.* to be sorrowful.

GRIEVINGLY, (*griefingly*) *ad.* with sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, (*grecuous*) *a.* [*gravis*, Lat.] afflictive, or causing pain not easily borne; causing sorrow; expressing great uneasiness. Great, or atrocious, applied to crimes.

GRIEVOUSLY, (*griefously*) *ad.* with great offence, discontent, or ill-will; painfully, or so as to occasion great uneasiness; miserably; vexatiously.

GRIEVOUSNESS, (*grecuousness*) *s.* sorrow; pain; a state of calamity, oppression, or wretchedness.

GRITFIN, *s.* a fabled animal, having the head and paws of the lion and the wings of the eagle.

GRIG, *s.* in its primary sense, signifies any thing below the natural size. A species of eels. Figuratively, a merry, active, and jocosus person. In Botany, the common heath.

To GRILL, *v. n.* [*griller*, Fr.] to broil or dress meat on a gridiron.

GRILLADE, *s.* any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To GRILLY, *v. a.* to harass; to roast or tease a man.

GRIM, *a.* [*grinna*, Sax.] having a fierce or awfully sullen countenance; hideous; frightful; ugly; ill-looking.

GRIMACE, *s.* [*grinace*, Fr.] a distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; vulgarly styled *making months*.

GRIMALDI, a name borne by a very distinguished Italian family during the middle ages, four having been celebrated admirals of Genoa:—borne also by a painter and a mathematician of Bologna;—and lastly, by one of the best *clowns* that ever appeared on the English stage. This last worthy was noted for his intellectual drollery—displaying method in his folly. He died in 1838, aged 58 years.

GRIMALKIN, *s.* [*gris*, Fr. and *malin*,] an appellation for an old gray cat.

GRIME, *s.* dirt that is ingrained, or not easily washed off.

To GRIME, *v. n.* to dirt so as it cannot be easily washed off.

GRIMLY, *ad.* in a terrible, hideous, or horrible manner. In a fierce, stern, or sullen manner, applied to the looks.

GRIMNESS, *s.* a look which proceeds from the fierceness or sullenness of a person's disposition.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, Lincolnshire. It contains several streets of pretty good houses, and a church that looks like a cathedral. It is said to be the oldest corporation in England; and had formerly a good harbour, which has been long choked up with sand. It is situated on the river Humber, by which it has a trade in coals and salt. It is 170 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 3700.

GRIMM, BARON, (FREDERIC) one of the French Encyclopedists of the ante-revolutionary æra, although a German by birth. He was acquainted with that brilliant circle of shallow infidels, and took part in their contests respecting music and art, &c. &c. He was appointed ambassador to France from Sax-Gotha, but retired on the breaking out of the Revolution: afterwards he was a minister plenipotentiary for Russia, in Sax-

ony. He died in 1807, aged 84 years. His writings are merely his letters.

To GRIN, *v. n.* [*grenian*, Sax.] to set the teeth together, and withdraw the lips, used both as a sign of mirth and anguish.

GRIN, *s.* the act of closing the teeth, and withdrawing the lips from them, so as to expose them to view; the act of showing the teeth, used as an effect of mirth or anguish.

To GRIND, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *ground*; [*grindan*, Sax.] to reduce any thing to powder by attrition or rubbing; to sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard; to rub one against another; to harass or oppress by extortion.—*v. n.* to sharpen an instrument by holding it on a round stone, which is turned about the while; to move a mill; to fix the teeth close, and move them, so as to make a noise.

GRINDER, *s.* one who grinds or works in a mill; the instrument of grinding. Also, the common name of the double teeth.

GRINDSTONE, *s.* the stone on which edge-tools are sharpened.

GRINNER, *s.* one who grins and shuts his teeth, and opens his lips, so as to expose them.

GRINNINGLY, *ad.* with a grinning laugh; in a grinning manner.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, Sussex. It is seated on a hill, near the borders of Surrey. It is 29 miles from London. Market, Thursday; and a great fair, on Dec. 11, for Welch runts, fat hogs, and other cattle. Pop. 3586.

GRIP, *s.* a small ditch.

To GRIPPE, *v. a.* [*greipan*, Goth.] to hold tight in the hand; to squeeze with the fingers closed over. Figuratively, to oppress; to pinch, press, or squeeze.—*v. n.* to pinch the belly; to give the colic, attended with a sharp pain in the bowels.

GRIPE, *s.* a grasp or seizure of the hand or paw; a squeeze, or pressure. Figuratively, oppression, extortion, or crushing power; affliction; distress. In the plural, the belly-ache; the colic.

GRIPER, *s.* one who oppresses the poor; a usurer; an extortioner.

GRIPINGLY, *ad.* attended with a pain in the belly.

GRIPAMBER, *s.* a corruption of ambergris.

GRIPSKIN, *s.* [*grignin*, It.] the back-bone of a hog.

GRISLY, (*grichy*) *a.* [*gridia*, Sax.] dreadful; horrid.

GRISONS, THIEF, a canton of Switzerland, lying next to Austria, and bounded by the cantons of Glarus, Uri, Ticino, and St. Gall. It is above 75 miles in length, and about 50 in breadth. It is, like all Switzerland, very mountainous, having heights exceeding 10,000 feet in elevation. The Rhine, the Inn, and the Adda, take their rise amongst the glaciers in the valleys of this canton. Although very irregular, it yet has some arable land; but its staple productions are cattle, goats, cheese, &c. &c., from the excellent mountain pastures. This canton consists of a confederation of smaller free states, compacted into leagues, and these again constituting the canton. Coire is the capital. Pop. about 100,000. The more usual name of this canton, on the continent, is Graubünden.

GRIST, *s.* [*grist*, Sax.] toll taken by the miller when he grinds other people's corn; corn to be ground. Figuratively, a supply of provision. To bring grist to a mill, is a figurative and proverbial expression for producing profit or gain.

GRISTLE, *s.* [Sax.] in Anatomy, a cartilage or fleshy substance, very elastic, tough, and next in hardness to a bone.

GRISTLY, *a.* cartilaginous; consisting of gristle; having the properties of gristle.

GRIT, *s.* [*gritta*, *greet*, Sax.] bran, or the coarse part of meal; oats husked, or coarsely ground; sand; a particle of sand; rough, hard particles. In mines, any kind of hard, coarse sandstone.

GRITTINESS, *s.* sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit, or little rough, hard, and sandy particles.

GRITSTONE, *s.* See GRIT.

GRITTY, *a.* full of little rough, hard, and sandy particles.

GRIZELIN, *s.* See GRIDELIN.

GRIZZLE, *s.* [*gris*, Fr.] a colour made of a mixture of white and black, most commonly applied to that of perukes, or the hair: gray.

GRIZZLED, *a.* interspersed with black and white hairs; gray.

GRIZZLY, *a.* somewhat gray.

To GROAN, (*grōn*) *v. n.* [*granan*, Sax.] to breathe with a hoarse noise, in pain or agony.

GROAN, (*grōn*) *s.* a deep sigh, attended with a hoarse noise, made by persons in pain and agony. Figuratively, any hoarse, dead sound.

GROAT, (*graüt*) *s.* [*groot*, Belg.] a silver coin, value fourpence; hence it is used for fourpence, though consisting of copper coin.

GROCER, *s.* [*gross*, Eng.] one that buys and sells teas, sugar, plums, &c. A *green-grocer* is one that buys and sells greens.

GROCERY, *s.* the wares sold by a grocer; such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice, &c.

GRODNO, a town of Russia, in the part wrested from Poland. It is a large, straggling place, containing a mixture of houses little better than cottages, habitations in good repair, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, and other remains of decayed splendour. A wing yet remains of the old castle, in which the diets of Poland formerly assembled. Here is a good scientific college; it has also manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk. It is seated on the river Niemen. It is about 650 miles from St. Petersburg. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 53. 40. N. Long. 23. 49. E.

GROGERAM, GROGRAM, GROGRAN, *s.* a sort of stuff, all silk, woven with a large woof, and a rough pile.

GROIN, *s.* in Anatomy, that part of the body which is between the belly and the thigh. In Architecture, the rib of an arch carried across a vaulted stone ceiling, intersected by other similar ribs. This word is used as a verb, and the participles *groining* and *groined* are formed from it.

GROMWELL, *s.* in Botany, a plant, otherwise called gromill or graymill.

GRÖNINGEN, a province of the kingdom of Holland, lying on the German Ocean, and adjoining to Hanover, bounded by the provinces Drenthe and Friesland. It is a mere marsh, kept habitable by drains and canals. It feeds horses, cattle, and sheep. It has also manufactures of woollen and linen. Its capital, *Grönningen*, stands at the junction of the two chief streams of the province, the Aa, and the Huntze, and is a large and well-fortified place. It has a good trade by means of its river. It is 85 miles from Amsterdam. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 51. 37. N. Long. 5. 57. E.

GRONOVIUS, the name of a German family which in the 17th century produced two of three classical scholars of great erudition and celebrity. *John Frederic* died in 1671, aged 60 years; and *James*, his son, died in 1712, aged 67 years.

GROOM, *s.* [*groom*, Belg.] a boy, waiter, or servant; one who tends or looks after horses; a man newly married. It is also applied to the several superior officers of the king's household, as *groom of the chamber*, *groom of the stole*, &c.

GROOVE, *s.* a deep cavern or hollow in a mine; a channel or hollow cut in wood.

To GROOVE, *v. a.* to cut hollow, or in channels.

To GROPE, *v. n.* [*grapan*, Sax.] to feel one's way out in case of blindness or darkness; to have an imperfect idea of a thing; to feel after a thing where a person cannot see.

GROPER, *s.* one who searches after, or endeavours to find, a thing in the dark.

GROSS, *s.* [*gross*, Fr.] large, thick, or bulky, applied to size. Shameful; very erroneous, coarse, palpable, or unrefined, applied to sentiments. Clumsy or inelegant, applied to shape. Thick, applied to the consistence of any fluid. Stupid or dull, applied to the understanding. Coarse, thick, fat, or bulky, applied to the size of the body. Impure; foul; applied to the human constitution.

GROSS, *s.* the main body or main force of an army. The bulk; the whole. The major part or body, applied to number, or a collection of men. In Commerce, a number, consisting of twelve dozen, or one hundred and forty-four.

GROSS-BEAK, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird allied to the bullfinch, with a very large beak.

GROSSLY, *ad.* in large or coarse particles; without any subtilty, art, or delicacy; flagrantly, or palpably.

GROSSNESS, *s.* coarseness; inelegant fatness; want of refinement.

GROT, *s.* See GROOTTO.

GROTE/SQUE, (*gro'tik*) *s.* [Fr.] distorted in figure; unnatural; wildly formed, without any regard to nature or propriety.

GROTIUS, HUGO, or DE GROOT, a famous Dutch statesman, jurist, and theologian, at the beginning of the 17th century. He rose by gradual steps to be pensioner of Rotterdam, and being a friend of the famous and unfortunate Barneveldt, narrowly escaped with his life. He was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, but escaped, and took refuge in France. He returned again, but was banished, and died in the service of Sweden, in 1645, aged 62 years. His works alone would be sufficient to hand down his name to posterity, without his statesmanship, or romantic life. He wrote works of history, antiquities, laws, theology, classical scholarship, &c., and he was no mean poet. He met with an antagonist of no common order in Selden, when he wrote to claim for the Dutch the freedom of the seas between Holland and England. His treatise on international law is one of the standard works on that difficult subject. His theology was Arminian, and he was the first who clearly stated the forensic view of the doctrine of the atonement, which has since been so widely received; and his religious works generally betray the juridical rather than the spiritual mind.

GROTTA DEL CAÑE, a cavern near the Lake d'Agnano, in Naples. From the bottom of this little cave a vapour, or mephitic air, rises, (about a foot in height,) which is destructive of animal life. For the amusement of travellers, persons attend at the cave with dogs, on which they perform the cruel experiment of holding their heads in the vapour; after which they are convulsed in a few minutes, and expire in tortures.

GROTTO, *s.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] a cavern or cave made for pleasure. Used sometimes, as by the Italians, from whom it is derived, for a dark or horrid cavern.

GROVE, *s.* [*graf*, Sax.] a walk formed by trees whose branches meet above.

To GROVEL, *v. n.* [*grufile*, Isl.] to lie prostrate, or with one's belly on the ground; to creep along with one's belly on the ground; to have low, mean, or abject thoughts.

GROUND, *s.* [*grund*, Sax.] the earth, considered as that which supports us when walking, as opposed to air or water, or as situated low; land; country; regio; territory; a farm, estate, or possession; the floor or level of a place. In the plural, the dregs, lees, or that which settles at the bottom of liquors. In Painting, the first layer of colours, or that on which the images are painted and described. The fundamental cause or substance; the original principle. The first principles, applied to knowledge or science. The space occupied by an army, as they fight, advance, or retreat.

To GROUND, *v. a.* to fix or support upon the ground; to build, found, or settle as a cause or first principle; applied to opinions. To settle in the first principles or rudiments of knowledge, applied to instruction.

GROUND, the prot. and past part. of To GRIND.

GROUND-BAIT, *s.* a bait made of barley or malt boiled, &c., which is thrown into the river where you intend to angle, and sinking to the bottom, or ground, draws the fish after it.

GROUND-FLOOR, *s.* the lower story of a house, level with the external ground.

GROUND-FURZE, *s.* in Botany, a plant, otherwise called petty whin, and cammock.

GROUND-IVY, *s.* in Botany, alehoof, or tunhoof.

GROUNDLESS, *s.* without any foundation, reason, or justice.

GROUNDLESSLY, *ad.* in an unjust manner; without reason, cause, or foundation.

GROUNDLESSNESS, *s.* want of cause, foundation, or support.

GROUNDLING, *s.* in Ichthyology, a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water. Figuratively, a person of mean, grovelling, or vulgar thoughts.

GROUND-PINE, *s.* in Botany, a plant with gaping blossoms, the germander.

GROUND-PLATE, *s.* in Architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tenons of the joints, the summer and girders, and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney, and the binding joist.

GROUND-PLAT, *s.* the ground on which any building is placed.

GROUND-RENT, *s.* rent paid for the ground on which a house is built.

**GROUNDSEL**, *s.* the foot-post of a door, or the timber or raised pavement of a house next the door; a threshold. In Botany, the name of a plant with compound flowers, of which there are several sorts.

**GROUNDWORK**, *s.* in Painting, that colour or part on which all the images are drawn. A foundation of a building. Figuratively, the fundamentals, or first part of an undertaking; the rudiments or first principles of a science.

**GROUP**, (*groep*) *s.* [*groupe*, Fr.] in Painting and Sculpture, an assemblage or knot of two or more figures of men, &c. Figuratively, a crowd; a cluster; a huddle.

**TO GROUP**, (*groep*) *v. a.* [*grouper*, Fr.] in Painting, to introduce several figures into one piece.

**GROUSE**, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of fowl, named heath-game.

**GROUT**, *s.* [*grut*, Sax.] coarse meal or pollard; that which purges off.

**TO GROW**, (*grō*) *v. n.* preter. *grew*, past part. *grown*: [*groean*, Sax.] to increase in length or extent, applied to the vegetation of plants. To be produced by vegetation; to increase in stature or bulk; to proceed or arise, as from a cause; to improve; to make progress. To accrue, or become due, applied to the increase of interest due on money lent. Applied to the sea by mariners, to swell or roll.

**GROWER**, (*grōder*) *s.* that which vegetates or increases in height or bulk.

**TO GROWL**, (*one* pronounced as in *now*), *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flem.] to snarl; murmur; or grumble.

**GROWN**, (*grōn*) past part. of *To Grow*; advanced in or increased by growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or stature.

**GROWTH**, (*grōth*) *s.* vegetation; vegetable life; increase by vegetation; product, or the thing produced; increase in number, bulk, frequency, stature, or improvement.

**TO GRUB**, *v. a.* [*grab*, Goth.] to destroy or extirpate by digging or throwing up the soil; to pull up by the roots; to dirty one's clothes or flesh.

**GRUB**, *s.* in Natural History, the common name given to the larvae of insects; especially if they feed on the inner substance of plants, animals, &c., or live under-ground.

**TO GRUBBLE**, *v. n.* [*grubelen*, Teut.] to grope, or feel in the dark.

**TO GRUDGE**, *v. a.* to envy, or view the advantages of another with discontent and uneasiness; to give or take unwillingly.—*v. n.* to murmur or repine; to be unwilling; to wish in secret.

**GRUDGE**, *s.* an old quarrel. Figuratively, ill-will; anger; resentment; envy.

**GRUDGINGLY**, *ad.* unwillingly; malignantly.

**GRUEL**, *s.* [*gruelle*, Fr.] a kind of spoonmeat or broth, made of oatmeal boiled in water; any kind of mixture or broth, made by boiling ingredients in water.

**GRUFF**, *a.* [*groff*, Belg.] sour, surly, or morose, applied to the aspect and behaviour.

**GRUFFLY**, *ad.* in a sour, morose, or surly manner.

**GRUFFNESS**, *s.* harshness of voice, or surliness of look.

**TO GRUMBLE**, *v. n.* [*grommelen*, Belg.] to murmur with discontent; to growl or snarl. To make a hoarse or rattling noise, applied to thunder.

**GRUMBLER**, *s.* one who murmurs with discontent; a discontented person.

**GRUMBLING**, *s.* a murmuring through discontent.

**GRUME**, *s.* [*grumus*, Lat.] a thick viscid consistence of a fluid, like that of the white of an egg, or like clotted blood.

**GRUMLY**, *ad.* in a morose, sour, or surly manner.

**GRUMOUS**, *a.* thick or clotted.

**GRUMOUSNESS**, *s.* the thickness of any curdled or clotted liquor.

**TO GRUNT**, *GRUNTLE*, *v. n.* [*grunio*, Lat.] to make a hoarse, discontented noise, applied to a hog.

**GRUNT**, *s.* the noise made by a hog.

**GRUNTER**, *s.* one that grunts.

**GRUNTLING**, *s.* a young hog.

**GRUS**, in Astronomy, the crane, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

**GRY**, *s.* [Gr.] any thing of little value, as the paring of the nails.

**GUADALOUPE**, one of the Leeward Islands in the West

Indies, lying between Antigua and Dominica, and subject to the French. It is about 250 miles in circumference, and is divided into two parts by a channel, in one place four miles over, and navigable only for canoes, called *Rivière Sale*. On the top of a very lofty mountain, is a volcano, called *La Soufrière*, the two mouths of which open into a pit of sulphur. The negroes get brimstone here, which they afterwards purify and sell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees are much the same as in the other islands, except the cinnamon-tree, balsam of the capivi, and the milk shrub, which yields a balsamic liquor like milk. The honey produced in this island is very fine. It exports indigo, cotton, coffee, &c. &c. St. Louis is the capital. Pop. about 130,000.

**GUADALQUIVIR**, a large river of Spain, springing from the mountains in the S. of New Castile, and flowing through the whole length of Andalusia, into the Atlantic, to the N. of Cadiz. It is about 200 miles in length, and the most celebrated cities on its banks are Cordova and Seville.

**GUADIANA**, a large river of the Spanish peninsula, rising on the opposite side of the mountains to that whence the Guadalquivir flows, in New Castile; and flowing through Estremadura, the province of Alentejo in Portugal, and between the two countries to the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 250 miles in length; and has seated on its banks, Ciudad Real, Orellana, Merida, and Badajoz.

**GUAIACUM**, *s.* in Botany and Medicine, a West Indian tree, the wood of which and resinous exudations are used in medicine as stimulants.

**GUANO**, (*heñhno*) *s.* [Span.] in Commerce and Agriculture, a very superior kind of manure, brought from Peru, in S. America; where its excellence has been long proved. It is the dung of sea-birds, accumulated through ages on the rocky islands, &c. they haunt, on the Peruvian coast; and has been found in many other places where penguins and birds of similar habits haunt: and the use of it has suggested the employment of similar excrementitious deposits. It should be observed, that extensive frauds have been committed by the vending of a spurious article, although artificial guano has been made little inferior to the genuine; and that many who have tried it, have prevented their success by improperly applying it to the seed instead of to the soil.

**GUANACO**, *s.* See *LLAMA*.

**GUARANTEE**, (*garantie*) *s.* [*garant*, Fr.] a power who undertakes to see the conditions of any league, peace, or bargain performed.

**TO GUARANTY**, (*garantee*) *v. a.* to undertake to see the articles of any treaty kept.

**TO GUARD**, (*the u* in this word and its derivatives is usually dropped in pronunciation, as *gord*, *gardian*, &c.) *v. a.* [*garder*, Fr.] to watch, in order to secure from or prevent a surprise or sudden danger; to protect or defend; to anticipate or secure against objections; to adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

**GUARD**, *s.* [*garde*, Fr.] a man or body of men employed to watch, in order to defend from danger or prevent surprise. Used with *on* or *off*, a state of caution or vigilance. A limitation; anticipation of an objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border. In Fencing, an action or posture proper to defend the body from the efforts of an enemy. *Advanced guard*, is a party of horse or foot which marches before a corps to give notice of approaching danger. *Main guard*, is that from which all the other guards are detached. *Piquet guard*, is a number of horse and foot always in readiness, in case of an alarm, the horses being saddled and their riders booted. *Guards*, in the plural, is particularly applied to those troops or companies which are kept up to guard the king.

**GUARDER**, *s.* one who protects, defends, or watches.

**GUARDIAN**, *s.* [*gardien*, Fr.] one who has the care of an orphan, or person whose parents are dead; one to whom the care or preservation of any thing is committed. *Guardian of the spiritualities*, is he to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of the diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute.

**GUARDIAN**, *a.* [*gardien*, Fr.] performing the office of a kind protector and defender.

**GUARDIANSHIP**, *s.* the office of a guardian.

**GUARDLESS**, *a.* without defence.

**GUARDSHIP**, *s.* care; protection; or the state of a person under the disposal of guardians; a king's ship employed in guarding the coast.

**GUARINI, JOHN BAPTIST**, an Italian poet of the end of the 16th century. He lived at courts all his life long, being secretary to Alphonso of Ferrara, Ferdinand di Medici of Tuscany, Francis of Urbino, and others. His chief work is a pastoral drama, called *Il Pastor Fido*, which is greatly admired. He died in 1619, aged 75 years.

**GUATIMALA**, a republic of N. America, bounded by Mexico and New Granada, and washed by the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. A range of mountains, which is a continuation of the Rocky Mountains of the more northerly part of the continent, passes along its W. side. The Lake of Nicaragua is its principal fresh-water feature. It exports mahogany, cotton, &c. &c. Pop. about 1,250,000. It is called also the *United Provinces of Central America*, as it consists of a federal republic and several states. Its chief city is *Guatemala*, and stands on the narrow plain between the mountains and the Pacific Ocean. It is a regularly built town, and has some fine buildings, but the frequency of earthquakes is a hindrance to architectural ornament. The population is about 50,000. *Old Guatemala* stands at a distance of some miles from the present city, and is yet inhabited, although in so dangerous a vicinity for earthquakes, &c. New Guatemala, Lat. 14. 36. N. Long. 90. 13. W. *Old Guatemala*, Lat. 14. 27. N. Long. 90. 28. W.

**GUAYAQUIL**, a town of Ecuador, S. America, standing at the head of a gulf of the same name. It is most unhealthy situated, and is in constant danger from earthquakes besides. A considerable trade is carried on, and the products of the country round exported for Europe, &c. Its population is about 30,000. Lat. 2. 9. S. Long. 79. 56. W.

**GUBERNATION**, *s.* [governance, Lat.] the exercise of authority in protecting, preserving, and directing; government or superintendency.

**GUDGEON**, *s.* [*goujon*, Fr.] in Natural History, a small fish found in brooks or rivers, and easily caught. Figuratively, a person easily cheated.

**GUELDERLAND**, a province of the kingdom of Holland, lying on the Zuyder Zee, and adjoining to Prussia, bounded by the provinces of Overijssel, Holland, Utrecht, Brabant, and Limburg. It is, like all Holland, sufficiently level, and is watered by the Rhine, the Meuse, the Waal, the Yssel, &c. Agriculture is the principal occupation. Arnheim is its capital. Pop. about 300,000.

**GUELF** and **GHIBELINE**, the names of the two great parties in Italy, during the middle ages; the Gueffs being the party favourable to the Papal aims, and the Ghibelines that favourable to the emperor of Germany's. The use of these terms did not arise thus, but became appropriated in the course of years in this manner. It cannot be asserted of either party, that it upheld the principles of liberty which had been embodied in so many places in Italy. It happened then, as it has happened in England, each party adopted any opinions by which it could gain power, which it used for its own ends; and so both appear on different occasions as the maintainers of popular rights and liberties.

**GUERCINO**, whose real name was *John Francis Barbieri*, an eminent painter of the Bolognese school. He was remarkable for his vigorous colouring, and was especially distinguished for his fresco paintings. He died in 1666, aged 76 years.

**GUERICKE, OTTO**, a distinguished natural philosopher of the 17th century, whose great discovery was the air-pump. He studied at the best schools of Holland and Germany, and travelled in other countries to increase his learning. He settled at Magdeburgh, and died in 1686, aged 84 years. He also made the first electrical machine, with a globe of glass, where we use a cylinder or plate.

**GUERLINGUET**, *s.* in Zoology, a kind of squirrel that is found in Guiana.

**GUERNESEY**, an island in the English Channel, near the coast of France, about 30 miles in circumference. It has been held subject to England since the time of the Norman Conquest. The natives speak French, this island having been formerly a part of Normandy, and being still governed by the old Norman

laws. The air is healthy, and the soil more rich and fertile than that of Jersey. Here is a very good harbour, and on the S. side of the island a bay capable of receiving large vessels. They are sufficiently supplied with corn and cattle for their own use and that of the ships; wines and cider are cheap and plentiful; there is plenty of game and fowl; and they catch great quantities of sea-fish of various kinds. The inhabitants have a considerable trade; and the staple manufacture is knit stockings. Port St. Pierre is the principal town. Pop. 26,705. Lat. 49. 33. N. Long. 2. 40. W.

**GUESCLIN, BERTRAND DU**, a renowned French warrior and statesman, who was constable of France in the 14th century. His life and actions may be regarded as embodying almost the ideal of a knight, according to the notion of the times. To his valour is attributed the expulsion of the English from Normandy, Guyenne, Poitou, &c. He died in 1380, aged 65 years.

To **GUESS**, (the *u* is usually dropped in the pronunciation of this word and its derivatives, and the *g* before the *e* pronounced hard, as *guess*, &c.) *v. a.* [*ghissen*, Belg.] to conjecture; to judge without any fixed or certain principles.

**GUESS**, *s.* a conjecture.

**GUESSER**, *s.* a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

**GUESSINGLY**, *ad.* forming a judgment in a casual manner; uncertainly.

**GUEST**, (*gest*, the *g* pronounced hard,) *s.* [*guest*, Brit.] one who is entertained in the house of another; a stranger.

**GUESTCHAMBER**, *s.* chamber of entertainment.

To **GUGGLE**, *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Ital.] to sound or make a noise like water running out of a narrow-mouthed bottle or vessel.

**GUIANA**, a district of S. America, lying on the Caribbean Sea, part of which is contained in Brazil, and part in Venezuela, and the remainder is occupied by settlements of the British, French, and Dutch. The British portion is divided into Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo; which see. The French is called *Cayenne*, from a river and a town of that name. The produce is the same as that of British Guiana. Cayenne stands on an island, and has a population of about 2500; the province having a population of about 20,000. Lat. 4. 56. N. Long. 52. 20. W. The Dutch is called Surinam; which see.

**GUICCIARDINI, FRANCIS**, a celebrated Italian historian of the 16th century. He began his career as professor of law at Florence, and was afterwards employed on various embassies, &c. by that republic; which led to higher occupations still. In the contests of those days he took part with Charles V. against the French. His History he wrote in the leisure of his later life; and it is esteemed a valuable work, but tinctured with the simulation of his age; and not too favourable to the people, against whom he had taken part with one of the Medici at Florence. He died in 1540, aged 58 years.

**GUIDAGE**, *s.* the reward or money given to a guide.

**GUIDANCE**, *s.* direction; government.

To **GUIDE**, (the *u* in this word and its derivatives is usually dropped in pronunciation, and the *g* before *i* pronounced hard, as *guide*, &c.) *v. a.* [*guidere*, Fr.] to direct or show a person a way; to govern, direct, instruct, regulate, or superintend by counsel, or exertion of authority.

**GUIDE**, *s.* [Fr.] one who directs another in his way; a director.

**GUIDELESS**, *a.* without a guide.

**GUIDER**, *s.* a director; a guide.

**GUIDO RENDI**, a celebrated Italian painter of Bologna, in the 17th century, who studied under Denys Calvart of Antwerp, and afterwards under the Caracci; and to the skill in design which he acquired under them added graces equal to those of Coreggio. He died in 1642, aged 67 years.

**GUILD**, (sometimes pronounced *gild*, and sometimes *gild*, with the *g* hard,) *s.* [Sax.] a society, corporation, fraternity, or company, united together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence *Guildhall*, a place or hall belonging to a corporation, wherein affairs relating to the members in their united capacity are transacted.

**GUILF**, (usually pronounced, as well as its derivatives, *gile*, with the *g* hard,) *s.* [*guille*, old Fr.] low cunning or craft, whereby a person tricks or cheats another; deceit.

**GUILFEL**, *a.* full of deceit; wily; fraudulent; treacherous;



secretly mischievous; imposing, or over-reaching a person in a crafty or fraudulent manner.

**GUILLESS**, *a.* without any secret or concealed fraud; without any intention to deceive, cheat, or impose upon a person by false appearance and concealed treachery.

**GULFDORF**, Surrey. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Wye, which is navigable to the Thames, and by which a great quantity of timber is carried to London, not only from the neighbourhood, but from Sussex and Hampshire woods. It is 30 miles from London. Market, (chiefly for corn,) Saturday. Pop. 4074.

**GUILLEMOT**, in Ornithology, the name of some birds of the diver kind, very common in N. Britain.

**GUILLOTINE**, *s.* [from *Guillotin*, the name of the introducer into France,] an instrument for beheading, made of a heavy blade sliding in a frame, and so operating swiftly and surely. A similar machine once existed in England, and in Scotland, called the Maiden.

**GUILT**, (pronounced, with its derivatives, *gilt*, with the *g* hard,) *s.* [*gilt*, Sax.] the state of a person justly charged with a crime; a consciousness of having done amiss. Figuratively, a crime or offence.

**GUILTYLY**, *ad.* without innocence; in such a manner as to be conscious of having done a crime laid to one's charge.

**GUILTINESS**, *s.* the state of being guilty; the consciousness of having done a crime.

**GUILTFLESS**, *a.* free from crime; innocent; free from sin or punishment.

**GUILTFLESSLY**, *ad.* without guilt; innocently.

**GUILTY**, *a.* [*giltig*, Sax.] chargeable with having committed a crime; wicked or corrupt.

**GUINEA**, (pronounced *ginny*, with the *g* hard,) *s.* a gold coin formerly current in England; nominally at the value of 21 shillings.

**GUINEA**, a country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast, thence called the Coast of Guinea. It comprehends Sierra Leone; the Grain Coast, or Malaguetta; the Tooth Coast; the Gold Coast; the Slave Coast; and Benin. It is unhealthy for Europeans, though the natives live to a considerable age. The latter in general go almost naked; and are said to be an innocent, inoffensive, and hospitable people, except such as have been corrupted by the Europeans, who have factories on the coast. The productions of this country are the variety of rich tropical fruits, gums, hard woods, grain, gold, ivory, wax, &c. See under the different names by which its districts are called.

**GUINEA, NEW**, a name of Papua, *which see*.

**GUINEAHEN**, *s.* in Ornithology, a fowl, supposed to be of Guinea.

**GUINEAPEPPER**, *s.* in Botany, the capsicum, a plant.

**GUINEAPIG**, (*ginny-pig*, with the *g* hard) *s.* in Natural History, a small variegated animal, allied to the rat, a native of Brazil.

**GUISE**, (pron. *gize*, with the *g* hard; the same as *wise*, the *w* being changed, as is common, into *g*.) *s.* [Fr.] appearance; looks; behaviour; manner, custom, or practice; external appearance; dress or habit.

**GUISE**, the name of a very powerful noble family of France, descended from the kings of Lorraine. *Francis* and his son *Henry*, both surnamed *Blafré*, from scars in their faces, hold the foremost place in the lost list of powerful and illustrious men belonging to this family; their lives were marked by the same personal courage, unscrupulous ambition, and ferocious bigotry, and both died by the hands of assassins. The son was one of the contrivers of the infamous St. Bartholomew's massacre of the Huguenots. He also in the *day of Barricades* conquered his king. A Huguenot *slay Francis*, in 1563, aged 44 years. *Henry III.* had *Henry* assassinated in his own royal apartments, in 1588, aged 38 years.

**GUIAR**, (pronounced *gildr*, with the *g* hard,) *s.* [*ghitara*, Ital.] in Music, a stringed instrument with a neck like a violin, an oval body, and played on in the same manner as the harp with the fingers.

**GULES**, *s.* [*gules*, Fr.] in Heraldry, red. In the arms of noblemen, it is called *ruby*; in those of sovereign princes, *Mars*; and, in engraving, is signified by drawing perpendicular or straight strokes from the top of the escutcheon to the bottom.

**GULF**, **GULPH**, *s.* [*golfo*, Ital.] an arm of the ocean running into the land. Figuratively, an abyss, or immeasurable depth; a whirlpool, or sucking eddy; any thing insatiable.

**GULF-STREAM**, the name of a great ocean-current, which is traced first crossing the Atlantic from the Gulf of Guinea; and afterwards proceeding from the Gulf of Mexico in a northerly direction, or almost parallel to the American coast. Its influence extends to the icy Ocean itself. It is nearly 200 miles in width, and its temperature is always higher than that of the surrounding ocean.

**GULF**, *s.* full of eddies, gulfs, or whirlpools.

**TO GULL**, *v. a.* [*guller*, Fr.] to trick; to cheat; to deceive or defraud by artifice.

**GULL**, *s.* in Ornithology, a large genus of sea-birds, some species of which are often seen with rooks following the plough for the sake of the insects. A cheat, or trick; a stupid animal; a person easily cheated.

**GULLCATCHER**, *s.* one who cheats; a bite; one who deceives another by artifice.

**GULLER**, *s.* a cheat or impostor.

**GULLERY**, *s.* cheat; imposture.

**GULLET**, *s.* [*goulet*, Fr.] the throat, passage, or pipe through which the food passes, called by anatomists the *oesophagus*.

**TO GULLY**, *v. n.* to run with a noise, applied to water.

**GULLYHOLE**, *s.* the hole where the gutters or kennels empty themselves into the common sewer; so called from the noise they make in their fall.

**GULO'SITY**, *s.* [*gula*, Lat.] greediness; gluttony.

**TO GULP**, *v. n.* [*golpen*, Belg.] to swallow eagerly; to drink down without any intermission, or with one swallow.

**GULP**, *s.* as much as can be swallowed at once.

**GUM**, *s.* [*gummi*, Lat.] a vegetable juice exuding from certain trees and plants, and then hardening into a tenacious substance, soluble in water. In Gardening, a disease incident to fruit-trees of the stone kind, indicated by the exudation of gum. In Anatomy, the fleshy substance of the mouth in which the teeth grow, generally used in the plural.

**GUMMINESS**, *s.* the state of a thing smeared or abounding with gum.

**GUMMOSITY**, *s.* [*gummi*, Lat.] the nature of gum; viscosity; gumminess.

**GUMMY**, *a.* consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; overgrown or smeared with gum; sticky.

**GUN**, *s.* [*gyne*, Old Eng. from *engine*,] a fire-arm or weapon which forcibly discharges a ball, shot, &c. through a cylindrical barrel, by means of gunpowder. *Great guns* are generally called *cannon*, and known likewise under the term of *ordnance*. *Small guns* are such as are portable, and include muskets, musketoons, carbines, blunderbusses, fowling-pieces, &c.

**GUNNEL**, *s.* See **GU'NWALE**.

**GUNNER**, *s.* a person who manages, and has the charge of, the artillery of a ship, &c. *Gunners*, in the plural, are officers employed in looking after and managing the ordnance mounted on lines, batteries, or forts.

**GUNNERY**, *s.* the science or art of using cannons and mortars, in attacking and defending forts, ships, &c.

**GUNPOWDER**, *s.* an explosive composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, in certain proportions, formed into grains of various degrees of fineness. It is fired by heat, or by a spark, burns with intense rapidity, evolving a very great volume of various kinds of gas, whence arises its expansive force.

**GUNPOWDER PLOT**, the name by which a scheme, formed by some young and rash Romanist gentlemen, at the beginning of the reign of James I. to blow up the king and both houses of parliament by powder placed in the vaults beneath the house, and which was betrayed and frustrated, is known.

**GUNSHOT**, *s.* the distance to which a ball can be shot out of a gun.

**GUNSMITH**, *s.* one who makes and sells guns.

**GUNSTOCK**, *s.* the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

**GUNTER**, **EDMUND**, a practical mathematician, whose inventions have proved of great value in the arts, arising from the application of mathematics. His scale, land-surveying chain, &c. &c. are still in use. He discovered the variation of the magnetic needle. He was Gresham professor of astronomy, and died in 1626, aged 45 years. See **SLIDING SCALE**, &c.

**GU'NWALE**, or **GUNNEL** OF A SHIP, that piece of timber



which reaches on each side of the ship from the half deck to the fore-castle; this is called the *Guncale*, whether there be guns in the ship or not.

GURGE, *s.* [*gurgus*, Lat.] a whirlpool; a gulf.

GURGION, *s.* the coarser part of the meal sifted from the bran.

To GURGLE, *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] to make a murmuring sort of noise, like water poured out of a bottle, or a stream from a fountain.

GURNARD, GURNET, *s.* [*gurnar*, Fr.] in ichthyology, a kind of sea-fish.

To GUSH, *v. n.* [*gostenen*, Belg.] to flow or rush out in a large body; to flow out in a large quantity, and with violence.

GUSH, *s.* a sudden, forcible, and large flowing of water, or other fluid; any thing poured out with a sudden and forcible eruption.

GUSSET, *s.* [*gousset*, Fr.] any thing sewed on cloth to strengthen it; by sempstresses peculiarly applied to the triangular pieces of cloth at the neck, under the arms, and at the openings of the flaps of a shirt.

GUST, *s.* [*gusto*, Lat.] the sense of taste; the height of sensual enjoyment; love, or liking; turn of fancy; peculiar taste or genius; pleasure, caprice, or whim; a sudden violent blast of wind; a sudden burst of passion.

GUSTABLE, *a.* fit to be tasted; the object of taste; pleasant to the taste.

GUSTATION, *s.* the act of tasting.

GUSTAVUS, the name of four kings of Sweden. The first, commonly called *Gustavus Vasa*, delivered Sweden from the cruel tyranny of the king of Denmark, after a period of toil and peril, borne with rare courage, and enlivened by rarer romance in his escapes. He was sprung from the ancient line of kings, and was elected king by his grateful country. He died in 1560, aged 70 years, having reigned 33 years. The second, his grandson, was the heroic *Gustavus Adolphus*. His first exploits were the deliverance of Sweden from the king of Poland and the czar of Russia, who had invaded it, and the addition of some valuable territory to it. He then entered into the affairs of Europe, and crossed the Baltic to join the Protestants in their thirty years' struggle against Austria. He twice defeated Tilly, and in the second battle that great general lost his life. Gustavus fell in an attack on Wallenstein and the imperial forces, at Lützen, in which the Swedish troops had the manifest advantage, in 1632, aged 37 years, and having reigned 21. He was one of the true kings, whose names render their age illustrious, and whose appearance and deeds mark the epochs in the history of mankind. The third, was a good routine-monarch, who, to put down the aristocracy, encouraged the people, and was too successful; for he provoked a conspiracy against him, and was assassinated in 1792, aged 46 years, having reigned 21. His son, the fourth, was one of the weak obstinates, who are troublesome enough in private life. He was seized with a fierce anti-Napoleon mania, which rendered a revolution needful, and he, as Colonel Gustavson, and about £100 per annum, was sent out a wanderer in Europe. He died in 1837, aged 59; and he reigned, from his father's death till 1809, 17 years.

GUSTFUL, *a.* very agreeable or pleasant to the taste; agreeable to the mind.

GUSTO, *s.* [Ital.] the relish, flavour, or taste, which a thing causes; the power by which any thing excites a sensation in the palate. Liking or prejudice, applied to the mind.

GUSTY, *a.* windy; stormy.

To GUT, *v. a.* to take out the entrails of an animal. Figuratively, to strip or plunder any thing completely.

GUTS, *s.* [*kuteln*, Teut.] the entrails. Figuratively, gluttony; the inside of any thing, particularly the movements of a clock or watch.

GUTTA PERCHA, *s.* in the arts, a vegetable product imported from Borneo, greatly resembling caoutchouc, but having no essential oil in it. It is coloured and moulded (by being steeped in hot water to soften it) into any shape, and so models, imitations of carving, pannels for carriages, &c. &c. are made. Beside which it is made into driving-bands for machines, cables, mats, nets, ropes, boots and shoes, &c. It is not acted on by acids, fixed oils, grease, alkalies, nor water. And it never loses its elasticity, but recovers its original form when reimmersed in hot water.

GUTTA SERENA, *s.* [Lat.] in Ophthalmic Surgery, a disease of the nerves of the eye, producing total, and most usually incurable, blindness, without any defect being apparent.

GUTTATED, *a.* [*gutta*, Lat.] besprinkled with drops; be-dropped.

GUTTENBERG, the inventor of movable types in printing, was a partner of the famous Fust, at Mentz, and suffered great injury at his hands and his fellow-townsmen's; but he has had awarded to him the praise and fame his great invention merits, and so has gained a place amongst the highest of the benefactors of mankind. He died in 1468, aged 68 years.

GUTTER, *s.* [*gutter*, Lat.] a passage for water, either on the ground, or on the roofs of buildings.

To GUTTER, *v. a.* to cut or wear into small channels or hollows.

GUTTULOUS, *a.* [*guttula*, Lat.] in the form of a small drop. "In its guttulous descent," Brown.

GUTTURAL, *s.* [*guttur*, Lat.] pronounced in the throat, applied to some letters of the alphabet, as g, k, q. In Anatomy, belonging to the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, *s.* the quality of being sounded in, or belonging to, the throat.

GUTTY, GUTTE, *a.* [*gutta*, Lat.] in Heraldry, besprinkled with drops.

GUY, *s.* in a ship, is a rope used for keeping off things from bearing or falling against the ship's sides when they are hoisted in.

GUYON, MADAME DE LA MOTHE, a celebrated French quietist, or mystic religionist, whose life was a very disturbed one; being early widowed, she devoted herself to the practice and preaching of her highly-strained piety, and was more than once imprisoned by the royal order. Fenelon was her friend and director. Some of her hymns have been beautifully rendered into English by Cowper. She died in 1719, aged 71 years.

GUZERAAT, a province of Hindustan, lying on the Indian Ocean, and bounded by Cutch, Agimere, Malwa, Candish, and Dowlatabad. It consists of a wide plain, and a peninsula formed by the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch, and a marshy tract lying between them inland. The peninsula is very hilly, but has some highly cultivated parts, which, like the plain of Guzerat, have a most fertile soil, are well watered, and yield abundantly all the best grain, cotton, &c. &c. Ahmedabad is the capital; Cambay is a port; and Diu, a Portuguese settlement. Ahmedabad has a population of about 150,000. Cambay has about 50,000. Other towns are similarly populated.

To GUZZLE, *v. n.* [from *gust*], to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.

GUZZLER, *s.* an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBING, *s.* the act of shifting any boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.

GYMNASIUM, *s.* [*gymnasium*, Gr.] in Grecian Antiquity, a place fitted for performing exercises, both of the literal and athletic kind; a sort of school, wherein philosophers, rhetoricians, and the professors of all other sciences, read their lectures; and wrestlers, fencers, dancers, &c. exercised their various talents, for the diversion of the people. At the present time, the name given to a sort of high school, in which youths are prepared for universities.

GYMNASTIC, *a.* [*gymnastikos*, Gr.] something relating or belonging to bodily exercise, such as wrestling, &c.

GYMNASTICALLY, *ad.* athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

GYMNIC, *a.* [*gymnikos*, Gr.] practising such exercises as relate to the body.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, *a.* [*gymnos* and *sperma*, Gr.] having the seeds naked.

GYMNOTUS, *s.* in Natural History, the electrical eel, so called from its similarity in form to an eel, and its singular power of communicating at will a smart electrical shock to a short distance through the water: it stuns its prey so, and defends itself from attack. Professor Faraday has succeeded in obtaining a spark from this fish, and otherwise demonstrating the complete identity of its power with electricity.

GYNECOCRACY, *s.* [*gune* and *kratos*, Gr.] denotes the government of women, or the state where women are capable of the supreme command.

GYPSIE, *s.* in Botany, a plant with indented serrated leaves,

whitish blossoms, and a four-cornered stem; called also water-horhound.

GYT'SUM, in Mineralogy, the name for the common sulphate of lime, or alabaster. Calcined, it is plaster of Paris, so much used in the arts. It has recently been applied to some soils as a manure, with great success.

GYRATION, *s.* [*gyro*, Lat.] the act of turning any thing about in a circle.

GYRE, *s.* a circle described by a thing going in an orbit.

TO GYVE, *v. a.* to fetter or shackle; to insnare.

GYVES, *s.* [*gyeyn*, Brit.] fetters or chains consisting of two links for the legs.

## H

**H**, THE eighth letter in our alphabet, is pronounced by a strong expiration of the breath between the lips with the tongue nearly approaching the palate, as appears in uttering the words *eat* and *heat*, *arm* and *harm*, *ear* and *hear*, *ell* and *hell*. In English, it is occasionally mute in the beginning of a word, as in *hour*, *hair*; when it is followed by a consonant, it has no sound, as in *eight*; when it has before it, it is sometimes dropped, the *h* being pronounced hard, like a *k*, as in *Christ*, which the Saxons wrote *Crist*, and in *echo*; but this does not hold good always, for it is pronounced in *charity*, *church*, &c. With *w*, it has different sounds, as in *who* and *which*. Whenever it follows *p*, it is sounded together with it like an *f*, as *Philip*, &c. Among the ancients it was a numeral letter, signifying 200; and when with a mark over it thus *h̄*, 2000.

HA, *interject.* [Lat.] an instinctive expression of sudden wonder or surprise.

HAA'RLEM, a city of Holland, standing on the Spaaren, and strongly fortified. It has some fine old buildings, which attest its former wealth and splendour; and in the cathedral is the organ, which, till late years, was the most gigantic and wonderful instrument in the world. Its manufactures are yet of some worth, but they show poorly in this age of manufacturing enterprise. Near it is a large shallow sheet of water, called the Lake of Haarlem. It is about 10 miles from Amsterdam. Population, about 25,000. Lat. 52. 23. N. Long. 4. 36. E.

HABA'KKUK, a Jewish prophet, who lived contemporaneously with Jeremiah, or perhaps with the earlier part of his prophetic career. The book of Habakkuk's prophecies is very short, but of a very simple and exquisite construction. The prophet bewails the condition of the Jewish nation, and receives the assurance that deliverance shall be achieved at the fitting time. After another prayer, follows a highly poetical description of the appearance of God for the rescue of his people, concluding with the expression of profound trust in God on the part of the prophet. The story of Habakkuk's being carried to relieve Daniel when in the lions' den, in Babylon, contained in that portion of the Book of Daniel remanded to the Apocrypha, is completely apocryphal, being self-contradictory.

HAB'EAS CORPUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ which a man may have out of the Queen's Bench, to remove himself thither at his own expense, to answer at the bar there, when indicted or imprisoned for a crime before justices of the peace, or a franchise court, after having offered sufficient bail, which is refused, though the case be bailable.

HAB'ERDASHER, *s.* one who sells small wares, such as pins, needles, &c.

HAB'ERDINE, *s.* a dried salt cod.

HAB'E'RGEON, (*habérgeon*) *s.* [*habergeon*, Fr.] armour to cover the neck and breast; a breast-plate; a neck-piece; a coat of mail.

HAB'LIMENT, *s.* [*habilitment*, Fr.] dress; clothes.

HAB'ILITATION, *s.* qualification.

HAB'IT, *s.* [*habitus*, Lat.] the state of any thing, as, "habit of body;" dress or clothes; a power and ability of doing any thing, acquired by frequent repetition of the same action; custom; inveterate use; or a strong inclination to perform any particular action.

TO HAB'IT, *v. a.* to dress or clothe.

HAB'ITABLE, *a.* [*habito*, Lat.] that is or may be dwelt in.

HAB'ITABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a place proper for the residence of any animal.

HAB'ITANT, *s.* a dweller in a place.

HABITATION, *s.* the act of dwelling in a place; a place wherein a person resides.

HABITUAL, *a.* [*habitus*, Fr.] customary; established by frequent practice and repetition.

HABITUALLY, *ad.* by custom; by habit or frequent practice. To HABITUATE, *v. a.* [*habituor*, Fr.] to accustom; to use oneself by frequent repetition.

HABITUDE, *s.* [*habitus*, Lat.] relation or respect; the state of a thing with regard to something else. Familiarity, converse, intimacy, followed by *with*. Custom, habit, or the frequent and uninterrupted practice of the same thing.

TO HACK, *v. a.* [*hacan*, Sax.] to cut or chop into small pieces by frequent and unskilful blows. Figuratively, to speak or pronounce improperly.

HACKER, FRANCIS, a distinguished officer in the parliament's army during the civil war of the 17th century, to whom was committed the ordering and attending to the execution of Charles I. During Cromwell's Scotch campaign he did good service in putting down the Moss-troopers. He maintained his republicanism through Cromwell's protectorate, attempted to raise a regiment in its behalf in the last year of the commonwealth, and fell in 1660, on the scaffold, as a regicide. He was one of the sternly resolute religious men of that day, whose doings are so strange in the eyes of most men now. A man of few words, and those not always pleasant; but of deeds not to be misinterpreted by any that at all enter into the spirit of his age.

HACKET, BISHOP, one of the English dignitaries during the troubled period of the 17th century. He was a good scholar, and a tolerably resolute churchman. During the commonwealth he got imprisoned; but was amply repaid by the see of Lichfield after the Restoration. He repaired the cathedral at his own expense, for it had been greatly damaged during the siege of that city by the parliament; and for this his piety he is, of some, had in everlasting remembrance. He died in 1670, aged 78 years.

HACKLE, *s.* raw silk, or any filmy or fibrous substance unsprung.

TO HACKLE, *v. a.* to dress flax.

HACKNEY, *s.* [*hacknai*, Brit.] a horse let out for hire; a two-horsed carriage, let on hire in the streets. Figuratively, any thing let for hire; one who writes for hire; any thing that is trite or used in common.

TO HACKNEY, *v. a.* to use a thing very frequently; to accustom to the road.

HACKNEY, Middlesex. One of the suburbs of the metropolis. Pop. 55,768. See LONDON.

HAD, the preter. and past part. of TO HAVE.

HADDINGTON, Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian, Scotland. It consists of four streets, which intersect each other at right angles. It is surrounded with the seats of the nobility and gentry, and there are the ruins of a magnificent church. It is seated on the river Tyne. It is 16 miles E. of Edinburgh. It is the county town; and here John Knox was born. Pop. 5452.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, lying on the Frith of Forth and the German Ocean, and bounded by the counties of Edinburgh and Berwick. It is about 25 miles long, and 15 miles broad. The land is in many places doubly productive, affording immense quantities of coal, while rich crops of corn are raised on its surface. The southern part of the county, comprehending the N. side of Lammermuir Hills, is very hilly. These high grounds, however, feed vast numbers of sheep. On the sea-coast are several harbours and fishing towns; salt is made in many places, and there are some other smaller manufactures. The only river is the Tyne. Pop. 35,886. It returns two members to parliament.

HADDOCK, *s.* [*hadot*, Fr.] in Natural History, a sea-fish of the cod kind, but smaller.

HADLEIGH, Suffolk. It is tolerably well built, and large quantities of yarn are still spun here for the Norwich manufacture; formerly it had a considerable woollen manufacture. It is seated on the river Preston. It is 64 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Saturday for corn, provisions, &c. Pop. 3670.

HADRIANUS, AELIUS, the successor of Trajan in the Roman empire. It was reported that he had been adopted by

Trajan, and he proved himself a worthy follower of that great prince. He withdrew from the conquered territories of the last reign; and kept the empire to its old limits, the Rhine, the Danube, the Euphrates, &c. The Jewish insurrection under Barchochebas happened in this reign; and in consequence of this the name of Jerusalem was changed to *Elia Capitolina*, and the place thoroughly Romanized. Hadrian made a progress through his dominions, and endeavoured to maintain order and justice. He acted in most respects as well as he knew, and sought the welfare of the empire. During the latter part of his reign, age and illness made him cruel, but his adopted son mitigated this as far as he could. He died in 138, aged 62 years, and having reigned 21.

**HÆMORRHAGE**, *s.* [*haima* and *rheo*, Gr.] in Surgery and Medicine, a violent discharge of blood, from a ruptured or wounded vessel.

**HÆMORRHOIDS**, *s.* in Surgery, veins turgid with blood, forming tumours in the rectum, having ruptured its lining membrane: the piles or emoroids.

**HÆMORRHOIDAL**, *a.* belonging to the piles, or resembling that disease.

**HAFIZ**, **MOHAMMED SCHEMSEDDIN**, a celebrated Persian poet of the 14th century. His poems are lyrical, and in praise of love and wine; which being somewhat heterodox in the apprehension of the true believers, are expounded figuratively, or typically, to mean other things. The poet's life exceeded them literally enough. They have great poetic beauty and animation. He died in 1389. He may be tasted by means of Sir William Jones's and other English versions of some of his songs.

**HAFT**, *s.* [*heft*, Sax. *heft*, Belg.] a handle; that part of any instrument by which it is held in the hand.

**HAG**, *s.* [*hajn*, Brit.] a fury, or spirit of a deformed or terrible aspect; a witch or enchantress; an old ugly woman.

To **HAG**, *v. a.* to haunt; to torment; to possess or harass with vain terror; to bewitch.

**HAGGAI**, one of the latter Jewish prophets, who fulfilled his mission during the perplexed and discouraging events immediately following the return from the Babylonish captivity. His work was shared by Zechariah, and it seems they did not labour vain. The writings left by him are very brief, and consist of an impressive remonstrance with the people for being disheartened in their work of restoring the temple, and a glowing promise of the superior glory that was preparing for that house, above the one that had been destroyed. He flourished about 520 B.C.

**HAGGARD**, *a.* [*Fr.*] wild or irreclaimable; lean; rugged; ugly; wildly disordered.—*s.* in Falconry, a species of hawk.

**HAGGARDLY**, *ad.* deformedly; ugly; like a hag.

**HAGGISS**, *s.* a mess of meat, chopped small, enclosed in a membrane, and boiled.

**HAGGISH**, *a.* like a hag; deformed; horrid.

To **HAGGLE**, *v. a.* [*corrupted from hack, or hackle.*] to cut, chop, or mangle.—*v. n.* to be tedious in a bargain, or long before settling the price.

**HAGGLER**, *s.* one that mangles in cutting; one that is slow in bargaining.

**HAGIOGRAPHIA**, *s.* [*agios* and *grapho*, Gr.] a name given to a part of the books of the Old Testament, (viz. Ruth, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, the Lamentations, and Daniel,) by the Jewish commentators.

**HAGIOGRAPHER**, (*hagiografer*), *s.* an inspired writer.

**HAGUE**, (*Hägs*), a town of Holland. It is not fortified, and is called a village, and yet it may compare with the handsomest towns or cities in Europe, with regard to its extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade, especially in books. The greatest part of the houses have the appearance of palaces. It is seated three miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the Downs, with trees on each side. The stadtholder, or governor of the country, generally resided here. It is the place where the states-general assemble, and here the foreign ministers are admitted to audience; and here also the supreme courts of justice are held. It is 30 miles from Amsterdam. Pop. about 60,000. Lat. 52. 4. N. Long. 4. 10. E.

**HÄHNEMANN**, **DR. SAMUEL**, the originator of the *homœopathic* school of medicine. He was well instructed in all the

customary elements of a liberal and medical education; and having completed his course of study, he practised in various parts of Germany. Being of an inquiring disposition, the empirical state of medical science could not but distress him; and from a happy thought respecting the effect of bark on a healthy subject, he gradually evolved his new system. He had to experience the usual fate of innovators and disturbers of vested ignorance, but he obtained in his native land, and in Paris, where medicine has always been most assiduously cultivated, many followers. Sober England, without knowing the principle of his scheme, has almost contemptuously rejected it, shocked, it appears, by the small quantities of drugs, &c. administered, according to its formulas. Hahnemann died in 1843, aged 85 years. See **HOMŒOPATHY**.

**HAIL**, *s.* [*hagel*, Sax.] drops of rain congealed into ice. These icy fragments are sometimes very large and irregularly formed, and sometimes they have a kernel of a different kind of ice. They are one of the atmospheric phenomena dependent on peculiar electrical action, by which the temperature of strata of air is rendered very strongly different.

To **HAIL**, *v. n.* to pour down hail.

**HAIL**, *interj.* [*hoel*, Sax.] a term of salutation, wherein we wish health to a person. It is used at present only in poetry.

To **HAIL**, *v. a.* [*halel*, Sax.] to salute; to call to, applied to the manner in which ships address each other.

**HAILSHAM**, *Sussex.* It is 58 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1586.

**HAILSHOT**, *s.* small shot scattered like hail.

**HAILSTONE**, *s.* a particle or single ball of hail.

**HAILSTORM**, *s.* a sharp shower of hail, such as frequently occurs in June and July, or during thunder-storms.

**HAILY**, *a.* consisting of hail.

**HAINAN**, an island lying on the S. of China, not 20 miles distant from it, forming the E. side to the Gulf of Tonquin. It is about 200 miles long, and 120 or more in breadth. It has lofty, forest-covered mountains in the central region, but nearer the shores are fertile plains and valleys. The grain, fruits, and other vegetable products of these parts are yielded copiously. Population, about 1,000,000. Its capital is Kung-cheou-fou.

**HAINAUT**, a province of Belgium, bounded by E. and W. Flanders, S. Brabant, and Namur. It is about 55 miles in length, and 48 in breadth. Its surface is tolerably level, and its chief rivers are the Scheldt, the Sambre, the Haine, &c. It is quite agricultural, and fairly productive. But it has manufactures also, and is rich in coal, freestone, &c. Population, about 600,000. Mons is the capital.

**HAIR**, *s.* [*har*, Sax.] in Physiology, the fine filamentary processes forming the external covering of almost all animals and plants. In animals the hairs are bulbous, and receive their colour from the oily fluid they draw from the skin. In plants, they are intimately connected with the cuticle, and are called lymphatic, or glandular, according to their structure. Figuratively, any space very small.

**HAIRBEL**, **HAIRRELL**, *s.* in Botany, a species of the hyacinthus, or scilla, of Linneus, very common in the woods and hedges of England, and flowers in May.

**HAIRBREADTH**, *s.* a very small breadth; the width of a hair.

**HAIRCLOTH**, *s.* stuff woven of horse-hair.

**HAIRGRASS**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of grasses, of which there are several species. They flower in July and August.

**HAIRINESS**, *s.* the state of being covered or overgrown with hair.

**HAIRLACE**, *s.* a fillet or band with which women tie up their hair.

**HAIRLESS**, *a.* without hair; bald.

**HAIRMOSS**, *s.* in Botany, the polychitrium, of which three are native in England.

**HAIRY**, *a.* overgrown or covered with hair; consisting of or resembling hair.

**HAÏBERT**, **HAÏBERD**, (*haïbert*) *s.* [*halebarde*, Fr.] a long pole armed at one end with a broad spearhead, carried by sergeants of foot.

**HAÏLYON**, (*haïlyon*) *s.* [*Lat.* from *als* and *kuanos*, Gr.] in Old Fable, the name of the kingfisher.

**HAÏLYON**, (*haïlyon*) *a.* peaceful; quiet; undisturbed; without tumult or violence. "His *haïlyon* days brought forth the arts of peace," *Denham*.

HALE, *a.* healthy, sound, or hearty; of a good or fresh complexion.

To HALE, (*hault*) *v. a.* [*halen*, Belg. *haler*, Fr.] to drag by force; to pull violently.

HALE, SIR MATTHEW, a very eminent English judge, of the 17th century. He studied the law in the best schools, and appears in the Assembly of Divines, whence it would seem that he had gained some distinction. He endeavoured to steer an even course through that difficult period, and acted as a judge under Cromwell, resorting to jesuitical subterfuge either then or subsequently to justify it. He accepted office and knighthood at the Restoration, and was finally chief justice of the King's Bench. He died in 1676, aged 76 years. He has always enjoyed a high reputation for his legal knowledge and for piety. His writings bear out the former; but his time-serving conduct, more than his superstition, casts a shade over the latter.

HALER, (*halder*) *s.* he who pulls or drags by force.

HALESWORTH, Suffolk. It is situated on a neck of land between two branches of the river Blyth, which is navigable from hence to Southwold for barges, that pass three or four times a week with corn, &c. for the London markets. It is 101 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 2662.

HALF, (*the l* is often not sounded,) *s.* plural *halves*; [*healf*, Sax.] one of two parts into which a thing is equally divided. In Composition, it signifies imperfection.

HALF, *ad.* in part, or equally.

HALF-BLOOD, *s.* one who has but one parent the same with another person.

HALF-BLOODED, *a.* mean; cowardly; base-born.

HALF-MOON, *s.* the moon when at quadratures; any thing in the figure of a half-moon.

HALFORD, SIR HENRY, an eminent court physician to four of our monarchs. He owed his high standing as much to his professional knowledge as to his wealth and connexions. His tracts contain much that is valuable for medical students, and evince both reading and observation. He died in 1844, aged 78 years.

HALFPENNY, (*hāpenny*; plural *halfpence*, pronounced *hāpenny*) *s.* a copper coin, of which two make a penny.

HALF-PIKE, *s.* the small pike carried by officers.

HALF-SIGHTED, *a.* seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

HALF-SWORD, *a.* close fight; within half the length of a sword.

HALF-WAY, *ad.* in the middle.

HALF-WIT, *s.* a blockhead; one who vainly affects to be thought a wit; a silly fellow.

HALF-WITTED, *a.* of dull or imperfect understanding.

HALIBUT, *s.* in Cookery, a delicious sort of fish.

HALIFAX, Yorkshire, W. Riding. It is seated on a branch of the river Calder, rendered navigable to the Air and Ouse. The principal manufactures are shalloons, tannies, droyes, kerseys, baizes, &c. The Piece Hall, or Market House, is a very elegant new structure of stone, in the form of an oblong square. The parish is very large, comprising several townships, having a population of 130,743. It is 197 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 19,881.

HALIFAX, the principal town and seat of government of Nova Scotia, N. America. It is seated on the W. side of Chebucto Bay, in a beautiful country, which is greatly improved of late years, and has the appearance of fertility and cultivation, but is subject to fogs. It has a large, safe, and commodious harbour, affording shelter to the largest fleets, and an excellent naval yard for repairing ships of war. The town is defended by an entrenchment and forts of timber. It is advantageously situated for the fishery. Lat. 44. 44. N. Long. 63. 30. W.

HALIMASS, *s.* the feast of All Souls.

HALITUOUS, *a.* [*halitus*, Lat.] vaporous; fumes.

HALL, (*hault*) *s.* [*hal*, Sax. *halle*, Belg.] a court of justice; a manor-house, so called, because formerly courts were held in it for tenants; the public room of a corporation; the entrance room of a house.

HALL, JOSEPH, bishop of Norwich in the beginning of the 17th century. He was an earnest-minded man and pious, but not in harmony with the church of his time; therefore it was his lot to be suspected equally by Laud and by the anti-pre-

latists, who had too good reasons for distrusting bishops. He was one of the insane redactors of the famous protest against the validity of all measures passed in the compulsory absence of the bishops from the House of Lords, which marked him as the fair prize of the victorious party. He endured hard measure, as he said, at their hands. He died in 1656, aged 82 years. Several of his works have become very well known of late by cheap reprints; his *Contemplations* especially.

HALL, ROBERT, one of the most eloquent preachers England ever produced. He was a Baptist minister, and the son of a Baptist minister; and having studied at Bristol and Aberdeen, he successively occupied the post of minister at Bristol, Cambridge, Leicester, and Bristol again. He was a martyr to a most extraordinary calculus during the latter years of his life; and earlier, he was twice incapacitated for his labours by attacks of mental derangement. His scholarship was considerable; and he had all he knew under control, so that he was never at a loss for argument or illustration, either to confute or to vindicate, either in preaching or conversation. His power of expression was most complete, and a deep vein of humour might be discerned running through some of his most serious, as well as his more trivial sayings. His works have been collected and published in 6 vols. by Dr. Gregory. He died in 1831, aged 67 years.

HALL, CAPTAIN BASIL, a naval officer, who superadded to a very respectable professional reputation, that of an ingenious and acute observer, both in scientific subjects, and the more universally interesting subjects of men and manners; and an agreeable writer. It was his lot to visit many parts of the earth to which neither adventure nor commerce often take men; and what he saw, he has recorded in his various publications. He died in 1844, aged 56 years.

HALLE, a town of Prussia. It stands on the Saale. As a trading place it is known chiefly for its salt works. In the literary world it stands reputably, because of its university, which is subordinate to Wittenburg. And in the Christian world it has a distinguished place, as the cradle of the second German Reformation, and the seat of Francke's Orphan House. Its population is about 20,000. Lat. 51. 28. N. Long. 11. 58. E.

HALLELUJAH, (*the j* is pronounced like an *i* vowel, or *y*) *s.* [*Heb.*] a song of praise or thanksgiving; also, an exhortation signifying, in Praise we the Lord.

HALLER, ALBERT VON, an eminent Swiss physician of the last century. He was distinguished by extraordinary precocity in learning the classical languages; and studied medicine at Tubingen, Leyden, and Paris. He was for about 17 years professor of surgery, &c. at Göttingen, and afterwards returned to his native place, Berne, where he received the highest honour, and died in 1777, aged 69 years. The greatest service which he rendered to his science was in the department of physiology, which he first treated in the spirit of the Baconian philosophy. His writings are numerous, and some of them are yet of value.

HALLEY, EDMUND, a distinguished mathematician and astronomer of England, in the time of Newton. His life was most active and laborious, and his discoveries almost wholly made by observation, although he was so skilful a mathematician that he was intrusted by Newton with the publication of his immortal work. He observed and catalogued the stars of the S. hemisphere, at St. Helena; went as ambassador from the Royal Society to Dantzic to meet Helvetius; travelled through Europe; made a voyage as captain of a ship to observe the variation of the compass; surveyed the Dalmatian coast of the Gulf of Venice, for the emperor of Germany; and occupied successively the Savilian professor's chair at Oxford, and the post of astronomer royal. The discovery which made his name most famous, was the period of the great comet, which was seen last in 1835; other astronomical discoveries he made, but they were of a very refined and subtle kind, which were the first proofs of the correctness of Newton's theory of gravitation, the law of which Halley had guessed at before he knew the great astronomer. Beside these his inquiries were directed to the variation of the compass, the trade-winds, the barometer, the diving-bell, &c. &c. His works are numerous, and valuable in the history of astronomy. His character also deserved and received its share of praise. He died in 1742, aged 86 years.

HALLIARDS, *s.* a sea term for those ropes by which all the

yards of a great ship are hoisted up, except the crossjack and the sprit-sail yard, which are always slung; but in small craft the sprit-sail yard has *Haliards*.

**HALLOO**, *interject*, a word of encouragement or enticement when dogs are let loose at their game.

To **HALLOO**, *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] to make a cry or noise after a person, alluding to that made after dogs; to chase or persecute with a noise; to call or shout to.

To **HALLOW**, (*hallo*) *v. a.* [*halgian*, Sax.] to consecrate, make holy, or dedicate to some religious use; to reverence and esteem as holy.

**HALLUCINATION**, *s.* [*halluciner*, Lat.] an error, blunder, or mistake, owing to folly.

**HALLM**, *s.* (*hawn*) straw; or the stalks of beans and peas.

**HALLMOT**, *HALMOT*, (*hailmote*, *hailmote*) *s.* an old law-term, signifying a court baron, or a meeting of the tenants of the same manor, in which differences between them are determined; it was likewise called *Folkmete*, or a meeting of the citizens in their common hall.

**HALO**, *s.* (*halos*, Gr.) a meteor in the form of a luminous or prismatic ring, appearing round the sun, moon, or stars; occasioned by the interposition of a light mist or cloud.

**HALSTED**, or **HALSTEAD**, Essex. It has a considerable manufacture of beys and seys. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground near the river Colne. It is 46 miles from London. Market, Friday, noted for corn. Pop. 5710.

To **HALT**, (*halt*) *v. n.* [*healtan*, Sax.] to limp, or be lame; to stop in a march, applied to an army. To besitate; to be dubious which of two opinions to prefer.

**HALT**, (*halt*) *a.* [*healte*, Sax.] lame or crippled.

**HALT**, (*halt*) *s.* the act of limping, or the manner in which a person walks who is lame; a stop in a march.

**HALTER**, (*halter*) *s.* one who limps or is lame.

**HALTER**, (*halter*) *s.* [*healtstre*, Sax.] a rope, peculiarly applied to that which is put round a criminal's neck when he is to be hanged.

To **HALTER**, (*halter*) *v. a.* to bind with a strong cord; to catch in a noose, alluding to that made in a rope with which criminals are hanged.

**HALTON**, or **HALTON**, Cheshire. It is situated on a hill, near a navigable canal, which communicates with the inland navigations. It is 186 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1397.

**HALTWHISTLE**, Northumberland. It stands in a lofty situation, and has a small manufactory of baize. It is 315 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 4655.

To **HALVE**, *v. a.* [from *half*,] to divide into two equal parts.

**HAM**, *s.* [Sax.] the lowermost and hindmost part of the thigh, adjoining to the knee, in a human creature. In Cookery, the thigh of a hog or bear salted and dried. In the names of places, the syllable *ham*, whether initial or final, is the same as the Saxon *hame*, or home, a house, farm, or village.

**HAMADRYADS**, in Heathen Mythology, rural deities, or nymphs, who were supposed to be born and to die with particular trees, over whose growth, &c. they presided.

To **HAMBLE**, *v. a.* to hamstring, or cut the sinews of the thigh.

**HAMBURG**, the largest of the free cities of Germany. It is seated on the Elbe, and is strongly fortified. The chief part of the town resembles the Dutch towns in its style of building, &c., but the new part is laid out according to a more modern taste. The principal building is St. Michael's church, which is very fine. It abounds in institutions for charitable and educational purposes, and has a very superb library. Its trade is unlimited, and is confined to no region in the world. Its territory stretches from the Elbe to Denmark, and comprises some other spots detached from it, amongst which, the most important is Cuxhaven on the German Ocean. The harbour there and its own docks are very extensive. Public works are laid out on the ramparts, which add much to the appearance of the city. Its constitution resembles those of the Italian republics of the middle ages, where there was a quasi-aristocracy, above the mass of the citizens. The population of the town and territory is about 150,000. Lat. 53° 32'. N. Long. 9° 58'. E.

**HAME**, *s.* [*hama*, Sax.] the collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

**HAMILCAR**, the greatest Carthaginian general before the

rise of Hannibal, his son. When the war first broke out, he was enabled by his fleet to annoy the Romans by incessant incursions on all parts of their territories, but the building of the first Roman fleet put an end to that predatory kind of warfare, and a great defeat brought that war to an end. Hamilcar afterwards prosecuted the conquests of Carthage in Spain, and fell in battle there in 229 B. C.

**HAMILTON**, Lanarkshire, Scotland. It is a very pretty, neat town; and near it the Duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and large park. It is seated on the river Clyde, and is about 30 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 10,862.

**HAMILTON**, a town of New York, United States, seated on the Chaugung river, where is a flourishing Baptist college. It is 335 miles from Washington. Pop. 3738. There are 18 other places in the States bearing this name.

**HAMILTON**, GAVIN, a Scottish historical painter of the last century. He painted a series of pictures illustrating the Iliad. He made excavations, and discovered many lost works of Roman and Grecian art in various parts of Italy, especially in the Tiburtine villa of Hadrian. Most of the best collections of ancient sculptures, as the Museo-Pio-Clementino at Rome, the Townley Gallery at the British Museum, and others in Russia, Germany, &c., owe some of their best specimens to his indefatigable labours. He died in 1797, from anxiety, when the French took possession of Rome.

**HAMILTON**, SIR WILLIAM, a distinguished naturalist and collector of Etruscan antiquities, owed his enjoyment of the favour of George III., perhaps, to his mother's having been the royal nurse. He was the English ambassador at Naples during the latter part of the last century, where he had abundant opportunity of prosecuting his favourite studies. He published his observations on that richly interesting and varied volcanic region: the British Museum contains his superb collection of Etruscan vases, &c. Other works and papers written by him evince considerable learning, taste, and observation. He died in 1803, aged 73. His name has obtained a lamentable notoriety by means of his second wife, the infamous Lady Hamilton, who so nearly obscured the lustre of Nelson's memory; who in the course of her life experienced every vicissitude which a beautiful but abandoned woman could know.

**HAMILTON**, PATRICK, the first Scotch reformer and martyr. He belonged to a noble family, and, attracted by some of Luther's writings, sought instruction in the new way from Luther himself. On his return to Scotland, he was made abbot of Ferne, and taught the doctrines of the Reformation; for which he was seized by Cardinal Beaton, and burnt to death in 1527, aged but 24 years.

**HAMILTON**, JAMES, DUKE OF, a Scotch nobleman, who, in the civil wars of the 17th century, played a distinguished part, and lost his life. His first appearance in any prominence was as attempting to prevent the junction of the Scotch and English anti-royalists; failing in which, he was imprisoned by Charles. The parliament released him, and he raised an army to attempt the rescue of the king from the Independents, but was utterly defeated at Preston, taken, retaken, and finally beheaded in 1649, aged 43 years. His brother William, who succeeded to his title, pursued a similar course, and fell at Worcester fight in 1651.

**HAMILTON**, ELIZABETH, a literary English lady, author of many works replete with good sense and information, whose *Cottagers of Glenburnie* has made her name widely known. She died in 1816, aged 58 years.

**HAMILTON**, ALEXANDER, a distinguished soldier and statesman of America during the war of Independence. He fought during the whole war, and was greatly trusted, though but a youth, by Washington. He afterwards practised as a barrister, became a member of congress, edited a paper, and was commander-in-chief on Washington's death. He fell in a duel with Colonel Burr, in 1804, aged 47 years.

**HAMILTONIAN SYSTEM**, *s.* a scheme for teaching the languages, invented by one James Hamilton of Dublin, useful for conversational and trivial purposes, but not further, there being no royal road to learning now, any more than in Edward VI.'s time. Interlinear translations are the chief part of the apparatus employed.

**HAMLET**, *s.* [diminutive of *hame*, Sax.] a little village.

**HAMMER**, *s.* [Sax.] an instrument consisting of an iron

head and long handle, by which metals are forged, nails, &c. are driven.

TO HAMMER, *v. a.* to beat, forge, or drive with a hammer.

HAMMERER, *s.* one who works with a hammer.

HAMMERSMITH, Middlesex. It stands on the Thames, over which it has a suspension bridge, and is pretty large, and full of handsome houses. It is 5 miles from London. Population, 17,018.

HAMMOCK, *s.* [*hamaca*, Sax.] a swinging bed, suspended by cords fixed on hooks, used on board ship.

HAMMOND, HENRY, styled by the Oxford divines, Presbyter and Confessor, and regarded by that school as one of the firm maintainers of church principles in England. He obtained preferment before the civil war, and fell into the hands of the parliament, who imprisoned him in the year before Charles's execution. Being soon liberated, as not very dangerous, he spent the rest of his life in theological and polemical authorship, and died shortly before the Restoration, in 1660, aged 55 years. His Commentaries are his chief work, and they show the elaborate and learned jejune-ness of one who placed all his confidence in the forms of his faith and ecclesiastical regimen.

HAMPDEN, JOHN, one of the greatest patriots of English story, the cousin of Oliver Cromwell, the first open opponent of Charles I.'s arbitrary rule, and the most illustrious martyr of the war of liberty. He was a Buckinghamshire gentleman, well educated, and sat in all Charles's parliaments. He sided with Pym and the patriot party; and when ship-money was levied, refused payment, for which he was tried, and though defeated, the stir occasioned prevented the repetition of those unjust and illegal imposts. He was once imprisoned by Charles, in breach of his parliamentary privilege; and was one of the five members, to seize whom the infuriated king violated all parliamentary privileges at once. He entered most heartily into the parliament's cause at the outbreak of the war, and concurred in Cromwell's great plans respecting its conduct. But he lived not to see the vision realized, being killed in a skirmish on Chalgrove Field, near the spot where he set his banner of revolt against the royal tyranny, in 1643, aged 49 years. His early removal from the deadly strife has secured for him a fairer estimation at the hands of those who have recorded the history of the struggle, than they have received on whom rested the severer burden of prosecuting to the consummation the objects which Hampden, equally with them, devoted his life to. He was of a beautiful and noble spirit, but his constitutional theories would have little fitted him to share or sympathize with the original part his great cousin had to play in the later period of the Puritan revolution.

HAMPER, *s.* a large covered wicker basket, used for carriage.

TO HAMPER, *v. a.* to entangle, or to embarrass, so as to hinder from flight, or the use of one's limbs or faculties; to insnare, to inveigle; to catch by means of some allurements; to perplex or harass with a variety of accusations or law-suits.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, or SOUTHAMPTON, a county of England, lying on the English Channel, bounded by Dorsetshire, Wilts, Berks, Surrey, and Sussex. It extends, exclusively of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles in length, and 38 in breadth. It is divided into 39 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 20 market towns, 253 parishes, and 1062 villages. It is one of the most fertile counties in England. The range of Chalk downs runs through the N. part of the county. Its products are the finest corn and hops, very large flocks of cattle and sheep, with excellent wool, bacon, honey, and timber. For the last it has been particularly famous, on account of its great woods, of which the principal are the New Forest, and the Forest of East Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Test or Tese, the Itchen, and the Stour. The Isle of Wight is included in its boundaries (*which see*). Opposite to the island are Portsmouth and Southampton harbours. It has good fisheries, and some small manufactures. Winchester is the county town. Pop. 355,004. It returns 19 members to parliament.

HAMPSTEAD, Middlesex. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath, reaching about a mile every way, adorned with several pretty villas, and affording an extensive prospect of the metropolis, and the country all round it, as far as Shooter's Hill, Banstead Downs, Windsor Castle, &c. It is 4 miles from London. Pop. 10,093.

HAMPTON-COURT, Middlesex. Here is a royal palace, built

by Cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. It contains many magnificent paintings, &c., and amongst them the famous Cartoons of Raphael. The buildings, gardens, and parks are about four miles in circumference, and watered on three sides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kingston. It is seated on the N. side of the Thames, 13 miles from London. Pop. 4711.

HAMSTER, *s.* in Zoology, a kind of rat, which is furnished with remarkable pouches in its cheeks, and constructs a granary in which it lays up its food, not for winter, but for the latter part of autumn, and the beginning of spring. It is an inhabitant of Germany.

HAMSTRING, *s.* the tendon or sinew of the ham or thigh. To HAMSTRING, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *hamstrung*: to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HANAPER, *s.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat.] a treasury; the exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for sealing the charters and patents.

HANCCES, *s.* in a ship, the falls of the five-rails, placed on bannisters in the poop and quarter-deck, down to the gangway. In Architecture, the end of elliptical arches, which are arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch.

HAND, *s.* [*hand*, *hond*, Sax. Belg. and Teut.] that part of the arm from the wrist to the end of the fingers; a measure of four inches, used in measuring the height of horses; part, quarter, side; rate, price; care, necessity of managing; method of government, discipline, restraint; an actor, workman, or soldier; the index of a clock, or that which performs the office of a hand or figure in pointing to a particular thing. *Out of hand*, quick, sudden, or expeditious performance. Figuratively, power of performing. Manner of acting or performing, particularly applied to music. To *have a hand in*, to be concerned in. *At hand*, within reach; ready prepared; near. In Writing, a peculiar cut or cast of the letters, which distinguishes one person's writing from another; a person's own writing, or singing. "Under my hand and seal." In Gaming, cards held after a deal. *From hand to hand*, from one to another successively. *Hand over head*, negligently; rashly; without thought or caution. *From hand to mouth*, without making any provision against a necessity. To *bear in hand*, to keep in expectation. To *be hand and glove*, to be very intimate and familiar. *Hands off*, is a phrase implying forbear.

TO HAND, *v. a.* to give or reach to another by the hand. Figuratively, to guide; to conduct or lend by the hand; to seize; to lay hands on; to manage with the hand; to deliver from one to another; to transmit, or deliver down in succession.

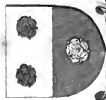
HAND, is used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand-saw*; or borne in the hand, as a *hand-basket*.

HANDBARROW, *s.* a frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men without wheeling on the ground.

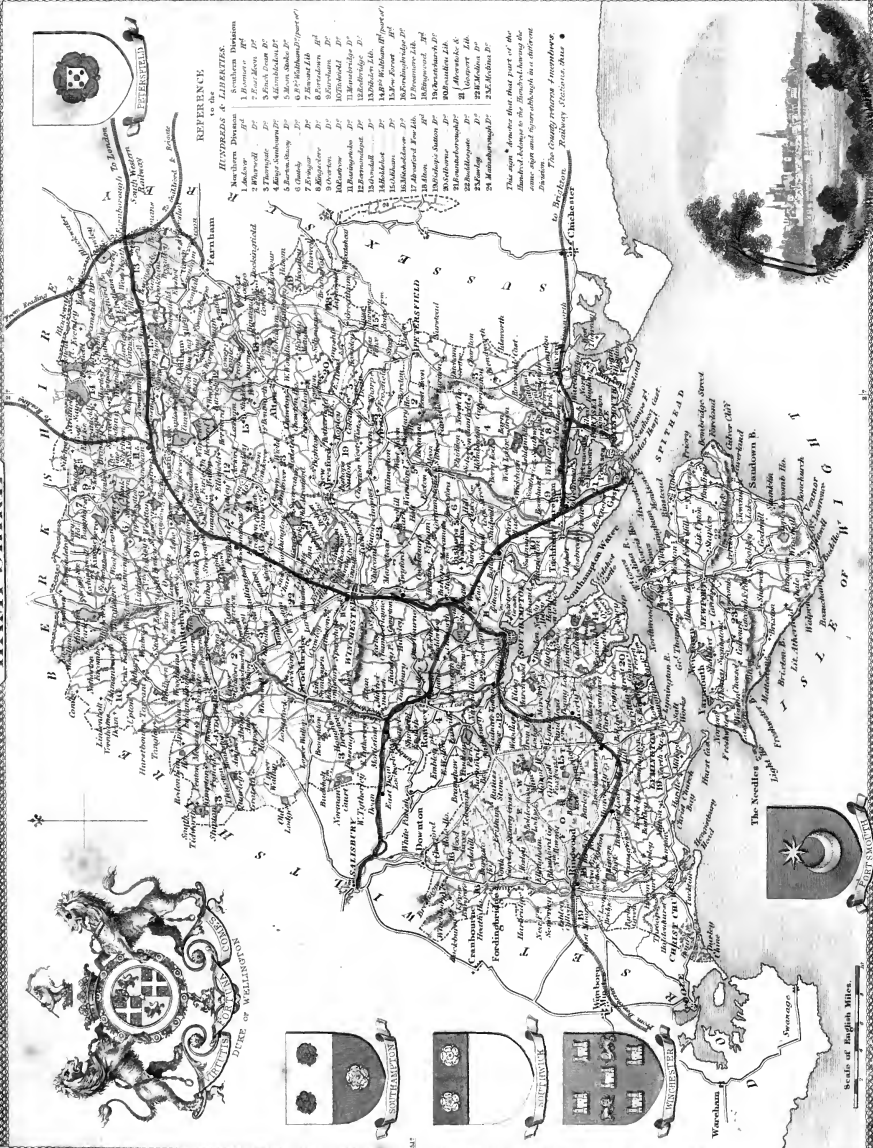
HANDBREADTH, (*handbreith*) *s.* a space equal to the breadth of a hand.

HANDED, *a.* having the use of either the left or right hand; hand in hand; with hands joined.

HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERIC, the great musical composer of the former part of the last century. He was by birth a German, and received his musical training at Halle, his native place, and at Berlin. At Hamburg he made his debut, producing his opera of *Almira*. Soon after this he visited Italy, where he stayed for six years, producing from time to time, at different places, operas, &c. &c. The elector of Hanover next endeavoured to secure the services of this unparalleled genius, but the attractions of England prevented it; on his accession to the English throne, however, as George I., he found Handel amongst his new subjects, and received him to favour. He now was engaged in some of his most brilliant pieces, when a strange quarrel arose, in which he found that he had the English nobility for his opponents, and mortifications and losses multiplied. He visited Ireland, and on his return to England, set out at once on the most triumphant part of his career. He had introduced a new style of sacred music, called Oratorios, before his hejira to Dublin, but it was not heeded; now the people had recovered themselves, and taking the matter out of the hands of the aristocracy, they more than compensated for their coldness to the mighty master. After some years of blindness, he died in 1759, aged 75 years. It is needless to characterize Handel's



Scale of English Miles



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music, since now the world has consented to his being placed highest on the lists of those inspired by genuine musical genius, and few have failed to hear his *Messiah*, which as it is the greatest of his works altogether, so it seems to exemplify all the varied forms of his greatness and power.

HANDER, *s.* one who delivers down in a regular succession, used with *down*.

HANDFUL, *s.* as much as the hand can grasp or hold; a handbreadth, or four inches; a small number or quantity.

HAND-GALLOP, *s.* a slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle, to prevent increase of speed.

HANDGLASS, *s.* in Gardening, a portable glass frame, used in raising cuttings and striking new plants.

HAND-GUN, *s.* a gun wielded by the hand.

HANDICRAFT, *s.* work performed by the hand.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, *s.* one whose work or business is performed by the hand.

HANDILY, *ad.* in a skilful, dexterous, or ready manner.

HANDINESS, *s.* the quality of doing any thing in a skilful or dexterous manner.

HANDIWORK, *s.* work of the hand; product of labour.

HANDKERCHIEF, (pron. without the *d*), *s.* a piece of silk or linen, used for wiping the face or nose, or for covering the neck.

HANDLE, *v. a.* [*handelen*, Belg.] to touch, feel, or hold in the hand; to manage or use. Figuratively, to treat of, or enlarge upon, applied to discourse. To deal in, or practise; to deal with.

HANDLE, *s.* [*handle*, Sax.] that part of a thing by which it is held in the hand. Figuratively, any thing which may discover a person's weakness, and be made use of by an enemy to his disadvantage.

HANDMAID, *s.* a maid who is in waiting, or within call; a waiting-maid.

HANDMILL, *s.* a mill moved by the hand.

HANDSAILS, *s.* sails managed by the hand.

HANDSAW, *s.* a saw manageable by the hand.

HANSELS, *s.* [*hansel*, Belg.] the first act of using any thing; the first parcel which is sold of any commodity.

To HANSEL, *v. a.* to use or do any thing for the first time.

HANDSOME, *a.* [*handsaem*, Belg.] beautiful with dignity; graceful. Elegant, applied to a person's manners or behaviour.

Generous or noble, applied to the quality of action. Figuratively, ready; convenient; ample; liberal.

HANDSOMELY, *ad.* conveniently, or dexterously; in a beautiful, neat, elegant, graceful, or generous manner.

HANDSOMENESS, *s.* beauty or pleasing majesty, applied to the features. Grace, applied to the behaviour. Elegance or neatness, applied to the manner in which any thing is wrought.

HANDSPIKE, *s.* a sort of wooden lever, for moving heavy bodies.

HANDVICE, *s.* a vice to hold small work in.

HANDWRITING, *s.* a cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HANDY, *a.* performing or giving with the hand; ready, dexterous, or skilful; convenient for use.

To HANG, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *hanged*, or *hung* [*hangan*, Sax.] to suspend on high by something fastened to the upper part; to suspend or keep in the air without falling; to suspend by the neck in a rope so as to kill a person; to let fall downwards from any eminence, or below its natural situation, sometimes used with *down*. "White lilies hang their heads," *Dryd*. To adorn, by hanging any thing upon or over, followed by *with*. "Hang several parts of his house with trophies," *Spect.*—*v. n.* to fall loosely; to be suspended on high with the lower part loose; to dangle; to float; to proceed from. "That gentle tongue—where soft persuasion hung," *Prior*. To be supported by something raised above the ground; to lean upon. "Hang about my neck," *Shak*. Used with *over*, to threaten; to be very near, applied to danger. "While the dread of Popery hung over us," *Atterb*. To be burdensome or troublesome; to oppress with weight, used with *upon*. "In my Lucia's absence—life hangs upon me," *Addis*. To be compacted; to be united; to be of the same party; to support one another mutually; to be in suspense. To be dependent on, used with *on*. "Hangs on princes' favours," *Shak*.

HANGER, *s.* that by which any thing is supported in the air, or at a distance from the ground; a kind of short sword with a single edge.

HANGER-ON, *s.* one who is dependent on another; one who lives at another person's charge.

HANGING, *s.* drapery, stuffs, or paper, hung or fastened upon the walls of a house by way of ornament.

HANGING, *s.* the act or punishment of putting to death by a halter.

HANGMAN, *s.* the person who puts criminals to death, by hanging them on the gallows.

HANK, *s.* [*isl*] a skein of thread, &c. Figuratively, a tie, check, or influence.

To HANKER, *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Belg.] to long impatiently for; to have an incessant wish for.

HANNIBAL, the great Carthaginian general, one of the greatest military commanders of ancient history. He was the son of the defeated general in the first war of Carthage against Rome, and was sworn in his boyhood to deadly hostility against the rival city. He was in his father's army in Spain at the time of his death, and after awhile rose to the supreme command. When the renewal of the war was determined, Hannibal led his army from Spain across the S. of Gaul and crossed the Alps, met the Roman army in the plains around the Po, and defeated it in two great battles. Marching southerly, he continued his victories, and was only harassed by the tactics of Fabius the Lingerer; at length, at Canne, he totally routed the largest army Rome had ever sent into the field, and with tremendous slaughter. Now came the reverse; gradually, step by step, he found that he had not the prestige of victory with him; he was suddenly recalled to protect Carthage, whither, with consummate skill, Rome had transferred the seat of war,—recalled, to be totally routed at Zama. This ended the second war. Hannibal found a powerful party league against him in his own senate, and had his plans for future operations against Rome betrayed by them, so that he had to flee to the ally he had been endeavouring to gain, Antiochus of Syria. Losing this last hope, by the war with Rome which followed, he found shelter at the court of the king of Bithynia, who, at the demand of Rome, consented to surrender him, as if he were a prisoner. Hannibal, to escape ignominy, poisoned himself, in 183 B. C., aged 64 years. The examination of the plan of his campaigns, when the character of his forces and the kind of weapons in use are taken into account, will impress on the mind a conviction of the greatness of his military genius, as deeply as the study of those campaigns of Napoleon, in which he pursued the steps and fought in the fields of Hannibal, does. He was worthy a different end. But his very misfortunes seem to help the record of his genius and valour from fading from the memory of man.

HANOVER, a kingdom of Germany, Europe, lying on the German Ocean, bounded by Holland, Prussia, Lippe-Detmold, Hesse-Cassel, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Denmark, and Hanburg. The Hartz mountains are the loftiest range in Hanover, some points being 3500 feet high. The N. parts of the state are comparatively level. It has coal, iron, building-stones, &c. &c. Timber is abundant. Agriculture and grazing are in a flourishing condition. It exports both cattle and grain, and its linen manufactures, though not in large quantities. Its rivers are the Elbe, which forms its N. E. boundary, the Weser, the Ems, &c. It was formerly connected with the English crown, but as it could not receive a female sovereign, it was separated at the demise of William IV. Its population is about 2,000,000. Hanover, its capital, stands on the Leina, and in the newer parts is a handsomely built town. It contains the palace and government buildings, 3 hospitals, &c. &c. Here, too, is an excellent library. It has some valuable manufactures of lace, stuffs, ribbons, &c., and some large tanneries and breweries. It has some fine ornaments, and delightful pleasure-grounds. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 52. 22. N. Long. 9. 42. E.

HANSE TOWNS, or HANSEATIC LEAGUE, a confederacy formed during the middle ages, by about 80 cities, famous for their commerce, in different countries of Europe. Lübeck was the place where the meetings for arranging the business of the League were held. The importance of such a confederation cannot be estimated, unless the state of society and the relations between the different nations of Europe in those days is considered. And when it is perceived, the effect of the changes introduced into

the commerce of Europe, by the discovery of America, and the Cape of Good Hope, on the League, will not appear so strange. At the beginning of the 17th century it had quite disappeared, being no longer needed in the world.

HAP, *s.* [*anhap*, Brit.] chance; fortune; or that which comes to pass without design or being foreseen.

To HAP, *v. n.* to fall out; to come to pass without design or foresight.

HAP-HAZARD, *s.* chance; accident.

HAPAE. See FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

HAPLESS, *a.* unhappy; unlucky; unfortunate.

HAPPLY, *ad.* perhaps; peradventure; it may be; by chance, or mere accident.

HAPSBURG, HOUSE OF, the name of one of the imperial dynasties of Germany, which held the throne from 1273 to 1437; and named from the first of the series, Rudolf of Hapsburg, a prince whose possessions lay in Switzerland and on the Upper Rhine, who was elected after the empire had been for 23 years without a head.

To HAPPEN, *v. n.* to fall out; to come to pass without being designed or foreseen; to light upon or meet with by chance, or mere accident, exclusive of any design.

HAPPILY, *ad.* in a fortunate, happy, or lucky manner; with address, dexterity, or grace; without labour; in a state of happiness. By chance; by accident; used instead of *happily*.

HAPPINESS, *s.* a state wherein a person has all his wishes satisfied, and is sensible of the highest pleasures; good luck or fortune.

HAPPY, *a.* in a state where the desires and wishes are satisfied, and the greatest pleasures are enjoyed; lucky; successful; ready; or disposed by nature, without art or study.

HAQUETON, *s.* a coat of mail.

HARANGUE, (*haráng*) *s.* a speech; a discourse or oration delivered in public.

To HARANGUE, (*haráng*) *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.] to make a speech, or pronounce an oration.—*v. a.* to address by an oration, as, "he *harangued* the troops."

HARANGUER, (*haráng*) *s.* an orator; a person who pronounces a set speech; a word conveying some idea of contempt.

HARBINGER, *s.* [*herbinger*, Belg.] a person who prepares the way, or gives notice of the coming of one that follows; a precursor, or forerunner. Figuratively, a sign or omen of something to come.

HARBOROUGH, MARKET, Leicestershire. It has some manufactures of tanneries and lastings. It is 83 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 2433.

HARBOUR, *v. a.* [*herberg*, Belg.] a lodging or place of entertainment and rest; a port, or station wherein ships are sheltered from storms. Figuratively, an asylum, or place of shelter and security from danger.

To HARBOUR, *v. a.* to entertain or permit a person to reside. Figuratively, to cherish, favour, or entertain an opinion; to shelter, rest, or secure from danger.

HARBOURER, *s.* one who entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, *a.* without harbour, lodging, entertainment, or shelter.

HARD, *a.* [*hard*, Sax. *hard*, Belg.] firm, or not easily penetrated. Figuratively, difficult to be understood; not easy to be accomplished; painful, or dangerous. Rigorous, cruel, or oppressive, applied to the manner of treatment. Unfavourable; unkind; unhappy; vexatious; forced; powerful; harsh; stiff. *Hard words*, sour; rough; reproachful. Insensible; untouched, or not to be affected. "Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*." Very vehement, keen, and inclement, applied to the season. Unreasonable and unjust. Dear, or in which a person cannot easily acquire a competency, applied to the times.

HARD, *ad.* [*hardo*, old Teut.] close; near; diligently; laboriously; earnestly; uneasily; vexatiously. Fast or nimble, applied to motion; or with difficulty. Tempestuously; boisterously; with force or violence, applied to the wind.

HARDBOUND, *a.* costive, applied to the habit of body. Unfertile or barren, applied to the invention.

To HARDEN, *v. n.* to grow hard or solid.—*v. a.* to make hard; to make impudent; to make obdurate; to make insensible; to make firm, or endure with constancy; to make resolute by the incessant practice of any particular action.

HARDENER, *s.* one that renders any thing hard, or not easily penetrated.

HARDFAVOURED, *a.* having a coarseness or harshness of features.

HARDGRASS, *s.* in Botany, a kind of grass, found on the sea-coast.

HARDHANDED, *a.* coarse; mechanic; that has hands hard with labour.

HARDHEAD, *s.* clash of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together.

HARDHEARTED, (*hard-hárted*) *a.* cruel; inexorable; merciless.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, *s.* the quality of being insensible to the cries of misery, and unmoved at the sight of wretchedness.

HARDICANUTE, the third Anglo-Danish monarch of England, being son of Canute, and half brother of Harold Harefoot; with whom he disputed the possession of the crown for some time, and whom he succeeded. The only things preserved respecting him are, that he taxed England, as if it were a conquered country; and that he was such a glutton and drunkard, that he (to his subjects' great joy) died of apoplexy, in 1042, having reigned but 2 years.

HARDINESS, *s.* [*hardesse*, Fr.] hardihood, or fatigue; courage, or disposition of mind insensible to danger; effrontery; impudence.

HARDLY, *ad.* with difficulty and great labour; scarcely. "There is *hardly* a gentleman," *Swift*. Used with *think*, in a severe or unfavourable manner. "To think *hardly* of our laws," *Hooker*.

Applied to manner of treatment, with rigour, oppression, severity, or harshness. "*Hardly* lodged" *Dryden*.

HARDMOUTHED, *a.* not easily governed by the rein, applied to horses.

HARDNESS, *s.* applied to matter, a firm cohesion of the parts, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. Difficulty to be understood. Difficulty to be performed or accomplished.

Scarcity or dearthness, joined to *times*. Obduracy; profligacy.

Harshness of look. Cruelty; inhumanity; want of compassion. Keenness or sharpness, applied to weather or frost.

Stinginess, or want of profit, applied to the making of bargains. In Painting and Sculpture, stiffness, or harshness, in design, or workmanship.

HARDOUIN JOHN, a French Jesuit, who has obtained an imperishable renown by one of the most courageous and preposterous follies which a man of any scholarship could commit. He maintained in good earnest, that the classic authors were all forgeries of the 13th century. An opinion not more baseless than a similar one maintained respecting the Sacred Writings; but which, appealing less to the passions of men, meets with its doom of ridicule more speedily. He died in 1729, aged 82 years.

HARDS, *s.* [*heorðan*, Sax.] the refuse or coarser parts of flax.

HARDSHIP, *s.* oppression; injury; inconvenience; fatigue.

HARDWARE, *s.* manufactures or wares made of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, *s.* a maker or seller of wares made of metal.

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, EARL OF, the first of the same name and title, was an eminent English lawyer, who was successively solicitor-general, attorney-general, chief justice of the King's Bench, and lord chancellor, which last office he held for 20 years, and in which he gained his name. He died in 1764, aged 74 years.

HARDY, *a.* [*hardi*, Fr.] bold; brave; strong; daring; hard, or firm.

HARE, *s.* [*hara*, Sax.] in Natural History, an animal of the rodent class, a native of Britain, too well known to need description. It is one included in the term *game*, and is hunted and coured, as well as shot. A young hare is called a *leveret*.

To HARE, *v. a.* [*harier*, Fr.] to frighten; to perplex or throw into confusion by hurrying or terrifying.

HAREBELL, *s.* See HARBELL.

HAREBRAINED, *a.* wild; irregular; inconstant.

HARELIP, *s.* [because resembling the upper lip of a hare,] a defect in the upper lip for want of flesh, which makes it appear as if cut, and shows the teeth.

HARESBURY, in old records called HEYTSBURY, and now written HATCHBURY, Wilts. It has a large woollen manufacture. It was once the residence of the Empress Maude, and is situated on the Willey. It is 93 miles from London. Pop. 1311.

HARESTONG, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also hog's fen-nel and sulphur-wort.

**HARLOT**, *s.* See **HERIOT**.

To **HARK**, *v. n.* to listen, or be attentive to what a person says. **HARK!** *interject*, list, or listen; be attentive to hear; used on a sudden apprehension of danger, &c.

**HARL**, *s.* [*theoria*, Sax.] the filaments or threads of flax; any substance consisting of threads or filaments.

**HARLECH**, Merionethshire, Wales. It is naturally strong, being seated on a rock, on the sea-shore. It is chiefly remarkable for its castle, built by Edward I., which is still almost entire. Near it is a cataract of the Rhais Du, which rushes down a mountain, for above 100 yards, and then forms a cascade, part of an elliptical curve, to a pool 40 feet below. It is 223 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. of Llandanwg, its parish, 746.

**HARLEQUIN**, *s.* a person dressed in a motley-coloured jacket and trowsers; the hero in pantomime entertainments, who diverts the populace by his activity, artifices to extricate himself from danger, and his seeming power in enchantments and metamorphoses.

**HARLEY, ROBERT, EARL OF OXFORD**, one of the statesmen of England of the beginning of the last century; who, by aid of the famous Mrs. Masham, mounted the topmost round of ambition's ladder, whence he fell, when the favourite directed her royal mistress's regards to Bolingbroke, Harley's rival. On the accession of George I. his coquettish with the exiled Stuarts procured him an imprisonment and a trial; but he was acquitted. He accumulated the valuable library and the MSS. which now are deposited in the British Museum. He died in 1724, aged 63 years.

**HARLING, EAST**, Norfolk. It is seated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckingham. It is 88 miles from London. Market, Thursday, chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth. Pop. 1062.

**HARLOT**, *s.* [*herlodes*, Brit.] a female that is unchaste.

**HARLOTRY**, *s.* an habitual practice of unchasteness, applied to a woman.

**HARLOW**, Essex. It is chiefly noted for its annual fair, on a common, about 2 miles from the town, much frequented for horses, hogs, and cows, on Sept. 9. It is called Harlow Dush fair. It has another fair on Nov. 8. Harlow is situated on the W. side of the Rodings. It is 24 miles from London. Pop. 2315.

**HARM**, *s.* [*harm*, Sax.] an action by which another person may receive damage in his goods, or hurt in his person; mischief; hurt; or injury. **SYNON.** *Harm* particularly relates to any ill done a man's person or character, and is inferior in degree to *hurt*, which includes a great degree of harm. *Mischief* implies ill done either to person or property with an evil intent; *injury*, a degree of hurt without justice, and refers either to character or property. *Detriment* includes an idea of loss, and is seldom used but when speaking of property.

To **HARM**, *v. a.* to damage the goods or fortune of another, or to hurt his person.

**HARMATTAN**, *s.* the name of a remarkable periodical wind, which blows from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic ocean. It is attended with fog, extreme dryness, and yet great salubrity.

**HARNER, THOMAS**, a laborious writer, on theological and similar subjects, of the last century. He was the Independent minister of Wattisfield, Suffolk; and the principal work that he printed was Illustrations of the Bible from relations of Oriental travellers; which is a book of some value yet. His most interesting and singular collections are yet in MS. He died in 1788, aged 73 years.

**HARMFUL**, *a.* hurtful; injurious; detrimental; mischievous. **HARMFULLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to produce mischief, hurt, or damage.

**HARMFULNESS**, *s.* the quality which renders a thing or person detrimental to the interest, hurtful to the person, or injurious to the character, of another.

**HARMLESS**, *a.* without hurt; without injuring or causing any mischief; without being damaged; innocent.

**HARMLESSLY**, *ad.* innocently; without malice or crime.

**HARMLESSNESS**, *s.* the quality of a thing or person which can affect another with no damage or hurt.

**HARMONIC**, **HARMONICAL**, *a.* [*harmonikos*, Gr.] proportioned, or adapted to each other; musical. *Harmonical proportion*, in

Arithmetic and Geometry, is when in any three numbers or lines, the first is to the third, as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third.

**HARMONICA**, *s.* a musical instrument formed of glasses, filled with water according to the tone to be produced.

**HARMONICS**, *s.* the theory of musical sounds emitted by stretched strings. Those notes which are produced by an unkeyed instrument, by altering the force of the blast, and so the rapidity of the vibrations; all of which bear an harmonical relation to the simplest sound produced by it.

**HARMONIOUS**, *a.* [*harmonios*, Fr.] adapted to, or having the parts proportioned to, each other. In Music, having sounds that are consons to each other; musical, or affecting the ear with an agreeable sensation.

**HARMONIOUSLY**, *ad.* with a just proportion of parts to each other; in such a manner as to delight the ear.

**HARMONIOUSNESS**, *s.* that quality which renders sounds agreeable and delightful; proportion of parts.

To **HARMONIZE**, *v. a.* to agree with respect to proportion. To make musical, or convey delight to the ear, applied to sound.

**HARMONY**, *s.* [*harmonia*, from *harmozo*, Gr.] In Music, is the agreeable union of several musical sounds heard at one and the same time. Also, that part of the score of a vocal piece which does not contain the air, or melody. Figuratively, an agreement, suitableness, union, conformity, &c. In Literature, it is a certain agreement between the several parts of a discourse. In Architecture, an agreeable relation between the parts of a building. In Painting, in the composition of a picture, it signifies the union or connexion between the figures, with respect to the subject of the piece; in the colours, it denotes the union or agreeable mixture of different colours.

**HARNESS**, *s.* [*harnois*, Fr.] in its primary sense, armour for a horse; the traces by which horses are fastened to carriages of pleasure or state; that of other horses is called *gear*.

To **HARNESS**, *v. a.* to dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces; or to put traces on a horse.

**HAROLD I.** [*Harfotok*], the son and successor of Canute the Great on the English throne. He seems to have been a mere puppet in the hands of Earl Godwin, and so deserves neither the praise nor the censure bestowed on him. He died in 1039, having reigned thus above 3 years.

**HAROLD II.** the son of the famous Earl Godwin, and successor of Edward the Confessor, who being the last of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs of England, has had the benefit of all the sorrow and regret of those who mourned the conquest of the Normans. Harold shared his father's plans, and glory; but after his death, he seems to have been faithful to Edward, but without compromising himself. Either by accident, or with a message from Edward, he was once at the court of Duke William of Normandy, and there (as William was next in hereditary succession) swore fealty to him. On Edward's death, Harold ascended the throne, pleading the king's last wish. His first opponent was his brother Tostig, who came with Harold Harfager from Norway to get back his earldom of Northumbria. Him Harold utterly defeated, but was summoned from the field of victory to oppose Duke William, who had landed at Hastings, with every sign of the deadliest determination. As soon as he could march to the S., he, after fruitless embassages, joined battle with him, and fell, with his brothers, and his kingdom, in 1066, not having reigned a year. It was said, and by some believed, that he escaped the slaughter, and that another was buried by his name in Waltham Abbey, while he, a lone hermit, lived to bewail his own sins and his kingdom's sorrow, till Henry I.'s reign.

**HAROUN ALRASCHID**, the famous caliph of Bagdad, who figures as prominently in Eastern story as Arthur and Alfred do in ours, and Charlemagne in Frankish legend. He was a very powerful prince, and ruled from Egypt to Khorassan, and exchanged courtesies by ambassadors with Charlemagne, encouraging learning and the arts; but, as most monarchs of that class are, was cruel and oppressive, where he had the whim to be so. He died in 808, having reigned 22 years.

**HARP**, *s.* [*harp*, Sax.] a musical instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger. In Astronomy, the name of a constellation in the N. hemisphere.

To **HARP**, *v. n.* [*harper*, Fr.] to play on the harp. Figuratively, to touch any particular passion; to dwell on a subject.

HARPER, *s.* a player on the harp.

HARPOON, *s.* [*harpago*, Lat.] a bearded dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales or other large fish are caught.

HARPOONEER, *s.* [*harponneur*, Fr.] he that darts or throws the harpoon in whale fishing.

HARPINGS, *s.* in a ship, properly denote the breadth at the bow. Some also give the same name to the ends of the bends that are fastened into the stern.

HARPSICHOORD, *s.* a musical instrument of the stringed kind, played by keys, after the manner of the pianoforte, which has superseded it.

HARPY, *s.* plural *harpies* [*harpia*, Lat.] a poetical monster of the bird kind, feigned to have had the face of a woman, the claws, wings, &c. of a bird, remarkable for rapaciousness, and on that account used to signify a ravenous or exceedingly covetous person.

HARQUEBUSS, *s.* a hand-gun. See ARQUEBUSE.

HARQUEBUSSIE/R, *s.* one armed with an arquebuse.

TO HAR/RASS, *v. a.* more properly *harass* [*haraser*, Fr.] to weary; to fatigue; to tire or make feeble with labour and uneasiness; to lay a country waste by continual inroads.

HARRASS, *s.* waste or disturbance.

HARRIER, *s.* a hound of excellent scent and courage, used in hunting hares.

HARRINGTON, Cumberland, a sea-port between Workington and Whitehaven. Its principal business arises from the colliers and ship-building. It is about 300 miles from London. Pop. 1934.

HARRINGTON, JAMES, a political writer of the 17th century, appears first in connexion with the king's attempt at escape from the Isle of Wight. He afterwards was somewhat patronized by Cromwell. On the Restoration he got imprisoned on some charge of a political nature; and when released, soon after died, in 1677, aged 66 years. He is known best by his *Oceana*, a book describing an ideal republic; and his *Rota Club*, in which restless republicans had the comfort of debating about democracy.

HARRIOT, THOMAS, an eminent English mathematician and astronomer, went with Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia, and afterwards settled down to steady application to his sciences. He greatly advanced Algebraic science, and either preceded or immediately followed Galileo in some of his earliest telescopic discoveries. He died in 1621, aged 61 years.

HARRIS, JAMES, one of the earliest speculators on the philosophy of language in England, whose *Hermes* is a book of surprising ingenuity, but whose meanings are frequently fathomless. Horne Tooke's *Diversions of Purley* put it first into the shade; and both are now laid aside. He died in 1780, aged 71 years.

HARRISBURG, capital of Pennsylvania, United States. It stands on the Susquehanna, having two bridges over it, one of which is 2876 feet long, 40 wide, 50 feet above the water, and is covered. Its situation is commanding, and it is handsomely built; the state house, and county buildings, &c. being very fine. It is 110 miles from Washington. Pop. 5980. Five other places in the States bear the same name.

HARRISON, JOHN, the inventor of the chronometer, was almost a self-taught mechanist; and by studious application to the use of metals of different degrees of expansibility by heat, gained the prize of £20,000, proffered by the Admiralty for a correct time-keeper. He died in 1776, aged 83 years.

HARRISON, THOMAS, a distinguished soldier of the Puritan revolution, was the son of a grazing farmer in Staffordshire, and one of the new-model army. He fought in the siege of Basing-house, and at Preston, and subsequent fights, and rose to be a judge at Charles's trial, one of Cromwell's major-generals, and in his council of state. Getting into Anabaptist ways, he was unwise enough to take part in a revolt, and was imprisoned for it. At the Restoration he was executed as a regicide, in 1660.

HARROW, (*hárrô*) *s.* [*charroue*, Fr.] a frame of timbers crossing each other, set with teeth of iron, and drawn over ploughed and sown land, to break the clods and cover the seeds with earth.

TO HARROW, (*hárrô*) *v. a.* to draw a harrow over ground. Figuratively, to tear or rip up; to pillage, strip, or lay waste; to disturb or put into alarm or commotion.

HARROWER, *s.* he who harrows. In Falconry, a kind of hawk.

HARROWGATE, Yorkshire, W. R. This is one of the famous and fashionable watering-places. The springs are mostly used as baths. It is about 200 miles from London. Pop. 3372.

TO HARRY, *v. a.* [*harer*, Fr.] to disturb; to throw into commotion; to alarm or confuse; to ruffle.

HARSH, *a.* [Teut.] roughly sour, applied to taste. Rough or disagreeable to the ear, applied to sound. Crabbed, morose, or peevish, applied to the temper. Rough or rugged, applied to the touch. Unpleasing, severe, or rigorous, applied to treatment.

HARSHLY, *ad.* sourly, or like unripe fruit, applied to taste. In a violent, crabbed, sour, or morose manner; severely, or rigorously. Rough and displeasing to the ear, applied to sound.

HARSHNESS, *s.* sourness; roughness; crabbedness; moroseness.

HART, *s.* [*heort*, Sax.] in Hunting, a male of the deer kind.

HARTCLOVER, *s.* in Agriculture, a kind of trefoil.

HARTFORD, semi-capital of Connecticut, United States. It stands on the Connecticut river, and is intersected by Little river, over which is a fine stone bridge, whilst a covered bridge, 1000 feet long, crosses the larger river. It is regularly and handsomely built, and the government and state buildings are fine. Here, too, is Washington College, an Episcopalian institution, with a good library, and an asylum for the deaf and dumb, &c. &c. It is finely situated for commerce; and by steamboats and railroad, as well as by the river upland, is connected with the chief places in the N. States. It is 330 miles from Washington. Pop. 9468. There are 14 other places so named in the States.

HARTLAND, Devonshire, a place of some importance in the herring fishery on this coast. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, near a promontory called Hartland Point. It is 217 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2223.

HARTLEPOOL, Durham. It is seated on a promontory, partly surrounded by rocks and hills, and partly by the sea. It has a safe harbour, where the Newcastle and Sunderland colliers generally take shelter in stress of weather. It has a considerable fishery on the coast, and they export a good deal of coals and lime. It is 254 miles from London. Market, Saturday, much decayed. Pop. 5323.

HARTLEY, Northumberland. It stands on the coast N. of Tinnmouth. Here are salt, copperas, and glass-works; and here is a pretty haven, or harbour, to which a canal has been cut through a solid rock, 52 feet deep, 30 broad, and 900 long. It is 270 miles from London. Pop. 1911.

HARTLEY, DAVID, an English metaphysician of the last century. He was a severely logical thinker, but attempted to obtain a surer basis for his theory, by the hypothesis of an oscillating nervous ether, by which all associations in thought were originated. He lived a quiet and exemplary life, practising as a physician in various places, and finally at Bath, and enjoying the friendship of the literati of the age. In those times of indifference to religion, on the part even of the clergy, he maintained its influence both by his life and writings. He died in 1757, aged 52 years.

HARTROYAL, *s.* in Botany, a plant; a species of buckthorn plainain.

HARTSHORN, *s.* in Medicine, raspings or shavings of the horn of the red deer, used for making jellies, which are very nutritious. Also, a name by which the aqueous solution of ammonia is commonly known.

HARTSTONGUE, *s.* in Botany, a kind of fern, whose fronds are long and strap-shaped, being very rarely bifid, &c. It is very common in ditches.

HARTWORT, *s.* in Botany, an umbelliferous plant, of which there are two kinds, found in hedges and corn-fields.

HARVEST, *s.* [*harfest*, Sax.] the season of reaping and gathering in corn; corn ripened, reaped, and gathered in. Figuratively, the product or reward of a person's labour.

HARVEST-HOME, *s.* the song sung by reapers at the feast made for having inured the harvest.

HARVEST-LORD, *s.* the head reaper at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN, *s.* one who labours at the harvest.

HARVEY, DR. WILLIAM, the celebrated English physician, who discovered the circulation of the blood. He was royal physician in the first two Stuart reigns, and suffered from the violence of the cavaliers during the civil war. He made some

valuable bequests to the College of Physicians at London; and published many works which were of considerable use in promoting the study of physiological science. He died in 1658, aged 80 years.

**HARUSPEX**, *s.* plural *haruspices*; [Lat.] a priest of ancient Rome, who examined the entrails of the sacrificial victims, and pretended from the appearance of them to predict future events.

**HARWICH**, Essex. It is seated on a tongue or point of land, opposite to the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell. It is not very large, but has a very safe, spacious, and convenient harbour, extending from the sea to within 2 miles of Ipswich; here is also a very good dock-yard for building ships. The washing and undermining of the cliff have made the point a peninsula, and perhaps may in time make it an island. It is a place of considerable trade, and many vessels are employed in the North Sea fishery. It is 72 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Friday. Pop. 3829.

To **HASH**, *v. n.* [*hacher*, Fr.] to mince, or cut into small pieces. To mingle, used with *up*.

**HASLEMERE**, Surrey. It is seated on the edge of the county next Hampshire, and has two paved streets. It is 42 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 873.

**HASLET**, *HA'LSLET*, *s.* [*haslet*, Fr.] the entrails of a hog, consisting of the heart, liver, &c., generally applied to them when enclosed in a membrane, and roasted or baked.

**HASP**, *s.* [*haspe*, Sax.] a clasp folded over a staple, and fastened with a padlock; a small iron or brass fastening into a door; a kind of hank, going into an eye or loop, used for fastening shoes, necklaces, &c.

To **HASP**, *v. n.* to shut with a hasp.

**HASSELQUIST**, **FREDERIC**, a celebrated naturalist of Sweden, pupil of Linnaeus. His chief researches were made in Syria, and the neighbouring countries; and the results have been valuable as casting light on the Scriptures, as well as for the addition made by them to natural science. He died in 1752, aged 30 years.

**HASSOCK**, *s.* [*hassek*, Teut.] a round stuffed mat, on which persons kneel at church.

**HAST**, the second person singular of To **HAVE**, declined thus, *I have, thou hast, he hath or has.*

**HASTE**, *s.* [*haste*, Fr.] hurry; speed; the act of doing a thing quickly for want of longer time; passion; vehemence.

To **HASTE**, *HA'STEN*, *v. n.* [*haster*, Fr.] to move or walk with swiftness; to do a thing in a short time; to be in a hurry; to quicken a person's motion, or drive to a swifter pace.

**HASTE'NER**, *s.* one that hastens or hurries.

**HASTILY**, *ad.* in a short time; without delay; in a hurry, or rashly; passionately.

**HASTINESS**, *s.* speed or expedition; a performance executed in a hurry; anger; testiness.

**HASTINGS**, *s.* [corruptly from *hastive*, Fr.] early; forward; applied to fruits and vegetables.

**HASTINGS**, Sussex. It is seated between high cliffs or hills, on a small stream called the Bourne, which divides it into two different parishes. The chief employment of the people is fishing. It is one of the cinque ports. Here William the Conqueror landed; and near it was fought the battle which ended in the overthrow of the Saxon dominion in England, and the establishment of the Norman dynasty. It is 64 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 11,607.

**HASTINGS**, **WARREN**, the famous governor-general of India, whose efforts greatly established the British empire there, and for which he was tried on his return to England. He rose from comparative obscurity by the force and perseverance of his mind, but his trial was so much involved with the party contests of his day, that a fair judgment on his public character is very difficult. He seems, however, to have pursued the same line of policy as most who have been concerned in the erection of the empire in the East, which is condemned both by political prudence and sound morality. He died in 1818, aged 85 years.

**HASTINGS-SANDS**, a group of strata forming part of the great Wealden formation of the S. E. of England. It is chiefly made up of sandstones and grits, and contains the remains of gigantic animals of the lizard and crocodile kind, with shells and plants, indicating its origin to be the deposits of a very large river.

**HASTY**, *a.* [*hastif*, Fr.] moving with swiftness; quick, or

speedy. Soon provoked, applied to the temper or humour; rash, precipitate, or undertaking without thought. Early ripe, applied to fruit. *Hasty pudding*, a pudding made of milk and flour, or of oatmeal and water, boiled quick together. **SYNON.** *Hasty* relates more to action or blows: *passionate* goes seldom further than words.

**HAT**, *s.* [*hæt*, Sax.] a covering for the head.

**HATBAND**, *s.* a string tied round a hat to keep the crown from stretching, or if too large, to make it fit the head better; a piece of silk or crape worn round the crown of a hat in mourning.

**HATCASE**, *s.* a slight box for a hat.

To **HATCH**, *v. a.* [*hecken*, Teut.] to produce young from eggs; to quicken an egg by sitting on it; to produce by any precedent action. Figuratively, to contrive or project.

**HATCH**, *s.* a brood proceeding from eggs; the act of excluding or producing young from the egg. Figuratively, disclosure or discovery. A short or half door; an opening over a door, which is closed or shut by a board moving on hinges. In the plural, the doors, or openings, in a ship, by which persons descend from one deck to another. To be under *hatches*, means to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

To **HATCHEL**, *v. a.* [*hachelen*, Teut.] to beat flax, in order to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

**HATCHEL**, *s.* [*hachel*, Teut.] the instrument with which flax is beaten.

**HATCHELLER**, *s.* a beater of flax.

**HATCHET**, *s.* [*hachette*, Fr.] a small axe.

**HATCHET-FACE**, *s.* an ugly face.

**HATCHMENT**, *s.* [corrupted from *achievement*,] the arms of a person who is dead, painted on a square board, and placed with an angle downwards over the door where he lived, or fixed against the wall of a church.

**HATCHWAY**, *s.* the way over or through the hatches of a ship.

To **HATE**, *v. a.* [*hatian*, Sax.] to regard as an object which may affect us with pain; or to detest on any account. **SYNON.** To *hate* implies an aversion actuated by revenge; to *abhor*, an aversion to that for which we have a natural antipathy; to *loathe* is more applicable to food; to *detest* implies aversion actuated by disapprobation.

**HATE**, *s.* See **HATED**.

**HATEFUL**, *a.* that causes abhorrence, aversion, or detestation; detesting, hating, or malicious.

**HATEFULLY**, *ad.* in an odious or abominable manner; in such a manner as to cause aversion, detestation, or hatred.

**HATEFULNESS**, *s.* the quality which renders a person or thing the object of hatred.

**HATER**, *s.* one who has a strong aversion or ill-will to a person or thing.

**HATFIELD**, Hertfordshire. Here the Marquis of Salisbury has a handsome palace, called Hatfield House. It is 19 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 3646.

**HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK**, or **HATFIELD REGIS**, Essex. It is situated on a branch of the river Lea, near a forest of the same name. It is 30 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Population, 1968.

**HATH**, the third person singular of To **HAVE**. *Hath* properly belongs to the serious and solemn; *has*, to the familiar. The same may be observed of *doth* and *does*.

**HATRED**, *s.* the aversion felt on the contemplation of a person who has injured us, or who is suspected of desiring to do so, or whose conduct and principles we strongly disapprove; very decided abhorrence of any course of conduct, or principles of action.

To **HATTER**, *v. a.* to harass, weary, or wear out with fatigue.

**HATER**, *s.* one who makes hats.

**HATTOCK**, *s.* [*hatock*, Erse.] a shock of corn.

**HATTON**, **SIR CHRISTOPHER**, lord chancellor of England during Elizabeth's reign. He was not a profound lawyer; but he was a distinguished favourite of the queen; and is said to have died from some token of her royal displeasure, in 1591. Hatton Garden derives its name from its vicinity to his residence in the city.

**HAVA'NNAH**, the capital of the island of Cuba, situated on the N. W. part of it, opposite Florida. The harbour is capable of containing commodiously 1000 vessels, without either cable or anchor. The entrance to it is by a narrow channel, strongly for-

tified. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and some of them superbly finished; and the churches and other public buildings are rich and magnificent. But much of the town is very poor. It is the chief port of Cuba. Pop. about 130,000; of whom about 30,000 are slaves. Lat. 23. 12. N. Long. 82. 14. W.

HAVANT, Hants. It is situated between Fareham and Chichester, 64 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2101.

HAWBERK, s. [*hawberg*, old Fr.] a coat of mail or breast-plate.

To HAVE, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *had*: [*haban*, Goth.] to find, or not to be without; to possess; to wear; to bear or carry. It is used as an auxiliary verb in most European languages.

HAVEN, *v.* [*haven*, Belg.] a port, harbour, or a part of the sea running up into the land, where ships may ride safe from storms. Figuratively, a place of shelter; refuge from danger.

HAVENER, *s.* an overseer of a port.

HAVER, *s.* one who possesses any thing.

HAVERFORDWEST, Pembrokeshire. It is seated on a creek of Milford Haven, called the Dungleidye, over which it has a stone bridge. It is a large, well-built, handsome place, inhabited by many genteel families; and has a considerable trade, with several vessels belonging to it. Here is also a commodious quay, for ships of burthen, and a custom-house. Here the assizes are held, and the county jail is kept. It is 239 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 4601.

HAVERHILL, Suffolk and Essex. It has a considerable manufacture in checks, cottons, and fustians. It is 59 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 2451.

HAVERSACK, *s.* in military language, a kind of bag, made of coarse gray linen, in which the soldiers carry their provisions on a march.

HAUGH-HAUGH, HAW-HAW, *s.* [*hoeh*, Sax.] a dry ditch, in which is a fence or palisade, so that it encloses ground without hindering the prospect.

HAUGHTILY, (*haughty*) *ad.* proudly, or prizing too highly; in an insolent, arrogant, or very proud manner.

HAUGHTINESS, (*haughtiness*) *s.* the quality of being possessed with too great a conceit of our own good qualities, and too mean an opinion of those which belong to others.

HAUGHTY, (*haughty*) *a.* [*cheudaine*, Fr.] insolent, or behaving contemptuously to others, from too high an opinion of ourselves.

HAVING, *s.* possession; estate or fortune; the act or state of possessing or enjoying. Behaviour; regularity: still retained in the Scotch dialect.

HAVIOUR, *s.* See BEHAVIOUR.

To HAUL, *v. a.* See To HALE.

HAUM, *s.* [*healm*, Sax.] straw, or the stalks of beans or pease.

HAUNCH, *s.* [*hanche*, Fr.] the thigh; the hindmost thigh of venison or mutton; the rear; the hind part.

To HAUNT, *v. a.* [*hanter*, Fr.] to frequent; to be much about any place or person; used sometimes of one who comes without being welcome. It is specially applied to supposed apparitions or ghosts.

HAUNT, *s.* a place frequented by any person; frequency, or the habit of being frequently in a certain place.

HAUNTER, *s.* a frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, *s.* [*hafog*, Brit.] the act of plundering a country or killing its inhabitants; devastation.

To HAVOCK, *v. a.* to waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

HAVRE DE GRACE, a large, populous, and commercial town, in the department of Seine Inferieure. The harbour here has particular advantages, and the basin is reserved for ships of war, with room and depth of water for 30 vessels of 60 guns. It is seated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Seine. It is 112 miles from Paris. Pop. above 30,000. Lat. 49. 29. N. Long. 0. 6. E.

HAUTBOY, (*hoboy*) *s.* [*haut* and *bois*, Fr.] a musical instrument of the wind kind, sounded by a reed, shaped like a flageolet, but spreading wider towards the bottom. In Horticulture, a large species of strawberry.

HAY, RENE JUST, a French abbé, who constructed a system of classifying minerals, according to the laws of their crystallization. He discovered the remarkable fact in connexion with minerals, that the most usual forms differed very much from the first and simplest form, and he traced the laws of their structure.

He was imprisoned as a non-juring priest at the Revolution, but was released by Napoleon, who honoured him, not only as a man of science, but of inflexible integrity also. He died in 1822, aged 80 years.

HAW, *s.* [*hag*, Sax.] in Botany, the fruit of the hawthorn. In Veterinary Surgery, an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eye-lid or eye of a horse.

To HAW, *v. n.* to speak slowly, with much hesitation and frequent intermissions.

HAWK, *s.* [*hobeg*, Brit.] in Natural History, a large genus of birds of prey, formerly manned, reclaimed, bred, and made use of to catch other birds.

To HAWK, *v. n.* to catch birds with a hawk.—[*hook*, Teut.] to sell any thing by crying it in the streets.

HAWKED, *a.* crooked or formed like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, *s.* [*hook*, Teut.] one who sells wares by crying them about streets, particularly applied to those who sell newspapers.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, a distinguished English naval commander in the reign of Elizabeth. He was one of those adventurers, trained in naval affairs by their participation of the commerce of Spain. He was one of the admirals of the fleet sent out against the Armada; and he was the first Englishman who engaged in the African slave trade. He died in 1595, aged 74 years.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, a literary man of the last century, who was the first writer of note on the history of music. His life presented few incidents for notice; being that of a gentleman of fortune, after his marriage; whose friendship for Dr. Johnson had inspired him with literary tastes. He died in 1789, aged 70 years.

HAWKNUT, *s.* in Botany, a name of the pignut.

HAWKSEYE, *s.* in Botany, an herb with compound flowers, distinguished from the hawkweed by its chafy receptacle.

HAWKSHED, Lancashire. It is situated near the lake of Windermere, in a valley surrounded by a woody, hilly tract. It is 273 miles from London. Market, Monday, for the sale of wool, rams, provisions, &c. Pop. 2323.

HAWKWEED, *s.* in Botany, a genus of compound flowers, very common in England.

HAWKWOOD, SIR JOHN, a brave soldier in the wars of Edward III., who was knighted by him, and subsequently took up the profession of arms as a trade, and was one of the most famous of the free lances, who figure so conspicuously in the wars between the different republics of Italy. He died in 1393.

HAWSER, *s.* in the sea language, is a large rope or kind of small cable, serving for various uses aboard a ship; as, to fasten the main and fore shrouds, to warp a ship as she lies at anchor, and wind her up to it by a capstan.

HAWSEY, *s.* round holes in a ship, under her head, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor.

HAWTHORN, *s.* [*hæthorn*, Sax.] in Botany, the thorn generally growing in hedges, and bearing haws.

HAY, *s.* [*hieg*, Sax.] grass mowed and dried to feed cattle with. To dance the hay, is to dance round a couple of persons who are dancing at the same time.

HAY, Brecknockshire, Wales. It is seated between the rivers Wyal and Dalas, on the river Hay, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, of seven arches. It is 151 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1711.

HAYDN, JOSEPH, a celebrated musical composer, born in Austria, and first obtaining a narrow fame by his voice; and afterwards, through the Prince Esterhazy, a wider renown, which led to his removal to London; where he received general admiration and honour, and produced his great work, the Oratorio of *The Creation*. He returned to Vienna, and lived in retirement, yet continuing his labours, till 1809, when he died, aged 77 years. His numerous works embrace almost every kind of composition, and place him amongst the foremost of those who occupy the second rank in the realm of song.

HAYMAKER, *s.* one employed in turning grass when cut for hay.

HAYS, *s.* particular nets for taking rabbits, hares, &c.

HAYSTACK, *s.* a large quantity of hay laid in a heap.

HAZARD, *s.* [*hazard*, Fr.] chance; accident; any thing that happens without being foreseen or predetermined; danger, or a possibility of danger; a game played with dice.

To HAZARD, *v. a.* [*hazarder*, Fr.] to expose to chance or a possibility of danger; to venture; to run a risk.

HAZARDABLE, *a.* venturesome; liable to chance.

HAZARDER, *s.* one who does a thing without any certain knowledge or regard of its consequences.

HAZARDOUS, *a.* [*hazardous*, Fr.] dangerous; exposed to a possibility of danger; liable to chance.

HAZARDOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be exposed to danger.

To HAZE, *v. n.* to be foggy, misty, or cloudy.

HAZE, *s.* a fog or mist.

HAZEL, *s.* [*hasel*, Sax.] in Botany, a tree bearing nuts.

HAZEL, *a.* consisting of, or made of, hazel. Of a light brown, or the colour of hazel, applied to colour.

HAZELLY, *a.* of the colour of hazel, or light brown.

HAZELT, WILLIAM, a distinguished literary man of the last age; who after studying in a theological academy for awhile, devoted himself to art and philosophy, and finally gave himself up to literature; in which he toiled a slave instead of a master, through his imprudent habits. He was a brilliant and forcible writer, but not a discoverer; an essayist and lecturer, and as such acquired his name. His faults have departed with him; his works remain to preserve his name alive. He died in 1830, aged 52 years.

HAZY, *a.* dark; foggy; misty; cloudy, applied to weather.

*HAZE*, *pronoun*, his, genit., him, accus. and dat. This word is substituted for a person's name, in order to prevent its being too often repeated in a discourse, and is only applied to males. Sometimes it is used without any reference to any foregoing word, and then signifies all mankind collectively, or any person indefinitely. "*He* is never poor that little bath, but *he* that much desires." A man, or male being. Generally used in composition to express the male of any species.

HEAD, (*the a* in this word and all its compounds and derivatives is dropped in pronunciation—as *hed*, *héd-ake*, *hédly*, &c.) *s.* [*heved*, old Eng.] the uppermost part of an animal, which contains the brains. Figuratively, a chief, principal, or leading person, applied to societies or communities. The face, front, or foremost part of an army; resistance, as "*to make head*;" spontaneous resolution; individual; the top of any thing, particularly applied to such as are bigger than the other parts; the surface, or that which rises to the surface, of liquors; the upper part of a bed; the blade of an axe; power; force; dominion. Strength, applied to liquors. The principal topic of a discourse; the source of a stream; a crisis or pitch. In Anatomy, the extremity of a bone or a muscle. In Architecture, an ornament of carved work serving for the key of an arch or plat band. In Surgery, a state of maturity or ripeness. *Head and ears*, the whole person. *Head and shoulders*, violently; unnaturally; forcedly.

To HEAD, *v. a.* to march before; to command or lead an army; to cut off a person's head; to fit any thing with a head; to lop the tops of trees.

HEADACHE, *s.* a pain in the head.

HEADBAND, *s.* a fillet or bandage tied round the head. In Bookbinding, the head at each end of a book.

HEADBOROUGH, (*héd-boro*) *s.* primarily the chief of a frankpledge; at present a petty constable.

HEADRESS, *s.* the covering of a woman's head.

HEADER, *s.* one who heads, or puts heads, to pins or nails.

HEADNESS, *s.* hurry; rashness; or obstinate perseverance in one's own opinion.

HEADLAND, *s.* a promontory or cape.

HEADLESS, *a.* without a head; beheaded. Without chief or ruler, applied to a society or community.

HEADLONG, *a.* with the head foremost in a fall; rash; thoughtless; without meditation; sudden or precipitate.

HEADLONG, *ad.* with the head first or foremost; rashly, or without thought; hastily, or without delay.

HEADON, Yorkshire, E. Riding. It is situated on a river that falls into the Humber about two miles below, and is pleasant and well built, though little; and was formerly considerable in merchants and shipping, but its harbour is now nearly choked up. It is 182 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 998.

HEADMOULD-SHOT, *s.* in Medicine, the closing of the sutures of the skull over each other in infants.

HEADPIECE, (*hédpeece*) *s.* armour for the head; a helmet. Among sempstresses, that part of a cap or bonnet which goes

over the crown of the head. Figuratively, understanding, or judgment.

HEADQUARTERS, *s.* the place of general rendezvous or lodgment for soldiers.

HEADSHIP, *s.* dignity; authority; the condition or state of a ruler or governor.

HEADSMAN, *s.* an executioner; or one who beheads malefactors.

HEADSTALL, *s.* part of the bridle that covers the head.

HEADSTONE, *s.* the chief stone, or that which is placed first in a corner, whether at the top, to adorn and strengthen, or at the bottom, to secure and support it. A tombstone placed at the head of a grave.

HEADSTRONG, *a.* obstinate; unruly; or not easily governed.

HEADY, *a.* rash, or without deliberation; obstinate, or not to be governed. Strong, or apt to affect the head, applied to liquors.

To HEAL, (*heel*) *v. a.* [*hælen*, Sax.] to cure a person who has been wounded or sick. In Surgery, to unite or consolidate the lips of a wound or ulcer. Figuratively, to reconcile.—*v. n.* to grow well, applied to wounds or sores.

HEALER, (*heeler*) *s.* one who cures wounds, or removes diseases.

HEALING, (*heeling*) *part.* mild; gentle; pacific, or easily reconciled, applied to the temper. Curing, applied to medicine.

HEALTH, (*pron. helth*); *the a* in this word, and all its compounds and derivatives, being dropped in pronunciation; *s.* [*Sax.*] applied to the body, a proper disposition of the several parts to perform their respective functions, without any impediment or sensation of pain. Applied to the mind, a just disposition of the mind and rational powers, to perform their respective offices, without being impeded by passion, or biased by any undue influence. A ceremony used in drinking, wherein a person wishes another health.

HEALTHFUL, *a.* free from pain or sickness; that may promote the dominion of reason, or advancement of virtue, by stifling the violence of passion, and by lessening the force of vicious habits.

HEALTHFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to promote health.

HEALTHFULNESS, *s.* the state of being well, or enjoying health; the quality of promoting or preserving health.

HEALTHINESS, *s.* the state of enjoying health free from any interval of sickness.

HEALTHLESS, *a.* weak; sickly; infirm.

HEALTHSOME, *a.* contributing to the preservation of health.

HEALTHY, *a.* in health; free from sickness; sound.

HEAP, (*heep*) *s.* [*heap*, Sax.] any collection of things thrown upon each other; a crowd or multitude; a throng; a cluster or number of persons assembled together.

To HEAP, (*heep*) *v. a.* [*heapan*, Sax.] to throw together, or one upon another; to accumulate, pile up, or acquire abundantly; to add to something else.

HEAPER, (*heeper*) *s.* one who piles, throws, or places several things upon each other.

HEAPY, *a.* lying in heaps.

To HEAR, (*heer*) *v. n.* [*hyran*, Sax.] to enjoy the faculty by which sounds are distinguished; to perceive a sound; to listen or hearken to; to be told of or informed of by words.—*v. a.* to give audience; to give a person permission to speak, and to attend or listen to him when speaking; to try; to acknowledge. *Synon.* To *hear*, implies having the ear struck with any sound; to *hearken*, means to lend an ear, in order to *hear*.

HEARER, (*heerer*) *s.* one who attends to any discourse spoken by another; one who perceives what another speaks; one who is informed of something, by word, which he does not see.

HEARING, (*heering*) *s.* the sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; a judicial trial; the reach of the ear, or the distance within which sounds can be perceived.

To HEARKEN, (*hárken*) *v. n.* [*hearkenian*, Sax.] to listen attentively to what a person says.

HEARKENER, (*hárkener*) *s.* a listener, or one who attends and pays a regard to what is spoken by another.

HEARSAY, (*hearsay*) *s.* that which a person does not know for certain himself, but gathers from rumour or common fame.

HEARSE, (*herse*) *s.* a covered carriage, hung with black cloth, &c., in which dead bodies are conveyed to the place of interment.

**HEART**, (the *e* in this word, as well as in all its compounds and derivatives, is dropped in pronunciation; as, *hart*, *hart-ake*, *harty*, &c.) *s.* [*hearth*, Sax.] in Animal Physiology, a muscular organ, which is the centre of the circulating system, and propels the blood, which, when properly formed, is conveyed to it through the whole frame. It assumes very various forms in different races of creatures, and in warm-blooded animals is most perfect;—being double, one part serving to propel the blood for aëration through the lungs, and the other serving for the general circulation. See *Arteries*, *Veins*, &c. In popular language, it is the seat of courage or affection. Figuratively, the chief or principal part; the inner part of any thing; passions; anxiety; concern; disposition of mind. The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness; a *hard heart*, therefore, is cruelty. Courage or spirit, opposed to despair or dejection. Used with *get*, *deliver*, or *say*, strength of memory. The mind or conscience. Strength, or power of producing, applied to soil. To lose one's heart, is to be very much enamoured, or to fall so deeply in love, that reason cannot control the affection. To take to heart, is to be zealous, earnest, solicitous, or grieved about any thing. To find in the heart, is not to be entirely or much averse to.

**HEART-ACHE**, *s.* sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

**HEART-BREAK**, *s.* excessive sorrow.

**HEART-BREAKING**, *a.* overpowering with sorrow.

**HEART-BREAKING**, *s.* excessive or overpowering grief.

**HEART-BURN**, *s.* in Medicine, a pain at the mouth of the stomach, caused either by an alkali or acid prevailing in the stomach.

**HEART-BURNED**, *a.* uneasy or discontented.

**HEART-BURNING**, *s.* See **HEART-BURN**. Figuratively, discontent; grudge; or secret enmity.

**HEART-DEAR**, *a.* dear as one's life; sincerely and highly beloved.

**HEART-EASE**, *s.* tranquillity; quiet; a state of mind undisturbed by any passion.

**HEARTED**, *a.* disposed or inclined. It is only used in composition; as, *hard-hearted*, inclined to cruelty; not to be affected with distress, or prevailed on by entreaties.

To **HEARTEN**, *v. a.* to encourage, or animate a person to an attempt; to rouse from a state of dejection; to comfort; to improve and preserve ground fertile by nature.

**HEART-FELT**, *a.* that affects the mind; that is sincere; felt in the conscience.

**HEARTH**, (*harth*) *s.* [Sax.] the ground of a chimney, or the pavement in a chimney on which a fire is made, or a grate stands.

**HEARTILY**, *ad.* sincerely; diligently; eagerly; with a vehement desire; largely.

**HEARTINESS**, *s.* warmth of affection; freedom from hypocrisis; vigour, diligence, or strength.

**HEARTLESS**, *a.* without courage or spirit; without comfort.

**HEARTLESSLY**, *ad.* without courage or spirit; faintly.

**HEARTLESSNESS**, *s.* want of courage or spirit; a state of dejection.

**HEART-PEAS**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with round black seeds like peas, having the figure of a white heart upon each.

**HEART-RENDING**, *a.* rending the heart; killing with anguish.

**HEARTSEASE**, *s.* in Botany, a common name of the pansy.

**HEART-SICK**, *a.* under any pain, discontent, or anguish of mind; mortally ill, proceeding from and discovering some dangerous hurt.

**HEART-SORE**, *s.* that which pains the mind.

**HEART-STRINGS**, *s.* the tendons or nerves supposed to brace the heart. Used mostly in poetry.

**HEART-STRUCK**, *a.* driven to the heart, or fixed immovably in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

**HEART-SWELLING**, *a.* rankling in the mind. "*Heart-swelling hate*," *Spenser*.

**HEART-WHOLE**, *a.* without any bias on the affections; in good health; without impairment of the constitution.

**HEARTWOUNDING**, *a.* affecting the mind with grief.

**HEARTY**, *a.* sincere; undissembling; warm or zealous; in full health; vigorous; strong; merry.

**HEAT**, (*heat*) *s.* [Sax.] in Natural Philosophy, the common name of that subtle agent, called in chemistry, *caloric*. Its essence is unknown; but its laws have been accurately investi-

gated. It is excited in various ways, beside the use of the sun's rays, vegetable fermentation, &c.; as by friction, by heavy and repeated blows, &c., and by the use of Galvanism and chemical combinations. It is transmitted at different rates of velocity through the substance of bodies, which is called *conduction*; and through the air surrounding a body, which is called *radiation*. It expands the bulk of substances, and gradually transforms solids to fluids and gases. In common language, it signifies the sensation experienced in the transmission of caloric by any means to the body. *Latent heat*, is that form of caloric which does not manifest itself in the common way, by exciting the sensation of heat, or raising the thermometer, &c., but by other more subtle effects. See **THERMOMETER**, **PYROMETER**, &c. **Hot** weather; the state of a body which is put into a fire; a course at a race, or the space of ground which a horse is to run without resting; a slight eruption on the skin, arising from the warmth of weather, &c. Figuratively, violence or vehemence of passion; the height or the most violent part of an action or battle; faction, contest, or the rage of party. Warmth, ardour, applied either to the thoughts or elocution.

To **HEAT**, (*heat*) *v. a.* to make hot, or endue with a power of burning; to grow warm by fermentation; to ferment; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to produce a sensation of warmth by violent exercise.

**HEATER**, (*helter*) *s.* a piece of iron of a triangular form, which, being made red-hot in the fire, is used in a box-iron, to smooth linen with.

**HEATH**, (*heath*) *s.* [*heath*, Sax.] in Botany, the name of a hardy family of plants found in all climates; some of which have very beautiful flowers. Our British species grow in barren and uncultivated soils. Figuratively, it signifies a place overgrown with the above plant, or covered with shrubs of any kind.

**HEATH-COCK**, *s.* in Natural History, a large fowl that frequents heaths.

**HEATHEN**, (*heithen*) *s.* [*heyden*, Teut.] one who worships false gods, and is not acquainted with the Bible; a Gentile; a pagan.

**HEATHEN**, (*heithen*) *a.* belonging to those nations that are unacquainted with the Bible.

**HEATHENISH**, (*heithenish*) *a.* practising idolatry. Figuratively, wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

**HEATHENISHLY**, (*heithenishly*) *ad.* after the manner of a heathen.

**HEATHENISM**, (*heithenism*) *s.* the worship of idols; or the religion of those nations who were unacquainted with Scripture.

**HEATHY**, *v.* full of heath.

To **HEAVE**, (*heave*) *v. a.* preter. *heaved*, part. *heaved*; [*heafian*, Sax.] to lift up or raise from the ground; to carry or fling; to make a thing rise or swell; to elate or puff with success,—*v. n.* to pant or breathe with pain and frequent rising or falling of the breast; to rise with pain; to swell higher or larger; to be squeamish, or find a tendency to vomit.

**HEAVE**, (*heave*) *s.* a lift or effort made upwards; a rising of the breast; a struggle to rise. *Heave-offering*, in the Old Testament, an offering that was held or lifted up in the sight of the congregation.

**HEAVEN**, (*heven*) *s.* [*heofon*, Sax.] the regions above; the sky; the habitation of the blessed. Figuratively, the greatest degree of height; elevation.

**HEAVENLY**, (*hevenly*) *a.* resembling heaven; elevated beyond the common productions of mankind; perfect in the highest degree; inhabiting heaven.

**HEAVENLY**, (*hevenly*) *ad.* in a pious manner; in a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

**HEAVENWARD**, *ad.* toward heaven.

**HEAVILY**, (*hevely*) *ad.* with great weight. Figuratively, grievously; with great affliction, dejection, or sorrow.

**HEAVINESS**, (*heviness*) *s.* weight; or that quality in a body which renders it difficult to be lifted. Applied to the mind, dejection; depression; languor; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression. *SYNON.* *Heaviness* is the quality spoken of generally; *weight* is the measure or degree of that quality, which we ascertain by comparison.

**HEAVY**, (*hevy*) *a.* [*heafig*, Sax.] not easily lifted or thrown; of considerable weight; sorrowful; dejected; grievous; or oppressive. Wanting briskness, or dull, applied to the eyes; lazy;



drowsy; slow; sluggish; stupid; foolish. Wanting fire, spirit, or the ornaments of composition, applied to style. Tedious, or oppressing like a burden, applied to time. Not easily digested, applied to food. In Agriculture, it is applied to stiff, tenacious soils, such as rest on a clayey subsoil.

HEBDOMAD, *s.* [*hebdomas*, from *hepta*, Gr.] a week, or space of time consisting of seven days.

HEBDOMADAL, *HEBDOMADARY*, *a.* weekly; consisting of seven days.

HEBER, DR. REGINALD, the late English bishop of Calcutta, an elegant scholar and poet. He travelled through Eastern Europe soon after the termination of his university studies, and afterwards became a parochial minister in England. On Dr. Middleton's death he was appointed to the see of Calcutta; and he died of apoplexy in 1826, aged 43 years. He wrote, beside sermons, poems and critical essays, and edited Jeremy Taylor's works. His Journal in India has been published since his death.

HEBETATE, *v. a.* [*hebes*, Lat.] to dull; to blunt; to stupify; to make dim.

HEBETUDE, *s.* dulness; bluntness; obtuseness; want of discernment or sagacity.

HEBRAISM, *s.* [*hebraismus*, Lat.] a method of expression or a phrase borrowed from, or peculiar to, the Hebrew.

HEBRAIST, or HEBRISTIAN, *s.* a person skilled in Hebrew.

HEBREW LANGUAGE, *s.* the original language of the Jews, in which the Old Testament was originally written. It is the oldest of the Semitic family of languages, and casts great light on the Arabic, and others of that race, because of its greater rudeness and simplicity. There is no other book in pure Hebrew, as the writings of the Rabbins are debased with words and idioms of foreign origin. A Hebrew signifies one of the descendants of Terah, so called from a Hebrew word that signifies to pass over, because they came from beyond the Euphrates.

HEBREWS, EPISTLE TO THE, one of the books of the New Testament, which not having the writer's name prefixed to it, and being addressed to a particular class of Christians, did not find universal acceptance for some centuries. Most critics ascribe it to the apostle Paul; but there are sufficient grounds for doubt on this point. It is a lengthened essay on the superiority of the Christian scheme over the Jewish, and is argued on grounds which apply chiefly to Jews. The purpose is evidently to sustain the faith of the Hebrew converts; and in the appeal at the end of the argument is found a most eloquent recital of the deeds of the worthies of the Old Testament history, which displayed the power of faith. The truly epistolary part is confined to the last chapter; and is of a stamp similar to the acknowledged epistles of Paul. Some critics, following the statements of a few of the Fathers of the church, have held that this treatise was written originally in the Syriac language customarily spoken amongst the Jews of Palestine, and afterwards translated into Greek. But no substantial proof is adduced in support of the hypothesis.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND. These islands lie on the W. coast of Scotland, and are supposed to be about 300 in number. The principal of them are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis, and Harris, N. and S. Uist, Cannay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, Islay, &c. See the principal names.

HEBRIDES, NEW, a group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, situated immediately W. of the Friendly Isles. The principal islands are Tierra del Espirito, Santo, and Malicollo, besides several others of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circumference. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood and water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains, sugar-canes, and yams. The inhabitants are of the semi-negro variety; and are very rude, but not savage.

HECATE, in Greek Mythology, a name of the moon.

HECATOMB, (*hecatombe*) *s.* [*hekaton*, Gr. *hecatombe*, Lat.] a sacrifice of a hundred cattle.

HECLA, a large volcano of the island of Iceland. It is very active, for during a period of above 600 years, at intervals rarely exceeding 20 years, eruptions have taken place; some of which have continued for six years without ceasing. The country being so constantly icebound, and so thinly inhabited, these convulsions have not been so destructive as they are in other countries. Its height is above 5000 feet.

HECTIC, *HECTICAL*, *a.* [*hektikos*, Gr.] habitual; constitu-

tional. *Hectic fever*, a slow and continual one. Troubled with a distempered heat.

HECTOR, *s.* [from *I Hector*, the Trojan hero,] a bully; a blustering, noisy, and turbulent person.

TO HECTOR, *v. n.* to threaten; to treat with insolence; to play the bully.

HEDERACEOUS, *a.* [*hederaceus*, from *hedera*, Lat.] resembling ivy.

HEDGE, *s.* [*hegge*, Sax.] a fence of bushes made round any ground, to defend it from encroachments, or between the different parts of a garden, &c. When prefixed to any word, *hedge* denotes something mean, vile, and contemptible. A *quickest hedge*, is that which is formed of growing hawthorn and similar shrubs.

TO HEDGE, *v. a.* to enclose with a fence of trees or bushes. Used with *up*, to obstruct or stop up a passage.

HEDGEOG, *s.* in Natural History, a small animal, having its back, sides, and flanks set with strong and sharp prickles, which by the help of a muscle can contract itself into a globular form, and withdraw its whole under part, head, belly, and legs, within its thicket of prickles. In Ichthyology, the globe fish.

HEDGE-NOTE, *s.* a word of contempt for low and mean writing.

HEDGEPIG, *s.* a young hedgehog.

HEDGER, *s.* one who makes or repairs hedges.

HEDGEGROW, *s.* bushes planted in a line for an enclosure.

HEDGESPARROW, *s.* in Natural History, the trivial name of a species of warbler, very common in England.

HEDGING-BILL, *s.* a kind of axe or hatchet, with which hedges are cut.

TO HEED, *v. a.* [*hedan*, Sax.] to mind; to take notice of; to view with care and attention.

HEED, *s.* [*hede*, Sax.] care; earnest application of the mind; caution; notice; care to avoid; regard or respectful notice; seriousness; staidness.

HEEDFUL, *a.* cautious, or careful of the immediate effects or consequences of an action; attentive, or careful in taking notice or observing.

HEEDFULLY, *ad.* in an attentive or cautious manner.

HEEDFULNESS, *s.* caution; attentive notice.

HEEDLESS, *a.* negligent; inattentive.

HEEDLESSLY, *ad.* in an inattentive or careless manner.

HEEDLESSNESS, *s.* carelessness; negligence; inattention.

HEEL, *s.* [*hele*, Sax.] the hinder part of the foot; any thing which covers, or is shaped like, a heel; hence it is applied in the phrase, *To be out of heel*, *i. e.* to be very much impaired, or in a declining condition. "A good man's fortune may grow out at heels," *Shak.* *To be at the heels*, is to pursue closely. *To lay by the heels*, is to fetter, shackle, or imprison.

TO HEEL, *v. n.* to dance by beating the heels on the ground, as in jigs. *To lean on one side*, applied to a ship.

HEELPIECE, (*hellpiece*) *s.* a piece of leather, &c. sewed on the heel of a shoe, to repair what is worn away.

HEEREN, ARNOLD HERMAN LOUIS, a distinguished German historian. After studying at Göttingen, he travelled in France and Italy, and eventually settled as a professor at his *alma mater*. His historical works are numerous and of great value, as he has in his compendiums departed from the usual course, and details the great movements by which the progress of nations and of the civilized world has been brought about, rather than the intrigues and adventures of characters, which, however famous in their day, are of no moment to the world. His *Manual of Ancient History*, and his *Manual of the History of European State-systems and their Colonies*, are well translated into English, and are particularly excellent. He died in 1842, aged 81 years.

HEGEL, GEORGE WILLIAM FRÉDERIC, one of the great modern German philosophers, who have followed in the steps of Kant. He was a fellow student of Schelling, and at Jena succeeded to the professorship he had vacated. But he differed widely from all his teachers, and has established a name in the philosophical world equal with the very highest of those who are not actual discoverers. This he effected as professor at Berlin, which he filled for some years after he had held similar posts at Bamberg and Heidelberg. He died in 1831, aged 60 years. His system has been named Absolute Idealism, to distinguish it from the systems of Fichte and Schelling. He has taught it

most succinctly and clearly in his *Encyclopædia of Philosophy*; and it is of so abstruse a character that it is impossible to convey any intelligible notion of it in a few words. His disciples have applied it to every department of human knowledge, and the latest prodigies of theology in Germany have sprung from this root.

**HEGIRA**, *s.* [Arab.] in Chronology, the æra whence the Mahometans compute their time. It took its origin from Mahomet's flight from Mecca, on the evening of the 15th or 16th of July, A. D. 622, in the reign of the emperor Heraclius. As the years of the Hegira consist of only 354 days, they are reduced to the Julian calendar, by multiplying the year of the Hegira by 354, dividing the product by 365, subtracting the intercalary days, or as many times as there are four years in the quotient, and adding 622 to the remainder.

**HEIDELBERG**, a considerable and populous town of Baden, Germany. It has a celebrated university, and is situated on the S. side of the Neckar, over which there is a handsome bridge. It suffered most seriously in the various continental wars, from the time of the Reformation, but it is now in a prosperous state, and its university is improving. Its library of MSS. is very rich. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 49. 24. N. Long. 8. 41. E.

**HEIFER**, (*heffer*) *s.* [æfære, Sax.] in Farming affairs, a young cow.

**HEIGH HO**, (*hi ho*) *interject.* a word used to express slight languor and uneasiness; sometimes applied to signify a joyful exultation.

**HEIGHT**, (*hite*) *s.* a distance or space above ground; space measured upwards. In Geography, the degree of latitude. A summit, ascent, or eminence. Figuratively, elevation, rank, or dignity above others; the utmost degree, perfection, or exertion.

To **HEIGHTEN**, (*hiten*) *v. a.* to raise above ground, or on high; to prefer, or raise to a higher post; to improve, or raise to a higher degree of perfection; to aggravate, or increase any bad quality; to adorn or make more beautiful or splendid by ornaments.

**HEINOUS**, (*hainous*) *a.* [hainoux, Fr.] wicked in a high degree; atrocious; shameful; odious.

**HEINOUSLY**, *ad.* in a very wicked or atrocious manner.

**HEINOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality which makes an action exceedingly wicked.

**HEINSIUS**, **DANIEL**, a very distinguished editor of the classics, who was a professor at Leyden in its palmiest days. He also wrote Latin verse. He died in 1666, aged 86 years.

**HEIR**, (the *h* in this word and its derivatives is silent;—*ære*.) *s.* [hæres, Lat.] in Civil Law, one who succeeds to the whole estate of another, after his death, whether by right of blood or testament. In Common Law, one who succeeds, by right of blood, to any man's lands or tenements in fee. An *heir apparent* is he on whom the succession is so settled, that it cannot be altered without altering the laws of succession. *Heir presumptive* is the nearest relation to the present successor, who, without the particular will of the testator, cannot be set aside.

To **HEIR**, *v. a.* to inherit, or possess by right of inheritance.

**HEIRESS**, *s.* a female who succeeds to the estate of another either by will or by blood.

**HEIRLESS**, *a.* without children to succeed to an inheritance.

**HEIRLOOM**, *s.* any thing which goes to the heir by custom, and not by common law. They are never inventoried, after the death of the owner, as chattels.

**HELD**, preter. and past part. of To HOLD.

**HELENA**, ST., an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, almost midway between Africa and S. America. Its circumference is about 20 miles, and it has the appearance, at a distance, of a rock rising out of the ocean. It is accessible at only one spot, where the town is erected, in a valley at the bottom of a bay, between two steep, dreary mountains. It is mountainous, some points rising nearly 3000 feet above the sea; and bears tokens of volcanic origin. The country, however, is far from being barren; the little hills are covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with fertile valleys, which contain gardens, orchards, and various plantations. The valleys are watered by rivulets, and the mountains, in the centre of the island, are covered with wood. It rears fine cattle and sheep; and produces good fruit of various kinds. It belongs to England; and is remarkable as the place where the British government confined Napoleon Buona-

parte, after his defeat at Waterloo. It is usually touched by vessels trading with India. James Town is the name of its only town. Pop. about 4000. Lat. 15. 55. S. Long. 5. 49. W.

**HELENA**, ST., a celebrated person in Ecclesiastical History, being the wife of a Roman emperor, and mother of Constantine the Great; and according to famous tradition, the *inventor* of the cross, on which our Saviour was crucified; the discovery (or invention, as it is in the Calendar) being made by means of a dream. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is ascribed to her. She died in 327.

**HELICAL**, *a.* [helios, Gr.] hid by, or appearing by coming out of, the lustre of the sun. *Helical rising*, in Astronomy, is applied to a star, which after having been hid by the sun's rays, rises before it, and by that means becomes visible. *Helical setting*, is applied to a star which approaches so near to the sun, as to be hid by its rays.

**HELICALLY**, *ad.* in Astronomy, in such a manner as to emerge from the sun's rays, and become visible; or in such a manner as to approach so near to the sun as to be hid by its splendour.

**HELICAL**, *a.* [helix, Gr.] spiral; or twisting like a corkscrew.

**HELICON**, MOUNT, a hill in the ancient Bæotia, consecrated to Apollo and the Muses.

**HELIER**, ST., the capital of the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, on the coast of France. It is seated in St. Aubin's Bay, where it has a harbour, and a stone pier; having the sea on the S. W. and hills on the N. Another large bill projects, in a manner, over the town, and has a pleasant walk, that affords an extensive prospect. The little island, St. Helier, about a mile in circuit, contains Elizabeth castle, which is wholly occupied by the governor and garrison; it is a peninsula from half-flood to half-ebb, during which time there is a passage, called the bridge, which is half a mile long, and formed of sand and stones. It leads to the town, which is well paved, and has wide streets. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000, and in their place of worship the French and English languages are used alternately. Lat. 49. 13. N. Long. 2. 14. W.

**HELIGOLAND**, an island in the German Ocean lying about 25 miles off the mouth of the Elbe. It is scarcely three miles in circumference; and was originally much more extensive. It is partly a lofty rock, on which the little town is built; and it has good accommodation for the shipping which often put in there. It is in the possession of the English, but inhabited by the Dutch. Its population is about 3000.

**HELIOCENTRIC**, *a.* [helios and kentron, Gr.] in Astronomy, applied to the place of a planet, as it would appear to us from the sun, if the eye were fixed in its centre.

**HELOGABALUS**, or **ELAGABALUS**, one of the monsters who, in the decline of the empire, was emperor of Rome. The prætorian guards raised him to that dignity when he was but 15 years of age; and during a reign of nearly four years, after a fair beginning, he perpetrated almost every conceivable act of infamy and madness, and was killed by those who exalted him. He fell in 222 A. D.

**HELIOPOLIS**, the Grecian name of a city of Ancient Egypt, of which nothing remains now, but the ruin of a very magnificent temple, some obelisks, &c. It was one of the chief cities, and in the Book of Genesis is referred to by the designation On. See also BAALBEC.

**HELIOSCOPE**, *s.* [helios and skopeo, Gr.] a kind of telescope fitted for looking at the body of the sun, without hurting the eyes.

**HELIOTROPE**, *s.* [helios and trepho, Gr.] in Botany, the name of several plants which were observed or supposed to turn their flowers towards the sun, following it in its daily course from E. to W.

**HELISPHERICAL**, *a.* [helix and sphere, in] in Navigation, applied to the rhumb line, because on the globe it winds spirally round the pole, advancing continually nearer and nearer towards without terminating in it.

**HELIX**, *s.* [Gr.] a spiral line, or that which resembles a corkscrew.

**HELL**, *s.* [helle, Sax.] the place wherein the devil and wicked souls are confined; the wicked spirits, or inhabitants of hell; a place of inconceivable misery. Used in former times for the unseen world, or *hades*. "He descended into hell," *Apostles' Creed*.

HELLEBORE, *s.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant, the root of which was formerly used as a cathartic; the Christmas-flower.

HELL-HOUND, *s.* [*helle hund*, Sax.] the fabled dog which guards the infernal regions. Figuratively, an agent or emissary of the devil.

HELLENES, one of the ancient races of the S. E. of Europe, contemporaries of the Pelasgians, and ancestors of the true Greek population of Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, &c. They were divided into numerous tribes, who took up their residence in different parts, and originated the different states of Greece.

HELLENISM, *s.* [*hellen*, Gr.] an idiom, phrase, or manner of expression, peculiar to the Greek.

HELLESPOINT, *s.* a narrow arm of the sea, betwixt Europe and Asia: now called the Dardanelles or Straits of Gallipoli. HELLISH, *a.* [*hellish*, Sax.] having the qualities of hell, or the devil: excessively wicked or malicious; sent from hell.

HELLISHLY, *ad.* in a very wicked and malicious manner; wickedly; or like the devil.

HELLISHNESS, *s.* wickedness in excess; any quality inconsistent with goodness, rendering us like the devil.

HELLWARD, *ad.* towards hell.

HELM, *s.* [*helm*, Sax.] a covering formerly worn in war to protect and defend the head; that part of a coat of arms which bears the crest. The upper part or head of a retort, in Chemistry.—*helm*, Sax.] the rudder, or board, by which the course of a vessel is directed or altered. Figuratively, a post in the administration, or the station of those who conduct the affairs of a government.

TO HELM, *v. a.* to move the helm, in order to guide or alter the course of a vessel. Figuratively, to guide or conduct.

HELMED, *a.* wearing a helmet or head-piece.

HELMET, *s.* [*elmetto*, Ital.] a covering for the head, worn in battle. In Botany, the upper part of a gaping blossom.

HELMINTHIC, *a.* [*helmin*, Gr.] relating to worms.

HELMONT, JOHN BAPTIST VAN, the founder of the system of chemistry which superseded that of Paracelsus, and led the way to the foundation of a true chemical science. He was a wealthy gentleman of Brabant, and studied at Louvain. After some strangely fantastic proceedings, he travelled in France and Italy; and settling on one of his estates on his return, passed the remainder of his days in peaceable pursuit of his favourite science. He died in 1644, aged 67 years. His system was purely a metaphysical one, and it was taught under the customary veil of allegorical impersonations. It is curious that one of these impersonations should keep its place in our present chemical nomenclature:—*gas*, which in Dutch means spirit or ghost, was introduced to scientific use by Van Helmont.

HELMESLEY-BLACKMORE, or HELMSLEY, Yorkshire, N. Riding. It is seated on the river Rye, and has a brook running through it. It is composed of houses well built of stone, covered with slate. It has a considerable manufacture of cottons and linens. It is 222 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3475.

HELOTS, the name of the aboriginal inhabitants of Laconia, in ancient Greece, who were kept in a state of most degraded and hopeless slavery by their Spartan conquerors. See SPARTA.

TO HELP, *pret. helped*, *part. helped* or *holpen*, *v. a.* [*helpan*, Sax. *hilpan*, Goth.] to assist a person in order to enable him to perform any thing. Figuratively, to free from pain or disease; to cure; to heal; to remedy; to promote; to forward. *To help up*, to enable a person to raise himself from the ground, who could not rise without assistance. To forbear, avoid, to refrain from, followed by a participle of the present tense. "I cannot help remarking," *Pope*. To carve, or hand meat to a person at table.

HELP, *s.* [*hulpe*, Belg.] assistance or aid in weakness; support in necessity; relief in distress; that which forwards or promotes; the person or thing which assists. A remedy, followed by *for*. "There is no help for it," *Hodder*. *SYNON.* We use the word *help*, in labour; *succour*, in danger; *assist*, in want; *relieve*, in distress.

HELPER, *s.* one who enables a person to perform any thing, by lending his assistance; a supernumerary servant, employed only occasionally; one who supplies with any thing wanted.

HELPLEFUL, *a.* useful; that supplies any defect either in bodily strength or understanding; wholesome or salutary; promoting or advancing any end.

HELPLESS, *a.* wanting power to succour oneself; want-

ing support or assistance; not to be remedied or altered for the better.

HELPLESSLY, *ad.* without succour or strength to support oneself.

HELPLESSNESS, *s.* want of strength to succour oneself.

HELISTONE, Cornwall. It is one of the towns appointed for the stamping of tin, and below the town is a tolerably good harbour, where several of the tin-ships take in their lading. It is 274 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3584.

HELTER-SKELTER, *ad.* in a confused manner; in a hurry; without any order or regularity.

HELVE, *s.* [*heffe*, Sax.] the handle of an axe.

HELVETIC, *a.* that which relates or belongs to the Swiss; whose ancient name was *Helvetii*.

HELVETIUS, CLAUDE ADRIAN, one of the materialist metaphysicians of the beginning of the last century in France. He was descended from an eminent Dutch physician of some note in France, and his father was royal physician. He was attached by some lucrative post to the court; but he was a speculator, and published the results of his cogitations in a work, which was condemned by the authorities. He left France for awhile, but returned and continued his speculations, and published the application of his system to education, &c. His scheme was the parent of others worse than it. Their entire inhumanity has rendered them innocuous.

HELVOETSLSUYS, a sea-port of Holland, on the S. side of the island of Voorn, in one of the mouths of the Meuse, with the best harbour on the coast. The principal part of the Dutch navy is laid up here, in a spacious basin at the end of the harbour. It is about 50 miles from Amsterdam. Pop. about 9000. Lat. 51. 45. N. Long. 4. 23. E.

HEM, *s.* [*hem*, Sax.] the edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep it from ravelling; [*hemmen*, Belg.] the noise made by a sudden effort or expulsion of the breath.

HEM, *interject.* [Lat.] a word used to express an indirect dislike or astonishment at something related.

TO HEM, *v. a.* to close the edge of linen by turning it over, and sewing it down, in order to keep it from ravelling. Figuratively, to sew any thing on the edges of cloth, &c. *To hem in*, to enclose, confine, or surround on all sides. To make a noise by a violent fetching or expulsion of breath.

HEMANS, FELICIA, an eminent and greatly admired British poetess. Her father was a Liverpool merchant, who being embarrassed in his circumstances, retired to a lonely dwelling in Wales, where her romantic disposition found abundant food. She married an officer in the English army, who eventually left her with a large family, and her mother, to struggle on alone. Her circle of distinguished literary acquaintance increased with her successive publications, and her celebrity is now as a poet of the affections established. Her works, which are chiefly lyrical, are published now in six volumes. Her poetry is characterized by melody of verse, and uninterrupted glow of language.

HEMATITE, *s.* in Mineralogy, a kind of iron ore.

HEMI, *s.* a word used in the composition of divers terms, signifying the same with *demi*, or *semi*, viz. one half.

HEMICRANY, *s.* [*hemi* and *kranion*, Gr.] in Medicine, a pain which affects one half of the head at a time.

HEMICYCLE, *s.* [*hemi* and *kuklos*, Gr.] a half round.

HEMICA, *s.* [*hemi*, Gr.] an ancient measure, now used in medicine to signify about ten uncies in measure.

HEMIPLEGY, *s.* [*hemi* and *plessio*, Gr.] in Medicine, a palsy, or nervous disorder which seizes one side at a time.

HEMISPHERE, (*hemisfere*) *s.* [*hemi* and *sphaira*, Gr.] one half of a globe when cut through the centre, in the plane of one of its great circles.

HEMISPHERIC, HEMISPHERICAL, (*hemisferik*, *hemisferikal*) *a.* half round; conning half a globe.

HEMISTICH, *s.* [*hemi* and *stichos*, Gr.] half a verse.

HEMLOCK, *s.* [Sax.] in Botany, a plant sometimes used in Medicine, and in fattening hogs, but reckoned by the ancients a deadly poison.

HEMP, *s.* [*hemp*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant of which cordage and cloth is made; and of the seed, an oil used in medicine. *Hemp agrimony*, a plant found wild by ditches and sides of rivers.

HEMPEN, *a.* consisting or made of hemp.

HEMPSTED, or HEMEL HEMPSTED, Hertfordshire. It is

seated among hills, on a branch of the river Coln, called the Gade. It is 23 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 7268.

**HEN**, *s.* [*henne*, Sax.] the female of the common house-cock; joined to words to express the female of such birds or fowls as have but one word for both sexes, as, *hen-sparrow*.

**HENBANE**, *s.* in Botany, a very poisonous plant.

**HENBIT**, *s.* in Botany, an herb, the same with the hedge nettle; the great henbit is a kind of archangel; the lesser, the ivy-leaved speedwell.

**HENCE**, *ad.* or *interject.* [*hencan*, Sax.] at a distance from any spot, applied to place. From any particular instance or period, applied to time. For this reason: from this cause; from this source. "Hence may be deduced the force of exercise," *Arbuth.* At the beginning of a sentence, it is used as an interjection, expressing sudden passion and disdain, bidding a person quit the place, or leave off an action. "Hence with your little ones," *Shak.* From hence is a pleonastic phrase.

**HENCEFORTH**, *ad.* [*hencforth*, Sax.] from this time forward.

**HENCEFORTHWARD**, *ad.* [*hencan forweard*, Sax.] from this time; to futurity.

**HENCHMAN**, *s.* [*hync*, Sax. and *man*,] a page; an attendant: a designation chiefly used in Scotland.

**TO HEND**, *v. a.* [*hendan*, Sax.] to seize or lay hold upon; to surround, or crowd.

**HENDE/CAGON**, *s.* [*hendeka* and *gone*, Gr.] in Geometry, a figure that has eleven sides, and as many angles.

**HENDRIVER**, **HEN-HARM**, **HEN-HARRIER**, *s.* in Natural History, a species of hawk.

**HEN-HEARTED**, *a.* easily frightened; timorous; cowardly, like a hen.

**HENLEY UPON THAMES**, Oxfordshire. It is seated on the Thames, over which it has a large, elegant stone bridge, and by which prodigious quantities of malt, corn, flour, and wood are sent to London by barges. It is 35 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Pop. 3622.

**HENLEY IN ARDEN**, Warwickshire. It is situated near the river Arrow, 102 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1223.

**HENNA**, *s.* [Arab.] a vegetable dye used by the ladies of the East for staining their nails, and parts of their hands and feet, according to their notions of beauty.

**HEN-PECKED**, *a.* figuratively, subject to, or governed by, a wife.

**HEN-ROOST**, *s.* a place where poultry rest.

**HENRY I.**, the third Norman king of England, and the youngest son of William the Conqueror. He was surnamed *Beauclerc*, or *good scholar*, from the character of his education. He was not appointed by his father's will to any part of his dominions; but he contrived to buy part of Normandy from his brother Robert, who was always glad to get money at any price. When his brother William Rufus was shot in the New Forest, Henry secured the royal treasure at Winchester, and thus succeeded to the crown without opposition. He rendered himself popular with all classes, at first, by profuse promises; and won the hearts of the Saxons, by engaging to restore the laws of Edward the Confessor, and by marrying Maud, the Scottish king's daughter, who was descended from the Anglo-Saxon race. But England reaped little good from all this. The poor were ground down by his extortions; and the rapacity of the nobles and the clergy made their sufferings worse. Yet the royal power was exercised in checking the power of these classes; and though in darkness, the foundation of future good was laid. Henry had bought Normandy of Robert, when he joined the first crusade; and after his return, contrived to keep possession of it; Robert was defeated by his brother, and most barbarously imprisoned and blinded by his orders. Henry had one excellent trait of character; he was truly fond of his children, and no grief so nearly touched his heart as the loss of his son by Maud, and of one of his illegitimate daughters at sea. Henry was more than once at war with the French king; but in the end gained the advantage over him. He married a second wife on Maud's death; but he had no issue by her, and left his crown to his daughter Maud; dying in 1135, in consequence of a surfeit, aged 66 years, and having reigned 34.

**HENRY II.** was grandson to Henry I., and succeeded Ste-

phen, according to a treaty made when his mother gave up the contest with him for the crown. As soon as he was crowned he began in good earnest the reformation of the country; and proceeded so rigorously that he speedily reduced the turbulent nobility to some degree of submission. At the great council of the realm held at Clarendon, he procured the passing of laws or Constitutions, which brought the clergy under his control also, and deprived the pope of his chief advantage for troubling England. But having associated with him in his reform of the nobility, the famous Thomas à Becket, and found his energy of great service; he thought to be aided by him in his attempts on the clergy, and to effect this made the favourite (against his will) Archbishop of Canterbury. Becket at once sided against his patron, and with his order; and a contest ensued, which embroiled Henry with the king of France and the pope; and ended in Becket's murder, (or, as the churchmen called it, martyrdom,) and Henry's penance and flagellation at his tomb. Various circumstances in Wales, France, and Ireland, gave Henry the opportunity of extending his dominions, so that he grew to be the most powerful monarch of Europe, after the emperor. But now he was doomed to domestic trials; his sons rebelled, and joined with the French king and his own discontented nobility in taking up arms against him. His own queen, who was not a whit more chaste than himself, aided and encouraged this unnatural revolt. Repeated treaties were made and broken; and at last the unhappy king saw his youngest and favourite son, John, forsake him; and, broken-hearted, he died in 1189, aged 57 years, having reigned 34. The people during all these years fared as they could; reaping scantily the advantages of the more regular administration of the laws, and silently and slowly advancing in strength. Ireland was partially conquered, and dates from this reign its servitude, beggary, and degradation. The romantic tale of Henry's favourite mistress, Fair Rosamond, who, concealed in a labyrinth at Woodstock, was discovered and poisoned by the queen, is familiar to all.

**HENRY III.** was son and successor of John, and began his long and turbulent reign when he was but 10 years old. The majority of the nobility were at this time wreaking their vengeance on the crown by the aid of Louis, king of France; but by the skill and power of the regent, the Earl of Pembroke, were soon reduced, and their foreign ally driven out of the kingdom. On Pembroke's death, Hubert de Burgh succeeded to his post; who speedily had the king declared of age, summoned a parliament, and by consenting to the ratification of Magna Charta, obtained aid from the nobles, and the imposition of a tax, to carry on a war against the French king for the recovery of part of the continental dominions. But De Burgh was no favourite of the barons, and his character gradually made him lose the king's grace; after some pretences of legal proceedings against him, he was left unmolested, and Peter de Roches, Bishop of Winchester, who had at first shared De Burgh's regency, took his place. De Burgh had awakened the jealousy of the nobles by his leaning to foreigners; De Roches was more daring in the display of his favour to them; and having compassed the marriage of Henry to Eleanor of Provence, he so surrounded the court with them, that the barons openly declared their discontent. The king, who could obtain supplies only by their votes, promised each parliament to dismiss his courtiers; but having obtained the money, did not fulfil his engagement; and proceeded to violate the great charter in the most open manner. Meanwhile his reverses in France did not serve to assuage the animosity which was now fermenting against him. A new character now appeared in the opposition, Simon de Montfort, a foreign nobleman, but possessing an English earldom, and in decided opposition to the king, who, at the celebrated parliament at Oxford in 1258, carried the appointment of a council of state, half only to be nominated by the king. De Montfort, who ruled in this council, compelled all its proceedings to take a direction of complete hostility to the king; for they had found him to be utterly untrustworthy, having abused the advantage he gained in consequence of some victories in Gascony, and the alliance of his son Edward with the royal family of Castile, to infringe all the provisions of the charter, and to violate his most solemn oaths. After various attempts to reconcile the claims of the king and the nobility, civil war broke out, and various battles were fought. Prince Edward, who lost the battle of Lewes,

and was taken prisoner with his father, made reprisals by gaining the victory at Evesham, when his great opponent was killed. Thus fell the power of the nobility; and Henry passed the rest of his reign undisturbed in his enjoyment of almost absolute rule, except by an attempt made by De Montfort's rival, the Earl of Gloucester, to carry on the cause in which De Montfort fell, which was speedily put down by Prince Edward. Henry died in 1272, aged 66 years, and having borne the title of king for 56. The political existence of the middle classes dates from this reign; the sheriffs of counties being required to send two knights from each to the parliament; and the municipal authorities to send from cities and boroughs, two burgesses. This was actually the admission of a wholly new element into the legislature. For the burgesses were not of the military, nor of the clerical class, who alone were admitted to the councils of the sovereign before. But it is singular in the extreme, that in spite of all the advance made by the nation from that day to the present, the wars that have been carried on, the statutory changes that have been made, the ostensible increase of the popular element in parliament, not a step has been taken which is truly an advance on this summoning of the burgesses to parliament in this particular direction. In the 19th century, the conditions of citizenship are virtually the same as they were in the 13th. All that are not possessed of real property are even more completely disfranchised than they were then.

HENRY IV., son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and deposer and successor of his cousin Richard II. He had incurred the ill-will of Richard by taking part in some armed attempts of the nobility to check his tyranny; but was seemingly admitted to favour again. Being banished the realm on occasion of a solemn duel with the Duke of Norfolk, he found that the king had seized his patrimonial estates on John of Gaunt's death. He had long been a favourite of the people, and he resolved at once to make reprisals by depriving the tyrant and traitor of his crown. Availing himself of Richard's absence in Ireland, he descended on the Yorkshire coast, was joined by Percy, Duke of Northumberland, and others, and with a formidable army marched on London. Every thing fell before him; and Richard returning found all was lost, and himself a prisoner. He formally abdicated the throne, and the parliament as formally installed Henry. Some beneficial measures characterized his first parliaments; but attention was soon called to other subjects. A plot was formed to deliver Richard, and to assassinate Henry, but the popularity of the king prevented its success. Richard shortly after died, or was murdered, at Pontefract Castle. There were rumours of a war with France; and Scotland and Wales did actually make war on England. The Scots were defeated by the famous Hotspur, the son of Henry's first supporter. In Wales, however, Owen Glendower defeated all sent against him, and took Percy's kinsman, Edmund Mortimer, prisoner. A new scene now opens; Henry offended Percy, by refusing to sanction Mortimer's release; and a rebellion was organized, including the Scots, the Welsh, Percy, the warlike Archbishop of York, and others, who were all totally routed at Shrewsbury, in a great battle, in which the Prince of Wales greatly distinguished himself for courage and military skill. Glendower did not submit, and peace was made with him in the following reign. On the Scots Henry took ample vengeance by taking prisoner their king's eldest son. For some years still Henry had to meet and defeat such attempts as these; till wearied out in body and mind, he died in 1413, aged 46 years, and having reigned above 13. This was the first scene of that bloody tragedy which for so many years was being enacted in England, the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster; and there can be no doubt that the concessions made by Henry to establish his popularity, and secure the revolution, tended to advance popular liberty. But it should be remembered, that in this reign was first put in force, against the followers of John Wicliffe, that most barbarous statute by which heretics were burnt to death.

HENRY V., son and successor of the foregoing king, was known as a brave and successful soldier, and as a careless roisterer, who should strike the judge on the bench if he offended him. Henry soon determined on the course he should pursue; and rightly judging that he should not make his name dreaded in France, if it were not loved in England, he at once recalled the Percies, and restored them to all their honours and dignities,

and set at liberty the Earl of March, whom his father had imprisoned as a dangerous rival to him respecting the crown. Delayed for a brief time to crush a conspiracy got up against him by the Earl of Cambridge, he speedily crossed the Channel, and laid claim to Normandy. The victory of Agincourt, won against superior numbers, brought all France to his feet, and the treaty of Troyes settled that on the death of the king of France the crown should devolve to Henry, who should administer the government for his imbecile opponent, and marry Catharine of Valois. But on Henry's return to England, the dauphin rallied all who loved France round him, and, aided by a body of Scotch adventurers, defeated the English forces, and slew the Duke of Clarence. Henry hastened to Paris, but it was only to die. He had but one son, not a year old, but he made the best arrangements possible, and died in 1422, aged 33 years, and having reigned 10. This is the second scene of the rivalry of the Roses; as yet all seems fair, and under the influence of a military and popular king, what was so threatening during the preceding reign seems to have lost its terror.

HENRY VI., the son and successor of the foregoing, was not more than three quarters of a year old when his father died, leaving the war in France in a more entangled state than ever, owing to the death of the French king, which very speedily followed. At first the English army carried all before them; but very soon they began to meet with difficulties, which the appearance of Joan of Arc, at the head of the French, greatly increased. The subsequent capture of Joan, and the cruel execution of her as a witch, did not restore success. Reverse followed reverse, with few checks, till nothing was left to England of all her ancient possessions but the town of Calais alone. Henry had married Margaret of Anjou, a fierce-tempered and powerful woman, who exercised a most unhappy influence on the almost childish king. The great statesmen of the former part of this reign were the Duke of Gloucester and Cardinal Beaufort, who had by their rivalry brought the kingdom to the verge of ruin. Gloucester was put to death in prison, and the Cardinal was now dead. The Duke of Suffolk succeeded them; but the House of Commons, who attributed to him the death of Gloucester, and who, by the king's weakness, had acquired and exercised great power, charged him with high treason; and when the king had interferred and released him, had him beheaded on the high seas. At this time occurred those popular tumults, of which the insurrection of Jack Cade was the most daring; which were not easily nor cheaply suppressed. The king's idiosyncy now made a regency needful; and this introduced the actual wars of the Roses. Richard, Duke of York, was descended from an elder son of Edward III. than Henry, and on this fact rested his claim to the crown. Henry's idiosyncy, the murder of Gloucester, the character of the queen and of the Duke of Somerset, the treasons of Suffolk, all strengthened his cause amongst the people. The Earl of Warwick, who was destined to be the most remarkable actor in this war, was on the side of the Yorkists. The first fight was at St. Alban's, where the royalists were dispersed, and the king fell into the hands of the victors. The contest lasted for 30 years, and there were 12 pitched battles fought. The Yorkists gained those at Blore Heath and Northampton; in the last of which the king was taken prisoner. But the queen collected another army, and gained a battle at Wakefield, in which the Duke of York was killed. She ordered his head to be cut off and fixed on the gates of York, and perpetrated some most horrid butcheries under the name of martial law. Edward, the son of the Duke of York, took his title and carried on the war. He won at Mortimer's Cross; but lost the day at a second battle at St. Alban's. He was victorious at Towton, and then caused himself to be crowned as king; and again, after Margaret had received help from France, at Hexham. The unfortunate king was discovered in his lurking-place, and thrown into the Tower. But a strange reverse now happened. Warwick, offended to discover that Edward's hot haste to wed Elizabeth Woodville had rendered nugatory all his diplomacy on account of Bona of Savoy, changed sides, and expelled Edward from England, restoring the miserable Henry. But at a second engagement at Barnet, after Edward returned, he was defeated and slain. Margaret, who with her son Edward landed that same day, heedless of the omen, advanced to Tewkesbury, where she was totally overthrown, being taken with the prince, who was murdered at Edward's suggestion,

This hapless king was, as is believed, shortly after murdered in the Tower, in 1471, aged 50 years, during almost the whole of which he had been a titular king. This reign, though not the end of the tragedy, was the most bloody scene of all. The immediate result of all this carnage was the establishment of the absolutism of the Tudors; for of the nobility, few families escaped loss either by battle or proscription. But a great advantage was given to popular power, though it did not unfold itself so as to challenge the attention of the world for near 200 years. Kings can easily avail themselves of advantages for securing their ends. A people moves slowly, except in times of revolution.

HENRY VII., the first monarch of England of the Tudor dynasty, the overthrower and successor of Richard III., was descended from John of Gaunt on his mother's side, and from the widowed queen of Henry V. on his father's; and thus embodied all the claims of the house of Lancaster. He was in exile in Brittany, when the Duke of Buckingham, who had aided Richard III. in his usurpation, being disconcerted, invited him to join in an insurrection against him. Buckingham, however, did not await his arrival, but rose and was taken and executed, thus ridding the field of a formidable rival to Henry's claims. Henry landed in Wales, and met Richard at Bosworth in Leicestershire, where he gained the victory, and his opponent fell. In order to strengthen his title to the throne, he, after long delay, married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Edward IV., thus bringing to an end that disastrous rivalry which had brought such severe sufferings on England. But he was not allowed to retain his throne wholly in peace. After a feeble effort by an English nobleman, the Duchess of Burgundy, sister of Edward IV., obtained one Lambert Simnel, who undertook to personate a brother of Richard III., (who was actually Henry's prisoner at the time,) and was proclaimed king, being joined by the discontented nobility. He was defeated in a decisive battle; and made a turnspit in the royal kitchen, by the king's clemency and contempt. Six years afterwards appeared another claimant of the throne, respecting whom historians are yet divided as to whether he was an impostor or not. He claimed to be the young Duke of York, who was said to have been murdered in the Tower along with Edward V.; the king's party called him Perkin Warbeck. He received support from all the Yorkists, and from the Scottish king also, but he was as unsuccessful as Simnel, being defeated and taken prisoner, and afterwards executed, together with the Earl of Warwick, whom Simnel had pretended to be. A pretended war with France, and the marriage of the king's eldest daughter to the Scottish king, whence sprang the unhappy Stuarts, are the only other events of particular note. Some improvements in the laws of treason, a treaty of commerce with Burgundy, and the establishment of the Star Chamber, also occurred in this reign. Henry had two objects which he steadily pursued; to put down the nobility, which he effected both by punishments and privileges; and to accumulate money, and in this he was equally successful. Lord Bacon, to gratify James I., wrote a fine history of this king, making him a complete realization of James's great ideal. But Henry was not such an adept in kingcraft as Bacon has said; nor was his reign so unmitigated an evil as might be concluded from his narrative. Commerce, which now stretched her arms to the East and West Indies, through the great discoveries of Columbus, Vasco de Gama, and others, was beginning to store up power in the hands of the middle classes, against a day not far distant; and the king by his very avarice aided its work. And the printing press was beginning to send abroad knowledge, which is power; and to prepare men for the events of the coming reign.

HENRY VIII., son and successor of Henry VII., began his reign with fair promises for England. His first public act was the attainder of Dudley and Empson, his father's instruments of extortion, which gained him great popular favour. He next joined in the league formed by the emperor against France, and defeated the French at the battle of Spurs; and on occasion of an irruption of the Scotch, to co-operate with the French, he utterly routed them at Flodden Field, where their king and most of the nobles engaged were slain. We find him next an ally of Francis I. of France at the splendid nuptials of the Field of Cloth of Gold; and then in league with the emperor, and afterwards changing his side more than once. But events of a novel cha-

acter followed. Lutner was shaking the papacy, and Henry, whose skill in theology was not remarkable, undertook to attack him; by which he earned from the pope the style of *Defender of the Faith*, yet borne by the English sovereign. Henry had married his elder brother's widow, Catharine of Arragon; but now smitten with the charms of one of the ladies of her court, Anna Boleyn, he felt his conscience troubled, and troubled every theological faculty in Europe, to obtain an opinion that would enable him to divorce Catharine. Cardinal Wolsey was Henry's minister, and he was opposed to Henry on this point. Anna Boleyn had imbibed a species of friendly regard for the Reformation. Wolsey fell, and Henry in overthrowing him felt that he could easily do without the pope, nay, be pope himself. He was aided in his determination by Cranmer, a priest who had drunk largely at the fountain-head of the Reformation; and he declared himself the Head of the Church, and married Anna Boleyn. Cranmer was rewarded with the see of Canterbury; and this singular Reformation was aided by the ready hand of Thomas Cromwell, who was made one of the chief officers of the crown. The next steps of Henry were in blood; the Holy Maid of Kent, a foolish impostor, by which more foolish people hoped to combat Henry's Reformation, Fisher of Rochester, and the good Sir Thomas More, were executed. The queen had not the hap to bear Henry a son; and he was sated with possession. He had set his affections on Jane Seymour, and Anna Boleyn, on the ground of a most infamous trial, and more infamous judgment, was executed. The king married his new idol the very same morning. Cromwell was now appointed (layman as he was) vicar-general of the Church, and was commissioned to suppress the religious houses, and seize their estates; which he did in spite of a revolt, much to his master's satisfaction. At the same time the Bible was translated into English, and copies were placed in all churches; which was almost the only good thing of the English Reformation. A creed was formally proclaimed; a terrible affair; for it differed scarce a whit from Romanism, and the penalty was death by burning. It was called, from its effects, the Bloody Statute. The queen had died in giving birth to a son; and now a new wife was to be sought for Henry. Anne of Cleves was fixed on; but Holheim's peccil had been too flattering; and the poor lady was divorced with a handsome pension. It was now that another influence came to light; Gardiner of Winchester, and Bonner of London, bishops of Henry's church, effected such a modification of this strange reformer's views, that Cromwell, who had been made Earl of Essex, fell into disgrace, and after the formality of a trial was executed. The Marquis of Exeter, and Margaret Pole, were also executed, on pretext of a conspiracy; really, as being descended from the house of York. Catharine Howard was Henry's next wife; but she was proved to have been a person of very irregular life, and this was declared to be treason, wherefore she was executed; and the king soon after married a widow, Catharine Parr. She was favourable to the Reformation, and narrowly escaped being destroyed by Gardiner. A war with France and a skirmish with Scotland diversified the concluding years of this reign; and executions for alleged heresy and for alleged treason proceeded as before. Amongst others, the Earl of Surrey fell. His father, the Duke of Norfolk, was sentenced, but death struck the executioner, and he escaped. Henry died in 1547, aged 56 years, and having reigned above 34. One of the most affecting comments on this king is the fact, that at least 72,000 persons perished by the hand of the executioner during his reign. His absolutism was that of a tyrant. His reformation involved not a single principle of truth for him. Yet it served to screen the growth of genuine principle and truth in not a few hearts; and the public reading of the Scriptures in English carried on in this country, in secret, a work similar to that which appeared more publicly in the German states and Switzerland.

HENRY, the name of four kings of France, the last of whom was called *Henry the Great*. He was born at Pau, on the N. slope of the Pyrenees, and was brought up a Huguenot, or Protestant. In the troubled state of France at that period he appeared, in consequence of his rank as king of Navarre, as one of the leaders; and in the civil wars he fought at the head of the Huguenots. His character already showed itself; for he professed Romanism to escape death, which, in spite of his marriage with the king's sister, threatened him. On the death of Henry



*Henry VIII.*





III. he succeeded to the throne, but not without opposition; for the holy league proclaimed the Cardinal of Bourbon as Charles X. But Henry's good fortune, after another war, prevailed; and under Turenne, and other famous generals, his forces completely overthrew his rival. He had embraced the Roman Catholic faith now again openly; and so had conciliated all the most powerful leaders of the opposition, and was thus at length seated at peace on the throne. During the rest of his reign, aided by his wise and virtuous friend and minister, Sully, he constantly endeavoured to restore peace and order to his kingdom; and by the Edict of Nantes he procured a partial tranquillity for the Huguenots. He was at length just about to attempt his long-cherished scheme for humbling Austria; when he was assassinated by Ravallac, in 1610, aged 57 years, having reigned for 21. His memory was most popular amongst the French people, in consequence of the statutes and edicts in their favour which he passed, till the Revolution made the very name of king hateful.

HENRY, the name of seven emperors of Germany, of whom the first, surnamed the *Fowler*, was the most famous. His renown is founded on the skill with which he consolidated the empire, and provided for its internal peace and strength. He died in 936, having reigned 16 years.

HENRY THE NAVIGATOR, was the fourth son of John, king of Portugal, who, living in the age of the most remarkable geographical discoveries of modern times, aided them by his person, efforts, and patronage. He was a brave and skilful soldier, and well versed in the science of the times. He applied the magnetic needle to the purposes of navigation, and is the reputed inventor of several astronomical instruments. He died in 1463, aged 69 years.

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, an old English chronicler, whose History of England reaches to 1154. He died in 1168.

HENRY, MATTHEW, the more celebrated son of the eminently pious Philip Henry, and one of the most deservedly popular of English commentators on the Scriptures. His father was one of the ejected ministers at the English St. Bartholomew in 1662; and he was engaged as a Dissenting minister at Chester, and afterwards at Hackney, London. His piety was most distinguished, and it is this which gives the great charm to his Exposition. But his learning was quite equal to that of the best scholars of his day, especially in relation to the Bible. He died in 1714, aged 52 years.

HENRY, DR. ROBERT, one of the many writers of English history. He was a minister of the Scotch Church, and enjoyed some eminence in it. His work, which he did not live to complete, is constructed on a very ingenious and clear plan, by which the advance of the nation in laws, literature, science, &c. is exhibited, as well as the customary biographies of the monarchs. He died in 1790, aged 72 years.

HENRY, DR. WILLIAM, an eminent chemist of the last age, which was so distinguished for the progress of chemical science. His experiments were directed chiefly to the discovery of the properties of various gases. He wrote a small work on chemistry, and died in 1836, aged 61. His son, Dr. Charles Henry, pursued his father's steps, but was more remarkable for his eloquence as a lecturer, and for his generosity in aiding discoverers, than for any discoveries of his own. He committed suicide in the same year that his father died.

HEP/NSFEET, *s.* in Botany, the hedge fumitory.

HEPATIC, HEPATICAL, *a.* [*hepaticus*, Lat.] belonging to, or situated in, the liver.

HEPS, HIPS, *s.* in Botany, the berries of the dog-rose brier.

HEPTACA/PSULAR, *a.* [*hepta*, Gr. and *capsa*, Lat.] having seven cavities or cells.

HEPTAGON, *s.* [*hepta* and *gone*, Gr.] a figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, *a.* having seven angles or sides.

HEPTARCHY, (*heptarchy*), *s.* [*hepta* and *arche*, Gr.] the name commonly assigned to the earliest period of the established Anglo-Saxon government in England; when there were seven (or more correctly eight) different kingdoms, independent of each other, except for mutual defence against foreign invasion. One of the monarchs was usually elected as supreme king, with the title *Bretwalda*. At length, after various changes, it was all merged in the sovereignty of Athelstan, and never revived.

HE/PTATEUCH, a name given to the first seven books of the Bible, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, and Judges.

HER, the genitive and objective case of *she*.

HERACLID/E, the name of a branch of the Dorian race, in ancient Greece, who were sprung from Hercules; and who, after a period of banishment from their native state, effected the overthrow of their opponents, and established themselves as masters of the greater part of the Peloponnus. This event, which is commonly called the *return of the Heraclidae*, took place in 1104 B. C.

HERACLITUS, an ancient Greek philosopher, who has been handed down by tradition as the *Weeping Philosopher*. He was a decided misanthrope, and justified his abhorrence of men by their corrupt and dissolute manners. But he did little to make them better, and his proud condemnation of them did harm rather than good. He was called the *Obscure*, because of the style of his teaching; and his philosophy chiefly related to the origin of things, and of our knowledge of them. He designated the ultimate principle of things by the name *Fire*; but it was evidently but a figurative title. He held the source of true knowledge to be the senses; but many of his enigmatical sayings point to a far more spiritual belief. He flourished in about 450 B. C.

HERALD, *s.* [*Teut.*] an officer who registers genealogies, determines armorial bearings, &c.; an officer at arms, whose business it is to declare war, to proclaim peace, to marshal all the solemnity at a coronation, christening, marriage, and funeral of princes, to emblazon and examine coats of arms, &c. *Heralds* were formerly held in much greater esteem than at present, and were created with great solemnity by kings alone. Their persons were esteemed sacred. The three chief *Heralds* in England are called *Kings at Arms*, the principal of which is *Garter*; the next is called *Clarenceux*; and the third *Norroy*, these two last are called *Provincial Heralds*. Besides these, there are seven others inferior *Heralds*, viz. *York, Lancaster, Somerset, Chester, Richmond, Windsor, and Gloucester*. From the reign of George I. to that of William IV. there was an eighth, styled *Hanover Herald*. Figuratively, a forerunner, omen, or token of something future.

To HERALD, *v. a.* to introduce as by a herald.

HERALDRY, *s.* [*heraulderie*, Fr.] the art of armoury and blazoning, which comprehends the knowledge of what relates to solemn cavalcades and ceremonies of coronations, instalments, the creation of peers, nuptials, funerals, &c. Also, whatever relates to the bearing of arms, assigning those that belong to all persons, regulating their right and precedencies in point of honour, and restraining those who have not a just claim from bearing coats of arms that do not belong to them. See *BLAZONING, ARMS, SHIELD, BEARING*, &c.

HERAULT, a department of France, lying on the Mediterranean Sea, and bounded by the departments of Gard, Lozère, Aveyron, Tarn, and Aude. It is about 80 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The chain of the Cevennes passes through its inland border; and its rivers are the Herault, (whence its name), the Vidourle, the Salazou, &c., which form at their mouths large sheets of water communicating with the sea, and extending nearly all along its coast. It yields coal, some metals, and valuable kinds of stone; good corn, wine, fruits, timber, &c. It has also extensive silk, cotton, and woollen manufactures. Montpellier is its chief town. Pop. about 400,000.

HERB, *s.* (the *h* is mute in this word and its derivatives; *erb*;) [*herbe*, Fr.] in Botany, a plant whose stalks are soft, and not woody; as grass or hemlock. In Cookery, a plant whose leaves are used in sauces, &c., as sage or mint.

HERBA/CEOUS, *a.* [*herbaceus*, Lat.] belonging to, or having the properties of, herbs. Feeding on vegetables.

HER/BAGE, *s.* [Fr.] a collective or general term applied to several sorts of herbs; grass, or pasture. In Law, the title and right of pasture.

HER/BAL, *s.* a book containing the names and descriptions of plants.

HER/BALIST, HER/BARIST, *s.* a person skilled in plants.

HER/BELET, *s.* diminutive of herb; a small herb.

HERBELOT, BARTHOLOMEW D', a learned Oriental scholar of France in the 17th century. He travelled twice to Italy to obtain manuscripts, and information from scholars and

travellers; and was appointed Syriac professor at Paris. He died in 1695, aged 70 years.

**HERBERT OF CHERBURY, LORD EDWARD**, one of those philosophers whose name has been always included in the list of celebrated infidels; but who was, in fact, one of those whose writings have in a most remarkable manner anticipated the highest flights of spiritual philosophy in the present day. He studied at Oxford, and gained some military skill in the continental wars. He was afterwards in favour at court; but during the civil war espoused at first the Parliament's cause, and afterwards deserted it for the king's. He died in 1633, aged 67 years. His philosophy is based on the doctrine of con-natural (or innate) ideas; and thus has met with little favour. He bases religion on this spiritual faculty in man, instead of making it a mere authoritatively bestowed revelation; and so has never had, till of late years, any in England who would, or could consistently with their philosophies or theologies, admit him to know any thing of it. Metaphysical students will find many parts of his works very useful and curious; but there was a futility, or love of paradox, about his mind, which at times makes him seem very inconsistent.

**HERBERT, GEORGE**, brother of the preceding; one of the most original and spiritual of the English sacred poets. He was a devoted son of the Church of England according to the theory of Laud, the non-jurors, and the recent Oxford school; and traces of these views occur often in his poems. But few of the productions of his age, of this kind, are so truly excellent, or so truly poetical. His other works are, a beautiful and simple sketch of the character of a country parson, a collection of proverbs, some Latin poems, &c. He died in 1633, aged 39 years.

**HERBESCENT**, *a.* growing into herbs.

**HERBID, HERBOUS, HERBULENT**, *a.* covered with, abounding in, or containing herbs.

**HERBWOMAN**, *s.* a woman who sells herbs.

**HERBY**, *a.* partaking of the nature of herbs.

**HERCULANEUM**, an ancient city of Italy, near Naples; which was destroyed by the same eruption of Mount Vesuvius which overwhelmed Pompeii. But it has been covered with lava as well as ashes, and so cannot be explored as the other city has been. Paintings, statues, furniture, domestic utensils, &c. &c. have been recovered from the part that was excavated. And along with these many rolls of papyrus, completely charred; which have however been unrolled with great ingenuity, and the writing deciphered and copied. It has hardly rewarded the patience of the investigators. The theatre of the city is the only part that remains open now.

**HERCULEAN**, *a.* a term applied to that which requires much strength, labour, and difficulty to perform.

**HERCULES**, a hero of ancient Greece; whose birth, deeds, and death all show that he is a mythic person. He was the son of Zeus (or Jupiter) and Alcmena; was persecuted by the jealous Hera in his cradle, but strangled the serpents she sent to destroy him. He is famed for 12 prodigious exploits, called his labours, which he performed at the command of the feeble and fearful king of Mycenae, Eurystheus. They were such deeds as the slaying of a hydra, a boar, a lion, the harpies, &c.; the cleansing of the Augean stable, by turning a river through it, &c. &c. He was enslaved by a passion for Omphale of Lydia, who made him spin for her, and wear her clothes. The tales told of him are very numerous. He died in consequence of putting on a poisoned garment, given him as a love-charm by his wife, who had received it from the centaur Nessus. The *Choice of Hercules* is a beautiful but more recent fable, in which the superiority of manly virtue, with all its toils, over unmanly sloth and pleasure is exhibited.

**HERCULES**, *s.* in Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

**HERCULES-PILLARS**, in Ancient Geography, the two mountains which form the Straits of Gibraltar; namely, Calpe on the side of Europe, and Avila on the side of Africa.

**HERD**, *s.* [*herd*, Sax.] a number or multitude of beasts, generally applied to cattle; *flocks* being applied to sheep. Figuratively, or in contempt, a company of men.

To **HERD**, *v. n.* to gather together in multitudes or companies, applied both to men and beasts; to associate, or mix in any company.

**HERDER, JOHN GODFREY VON**, a great German poet, philosopher, theologian, jurist, and historian, whose many writings are now placed amongst the classics of Germany. After various minor engagements he settled as Professor of Theology at Göttingen; and was attached to the court of the Duke of Weimar, at the time it was adorned by Goethe and Wieland. His character was most exemplary, and he died in 1803, aged 57 years.

**HERDGRROOM, HERDSMAN**, *s.* a keeper of herds or cattle.

**HERE**, *ad.* [*her*, Sax. *hier*, Belg.] the place where a person is present. This place, applied to situation. The present state, opposed to a future one. Joined with *there*, it implies, in no certain place. "This neither *here* nor *there*," *Shak.* It is also used in making an offer or attempt.

**HEREABOUTS**, *ad.* near this place.

**HEREAFTER**, *ad.* after the present time. Used substantively for a future state. "Points out an *hereafter*," *Addison*.

**HEREAT**, *ad.* at this.

**HEREBY**, *ad.* by this; by this means.

**HEREEDITABLE**, *a.* [*heres*, Lat.] that may be enjoyed by right of inheritance.

**HEREEDITAMENT**, *s.* in Law, an inheritance, or estate descending by inheritance.

**HEREEDITARILY**, *ad.* by inheritance.

**HEREEDITARY**, *a.* possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance. *Hereditary diseases* are such as children derive from their parents.

**HEREFORD, Herefordshire**. It is pleasantly and commodiously seated among delightful meadows and rich corn-fields, and is almost encompassed by the Wye and two other rivers, over which are two bridges. It is a large place, and had six parish churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. It had also a castle, which has been long destroyed. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is a handsome structure. The chief manufacture is gloves, many of which are sent to London. The streets are broad and paved. It is 136 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Pop. 10,921.

**HEREFORDSHIRE**, a county of England lying next Wales, and bounded by Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Monmouthshire. It extends about 38 miles from N. to S., and 33 from E. to W. It is divided into 11 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 6 market towns, 176 parishes, and 391 villages. The air is healthy, the climate mild, the soil generally fertile, producing wheat, barley, oats, clover, turnips, &c., a principal part of the land being employed in tillage; the face of the country is rich, beautiful, and picturesque; and it abounds with wood. It produces excellent cider, and the pastures abound with sheep, whose wool is of a very fine quality. The principal rivers are the Wye, Munnow, Lug, and Frome, all of which are well stored with fish and salmon in particular. Hereford is its chief place. Pop. 113,878. It sends seven members to parliament.

**HEREIN**, *ad.* in this; in this case, sense, or respect.

**HEREINTO**, *ad.* into this.

**HEREMITICAL**, *a.* (more properly *eremitical*), [*eremos*, Gr.] solitary; suitable to a hermit.

**HEREOF**, *ad.* from hence; from this; of this.

**HEREON**, *ad.* upon this.

**HERESARCH**, (*heresiarch*), *s.* [*hairesis* and *arche*, Gr.] a leader, inventor, chief, or head, of a heresy.

**HERESY**, *s.* [*hairesis*, Gr.] in the New Testament it signifies a number of persons holding the same opinions, of the same faith; and, in a bad sense, persons guilty of a practical departure from the gospel, or such as were accustomed to immoral practices. In Ecclesiastical affairs, it signifies such as refuse to take up the doctrines and opinions that are promulgated by authority. As a term of reproach against such as think for themselves, it is still in use.

**HERETIC**, *s.* one who thinks for himself, or refuses submission to authority in matters of faith.

**HERETICAL**, *a.* containing heresy.

**HERETICALLY**, *ad.* after the manner of a heretic; with heresy; contrary to ecclesiastical authority.

**HERETO**, *ad.* to this; to this.

**HERETOFORE**, *ad.* before the present time; formerly.

**HEREUNTO**, *ad.* to this.

# REFERENCE TO

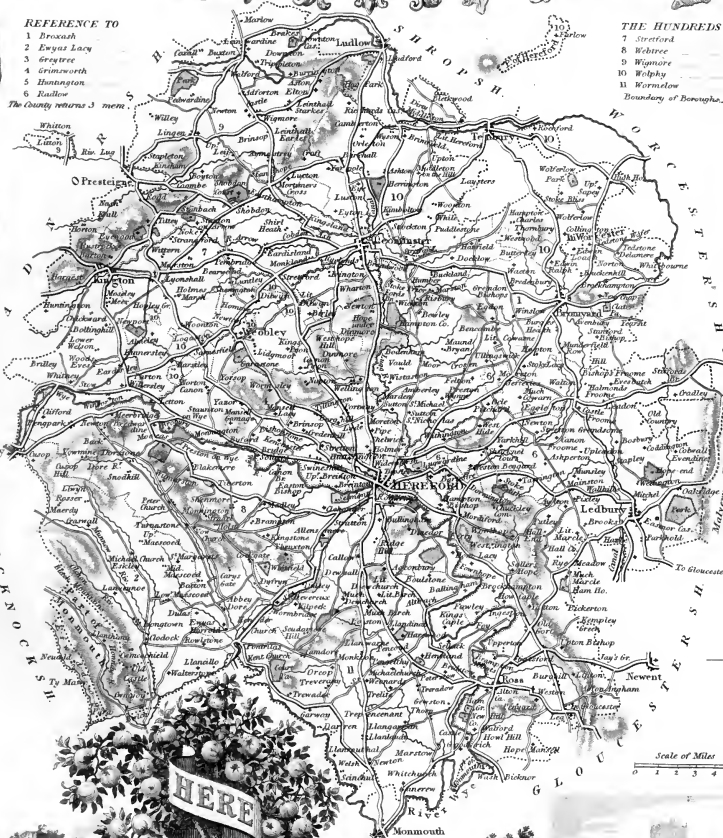
1. Brooscath
2. Regus Lacy
3. Greystree
4. Grimsworth
5. Huntingdon
6. Radlow

The County returns 3 men.

# THE HUNDREDS.

7. Streetford
8. Webtree
9. Wymore
10. Wolphsy
11. Wormelow

Boundary of Berouthe



HERE  
FORD  
SHIRE





HEREWITH, *ad.* with this.

HERIOT, *s.* [*herigild*, Sax.] in Law, a fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, generally the best thing in the possession of the landholder.

HERITABLE, *a.* [*heres*, Lat.] in Law, that may be inherited.

HERITAGE, *s.* [Fr.] an inheritance; an estate descending by right of inheritance; an estate.

HERMA/PHRODITE, (*hermafródite*) *s.* [*Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, Gr.] the name of the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, in Grecian Mythology. In Physiology, partaking of the characteristics of both sexes. In Farming, a kind of cart, to which an additional pair of wheels can be fitted, so that it can be used as a wagon.

HERMAPHRODITICAL, (*hermafróditical*) *a.* partaking of both sexes.

HERMAS, in Ecclesiastical History, an early writer of the Christian church, reckoned amongst the apostolical Fathers. His work is called the *Shepherd*, and consists of tedious and absurd visions and allegories.

HERMES, in ancient Greek Mythology, one of the gods, who was employed as the messenger of the other gods, and was called by the Latins *Mercury*. See *MERCURY*.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, an Egyptian priest, and theosopher. He is a mythic person, and had ascribed to him all the symbolical and secret part of the national worship.

HERMETIC, HERMETICAL, *a.* [from *Hermes*,] chemical.

HERMETICALLY, *ad.* in a chemical manner. A term applied to the closing of any orifice so as to render it air-tight.

HERMIT, *s.* [*eremos*, Gr.] in Ecclesiastical affairs, a person who lives in a desert, or at a distance from men, for the sake of contemplation or devotion.

HERMITAGE, *s.* [Fr.] the cell or dwelling of a hermit. That near Warkworth, in Northumberland, is well preserved. It contains three apartments, hollowed in the solid rock, and hanging over the river in the most picturesque manner, with a covering of ancient hoary trees, reliques of the venerable woods in which this fine solitude was embowered.

HERMITICAL, *a.* like a hermit; suitable to a hermit.

HERMODACTYL, *s.* [*Hermes* and *dactylus*, Gr.] a medicinal root of a determinate and regular figure, and representing the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. It comes from Egypt and Syria, and was formerly used as a gentle cathartic.

HERN, *a.* See *HERON*.

HERNIA, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, any kind of rupture.

HERO, *s.* [*heros*, Gr.] a man eminent for bravery; a person of distinguished merit, abilities, or virtues; the chief person in an epic poem, or in a piece of historical painting.

HERO, a mathematician and natural philosopher of Alexandria, who constructed various machines, and amongst the rest one moved by steam. He lived about 100 B. C. Another of the same name lived in the 7th century A. D. And the writings of both of them were greatly prized.

HEROD, the family name of several princes, who were conspicuous in Jewish history about the time of the Christian era. *Herod the Great*, after being governor of various parts of Syria, was appointed king of the Jews, and took part in the wars between Antony and Augustus. He rebuilt the temple and Jerusalem, and fortified many places in Palestine. His conduct towards his beautiful wife Mariamne has been the theme of many tragedies. He died in 4 B. C., which was the very year in which our Saviour was born. *Herod Antipas*, his son, put to death John the Baptist, and married Herodias, his brother Philip's wife; and it was by him that our Saviour was mocked on occasion of his being brought before him by the Jews, before his crucifixion. He was with his guilty wife afterwards banished, and they died at Lyon. *Herod Agrippa*, the grandson of Herod the Great, persecuted the first Christians, and died of a horrible disease at Caesarea. *Herod Agrippa*, son of the foregoing, married his own sister Berenice. It was before him that the apostle Paul was brought. He died at Rome.

HERODIANS, in the New Testament, a party attached to Herod Antipas, who perhaps were, from compliment to him, avowed Sadducees. But they were chiefly associated by political considerations, in opposition to the Roman prefects.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, of the 3rd century A. D., who

held various offices at Rome, and wrote a history of the Empire from the death of Marcus Aurelius to the accession of Gordian the Second.

HERODOTUS, the Father of History, was born at Halicarnassus in Caria; and travelled into various countries, investigating their natural productions and geography, their manners and customs, and history. The results of all his observations he embodied in seven books, which are preserved, and which are an invaluable treasury of all kinds of information relating to the civilized or accessible world of his times. It is said that he received some part of his history at one of the Olympic festivals. Recent travellers and well-skilled observers have confirmed some of the most marvellous accounts given by this writer, which were long treated with contempt, as fables. He died at Thurium, a Greek colony in Italy, in about 405 B. C., aged about 80 years.

HEROIC, HEROICAL, *a.* like a hero; performed under great disadvantages, and arguing remarkable courage and abilities. *Heroic verse*, is that consisting of lines of twelve syllables each.

HEROTICALLY, *ad.* like a hero.

HEROINE, *s.* [Fr.] a female hero.

HEROISM, *s.* [*héroïsme*, Fr.] the qualities of a hero.

HERON, *s.* [*héron*, Fr.] in Natural History, a bird with long slender legs, that feeds on fish. It was formerly included amongst game, and the penalty for breaking its eggs was death.

HERPES, *s.* [*herpo*, Gr.] in Medicine, a particular kind of cutaneous disease, which spreads rapidly around the place in which it first appears.

HERTRICK, ROBERT, an English poet of the 17th century, of some note, although his love poems are often very gross. He was an Anglican priest, and was deprived during the Protectorate, but was reinstated at the Restoration, and died shortly afterwards, aged about 70 years.

HERRING, *s.* [*hering*, Sax.] in Ichthyology, a common fish inhabiting the British seas, which being caught when it approaches the shallow waters in the breeding season, is cured, and forms a considerable article in commerce, as well as being regarded as a great delicacy, and providing food for the poor very cheaply.

HERNHUTTERS. See *MORAVIANS*.

HERSCHEL, SIR WILLIAM, one of our most eminent practical astronomers, was a Hanoverian by birth; and being very fond of and skilled in music, entered a military band, and afterwards, emigrating to England, was so connected with the Durham militia. Subsequently he became an organist at Halifax and at Bath. He here began to devote himself to mathematics and astronomy; and having constructed a large reflecting telescope, was rewarded by the discovery of a new planet, now called Uranus. He was thus introduced to the scientific world, and was honoured with a place created for him by George III., and a pension. At his residence near Windsor he now erected a gigantic telescope, the mirror of which was 40 feet in focal length; and with this he commenced a course of brilliant discovery, the results of which are chronicled in various papers communicated to the Royal Society, and in his famous catalogue of the double stars, nebulae, changeable stars, &c. This enlargement of the boundaries of our astronomical knowledge has been in the highest degree fruitful, and has confirmed the Newtonian theory in most beautiful and unexpected ways. He died in 1822, aged 84 years, leaving his son to prosecute his researches, and to gain a greater name.

HERSE, *s.* [see *HEARSE*,] in Fortification, a lattice or portcullis in form of a harrow, beset with iron spikes, usually hung by a rope, to be cut down in case of a surprise, or when the first gate is broken by a petard, that it may fall and stop up the passage.

To *HERSE*, *v. a.* to put into a herse.

HERSE/LF, the female personal pronoun.

HERTFORD, Hertfordshire. It is seated on the Lea, and is a neat place. The remains of an old castle have been converted into a high school in connexion with the East India college. The chief buildings are those belonging to the county. It is a great place for malting. It is 26 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 5450.

HERTFORD COLLEGE, Oxford, was founded in the last century, on the basis of a hall which had existed from the 13th, by Dr. Richard Newton.

**HERTFORDSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded by Middlesex, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. It is about 35 miles long, and 25 broad. It is divided into 8 hundreds, and contains 2 boroughs and 12 market towns. The chalk hills are the only heights, and they are, in general, not great, though one point is above 900 feet; but they render the surface undulating, and greatly enhance the beauty of the rural scenes it abounds in. The Colne and the Lea are its chief rivers. The New River, which supplies good part of London with water, begins near Ware. It is yet well wooded; but agriculture prospers, and corn, cattle, sheep, &c. &c. are plentifully produced. There are also many gardens cultivated for the supply of the London market. Hertford is its chief place. Population, 157,207. It sends 7 members to parliament.

**HERVEY, JAMES**, a clergyman of the English Church, who lived at the time of the Wesleyan movement, and partook of its influence, being personally acquainted with its leaders. He was a man of piety unquestionable, and the books that he wrote have undoubtedly conducted in their time to promote this spirit; but the metaphorical extravagancies they abound in have unfitted them for the taste of readers of the present day. He died in 1758, aged 44 years.

**HESEDIO**, one of the earliest Greek poets, who resided chiefly at Orchomenos. His poems consist of one devoted to the history of the gods, another called *Works and Days*, partly agricultural and partly religious in its object, and other minor ones. He flourished not earlier than 800 B. C.

**HESTANCY**, *s. [hesito, Lat.]* a pause from speaking or acting, arising from an impediment of speech; doubt, or want of resolution.

To **HE/SITATE**, *v. n.* to pause, or cease from acting or speaking for want of resolution; to delay; to be in doubt; to make a difficulty.

**HE/SITATION**, *s.* a pause or delay arising from doubt or suspicion; a scruple; an intermission of speech, owing to some natural impediment.

**HE/SPER**, *s. [Hesperos, Gr. Hesperus, Lat.]* in Astronomy, a name of the planet Venus, when she is an evening star.

**HE/SPERIDES**, in Greek Mythology, the daughters of Hesperus brother of Atlas, who kept a garden full of golden apples, guarded by a dragon; but Hercules, having laid the dragon asleep, stole away the apples.

**HESSE**, a country of Germany, bounded by Prussia, Weimar, Bavaria, Baden, the territory of Frankfurt, Nassau, and Hanover. It consists of 3 great portions; the N. of which is the state of *Hesse Cassel*, and the 2 others, *Hesse Darmstadt*; and there are some smaller fragments detached on all sides. Hesse is very mountainous; the Thuringwald, the Odenwald, the Vogelsgebirge, &c. being the chief masses or chains of elevations. The Rhine, the Maine, the Weser, &c. are its rivers. The mountains abound in metals, including silver; in coal, and other valuable products. Timber, corn, fruits, tobacco, hemp, &c., with cattle, horses, &c. &c., are also amongst its sources of wealth. Cassel is the capital of Hesse Cassel; whose population is about 800,000. Darmstadt is the capital of Hesse Darmstadt; and its population is about 850,000. Neither of these states have manufactures of any importance as yet.

**HEST**, *s. [hest, Sax.]* the command, precept, law, or order of a superior. Used only in poetry.

**HETEROC/LITE**, *s. [heteros and clino, Gr.]* in Grammar, a noun which varies from the common forms of declension, by redundancy, defect, or otherwise. Figuratively, any person or thing deviating from the common rule or standard.

**HETEROC/LITICAL**, *a.* deviating from the common rule.

**HETERODOX**, *a. [heteros and doxa, Gr.]* in Theology, contrary to one's own, or the established opinion; opposed to orthodox.

**HETERODOX**, *s.* a peculiar opinion, an opinion differing from the generality of mankind.

**HETEROG/NEAL**, *a. [heteros and genos, Gr.]* of a different nature, kind, or quality.

**HETEROG/NEITY**, *s. [heterogenéité, Fr.]* opposition of nature; contrary or difference of qualities.

**HETEROG/NEOUS**, *(the  $\eta$  in this word and all its derivatives is sounded soft,) a.* of a different kind; contrary, dissimilar, or different in properties or nature.

**HETEROSC/ANS**, *s. [heteros and skia, Gr.]* in Geography,

those whose shadows at noonday are always projected or directed the same way; such are those who live in the temperate zones, the shadows of those of the northern tropic falling always north. In its primary sense, it denotes those inhabitants of the earth who have their shadows projected different ways from each other; in this sense, we, who inhabit the north temperate zone, are *heteroscians* to those who inhabit the south temperate zone.

**HEVELIUS, JOHN**, a Prussian astronomer, whose observations made at Dantzic, at an observatory which he had built himself, and with instruments of his own construction, gained him great repute in the 17th century. He published several works, in which he gave the result of his observations. He died in 1687, aged 76 years.

To **HEW**, *v. a.* part. *heven* or *hewed*; [*heavean*, Sax.] to cut by force with an edged instrument; to hack; to chop; to fell, form, or shape with an axe.

**HEW/ER**, *s.* one who cuts wood or stone.

**HEXAGON**, *s. [hex and gone, Gr.]* a figure containing six sides or angles.

**HEXAGONAL**, *a.* consisting of or having six sides or corners.

**HEXAMETER**, *s. [hex and metron, Gr.]* a verse containing six feet.

**HEXANGULAR**, *a. [hex, Gr. and angulus, Lat.]* having six angles or corners.

**HEXAPOD**, *s. [hex and pous, Gr.]* an animal having six feet.

**HEXASTICK**, *s. [hex and stichos, Gr.]* a poem consisting of six lines or verses.

**HEXHAM**, Northumberland. It has narrow streets and ill-built houses. Its market-place, however, near the centre of the town, is a spacious square, supplied by a fountain with water. Its present church, which contains many ancient tombs, bears considerable marks of Saxon grandeur, and it was formerly famous for an abbey. On the screen, at the entrance of the choir, are some strange monastic paintings, called the Dance of Death. Hexham is now principally noted for its manufacture of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves; and is situated on a small stream called the Hexhold, near the Tyne. It is 284 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 5989.

**HEY**, *interject.* a word used to express sudden or mutual encouragement.

**HEY/DAY**, *interj.* an expression of frolic, joy, and sometimes of surprise and wonder.

**HEY/DEN**, and **HEY/DEN BRIDGE**, Northumberland. It has a well-endowed grammar school, and a fine bridge of 6 arches over the Tyne. It is 259 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1908.

**HEY/DON**, Yorkshire, E. Riding. It is seated on a river which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed, on account of the neighbourhood of Hull. It is 181 miles from London. Pop. 485.

**HEY/NE, CHRISTIAN GOTTLIOB**, a distinguished editor of the classics, who rose to his celebrity from complete obscurity by his great patience in study, and perseverance through all difficulties. He held a professorship at Göttingen; and obtained universal esteem by the amiability and excellence of his character, as well as by his great learning. He died in 1812, aged 82 years.

**HEY/TESBURY**, Wiltshire. It is 93 miles from London. Pop. 1311.

**HIATUS**, *s. [Lat.]* an aperture or breach; the opening of the mouth by pronouncing one word ending and another beginning with a vowel. In Grammar, a fault in composing, arising from the use of two words together, the former of which ends, and the latter begins, with a vowel. In manuscripts, a gap or defect in the copy by time or accident.

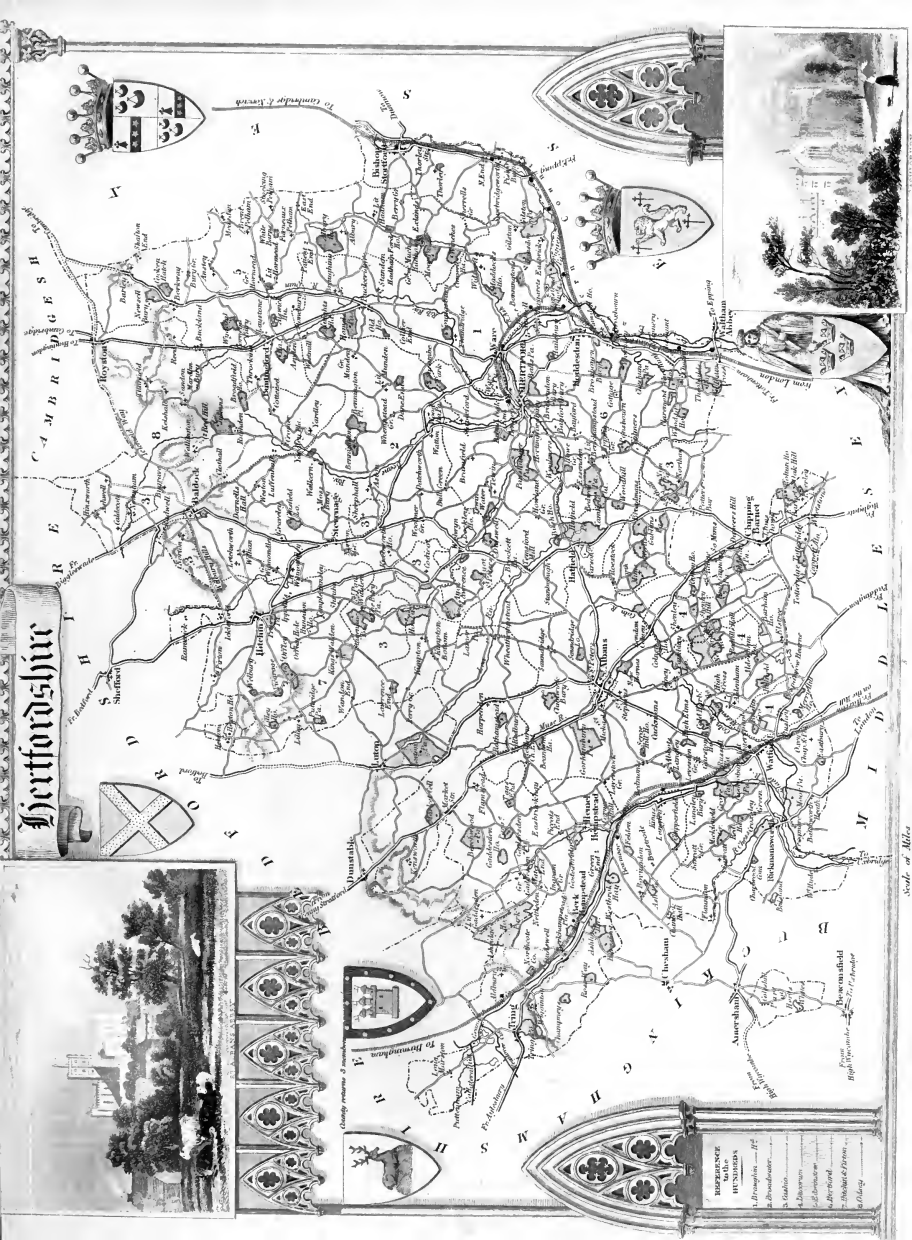
**HIBERNAL**, *a. [hibernus, Lat.]* belonging or relating to the winter.

**HIBERNIAN**, *a. [Hibernia, Lat.]* belonging to Ireland.—*s.* a native or inhabitant of Ireland.

**HIC/COUGH**, (commonly pron. *hiccup*.) *s. [hœquet, Fr. hicken, Dan.]* a convulsive motion of the diaphragm and parts adjacent, made in the act of inspiration, which is accompanied with a sonorous explosion of the air through the mouth.

To **HIC/COUGH**, (*hiccup*) *v. n.* to sob or make a noise from a convulsive motion of the diaphragm.

# Hertfordshire



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HICKWALL, HICKWAY, *s.* in Natural History, a name of the woodpecker.

To HIDE, *v. a.* pret. *hid*, past part. *hid* or *hidden*: [*hidan*, Sax.] to conceal, or withdraw from a person's sight or knowledge.

HIDE, *s.* [*thauide*, Belg.] the skin of any brute, either raw or dressed; the human skin, so called when coarse, or in contempt. *Hide of land*, was such a quantity of land as might be ploughed with one plough within the compass of a year, or so much as would maintain a family; some call it 60, some 80, and some 100 acres.

HIDEBOUND, *a.* in Farriery, applied to a horse when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that it cannot be pulled or loosened. In Botany, applied to trees, when the bark will not give way to the growth. Figuratively, harsh; reserved; untractable; niggardly; penurious; parsimonious.

HIDEIOUS, *a.* [*hideuz*, Fr.] affecting with fear, terror, or horror; shocking.

HIDEOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to frighten or shock.

HIDEOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a person or thing an object of terror.

HIDER, *s.* the person that conceals himself, or withdraws from sight.

To HIE, *v. a.* [*hiegian*, Sax.], to hasten, or go in haste.

HIERARCH, (*hierark*) *s.* [*hieros* and *arche*, Gr.] the chief of a sacred order.

HIERARCHICAL, (*hierarkhikal*) *a.* belonging to the spiritual order, or to ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY, (*hierarchy*) *s.* sacred government, or the order and subordination among the several ranks of an ecclesiastical establishment.

HIERES, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of the department of Var, France. Three of them, namely, Porquerolles, Porteros or Port Cross, and Baguean, are inhabited, and the isle of Titan, the largest of them, is capable of cultivation. They abound with medicinal plants. Between these islands and the continent is the Road or Gulf of Hieres, an excellent and capacious pool or harbour. *Hieres*, a town in the department of Var, seated in a pleasant and fruitful country, in which are found the best fruits of France; but its harbour being choked up, it is now much decayed. Near the town are large salt-works. It is situated on the side of a hill, and is 350 miles from Paris. Pop. about 1000. Lat. 43. 7. N. Long. 6. 8. E.

HIERO, the name of two of the self-imposed kings of Syracuse, in Sicily. The first was a tyrant, in the worst sense of the word; but the second was a wise and able prince, who consulted for the good of the Syracusans, and ruled successfully during the wars between Rome and Carthage. He died in 216 *b. c.*

HIEROGLYPH, HIEROGLYPHIC, (*hieroglyph*, *hieroglyphik*) *s.* [*hieros* and *glypho*, Gr.] an emblem, or picturesque representation of something. This was the first method of writing, and was used only in the early stages of civilization.

HIEROGLYPHIC, HIEROGLYPHICAL, *a.* [*hieroglyphique*, Fr.] emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, *ad.* emblematically.

HIEROGRAPHY, (*hierograpy*) *s.* [*hieros* and *grapho*, Gr.] holy writing.

HIEROPHANT, (*hierofant*) *s.* [*hieros* and *phaino*, Gr.] one who teaches the rules of any religion.

To HIGGLE, *v. n.* [*corrupted from haggle*], to beat down the price of a thing in a bargain; to be long in agreeing on the price of a commodity; to sell provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, *ad.* in a confused or disorderly manner.

HIGGLER, *s.* one who sells provisions by retail from door to door; one who buys fowls, butter, eggs, &c. in the country, and brings them to town to sell.

HIGH, (the *gh* in this word and all its derivatives and compounds is mute, and pronounced *hi*.) *a.* [*heah*, Sax.] far upwards; elevated in place. Raised above the earth, in the world to the mind. Exalted, applied to rank, condition, or nature. Refined or sublime, applied to thoughts or sentiments. *High blood*, noble; above the vulgar. Violent, loud, or tempestuous, applied to wind. Ungovernable, turbulent, applied to the passions. Joined with *time*, complete, full, proper, or almost elapsed. Strong, hot, warm with spices, applied to food. Receding from the equator, or towards the pole, applied to latitude. Capital, opposed to

little or petty, applied to crime, as, "*high treason*." Dear, or costing much, applied to price. *High*, when used in composition, has a great variety of meanings, but generally includes the idea of a great degree of any quality. *From high*, from above; from a superior region; from heaven. *On high*, aloft; above; into superior regions; into heaven.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, Northamptonshire. Here is a castle near the church, the ruins of which are still visible. It is pleasantly seated on an ascent, near the river Nen. It is 69 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1030.

HIGH-BLOWN, *a.* much puffed up.

HIGH-BORN, *a.* of noble extraction.

HIGH-BUILT, *a.* of a lofty structure; of great length upwards; covered with lofty buildings.

HIGH-COLOURED, *a.* having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-FED, *a.* pampered, or living on luxurious diet.

HIGH-FLIER, *s.* one that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, *a.* elevated; proud; turgid; extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, *part.* extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGHGATE, Middlesex, a hamlet of Hornsey and Pancras. It has its name from its situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there about 400 years ago, to receive toll for the bishop of London. The custom of swearing certain ridiculous oaths on the horns at the public-houses, formerly observed here, is well known, but now, happily, little practised. It is 4 miles from London. Pop. 4302.

HIGHLAND, *s.* a place abounding in mountains.

HIGHLANDERS, the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland.

HIGHLANDS, the name specially given to the mountainous parts of Scotland, into which civilization has but recently penetrated.

HIGHLY, *ad.* loftily, applied to place or situation. In a great degree; in a proud, arrogant, or ambitious manner.

HIGH-METTLED, *a.* proud; not easily governed, or provoked with restraint.

HIGH-MINDED, *a.* proud; arrogant.

HIGHNESS, *s.* loftiness or distance from the surface of the earth; a title given to princes, formerly to kings.

HIGH-SPIRITED, *a.* bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED, *a.* extravagant in notions of politics.

HIGH-RED, *a.* deeply red.

HIGH-STOMACHED, (*hi-stomaked*) *a.* obstinate; easily provoked; proud.

HIGHWATER, *s.* the utmost flow, the greatest swell, or that state of the tide when it ceases to flow up.

HIGHWAY, *s.* a free passage for the king's subjects, and therefore called the *King's highway*, though the freehold of the soil belongs to the lord of the manor, or the owner of the land. Those ways that lead from one town to another, and such as are drift or cartways, and are for all travellers in great roads, or that communicate with them, are *highways* only; and, as to their reparation, are under the care of surveyors.

HIGHWAYMAN, *s.* a robber that plunders on the public roads.

HIGHWORTH, Wiltshire. It is seated on the top of a high hill, which stands in a rich plain, near the Vale of Whitehorse. It is 77 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 3939.

HIGH-WROUGHT, (*hi-rút*) *a.* finished to great perfection, with great pains and labour.

HILARION, in Ecclesiastical History, a disciple of Antony, who established monasteries in Palestine and Syria, in the beginning of the 4th century.

HILARITY, *s.* [*hilaris*, Lat.] gaiety; mirth.

HILARIUS, the name of four eminent men in Ecclesiastical History, two of whom were canonized; one of which was Bishop of Arles in France, and gained a distinguished name by his resistance of papal supremacy. He wrote several works, of no great value, and died in 449, aged 48 years.

HILARY, *a.* in Law, a term which begins in January, so called from the feast of St. Hilarius, celebrated about that time.

HILDESHEIM, a city of Hanover, chiefly celebrated as the see of a very wealthy bishopric, and as having a very superb cathedral. Its population is about 15,000. Lat. 52. 10. N. Long. 9. 56. E.

HILL, *s.* [*hil*, Sax.] an eminence, or heap of earth less than a mountain.

**HILL, ROWLAND**, an eminent preacher for nearly half a century, at one of the largest places of worship belonging to Lady Huntingdon's connexion in London. He was a son of a Shropshire baronet, and studied at Eton and Cambridge. Having obtained ordination, he quickly adopted the plans of the celebrated Whitefield; and with similar results. He was at first the regular preacher at Kingswood Tabernacle, and at the Tabernacle at London; but afterwards Surrey Chapel was built for him. He was an impressive preacher, but had contracted a habit of indulging his natural taste for drollery, so that he not unfrequently produced a feeling most opposite to decorum in his hearers. Many tales of a humorous character are in circulation respecting him, but many of them are forgeries. He died in 1833, aged 88 years. He published several little books, on religious subjects.

**HILL MORTON**, Warwickshire. It is seated on a rivulet that comes from Creek in Northamptonshire, and falls into the Avon below Clifton, partly on a hill, partly on moorish ground, from whence it has its name, near Rugby. It is 83 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 953.

**HILLEL**, a celebrated Jewish doctor or rabbin, who lived at Babylon in the 1st century B. C. He was one of the authors of the Talmud. Also, the name of another rabbin who lived in the 3rd and 4th centuries of the Christian era, and contributed to the later portions of the Talmud.

**HILLOCK**, *s.* a little hill.

**HILLY**, *a.* full of hills; unequal in the surface.

**HILT**, *s.* [hilt, Sax.] the handle of any instrument, but peculiarly applied to that of a sword.

**HIM**, *pron.* the oblique case of *he*.

**HIMMALEH**, or **HIMALA'YA**, the general name of the vast range of mountains lying to the N. of Hindustan. It is nearly 2000 miles in length, and is above 100 miles in breadth. The highest points are nearly 30,000 feet in elevation above the surface of the ocean. The rivers Indus, Ganges, Burrampooter, and their chief tributaries rise amongst them. See the different countries in which they lie, **INDIA**, **THIBET**, &c.

**HIMSELF**, *pron.* [hyssyltes, Sax.] of the same signification as *he*, only more emphatical, and to distinguish the person it is applied to from any other.

**HIN**, *s.* [Heb.] a Hebrew measure, containing one gallon and two pints.

**HINCKLEY**, Leicestershire. It was formerly much larger, as the back lanes between the orchards appear to have been once streets. It has a considerable manufactory of stockings, and fine ale. It is 91 miles from London. Market, Monday, and a very noted fair on August 28. Pop. 7291.

**HIND**, *a.* comparative *hinder*, superlative *hindmost*; [hyndan, Sax.] that is behind another or backward, opposed to *fore*.

**HIND**, *s.* [hinde, Sax.] the female of a hart, stag, or red deer; the first year she is called a *calf*, the second a *hearse*, sometimes a *brocket's sister*, and the third a *hind*.—[hine, Sax.] a servant.—[hinenian, Sax.] a peasant; a boor.

**HINDBERRY**, *s.* in Botany, the raspberry bramble.

To **HINDER**, *v. a.* [hindran, Sax.] to prevent; to delay; to stop or impede.

**HINDER**, *a.* the comparative of *hind*; that is placed backwards, or in a position contrary to that of the face.

**HINDERANCE**, **HINDERANCE**, *s.* an obstruction or impediment; any thing which prevents a person from proceeding in what he has begun, or from accomplishing what he intends.

**HINDERER**, *s.* any person or thing that prevents or stops any undertaking, or retards it by difficulties.

**HINDERMOST**, **HINDMOST**, *a.* the superlative of *hind*; *hindmost* is the most proper; the last in order, or farthest off in situation.

**HINDUS**, the people inhabiting Hindustan, called also **Gentoos**.

**HINDUSTAN**. See **INDIA**.

**HINGE**, *s.* a kind of joint made of iron or other metal, which moves on a pivot, and fastens doors, lids, &c., so as to open and shut. A governing rule or principle. To *put off* the hinges, a phrase signifying to be in a state of irregularity or disorder.

To **HINGE**, *v. a.* to furnish with, or hang upon, hinges. Figuratively, to bend like a hinge.

To **HINT**, *v. a.* [enter, Fr.] to bring to mind by slight mention; to mention imperfectly; to drop a word, by which the hearer

may be enabled to trace out something which we do not mention; to allude to; to touch slightly upon.

**HINT**, *s.* a faint notice given; a remote allusion; an insinuation by which a hearer may come to the knowledge of a thing not expressly mentioned; a suggestion; an intimation.

**HIP**, [hype, Sax.] in Anatomy, that part of the body to which the thigh is articulated.—[heupa, Sax.] in Botany, the fruit of the brier or dog-rose. In Medicine, a contraction of *hypochondriac*.

To **HIP**, *v. a.* to sprain or shoot the hip.

**HIP**, *interj.* a word used in calling to a person, in order to stop him, or bring him towards one.

**HIPPARCHUS**, the most eminent of all the ancient Greek astronomers. He studied at Alexandria, and amongst other services to science, he discovered the precession of the equinoxes; calculated eclipses; determined the mean periods of the planets' revolution; invented the stereographical method of projection; catalogued the fixed stars; and laid the foundation for a true science of astronomy. He flourished in the 2nd century B. C.

**HIPPARCHUS** and **HIPPIAS**, two sons of Peisistratus, who had acquired the tyranny of Athens; which they retained. After a conspiracy had been formed against them by which Hipparchus was assassinated, Hippias ruled with great cruelty, and was at last driven from the city by a general revolt. He fled to Persia, and was instrumental in that ill-fated expedition of Darius against Greece. He died in the ranks of the Persians, at the battle of Marathon, in 490 B. C.

**HIPPISH**, **HIPPE**, *a.* a corruption of *hypochondriac*.

**HIPPOCENTAUR**, *s.* [hippos and centaurus, Gr.] a fabulous monster, half a horse and half a man.

**HIPPOCRAS**, *s.* [Fr.] a medicated wine.

**HIPPOCRATES**, the most eminent physician of antiquity, who travelled through various countries; and at length died at Larissa, in Thessaly, in 361 B. C. His writings are numerous. His observations on medical science were of the highest value at the time. The appearance of the countenance immediately before death he first described accurately; and it is still designated the *Hippocratic face*.

**HIPPOGRIF**, *s.* [hippos and grups, Gr.] a winged horse.

**HIPPOPOTAMUS**, *s.* [hippos and potamos, Gr.] in Zoology, a large amphibious quadruped, which inhabits some of the African rivers, and is exceedingly destructive and ferocious. It is allied to the elephant.

**HIPSOT**, *a.* having the hip sprained or out of joint.

To **HIRE**, *v. a.* [hyran, Sax.] to procure a thing for a certain time, at a price agreed on; to engage a person to work a certain time, to do a particular service for a sum of money. Figuratively, to bribe, or prevail on a person to do a thing for the sake of money, which he would not otherwise.

**HIRE**, *s.* money paid for the use of a thing, or wages paid a person for labour and attendance.

**HIRELING**, *s.* one who works for wages.

**HIRELING**, *a.* serving for hire, mercenary, or acting merely for the sake of lucre.

**HIRER**, *s.* one who pays money for the use of a thing, or engages the service of another by promising him wages for his labour.

**HIRSUTE**, *a.* [hirsutus, Lat.] rough and rugged.

**HIS**, *pron. masc.* [ys, Sax.] applied to any thing that belongs to the person mentioned before.

**HISPANIOLA**, called also **St. Domingo**, and **HAYTI**, a large island of the W. Indies; lying between Cuba and Jamaica, and Porto Rico. It is about 300 miles in length and 140 in breadth; but its outline is irregular, and it has two long narrow promontories, extending towards Jamaica and Cuba. Several ranges of mountains, of about 5000 feet in height, cross it, but in the plains between, and near the shore, the soil is very rich and fertile. It has a few small streams; and its coast presents many most excellent harbours. All the usual productions of the W. Indies are produced in the greatest abundance here; and coffee, sugar, fruits, timber, hides, &c. are exported. Its population amounts to abt. 1,500,000. This island was formerly held jointly by the French and Spaniards, and was the scene of all the abominations and cruelties of slavery. During the French Revolution, the negroes, who had heard of the proclamation of the rights of man, rose upon their owners, and with all the horrors of a servile war drove them from the country. At first a

republic was set up; but this was put down; and at length, after various changes and wars, the whole island is an independent country, under a native ruler; and the government is so ordered that whites are subjected to similar prejudices as to their political grade, that the blacks are in other islands.

To **HISS**, *v. n.* [*hissen*, Belg.] to make a noise by shutting the teeth, applying the tongue to them, and breathing through them, resembling the noise of a serpent; to use with the highest degree of contempt; to condemn a performance.

**HISS**, *s.* a noise made by breathing through the teeth when shut; a noise made by a serpent and some other animals; censure, or an expression of contempt and disapprobation, shown by hissing.

**HIST**, *interj.* a word used to command silence.

**HISTORIAN**, *s.* [*historia*, Gr.] one who gives an account of facts and events.

**HISTORIC**, **HISTORICAL**, *a.* containing or giving an account of facts and events.

**HISTORICALLY**, *ad.* in the manner of history; by way of narrative.

To **HISTORIFY**, *v. a.* to relate or record in history.

**HISTORIOGRAPHER**, (*historiografer*) *s.* [*historia* and *grapho*, Gr.] a professed historian, or writer of history.

**HISTORIOGRAPHY**, (*historiography*) *s.* the art or employment of an historian.

**HISTORY**, *s.* [*historia*, from *histōr*, Gr.] a narration or description of the transactions, actions, or events of a state, king, or private person, delivered in their proper order or relation; a narration or relation. *Natural History* is a description of the productions of nature, whether plants, animals, vegetables, rivers, &c.

**HISTORIONIC**, **HISTORICAL**, *a.* [*histrio*, Lat.] befitting the stage; suitable to a player; belonging to the theatre; becoming a buffoon.

**HISTORICALLY**, *ad.* after the manner of a player, mimic, or buffoon.

To **HIT**, *v. a.* [*hitte*, Dan.] to strike with a blow; to touch a mark aimed at by a person at a distance; to attain; to reach a point; to strike a ruling passion; to mention a person's peculiar foible. Used with *off*, to determine precisely; to pitch upon with labour.—*v. n.* to clash, applied to two things which are made to touch one another. To chance luckily; to succeed; to light on.

**HIT**, *s.* a stroke; a lucky chance; success owing to mere accident; or a discovery made by chance.

To **HITCH**, *v. n.* [*hiegen*, Sax.] to be caught as upon a hook; to move by jerks; to strike one ankle against another in walking.

**HITCHEL**, *s.* [*heckel*, Tent.] the instrument with which flax is beaten and combed. See **HATCHEL**.

To **HITCHEL**, *v. a.* to beat or comb flax or hemp.

**HITCHIN**, formerly called **HITCHEND**, Hertfordshire. It is situated near a wood called Hitch, on the rivulet Hiz (which drives two mills here, and runs to Ickleford). It is 34 miles from London. Market, for wheat, malt, &c., Tuesday. Pop. 6125.

**HITHE**, or **HYTHE**, Kent, one of the Cinque Ports. It had formerly four parishes; but its harbour having been choked up, it has now but one. It is 68 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2265.

**HITHE**, *s.* [*hythe*, Sax.] a small port, haven, or wharf, for landing goods; hence *Queen-hithe*, *Lamb-hithe*, now corrupted to *Lambeth*.

**HITHER**, *a.* nearer; towards this part.

**HITHER**, *ad.* [*hither*, Sax.] to this place, including motion from some other; used in opposition to *thither*. — *Hither and thither*, from this place to that. To this end, design, or argument; in this sense.

**HITHERMOST**, *a.* superlative of *hither*: nearest to us; nearest on this side.

**HITHERTO**, *ad.* to this time; yet; not till this time; at every time till the present.

**HITHERWARD**, **HITHERWARDS**, *ad.* [*hytherweard*, Sax.] this way; towards this place.

**HIVE**, *s.* [*hufe*, Sax.] a small convenient house or lodging for bees, wherein they live and form their cells. Figuratively, the bees which are contained in a hive; a company.

To **HIVE**, *v. a.* to put into hives. Figuratively, to contain as in a hive.

**HIVER**, *s.* one who covers bees with hives.

**HO**, *Ho*, *interj.* [*eho*! Lat.] a word used to give notice of approach, or to fix the attention of a person at a distance.

**HOACHE**, a kind of earth used by the Chinese, in the manufacture of porcelain.

**HOADLEY**, **BENJAMIN**, a bishop of the English Church, who, during the former part of the last century, occasioned a considerable stir, by the avowal of opinions far more allied to Unitarianism, than to the scheme laid down in the Creed and Articles. This was the famous Bangorian controversy, which ended rather in the change of the spirit of the times than in the victory of either party. Hoadley was a strong-minded and acute man; but one who looked at theology as identical with religion, and at logic as the true means of investigating and establishing it. He died in 1761, aged 85 years.

**HOAR**, (*hōr*) *a.* [*har*, Sax.] white; white with frost or age.

**HOARD**, (*hōrd*) *s.* [*hord*, Sax.] money or any thing else laid up in secret; a hidden heap or stock.

To **HOARD**, (*hōrd*) *v. a.* to lay up store; to lay up money in heaps and in secret.—*v. n.* to make hoards.

**HOARDER**, (*hōrder*) *s.* one that heaps up treasure, and hides it.

**HOAR-FROST**, *s.* congelations in frosty and foggy weather on grass, &c.

**HOARHOUD**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with the leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoariness.

**HOARINESS**, (*hōriness*) *s.* the quality of appearing white; whiteness occasioned by age. Figuratively, old age.

**HOARSE**, (*hōrse*) *a.* [*has*, Sax. *heersch*, Belg.] having the voice rough with a cold, having a rough sound.

**HOARSELY**, (*hōrsely*) *ad.* speaking rough or harsh with a cold; with a rough, harsh voice or sound.

**HOARSENESS**, (*hōrseness*) *s.* [*haesene*, Sax.] roughness of voice, peculiarly applied to the harshness occasioned by a cold.

**HOARY**, (*hōry*) *a.* [*harund*, Sax.] white, or whitish; white or gray with age or frost.

**HOBBS**, **THOMAS**, of Malmesbury, the celebrated English philosopher. He studied at Oxford, and spent the active part of his life as tutor to various noblemen, and to Charles II. when Prince of Wales. During the early part of the sway of the Long Parliament, he retired to Paris. He received many tokens of favour from Charles II., and spent the last years of his life at Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. He died in 1679, aged 91 years. Hobbes enjoyed, during his life-time, a European reputation, and received visits from all illustrious men who travelled to England, and was the correspondent of others. His fame was even then of a very mixed character, both as to his philosophy, and his politics and theology, which sprang from it; and it has continued so to this day. But perhaps we are in a better position to estimate him aright than any have been, since speculations on the foundation of government are no longer regarded as signs of political partisanship, and branded as treason; nor speculations on theology regarded as signs of irreligion, and branded as atheism. Hobbes wrote many works, but his *Leviathan* was the chief. His metaphysical system was a sort of anticipation of Locke's; and his theological and political opinions were logically deduced from it. In his aspect towards religion, he certainly shows no cordial friendliness, and what he says has rather the air of compliment, and compromise with prejudiced ignorance in possession of power, than even of philosophical dignity and clearness. Hobbes had purposed this book as an offering to the Protector, but the Restoration followed soon, and it was presented to Charles. He was afterwards aimed at by several censures by parliament, and his equanimity was sorely disturbed. These things have exposed him to the charge of temporizing, and have made his favourable allusions to religion suspicious. He had not, as Locke had, a heart full of love for liberty, and a deep conviction of the reality of revealed truth, to correct, or rather to prevent, the conclusions of his logic. He may always be read with great pleasure for the clear, manly, and vigorous English which he writes. Many of his sentences have long been current as proverbs.

**HOBBSMA**, **MINDERHOUT**, an eminent landscape painter of the Dutch school, whose pieces are remarkable for their beauty

of execution, correct drawing, and excellent colouring. He flourished about 1640.

To **HOBBLE**, *v. n.* to *hop*, to *hobble*; [*hubbelen* or *hobben*, Belg.] to walk lamely or awkwardly, or with frequent hitches. To move roughly, or unevenly, applied to verse.

**HOBBLE**, *s.* a rough or lame motion in walking; an awkward gait.

**HOBBLINGLY**, *ad.* after the manner of a person who is lame; with a halting or awkward gait.

**HOBBY**, *s.* [*hobereau*, Fr. *hoppe*, Goth.] a species of hawk; a pacing horse; a stick hung with bells, &c., on which children get astride and ride. Figuratively, a stupid fellow.

**HOBGOBLIN**, *s.* an elf, spirit, or chief among the goblins.

**HOB'IT**, *s.* a small mortar from six to eight inches diameter, mounted on a carriage made gun-fashion, and used for annoying an enemy at a distance with small bombs.

**HOB'NAIL**, *s.* a nail with a thick, strong head, so called because used in shoeing a hobby or little horse.

**HOBNAILED**, *a.* covered with hobnails.

**HOBNOB**, *ad.* (more properly *HAB-NAB*), at random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule.—*v.* to drink with any one in the most friendly manner.

**HOCHE, GENERAL LAZARE**, one of those men, doomed by their birth to obscurity, but brought to light and eminence in seasons of revolution. He was first a stable-boy at Versailles, and having entered the army, rose to be serjeant of the grenadier guards. He devoted his pay and his spare time to study, and waited what years would bring. The taking of the Bastille enfranchised him: he fought under Dumouriez, and rose with great rapidity to the generalship. He subdued La Vendée; defeated the attempt at Quiberon; plumed and failed in an attack on Ireland; achieved a name at the head of the army of the Sambre and Meuse; and then, lost in the blaze of Napoleon's rising glory, died in 1797, aged but 29 years.

**HOCK**, *s.* the same with *hough*; [*hok*, Sax.] the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the fore end or quarter of a fitch, or the less and bony end of a gammon of bacon. Old strong beer, wine, &c., particularly old strong Rhenish wine, so called from Hockheim on the Maine.

**HOCK-DAY**, **HOCK-TUESDAY**, in our ancient customs, the second Tuesday after Easter-week, formerly celebrated for many ages in England, in memory of the great massacre of the Danes, in the time of King Ethelred.

**HOCKHERB**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, the same with the mallows.

To **HOCKLE**, *v. a.* to hamstring; to cut the sinews near the ham or hock.

**HOCUS-POCUS**, *s.* legerdemain; juggle; cheat; sleight of hand. It may be a corruption of the words *Hoc est corpus*. This is the body, used by the Roman Catholics at the consecration of the sacramental bread.

**HOD**, *s.* [*hod*, Sax.] a kind of trough in which labourers carry mortar on their heads or shoulders to bricklayers or masons.

**HODGE-PODGE**, *s.* [*hache-poeche*, Fr.] a medley, or odd mixture of ingredients huddled or boiled together.

**HODIERNAL**, *a.* [*hodie*, Lat.] of to-day.

**HODMAN**, *s.* a labourer, or one that carries mortar in a hod. **HOE**, *s.* [*houwe*, Belg. *hove*, Fr.] an instrument used in cutting or scraping up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle. A *horse-hoe* is an implement fashioned somewhat like a plough, but having a blade so fixed as to cut off all the plants growing where it is drawn over, just below the surface of the ground.

To **HOE**, *v. a.* [*houer*, Fr. *houwen*, Belg.] to cut earth with a hoe; to weed with a hoe; to scrape earth over the roots of plants by means of a hoe.

**HOFER, ANDREAS**, the celebrated Tyrolean leader during the continental wars, in the first ten years of the present century. He was an innkeeper and farmer; possessed of great bodily strength, and a clear and steadfast intellect; and so was appointed commander by the peasants who rose against the Bavarians, and subsequently against the French. He was at length betrayed into the hands of the French, and shot, in 1810, aged 45 years. His countrymen revered him as a martyr.

**HOFFMANN**, the name of several eminent medical men of Germany; the most distinguished of whom was *Frederic Hoffmann*, who was professor at Halle, and enjoyed a European

reputation. His theory greatly conduced to bring about the fundamental changes in medical science, which the last century has witnessed. He died in 1742, aged 70 years.

**HOFFMANN, ERNEST THEODORE WILLIAM**, a legal practitioner of Prussia, who attained considerable popularity as a musician, poet, and tale writer. He led a most roving, unsettled life, till near the close; and he wasted the fine materials of his mind in gross personal caricature, and the low excitement of the tavern. His music is yet admired, and his tales have obtained a place in German literature. He died in 1822, aged 46 years.

**HOFFWYL**, the seat of a celebrated educational institution, established and conducted by De Fellenburg, near Berne, Switzerland. It is arranged on the industrial scheme; and is self-supporting. The plans developed here have been wholly, or in part, adopted by many schemers for public education in England and America; but it seems that too rigid a utilitarianism has deprived them of the power of working out the good they might in subordination to a nobler aim have accomplished.

**HOG**, *s.* [*huch*, Brit.] a general name for a swine, or boar. Figuratively, a brutish, selfish, or greedy person. To *bring one's hogs to a fine market*, implies to be disappointed, or to take a great deal of pains for nothing.

**HOGARTH, WILLIAM**, the celebrated caricaturist and moralist in painting and engraving, who rose from being an engraver of ciphers on plate, to be serjeant-painter to the king. His works produced a deep impression on the nation, and are yet studies that would benefit not artists alone. He gained a considerable reputation on the continent even; but lacked that kind of mental power which enabled him to make the best use of his rare abilities. His series of prints, such as *Industry and Idleness*, *The Baker's and Hawke's Progress*, *Marriage à-la-Mode*, &c., are the most generally known. They have been frequently copied since his time. He died in 1762, aged 64 years.

**HOGG, JAMES**, the *ETTRICK SHEPHERD*, an eminent Scottish poet of late years. He began life as a shepherd; but relinquished this humble occupation for the cultivation of literature, became the friend and frequent companion of Sir Walter Scott, and one of the circle of the contributors to Blackwood, whose real and imaginary colloquies are recorded in the inimitable *Noctes Ambrosianae*. His published works are numerous, and he died in 1835, aged 53 years.

**HOGGEREL**, *s.* a two-year old ewe.

**HOGGET**, *s.* a sheep of two years old.

**HOGGISH**, *a.* having the qualities of a hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

**HOGGISHNESS**, *s.* the quality in which a person resembles a hog; selfishness; greediness or brutishness.

**HOGHERD**, *s.* a keeper of hogs.

**HOGSHED**, (*hig-zed*) *s.* [*i. e.* *hog's hide*,] a measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons; a vessel or cask containing sixty-three gallons; any large cask.

**HOGSTY**, *s.* the place in which swine are confined.

**HOGUE, CAPE LA**, the N. W. point of the department of Manche, France; lying E. of the isle of Alderney, and N. W. of Cherbourg. Lat. 49. 45. N. Long. 1. 57. W.

**HOGWASH**, *s.* the draft which is given to, or is only fit for, swine.

**HOFEN-ZOLLERN**, a small German state, lying in the Saxonian Alps, and bounded by Baden and Württemberg. Some parts of the heights are nearly 3000 feet above the sea. It is watered by the Neckar and the Danube. It is divided into two principalities, now distinguished by the designations Sigmaringen and Heckingen, from their respective capitals. Both of these states produce corn, timber, fruits, &c., and iron, building and other stone are found. The population of the former is about 50,000, and of the latter about 25,000.

**HOIDEN**, *s.* [*hoeden*, Brit.] a romping, awkward, ignorant, and wanton girl.

To **HOIDEN**, *v. n.* to romp indecently; to behave with levity and wantonness.

To **HOISE, HOIST**, *v. a.* [*hauusser*, Fr.] to lift or raise up on high. **HOIBEIN, HANS**, an eminent painter of the 16th century, chiefly celebrated for his portraits of royal and distinguished persons, and for his *Dance of Death*. He was much patronized in England by Henry VIII. and the leading men of his court at various times. His historical paintings are somewhat numerous,

and all are distinguished by their great general excellency. The king's criticism on his too favourable portrait of Anne of Cleves, the least evil-intented of his six wives, is well known. He died in 1554, aged 56 years.

**HOLBERG, LOUIS, BARON OF**, a popular Danish writer, who travelled much in various European states, and gained great fame by his numerous and varied writings. *Peder Paars*, a satirical poem, was the first that raised him to celebrity. He died in 1754, aged 70 years.

**HOLCROFT, THOMAS**, an English writer of the latter part of the last century, who began life very humbly, and rose by degrees, as an actor, translator, play-wright, novelist, and political writer, to some prominence. His name is associated with Horne Tooke's and Thelwall's, in the prosecutions for treason. He died in 1809, aged 64 years.

To **HOLD**, *v. a.* preter. *held*, past part. *held* or *holden*; [*holdan*, Goth. and Sax.] to grasp in the hand; to gripe; to retain; to keep. Figuratively, to maintain, support, or stick to, an opinion; to possess, or enjoy. To stop, restrain, or suspend, applied either to the tongue or hand. To persevere or continue in a design; to solemnize or celebrate. "He *held* a feast," 1 Sam. xxv. 36. To assemble or collect together. "The queen—*holds* her parliament," *Shak.* To continue in any state; to retain; to offer; to propose; to form; to plan; to manage. To *hold forth*, in common and low discourse, to preach or deliver a discourse in public; to exhibit or present to a person's view; to stretch forth or from the body, applied to the arm, or any thing held in the hand. To *hold up*, to raise aloft; to sustain, to support.—*v. n.* to last, endure, or remain unbroken; to stand; to be right; to stand up for; to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right. To *hold up*, applied to the weather, means, it is fair.

**HOLD**, [*imper. mood* of the preceding, used as an *interj.*] forbear; stop; be still.

**HOLD**, *s.* the act of seizing or keeping a thing fast in the hand; a seizure or grasp; something which may afford support, when seized or held by the hand; a catch; or the power of seizing or keeping; a prison, or place of custody. All that part that is between the keelson and the lower deck, applied to a ship. A lurking-place; the lurking-place or den of a wild beast; a fortified place; a fort. Figuratively, power; influence.

**HOLDER**, *s.* one who keeps any thing in his hand by shutting it; a tenant, or one who occupies lands or tenements of another by lease.

**HOLDERFORTH**, *s.* an haranguer; one who preaches or speaks in public: a word of contempt.

**HOLDERNESSE**, a division of the East Riding of Yorkshire, remarkable for its large breed of horned cattle and horses. It has the title of an earldom.

**HOLDFAST**, *s.* any thing by which a door is fastened when put close; a catch; a hook.

**HOLDING**, *s.* a tenure; a farm.

**HOLE**, *s.* [*hole*, Sax. *hol*, Belg.] a cavity that is narrow and long; a den; a cavity made with a borer; a rent or cut in a garment. Figuratively, a mean dwelling or house; a subterfuge; a shift.

**HOLIDAM**, *s.* a word in ancient writers, signifying Blessed Lady, that is, the Virgin Mary.

**HOLILY**, *adv.* in a pious manner.

**HOLINESS**, *s.* an absolute abhorrence to all kinds of sin, or evil; a conformity to the nature and will of God; the state of being hallowed, consecrated, or sanctified; the title assumed by the Pope.

**HOLLA, interj.** [*hola*, Fr.] a word used in calling to a person at a distance, or out of sight.

To **HOLLA**, *v. a.* to cry out with a loud voice. Most usually written *hollo*.

**HOLLAND**, the name of a province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, lying on the German Ocean and the Zuyder Zee, and bounded by Zealand, Brabant, Guelderland, and Utrecht. The face of the country is utterly destitute of any decided features, being one unbroken level; in fact, a mere marsh recovered from the sea, and held by its possessors by means of drains and dikes, and embankments; in which last operation they are aided by the sea, which has washed up dunes of sand, like those on the coast of Norfolk. Some of it is lower in level than the sea, as the reader of the wars in the 16th century will remember.

Its rivers are artificial, excepting the embouchures of the Rhine and its associated rivers: in the S. canals and lakes abound. Its produce is therefore that of a grazing country, and is most plentiful, and famed all over the world. Its manufactures, of linen especially, are equally celebrated. It has great facilities for commerce, which thrives accordingly. Amsterdam is its chief place. Its population is about 550,000. This name is sometimes incorrectly, or popularly, given to the entire kingdom.

**HOLLAND**, or more correctly, **HOLLAND**, the name of the flat marshy district extending from the Wash into the heart of England, which before the conquest was a tidal estuary, and had been an arm of the sea. It is also called the Bedford Level.

**HOLLAND, NEW.** See AUSTRALASIA.

**HOLLAND, W. RICHARD VASSALL FOX, LORD**, nephew to the celebrated Charles James Fox, and one of his most devoted followers, was, perhaps, as perfect a type of the Whig of that school as the times can furnish. The death of his parents took place in his infancy, so that he was educated in all the style of a peer, at Eton and Oxford. He travelled; and incurred an action, which ended in heavy damages and his marriage to a divorced wife, which no one regarded as a slur, and himself so little, that he assumed her family name. He entered after this on his public life, which was marked by the most undeviating adherence to the line of Whig policy to the day of his death. He was a brief time in office under Lord Grenville once; and on the accession of William IV. he was again a cabinet minister. Few men, unpossessed of brilliant parts as orators, were ever more highly esteemed by their party than Lord Holland. He was well informed, and always at his post, unflinching in his stand. He took considerable interest in the affairs of Spain, and was better informed respecting it than most of our statesmen. He patronized literature and the arts, with something more than the semi-official regard of a man of rank; and enjoyed the highest esteem for his great amenity in private life. He died in 1840, aged 67 years.

**HOLLAND**, *s.* in Commerce, a fine and close kind of linen, so called from its being its origin in Holland.

**HOLLAR, WENCESLAS**, a famous engraver of the 17th century, born at Prague, who had gained some celebrity on the continent before being brought to England by the Earl of Arundel. In this country he continued, enjoying the highest patronage, till the outbreak of the Civil War, when he found his occupation gone, and was himself taken prisoner at the storm of Basing-house, but soon after released. After a short stay abroad, he returned to his adopted country, which he never left again. He had occupation enough, but hardly patronage. He died in embarrassed circumstances in 1677, aged 70 years. His engravings are very numerous and of various excellence. His plates illustrative of the female dress of the pre-revolutionary period are the most famous.

**HOLLOW, (holló) a.** [from *hole*,] having the inside or any part scooped out; having a void space within, opposed to *solid*. Noisy, or like the sound made in some cavity. Figuratively, hypocritical.

**HOLLOW, (holló) s.** a cavity, or empty space; a concavity; a cavern, or den; a pit, passage, or empty space in the inside of a thing.

To **HOLLOW, (holló) v. a.** to scoop furrows, channels, or cavities in a thing. See **HOLLA**.

**HOLLOWLY, (hollóly) adv.** with empty spaces within; with channels or vacuities. Figuratively, with insincerity.

**HOLLOWNESS, (hollóness) s.** cavity; the state of having empty spaces; want of sincerity; deceit; treachery.

**HOLLY, s.** in Botany, a tree with prickly leaves, small white blossoms, and red berries, which grows naturally in woods and forests in many parts of England.

**HOLLYHOCK, HO'LYOCK, s.** [*holihoc*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant of the mallow kind, growing to a considerable height, but dying down in the winter.

**HOLME, s.** in Botany, the ilex, or ever-green oak.

**HOLME.** See **ABBEY-HOLME**.

**HOLLOCAUST, s.** [*holos* and *kaino*, Gr.] a burnt sacrifice, the whole of which was consumed on the altar.

**HOLOGRAPH, (holograph) s.** [*holos* and *grapho*, Gr.] in the Scottish law, applied to a deed written entirely by the grantor's hand.

**HOLPEN**, the old past part. of **To HELP**.

**HOLSTEIN**, a province of Denmark, extending from the German Ocean to the Baltic, and bounded by Sleswick, Lübeck, Lauenburg, Hanover, and the territory of Hamburg. Its surface is agreeably varied, but in some parts is mere heath; and is watered by the Elbe and some smaller rivers. It has also several pretty lakes of small extent. Its products are almost wholly of the agricultural and pastoral kinds. It has a good trade by means of its ports, and a canal which makes a direct communication between the two seas. Kiel is its chief place. Its population is about 450,000.

**HOLSTER**, *s.* [hulster, Teut.] a case for a horseman's pistol.

**HOLT**, either at the beginning or end of the name of a place, from *holt*, Sax. a wood, signifies that it is, or has been, a wood; sometimes indeed it may come from *hol*, Sax. hollow, especially when the name ends in *ton* and *dun*.

**HOLT, SIR JOHN**, an eminent English judge, of the 17th century. He was recorder of London; a member of the parliament which effected the revolution of 1688. He was afterwards appointed by William III. lord chief justice of the King's Bench; and he had the chancellorship offered him, but refused it. He was distinguished for his legal knowledge, and for the unbending firmness with which he discharged his official duties, and abode by what he regarded as right. He died in 1709, aged 67 years.

**HOLY**, *a.* [halig, Sax.] performing every duty of religion; abstaining entirely from sin; set apart, consecrated, or dedicated to divine uses; pure, or without spot; sacred.

**HOLY GHOST**, *s.* [halig and gast, Sax.] the Holy Spirit; the third Person in the adorable Trinity.

**HOLY-THURSDAY**, *s.* the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated by some churches.

**HOLY-WEEK**, *s.* [halgen and weke, Sax.] in some churches, the week before Easter, so called because of the special services held then.

**HOLYDAY, HO'LIDAY**, *s.* [halyan and deay, Sax.] a day set apart by some churches as a sacred anniversary; a day wherein people abstain from work, and entertain themselves with feasts, &c.; a day of gaiety and joy.

**HOLYHEAD**, Isle of Anglesea. It is noted for several remains of old fortifications, and under the mountains that overhang the town, is a large cavern in the rock, supported by natural pillars, and called the parliament-house; it is accessible only by boats, and the tide runs into it. It has a good harbour, and is a great station for the Irish packets. It is chiefly supported by its fisheries. It is situated near the extremity of the island, joined to the N. W. part of it by a stone bridge, of one arch; and it takes its name from the cape it occupies. It is 278 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3869.

**HOLY-ISLAND, or LINDISFARNE**, Durham, a small island on the coast of Northumberland, one mile and a half from the nearest land. It is two miles and a quarter long, and one in breadth, and consists of one continued plain. The soil is rocky; and it has but one small town, or village, standing on a rising ground, consisting of a few scattered houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, with a church. Under the castle, which stands at the southern point, on almost a perpendicular rock, near 60 feet high, and is accessible only by a narrow and winding pass, cut out of the rock, on its southern side, there is a commodious bay, or harbour, defended by a blockhouse. The N. and N. E. coasts of the island are formed of perpendicular rocks; the other sides sink, by gradual slopes, to the sand. It has plenty of fish and fowl; the W. part is left wholly to the rabbits; and there is not a tree on the island. The monastery, which covered near four acres, is entirely in ruins. It is a peninsula at ebb-tide. It is 34 miles from London. Pop. 809.

**HOLYROOD HOUSE**, the name of the ancient palace of the Scottish kings at Edinburgh.

**HOLYWELL**, Flintshire. It is, from its vicinity to the lead mines, and its considerable manufactures, one of the most flourishing towns in the county. It takes its name from the famous well, called St. Winifred's, which is a copious stream of very cold and pure water, bursting out of the ground, at the foot of a hill, with great impetuosity, and is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass-ware, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 212 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 10,834.

**HOMAGE**, *s.* [hommage, Fr.] the reverence, respect, submis-

sion, or fealty, professed and performed to a sovereign or superior; respect or submission shown by any external action.

**HOMAGER**, *s.* [hommager, Fr.] one who holds by homage of a superior lord.

**HOME**, *s.* [ham, Sax.] a person's own house. Figuratively, the country in which a person lives, or place of his constant residence. Used in composition, for any thing produced in our own country, or made within a person's own house.

**HOME**, *ad.* to the house wherein a person lives; to one's own country; fully; closely; to the utmost; to the purpose; to the point designed. Joined to a substantive, it implies force, or efficacy. "The home thrust of a friendly sword." *Dryd.*

**HOME, JOHN**, a writer of Scotland, who fought on the royal side in the war of 1745, and occasioned a great stir by writing a tragedy afterwards, being a minister of the kirk. He is known now solely by this tragedy, called *Douglas*, which is occasionally acted. He died in 1808, aged 85 years.

**HOME, SIR EVERARD, BART.**, an eminent surgeon and anatomist of London, born in Scotland, who studied under Hunter, and obtained such celebrity, that he enjoyed many lucrative and highly honourable appointments. His works are valuable, and some of his treatises, as, for instance, that on the egg, highly interesting to general readers. He died in 1832, aged 76 years.

**HOMEBOEN**, *a.* natural; domestic; or of one's own country.

**HOME BREED**, *a.* native; natural; bred in a person's own breast. Figuratively, rude; artless; uncultivated; or not polished by travel.

**HOMEELLY**, *a.* internal; felt within; inward.

**HOMEELLY**, *ad.* in a rude, rough, or mean manner.

**HOMEELINESS**, *a.* plainness; rudeness; coarseness.

**HOMEELY**, *a.* plain; coarse; rude, or not polished by the assistance or information of foreigners.

**HOMEELY**, *ad.* in a plain manner; coarsely.

**HOME-MADE**, *a.* made in our own country, opposed to *foreign*.

**HOMER**, *s.* [Heb.] a measure of capacity among the Hebrews, containing 72 gallons liquid, or 32 pecks dry measure.

**HOMER**, the first epic poet of the world, to whom are popularly assigned the poems collected under the titles of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, relating some part of the siege of Troy, and the wanderings of Odysseus, or Ulysses, on his return from Troy to Ithaca. There is no doubt that there was such a bard as Homer, but the place of his birth and the particulars of his life are all disputed. It is only agreed that he was a native of Ionia, in Asia Minor, and that he was blind. The history of those two great poems, the great diversities of style observable in various parts, the frequent and wide divergence from the subject announced at the opening of the *Iliad* in many books, and other particulars brought to light by modern criticism, leave no doubt that others were engaged in their composition, beside the poet whose immortal name they bear. But universal tradition may not be so far disregarded as has been proposed by some scholars, who would give us a number of independent rhapsodists, but no Homer, as the author of the oldest and most renowned songs. Homer and the Homerides (as the associated authors are sometimes called) flourished in about the 9th century B. C. There are some beautiful hymns to Apollo, Aphrodite, and other gods, attributed also to Homer. The epics have been paraphrased into English by Pope, in a way that shows all the faults of the school of poets of which he is the greatest; and translated by Chapman and Cowper, in versions which are too little known for their general excellence.

**HOMESPU'N**, *a.* spun or wrought in a private house, not by pressed manufacturers. Made in one's own country, opposed to *foreign*. Figuratively, coarse; rude; wanting perfection or elegance. Used substantively for a coarse, rude, unpolished, or ill-bred person.

**HOME STALL, HO'MESTEAD**, *s.* [ham and stede, Sax.] a house; the place where a house stood.

**HOMEWARD, HO'MEWARDS**, *ad.* towards home; or towards the house wherein a person constantly resides.

**HOMICIDAL**, *a.* murderous; bloody.

**HOMICIDE**, *s.* [homo and cædo, Lat.] murder. It is divided into *voluntary*, when committed with malice; or *casual*, when done by accident. A murderer; a manslayer.

**HOMILETICAL**, *a.* [homilous, Gr.] social; conversable.

**HOMILY**, *s.* a plain and popular discourse on some divine subject; applied to those which were composed at the English Reformation to be read in churches.

**HOMOEOPATHY**, *s.* [*homiois* and *pathia*, Gr.] in Medicine, a system of medical treatment; for which see **HÄHNEMANN**.

**HOMOGENEAL**, **HOMOGENEUS**, (*the g* is pronounced soft), *a.* [*homos* and *genos*, Gr.] having the same nature or principles; of the same nature or kind.

**HOMOGENEALNESS**, **HOMOGENEITY**, **HOMOGENEUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of having the same nature or principles.

**HOMOGENY**, *s.* likeness, or sameness of nature.

**HOMOLOGATION**, *s.* in the Civil Law, the act of confirming or rendering a thing more valid and solemn, by publication, repetition, or recognition thereof.

**HOMOLOGOUS**, *a.* [*homos* and *logos*, Gr.] having the same proportion. In Logic, applied to things which agree in name, but have a different nature.

**HOMOONYMOUS**, *a.* [*homos* and *onoma*, Gr.] signifying several things, applied to words which have several senses.

**HOMOONYMY**, *s.* equivocation; ambiguity.

**HOMOTONOUS**, *a.* [*homos* and *tonos*, Gr.] having the same sound.

**HOMOTONY**, *s.* sameness of sound.

**HONDURAS**, a state of Central America, N. America; lying on that part of the W. Indian Sea, which is called, after it, the Gulf of Honduras; bounded by the states of Guatemala, Salvador, and Nicaragua. It is rather mountainous, and produces not only mahogany in abundance, but the precious metals, and valuable stone; and cattle, which graze on the hills. Valladolid is the capital, and Omoa its chief port. Population, about 250,000. For British Honduras, see **BALIZE**.

**HONE**, *s.* a whetstone, used for sharpening penknives and razors.

**HONE, WILLIAM**, a well-known political satirist and popular writer of the beginning of the present century; a man of undoubted genius and fearless honesty, but lacking that ballast of common-place prudence, which is so essential to working successfully in the every-day world. His career as a tradesman was a succession of most unhappy and disastrous mistakes. But in his authorship it was the very reverse. His political pamphlets, which were published during the stormy season of Tory misrule that followed the war, exposed with terrible effect the evils of the plans and objects of the government, and lashed the oppressors and their minions with a scourge of scorpions. There can be no doubt that the popular feeling on behalf of the hapless Caroline, during her persecution by George IV., originated, or took its form and energy, from these publications, which were composed in good part of wood cuts, executed by (a then unknown artist) George Cruikshank. The greatest achievement of his political life, was in connexion with a trial for publishing parodies of parts of the English Prayer Book. He defended himself, and was acquitted; though he had all the government influence and the best efforts of Lord Ellenborough directed against him. He was possessed of an incredible store of curious and legendary information, as his work on *Ancient Mysteries*, his *Every Day Book*, *Table Book*, and *Year Book*, evince. His skill in pathetic narrative, though seldom exhibited, was equal to that of Charles Dickens. In the latter part of his life he openly avowed his return to the religion in which he had been too injudiciously brought up, and occasionally preached in London. He died in 1842, aged 63 years.

**HONEST**, *a.* [*honestus*, from *honor*, Lat.] performing every act of justice, or fulfilling every obligation and relation in which we stand as members of society.

**HONESTLY**, *ad.* consistently with justice; consistently with our duty.

**HONESTY**, *s.* [*honestas*, Lat.] goodness, which makes a person perform his promise or duty to his passion or interest.

**HONEWORT**, *s.* in Botany, an umbelliferous plant, with few florets in the rundlets.

**HONEY**, *s.* [*huniig*, Sax. *honig*, Belg.] a viscous, semifluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water, of a fragrant smell, secreted by certain glands in the corollas of flowers; obtained for use from the nests and comb of the hive-bees, who extract it from the flowers and elaborate it. Figuratively, sweetness, or seducing allurements, applied to words; used as a term of tenderness and fondness.

To **HONEY**, *v. n.* to make use of endearing, sweet, or fond expressions.

**HONEY-BAG**, *s.* the stomach of bees.

**HONEYCOMB**, *s.* [*honig comb*, Sax.] the cells of wax, in which the bee stores its honey. These cells have each of them six sides, and are contiguous: they are arranged so that both surfaces present series of cells; and the bottoms are angular, and are constructed with the greatest accuracy, so that no space is lost.

**HONEY-DEW**, *s.* in Natural History, a glutinous deposit on the leaves of trees and plants, which is almost pure sugar, and is ascertained to be the excrement of aphides, insects which live by sucking their juices.

**HONEY-FLOWER**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with a perennial root, and of the appearance of a shrub. It produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name.

**HONEY-MOON**, *s.* the first month after marriage, so called from the fondness and tenderness which appears then between a married couple.

**HONEY-SUCKLE**, *s.* [*huniig-sucke*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant so called from the sweetness of its odour; it is likewise named the *woodbine*.

**HONEYLESS**, *a.* without honey, or robbed of their honey, applied to bees.

**HONIED**, *a.* covered with honey. Sweet, flattering, or enticing, applied to words.

**HONITON**, Devonshire. It has a large manufactory of broad-lace, (formerly of serges), and sends to London a great quantity of butter weekly. It is pleasantly seated on the river Otter, over which it has a bridge, in the best and pleasantest part of the country, abounding with uncommonly beautiful landscapes. It is 156 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3895.

**HONORARY**, *a.* [*honor*, Lat.] done in order to confer honour, or as a mark of esteem; conferring honour, but not gain.

**HONORARIUS**, son and successor (in the W. half of the empire) of Theodosius the Great. He was only 11 years old at his father's death, and was under the guardianship of the famous Stilicho, a Vandal by birth, who was by ability and influence the sole stay of the Roman empire. See **STILICHO**. Honorius removed the court to Ravenna, and there abode whilst the terrible Alaric sacked Rome, and parcelled out the empire. He was just such a weak and treacherous ruler as a declining state would produce, and as would accelerate its fall. He died in 423, having reigned 28 years.

**HONORARIUS**, four popes of Rome have borne this title, but nothing particularly deserving of notice is associated with their names.

**HONOUR**, (the *u* in this word, and all its derivatives and compounds, is dropped in pronunciation; as, *honor*, *honorable*, &c.) *s.* dignity, or high rank; reputation; fame; reverence; chastity; dignity of mien; glory; boast. A testimony or token of respect and esteem, used after *do*. The title of a person of rank; a subject of praise; a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. Nobleness or majesty, applied to persons. A place, office, or title, which attracts esteem; ornament and respect. "The honours of his head," Dryd.

To **HONOUR**, *v. a.* to esteem or respect; to entertain an inward esteem and reverence for any person superior to us in any relation, and to show it by outward signs and actions.

**HONOURABLE**, *a.* [*honorable*, Fr.] worthy of respect, or reverence; great, or suitable to a person's dignity; generous; conferring or attracting respect and reverence; without taint or reproach; honest; equitable.

**HONOURABLENESS**, *s.* a highness of post or dignity, which attracts reverence and respect; generosity.

**HONOURABLY**, *ad.* with tokens of honour; in such a manner as to add dignity to a person's character; generously.

**HONOURER**, *s.* one that entertains respect and esteem for another in his mind, and shows it in his actions.

**HOOD**, *s.* [*hod*, Sax.] denotes condition, quality, state, or character, as in *childhood*. It is sometimes taken collectively; and then signifies several united together, as *sisterhood*, a company of sisters; *brotherhood*, a fraternity of several of the same profession incorporated.

**HOOD**, *s.* [*hod*, Sax.] an upper covering worn by a woman

over her cap; any thing drawn upon the head, and covering it; a kind of ornament worn by a graduate of a university to show his degree.

**HOOD, ROBIN**, a bold outlaw of the reigns of Richard I. and his successors, who frequented Charnwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire, chiefly, at the head of a band of men in like circumstances, with whom he made himself a terror to all rangers, and beloved as a champion of the down-trodden Saxons. He is the theme of numberless old English ballads and romances; and albeit that he is reported by some to have been Earl of Huntingdon, seems to have been a Saxon by birth, and a worthy successor of those who, through all the times of Norman ascendancy, protested, by armed opposition, against the wrongs done to their oppressed race.

**HOOD, ADMIRAL LORD SAMUEL**, a renowned naval commander during the wars of the last century. His great services were in the W. Indies, against the French fleet under De Grasse, and at the siege of Toulon, which was taken by Napoleon Buonaparte. He died in 1816, aged 92 years.

**HOOD, THOMAS**, a man of letters, who is best known by his comic productions. He entered on his literary career early, and experienced the usual vicissitudes of professional authorship. He wrote poems chiefly, and quizzical essays, and accompanied them by wood-cuts whose wit equalled that of the writings. But he not infrequently wrote pieces of great pathos; and so he gained a name for himself amongst the public, and love for himself in his own circle, which was more to him than wealth. He died poor, in 1845, aged 47 years.

**HOODMAN'S-BLIND**, *s.* a play now called *blindman's-buff*.

To **HOODWINK**, *v. a.* to hinder a person from seeing by binding something over his eyes.

**HOOF**, *s.* [*hof*, Sax. *hoef*, Belg.] the hard, horny substance which covers the feet of horses, and other grazing animals.

**HOOFBOUND**, *a.* in Veterinary Art, applied to a horse, when his hoof shrinks in at the top and at the heel, and the skin by that means starts above and grows over the hoof.

**HOOFED**, *a.* having a hoof.

**HOOGLY**, the name of that part of the Ganges on which Calcutta stands; and also of a small town standing on it, not far from Calcutta, once of some importance, but quite decayed now.

**HOOK**, *s.* [*hoo*, Sax. *hoeck*, Belg.] any thing bent so as to catch hold; a wire crooked and barbed at the point, used in fishing; a snare or trap; any bending instrument to cut or lop with. "A reaping hook." That part of a hinge which is fixed to the posts of a door; hence, *off the hooks*, implies a state of disorder or confusion. *By hook or by crook*, a phrase signifying one way or another; by any means, whether direct or indirect.

To **HOOK**, *v. a.* in Fishing, to catch with a hook. Figuratively, to entrap or ensnare; to draw or fasten as with a hook.

**HOOK, THEODORE**, a recent English novelist and essay writer, whose popularity was considerable, especially amongst the readers of the John Bull newspaper, which he edited. He was a reckless liver, and never seems to have possessed any sounder guide than good temper; whence it may be conceived he went far enough away from right at times. His troubles connected with defalcations in the treasury of the Mauritius, were brought into an exaggerated importance by his political opponents. He died in 1841, aged 52 years.

**HOOKAH**, *s.* among the Arabs, and other nations of the East, is a pipe of a singular and complicated construction, through which tobacco is smoked.

**HOOKER, DR. ROBERT**, a distinguished natural philosopher of the age of Newton, who came to be Gresham Professor of Geometry, and secretary to the Royal Society. He was an ingenious man, and of great invention; and thus we find him inventing pendulums, and improving telescopes, and half discovering gravitation, and quarrelling with those who went further, or preceded him in these matters. He published many books and treatises, and died in 1702, aged 67 years.

**HOOKED**, *a.* bent; crooked.

**HOOKEDNESS**, *s.* the state of being bent like a hook.

**HOOKER, RICHARD**, surnamed of his admirers, the *Judicious*, was a divine of the Anglican Church in Elizabeth's reign, who left to his country a work of great power and value, although intended as a defence of ecclesiastical establishments,

entitled *The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*. He became prebendary of Salisbury, but attained no higher prize. He died in 1600, aged 46 years. He was one of England's most eminent Platonists; and his works contain valuable passages in defence and exposition of that philosophy.

**HOOKNOSED**, *a.* having a crooked, aquiline nose.

**HOOP**, *s.* [*hoep*, Belg.] any thing bent in a circular manner in order to bind or keep tight that which it surrounds, particularly casks or barrels; circles of whalebone formerly worn by women to extend their petticoats; any thing circular.

To **HOOP**, *v. a.* to put hoops on a cask or other vessel. Figuratively, to clasp, encircle, or surround.

To **HOOP**, *v. n.* [*houpper*, Fr.] to shout, or make a noise by way of call or pursuit; to call to by a shout.

**HOOPER**, *s.* a cooper; or one that puts hoops on vessels.

**HOOPING-COUGH**, *Wnooping-cough*, [*hooping-koff*] *s.* a convulsive kind of cough, incident to children, so called from the noise with which it is attended.

**HOOPPOE**, in Ornithology, a bird resembling a pie, and ornamented with a crest, which occasionally visits our island.

To **HOOT**, *v. n.* [*hoot*, Brit.] to make a noise in contempt; to cry like an owl—*v. a.* to drive with noise and shouts.

**HOOT**, *s.* [*hute*, Fr.] a clamour, shout, or noise, made at a person in contempt; the noise made by an owl.

To **HOP**, *v. n.* [*hoppa*, Sax.] to jump or skip lightly; to move by leaps on one leg. Figuratively, to hop or walk lamely, by laying all our stress on one leg; to move; to play.

**HOP**, *s.* a leap made with one leg; a light or small jump, generally applied to the motion of birds on the ground, or the manner in which they move from one branch of a tree to another, without extending their legs. In Botany, a plant whose flower is used as a bitter in brewing, to keep beer from turning sour.

To **HOP**, *v. a.* to impregnate with hops; to make bitter with hops.

**HOPE**, *s.* [*opa*, Sax.] that pleasure which arises in the mind on the thought of the enjoyment of some future good; an expectation of some future good. **SYNON.** *Hope* has for its object, success in itself, and denotes a trust borne up by some encouragement. *Expectation* regards particularly the happy moment of event, and intimates a certainty of its arriving. Thus, we *hope* to obtain things; we *expect* their arriving.

To **HOPE**, *v. n.* to expect a future good.

**HOPE, THOMAS**, a wealthy English gentleman, eminent as a patron of the arts, and cultivator of architecture, costume, and furniture. He published works on these subjects. He also wrote a novel called *Anastatus*, which is greatly admired; and a treatise on the *Origin of Man*, which was not of much account. He died in 1831, aged 60 years.

**HOPEFUL**, *a.* full of qualities which produce hope; promising; full of hope or expectation of success.

**HOPEFULLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise hope, or encourage an expectation of some future good.

**HOPEFULNESS**, *s.* the quality which encourages or occasions a pleasing expectation of success, or of some future good.

**HOPELESS**, *a.* without any expectation of future good. Figuratively, desperately abandoned.

**HOOPER**, *s.* one that has pleasing expectations of some future good.

**HOOPINGLY**, *ad.* with hope or confidence that nothing of evil will happen.

**HOPITAL, MICHAEL DE L'**, the eminent chancellor of France, during the 16th century. He studied law with great assiduity, and early obtained renown for his learning. He was royal ambassador at the council of Trent. He rose by degrees to his highest honour, and observed the same scrupulous and fearless conscientiousness in every station. He was averse from all religious persecution; and so offended the court of Rome, and lost his office. He lived in retirement, till the year of the St. Bartholomew; when he died, having been spared by the contrivers of that massacre, in 1673, aged 67 years.

**HOPPER**, *s.* one who leaps or jumps on one leg.

**HOPPER**, *s.* the box or open frame of wood in a mill, into which the corn is put to be ground.

**HORAL, HORARY**, *a.* [*hora*, Lat.] relating, pointing to, or containing an hour. The *horary circle*, on globes, is the brass circle at the north pole, on which the hours are marked as on a



clock. In Astronomy, *horary motion* of a planet, is the space it moves in one hour of time.

**HORATIUS FLACCUS, Q.**, commonly called **HORACE**, an elegant lyric poet and satirist of the reign of Augustus, at Rome, who was one of the most distinguished of those who enjoyed the patronage of the emperor, and of his minister Mæcenas. His poems consist of four books of Odes, and one of Epodes, a *Carmen Seculare*, or National Ode, two books of Satires, and two of Epistles. Horace had seen something of life before he settled down to literature, having been in the unsuccessful army at the battle of Philippi. He died in 8 B. C., aged 58 years.

**HORDE**, *s.* [*horde*, Sax.] a flock, company, or regiment; a clan, or company of people generally changing their situation.

**HOREB**. See **SINAI**.

**HORIZON**, *s.* [*horizo*, Gr.] the line which terminates or bounds the sight. The *sensible horizon*, is the circular line which limits the view; the *real*, is that which divides the globe into two equal parts. On globes, this is generally the upper part of the frame on which the globe rests.

**HORIZONTAL**, *a.* [*Fr.*] near the horizon; parallel to the horizon; on a level.

**HORIZONTALITY**, *ad.* in a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level, or in a line equally distant in all its parts from the ground, supposing the ground to be level.

**HORN**, *s.* [*horn*, Sax.] a hard, pointed, and callous substance, which grows on the heads of some animals. Figuratively, an instrument of wind music, formed of the horn of some animal. The extremities of the waxing or waning moon, so called because representing the horns of a cow. The feelers of insects, or antennæ. To draw in one's horns, to be terrified, or have one's courage damped at the prospect of danger. A drinking-cup made of horn. In Scripture, *horn* is used for power, pride, or empire.

**HORN, CAPE**, the most southerly point of the American continent, situated in the island of Magelhaen; notorious for its storms. Lat. 56. 0. S. Long. 67. 20. W.

**HORNBEAM**, *s.* in Botany, a tree, with leaves like the elm or beech tree.

**HORNBLEND**, *s.* in Mineralogy, the common name of the augite; and a common constituent of granite.

**HORNBOOK**, *s.* a leaf with the alphabet and Lord's prayer printed on it, stuck on a piece of board, and covered over with horn to keep it from soiling, formerly used for teaching children their letters.

**HORNE, BISHOP GEORGE**, of Norwich, a pious and excellent prelate of the Anglican Church, and a most devoted Hutchinsonian in doctrine. He wrote some playful but earnest letters against Hume's Essays on Miracles; and few books have become more popular than his *Commentary on the Psalms*. He died in 1792, aged 62 years.

**HORNED**, *a.* having, or appearing as having, horns.

**HORNEMANN, FRIEDRICH CONRAD**, a young German, employed by the African Association in an attempt to explore the interior of Africa. He reached Fezzan, and crossed to Tripoli. Afterwards, returning to Fezzan, he died, in 1800, aged 28 years.

**HORNER, FRANCIS**, a statesman of the beginning of this century, of the Whig school, but prone to think for himself, who studied law at Edinburgh, and soon coming under the notice of the Whig leaders, was employed in various ways by them during the great struggles of the parties. He did not always follow the acknowledged leaders, and so was not so useful, though he was more respected than he had been otherwise. The Currency question was one of his favourite subjects. He often wrote for the Edinburgh Review; and died in 1817, aged 39 years.

**HORNET**, *s.* [*hynette*, Fr.] in Entomology, one of the wasp family, less frequent than the common wasp, and much resembling it, but much larger and more formidable.

**HORNFOOT**, *a.* hoofed.

**HORNOWL**, *s.* in Natural History, an owl, so called from its ear-coverings, which are like horns.

**HORNPIPE**, *s.* a jig, so called because formerly danced to a horn.

**HORNSHA, Yorkshire, E. Riding**. It is almost surrounded by a small arm of the ocean, which, by its continual encroachments on the land, has washed away nearly a whole street; and

it is said, that a village, once standing on the N. side of the town, was wholly swallowed up by it. It is 188 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 1005.

**HORNWORK**, *s.* in Fortification, an out-work, advancing towards the field, consisting of two demi-bastions, joined to a curtain.

**HORNY**, *a.* made of, or resembling, horn; hard as horn, or callous.

**HOROGRAPHY**, (*horigraphy*) *s.* [*horographie*, Fr.] an account of the hours.

**HOROLOGUE**, *s.* [*horologium*, Lat.] an instrument that tells the hour.

**HOROLOGY**, *s.* the scientific description of the art of making machines for measuring time by, as chronometers, clocks, watches, &c.

**HOROMETRY**, *s.* [*hora* and *metreo*, Gr.] the art of measuring the hours.

**HOROSCOPE**, *s.* [*hora* and *skeptomai*, Gr.] in Astrology, the configuration of the planets at the hour of a person's birth.

**HORRENT**, *a.* [*horreo*, Lat.] pointing outwards; bristled with points. *Horrent arms*, *3 Milt.*

**HORRIBLE**, *a.* occasioning horror; hideous; odious.

**HORRIBLENESS**, *s.* that quality in a person or thing which affects with horror, or a strong apprehension of instant danger, &c.; a deep impression of odiousness.

**HORRIBLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise fear and horror.

**HORRID**, *a.* hideous; shocking.

**HORRIDNESS**, *s.* that quality which renders a thing extremely odious, shocking, or dreadful.

**HORRIFIC**, *a.* [*horror* and *facio*, Lat.] causing horror.

**HORROR**, *s.* [*Lat.*] a passion excited by an object which causes both a high degree of fear and detestation. Figuratively, a gloom, or dreariness, which affects with horror.

**HORROX, JEREMIAH**, a working English astronomer of the 17th century, who first observed a transit of Venus, and suggested a reason for certain phenomena connected with the moon, which Newton afterwards adopted and demonstrated. He died in 1640, aged but 21 years, having given great promise of future celebrity he was not to attain.

**HORSE**, *s.* [*hors*, Sax.] a domestic beast, used in war, draught, and carriage. It is believed to have been originally a native of the East, and the Arabian horses are more distinguished for beauty and swiftness than any others in the world. *Horse*, in War, the cavalry, or those soldiers in an army that fight on horseback. In Manufactories, any thing used as a support; hence a horse to dry linen on. Among mariners, a rope fastened to the arms of each yard, to support the men when handling or reefing the sails. In Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, more properly called the Horse's Head.

To **HORSE**, *v. a.* [*horian*, Sax.] to mount upon a horse; to carry a person, or to place a person, on one's back; to set astride upon a thing.

**HORSEBACK**, *s.* the back of a horse; the state of being mounted on a horse.

**HORSEBEAN**, *s.* in Fanning, a small bean usually given to horses.

**HORSEBLOCK**, *s.* a block made use of to assist a person in mounting a horse.

**HORSEBOAT**, *s.* a large boat used at ferries to carry horses over the water.

**HORSEBOY**, *s.* a groom, or boy employed in dressing horses; a stable-boy.

**HORSEBREAKER**, *s.* one who tames horses, and fits them either for riding or drawing.

**HORSECHESNUT**, *Ho* **RSECHSTNUT**, *s.* in Botany, a common and very handsome tree; which has broad digitated leaves, and large upright branches of cream-coloured flowers.

**HORSECOURSER**, *s.* one that runs or keeps running-horses; a dealer in horses.

**HORSEFLESH**, *s.* the flesh of horses. Figuratively, horses themselves.

**HORSEFLY**, *s.* in Natural History, a fly that breeds in horses.

**HORSELAUGH**, (*horselauff*) *s.* a loud, violent, and sometimes affected laugh.

**HORSELEECH**, *s.* [*horse* and *leece*, Sax.] in Natural History,

a great leech, common in brooks and ponds; also, a farrier, a horse doctor.

**HORSE-LITTER**, *s.* a carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person lies at full length.

**HORSEMAN**, *s.* a rider, or one mounted on horseback; one skilled in riding; one that fights on horseback, applied to an army.

**HORSEMANSHIP**, *s.* the act of riding, breaking, or managing a horse.

**HORSEMASTER**, *s.* a keeper of horses.

**HORSEMATCH**, *s.* a race, wherein two or more horses contend for superiority in swiftness.

**HORSEMEAT**, *s.* provender or food fit for horses.

**HORSEMENT**, *s.* in Botany, a large coarse kind of mint.

**HORSEMUSCLE**, *s.* in Natural History, a large muscle.

**HORSEPLAY**, *s.* coarse, rough, or violent play.

**HORSEPOUND**, *s.* a pond for horses.

**HORSERACE**, *s.* a contest between horses for a prize.

**HORSERADISH**, *s.* in Botany, a well-known plant, the root of which has a strong pungent taste, used in cookery.

**HORSESHOE**, *s.* a plate of iron nailed under the hoof of a horse. In Botany, an herb, with butterfly-shaped blossoms, found in chalky hills.

**HORSETAIL**, *s.* in Botany, a reed-like jointed plant, having smaller branches arranged in whorls, and the seed contained in very singular and beautiful spikes, which do not occur on every stem. It is a troublesome weed to farmers on some soils.

**HORSEWAY**, *s.* a broad way or road by which horses may travel.

**HORSHAM**, Sussex. It has a fine church, and a well-endowed free-school. It supplies great store of fine poultry for the London markets. It is 36 miles from London. Market, Saturday; and a monthly market for cattle (for which it has a patent) on the last Tuesday. Pop. 5765.

**HORSLEY, SAMUEL**, an English bishop who attained to some eminence as a biblical scholar, and polemical writer against the Socinians. He had some name also as an encourager of science, and as a political partisan. He died in 1806, aged 73 years.

**HORTATIVE**, *a.* [*hortor*, Lat.] an argument by which a person endeavours to excite another to practise any thing.

**HORTATORY**, *a.* encouraging, animating, or advising to perform a thing.

**HORTENSIVS, QUINTUS**, a celebrated Roman orator, whose works are unfortunately lost. Cicero, whose greater eloquence eclipsed his fame, was one of his intimate friends. He died in 49 B. C.

**HORTICULTURE**, *s.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Lat.] the art of cultivating gardens.

**HORTULAN**, *a.* [*hortus*, Lat.] belonging to a garden.

**HOSANNA**, *s.* (Heb.) a form of blessing, or wishing a person well, used by the Jews, meaning, "save us now!" or, "save, we beseech thee!"

**HOSEA**, a prophet whose ministry was exercised amongst the Jews of the kingdom of Israel, contemporaneously with the ministry of Isaiah in the kingdom of Judah. His writings consist of denunciations because of sin, sparingly tempered with promises of future good, on condition of repentance. The great conciseness of his style has rendered his meaning in many places very obscure. He flourished about 760 B. C.

**HOSE**, (*hoze*) *s.* plur. *hosen*; [*hosa*, Sax.] a stocking, or covering for the legs.

**HOSIER**, (*hizier*) *s.* one who sells stockings.

**HOSIERY**, *s.* stockings, and other like articles of dress, sold by hosiers.

**HOSPITABLE**, *a.* [*hospes*, Lat.] giving entertainment to strangers; kind and affable to strangers.

**HOSPITABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to show kindness and give entertainment to strangers.

**HOSPITAL**, *s.* a place built for the reception of the sick, or the support of the poor.

**HOSPITALITY**, *s.* [*hospitalité*, Fr.] the virtue exercised in the entertainment of strangers.

**HOSPITALER**, *s.* [*hospitaller*, Fr.] one residing in an hospital to receive either the poor or strangers; a poor person living in, or supported at, an hospital. One of the names borne by the order of military monks, known otherwise as knights of Malta, of

Rhodes, and of St. John of Jerusalem, because of the attention to the sick and wounded in the crusades, to which they were vowed.

**HOSPODAR**, *s.* a title borne by the princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, who received the investiture of their principalities from the Grand Seigneur, and were under his protection, and obliged to serve him, and he even sometimes deposed them; but in other respects they were absolute sovereigns within their own dominions.

**HOST**, (*host*), *s.* [*hoste*, Fr.] a person who keeps an inn.—[*hostis*, Lat.] an army; any great number or multitude.—[*hostia*, Lat.] the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, in the Romish Church.

To **HOST**, *v. n.* to put up at an inn; to go to a public-house for entertainment.

**HOSTAGE**, *s.* [*ostage*, Fr.] a person given up as a pledge for the security of the performance of certain conditions.

**HOSTEL**, **HOSTELRY**, (*hötel, hôteley*) *s.* [*hostel, hostellerie*, Fr.] an inn, or house where a person may meet with entertainment or lodging.

**HOSTESS**, *s.* [*hostesse*, Fr.] a woman who keeps a public-house or inn.

**HOSTILE**, *a.* [*hostis*, Lat.] like an enemy; adverse; opposite.

**HOSTILITY**, *s.* [*hostilité*, Fr.] the practice of an open enemy; open war; violent and vehement opposition.

**HOSTLER**, *s.* one who has the care of horses at an inn.

**HOSTRY**, *s.* the stable or place where horses are kept at an inn.

**HOT**, *a.* [*hat*, Sax. and Scot.] having the power to excite a sensation of heat; made warm by fire. Figuratively, lustful. Strongly affected with any sensible quality, in allusion to wounds. Violent; furious; ardent; precipitate; or furiously thoughtless; applied to action. Highly seasoned, or affecting the palate very strongly; in Cookery.

**HOTBED**, *s.* in Gardening, a bed made warm for producing of plants which would not thrive without that contrivance.

**HOTBRAINED**, *a.* furious; vehement; passionate.

**HOTCOCKLES**, *s.* a play in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.

**HOTCH-POATCH**, *s.* See HODGE-PODGE.

**HOTHE/ADED**, *a.* vehement or violent in passion; soon provoked.

**HOTHOUSE**, *s.* in Horticulture, a house in which are hotbeds to bring vegetables, &c. to perfection all the year round.

**HOTLY**, *ad.* with heat; with violence or vehemence; with lasciviousness.

**HOTMOUTHED**, *a.* headstrong; ungovernable.

**HOTNESS**, *s.* that quality or state which excites a sensation of heat; violence or vehemence. Figuratively, wantonness.

**HOTSPUR**, *s.* a person of violent passions, easily provoked, obstinate and ungovernable. In Botany, a pea of speedy growth.

**HOTSPURRED**, *a.* vehement; of violent passions; rash; ungovernable.

**HOTTENTOTS**, one of the aboriginal tribes of the S. part of Africa. Their features and appearance have a general resemblance to the Negro race, but they are much more repulsive in their appearance. In habit, of filth they are unequalled; and beside smearing themselves with grease, they wear through all seasons, as a cloak, a sheep-skin with the wool inward. Their huts are scarcely more than gipsy-tents; and in their native state they seldom occupy a place for a very great time. In their mode of life they unite the hunter, the herdsman, and the robber. Their forays usually had the plunder of the lowland Dutch farmers for their object; these settlers being naturally regarded with great animosity. They are divided into various clans; and some are reclaimed and even Christianized. It is impossible to say what their numbers may be. The territory they occupy borders on Cape Colony.

**HOTTINGER, JOHN HENRY**, a learned orientalist of Zurich, who travelled in England, Germany, &c. in quest of information on his favourite subject; and became professor of Ecclesiastical History at Zurich. He died in 1607, aged 47 years; leaving behind him great stores of erudition in his various publications.

**HOUBIGANT, CHARLES FRANCIS**, a learned French priest, who held at different times various professorships, in

connexion with his order. His great work was an edition of the Hebrew Scriptures, accompanied by a Latin translation, and by critical and illustrative notes. He died in 1783, aged 98 years.

HOVE, the preter. of TO HEAVE.

HOVEDEN, ROGER DE, an old English historian, who wrote Annals commencing where Bede ended his labours, and carrying them down to John's reign. He is highly esteemed for his fidelity. He lived about 1190.

HOVEL, *s.* [diminutive of *hope*, Sax.] a shed open at the sides, covered over head; a mean, low habitation or cottage.

To HOVEL, *v.* a. to shelter in, or repair to, a hovel.

To HOVER, *v.n.* [*hovia*, Brit.] to hang in the air over a person's head, without flying off one way or another; to wander about one place.

HOUGH, (*hō*) *s.* [*hog*, Sax.] the lower part of the thigh of a beast.

To HOUGH, (*hō*) *v. a.* to hamstring; to disable; or hinder from running, by cutting the sinew or tendon of the ham.

HOUD, *s.* [*hund*, Sax.] a dog used in hunting.

To HOUND, *v. a.* to set on, or let loose to the chase; to hunt or pursue.

HOUNDESTONGUE, *s.* in Botany, a plant with broad spear-shaped leaves, purplish or white flowers, and seeds curiously covered with hooks.

HOUNSLOW, Middlesex. It stands on a branch of the Coln, and belongs to two parishes, the N. side of the street to Heston, and the S. to Isthworth. On its beach, once noted for horse-races and robberies, are some powder-mills. It is 9 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 3097.

HOURE, *s.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.] the twenty-fourth part of a natural day, or a space of time consisting of sixty minutes; the time marked by a clock; any particular time; a proper season for the performance of any thing.

HOURE-CIRCLES, *s.* on the globe, are meridian lines drawn at the distance of 15 degrees one from the other, serving to denote the difference of the time of places on the earth.

HOURLASS, *s.* an instrument to measure time with, by means of sand running through a small aperture out of one glass vessel into another.

HOURLY, *a.* and *ad.* happening or repeated every hour; frequent.

HOURLPLATE, *s.* the plate on which the figures of the hours are painted or described, whether for a clock or dial.

HOUSE, *s.* [*hus*, Sax. and Goth.] a building wherein a person or human creature dwells. Figuratively, any place of abode; the manner of living or eating; a table, joined to keep. "He kept a miserable house." *Shak.* The station of a planet, astrologically considered; family, race, descendants, or kindred; one's family affairs. "Set thine house in order." 2 Kings xx. 1. A body of men meeting for public concerns in any dwelling, applied to the Lords or Commons collectively considered: when used with *upper*, it implies the Lords; and when joined with *lower*, the Commons. *House* means a dwelling distinct by itself; *tenement*, part of a house, divided off, for the use of another family.

To HOUSE, (*house*) *v. a.* to harbour; to give lodging in a house; to shelter or keep under a roof.—*v. n.* to take shelter; to reside or live in a building. To have a station in the heavens, applied to Astrology.

HOUSEBREAKER, *s.* one who forces an entrance into another person's house to steal.

HOUSEBREAKING, *s.* the act of entering another person's house by force, in order to steal; called, in Law, a *burglary*.

HOUSEDOG, *s.* a mastiff, or dog kept in a house to secure it from thieves.

HOUSEHOLD, *s.* a family living together in one dwelling-place or house; the management, economy, or government of a family. Used in composition to imply domestic, or making part of a family.

HOUSEHOLDER, *s.* the master of a family.

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF, *s.* furniture of a house, or utensils fit or necessary for a family.

HOUSEKEEPER, *s.* one who is master of a family, and rents a whole house, opposed to a *lodger*; a woman-servant, who has the management of a family.

HOUSEKEEPING, *a.* domestic; fit or necessary for a family. HOUSEKEEPING, *s.* hospitality; a liberal and plentiful table; the charge and expense attending the keeping a family.

HOU/SELEEK, *s.* in Botany, a succulent plant, so called from growing on the walls or outside roofs of houses.

HOU/SELESS, *a.* without any abode or house to live in.

HOU/SEMAID, *s.* a female servant, employed in keeping a house clean.

HOU/SEROOM, *s.* shelter, place, or entertainment in a house.

HOU/SEWARMING, *s.* a feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.

HOU/SEWIFE, (pron. sometimes *hāziff*, or *hāzzy*), *s.* the mistress of a family; one skilled in the regulating of a family, and practising frugality; a kind of purse consisting of several pockets above one another, and a book made of cloth, to carry thread, silk, and needles in.

HOU/SEWIFELY, (*hāziffy*) *ad.* after the manner of a person who knows how to manage a family with order and frugality.

HOU/SEWIFELY, (*hāziffy*) *a.* skilled in the management of a family.

HOU/SEWIFERY, (*hāziffy*) *s.* the business or management of the mistress of a family; prudent and frugal management of the affairs of a family.

HOU/SING, (*hōzang*) *s.* [*heuses*, Fr.] cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOU/SSA, a country of the interior of Africa, more frequently called Soudan. It lies on the river Quorra or Niger; it is a wealthy country, and sends caravans down to the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, &c. periodically. Its chief commercial city is Kano. Various chieftains or kings seem to exercise almost independent power in different towns of Houssa. The travellers who have visited it hitherto, have been chiefly anxious to trace the course of the Niger, or to learn the fate of Mungo Park, so that much is not known of the country geographically or statistically.

HOW, *ad.* [*hu*, Sax. *hoe*, Belg.] to what degree; in what degree in what manner; for what reason, or from what cause; by what means. Used with *much*, it implies proportion, relation, and correspondence.

HOWARD, the name of a family of the ancient nobility of England, which has produced many distinguished men, amongst whom the following may be specially noted. *Henry, Earl of Surrey*, who was famed both for his bravery in war, and for his literary accomplishments. His poetry was the first that reads like modern English. On some charge of treason, he was seized by Henry VIII., subjected to the idle formality of a trial, and beheaded in 1547, aged 30 years. *Charles, Earl of Nottingham*, was lord high admiral of England under Elizabeth; and by his gallantry, greatly contributed to the defeat of the Spanish Armada. He also served in the attempt on Cadiz. He died in 1624, aged 88 years. *Thomas, Earl of Arundel*, a distinguished patron of the arts in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., who collected in Greece and Italy a great number of most valuable and curious antiquities. Part of these are now the property of Oxford university, and are called the *Arundelian Marbles*. He died in 1646.

HOWARD, JOHN, the eminent philanthropist, whose labours have done much to awaken men's minds to care for prisoners and captives, was left by his father in the enjoyment of a fine fortune, and determined on making a voyage to see the effects of the great earthquake of Lisbon, when his vessel was taken, and he was carried a prisoner to France. This first excited his compassion for that most neglected class of society. After his release, when he was sheriff for Bedfordshire, he had new opportunities of learning the condition of our English jails. This led to a series of journeys throughout England and Wales, solely for the purpose of visiting the prisons; and the results of these remarkable tours he reported to the House of Commons. Encouraged by the attention given to the subject so near his heart, he continued his labours, and extended them by degrees, till not his own country alone, but all Europe had been visited in these journeys of apostolic love. Nor did he cease here, but devoted great attention to the plan for preventing the spread of pestilential diseases, now universally adopted. At length, having taken an infectious disease at the bed of one whom he visited in the exercise of his great task, he died at Cherson in Russia, in 1790, aged 64 years.

HOW/BE, HOW/BE/IT, *ad.* [*how*, *be*, and *it*], nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however.

HOW/DEEN, Yorkshire, E. Riding. It is noted for being the

birth-place, or residence, of the historian Roger de Hoveden, or Howden. It gives name to a small district, called Howdenshire, and is seated on the N. side of the Ouse, not far from its confluence with the Derwent and other large rivers. It is 179 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Fairs, on the second Tuesday in January, the Tuesday before March 25, the second Tuesday in July, and October 2. Pop. 4860.

HOWDY, [*of how, do, and ye*] in what state is your health? Used as a substantive for a mere compliment of civility, or an inquiry into the state of a person's health.

HOWE, JOHN, one of the most eminent of the ministers who, in his youth, in the Puritan revolution of the 17th century, stood up for liberty of conscience, and afterwards testified by the English St. Bartholomew of 1662, to their steadfastness. He was no mean scholar and theologian, and his numerous works are regarded as of great value. He was obliged to retire to the continent during the persecutions of the restored Stuarts, and returned when James II. had proclaimed liberty of conscience. He died in 1705, aged 75 years.

HOWE, ADMIRAL LORD RICHARD, the celebrated English commander, who, from the time of the young Pretender, was distinguished for his bravery and skill: his greatest services were the relief of Gibraltar, and the victory of the 1st June. He died in 1799, aged 74 years.

HOWEVER, *ad.* in whatsoever manner and degree; at least; at all events; let what will happen; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; for all that.

HOWITZER, *s.* a kind of mortar mounted upon a field carriage, called a gun. In howitzers, the trunnions are in the middle, and in mortars at the end.

To HOWL, (the *ow* is pron. as in *how*.) *v. n.* [*huglen*, Belg.] to cry, or make a noise, applied to a wolf or dog. Figuratively, to utter a mournful sound or cry from deep distress; to pronounce in a tone like a beast. Poetically used for any noise that is loud and horrid.

HOWL, *s.* the cry or noise of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being oppressed with distress, and filled with horror.

HOWSOEVER, *ad.* See HOWEVER.

To HOX, *v. a.* [*hog*, Sax.] to hamstring; to hough.

HOY, *s.* [*hou*, old Fr.] a small vessel, whose sails are neither square nor cross, like other ships, but mizen, so that she can sail nearer the wind than another vessel can.

HOY, one of the Orkney islands, situated between the Island of Pomona and the N. coast of Caithness-shire. It is about 15 miles long, and more than 3 broad. On this island, besides the great conic hill of Holyhead, which is a sea-mark, there is a stupendous rock, called the Beary, where a bird, here named the layer, a species of the penguin, nests. There is also a very remarkable Gaelic or Runic relic here. Lat. 58. 56. N. Long. 3. 20. W.

To HOYSE, *v. a.* among mariners, to hale up any thing. See HOIST.

HU'BER, the name of a Swiss family, which has produced many distinguished authors, &c. John James, an anatomist, who died in 1778; and Francis, the most acute observer of the habits, &c. of bees; who became totally blind, but pursued his observations by the aid of his wife; and died in 1807.

HU'BBUB, *s.* a mixed or confused noise made by several people talking at the same time; a tumult, riot, or uproar.

HU'CKABACK, *s.* a kind of coarse linen with raised figures.

HU'CKLEBACKED, *a.* crooked in the shoulders; hunch or hump backed.

HU'CKLEBONE, *s.* [*hucken*, Belg.] the hip-bone.

HU'CKSTER, HU'CKSTERED, *s.* [*hock*, Teut.] a person who sells goods or wares in small quantities; a pedlar. Figuratively, a trickish, mean person.

To HU'CKSTER, *v. n.* to sell wares in small quantities.

HU'DDERSFIELD, Yorkshire, W. Riding. It is a mart for narrow cloths fine and coarse, fine broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, &c.; and is situated on the Calder, amid barren moors. It is 189 miles from London. Market, Tuesday; when the cloth is exposed for sale in a large hall, and merchants and wool-staplers attend from a considerable distance. Population, 25,068.

To HUDDLE, *v. a.* to dress up close in order to disguise; to dress in a hurry, or put one's clothes on carelessly and in haste. Figuratively, to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to join

together in a confused and improper manner.—*v. n.* to come in a crowd or hurry.

HUDDLE, *s.* a confused crowd or mixture; a crowd assembled together in a hurry; a tumult.

HUDSON, HENRY, one of the most distinguished of the early navigators, who attempted the discovery of a N. W. passage to the Indies. He made several voyages with this intent; discovered the river in the United States called after his name, and the bay which also bears his name; on the last voyage he was put on shore by his mutinous crew, and perished, in 1610.

HUDSON'S BAY, an inland sea, in the N. E. part of the N. American continent, joined to the Atlantic Ocean by Hudson's Strait; both named after their discoverer. It is more than 1000 miles long, and above 400 miles broad. Its shores vary in their character; some parts being very rocky and steep, and others being low, or mere swamps. It receives the waters of great numbers of rivers, but of no very considerable or celebrated ones; and it has many rocky islands in it. The country round, which forms part of British N. America, is most desolate; having never been used except for hunting grounds by the Indians, the Esquimaux, and traders, and the settlements being mere forts. The *Hudson's Bay Company*, is an English company who enjoy the monopoly of the fur trade in the region round the Bay.

HUDSON'S RIVER, one of the finest rivers in North America, rising in a mountainous country, in the N. E. part of the state of New York, about half way between the lakes Ontario and Champlain. It waters Albany and Hudson, and proceeds in a southerly direction almost its whole course to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters at York Bay, 10 miles S. of New York, after a course of 250 miles. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for hoes of 70 or 80 tons to Albany, and for ships to Hudson.

HUE, *s.* [*hience*, Sax.] colour.—[*hude*, Fr.] a clamour, or legal pursuit after a robber, attended with noise. *Hue and cry*, in Law, is the pursuit of a person who has committed felony on the highway.

HUEN, a fertile island of the Baltic, in the Sound, subject to Sweden. It has only one village, containing about 50 houses. This island was granted, by Frederick II. king of Denmark, to Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer, with a castle called Uraniburg, erected for the purpose of making observations, in which he resided upwards of 20 years. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and lies 14 miles N. by E. of Copenhagen.

HUER, *s.* one whose business it is to call out to others.

HUERTA, VINCENT GARCIA DE, a Spanish poet and critic, who took a prominent part in restoring the national taste, and recovering it from the influence of French criticism. Some of his dramas are accounted very fine. He died in 1797, aged 68 years.

HUET, PIERRE DANIEL, the celebrated French scholar, whose editions of the classics, got out whilst he was engaged as tutor to the dauphin, and so called the *Delphin Classics*, for so long a time held a prominent place with scholars. He was for a time Bishop of Avrantes; and died in 1721, aged 91 years.

HUFF, *s.* [*heofan*, Sax.] a swell of sudden anger or insolence; a severe and insolent reprimand; one who is swelled and grown insolent with a vain opinion of his own value.

To HUFF, *v. a.* to swell or puff; to hector, or treat with insolence; to chide or reprimand with insolence or severity. In Gaming, to take a trick from a person who did not play to a lead.

HUFFEER, *s.* a boaster or bully.

HUFFISH, *a.* with arrogance, insolence, or bragging.

HUFFISHLY, *ad.* with arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, *s.* noisy blarney; insolent pride.

To HUG, *v. a.* [*hegian*, Sax.] to press close in an embrace. Figuratively, to fondle, or treat with tenderness; to hold fast with great affection.

HUG, *s.* an embrace wherein a person is held tight within the arms.

HUGE, *a.* [*hooch*, Belg.] large, applied to size, generally including excess; vast or immense. *SYNON.* *Huge* implies greatness in bulk; *vast*, greatness in extent; *enormous*, greatness in size, even to deformity and dreadfulness; *immense*, unlimited extent, even beyond expression. Thus we say, a *huge* giant; a *vast* tract of land; an *enormous* crime; the *immense* expanse.

HUGELY, *ad.* in an extensive manner; immensely, or enormously, applied to size. Greatly; very much; prodigiously; applied to degree.

HUGENESS, *s.* enormity, applied to bulk. Greatness or extensiveness, applied to quality or degree.

HUGGER-MUGGER, (the *g* in both these words before *e* has the hard sound, *s.* secrecy; by-place.

HUGUENOTS, a name given to the Protestants of France, in the religious wars and persecutions that followed the Reformation.

HUGY, *s.* vast; great; large.

HUKE, *s.* (*husque*, Fr.) a cloak.

HULK, *s.* (*hulc*, Sax. *hulke*, Belg.) the body of a ship. Figuratively, any thing bulky and weighty.

TO HULK, *v. a.* to pull out the entrails of animals.

HULL, *s.* (*hulan*, Sax.) the husk or outward covering of corn or any other thing; also, the body of a ship.

TO HULL, *v. n.* to float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. "He looked, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood," *Par. Lost*.

HULL, or KINGSTON UPON HULL, Yorkshire, E. Riding. It is seated on a river called the Hull, which rises not far from Driffield, and here enters the river Humber. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also, by the Humber, to the Trent, and all its branches and communications. Hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has also a regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland, than from any other port, that of London excepted. The coasting trade, also, for coal, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extensive. The harbour is chiefly artificial, consisting of a dock, the largest in the kingdom, with which the river communicates, and in which 800 ships may ride safely and conveniently. Among the public buildings are the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows; an exchange; and a town hall. The grand stone bridge over the river to Holderness consists of 14 arches. It is 173 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 41,629.

HULLY, *a.* husky, or abounding in husks.

HULVER, *s.* holly.

TO HUM, *v. a.* (*homelan*, Belg.) to make a noise, applied to bees. To make an inarticulate noise, by forcing the breath through the lips when shut; to pause in speaking, and fill up the interval by making a sound with the breath forced through the lips when shut; to sing so low as scarcely to be heard. "To *hum* a tune," *Pope*. To applaud. To *hum* a person, is to render him ridiculous, by exercising some frolic upon him.

HUM, *s.* the hoarse buzzing noise made by bees. Figuratively, the confused noise made by a crowd of people engaged in discourse; any low, rough noise; a pause filled up by a forcible emission of the breath through the lips when shut.

HUM, *interj.* an instinctive sound, uttered to express doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, *a.* (*humanus*, Lat.) having the qualities of a reasonable creature or man; belonging to or like a man.

HUMANE, *a.* (*humaine*, Fr.) kind; civil; good-natured; benevolent; ready to do good offices, and embracing all opportunities to relieve and compassionate our fellow-creatures.

HUMANELY, *ad.* in a kind, civil, compassionate, or benevolent manner.

HUMANIST, *s.* (*humanista*, Fr.) a person who teaches the rudiments or grammar of languages.

HUMANITY, *s.* (*humanitas*, from *homo*, Lat.) the nature of man; mankind, or the collective body of reasonable creatures; the exercise of all the social and benevolent virtues. *Humanities*, in the plural, signifies grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, known by the name of *litera humaniores*, human learning; for teaching of which there are professors in the university of Scotland, called *Humanists*. *SYNON.* *Humanity* denotes a fellow-feeling for the distresses of a stranger; *tenderness* is a susceptibility of impression more applicable to persons with whom we are nearly connected.

TO HUMANIZE, *v. a.* (*humaniser*, Fr.) to soften, or render susceptible of the impressions of tenderness or benevolence.

HUMANKIND, *s.* the race of reasonable creatures, called men.

HUMANLY, *ad.* after the manner, or according to the power, of men.

HUMBER, a river formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean near Holderness.

HUMBLE, *a.* (*humble*, Fr.) having a modest or low opinion of one's own abilities; behaving with modesty, submission, and deference to others. Low, applied to situation or rank.

TO HUMBLE, *v. a.* to destroy or diminish a person's pride; to make less arrogant; to make submissive; to mortify; to subdue; to diminish the height of a thing.

HUMBLEBEE, *s.* in Natural History, a large wild bee, so called from its buzzing.

HUMBLEMOUTHED, *a.* mild or meek in speech.

HUMBLENESS, *s.* a disposition of mind wherein a person has a low opinion of his abilities, and is submissive to others.

HUMBLER, *s.* one who subdues either his own pride, or that of others.

HUMBLY, *ad.* with a proper deference and submission to others; without pride. Low, applied to situation or distance from the earth.

HUMBOLDT, CHARLES WILLIAM, BARON VON, a late celebrated philologist and grammarian of Germany. He first studied law, and afterwards, perhaps through his friendship for Schiller, devoted himself to literature. But he was soon called to the duties of a statesman, and during some of the most perplexed passages of European history, in the first twenty years of this century, took a very distinguished part. He was ambassador to the greatest courts of Europe from Prussia, and to the most important congresses and meetings of potentates. He retired at last, and followed uninterruptedly his own study; making himself master of the most important and curious languages spoken in the world, for the purpose of tracing their connexion, and investigating the remotest history of the nations using them. His published works and treatises are numerous, and of great value to philosophical students. He died in 1835, aged 68 years.

HUMDRUM, *a.* (*hum* and *drone*,) dull; stupid; not answering or taking notice when spoken to, on account of stupidity.

HUME, DAVID, one of the most famous of Scottish literary men and philosophers. The early part of his life he spent solely as a student, and travelled in France for retirement alone. He afterwards accepted a post as companion and secretary to a nobleman, and then to a military statesman, with whom he visited other parts of the continent. After another period of literary life and studentship, he attended the English ambassador to Paris, acted as *chargé d'affaires*; and returning, held an under-secretariat of state. He then retired to Edinburgh, and in 1776 died, aged 66 years. Hume's great work is his *History of England*, which will always remain a standard work; though more patient and complete examination of original records, &c., and a better understanding of the rationale of history, have taken from it its value as a record of our national progress. His philosophical works are, a *Treatise on Human Nature*, not much valued; and his *Essays*, some of which, especially on political subjects, are valuable. His philosophy was complete scepticism. He pushed his conclusions to the uttermost point to which logic would carry him, and having in his system denied all that men believe, in his daily life he denied his system. Neither he nor his admiring disciples ever thought of doubting, however, the propriety of such an employment of logic as this. His essay on *Miracles* made the most stir, and is the mark against which theologians discharge their sharpest arrows to this day. Hume and his opponents have all argued as if miracles were the sole evidence of revelation; and have incorrectly defined them as violations of the laws of nature; whilst his rejection of them is based on a most exaggerated view of the imperfection of human testimony. The damage he did to the established and authorized creeds was great; but he has done none to truth. His predilections for the martyr of Anglican Episcopacy, Charles I., show very singularly beside his cold and sneering scepticism.

HUMECTATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of wetting or moistening.

HUMERAL, *a.* (*humeral*, Lat.) belonging to the shoulder.

HUMERUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, is the shoulder, or upper part of the arm, between the scapula and elbow.

HUMID, *a.* (*humidus*, Lat.) moist; or having the power to wet; wet.

**HUMIDITY**, *s.* [*humidité*, Fr.] moisture, or that quality which a fluid has of entering the pores, or wetting other bodies.

**HUMILIATION**, *s.* [Fr.] an act whereby a person voluntarily descends from a higher degree of dignity to a lower; mortification, or a sense and expression of our defects and unworthiness; abatement of pride.

**HUMILITY**, *s.* [*humilité*, Fr.] a disposition of mind wherein a person has a low opinion of himself and his advantages, is submissive to authority, and attentive to instruction.

**HUMMEL**, **JOHN NEPOMUK**, a celebrated German composer of the beginning of this century. He studied under Mozart, and was first known for his exquisite performance on the piano. He became chapel-master to the king of Wurtemberg, and afterwards to the duke of Weimar; but both before and afterwards he travelled in England and W. Europe. His music is very much admired. He died in 1837, aged 59 years.

**HUMMER**, *s.* a person who tells a plausible story to another in order to gain his credit, and induce him to believe a falsity; one who tells a lie.

**HUMMING-BIRD**, *s.* in Ornithology, the name of a numerous family of very small and exceedingly beautiful birds, natives of S. America, which often are seen there sipping with their slender beaks the honey of flowers as they poise themselves on the wing before them. Their nests are very exquisitely made. They are too delicate to endure any attempts to bring them alive to this country.

**HUMMOCH**, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about 6 miles in length. The natives resemble the Malays, both in appearance and disposition, but speak the same language as the inhabitants of Mindanao. This island is exceedingly fertile, and produces most of the tropical fruits. But the principal articles of trade with the Dutch are bees' wax and honey. It lies about 15 miles S. of the S. point of Mindanao. Lat. 5. 27. N. Long. 125. 12. E.

**HUMOR**, **HUMOUR**, *s.* [Lat.] moisture; any fluid body. In Anatomy, the fluids in an animal body, or any corrupt matter collected in a wound or abscess. Temper, disposition, or the ruling passion, or present disposition, applied to the mind. Petulance; peevishness; caprice; whim; any odd medley of ideas which excite a smile, or raise a laugh; pleasantry; jocularly; a trick, habit, or practice. **SYNON.** *Humour* is an element of individual character, nearly allied to genius, expressing itself by the reference, tacitly or implicitly made, of things that are dealt with, to what is infinite and universal, so as to put all finite things and temporary, great or small, on a common level of littleness. *Wit*, which is akin to talent, is the bringing of dissimilar images and thoughts into contrast by the aid of one point of resemblance, so as to excite an agreeable surprise. *Drollery* is such association of dissimilar images and thoughts without a point of resemblance being indicated or existing at all.

**HUMORAL**, *a.* relating to the humours of the body. *Humoral Pathology*, a system or theory of the human frame, in which various humours play a conspicuous part, and their regular or irregular motions, slow or rapid formation, passage and excretion, account for all the varieties of health and disease. It is almost wholly superseded now, but it contained some grains of truth it has been as well not to have thrown away.

**HUMORIST**, *s.* [Fr.] one who is greatly pleased or displeased with little things, and conducts his actions, not by reason and the nature of things, but by caprice, fancy, or some predominant passion.

**HUMOROUS**, *a.* full of odd or comical ideas and sentiments; capricious; without any rule but the present whim; pleasant or jocular.

**HUMOROUSLY**, *ad.* in a jocular or pleasant manner, so as to extort a smile or raise a laugh; with caprice or whim.

**HUMOROUSNESS**, *s.* fickleness of temper; a disposition pleased or offended with trifles.

**HUMORSOME**, *a.* easily pleased or displeased with trifles; peevish; odd; of a changeable disposition, or not pleased long with any thing.

**HUMORSOMELY**, *ad.* in a peevish manner; in such a manner as to be pleased or displeased with trifles, or not to be pleased with any thing long.

To **HUMOUR**, *v. a.* to please or soothe, by complying with a person's ruling passion or peculiar foible. Figuratively, to suit

any design in such a manner to an obstacle, as to make it rather an ornament than an impediment; to comply with.

**HUMP**, *s.* [corrupted, perhaps, from *bump*.] the swelling on a crooked back.

**HUMPBACK**, *a.* a crooked back, or a back which has a kind of hump or knob swelling above the other parts of its surface.

To **HUNCH**, *v. a.* [*husch*, Teut.] to push, as with the elbow.

**HUNCHBACKED**, *a.* having a hump or crooked back.

**HUNCHEB**, *v. a.* in Botany, swelled out, as the under part of the blossoms of the foxglove, the blossom of the honeysuckle, the cup of the fumitory, &c.

**HUNDRED**, *a.* [Sax.] a number consisting of ten times ten. Substantively, it implies a division of a county, perhaps so called from containing a hundred securities for the king's peace. Likewise a measure or certain quantity of things. *A hundred of salt*, at Amsterdam, is 14 tons. *A hundred of deal boards* consists of six-score, i. e. 120, which is likewise called the *long hundred*.

**HUNDREDETH**, *a.* [*hundertegotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of a hundred, or that which has ninety-nine placed before it.

**HUNDREDWEIGHT**, *s.* a measure of weight equal to 112 pounds Avordupoise.

**HUNG**, preterid, and past part. of To **HANG**.

**HUNGARY**, a kingdom of Europe, belonging to the Austrian empire, and which in its widest meaning included Transylvania, Banat, Slavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia, beside Hungary itself. Hungary Proper is bounded by Austria, Moravia, Galicia, Transylvania, Turkey, Slavonia, Croatia, and Styria. Its mountains are the Carpathian range, some heights in which are 9000 feet in altitude; and its rivers are the Danube, the Drave, the Theiss, the Marosch, and their tributaries. Amongst its numerous lakes the chief are the Platten See, and the Neusidler See. For its productions, &c., see AUSTRIA. Presburg is its chief place. Its population is about 9,000,000.

**HUNGARY-WATER**, *s.* a distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary, so denominated from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made.

**HUNGER**, *s.* [Sax.] the pain felt on fasting long; a desire of food. Figuratively, any violent desire.

To **HUNGERY**, *v. n.* to feel pain on long fasting; to be desirous of eating. Figuratively, to desire any thing with great eagerness.

**HUNGERBIT**, **HUNGERBITTEN**, *a.* pained or worn out for want of food.

**HUNGERFORD**, Berkshire. It is seated on the river Kennet, in a low and watery soil, and noted for the best trout and craw-fish in all England. It is 64 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 2724.

**HUNGERLY**, *a.* hungry; wanting food or nourishment.

To **HUNGERLY**, **HUNGRILY**, *ad.* with a keen appetite, or like a person that wants food.

**HUNGRED**, *a.* pinched by want of food.

**HUNGRY**, *a.* feeling pain for want of food; wanting food; lean for want of food. Figuratively, not fat, fruitful, or prolific.

**HUNGRY HILL**, a lofty, steep, and rocky mountain, in Cork, Munster, Ireland. It is above 2000 feet high, and near its summit is a large lake, which produces one of the finest cataracts in the kingdom.

**HUNKS**, *s.* [*hunskur*, Isl.] a person who is covetous of money, and spends very little; a miser.

**HUNS**, a Scythian tribe, which emigrated to Europe in the 5th century, and took part in the overthrow of the Roman empire. They came from the very borders of China, and were a branch of the great Tatar family. Attila, the scourge of God, was their most distinguished leader. The settlements they made were principally in the frontier territories of the W. Empire.

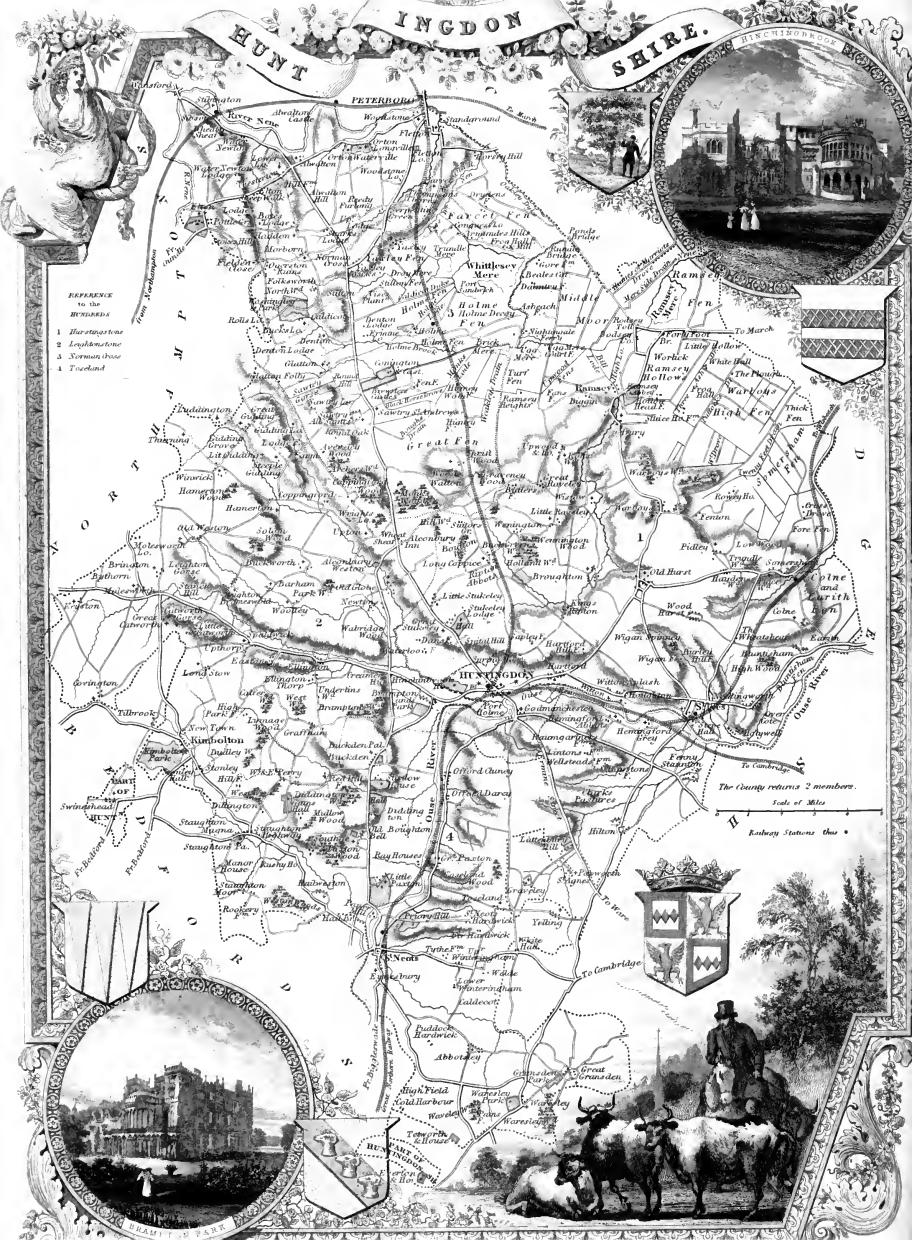
To **HUNT**, *v. a.* [*hunta*, Sax.] to chase wild animals; to pursue with dogs. Figuratively, to pursue or follow close; to follow after; to direct or manage hounds in the chase.

**HUNT**, *s.* a pack of hounds; a chase after wild animals; pursuit.

**HUNTER**, *s.* [*hunta*, Isl.] one who chases animals for pleasure or exercise; a dog that scents, or is used in pursuing, beasts of prey; a swift and strong horse, that is fit to follow the chase.

**HUNTER**, the name of two celebrated anatomists and physiologists of the last century. *William*, the elder, studied under Dr. Cullen, and having settled in London, after a while obtained the post of physician extraordinary to the queen. He received





HUNT

INGDON

SHIRE.

BINCINGHAM

REFERENCE

to the

boundaries

1 Huntingdonshire

2 Leicestershire

3 Norman Chase

4 Tiesland

The County returns 2 members.

Scale of Miles

Railway Stations thus





other honourable appointments, and collected a noble museum, now attached to Glasgow university. His chief attention was given to midwifery, and his most valuable works were published on subjects connected with it. He died in 1783, aged 65 years. *John*, the younger and more famous, was attached to the study by his brother's success, and under him commenced his career. He entered Oxford, but left it for St. George's Hospital, London. His first service was as army surgeon in Portugal, but on his return he took up his favourite pursuit, comparative anatomy. He held, later in life, the post of king's surgeon and hospital inspector. His costly museum belongs now to the College of Surgeons. He died in 1793, aged 65 years. His services to science are inadequately represented by the works he published, invaluable as they were. His great work was his museum, and the arrangement he adopted for it was almost the first truly scientific light thrown on this most interesting and valuable inquiry. When it is remembered that he struck out his path almost wholly for himself, the veneration with which his name is regarded will not appear to exceed his deserts.

*HUNTING*, *s.* the exercise or diversion of pursuing four-footed beasts of game. With us this is chiefly performed with dogs, and the chases are the hart, buck, roe, hare, fox, badger, and otter.

*HUNTINGDON*, HENRY OF, an ancient English historian, who wrote an abridgment of the history of this country from the earliest times to the death of Stephen. He flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries.

*HUNTINGDON*, SELINA, COUNTESS OF, a lady eminent for her piety and zeal in the revival of gospel preaching, in the last century. She was the generous patron of the celebrated Whitefield, and the chapels and colleges which she built or endowed are held by a denomination called after her name. She died in 1791, aged 84 years.

*HUNTINGDON*, called by the Saxons HUNTER'S DOWN, Huntingdonshire. It has 2 churches, a handsome market-place, and a good grammar-school. It was once very large, having 15 churches, which, in Camden's time, were reduced to 4, and now to 2; and it is still a populous, trading place. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, leading to Godmanchester. It is 65 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Saturday. Pop. 3507.

*HUNTINGDONSHIRE*, a county of England, bounded by Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Bedfordshire. It is 22 miles long, and about 18 broad. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Non. It is divided into 4 hundreds, which contain 5 market towns, 78 parishes, and 279 villages. The borders of the Ouse, which flows across the S. E. part, consist of fertile and very beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are finely varied in their surface, fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods. The whole upland part was, in ancient times, a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting, whence the name of the county took its rise. The N. E. part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage for cattle, and even large crops of corn; and in the midst of them are shallow pools, abounding with fish. The largest of these is a lake of considerable size, called Whittlesea Mere. Its chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheese; and they fatten abundance of cattle. Huntingdon is its chief town. Pop. 58,549. It sends 4 members to parliament.

*HUNTINGHORN*, *s.* a bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

*HUNTRESS*, *s.* a woman that follows the chase, or pursues animals for sport.

*HUNTSMAN*, *s.* one who diverts himself in chasing animals; a person who has the direction of a chase.

*HUNTSMANSHIP*, *s.* the qualifications of a hunter.

*HURD*, DR. RICHARD, a prelate and scholar of the English Church, rose from a very humble condition, by his industry and talent, and is chiefly celebrated for his friendship with the more celebrated Bishop Warburton, and for his *Dialogues*. He died in 1808, aged 88 years.

*HURDLE*, *s.* [*hyrdel*, Sax.] in Husbandry, frames of split timber, or hazel rods interwoven, or plaited together, to serve for gates, sheep-folds, or to stop a gap in a hedge. In Fortification, twigs of willows or osiers interwoven together, sustained by strong stakes, sometimes covered with earth, and used for strengthening batteries, or making a passage over muddy ditches,

for covering traverses and lodgments from the stones, shot, &c. of the enemy.

*HURDS*, *s.* See *HORDS*.

To *HURL*, *v. a.* [*hurth*, Isl.] to throw, cast, or drive any thing with violence. To play at casting or hurling a ball.

*HURL*, *s.* tumult; riot; commotion.

*HURL-BONE*, *s.* in Farriery, a bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.

*HURLER*, *s.* one who plays at hurling a ball. This name is given to seventeen large stones set in a kind of a square near St. Clare, in Cornwall, from an old tradition that they are men so changed for breaking the sabbath. They are of Druidical origin.

*HURLY*, *HURLY BURLY*, *s.* [*hurldreht*, Fr.] a tumult, uproar, or bustle.

*HURON LAKE*, one of the largest in N. America, lies on the boundary between the United States and Canada; and is about 220 miles long, and 180 broad. It receives the waters of Lake Superior through St. Mary's Straits, and discharges its own into Lake Erie through St. Clair river and Lake, and river Detroit. The Manitoulin islands stretch across its N. part. It is very deep, but generally shallow near the shores; there are however some good harbours in various parts. A river of the same name flows into it from the State of Ohio.

*HURRICANE*, *HURRICANO*, *s.* [*huracan*, Span.] a furious storm, arising from an opposition of several winds.

*HURRIER*, *s.* one that hurries; a disturber.

To *HURRY*, *v. a.* [*hergian*, Sax.] to drive fast; to make a person quicken his pace; to do a thing in haste.

*HURRY*, *s.* a tumult; a confusion attended with haste; a hasty or violent emotion of the mind.

*HURST*, [*hyrst*, Sax.] a grove or thicket of trees.

To *HURT*, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *hurt*; [*hyrt*, Sax.] to affect with pain; to wound; to impair or damage.

*HURT*, *s.* damage, mischief, or harm. A wound or bruise, applied to the body.

*HURTER*, *s.* one that does harm.

*HURTFUL*, *a.* mischievous; pernicious; affecting a person with loss, damage, or pain.

*HURTFUL*, *ad.* in a mischievous or pernicious manner.

To *HURTLE*, *v. a.* [*hurter*, Fr.] to strike or clash; to meet with a shock, and encounter.

*HURTLESS*, *a.* without injury or doing harm; innocent; harmless.

*HURTFLESSLY*, *ad.* without harm.

*HUSBAND*, *s.* [*hus* and *bonda*, Sax.] a man married to a woman. Figuratively, an economist, or one who understands and practises frugality; a farmer, or tiller of ground.

To *HUSBAND*, *v. a.* to marry, or supply with a husband; to manage with frugality; to till or cultivate ground.

*HUSBANDLESS*, *a.* without a husband.

*HUSBANDLY*, *ad.* in a frugal or thrifty manner.

*HUSBANDMAN*, *s.* one who works in tillage.

*HUSBANDRY*, *s.* tillage, or the act of cultivating land; parsimony, or a careful management of money or time; the care of a family.

*HUSH*, *interj.* [formed from the sound,] be silent.

*HUSH*, *a.* silent, quiet, or still, generally used in a comparative sense. "As hush as death." *Shak.*

To *HUSH*, *v. a.* to still; to silence; to quiet; to appease; used with *up*.

*HUSHMONEY*, *s.* money given to stifle evidence, or hinder information.

*HUSK*, *s.* [*hulsch*, Belg.] in Botany, the outmost covering of fruit and seeds.

To *HUSK*, *v. a.* to strip off the outward covering from corn or fruit.

*HUSKED*, *a.* bearing or covered with a husk or hull.

*HUSKISSON*, WILLIAM, an English statesman, who first appeared in the political world at the taking of the Bastille, happening to be at Paris at the time. He continued to take part in club proceedings there till the onward march of the Revolution developed other than constitutional principles; and was at one time secretary to the English ambassador. On his return to England he entered, after a short interval, on his public career, taking his seat in parliament, and occupying a subordinate post in the government, during the ascendancy of the Pitt party.

He subsequently rose to the more important situations, with few interruptions, till voting against the ministry during the Reform Bill debates, he resigned his post, and often appeared in the opposition. He died in consequence of injuries received from a locomotive engine at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, in 1830, aged 60 years. Huskisson's name is associated with the Corn Laws, and with measures relating to the currency of the country; but he was far behind the views which are now generally adopted, and even embodied in statutes, both by his colleagues and opponents, in respect of the duties on corn; though no advance in legislation has been made on his principles relating to the currency. He was moderately opposed to the Navigation Laws; but all his free trade predilections, which became more conspicuous during the latter part of his life, were marred by the condition of the reciprocity of the nations in whose favour restrictions should be removed.

HUSKY, *a.* abounding in, or consisting of, husks.

HUSS, JOHN, the Bohemian Reformer, and martyr. He was a priest, and whilst studying at Prague, learned from some of the writings of Wicliffe doctrines diametrically opposed to Romanism, which he warmly embraced. He was protected by the court from his first opponents; and in a contest respecting the university of Prague, he was the victor, and was placed at its head. He was more indefatigable in teaching Wicliffe's doctrines, for which he was suspended by the archbishop; and as that failed to silence him, he was summoned before the pope, and refusing to obey, was excommunicated. In Prague the greatest and most unjustifiable kind of warmth was encouraged, and street riots and bloodshed often took place. Huss continued with the greatest earnestness to study and to preach against Rome, whose repeated summons he defied. Being at length summoned by the council at Constance, and furnished with a safe-conduct by the emperor, he repaired thither; was seized, underwent the formality of a trial, and was burnt, along with his disciple Jerome, who had followed him to the council, in 1414, aged 44 years. Huss was one of those to whom we owe our Christian liberty. He took up the defence where Wicliffe left it; and in spite of all the mistakes and all the fanaticism of those whom he roused to stand up against the pope, and whom his persecutions and martyrdom inflamed to the highest pitch of martial fury, he was able to leave his record so that Luther could take it from his hands, and gain the first true victory against Rome. The ground he took up against the pope approached more nearly to that taken up by Luther, his great successor, than it did to that taken up by Wicliffe; and yet he left much for Luther to discover.

HUSSARS, (*huzárs*) *s.* a sort of troopers, that were first common in Hungary, but are now introduced into most European armies. They are light horse, and they usually do a great deal of service.

HUSSY, (*hússy*) *s.* [a corruption of *huswife*, used in an ill sense,] a bad manager; a bad woman.

HUSTINGS, *a.* [*husting*, Sax.] a court of Common Pleas held before the lord mayor and aldermen, at Guildhall, London. It is the principal and highest court belonging to the city of London, and existed so early as the reign of Edward the Confessor. Also the erection at which parliamentary elections are conducted.

To HUSTLE, *v. a.* to shake together in confusion.

HUSWIFE, (*húswif*) *s.* See HOUSEWIFE and HUSSY.

To HUSWIFE, (*húswif*) *v. a.* to manage with economy and frugality.

HUSWIFERY, (*húswifry*) *s.* management of household affairs; management of such branches of farming as fall within the province of women.

HUT, *s.* [*hutte*, Sax.] a low, mean, and poor cottage.

HUTCH, *s.* [*hwecca*, Sax.] a chest for corn, &c.; a kind of house with a wired door, otherwise resembling a chest, used to keep rabbits in.

HUTCHESON, DR. FRANCIS, a Scottish metaphysician of the last century, began life as a Presbyterian minister in Ireland, but was elected professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow, where he had studied. His works are numerous, and had the effect of raising up a school of Scottish philosophy, which was for a time the only original school in Europe. He died in 1747, aged 53 years. He is not much read now, although there are parts in his works worthy of regard.

HUTCHINSON, COLONEL JOHN, a country gentleman of 456

the 17th century, who, during the civil war, was governor of Nottingham castle and town; and at the Restoration was imprisoned in the Tower by the king, and afterwards removed to Sandown castle, where he died in 1664, aged 48 years. He was a courageous, right-minded man; not capable of appreciating any thing which his own rule would not measure. He was always in hot water in his governorship, and was not well-affected towards Cromwell, being of rigid republican and Anabaptist views. His lady, who has written a most charming biography of this sturdy Puritan, gives him the credit of being of somewhat greater consequence than he was, either in the Protector's or the nation's eyes.

HUTCHINSONIANS, a school of divines existing in some force at one time, but now reduced to a very small number, and found amongst all denominations,—who followed the principles of interpreting the Scriptures taught by John Hutchinson in the opening of the last century. The chief feature of this system is the supreme reverence paid to the Hebrew Scriptures, which were held to contain, not only all the gospel veiled by allegory, &c., but also all human science, including amongst the rest, Newton's Principia, according to Whiston, (who was no Hutchinsonian in most things,) though Hutchinson published what he deemed a refutation of that great work. The method of developing this hidden lore was etymology, not as it is studied now, but as it was devised by Hutchinson, with that special end in view. It might have been forgotten long ago, as it deserved, but Bishop Horne, by his elegant Commentary on the Psalms, made it popular; and Romaine's piety recommended it to the good; and Parkhurst's Lexicon spread it amongst the learned; and it was in itself only an exaggeration of the common belief respecting the typical character of the Old Testament, and of the spiritualizing scheme of interpretation held by the Romanists, and other semi-Romanist divines. Hutchinson died in 1737, aged 63 years. He was steward to the Duke of Somerset, and was the actual collector of the Woodwardian museum of Cambridge.

HUTTON, DR. CHARLES, an eminent mathematician, who held the professorship at the military college, Woolwich, and contributed greatly to the diffusion of mathematical knowledge by his various publications. Amongst his works, the *Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions*, the *Lectures*, of which he was some time editor, the *Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary*, and *Mathematical Tables*, may be specially named. He died in 1823, aged 85 years.

HUTTON, DR. JAMES, a distinguished geologist of the last century, who founded a school of theorists which was called the *Plutonians*, to distinguish it from Werner's, which bore the name of *Neptunians*. He was a physician by diploma, but he gave himself up to scientific pursuits, and was led by his study of the Scottish mountains, to hold that fire was one of the chief agents in producing the present appearance of the globe. The study of the phenomena of the earth's crust, in the spirit of inductive philosophy, has set aside these earlier theories, but justice is done to Hutton's clear views and bold statements of them. He died in 1797, aged 71 years.

HUXING OF PIKE, among fishermen, a particular method of catching that fish by means of hooks and lines attached to bladders.

HUYGHENS, CHRISTIAN, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, of noble birth, was trained at Leyden in the study of the law, and visited England and France, in which last-named country he settled for some time, under the patronage of Colbert. His scientific zeal led him to many important discoveries, as the ring and one satellite of Saturn, the application of the pendulum to clocks, some improvement in the air-pump, and others in mathematics and geometry. He died in 1695, aged 66 years.

To HUZZE, *v. n.* [from the sound,] to buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA, *interj.* a shout or cry of joy.

To HUZZA, *v. n.* to make a shout of joy.—*v. a.* to receive with shouts of joy or acclamations.

HYACINTH, *a.* [*hyacinthus*, Lat. *hyacinthus*, Gr.] in Botany, a flower, called also the harebell in England. Among jewellers, a gem of the size of a nutmeg, of various degrees of deepness and paleness, but always of a deadish red, with a mixture of yellow. HYACINTHINE, *a.* [*hyacinthus*, Gr.] made of hyacinths; yellow, or of the colour of hyacinths.

HYADS, HYADES, *s.* [Gr.] a constellation of seven stars in the Bull's head, the principal of which, called Aldebaran by the

Arabs, is in the Bull's left eye. They were regarded by the Greek and Roman farmers as signs of rain, because of the season of their heliacal rising.

**HYALINE**, *a.* [*hualos*, Gr.] glassy; crystalline; made of or resembling glass.

**HYBRIDOUS**, *a.* [*hybrida*, Lat.] begotten between animals of different species.

**HYDATIDS**, *s.* [*hudor*, Gr.] in Medicine, little transparent bladders of water in any part of the body, most common in dropsical cases, from a distention or rupture of the lymphducts.

**HYDER ALI, KHAN**, an Indian prince, who, in the last century, was a formidable opponent of the English in Hindustan; who, introducing European discipline amongst his troops, and gaining the confidence of the Mogul's forces, acquired the sovereignty. He fell before the superior skill of the British general, but left his son Tippoo Saib to prosecute the war, dying in 1782.

**HYDRA**, *s.* [Lat.] a kind of water-snake, feigned to have many heads, which grew again when cut off. In Astronomy, a southern constellation consisting of 26 stars.

**HYDRABAD**, a very large city of Hindustan, capital of the province of Golconda, or Hydrabad, and at this time of the Decan. It is seated on a river that falls into the Kistna. It is 270 miles from Madras. Pop. about 100,000. Lat. 17. 12. N. Long. 78. 51. E.

**HYDRAULIC**, **HYDRAULICAL**, *a.* relating to the conveyance of water by pipes.

**HYDRAULICS**, *s.* [*hudor* and *aulos*, Gr.] in Natural Philosophy, the science which investigates the laws of the motions of fluids through channels, pipes, &c., and which teaches the construction of machines for producing motion, as pumps, &c., and how to render of greatest use the force of fluids in motion, by water-wheels, &c.

**HYDROCARBONATES**, in Chemistry, combinations of carbon with hydrogen. Gas of this description is procured from moistened charcoal by distillation.

**HYDROCELE**, *s.* [*hudor* and *kele*, Gr.] in Medicine, a watery rupture, situated in the scrotum or groin.

**HYDROCEPHALUS**, *s.* [*hudor* and *kephale*, Gr.] in Medicine, the dropsy in the head, which is almost confined to infants and children.

**HYDRODYNAMICS**, *s.* [*hudor* and *dinamicos*, Gr.] in Natural Philosophy, that part of the science investigating the laws of fluids which is usually included in Hydraulics, viz. the discovery of the laws of the motion of fluids, of the laws of their equilibrium, and the pressure exercised by them against bodies in motion in them. When this term is used, Hydraulics is restricted to the scientific statement of the rules for the construction of machines and engines, and moved by, or in, or for the purpose of giving motion to, water.

**HYDROGEN**, *s.* [*hudor* and *gennao*, Gr.] in Chemistry, a colorless, inodorous, tasteless gas, the lightest body in nature. It is one of the elementary substances, but when separated from other substances always appears as a gas. It is highly inflammable, and yet cannot support combustion; neither can it support respiration, but it seems to have no positively noxious qualities. The simplest mode of procuring it, is by putting pieces of iron or zinc into dilute sulphuric acid, and collecting and purifying the gas as it is evolved. By burning hydrogen and oxygen gases in a close vessel, pure water is generated, whence the name of this gas.

**HYDROGENATED**, *a.* in Chemistry, compounded with hydrogen.

**HYDROGENIZE**, *v. a.* in Chemistry, to combine with hydrogen.

**HYDROGRAPHER**, (*hydrógrafo*) *s.* [*hudor* and *grapho*, Gr.] one that makes maps or charts of the sea.

**HYDROGRAPHY**, (*hydrógrafa*) *s.* the art of drawing maps or charts of the sea.

**HYDROMANCY**, *s.* [*hudor* and *manteia*, Gr.] the act or art of foretelling future events by means of water.

**HYDROMEL**, *s.* [*hudor* and *mel*, Gr.] mead, or a drink made of honey diluted with water, and fermented by a long and gentle heat.

**HYDROMETER**, *s.* [*hudor* and *metro*, Gr.] an instrument to measure the specific gravity and density of fluids.

**HYDROMETRY**, *s.* the art of measuring the specific gravity and other properties of fluids.

**HYDRO-OXIDES**, *s.* in Chemistry, metallic oxides combined with water.

**HYDROPHOBIA**, (*hydrophobia*) *s.* [*hudor* and *phobos*, Gr.] in Medicine, an aversion or dread of water; a fatal disease caused by the bite of a mad dog.

**HYDROPIC**, **HYDROPICAL**, *a.* [*hydropticus*, Lat.] dropsical, or affected with dropsy. See **DROPSY**.

**HYDROSTATICAL**, *a.* [*hudor* and *statikos*, Gr.] relating to, or taught by, hydrostatics.

**HYDROSTATICALLY**, *ad.* according to hydrostatics.

**HYDROSTATICS**, *s.* [*hudor* and *statikos*, Gr.] in Natural Philosophy, the science which investigates the laws of the equilibrium, &c. of fluids. It also investigates the consequences of the immersion of bodies of various kinds in fluids. It is distinguished from Hydrodynamics, by treating of fluids at rest, while that treats of them in motion. By some, this is regarded simply as one branch of Hydrodynamical science.

**HYDROSULPHURETS**, *s.* in Chemistry, substances formed by the combination of sulphureted hydrogen gas with earths, alkalis, or metallic oxides.

**HYENA**, *s.* [*hyene*, Fr. *hyena*, Lat.] in Natural History, a wild beast of a darkish gray colour, spotted or striped with black, resembling a wolf, very untamable and ferocious.

**HYGROMETER**, *s.* [*hugros* and *metro*, Gr.] an instrument used to measure the degrees of moisture of the air.

**HYGROSCOPE**, *s.* [*hugros* and *skopeo*, Gr.] an instrument to show the different degrees of moisture or dryness of the air.

**HYLARCHICAL**, *a.* [*hyle* and *arche*, Gr.] presiding over matter.

**HYMEN**, *s.* [Gr.] in Mythology, a fabulous divinity, supposed to preside over marriages. He is described by the poets as crowned with flowers, dressed in a yellow robe, and holding a torch in his right hand, and a flame-coloured veil in his left. Figuratively, marriage.

**HYMENEAL**, **HYMENEAN**, *a.* relating or belonging to marriage.—*s.* a marriage song.

**HYMN**, (*the n* is mute), *s.* [*hunnéo*, Gr.] a religious song or ode.

To **HYMN**, (*hym*) *v. a.* to praise in songs.—*v. n.* to sing religious songs in worship.

To **HY P**, *v. a.* [contracted from *hypocondriac*,] to dispirit, or make melancholy.

**HYPALLAGGE**, *s.* [*hypallatto*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure where in words change cases with each other.

**HYPATIA**, a celebrated female of Alexandria, daughter of Theon, the distinguished mathematician. She studied in the schools under all the great teachers of the day, and finally undertook to teach philosophy. Her eloquence and beauty brought her a numerous audience, and gained for her great influence. Cyril, the patriarch, enraged at her success, fired by his representations the zeal of some of his bigoted followers, who had her murdered in the most barbarous manner, in 415. She was truly a martyr to her philosophical creed, and the circumstances of her death give us the saddest picture of the condition of those who professed to be the only true church of Christ.

**HYPERBOLA**, *s.* [*hyper* and *ballo*, Gr.] in Geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolic section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex.

**HYPERBOLE**, *s.* in Rhetoric, a figure whereby any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth; as in the following sentence. "He was so gaunt, the case of a flagolet was a mansion for him," *Shak*.

**HYPERBOLIC**, **HYPERBOLICAL**, *a.* [*hyperbolique*, Fr.] in Geometry, belonging to, or having the properties of, an hyperbola. In Rhetoric, extenuating or exaggerating beyond the truth.

**HYPERBOLICALLY**, *ad.* in the form or after the manner of an hyperbola. In Rhetoric, in such a manner as to extenuate or exaggerate beyond the truth.

**HYPERBOREAN**, *a.* [*hyperboreen*, Fr.] northern.

**HYPERCRITIC**, *s.* [*hypercritique*, Fr.] a person who criticises or censures with too great nicety and rigour.

**HYPERCRITICAL**, *a.* critical beyond measure.

**HYPERMETER**, *s.* [*hyper* and *metro*, Gr.] any thing beyond or greater than the standard requires; any thing beyond a rule, or the usual measure.

**HYPEROXYGENIZED**, *a.* in Chemistry, a term applied to substances which are combined with the largest possible quantity of oxygen.

**HYPEROXYMURIATES**, *s.* combinations of the largest possible portion of oxygen with muriates of lime, &c.

**HYPERSARCOSIS**, *s.* [*hyper* and *sarx*, Gr.] in Surgery, the growth of fungous flesh.

**HYPERTROPHY**, *s.* [*hyper* and *trophē*, Gr.] in Medicine, the enlargement of any of the organs, or any part of the body, by the morbid excess of nutriment supplied to it.

**HY'PHEN**, (*hyphen*) *s.* [*hyphen*, low Gr.] in Grammar and Printing, a short line drawn between syllables or compound words, and showing that they are to be joined; as in *God-head*, *ever-living*, &c.

**HYPNOTIC**, *s.* [*hypnos*, Gr.] any medicine that procures or induces sleep.

**HYPOCHONDRES**, (*hypochondres*) *s.* [*hypo* and *chondros*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs and tip of the breast, one of which contains the liver, and the other the spleen.

**HYPOCHONDRIAC**, **HYPOCHONDRIACAL**, (*hypochondriac*, *hypochondriacal*) *a.* melancholy; disordered in mind; producing melancholy. In Medicine, it is a morbid state of the brain and nerves, which leads to the belief of all kinds of incongruous and absurd things, as to the health. It is one of the most painful conditions for any man, as it is so difficult of treatment.

**HYPOCIST**, *s.* [*hypociste*, Fr.] in Medicine, an inspissated juice, of a fine shining black colour when broken, considerably hard and heavy, expressed from the fruit of a plant of the same name, and brought from the Levant. It is a strong astringent.

**HYPOCRISY**, *s.* [*hypocrisis*, Fr.] the act of counterfeiting religion and virtue, in order to pass for religious and good, without being either.

**HYPOCRITE**, *s.* [Fr.] one who affects the external appearance of religion or morality, purely to gain the good opinion of others, without being really either devout or moral.

**HYPOCRITICAL**, *a.* [*hypokritēs*, Gr.] dissembling; affected.

**HYPOCRITICALLY**, *ad.* in a dissembling, insincere manner.

**HYPOGASTRIC**, *a.* [*hypo* and *gaster*, Gr.] seated in the lower part of the belly.

**HYPOGENE**, *a.* [*hypo* and *gennao*, Gr.] in Geology, that mode of formation of rocks of igneous origin, which has given rise to the granite and similar rocks. They are distinguished from volcanic products in having been fused and deposited, or forced to their present position under cover of other strata, &c.

**HYPOGEUM**, *a.* [*hypo* and *ge*, Gr.] a name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were underground, as cellars and vaults.

**HYPOSTASIS**, *s.* [*hypo* and *istemi*, Gr.] a distinct substance. In Divinity, personality, used in speaking of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

**HYPOSTATICAL**, *a.* [*hypostaticus*, Fr.] in Chemistry, constituting as distinct principles. In Divinity, personal. The *hypostatical union* is the union of the human nature with the Divine.

**HYPOTHENUSE**, *s.* [*hypotenuse*, Fr.] the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or that which subtends, or is opposite to, the right angle. Pythagoras is reputed to have invented the celebrated theorem, that the square erected on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, is equal to the sum of the squares erected on the sides including the right angle.

**HYPOTHESIS**, *s.* [*hypothēsi*, Gr.] a principle laid down by the imagination, to account for any phenomena; a supposition.

**HYPOTHETIC**, **HYPOTHETICAL**, *a.* [*hypothetique*, Fr.] including a supposition; conditional, opposite to *positive*.

**HYPOTHETICALLY**, *ad.* upon supposition; conditionally.

**HYRAX**, *s.* in Natural History, a genus of animals which bears some resemblance to the cavies.

**HYSSOP**, *s.* [*hyssopus*, Lat.] in Botany, the branches which were used by the Jews to sprinkle with in purifications, to which the Scriptures allude in several places.

**HYSTERIC**, **HYSTERICAL**, *a.* [*hysteria*, Gr.] troubled with fits; affected with disorders in the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.

**HYSTERICS**, *s.* fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb; medicines given to cure the hysterics.

**HYTHE**. See **HITHE**.

**I** is the ninth letter of the alphabet. Its sound varies; in some words it is long, as in *fine*, *shine*, *thine*, which are usually marked with *e* final, but not always, as in *high*, *mind*, *sign*, &c.; in some short, as in *thin*, *win*, *sin*, *bid*, *hid*, &c. In others, it is pronounced like *y*, as in *collier*, *union*, &c. When prefixed to *e*, it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; it has the same sound in *machine*, *magazine*, &c. Subjoined to *a* or *e*, it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*, &c. No English word ends in *i*, being either added to it, or else the *i* turned into *y*. *I* consonant (written *J*) has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*, *genius*, &c., as *jade*, *jump*, *jerk*, &c. *I*, as a numeral, stands for only one, and so many units as it is repeated times, as *I*, *II*, *III*, is one, two, three; and when put before a higher numeral, subtracts itself, as *IV*, four, *IX*, nine, &c.; but when set after it, so many are added: thus *VI*, is five and *I*, or six; *VII*, 5 and 2, or seven; *VIII*, 5 and 3, or eight. The ancient Romans likewise used *IO* for 500, *IC* for 1000, *ID* for 5000, *ICM* for 10,000, *ICX* for 50,000, and *ICDCCCX* for 109,000. Farther than this they did not go in their notation, but, when necessary, repeated the last number, as *CCCLXXX*, *CCCLXXX*, for 200,000, and so on.

*I*, *pron. pers.* [Sax.] used by a person when speaking of, or ascribing an action to, himself.

To **JABBER**, *v. n.* [Glaberen, Belg.] to talk idly, or without thinking; to prate or chatter; to talk inarticulately, so as not to be understood.

**JABBERER**, *s.* one who talks too fast, or so inarticulately as not to be understood.

**JABIRU**, *s.* in Ornithology, a large water-bird, which has some resemblance to the crane, and inhabits North America.

**JABLONSKI**, the name of three learned Prussians, the chief of which was *Paul Ernest*, who wrote a most erudite treatise on the Mythology of Ancient Egypt, and various other works, theological and archaeological. He died in 1757, aged 64 years.

**JACANA**, *s.* in Ornithology, a beautiful Brazilian bird, which has a remarkable membrane on its head, and is somewhat like the moor hen.

**JACINTH**, *s.* the same with the hyacinth.

**JACK**, *s.* [the diminutive of *John*,] a general term of contempt for a saucy or paltry person; the instrument with which boots are pulled off, or spits are turned. A young pipe, applied to fish. A cup of waxed leather; a small ball thrown out for a mark to bowlers; the colours or ensign of a ship, bearing the crosses of England and Ireland and the saltire of Scotland. Joined to the names of animals, when both sexes are signified by one word, it implies the male, as a *Jack ass*.—[from *Jacque*, Fr.] a coat of mail.

**JACKAL**, (*jackal*) *s.* [*chacal*, Fr.] in Zoology, an animal of the dog kind, vulgarly called the lion's provider.

**JACK-A-LANTHORN**, *s.* a vulgar name of the *ignis fatuus*.

**JACK-A-LENT**, *s.* a simple, sheepish fellow.

**JACKANAPES**, *s.* a coxcomb; a pert, impertinent fellow.

**JACKBOOTS**, *s.* large thick boots, used by the horse of an army to defend the legs.

**JACK BY THE HEDGE**, *s.* in Botany, a species of *erysimum* called also garlick, wormseed, or sauce-alone.

**JACKDAW**, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird of the crow kind, usually inhabiting steeples and towers; a very sly, knavish bird, and may be taught to speak.

**JACKET**, *s.* [*jaquet*, Fr.] a short coat, or kind of waistcoat, worn by boys, and by ladies as part of a riding-habit. *To beat one's jacket*, is to thrash or beat a person.

**JACK-KETCH**, *s.* a name given by the vulgar to the public hangman or executioner.

**JACK-PUDDING**, *s.* a person who plays tricks and other pleasantries, in order to divert a mob.

**JACKSON, PORT**, a large bay on the coast of New South Wales, thought to be the finest harbour in the world. The capes at its entrance, which is less than two miles across, are high perpendicular cliffs, and within it gradually expands into a noble basin, with soundings sufficient for the largest vessels, and space to accommodate, in perfect security, a greater number than ever were assembled at one station. It runs, chiefly in a westerly direction, about 13 miles into the country, and contains at least

a hundred small coves, formed by narrow necks of land, the projections of which afford complete shelter from all winds. Sydney Cove lies on the S. side of the harbour, between 5 and 6 miles from the entrance. There is an abundance of fish in the harbour, most of which are unknown in England, besides oysters, cockles, and other shell-fish. See SYDNEY.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, a distinguished English composer, who was for a long time organist at Exeter, where he was born. His songs, glees, and other compositions are greatly admired for their chasteness and expression. He wrote a treatise on music, and was a very excellent landscape painter. He died in 1804, aged 74 years.

JACKSON, ANDREW, commonly known as General Jackson, one of the most celebrated presidents of the United States, was educated first to be a minister, but was recalled from that by the war of Independence, which made a soldier of him. He then studied law, and rose gradually, becoming a member of congress, and a major-general. In the last war with England, Jackson gained his great fame and renown in the States, by his defence of New Orleans. He was afterwards a member of the senate, and in 1828 was elected president, having been rejected only on account of an informality four years before. He was re-elected in 1832. His greatest transaction as president, was in reference to the United States' bank; which called forth some of the wittiest satires ever published, under the title of Major Downing's Letters. Jackson was a thorough republican, and almost the very type of the vulgar American. He died in 1845, aged 78 years.

JACOB'S LADDER, *s.* in Botany, the same with the Greek valerian.

JACOB'S STAFF, *s.* a pilgrim's staff, so called from the pilgrimage made to St. James at Compostella. In Astronomy, a cross-staff, used for taking elevations, so called in allusion to the ladder in Jacob's dream.

JACOBI, FREDERIC HENRY, a German philosopher, and writer, of the last century, whose name, eclipsed by the superior glory of other authors and philosophers, has not had just celebrity bestowed on it. After various occupations, he was appointed president of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences at Munich. He died in 1819, aged 76 years. His system of philosophy, if it can be truly called so, was founded on Kant's system, but it bore a closer resemblance to Coleridge's than to that of any other eminent inquirer. He was a most amiable and religious man, and his philosophy bears conspicuous traces of these admirable qualities. His brother, John George, who died in 1814, aged 74, was of greater notoriety than he as a writer.

JACOBINS, in Ecclesiastical History, a name of the Dominicans. Also the name given to a party in France during the Revolution, who were sincere fanatics in their political zeal, and gradually acquired power, by the overthrow of other parties, till they fully developed themselves in the *Reign of Terror*; so called from the club assembling in a house formerly inhabited by the Jacobin friars.

JACOBITE, *s.* in English History, a name given to those who adhered to the interests of the Stuart family after the revolution of 1688.

JACOBUS, *s.* an ancient gold coin worth 25 shillings.

JACQUARD-LOOM, *s.* a machine by which textures of the most complicated ornamental patterns are woven as easily as common fabrics, invented by a very ingenious Frenchman, named Joseph Marie Jacquard. He was one of the numerous artisans for which Lyons was famous; and he shared their miseries under the terrible rule of the Convention, at the Revolution. He returned when that power was overthrown, and devoted himself to the invention of machines. Beside the loom, he invented a machine for weaving fishing nets. He died in 1834, aged 82 years.

JACULATION, [*s.* *jaculum*, Lat.] the act of throwing a dart, or other missile weapon.

JADE, [*s.* *etymology doubtful*] a horse of no spirit or value; a tired horse. Figuratively, applied to women in contempt, or playful irony. In Natural History, a species of jasper, very hard, of a bluish gray and green intermixed; used by the Turks for handles of sabres.

To JADE, *v. a.* to tire or make weary; to overbear, or harass like a horse that is over-ridden; to ride or tyrannize over.

JADISH, *s.* used with *trick*, mischievous, applied to the qualities of a vicious horse.

JAFFA, an ancient, decayed sea-port town of Palestine, Syria, formerly called JOPPA. The inhabitants are Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. The houses are small, and surrounded with the ruins of the ancient walls and towers. The ancient harbour is destroyed, but there is a good road. Here pilgrims, &c. pay for permission to visit the Holy Land. It is 40 miles N. W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32. 2. N. Long. 34. 53. E.

To JAG, *v. a.* [*jagare*, Brit.] to hack or cut into slits and notches, like the teeth of a saw.

JAG, *s.* any thing resembling the teeth of a saw; an escallop. JAGGY, (*the g* is pron. hard.) *a.* of an uneven surface; having extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JAGGEDNESS, (*the g* is pron. hard.) *s.* unevenness at the extremity; having its extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JAGO, ST., one of the largest of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa. It lies about 6 leagues westward of the island of Mayo, and is about 60 miles in circumference. The people, in general, are black, or, at least, of a mixed colour, except a few of the better rank. Cotton is produced in great abundance, as are also the finest and most delicious tropical fruits, and wine of a good quality, though not much celebrated. Indian corn is grown; and these, with cedar timber, and some of its native animals, are the articles of its trade. The chief towns are St. Jago and Praya. Lat. 14. 54. N. Long. 23. 30. W.

JAGUAR, *s.* in Zoology, a spotted South American animal, otherwise called the Brazilian tiger.

JAIL, *s.* See GAOL.

JAILBIRD, *s.* a person who has been confined in a prison for some time.

JAILER, *s.* one who has the care of a prison.

JALAP, *s.* [*Fr.*] a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, a faintish smell, and acrid taste. It is an excellent purgative medicine, and received its name *jalap*, or *jalop*, from *Xalapa*, a town in New Spain, near which it was discovered.

JAM, *s.* a conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMAICA, the largest island of the West Indies in the possession of the British. It lies to the S. of Cuba, and to the W. of St. Domingo, and is about 150 miles long, and 45 broad. It is generally hilly, and there is in the part nearest St. Domingo, a range of mountains, called the Blue Mountains, which in some parts are 6000 feet high, while other ridges, running in other directions from this chain, attain even a greater elevation. It has numerous rivers, only one of which is navigable. The valleys and plains, which are numerous, are very fertile, and the greater part of them are brought into cultivation. It produces sugar and molasses, spices, arrow-root, indigo, tobacco, yams, cassava, Indian corn and other grain, rum, and abundance of tropical fruits. Beside these, great quantities of valuable timber and ornamental kinds of wood are exported. It supports also large herds of cattle; and thus is well supplied with all the necessities of life. Alligators are almost the only noxious animal. The climate is in some parts very unhealthy, and the hurricane season is often particularly destructive to life and property. It is divided into three counties, named Middlesex, Cornwall, and Surrey. Kingston is its capital; and Port Royal, Spanish Town, Montego Bay, and Falmouth, are towns of importance, from size and situation. Its population is about 500,000, the greater part of whom are either negroes, or mulattoes and other people of colour. Jamaica has always been well attended to in respect of religious teaching, and the preachers of some of the various communions have persevered in their work in the face of the most formidable opposition from the planters, and other persons of influence in the island.

JAMB, [*s.* *iambe*, Fr.] any supporter, particularly applied to those on each side a door, &c.

JAMBIC, [*s.* *iambicus*, Lat.] verses composed of iambic feet, or a short and long syllable; and being generally used in satirical compositions, is figuratively applied to signify satire.

JAMBlichus, a philosopher of the new Platonic school, who flourished in the 4th century. He studied under the celebrated Porphyry, and obtained great fame by his writings. He, in common with his school, borrowed largely from Christianity, although he opposed it; and was regarded as an upholder of the paganism of Rome, although his system much more resembled the dreamy theologies of the East. He regarded Pythagoras with great reverence, and wrote a book purporting to be his life, from

which are derived the chief of the fables told of that ancient sage. Compared with the fathers and chiefs of the church, this philosopher appears to considerable advantage; and, indeed, much more resembled in his principles and life a Christian, than most of them. The symbolical language which most writers of those times employed, prevented his views from being clearly apprehended, even amongst his own disciples.

JAMES, the name of two of our Lord's apostles. One was the brother of John the evangelist, who was favoured by several special marks of favour by Jesus, in company with his brother and Peter. He was put to death by Herod Agrippa, in the year 44.

James the Less, called also the brother or kinsman of the Lord, was the son of Alphaeus, and held a distinguished position amongst the other apostles and the Christians at Jerusalem. It is said that he was martyred by the high priest, Ananias, in 62.

JAMES, THE GENERAL EPISTLE OF, one of the treatises of the New Testament, written by James the Less, and apparently addressed to the Jews generally, whether converted or not. It has more the character of the writings of the ancient prophets than any other part of the New Testament, being in good part a series of warnings and exhortations directed against crimes and errors which were common in those days. It contains some very profoundly spiritual views of religion, such as could refer only to the gospel, although it bears less of what is specially regarded as evangelical than any other apostolic writing. One part, which relates to faith and works, has occasioned great perplexity to biblical interpreters, by its seeming opposition to the teaching of Paul. But this perplexity has been occasioned by the technical mode of interpretation adopted. As Paul does not disparage good works, which are the fruits and signs of genuine spiritual life, or faith; but those formal works, which were looked upon by the Jews and others as recommendations to the favour of God. And James does not assert that faith cannot lead to God's favour, but that barren, unproductive faith, such as enters not into the very soul of a man, and so is a professional faith rather than a living principle;—that such a faith is of no account before God. The statements made by James and Paul do, in fact, harmonize most sublimely, when the true meaning and scope of their writings are examined. This Epistle was not very generally received amongst the early Christians, which arose from its character, and perhaps, too, from the persons to whom it was addressed; and amongst more recent Christians, Luther and some others have been unfavourable to it.

JAMES, the name of six kings of Scotland. The first was a prisoner in the hands of the English at the time of his father's death, and accompanied Henry V. to France. He was released after a captivity of no great hardship, save in name, which had lasted for 18 years. His reign was characterized by great vigour and diligence in repressing the disorders that had arisen during his absence, and in humbling the turbulent nobles. In consequence of his success in which attempts, he was assassinated by some of the discontented barons, in 1437, aged 44 years, and having reigned actually for 13 years. The second was a feeble prince, and was a mere child at the time of his accession. His reign completely undid all that his father had done in introducing order into Scotland. He was killed by the accidental bursting of one of the badly made guns of the period, as he was besieging the English in Roxburgh, in 1460, aged 29 years, having been king for 23. The third, son of the preceding, greatly resembled his father both in the circumstances and weakness of his reign. He fell in a brawl with some of the barons whom he had offended in 1488, aged 34 years, having reigned 28. The fourth, who was a youth at the time of his father's death, and, accomplished in all the arts cultivated by the nobles of the time, was the first who attended to the naval affairs of his country. He aided Perkin Warbeck in his attempt on the crown of Henry VII., but afterwards he married Henry's daughter. Having at last taken up arms against England, he fell, with the greater part of his nobles, at Flodden Field, in 1513, aged about 40 years, and having reigned 25. The fifth was son of the foregoing, and a mere infant at his accession to the throne. He was the prey of the conflicting parties for many years, for each of them wished to have possession of the king's person to sanction their illegal exercise of authority. He found great difficulties afterwards from the power of some of the old families of the nobility, and actually banished the Douglasses from Scotland. He married successively two French princesses,

and was in consequence involved in the opposition made to the Reformation, and to England in particular, by France. He died from grief at the conduct of his nobles during a war with England, in 1542, aged 32 years, having reigned 28. The sixth was son of the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots, and was crowned, on her compulsory abdication, when he was not 2 years old. The earlier years of his reign he spent under the care of the successive regents, who were either appointed by the Scottish parliament, or obtained the office by conspiracy and insurrection. When he attained his majority he gave himself up to favourites, who flattered his vanity, and appealed to his timidity, and ruled as they listed. Elizabeth, queen of England, contrived to obtain such influence over him, that he very tamely submitted to his mother's long captivity and unjust execution. He was frequently conspired against by his nobles, and was held in great suspicion by the ecclesiastical leaders, (who were now Presbyterian,) for his manifest predilections in favour of prelacy. At length, by the death of Elizabeth, in consequence of his descent from Henry VII., he acceded to the throne of England, amidst such professions of admiration and gratitude from grave English statesmen, as are perfectly confounding, by the title of

JAMES I. The people of both countries expressed the greatest joy at his accession, and all hoped for good from one who had been brought up in Scotland, where a stern and simple form of religious worship had obtained the affections of the nation. But plots and conspiracies soon broke out. The first was purely political; and the venerable Sir Walter Raleigh was at the head of an attempt to place Arabella Stuart (who was descended from the youngest daughter of Henry VII.) on the throne. The next was the famous Gunpowder Plot; a desperate attempt made by some Romanist gentlemen to overthrow the recently established government, and set up the elder faith in its ancient supremacy. The failure of both, and the execution of the principals, was the only result. The principal feature in James's character, was extravagant feebleness, which led him to such favoritism as disgusted the sober English. Ker and Villiers were the two who received most ridiculous tokens of the king's regard, and who obtained the greatest share of the people's hatred. Ker, raised to the dukedom of Somerset, was implicated in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, and fell as he deserved. Villiers, who succeeded him, continued into the next reign to inflame the popular indignation, and to prepare the ruin of the throne. He was created Duke of Buckingham, and was the chief companion and friend of Prince Charles, who, on his brother Henry's death, was heir to the throne. Another feature of the king's character, or what was truly another expression of his innate feebleness, was the exalted opinion he entertained of his theological attainments. Puritanism had made some way under Elizabeth, and it expected great things from James. After earnest petitions, a conference was appointed at Hampton Court, at which the piety and learning of the Puritan divines shone most conspicuously, but was contemptuously over-riden by the king and the bishops, amongst whom Laud appeared in his most fanatical mood. Having achieved this notable triumph, James directed his care to his native country, and in a royal visit to Scotland, began the work of replacing Presbyterianism by Prelacy, which produced such fatal consequences for his son and successor. To make his opposition to the simplicity of the gospel more apparent, the king sought alliance with the court of Spain, then more popish than popery itself; and Charles and the Duke of Buckingham were despatched on a most absurd pilgrimage thither, to obtain the Infanta in marriage. All Britain rejoiced at their unsuccessful return. But James was bent on making a first-rate match, whatever the nation might think, and negotiated a marriage for his son with Henrietta Maria of France, which, like most of what he did, aided in the ruin and death of Charles. The only popular movement of James, was the offer of protecting the Palatinate, the prince of which had married his daughter, but it ended in utter discomfiture, and the people bore it in mind. James died in 1625, aged 59 years, having reigned over England and Scotland for 21 years, and over Scotland alone, in name, before that, for 33. James had the misfortune to be born for a throne: he had all the qualifications for a most praiseworthy parish school-master, and might have served his generation most excellently in that office. As it was, with his pedantry, and incessant prate about kingcraft, with his arant pusillanimity, which his favourites and the bishops turned to their own account,

he has received only blame, mitigated by contempt. One thing deserves mention beside;—at the suggestion of the Puritans at the Hampton Court conference, a new translation of the Scriptures was made, under royal authority, and at the expense of the king's priors, which has continued to be the only version in use in England and America to this hour, and is the basis of most of the translations into other tongues recently made. It was looked upon as a great boon, and the king has had all the credit of it. "This he never deserved, and it may be questioned whether the position this version was put in, (good as it is in general,) by the influence of royal authority, has not impeded the progress of enlightened study of the Bible rather than advanced it. It can be no question that the reverence paid to the common Latin version, (the Vulgate,) did great harm in the Roman Church; and this is but a translation, although it is in the national tongue, and certainly more faithful than the other.

JAMES II., son of Charles I., and successor of Charles II., who died without lawful issue. He escaped from England in the year before his father's execution, and played a considerable figure in all that went on in Charles's pretended court in Holland; he also served in the armies of France and Spain against England and her allies. After the Restoration he continued to excite the general hatred of the people against himself, by his cowardice when he was lord high admiral, and by his bigoted adherence to Romanism. He was the object of incessant hostility on the part of the Church, and the centre of all the real and pretended plots to restore popish domination. He was compelled to absent himself from the kingdom oftentimes; but he succeeded to the throne without demur, for the principles of the men who had taken the most active part against him were very supple, and the name of king was sufficient to allay all their zeal. James commenced his reign characteristically. He openly exhibited his attachment to Romanism, and he begged and obtained money from the French king. The parliament he summoned did his will in all respects, and he seemed to have succeeded in what his father lost his life in attempting, and his brother but partially accomplished. The subsequent movements that he made, with the general acquiescence of parliament, all tended to the ultimate re-establishment of Romanism and absolute monarchy. At the outset of his reign, attempts were made by the Duke of Monmouth, one of Charles II.'s illegitimate children, and the Earl of Argyle, to overthrow him, but both failed completely. The leaders perished on the scaffold, and all England was terrified at the brutal ferocity of Judge Jeffreys, who, by his bloody western assizes, killed all who had escaped in the battle of Sedgemoor, and many innocent persons besides. James at last published two successive edicts of toleration, by way of preparing the people's minds for his grand stroke: some opposition was made by some bishops, and he committed them to the Tower; but they were acquitted, notwithstanding all his attempts, and the people, who saw only the defiance of arbitrary power in their resistance of James, and not mere high-churchism, universally regarded it as a triumph. He endeavoured to introduce papists into places of trust at Oxford, but was always resisted. At length some of the nobility, wearied out by his attempts, entered into negotiations with William Prince of Orange, who was James's son-in-law; the upshot of which was William's invasion of England, and reception as deliverer by all classes, whilst James abdicated the throne and took refuge in France. He endeavoured in the following year to make good his claim to Ireland, but William's good fortune followed him still, and James was finally driven from his throne. He spent the remainder of his life at St. Germain's, and died in 1701, aged 68 years, having been king till 1688, but little more than three years. In addition to what is evident from this sketch, it only remains to say, that James was a profligate, only not so bad as his brother Charles, although he pretended to religion, which Charles did not. Respecting his family, more will be said under the word PRETENDER.

JAMIESON, DR. JOHN, a learned Scottish philologist, who was preacher to a seceding congregation at Edinburgh. His only works of eminence are his *Scottish Dictionary*, and one named *Hermes Scythicus*, on comparative grammar. He wrote many others. He died in 1838, aged 79 years.

TO JANGLE, *v. n.* [*jangler*, Fr.] to quarrel, or bicker in words; to make an untunable sound.

JANGLER, *s.* a quarrelsome, noisy, prattling fellow.

JANIZARY, *s.* [Turk.] an order of foot soldiers in the Turkish armies, reputed the foot guards of the grand seignior.

JANSENISTS, the name given to the followers of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres in the 17th century; respecting whom a most famous controversy arose at that time in France. This Jansen had published a work called *Augustinus*, teaching that system of doctrines we usually understand as Calvinism, and defending it out of Augustine's writings. After his death, the Jesuits, who held the opposite system, analogous to more modern Arminianism, obtained with great assiduity the condemnation of five propositions alleged to be contained in that book. A body of the most learned and pious men that ever graced the Church of Rome took up the question against the Jesuits, and contested it with various success for many years. See PORT-ROYAL, PASCAL, ARNAUD, NICOLE, &c. The following generation witnessed new ardour in defence of Jansen, and the tomb of an abbé named Paris, was the scene of more numerous and more astonishing miracles, as they were alleged to be, than almost any other vexed proposition was ever pretended to be determined by. Even deeper-dyed enthusiasm than this appeared; and in such displays, such as the name ceased to be used.

JANTY, JAUNTY, *a.* [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr.] showy; or carelessly adorned.

JANUARY, *s.* [*Januarius*, Lat.] the first month of the year, so named from Janus, to whom it was dedicated by the ancient Romans.

JANUS, in Mythology, a god worshipped by the Romans, represented with two faces, whose temple was kept open in war, and shut in time of peace. It was closed but twice, in the reigns of Numa and of Augustus.

JAPAN, an empire of Asia, whose territory consists of various islands lying to the E. of China and Tartary, the largest of which is named Nippon, and the other principal ones, Jesso, Kiusi, and Xicoco. (See these names.) The people of Japan are evidently of Tartar origin, and bear a greater affinity to the Chinese than to any other nation. In their arts and in their religion they especially resemble them. Their social system is not however so good as theirs, as the scheme of castes prevails. The power of the emperor is controlled by that of the nobles, and by the laws. The trade of the empire is conferred only on the Dutch, beside the Chinese, who have always maintained a friendly intercourse with Japan. Jeddo in Nippon is the capital. Its population is estimated at about 30,000,000.

JAPAN, *s.* [from *Japan* in Asia, where this kind of work was originally done,] wood varnished and raised in figures, painted in gold and other colours. Figuratively, china, or fine japanned porcelain.

TO JAPAN, *v. a.* to varnish, or embellish with figures glazed with varnish.

JAPANNER, *s.* one skilled in varnishing.

TO JAR, *v. n.* [*corre*, Sax.] to strike together with a kind of short rattling; to make a disagreeable, harsh tone. Figuratively, to clash, interfere, act in opposition, or be inconsistent; to quarrel or dispute.

JAR, *s.* a disagreeable, harsh, untunable sound. Figuratively, a quarrel, or state of discord. *A door left ajar*, is a door left half open. Also an earthen vessel.

JARDES, *s.* [Fr.] hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. It is most common to manured horses, that have been kept too much upon their haunches.

JARGON, *s.* [Fr.] inarticulate and unintelligible talk; the use of words without ideas.

JARGONELLE, *s.* in Horticulture, a species of pear.

JASHER, BOOK OF, a book to which reference is made in the Books of Joshua and Samuel, but about which nothing is certainly known. Conjectures respecting it are numerous and contradictory, and one forgery of it has been attempted.

JASMINE, JESSAMINE, *s.* [*jásmín*, Fr.] in Botany, a kind of slender climbing shrub, having sweet-scented white or yellow flowers, very common in English gardens.

JASON, in the legendary times of Greece, was a young warrior who headed the first recorded naval expedition of the Greeks; the object being the obtaining the Golden Fleece from Colchis, and the name of the vessel, Argo. Jason, captivated by Medea, daughter of the Colchian king, and having captivated her, succeeded by her help in obtaining it, and married her. It did not

prove a very happy marriage, as Medea was addicted to magical arts. See ARGONAUTS.

**JASPER**, *s.* [Heb.] a hard stone, resembling the finer marbles and the semi-pellucid greens. It is found in various countries, and of different colours, green, white, red, brown, yellowish, bluish, and black.

**JATROLEPTIC**, *a.* [*iatro* and *aleipho*, Gr.] that cures by anointing.

**JAVA**, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, lying S. of Borneo, between Sumatra, from which it is separated by the Straits of Sunda, and Bally. It is upwards of 600 miles in length, and from 60 to 80 in breadth. The N. coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. It is a fertile island, producing sugar, and the various tropical fruits; and it has very high mountains. It has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but the N., between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and various sorts of wild and tame animals. Here also is plenty of salt, pepper, cassia, wood useful for building, gum benzoin, &c., besides flowering trees and shrubs, and most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have also cattle and fowls, both wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods are tigers, rhinoceroses, &c.; and in the rivers are crocodiles. See UPAS.

The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the East Indies. The rains, which begin in November, lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till the return of May. The coasts of the island are mostly under the dominion of the Dutch. The inhabitants are of a brown complexion, have faces rather flat, short coal-black hair, large eyebrows, and large cheeks, with small eyes. The men are very robust and strong-limbed; but the women are small. These living near the sea-side are generally Mahometans; but within-sides the native Javanese, here are Chinese, Malaysians, Amboynese, and many other people, brought from distant countries by the Dutch. Batavia, Ceram, Samarang, &c. are its chief towns. Population, about 5,000,000.

**JAVELIN**, *s.* a wandering or dirty fellow.

**JAVELIN**, *s.* [*javeline*, Fr.] a spear or half-pike, with an iron-pointed head; formerly used either by foot or horse.

**JAU/NDICE**, *s.* [*jaunisse*, Fr.] in Medicine, a distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood, incident especially in hard drinkers. The outward sign of this disease is the yellow colour of the skin, and of all the secretions. The vulgar prescription of barberry bark scrapings and turmeric for this disease, may be referred to as affording an illustration of the principles of that old system of medicine,—the yellow colour of the alleged specifics being the only cause of their being held to be such.

**JAU/NDICED**, *a.* affected with the jaundice.

**TO JAUNT**, *v. n.* [*jaunter*, Fr.] to wander about.

**JAUNT**, *s.* a ramble, flight, or excursion.

**JAU/NTINESS**, *s.* airiness; a loose and careless air; genteelness. See JANTY.

**JAW**, *s.* the bone in the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. Figuratively, the mouth, a term of contempt.

**JAY**, *s.* [perhaps so named from his cry.] in Natural History, a bird about the size of a pigeon, with blue feathers of its wings, and of a kind of light brown or clay colour on its breast.

**JAZEL**, *s.* a precious stone of an azure or blue colour.

**IBERIA**, in Geography, the ancient name of Spain, as well as of Georgia in Asia.

**IBEX**, *s.* in Zoology, a kind of wild goat with large horns, which inhabits the Alps, Pyrenees, and Carpathian mountains.

**IBIAU**, *s.* in Ornithology, a Brazilian bird which resembles the goat-sucker.

**IBIS**, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird very useful to the Egyptians for destroying serpents, locusts, and caterpillars; and on that account had divine honours paid to it.

**ICE**, *s.* [*is*, Sax. *eyse*, Belg.] water rendered solid by cold; also, the name of a confection made with cream and preserved fruit, used as a refreshment in summer-time. Ice is one of the instances of apparent exception to the general law, that bodies contract with cold and expand with heat. This is owing to its highly crystalline structure. In consequence of this, ice swims on the surface of water, the beneficial effects of which arrangement are most apparent.

To ICE, *v. a.* to freeze water hard; to cover with ice or concreted sugar.

**ICEBERGS**, *s.* [*icefields*, *icefloes*, *s.* large bodies of ice in high northern latitudes, which either tower out of the ocean like immense floating rocks, or extend in vast level sheets on the surface.

**ICEHOUSE**, *s.* a house in which ice is preserved for use in the hot season.

**ICELAND**, a large island of Europe, lying N.W. of that continent. It is about 600 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. The middle of the island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures. In some of the mountain-valleys are enormous glaciers. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano. See HECLA. The exports are dried fish, salted meat, butter, train oil, tallow, coarse and fine jackets of wadmal, woollen stockings and gloves, red wool, sheep skins, sea-horses' teeth, foxes' tails of several colours, feathers, and quills, which are almost the sole products of the island. The inhabitants are of Teutonic origin; their language is the old Runic, or Gothic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms. It belongs to Denmark. Reikiavik is its chief town. Pop. about 50,000.

**ICELAND-MOSS**, *s.* in Pharmacy, a kind of lichen, common in countries of high N. latitude, used in decoctions for its strengthening properties.

**ICELAND-SPAR**, *s.* in Mineralogy, the rhomboidal crystals of carbonate of lime, which possesses doubly-refracting powers.

**ICE-PLANT**, *s.* in Botany, a very singular and beautiful plant, with a leaf resembling plantain, which is covered with silvery drops. It is a native of Africa.

**ICH DIEN**, *s.* [Germ. *I serve*,] the motto of the Prince of Wales, formerly that of John king of Bohemia, who was slain by Edward the Black Prince: he then assumed the motto, which has always been borne by the Prince of Wales.

**ICHNEUMON**, (*ikneumon*) *s.* [Gr.] in Zoology, a kind of large weasel which inhabits Egypt and other parts of Africa, and is much valued for its killing serpents, and destroying the eggs of the crocodile. They are kept in houses, and employed as cats are in destroying rats and mice. In Entomology, a family of insects, allied to the wasp and bee, which deposit their eggs in the nests or bodies of other insects, especially of those in the imperfect state; the larvæ from which eat up the insect. They thus form a very considerable and useful branch of the police of nature, in keeping under the numbers of other insects. Each species affects particular kinds of insects, and rarely destroys any others.

**ICHNOGRAPHY**, (*iknography*) *s.* [*ichnos* and *grapho*, Gr.] in Drawing, the plan of any building, city, &c.

**ICHOR**, (*ikhor*) *s.* [Gr.] a thin watery humour like serum; also, in Ancient Mythology, the blood of the gods.

**ICHOROUS**, (*ikhorous*) *a.* sanious; thin; undigested.

**ICHTHYOLOGY**, (*ikthyology*) *s.* [*ikthys* and *logos*, Gr.] that branch of zoology which treats of fishes.

**ICHTHYOPLAGY**, *s.* [*ikthys* and *phago*, Gr.] diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

**ICHTHYOSAURUS**, *s.* [*ikthys* and *saurus*, Gr.] in Paleontology, a genus of marine reptiles allied to the crocodile, but having flippers, or fin-feet, like the turtle, whose remains are found through the whole range of the secondary strata, but are especially numerous in the lias. They have long tails, and short necks, with tremendous jaws; were covered with horny scales, and had a ridge along the back and tail like that of the newt. Their eyes were protected by bony plates.

**ICICLE**, *s.* [from *ice*,] a piece of ice, formed by water freezing as it runs over a ledge.

**ICINESS**, *s.* the state of water grown hard by cold.

**ICON**, *s.* [Gr.] a picture, resemblance, portrait, or representation; an image.

**ICON BASILIKE**, the name of a little devotional book, published soon after the execution of Charles I., purporting to have been the composition of that prince during his imprisonment. It is in good part owing to the impression produced by it, that the sympathy of religiously-minded people has been given to Charles, and turned against his opponents. It is known to be a forgery. And the events and characters of the actors of that



age are being better understood now. The canonization of this remarkable martyr must rest now on his blind devotion to the most lordly church principles ever declared and acted on in England, from the days of the monk Austin, and may perhaps be rescinded.

**ICONOCLAST**, *s.* [*ikon* and *klaos*, Gr.] a breaker of images; a name which the Church of Rome gives to all who reject the religious use of images.

**ICONOLOGY**, *s.* [*iconologie*, Fr.] the science that describes the figures and representations of men and heathen deities with their proper attributes and appendages, as Saturn like an old man with a scythe; Jupiter with a thunderbolt in his hand, and an eagle by his side, &c.

**ICTERICAL**, *a.* [*icterique*, Fr.] affected with the jaundice. Good against the jaundice, applied to medicines.

**ICY**, *a.* full of or covered with ice. Figuratively, cold, applied to the touch. Frosty, applied to the weather; not warm. Free from passion, applied to the mind.

**ID**, contracted for *I would*.

**IDEA**, *s.* [Gr.] in Metaphysics, the generic name of those spiritual truths, which can be apprehended by the exercise of the reason alone, and cannot be reduced to the forms of the understanding, except under the appearance of two contradictory propositions, or terms,—as when the mode of God's being is described by Cowley as an *Everlasting Now*. By Descartes, Locke, and the English and Scottish metaphysicians since Locke, this word has been misemployed to denote a mental representation of any kind; whence has followed the total misunderstanding of all writers, early and late, who have used the term correctly, and, in too many instances, a neglect or denial of the truths which were thus deprived of a distinctive appellation. In the Sciences, that which contemplated as existing objectively, or externally to the mind, is named a law, when contemplated as existing in a subject, or mind, is an idea. Lord Bacon calls the natural laws, the ideas of the divine mind.

**IDEAL**, *a.* relating to ideas. In the Fine Arts, and sometimes used as a substantive, it signifies the perfect mental type of any subject.

**IDEALISM**, *s.* in Philosophy, a system which is based upon ideas; or, as opposed to materialism, a system which regards the reality of outward things as dependent, for us, on the reality of our inward impressions respecting them.

**IDEALLY**, *ad.* according to ideas; according to the ideal.

**IDEALOGY**, **IDEALOGIST**, *s.* [*idea* and *logos*, Gr.] the names of the French materialist philosophy and philosophers. See **CONDILLAC**, &c.

**IDENITIC**, **IDENITICAL**, *a.* [*identique*, Fr.] the same; implying the same thing.

**IDENITITY**, *s.* [*identité*, Fr.] sameness; that by which a thing is itself, or by which it is distinguished from any other.

**IDES**, *s.* [*idas*, Lat.] in the Roman Calendar, a term used to distinguish the 13th of every month, excepting in March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th, because in those months it was six days before the nones, but in the others only four.

**IDIOCRASY**, **IDIOSYNCRASY**, *s.* [*idios*, sun, and *krasis*, Gr.] peculiarity of constitution.

**IDIOCRITICAL**, **IDIOSYNCRITICAL**, *a.* peculiar to constitution.

**IDIOCY**, *s.* [*idiotes*, Gr.] a defect of understanding. Both idioey and lunacy excuse from the guilt of crimes.

**IDIOM**, *s.* [*idios*, Gr.] a manner of speaking, or phrase, peculiar to any particular language.

**IDIOMATIC**, **IDIOMATICAL**, *a.* peculiar to a language.

**IDIOPATHY**, *s.* [*idios* and *pathos*, Gr.] in Physic, is a disorder of the body, not arising from any preceding disease.

**IDIOT**, *s.* [*idiotes*, Gr.] one who has not the right use of his understanding.

**IDIOTISM**, *s.* [*idiotisme*, Fr.] folly; weakness of understanding.

**IDLE**, *a.* [*idel*, Sax.] lazy; averse to labour, or unemployed, applied to persons. Useless; vain; ineffectual; worthless, applied to things. Trifling, or of no importance, applied to narratives or discourses.

To **IDLE**, *v. n.* to pass time in laziness, or without employment.

**IDLENESS**, *s.* aversion to labour; want of employment.

**IDLER**, *s.* a person who passes his time in idleness, or without employment.

**IDLY**, *ad.* lazily; in a foolish or trifling manner; without care, attention, or profit; without effect; in vain.

**IDOL**, *s.* [*eidolon*, Gr.] an image worshipped as a god; a counterfeit image or resemblance; hence the word *doll*, for a jointed image played with by children. A person loved or respected to adoration. "The people's idol," *Denh*.

**IDOLATER**, *s.* [*eidolon* and *latreu*, Gr.] one who pays Divine worship to images, or transfers the homage due to the Creator unto a creature.

To **IDOLATRIZE**, *v. a.* to honour idols with Divine worship. **IDOLATROUS**, *a.* tending to idolatry, or transferring the honour and worship due to God unto other things.

**IDOLATRY**, *s.* [*idolatrie*, Fr.] the worship of images; the act of making any image to represent the Deity; an inordinate love or respect for any person or creature.

**IDOLIST**, *s.* a worshipper of images or false gods; a poetical word. "*Idolists* and *atheists*," *Milton*.

To **IDOLIZE**, *v. a.* to love or reverence any thing or person to an excess approaching to adoration.

**IDONEOUS**, *a.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] fit, proper, suitable, convenient.

**IDUMEA**, in Ancient Geography, the name of that part of Arabia lying between Palestine and the E. arm of the Red Sea. Its boundaries, as might be expected, are not very well defined; and in popular language it was often very much extended in its application. Mention is frequently made of it in the Old Testament, for its inhabitants were near of kin to the Jews, being descendants of Esau, who was called Edom, whence *Idumæa*. It is now completely desolate, having no inhabitants, except, occasionally, wandering Arabs; and its chief city, Petra, being a total ruin.

**IDYL**, *s.* [*eidyllion*, Gr.] a class of poems, descriptive of natural appearances, and other subjects that give scope for the brief and animated utterance of the poet's feelings.

**I. E.** an abbreviation for *id est*, Lat. that is; that is to say.

**JEALOUS**, (*jéalous*) *a.* [*jalous*, Fr.] suspicious of not being equally beloved by one whom one loves; suspicious of the sincerity of a married person's affections; fond; envious; or prosecuting with a kind of rivalry; full of suspicion.

**JEALOUSLY**, (*jéalousy*) *ad.* in such a manner as to betray suspicion of the sincerity of a lover or married person; cautiously, vigilantly, or zealously.

**JEALOUSY**, (*jéalousy*) *s.* [*jalousie*, Fr.] a state of mind wherein one imagines himself not equally or sincerely beloved; a suspicious fear.

**JEDBURGH**, Roxburghshire, Scotland. It is situated almost in the centre of the county, on the banks of the Jed, and near its confluence with the *Teviot*. It is the seat of the law courts for the county. It is 45 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 5116.

**JEDDO**, or **YEDDO**, the capital of Japan, in the island of Nippon, where the Dairo, or nominal emperor, resides. It is 9 miles long, and 6 in breadth, and the houses are built with earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house or magazine, to put merchandise in. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended by walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Jeddo is well fortified, and is seated in a plain, at the bottom of an extensive gulf or bay; and the river which crosses it is divided into several canals. Pop. about 1,000,000. Lat. 36. 30. N. Long. 140. E.

To **JEEER**, *v. n.* to scoff; to mock; to rally; to treat with ridicule.

**JEEER**, *s.* an expression wherein a person is ridiculed and rendered angry; a displeasing jest or scoff.

**JEEERET**, *s.* one who mocks or scoffs a person; one who treats another with ridicule and displeasing jests.

**JEEERINGLY**, *ad.* in a scornful or contemptuous manner; with a sly and offensive jest.

**JEFFERSON**, **THOMAS**, the third president of the United States of North America, was a lawyer of Virginia, and drew up the famous Declaration of Independence. He held various posts of distinction in his native State, and as ambassador from the Union to France, England, and other countries of Europe;

and was afterwards chosen president. He died on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, on July 4th, in 1826, aged 83 years.

**JEFFREYS, GEORGE, LORD**, generally known as Judge Jeffreys. He was one of the most brutal of all who have signalized themselves by such conduct, at the bar and on the bench, and rose high in the favour of James II. by his fiery zeal in promoting the favourite schemes of that monarch. He was rewarded for the ferocity with which he crushed all who were suspected of regarding the attempt of the Duke of Monmouth with favour, by being made lord chancellor; but on the abdication of James, he received another reward, being taken as he was escaping in disguise, and committed to the Tower, where he died in 1689, aged about 70 years.

**JEHOVAH, s.** [from the future tense of the verb *harah*, Heb.] the name by which God caused himself to be specially called, when he bestowed on the Israelites their national privileges, and became their King. The Jewish scribes and doctors, pretending that it was not lawful to utter this name, have in all cases so copied it that has the vowel sounds of the word signifying master, or of that signifying deity generally.

**JEJUNATION, s.** fasting; abstaining from eating.

**JEJU'NE, a.** [*jejunus*, Lat.] wanting, empty, or void; pure, void of mixture, elemental. Dry, unaffecting, or void of the ornaments of rhetoric, applied to style.

**JEJUNESS, s.** penury, poverty, or want of spirit, applied to bodies. Digness, or wanting matter and embellishments to engage the attention and please the mind, applied to style or literary compositions.

**JELLY, a.** See **GULLY**, which is the old spelling.  
**JENA, a town of Saxo-Weimar, Germany.** It stands on the Saale, just where it is joined by the Leutra, in the midst of the mountains called Thüringwald. It is celebrated for its university, which has enjoyed the teaching of some of the most celebrated scholars of modern Germany. It has a noble library, and other scientific apparatus, for medical as well as the general students. Its population is above 6000. Lat. 50. 55. N. Long. 11. 38. E.

**JENNER, DR. EDWARD**, the celebrated discoverer of vaccination. In the introduction of this most valuable remedy, he had to contend with opposition sufficient to have deterred most men. All the profession arrayed itself against him. But he persevered; and when the value was generally admitted, and honours and rewards began to be conferred on him, attempts were made to show that he did not deserve to be regarded as the discoverer. His name has always been ranked amongst the foremost of the benefactors of mankind, in all civilized nations. He did little else, save detect and describe the habits of the cuckoo in respect of rearing its young; and died in 1823, aged 74 years.

**JENNET.** See **GENNET**.

**JENYNS, SOAME**, a literary gentleman, whose writings being chiefly on polemics and politics, attracted considerable attention in his time, and have retained it by their entertaining and lively character. Their real value is not great; and his work on the *Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion*, contains one of the most perverse paradoxes that ever was argued on as a proof of revelation. He died in 1787, aged 84 years.

To **JEOPARD**, (pron. *jipard*), in this and other words from the same original) *v. a.* to hazard or expose to danger.

**JEOPARDOUS, a.** exposed to hazard or danger.

**JEOPARDY, s.** hazard, or a state wherein a person is exposed to extreme danger.

**JERBOA, s.** in Zoology, a genus of animals whose hind legs are much longer than their fore ones, bearing some resemblance to the kangaroo.

**JEREMI'AH**, one of the most eminent of the Hebrew prophets, who exercised his ministry in the kingdom of Judah, during the reigns immediately preceding the captivity, and during the successive events which led to it. He was, as such a preacher might expect, imprisoned, and generally detested. One of the purest patriots that ever was, he earnestly exhorted his countrymen to stand firm by Judea, till they should be compelled to leave it, but a great party of them took refuge in Egypt, and compelled the prophet to accompany them; in that country he perished by the hands of his fellow countrymen, for denouncing their idolatries, according to the general tradition. The book of Scripture called by his name, contains a very ill-

arranged collection of his prophecies, which are lamentations over the sinfulness of Judah, and exhortations and threatenings respecting her sin; predictions of the judgments of God against the nation, and especially of the captivity; promises for such as believed, which looked far beyond such judgments and events for their full accomplishment; and, along with these, exhortations relating to matters of the moment, and other predictions relating to the most powerful nations surrounding Judea. The poetry of Jeremiah appears, from its themes chiefly, to be inferior to that of Isaiah. In the expression of the pathetic emotions he is unrivalled. Few books of the Old Testament abound with lessons so suitable to the present day.

**JER-FALCON, s.** in Ornithology, a species of hawk, formerly much used in the lordly amusement of hawking. It is a very beautiful and powerful bird.

**JER'icho**, an ancient town of Palestine, the second in importance in Judea, celebrated formerly for the great number of palm-trees growing near it, and therefore called the City of Palm Trees. At present it is almost uninhabited.

To **JERK, v. a.** [*gerrecken*, Sax.] to strike with a quick and violent blow.

**JERK, s.** a blow given with a kind of a spring and forcible quickness; a sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

**JERKIN, s.** [*cyrtelick*, Sax.] a jacket, short coat, or close waistcoat.

**JEROME, ST.** one of the most learned of the ecclesiastical writers, called Fathers of the Church. He had travelled largely, and at length settled at Bethlehem, where the greater part of his works were written. His greatest labour was the translation of the Scriptures into Latin, which version is the celebrated Vulgate, the standard text of the Romish Church. For this, the bad use of which rested not on him to determine, and for his Commentaries, succeeding ages, as well as his own, had cause for gratitude. His controversial scurrilities have unhappily been preserved, to mingle with his fairer fame a lamentable stain. He died in 422, aged about 80 years.

**JEROME OF PRAGUE**, one of the first Bohemian reformers and martyrs. He was a good scholar, and had studied at the most celebrated universities of his day. He early embraced the doctrines of Wicliffe, and as the foremost follower of John Huss, took part in his labours and sufferings. When he heard that Huss was imprisoned at Constance, he hastened to his aid, and was himself imprisoned. There, on Huss being burnt, he signed a renunciation, which he soon after courageously repudiated, and was burnt himself, in 1416.

**JERSEY**, an island in the English Channel, 12 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 25 from the coast of France, subject to the English. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks and sands, and the forts erected for its defence. It is well watered with rivulets, and is pretty well stocked with fruit trees. The pastures are good, and the island is noted for its milk kine. They have a noted manufactory for woollen stockings and caps. The fisheries are also of some importance. The trade is very considerable for its extent and population, owing to its practical freedom. It contains 12 parishes, and retains its ancient laws and customs, as the rest of the Channel islands do. The governor is appointed by England. Its chief town is St. Helier. Pop. 47,544.

**JERSEY, s.** [from the place of its manufacture,] a fine kind of woollen yarn.

**JERVIS, ADMIRAL JOHN, EARL ST. VINCENT**, a distinguished naval commander during the war at the end of the last century. He was in several great engagements, and obtained great praise for his courage and skill; but his great achievement was the defeat of the Spaniards, with a far more numerous fleet, off Cape St. Vincent. He died in 1823, aged 88 years.

**JERU'SALEM**, anciently *Salem* and *Jebus*; among the Greeks and Latins it was known by the name of *Solyma*, and *Hierosolyma*, the capital of Judea or Palestine, in Asia. It was a very famous city while the Jews inhabited that country; and in its most flourishing state it consisted of four parts, each being enclosed within its own walls. 1. The old city, which stood on Mount Zion, where King David built a palace. 2. The lower city, styled also the Daughter of Zion, as being built after it; where King Solomon's palace stood, also Herod's theatre and amphitheatre, the latter capable of containing 80,000 persons.

3. The new city, mostly inhabited by tradesmen and numbers of merchants; and 4. Mount Moriah, where Solomon's magnificent temple stood. But it was totally destroyed by the Romans under Titus. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents upon every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded with valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is now about 3 miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, and much that was formerly without the walls. The most important buildings are, the mosque of Omar, on the site of the temple; the church of the Holy Sepulchre, professedly erected over the tomb in which the body of Jesus was laid; and the convents of the various religious orders of the Roman and Greek Churches. The city and its environs abound with spots pointed out to visitors as hallowed by having been the scenes of the most affecting events of the Sacred History, but very few of them can be authenticated, the modern city being so totally dissimilar in extent and boundary to the ancient one. It is called *El-Khaddes*, or the holy city, by the Arabs, and is regarded with superstitious and fanatical veneration by Mohammedans, Jews, and many denominations of professed Christians. Its population is under 20,000. Jerusalem is 112 miles from Damascus, and 45 from the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 31. 55. N. Long. 35. 25. E.

**JERU'SALEM-ARTICHOKE**, *s.* In Horticulture, a kind of vegetable not now so common as it used to be, allied to the sunflower, and deriving its name from a corruption of *girasole*, applied to those flowers which always turn towards the sun.

**JESS**, *s.* [*jeete*, Fr. *getto*, Ital.] short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.

**JESSAMINE**, *s.* See *JASMINE*.

**JESSO**, an island of the empire of Japan, lying next to the Kurile Islands. It is above 200 miles long, and about 100 in breadth, and is of a very irregular shape. It has not been explored, owing to the jealousy of the government; but it is known to be mountainous on the W. side, and to be in general fertile and well cultivated. It is also called Matsam. There are some towns of considerable size on it. All else is unknown.

**JEST**, *v.* [*jestador*, Lat.] to make a person merry by pleasant and witty turns in expression, and odd or comical motions of the body; to speak a thing one knows to be false purely to divert another.

**JEST**, *s.* any thing meant only to divert a person, or raise laughter; a witty or pointed turn of words, which diverts or raises laughter; game; not earnest.

**JESTER**, *s.* one given to witty turns in expression, to sarcasm, to odd and comical pranks; a buffoon, or one formerly kept by great persons to divert them by his witty turns or odd pranks.

**JESUITS, or THE SOCIETY OF JESUS**, a famous religious order in the Romish Church, founded by Ignatius Loyola, in the year 1538. Beside the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, common to all the religious societies of the Roman Church, this order is vowed to incessant aggression on those who are not within the pale of the Church; and to the use of any means by which it can advance the interests of the great mother. In zeal for education none have equalled the Jesuits, but their every step led to most slavish devotion to Rome. In missionary zeal the Jesuits are unequalled, but every acquisition was for Rome. In short, by every laudable plan, and by every detestable scheme, conceivable by man, this society has laboured to counteract the schism begun by Luther, and to restore the spiritual supremacy to the pontiff of the Eternal City. Their vitality surpasses belief. Discountenanced, persecuted, suppressed, by power after power, they yet exist, and conduct plans of most gigantic extent, and plots of most minute ramifications, with their one object in view, just as if no power had ever suspected their existence. The affairs of the order are controlled by a general, who is bound to complete subjection to the pope; their numbers cannot be calculated, from the secrecy they are constrained to adopt from the opposition of various governments of Europe. See *IGNATIUS LOYOLA*.

**JESUITS-BARK**, *s.* in Medicine, a name formerly given to Peruvian bark, or Cinchona, from its having been first introduced into Europe by the Jesuit missionaries to S. America.

**JESUITICAL**, (*jesuitikal*) *a.* belonging to the Jesuits; after the manner of the Jesuits; equivocal; deceitful.

**JESUS**, [Gr. from *Joshua*, Heb.] the proper name of our Lord

and Saviour, equivalent in its meaning to Helper or Deliverer; given him by Divine direction, as indicating his office amongst men. See *CHRIST*.

**JESUS, THE SON OF SIRACH**, compiler of one of the apocryphal books of the Old Testament, called *Ecclesiasticus*, in about the 3rd century B.C.

**JESUS COLLEGE**, the name of colleges at Cambridge and Oxford; the former founded in the 15th century, the latter in the 16th. Neither of them are very wealthy, or very distinguished.

**JET**, *s.* [*pagat*, Sax.] a variety of fossilized wood, of a fine deep black colour, brittle, but easily worked, and therefore used for ornaments, such as beads, crosses, &c. It is often found on the sea beach of the E. counties of England; and it occurs inland in Germany.

To **JET**, *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.] to shoot forward, or stand beyond the other parts; to jut out. Figuratively, to intrude; to stint.

**JET**, *JET D'EAU*, (*jet d'eau*) *s.* [Fr.] a fountain, or contrivance which spouts water in the air.

**JETTY**, *a.* made of, or as black as, jet.

**JEWELL**, *s.* [*jeveelen*, Belg.] in its primary sense, any ornament of great value, generally applied to such as were set with precious stones; a gem or precious stone. Figuratively, applied to persons, to convey an idea of great esteem and affection towards them. *Jewel Office*, an office belonging to the crown, has the charge of weighing and fashioning the king's plate, and delivering it out by warrant from the lord chamberlain.

**JEW'ELL JOHN**, an eminent prelate of the English Church in the 16th century. He was obliged to leave England to escape the persecution of Queen Mary, but was made bishop of Salisbury by Elizabeth. His great work was written in Latin, and soon obtained a European fame; it is entitled *An Apology for the Church of England*. He died in 1571, aged 50 years.

**JEW'ELLED**, *part.* in Watchmaking, applied to those watches, the axles of whose wheels revolve on small pieces of diamond inserted in the frame; which does not wear as metal does; and thus renders the works more regular and durable.

**JEWELLER**, *s.* one who deals in precious stones.

**JEWS**, the common name of the present descendants of Abraham, derived from that of Judah, the eldest son of Jacob. Their history in its more important parts is contained in the Old Testament; and general history continues it, after they became implicated in the affairs of other nations, till the destruction of their chief city and their overthrow as a nation by Titus. Since that event they have been wanderers in the world; for the most part grievously persecuted and oppressed; rarely admitted, even to this hour in some nations, to the commonest rights; yet ever preserving their distinct character, and aspect, and language, and religious or superstitious hope of a coming Messiah. From the careful study of the Old Testament it may be conjectured, that, besides that of preserving generally the knowledge and worship of the true God in the world, the object of the establishment of the Jewish nation, was to teach the claims that God had to be regarded as the Author of the social principles in men's hearts, that lead to the formation of nations, and to be acknowledged by such a universal submission to his will, as would make every government, in fact, a theocracy. The providential preservation of the Jews amongst the nations with all their peculiarities, so distinct from all other people, seems to imply that this lesson has yet to be learned. And the investigation of the principles of the Old Testament dispensation, (as it is termed by divines), both in the Law and Prophets, leads us to the same conclusion.

**JEWS-EARS**, *s.* in Botany, a fungus, formed like a flat and variously hollowed cup. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of decaying elder trees; and is used vulgarly as a cure for sore throats.

**JEWS-STONE**, *s.* the common name of the spines of a large species of echinus, or sea-urchin, found in a fossil state in the oolites and the chalk.

**JEWS-HARP**, *s.* [*joue*, Fr. and *harp*.] a kind of musical instrument, consisting of a bent spring made of steel, so set in a frame that it can be held against the teeth, and being struck by the finger, produces tones by the modification of the breath. Eulenstein is the only one who ever made its music agreeable to any beside school-boys.

**IF**, *conj.* [*gif*, Sax.] granting or allowing a thing upon con-

dition, or supposition. Followed by another sentence that includes opposition, or implies whether or no; provided; or upon condition.

IGNATIUS, one of the earliest writers of the Christian church, commonly called the apostolical Fathers. He was pastor of the church at Antioch, and suffered martyrdom in one of the persecutions by Trajan, being thrown to the lions. Some of the letters extant in his name are confessedly forgeries, and the others are much interpolated.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA, the celebrated founder of the order of Jesuits, was a Spanish noble by birth, who being severely wounded at the defence of Pampeluna, was led to devote himself to piety and the church, in place of the profligacy and sin he had pursued. After long preparation, and many trials, he succeeded in gathering together a few companions as the germ of a society, the constitution of which was to differ from that of all other religious orders; which, after much delay, was confirmed by Pope Paul III. Ignatius was of course the first general of the order. He was a sincere enthusiast, and believed the plan of the society which he set up, and which has done so great a work, of such a character in the world, was inspired by God. He died in 1556, aged 65 years.

IGNEOUS, *a.* [ignis, Lat.] fiery; containing, emitting, or having the nature of fire.

IGNIPOTENT, *a.* [ignis and potens, Lat.] presiding over fire, or powerful by means of fire.

IGNIS FATUUS, *s.* [Lat. foolish fire,] a common meteor seen in meadows, and moist places, in dark nights, caused by exhalations of some kind of hydrogen gas, which, being kindled in the air, emit a phosphorescent light; called by the common people, *Will with the ship, or Jack with the lantern.*

To IGNITE, *v. a.* to set on fire.

IGNITIBLE, *a.* capable of being set on fire.

IGNITION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of kindling or setting on fire. In Chemistry, that state of any body, resulting from the application of heat, which we usually call red-hot.

IGNIVOMOUS, *a.* [ignis and vomo, Lat.] vomiting or casting out fire.

IGNOBILE, *a.* [in and nobilis, Lat.] mean, or not belonging to the nobility, applied to birth. Worthless, base, or not deserving honour, applied to persons or things.

IGNOBLY, *ad.* in a disgraceful, mean, base, or reproachful manner.

IGNOMINIOUS, *a.* [ignominieus, Fr. ignominiosus, Lat.] disgraceful, dishonourable, reproachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to cause loss of fame; reproachfully.

IGNOMINY, *s.* [ignominia, Lat.] loss of fame or honour; disgrace, shame, or reproach.

IGNORAMUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a word used by a grand inquest, and written on the back of a bill, when they consider the evidence defective, or not able to make good the charge it contains. Figuratively, a person who knows nothing.

IGNORANCE, *s.* [Fr.] want of knowledge or instruction; unskillfulness. In Law, it is a want of knowledge of the laws, which will not excuse a person from suffering the penalty inflicted on the breach of them; for every one, to his peril, is presumed to know the laws of the land. Infants, that is, persons who are not yet of age, and all persons styled *non compos mentis*, as madmen and idiots, are allowed to be ignorant.

IGNORANT, *a.* [ignoro, Lat.] unlearned; illiterate; without knowledge; or without having an idea of some particular; unacquainted with.

IGNORANTLY, *ad.* without knowledge, learning, or design. To IGNORE, *v. a.* [in and nosco, Lat.] not to know, or have an idea of, a thing.

IGNOSCIBLE, *a.* [ignosco, Lat.] pardonable, capable of pardon. IGUANA, *a.* in Zoology, a large species of lizard, very frequent in the West Indies.

IGUANODON, *s.* [iguana, Span. and odon, Gr.] in Paleontology, a gigantic species of reptile, found in the Wealden formation, greatly resembling in its teeth, feet, &c. &c., the iguana of the W. Indies.

J. H. S. three letters which are frequently used in church ornaments, which signify *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of men, or else are derived from the Greek letters of the name Jesus.

JIB, *s.* in nautical affairs, the foremost sail of a sailing vessel, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the bowsprit, prolonged by the jib-boom toward the fore-top-mast head.

JIG, *s.* [gyga, Ital.] a light, careless, quick dance or tune.

To JIG, *v. a.* to dance a quick and light dance called a jig.

JIL, in composition with words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*. JILT, *s.* [jilia, Isl.] a woman who gives up a lover from mere caprice.

To JILT, *v. a.* to give up a lover capriciously.

To JINGLE, *v. n.* [formed from the sound,] to clink, or make a noise like money, or other sounding metal, flung on a stone or other hard body. In Poetry or style, applied to the sound formed by several words or syllables which end in the same letters.

JINGLE, *s.* the sound made by money or other metal flung against a hard body. The sound made by words in the same letters and syllables, applied to style.

JLCHESTER, Somersetshire. It consists of four streets, with one church, and other places of worship. It is a town of great antiquity, and once had sixteen churches. The county jail is kept here, but the assizes are held alternately at Bridgewater, Wells, and Taunton. It is seated on the river Ivel, and is 123 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1068.

JLE, *s.* See ATSL.

JLEUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the third and last of the small intestines, is situated near the *ossa ilei*, whence its name. Its length is various, and it is in a very singular manner inserted into the left side of the colon.

JLEX, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, a species of oak found in Spain, Italy, &c. Also, the common holly.

JLFRACOMBE, Devonshire. It has a convenient, safe harbour, formed by a good pier, projecting into the Bristol Channel. The high tides here allow large vessels to enter its basin. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn to Bristol. A number of fishing skiffs belong to this place, which, with those of Minehead, fish on a bank of the coast during the summer, and carry a number of soles, turbot, &c. to the Bristol market. It is 181 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3679.

JLIAC, *a.* [iliacus, Lat.] affecting the ileum. The *iliac passion*, in Medicine, is a species of colic of a very severe character, seated in the ileum.

JLIAD, *s.* [from *Ilium*, the ancient name of Troy,] the most ancient epic poem in the world, relating some of the events immediately preceding the taking of Troy by the Greeks. It is universally ascribed to Homer. See HOMER.

JLK, *ad.* [Scot.] eke; also; each. *Of that ilk*, is the description of a person who resides at a place bearing his own name.

JLL, *a.* [contracted from *evil*,] inconsistent with our duty; contrary to good. Sick or disordered, applied to the body. SYNON. *Ill* is used with the most propriety when the health is not much impaired; *sick* is applicable only when the body is greatly diseased. *Ill* too is most proper when in pain only; *sick*, when diseased: thus we say, he is *ill* of the gout; but *sick* of a fever.

JLL, *s.* an action contrary to our duty; wickedness; a misfortune.

JLL, *ad.* not well or rightly; not able. *Ill*, in composition, whether substantive or adverb, implies defect, or something bad and improper, either in quality or condition.

JLLACERABLE, *a.* [in and lacerare, Lat.] not to be torn.

JLLACHRYMABLE, (illachrymable), *a.* [in and lachryma, Lat.] not capable of weeping.

JLLA PSE, *s.* [illabor, Lat.] the gradual or gentle entrance of one thing into another; a sudden attack, or accident.

JLLAQUATION, *s.* [laqueo, Lat.] the act of catching or insinuating; a snare or artifice made use of to entrap or catch.

JLLATION, *s.* [illatio, Lat.] an inference or conclusion drawn from premises.

JLLATIVE, *a.* [illativus, Lat.] used to imply an inference or conclusion.

JLLAUDABLE, *a.* [in and laudo, Lat.] unworthy of praise.

JLLAUDABLY, *ad.* in a manner not deserving praise.

JLLE-ET-VILAINE, a department of France, lying on the English Channel, and bounded by the départements Côtes du Nord, Morbihan, Loire Inférieure, Mayenne, and Manche. It is

about 60 miles in length, by 50 in breadth. The surface is hilly, and the coast rocky, except at the E. extremity, by St. Michel's Bay, where it is sandy. The rivers whence it is named are the chief of this department, in which are also the Cher, the Meu, the Oust, &c. The mineral productions are lead, iron, slate, and the more durable kinds of building-stone. Not much of the area is cultivated, but some grain, fruits, &c., are grown, and the cattle and sheep are numerous and profitable in trade. Its chief town is Rennes. Pop. about 600,000.

ILLE/GAL, *a.* [in and *legalis*, Lat.] contrary to law.

ILLEGA/LITY, *s.* the quality of being unlawful, or contrary to law.

ILLE/GALLY, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law.

ILLE/GIBLE, *a.* [in and *lego*, Lat.] that cannot be read.

ILLEGTIMACY, *s.* the state of bastardy.

ILLEGTIMATE, *a.* [in and *legitimus*, Lat.] unlawfully begotten; or not begotten in wedlock.

To ILLEGITIMATE, *v. n.* in law, to prove a person a bastard.

ILLEGITIMATELY, *ad.* not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION, *s.* the state of bastardy.

ILLEVABLE, *a.* [lever, Fr.] what cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLEA/VOURED, *a.* ugly, or deformed.

ILLIBERAL, *a.* [in and *liberalis*, Lat.] wanting generosity or gentility.

ILLIBERALITY, *s.* meanness of mind; want of munificence.

ILLIBERALLY, *ad.* in a mean, niggardly, or disingenuous manner.

ILLICIT, *a.* [in and *licet*, Lat.] unlawful, or contrary to any law.

ILLIMITABLE, *a.* [in and *limes*, Lat.] not to be bounded or limited.

ILLIMITABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be capable of no bounds.

ILLIMITED, *a.* unbounded; without bounds, limits, or restraint.

ILLINOIS, one of the United States of N. America, lying on Lake Michigan, and bounded by the States named Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri, and by the Wisconsin and Iowa territories. It is 350 miles long, by 180 broad, and is divided into 97 counties. The surface is generally level, being hilly and broken only in the N. and the S. parts. The greater part of it is occupied with forests and prairies. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, the Illinois, (whence the State is named,) the Rock River, the Wabash, &c.; and the Peoria Lake, in the course of the Illinois, its largest sheet of water. The soil is evidently fertile almost every where; and where it is cultivated, grain of various kinds, flax, hemp, tobacco, &c. are abundantly produced. Beside the timber, the natural produce,—lead, galena, iron, and coal, with salt, form the staple of its trade. The chief place is Springfield: Chicago on Lake Michigan, and Alton on the Mississippi, are its principal seats of commerce. There are 4 colleges, but they are yet in their infancy; and 9 banks, in a tolerably flourishing condition. Pop. 470,183, of which number 3508 were coloured people, who are not admitted to the rights of citizenship. This is one of the free States.

ILLITERATE, *a.* [in and *littera*, Lat.] without having received any improvements by learning or instruction; unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, *s.* the state of having never received any improvements from learning.

ILLESS, *s.* any thing which is productive of inconvenience, or destructive of our happiness, applied to things natural, moral, and religious. Sickness or disorder, applied to health.

ILLNATURE, *s.* a disposition to do ill turns, and to thwart the happiness of another, attended with satisfaction on the sight of any mischief which befalls another, and insensibility of kindness received.

ILLNATURED, *a.* habitually unkind, malicious, or mischievous.

ILLNATUREDLY, *ad.* in a peevish, froward, mischievous manner.

To ILLU/DE, *v. a.* [illudo, Lat.] to mock; to play upon; to jeer.

To ILLU/ME, *v. a.* [illuminer, Fr.] to supply with light; to brighten or adorn.

To ILLU/MINATE, *v. a.* [illuminer, Fr.] to enlighten or sup-

ply with light. Figuratively, to supply the mind with a power of understanding any difficulty; also, to adorn a book with paintings, &c., on the margins of the pages and the capital letters, &c.

ILLUMINATION, *s.* [illumination, Lat.] the act of supplying with light; the cause of light; brightness; splendour; light communicated to the mind by inspiration.

ILLUMINATIVE, *a.* [illuminativus, Fr.] having the power to communicate light.

ILLUMINATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who gives light; one who explains a difficult passage in an author.

ILLUMINATRY, *s.* a kind of ornament anciently much practised for works of devotion and elegant literature.

To ILLU/ME, *v. a.* [illuminer, Fr.] to enlighten or make light; to supply with lights. Figuratively, to adorn.

ILLU/SION, *s.* [illusio, Lat.] a false show of appearance; error occasioned by a false appearance.

ILLU/SIVE, *a.* [illusor, Lat.] deceiving by false show.

ILLU/SORY, *a.* fraudulent; with an intention to deceive; deceitful.

To ILLU/STRATE, *v. a.* [illustro, Lat.] to brighten with light or honour. Figuratively, to explain or clear up a difficulty in an author.

ILLUSTRATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of rendering a difficult passage easy to be understood; an exposition or explanation.

ILLUSTRATIVE, *a.* having the quality of clearing up a difficult or obscure passage in an author.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, *ad.* by way of explanation.

ILLU/STRIOUS, *a.* [illustris, Lat.] noble, eminent for titles, dignity, birth, or excellence.

ILLU/STRIOUSLY, *ad.* in a conspicuous, noble, or eminent manner.

ILLU/STRIOUSNESS, *s.* eminence of rank, birth, dignity, or good qualities.

ILLYRIA, a kingdom of Europe, lying on the Adriatic, and bounded by Syria, Austria, the Tyrol, Italy, and Croatia; belonging to Austria. It is very mountainous, being crossed by three distinct chains connected with the Alps; the greatest height attained by any point of which being nearly 11,000 feet. These mountains abound in caverns, some of which are of great beauty. The Drave and the Save are its largest rivers; and there are some fine lakes, which are much admired for the exquisite scenery of their environs. The natural wealth of the kingdom is very great, the metallic productions being iron, lead, copper, quicksilver, silver; with coal, building-stone, marbles, &c. &c. It also yields grain and fruits, cattle and sheep, abundance of timber, game, and wild beasts, and it has very valuable fisheries. Klagenfurth and Trieste are the principal places. Population, about 1,250,000.

ILMINSTER, Somersetshire. It has a considerable manufactory of narrow cloths, and is situated on the river Ille, in a valley among hills. It is 137 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3227.

IM, a contraction used in discourse for *I am*.

IMAGE, *s.* [Fr.] the appearance of any object; a representation of outward objects by the mind; a representation of any thing expressed in painting, sculpture, &c., most commonly applied to statues; a copy, or likeness; a lively description of any thing in discourse; a picture drawn in the fancy; a false god, or a statue made to represent, and be worshipped as, a god.

To IMAGE, *v. a.* to form a representation, likeness, or picture of a thing in the mind.

IMAGERY, *s.* statues or pictures. Figuratively, resemblance. Creations of the imagination, which have no originals out of the mind.

IMAGINABLE, *a.* [Fr.] that can be imagined.

IMAGINARY, *a.* [imaginaire, Fr.] existing only in the imagination or fancy, opposed to real.

IMAGINATION, *s.* [imago, Lat.] in Mental Philosophy, the faculty by which the mind gives unity to all that it contemplates; and also supplies by the laws of association, thoughts and pictures out of the stores of the mind for its contemplation and use. Popularly, the power of representing things absent; a conception, image, or picture of any thing in the mind; contrivance; a scheme.

To IMAGINE, *v. a.* [imagine, Fr.] to exercise the imagination; to fancy; to conceive. Figuratively, to contrive or plot.

IMAGINER, *s.* one who exercises his imagination.

IMBECILE, *a.* [*imbecilis*, Lat.] wanting strength, applied both to body and mind.

IMBECLITY, *s.* [*imbecillitas*, Fr.] frailty or weakness of mind or body.

To IMBIBE, *v. a.* [*in* and *bibo*, Lat.] to drink or draw in; to emit into the mind; to drench or soak.

IMBIBER, *s.* that which drinks in, sucks up, or absorbs.

IMBIBITION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of drinking or sucking up moisture.

To IMBITTER, *v. a.* to make bitter; to deprive of happiness or pleasure.

To IMBODY, *v. a.* to cover with, or thicken to, a body; to bring together into one mass or company; to enclose. Figuratively, to give expression by any means to one's thoughts.

To IMBOLDEN, *v. a.* to raise to confidence; to encourage; to make bold.

To IMBOSOM, (*imbosom*) *v. a.* to hold on the bosom; to wrap in that part of a garment which covers the bosom. Figuratively, to love with a warm affection and friendship.

To IMBOW, (*imbó*) *v. a.* to arch; to make in the form of an arch.

To IMBOWER, (the *oe* is here pron. as in *now*.) *v. a.* to cover with a bower; to cover with branches of trees.

IMBOWMENT, *s.* an arch; a vault.

IMBRICATED, *a.* [*imbréz*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to the scales covering any part of a plant, when they are lapped over each other like a close tiling.

IMBRICATION, *s.* a hollow indenture, like that of a gutter-tile.

To IMBROWN, *v. a.* to make brown or dark.

To IMBRUE, *v. a.* to steep, soak, or wet much and long.

To IMBRUTE, *v. a.* to make like a brute, in quality or shape; to become brutish.

To IMBUCE, *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Lat.] to tincture very deeply; to imbibe; to dye or impregnate with any liquor.

IMITABILITY, *s.* [*imitor*, Lat.] the quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, *a.* worthy of being resembled or imitated; possible to be imitated or copied.

To IMITATE, *v. a.* to copy; to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit.

IMITATION, *s.* the act of doing any thing with a view of making it like something else.

IMITATIVE, *a.* inclined to imitate; copied from, or resembling.

IMITATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who copies from, and endeavours to resemble, another.

IMMACULATE, *a.* [*in* and *macula*, Lat.] without spot, stain, or crime; pure or clear.

To IMMANACLE, *v. a.* to put in manacles; to fetter, or confine.

IMMANE, *a.* [*immanis*, Lat.] vast; prodigiously great.

IMMANENT, *a.* [Fr.] internal; or situated within the mind.

IMMANITY, *s.* [*immanis*, Lat.] barbarity; cruelty.

IMMARCESCIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Lat.] unfading.

To IMMASK, *v. a.* to put in a mask; to cover; to disguise.

IMMATERIAL, *a.* [*immaterial*, Fr.] spiritual; distinct from, and not consisting of, matter; of no importance or weight.

IMMATERIALITY, *s.* incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

IMMATERIALLY, *ad.* in a manner not depending on matter.

IMMATERIALIZED, *a.* freed from or void of matter.

IMMATERIALLY, *s.* distinctness or freedom from matter.

IMMATERIATE, *a.* [*in* and *materia*, Lat.] not consisting of matter.

IMMATURE, *a.* [*in* and *maturus*, Lat.] not ripe; not perfect; too early, or before the natural time.

IMMATURELY, *ad.* too soon; before ripe, complete, or existent.

IMMATURENESS, IMMATURITY, *s.* unripeness.

IMMEASURABILITY, *s.* [*in* and *meo*, Lat.] want of power to pass or make itself a passage, applied to fluids.

IMMEASURABLE, (*immeasurable*) *a.* not to be measured; not to be conceived.

IMMEASURABLY, (*immeasurably*) *ad.* beyond all comprehension or conception.

IMMECHANICAL, (*immekhnikal*) *a.* not according to the laws of mechanics.

IMME/CIACY, *s.* the quality of acting without the intervention of any other means.

IMME/DATE, *a.* [*immédiat*, Fr.] in such a state with respect to something else, as to have nothing between; without any thing intervening; not acting by second causes. Instant, or present, applied to time.

IMME/DATELY, *ad.* without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly; without delay.

IMME/DATELESS, *s.* presence, applied to time. The state or quality of being without any second or intervening cause.

IMME/DICABLE, *a.* [*in* and *medicabilis*, Lat.] not to be healed or cured.

IMME/MORABLE, *a.* [*in* and *memorabilis*, Lat.] not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, *a.* [Fr. from *in* and *memoria*, Lat.] not within the memory of any person living; so ancient as not to be easily traced with any degree of certainty. In a legal sense, a thing is said to be of *time immemorial*, that was before the reign of King Edward II.

IMME/NE, *a.* [Fr.] unbounded; not to be comprehended; infinite.

IMMEN/ENSITY, *s.* [*immensité*, Fr.] unbounded or incomprehensible greatness.

IMMEN/URABILITY, *s.* impossibility of being measured.

IMMEN/URABLE, *a.* [*in* and *mensura*, Lat.] impossible to be measured; infinite.

To IMMER/GE, *v. a.* [*in* and *mergo*, Lat.] to plunge or put under water.

IMMER/SE, *a.* buried; covered; sunk deep.

To IMMER/SE, *v. a.* to put under water; to sink deep, or cover; to plunge, sink, or keep depressed.

IMMER/SION, *s.* the act of plunging any thing in water, or any other fluid; the state of sinking or being sunk in fluid below its surface. The state of being overwhelmed, applied to the mind. In Astronomy, it is applied to a satellite when it begins to enter into the shadow of its primary; to a star or planet, when it first disappears behind the disk of the moon.

IMMETHO/DICAL, *a.* without method.

IMMETHO/DICALLY, *ad.* in an irregular manner.

IMMINENT, *a.* [*in* and *minuo*, Lat.] having over one's head; threatening; near; applied always to something ill.

To IMMI/NGLE, *v. a.* to mingle, mix, or unite. Seldom used.

IMMIN/UTION, *s.* [*imminuo*, Lat.] diminution, decrease, lessening.

IMMISCIBILITY, *s.* incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI/SCIBLE, *a.* not capable of being mixed.

IMMI/SSION, *s.* [*in* and *mitto*, Lat.] the act of sending in, opposed to *emission*.

To IMMIT, *v. a.* to send in.

To IMMI/X, *v. a.* to mix together; to join or unite.

IMMI/XABLE, *a.* not to be mixed together.

IMMOBILITY, *s.* [*in* and *mobilis*, Lat.] a quality of body, whereby it is rendered incapable of moving; a state of rest.

IMMODERATE, *a.* [*in* and *moderatus*, Lat.] excessive; exceeding due bounds.

IMMODERATELY, *ad.* in an excessive degree or manner.

IMMODERATION, *s.* [Fr.] want of keeping to a due mean; excess.

IMMO/DEST, *a.* [*immodeste*, Fr.] unchaste, or inconsistent with modesty; obscene.

IMMO/DESTY, *s.* [*immodestie*, Fr.] want of modesty, or of regard to chastity and decency.

To IMMO/LATE, *v. a.* [*immolo*, from *mola*, Lat.] to sacrifice, or kill in sacrifice.

IMMOLATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of sacrificing or killing, as an offering to God; the thing offered in sacrifice.

IMMORAL, *a.* inconsistent with, or contrary to, the principles of morality; bad or unjust.

IMMORALITY, *s.* an action inconsistent with our duty towards men; want of virtue.

IMMORTAL, *a.* [*in* and *mortalis*, Lat.] not capable of dying; living for ever; never ending; perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, *s.* a state which has no end; an exemption from death; an exemption from oblivion.

To IMMO/RTALIZE, *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, Fr.] to make immortal; to perpetuate, or make the fame of a person endless.—*v. s.* to become immortal.

IMMORTALLY, *ad.* without death; without ceasing or ending.

IMMOVABLE, *a.* not to be forced from or taken out of its place; not to be shaken or affected.

IMMOVABLY, *a.* in a state not to be shaken or affected.

IMMUNITY, *s.* [*immunité*, Fr.] discharge from any duty or obligation.

To IMMURE, *v. a.* [*emmurere*, old Fr. *in* and *murus*, Lat.] to enclose within a wall; to imprison; to confine.

IMMURE, *s.* a wall; enclosure.

IMMUTABILITY, *s.* [*immutabilité*, Fr. *in* and *mudo*, Lat.] freedom from change or alteration.

IMMUTABLE, *a.* not subject to change or alter.

IMMUTABLY, *ad.* without altering or changing; in a manner not subject to change or alter.

IMP, *s.* [*imp*, Brit.] an inferior devil; an emissary of the devil. Also a son; the offspring; progeny.

To IMP, *v. a.* [*impio*, Brit.] to lengthen by the addition of something else.

To IMPACT, *v. a.* [*in* and *pango*, Lat.] to drive or force the particles of a body closer together.

IMPACT, *s.* in Mechanics, the collision occurring on the meeting of two bodies, one or both of which are in motion.

To IMPAIR, *v. a.* [*empire*, Fr.] to lessen in degree, quality, quantity, or worth; to diminish; to injure; to make worse.—*v. n.* to be lessened or worn out. "Flesh may impair;—but reason can repair," *Spenser*.

IMPAIRMENT, *s.* a decay; injury; decay of strength.

To IMPALE, *v. a.* in Heraldry, is to conjoin two coats of arms pale-wise. See ENPALE.

IMPALEABLE, *a.* [Fr.] not to be felt, or perceived by the touch.

IMPAANNELING, *s.* in Law, signifies the writing down or entering into a parchment, list, or schedule, the names of a jury, summoned by the sheriff to appear for such public services as juries are employed in.

To IMPARADISE, *v. a.* [*imparadisare*, Ital.] to render as happy as the state of paradise is supposed to be.

IMPARITY, *s.* [*impar*, Lat.] disproportion; the excess of two things compared together; oddness.

To IMPARK, *v. a.* to separate from a common; to make a park of; to enclose with a park.

IMPARLANCE, *s.* in Law, is a petition in court, for a day to consider or advise what answer the defendant shall make to the plaintiff's action, and is the continuance of the cause till another day, or a longer time given by the court.

To IMPART, *v. a.* [*impartio*, from *partio*, Lat.] to grant, give, or communicate a part.

IMPARTIAL, (*imparshiat*) *a.* [Fr.] just; without any bias or undue influence.

IMPARTIALITY, (*imparshidility*) *s.* [*impartialité*, Fr.] the act of distributing justice without any bias or undue influence; strict justice.

IMPARTIALLY, (*imparshially*) *ad.* in a manner free from any bias.

IMPARTIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] that may be communicated or bestowed in part; without parts.

IMPASSABLE, *a.* not to be passed; impervious.

IMPASSIBILITY, *s.* [*impassibilité*, Fr.] the quality or privilege of not being subject to external injury or sufferings.

IMPASSIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] incapable of suffering injury or pain.

IMPASSIBLENESS, *s.* impassibility; exemption from pain.

IMPASSIONED, (*impassioned*) *a.* seized, or inflamed, with passion.

IMPATIENCE, (*impasshience*) *s.* [Fr.] inability of suffering pain or delay without complaint.

IMPATIENT, (*impasshient*) *a.* [*in* and *patiens*, Lat.] not able to endure or bear delay, pain, or any other inconvenience, without complaint; vehemently agitated by passion; eager.

IMPATIENTLY, (*impasshiently*) *ad.* with great intemperance, application, or ardour; with great eagerness or longing desire.

To IMPAWN, *v. a.* to give a person as an hostage, or a thing as pledge and security, for the performance of certain conditions.

To IMPACH, (pronounced in this word and its derivatives *impeech*), *v. a.* [*empecher*, Fr.] to hinder. In Law, to accuse a person of being guilty of a crime.

IMPEACHABLE, *a.* worthy of being found fault with; accusable.

IMPEACHER, *s.* an accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.

IMPEACHMENT, *IMPACH*, *s.* [*empechement*, Fr.] a hindrance or obstacle; a public accusation or charge of being guilty of some crime.

To IMPEACH, (*impair*) *v. a.* to adorn with pearls, or something resembling pearls.

IMPECCABILITY, *s.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr.] exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

IMPECCABLE, *a.* [Fr.] sinless; exempt from the possibility of sinning.

To IMPEDE, *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat.] to hinder; to stop.

IMPEDEMENT, *s.* [*in* and *pes*, Lat.] a hindrance, obstacle, or motive, which renders the performance of a thing difficult or impossible. SYNOM. There seems to be a gradation in the words *impediment*, *obstacle*, and *obstruction*. The *impediment* stays; the *obstacle* resists; the *obstruction* puts an entire stop to. We say, remove the *impediment*; surmount the *obstacle*; take away the *obstruction*. Even small *impediments* sometimes prove such *obstacles* as *obstruct* our best endeavours.

To IMPEL, *v. a.* [*impello*, Lat.] to drive on; to make a thing move; to act upon with force.

IMPELLENT, *s.* a power which acts upon any thing with force.

To IMPEND, *v. n.* [*in* and *pendeo*, Lat.] to hang over, threaten, or be near; generally applied to some evil.

IMPENDENCE, *s.* the state of hanging over, or being near.

IMPENDEMENT, *a.* suspended or hanging over; very near.

IMPEENETRABILITY, *s.* [*impeenetrabilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being pierceable. Hardness, or a state not susceptible of tender affections, applied to the mind. In Natural Philosophy, one of the qualities of matter, which means that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time.

IMPEENETRABLE, *a.* [Fr.] not to be pierced or entered by any outward force; not admitting to enter. Not to be known or discovered, applied to things and persons. Not to be moved or affected, applied to the mind.

IMPEENETRABLY, *ad.* with so much hardness as not to give entrance to any thing driven by external force. Not to be removed by instruction, applied to defects of the understanding. "Impeenetrably dull," *Pope*.

IMPENITENCE, IMPENITENCY, *s.* [Fr.] a state of mind wherein a person continues in sin, without any sorrow, or sense of Divine love or mercy.

IMPENITENT, *a.* [Fr.] not grieving or repenting of sin.

IMPENITENTLY, *ad.* without repentance, or showing any sorrow for sin.

IMPEENOUS, *a.* [*in* and *penna*, Lat.] without wings.

IMPERATE, *a.* [*impero*, Lat.] done with consciousness, or the direction of the will. "Imperate acts," *Hale*.

IMPERATIVE, *a.* [*imperativus*, Fr. from *impero*, Lat.] commanding, or expressing command. In Grammar, that mode of the verb used in expressing commands or entreaties, which thoughts are conveyed by the aid of the verb *let*, when the speaker includes himself in the command.

IMPERATIVELY, *ad.* in a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERATOR, *s.* [Lat.] in Roman Antiquity, a title of honour conferred on victorious generals by their armies, and afterwards confirmed by the senate. See EMPEROR.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] not to be seen or perceived either by the mind, eye, or other senses; very small or minute.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPERFECT, *a.* [*in* and *perfectus*, Lat.] not quite finished; not complete; wanting something; defective; frail.

IMPERFECTION, *s.* [Fr.] a defect, failure, or fault, whether natural or moral.

IMPERFECTLY, *ad.* not fully or completely; with defects or failure.

IMPERFORABLE, *a.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE, *a.* not pierced or bored through; without a hole or cavity running through.

IMPERIAL, *a.* [Fr. *impérial*, Lat.] possessed of the state of an emperor or empress; higher than royal, though sometimes used for it. *Imperial paper*, is a large kind of fine writing paper.

*Imperial chamber*, was a sovereign court for the affairs of the states of Germany. *Imperial cities*, were those which owned no other head but the emperor. *Imperial diet*, was an assembly or convention of all the states of the empire.

IMPERIALIST, *s.* a person who is subject to an emperor; a partisan siding with an emperor.

IMPERIOUS, *a.* [imperialus, Lat.] commanding in a haughty, insolent manner; overbearing; powerful; proud.

IMPERIOUSLY, *ad.* with pride of authority; in an insolent manner.

IMPERIOUSNESS, *s.* the exercise of authority; a haughty, rigid, and insolent stretch of power and command.

IMPERISHABLE, *a.* [imperissable, Fr.] not to be destroyed by force, or impaired by time.

IMPERSONAL, *a.* [Fr. *in* and *persona*, Lat.] in Grammar, used only in the third person singular, or not having all the persons, applied to verbs. The English impersonal is expressed by *it* or *one*, before the verb; as, *It thundered*, *One* told me.

IMPERSONALLY, *ad.* in Grammar, after the manner of a verb which is not used in all the persons.

IMPERTINENCE, IMPERTINENCY, *s.* [Fr.] that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, or rambling thought; troublesome, arising from not talking to the purpose, or from intrusion; a trifle.

IMPERTINENT, *a.* [Fr.] having no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight; troublesome, by inquiring into things which do not concern a person; foolish; trifling. *SYNON.* *Impertinent* means meddling with and intruding into what no way concerns us. *Impudent* implies having no shame, or wanting modesty. *Saucy* means insolent and abusive.

IMPERTINENT, *s.* a person who is troublesome by inquiring into, or meddling with, things that do not concern him.

IMPERTINENTLY, *ad.* without relating to the matter in hand; in a troublesome manner, by inquiring into things that do not concern one.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, *s.* [in and *pertransio*, Lat.] impossibility to be passed through.

IMPERVIOUS, *a.* [in, *per*, and *via*, Lat.] not to be pierced or penetrated; not accessible.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, *s.* the state or quality of not admitting any passage or entrance.

IMPETRABLE, *a.* [impetro, Lat.] possible to be obtained.

IMPETRATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, *s.* [impétuosité, Fr.] excess of strength, force, violence, or rage.

IMPETUOUS, *a.* [impetus, Lat.] violent; fierce; furious; vehement.

IMPETUOUSLY, *ad.* in a violent or furious manner.

IMPETUOUSNESS, *s.* violence; fury.

IMPETUS, *s.* [Lat.] the force by which a body moves in any direction after being impelled by another; a violent effort.

IMPIETY, *s.* [impietate, Fr. *in* and *pietas*, Lat.] a state of open opposition to God; a want of reverence, and neglect of religion; godlessness; irreligion.

To IMPIGNORATE, *v. a.* [in and *pignus*, Lat.] to pawn or pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, *s.* the act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE, *v. n.* [in and *pango*, Lat.] to fall or strike against; to clash with.

To IMPINGUATE, *v. a.* [pinguis, Lat.] to fatten or make fat.

IMPIOUS, *a.* [in and *pius*, Lat.] without devotion; without reverence to God or religion.

IMPIOUSLY, *ad.* in a profane, wicked manner.

IMPIOUSNESS, *s.* See IMPIETY.

IMPLACABILITY, *s.* the quality of not being appeased, or reconciled to a person that has offended us; irreconcilable enmity.

IMPLACABLE, *a.* [in and *placo*, Lat.] not to be pacified or reconciled.

IMPLACABLY, *ad.* with malice or anger; in a manner not to be pacified.

To IMPLANT, *v. a.* [in and *planto*, Lat.] to put a plant into the ground. Figuratively, to establish or fix, applied to the mind &c.

IMPLANTATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of setting or planting; the act of introducing and fixing in the mind.

IMPLAUSIBLE, *a.* not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLEMENT, *s.* [implementa, low Lat.] any tool or instrument belonging to mechanics.

IMPLETION, *s.* [impleo, Lat.] the act of filling, or the state of a thing that is full.

IMPLEX, *a.* [in and *plico*, Lat.] complicated; consisting of variety or change; intricate.

To IMPLICATE, *v. a.* to unfold or involve. Figuratively, to embarrass or entangle by variety.

IMPLICATION, *s.* the state of a thing, whose parts are kept together by being folded over each other, or entangled; an inference included in an argument, but not expressed.

IMPLICIT, *a.* [implicitus, Fr.] entangled or complicated with; tacitly comprised or understood, and to be gathered only by inference; resting on another, or taken up on the authority of another, without any examination.

IMPLICITLY, *ad.* by inference, because included, but not expressed; without examination, or barely on the authority of another.

To IMPLORÉ, *v. a.* [in and *ploro*, Lat.] to entreat with prayers; to ask or beg with earnestness and submission.

IMPLORER, *s.* one that requests or entreats with earnestness.

IMPLUMED, *a.* [in and *pluma*, Lat.] without feathers.

IMPLUVIOUS, *a.* [in and *pluvia*, Lat.] wet with rain.

To IMPLY, *v. a.* [in and *placo*, Lat.] to conclude as a consequence, but not in express terms.

To IMPOISON, (impizon) *v. a.* [more properly *empoison*, from *empoisonner*, Fr.] to kill with poison. Figuratively, to corrupt or seduce.

IMPOLITIC, IMPOLITICAL, *a.* not using forecast; indiscreet.

IMPOLITICALLY, IMPOLITICLY, *ad.* without art or discretion; without guarding against the bad consequence of an action; imprudently.

IMPONDEROUS, *a.* void of perceptible weight.

IMPOROSITY, *s.* the quality of being without pores or interstices between the parts.

IMPOROUS, *a.* free from pores or interstices between its parts.

To IMPORT, *v. a.* [in and *porto*, Lat.] to bring goods into one country from another, applied to commerce.—*c.* *impers.* [importer, Fr.] to imply, mean, or signify; to produce as a consequence.

IMPORT, *s.* moment, weight, or consequence; tendency. *Imports*, in Commerce, are goods brought from another country.

IMPORTABLE, *s.* that may by law be brought from abroad.

IMPORTANCE, *s.* [Fr.] the meaning or signification of a word; consequence, value, or moment; a matter, subject, or affair.

IMPORTANT, *a.* [Fr.] of great weight, moment, or consequence.

IMPORTATION, *s.* the act or practice of importing or bringing goods into one kingdom from another; opposed to exportation.

IMPORTER, *s.* one that brings in from abroad.

IMPORTLESS, *a.* of no moment or consequence.

IMPORTUNATE, *a.* [importunus, Lat.] requesting with great earnestness and frequency. Figuratively, not to be repulsed or denied.

IMPORTUNATELY, *ad.* with incessant and earnest request.

IMPORTUNATENESS, *s.* incessant and earnest request, or solicitation.

To IMPORTUNE, *v. a.* [importuner, Fr. from *importunus*, Lat.] to request with earnestness and frequency; to tease or wear out with incessant and earnest request.

IMPORTUNELY, *ad.* with earnestness and frequency; troublesomely; unseasonably, or improperly.

IMPORTUNITY, *s.* [importunité, Fr.] earnest and incessant entreaty.

To IMPOSE, (the *s* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced like *z*—*imposé*) *v. a.* [imposer, Fr.] to lay on as a burden; to exact as a punishment; to enjoin as a law or duty; to cheat



or deceive. In the universities, to give a task as a punishment for some misdemeanor. Among printers, to put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

**IMPOSEABLE**, *a.* to be enjoined as a law or rule.

**IMPOSER**, *s.* one who commands; one who lays any heavy fine or duty on another; one who cheats or tricks.

**IMPOSITION**, *s.* [in and *pono*, Lat.] the act of laying or putting any thing on another; the act of giving or affixing; the commanding any thing as a law or duty; constraint or oppression; a cheat, trick, or imposture. *Imposition of hands*, is a ceremony employed in the Roman and Anglican Churches in confirmation, ordination, and other rites. It is regarded by many with superstitious reverence, although it is plainly a matter of no moment; being in fact an oriental custom, and used by our Lord and the apostles, just as it was by the Jews generally, as a national peculiarity, and not with any religious meaning.

**IMPOSSIBLE**, *a.* [Fr.] not to be done, attained, or practised.

**IMPOSSIBILITY**, *s.* [impossibilitas, Fr.] the state of being impracticable, or beyond any one's power to do; that which cannot be done.

**IMPOST**, (the *o* pron. long), *s.* [Fr.] a toll; custom paid for goods or merchandise. Used in the plural, in Architecture, for that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight or stress of the whole building beareth.

**IMPOSTHUMATE**, *v. n.* in Medicine, to form an abscess; to gather, or form a cyst or bag, applied to matter.—*a.* to inflict with an imposthume.

**IMPOSTHUMATION**, *s.* in Medicine, the act of forming an abscess, gathering, or cyst; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

**IMPOSTHUME**, *s.* in Medicine, a collection of matter in any part of the body.

**IMPOSTOR**, *s.* [imposteur, Fr.] one who deceives or cheats by assuming a false character.

**IMPOSTURE**, *s.* [impostura, from *impono*, Lat.] a cheat, committed by giving persons or things a false character or appearance.

**IMPOTENCE**, **IMPOTENCY**, *s.* [in and *potens*, Lat.] want of power either of body or mind; rage, including the idea of not being able to restrain it.

**IMPOTENT**, *a.* not able; not having strength to perform a thing, applied both to the mind and to the body; weak; disabled by nature or disease; without a power to restrain; without virility.

**IMPOTENTLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as shows want of power.

**IMPOVERISH**, *v. a.* [appauvrir, Fr.] to make poor. To render unfruitful, applied to land.

**IMPOVERISHMENT**, *s.* want of riches; mean and low circumstances.

**IMPOUND**, *v. a.* to shut up in a pound or pinfold; to confine or enclose in a pound.

To **IMPOWER**, *v. a.* See To **EMPOWER**.

**IMPRACITICABLE**, *a.* [Fr.] not to be done or practised; not to be governed or managed.

**IMPRACITICABLENESS**, *s.* impossibility of performing or practising.

To **IMPRECATE**, *v. a.* [in and *precor*, Lat.] to pray for evil to befall oneself or others; to curse.

**IMPRECATION**, *s.* a curse.

**IMPRECATORY**, *a.* containing wishes of evil; or curses.

To **IMPREGN**, (the *g* is mute), *v. a.* [pregnans, Lat.] to make fruitful.

**IMPREGNABLE**, *a.* [imprenable, Fr.] not to be stormed or taken, applied to forts. Not to be shaken, moved, or overcome, applied to the mind.

**IMPREGNABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

To **IMPREGNATE**, *v. a.* [pregnans, Lat.] to fill with young, or make fruitful, applied to animals. To saturate, or fill, applied to fluids.

**IMPREGNATION**, *s.* the act of making fruitful, applied to animals. The act of filling with any quality; saturation, applied to liquors.

**IMPREJUDICATE**, *a.* [in, *præ*, and *judico*, Lat.] unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

To **IMPRESS**, *v. a.* [impressum, from *in* and *primo*, Lat.] to

print or mark by pressure; to force a person to enter either as a sailor or soldier. Figuratively, to fix deep, applied to the mind.

**IMPRESS**, *s.* a print or mark made by pressure; an effect; a mark of distinction, character, or stamp; the act of forcing into any service—now commonly *press*.

**IMPRESSIBLE**, *a.* that may be pressed; liable to be forced into the service, or pressed.

**IMPRESSSION**, *s.* [impressio, Lat.] a motion which produces some perception, applied to the organs of sense, or the mind. The act of pressing one body upon another; a stamp or mark made by pressure; operation or influence.

**IMPRESSMENT**, *ad.* [Lat.] first of all, or in the first place.

To **IMPRIINT**, *v. a.* [imprimor, Lat.] to mark any substance by pressure; to stamp words on paper by means of types in printing; to fix in the mind or memory.

To **IMPRISON**, (the *s* in this and the next word is pron. like *z*), *v. a.* [emprisonner, Fr.] to confine, restrain, or deprive of freedom.

**IMPRISONMENT**, *s.* [emprisonnement, Fr.] the act of confining a person in prison; the state of a person or thing under confinement.

**IMPROBABILITY**, *s.* want of likelihood; impossibility of being proved.

**IMPROBABLE**, *a.* [in and *probo*, Lat.] unlikely.

**IMPROBABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as cannot be proved.

**IMPROBATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of disallowing.

**IMPROBITY**, *s.* [in and *probitas*, Lat.] want of honesty.

To **IMPROLIFICATE**, *v. a.* to impregnate; to fecundate.

**IMPROPER**, *a.* [in and *proprius*, Lat.] not fit or qualified; not suited to the use it is designed for; not just; not accurate.

**IMPROPERLY**, *ad.* not fitly; unseasonably; in an inaccurate manner; inconsistently.

To **IMPROPRIATE**, *v. a.* [improprius, Lat.] to convert any thing public to private use; to arrogate, or assume, as belonging to oneself. In Canon Law, to transfer the possession of a church into the hands of a layman.

**IMPROPRIATION**, *s.* a parsonage, or ecclesiastical living, the profits of which are in the hands of a layman; in which case it stands distinguished from *appropriation*, which is where the profits of a benefice are in the hands of a bishop, college, &c., though these terms are now often used promiscuously.

**IMPROPRIATOR**, *s.* a layman who has the possession of the lands of the church.

**IMPROPRIETY**, *s.* [improprietas, Fr.] any thing which is unfit for the end it is assigned, and unsuitable to the person to whom it is applied; an application of a word in a sense inconsistent with the rules of grammar.

**IMPROVABLE**, *a.* capable of being made better, or of advancing from a good to a better state.

**IMPROVABLENESS**, *s.* capableness of being made better.

**IMPROVABLY**, *ad.* in a manner that admits of being made better.

To **IMPROVE**, (the *o* in this word and its derivatives is sounded like *oo*; as *improve*, *improvement*, *improver*, &c.) *v. a.* to advance or raise a thing from a bad state to one of greater perfection; to advance in goodness or learning.

**IMPROVEMENT**, *s.* the advancement or progress of any thing from a good to a better state; advancement in learning.

**IMPROVER**, *s.* one who advances in learning and goodness, or makes either himself or any thing else better; that which makes any thing better.

**IMPROVIDENCE**, *s.* want of caution or forethought.

**IMPROVIDENT**, *a.* [in and *providens*, Lat.] without any foresight or caution, with respect to any future circumstance; without any regard to preparation for any future calamity.

**IMPROVIDENTLY**, *ad.* without care or caution.

**IMPROVISATION**, *s.* [improvisatore, Ital.] the habit or act of composing verse extempore, on a subject furnished by another person, after the manner of the professional poets of Italy.

**IMPROVISION**, *s.* want of forethought or preparation to prevent or support any future calamity.

**IMPRUDENCE**, *s.* [in and *prudens*, Lat.] the want of judgment, caution, or a proper regard for our interest, and the consequences of our actions.

**IMPRUDENT**, *a.* [Fr.] injudicious; indiscreet.

**IMPUDENCE**, **IMPUDENCY**, *s.* [Fr. in and *puet*, Lat.] want of

modesty; the quality of doing amiss, without any regard to the opinion of others, or any sense of the nature of the crime.

**IMPUDENT**, *a.* not affected with shame for having done amiss; persisting in a fault with boasting; wanting modesty.

**IMPUDENTLY**, *ad.* in a shameless manner; without modesty.

To **IMPU'GN**, (the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute,) *v. a.* [*in* and *pugno*, Lat.] to attack; to oppose or contradict an assertion.

**IMPU'GNER**, *s.* one who attacks or opposes an opinion.

**IMPU'SSANCE**, *s.* [Fr.] feebleness, or want of strength.

**IMPULSE**, *s.* [*impello*, Lat.] the shock or force given and communicated by one body acting upon another; an influence, idea, or motive acting upon the mind; an attack of an enemy.

**IMPULSION**, *s.* [Fr.] the action of a body in motion on another body. Influence, applied to the mind.

**IMPULSIVE**, *a.* [*impulsif*, Fr.] having the power of moving and acting upon.

**IMPUNITY**, *s.* [*impunité*, Fr. *in* and *punio*, Lat.] freedom or exemption from punishment.

**IMPU'RE**, *a.* [*in* and *purus*, Lat.] not having that sanctity, virtue, or modesty, required by the laws of religion, or by the dictates of nature. Foul, muddy, or drossy, applied to liquors.

**IMPURELY**, *ad.* with immudesty or unchastity. With foulness, applied to liquors.

**IMPU'RENESS**, **IMPU'RITY**, *s.* [*in* and *purus*, Lat.] want of that regard to decency, chasteness, virtue, or holiness, which our duty requires; an act of unchastity. Foulness, applied to liquors.

To **IMPU'RPLE**, *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr.] to make of a purple colour.

**IMPUTABLE**, *a.* that may be laid to a person's charge; accusable; liable to be accused with a fault.

**IMPUTABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being imputed.

**IMPUTATION**, *s.* [*imputatione*, Fr.] the act of charging with ill; censure, reproach, or accusation.

**IMPUTATIVE**, *a.* that may impute.

To **IMPUTE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *pudo*, Lat.] to charge with; to accuse, or attribute; to reckon, as belonging to or done by a person, though performed by another.

**IMPUTER**, *s.* he that charges a person with having done a thing; he who attributes the merits or actions of a person to another.

**IMPUTRIBLE**, *a.* [*in* and *putreo*, Lat.] not able to putrefy; incorruptible.

**IN**, *prep.* [*in*, Lat.] applied to place, signifies where a thing is; applied to time, the period then existent, or the state then present. Sometimes it denotes power. "Is not in man," *Hubb. Tale*. By, or for the sake of, used in solemn entreaties. "In the names of all the gods," *Shak.* For, applied to cause. "To fight in thy defence," *Shak.* In that, because. *In as much*, implies, seeing that, or because.

**IN**, *ad.* within some place, opposite to *without*. Placed in some particular state. *After come or go*, it denotes entrance. Close, or home, applied to fencing.

**IN**, in Composition, has a negative or a privative sense, as, *invariable*, that which cannot be tilted. Before the liquids *l, m, r*, the *n* is changed to *l, m, or r*; and before *b* and *p*, it is changed into *m*.

**INA**, one of the Bretwaldas, or supreme kings of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in England. His laws are the authentic memorial of his wisdom. The records of his battles, and of the bequests and privileges he made to monasteries, are of less consequence to history. He died in 728, having held the kingdom of Wessex for 39 years.

**INABILITY**, *s.* want of power sufficient for the performance of any particular act or design.

**INACCESSIBLE**, *a.* [Fr.] not to be reached; not to be come near or approached.

**INACCURACY**, *s.* want of exactness.

**INACCURATE**, *a.* wanting accuracy or exactness.

**INACTI'ON**, *s.* [Fr.] cessation from, or forbearance of, action or labour.

**INACTIVE**, *a.* idle; lazy; sluggish.

**INACTIVELY**, *ad.* in a lazy, sluggish manner.

**INACTIVITY**, *s.* a state wherein a person ceases from labour or action; idleness; rest.

**INADEQUATE**, *a.* [*in*, *ad*, and *æquus*, Lat.] not equal to the purpose; defective.

**INADEQUATELY**, *ad.* defectively; imperfectly; incompletely.

**INADVERTENCE**, **INADVERTENCY**, *s.* [Fr.] want of care, attention, or deliberation; an act, or the effect, of negligence or inattention.

**INADVERTENT**, *a.* without care or attention; negligent.

**INADVERTENTLY**, *ad.* in a careless or negligent manner; without attention or deliberation.

**INALIENABLE**, *a.* that cannot be transferred or made over to another.

**INALIMENTAL**, *a.* affording no nourishment.

**INAMISSIBLE**, *a.* [Fr.] not to be lost.

**INAMORATO**, *s.* a rapturous lover.

**INANE**, *a.* [*inania*, Lat.] void of matter.

**INANIMATE**, **INANIMATED**, *a.* [*in* and *anima*, Lat.] void of life; not actuated by a soul.

**INANTION**, *s.* [Fr.] emptiness; applied to the vessels of an animal, when wanting their usual fullness.

**INANITY**, *s.* [*inania*, Lat.] emptiness; space void of matter.

**INAPPETENCY**, *s.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] in Medicine, want of stomach or appetite.

**INAPPLICABLE**, *a.* not proper for a particular use; not having any relation to a subject or discourse.

**INAPPLICATION**, *s.* [Fr.] want of industry in business or study; want of attention.

**INARABLE**, *a.* [*in* and *aro*, Lat.] not fit to be tilled or ploughed.

To **INAR'CH**, *v. a.* in Gardening, to graft by approach, or to ingraft one tree with another that stands near it.

**INARTICULATE**, *a.* [*inarticulé*, Fr.] not uttered with such distinctness that the different syllables may be perceived, as in human speech.

**INARTICULATELY**, *ad.* in a confused manner; so as the distinct syllables cannot be perceived in the utterance.

**INARTICULATENESS**, *s.* confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

**INARTIFICIAL**, (*inartificial*) *a.* contrary to, or inconsistent with, the rules of art.

**INARTIFICIALLY**, (*inartificially*) *ad.* without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

**INATTENTION**, *s.* [Fr.] want of attention; negligence.

**INATTENTIVE**, *a.* without regarding or considering a thing heard; neglecting or disregarding any thing that is spoken to us, or in our sight.

**INAUDIBLE**, *a.* not to be heard; without sound.

To **INAUGURATE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *augur*, Lat.] to invest in a solemn manner with any high honour, particularly that of an emperor or king; to begin with good omens; to commence or begin.

**INAUGURATION**, *s.* the act of investing a person with the title or honour of a king or emperor.

**INAURATION**, *s.* [*in* and *aurum*, Lat.] the act of gilding or covering with gold.

**INAUSPICIOUS**, (*inauspicious*) *a.* ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

**INBEING**, *s.* existing within a thing; inherence.

**INBORN**, *a.* born within; innated; implanted by nature.

**INBREATHED**, (*inbreathed*) *a.* breathed within. Figuratively, inspired, or infused by inspiration.

**INBRED**, *a.* produced, hatched, or generated within.

**INCA**, *Y'NCA*, a name given by the natives of Peru to their kings, and the princes of the blood.

To **INCA'GE**, *v. a.* to confine in a cage; to coop up or confine within any narrow space.

**INCALES'CE**, **INCALESCENCY**, *s.* [*incresco*, Lat.] warmth; increasing heat.

**INCANTATION**, *s.* [*incanto*, Lat.] charms or enchantment.

**INCANTATORY**, *a.* dealing in, or performing by, enchantment or magic.

To **INCA'NTON**, *v. a.* to unite to a canton or separate community.

**INCAPABILITY**, **INCAPABLENESS**, *s.* natural inability or feebleness; a legal disqualification.

**INCAPABLE**, *a.* [Fr.] wanting power to apprehend, learn, or understand, applied to the mind. Not able to receive or per-

form; rendered unfit; disqualified by law; not subject or liable to. "Incapable of falsehood."

INCAPACIOUS, *a.* narrow; of small extent.

TO INCAPACITATE, *v. a.* to render unable or unfit to perform any thing.

INCAPACITY, *s.* [*incapacité*, Fr.] want of power of mind or body; wanting any necessary qualification, or the power of apprehending, learning, or understanding.

TO INCARCERATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *carcer*, Lat.] to imprison; to confine a person in durance.

INCARCERATION, *s.* the act of confining in prison; the state of imprisonment.

TO INCARN, *v. a.* [*in* and *caro*, Lat.] in Surgery, to cover with flesh; to cause flesh to grow.—*v. n.* to breed flesh.

TO INCARNADINE, *v. a.* [*incarnadino*, Ital.] to dye of a pale red or flesh colour. Seldom used.

TO INCARNATE, *v. a.* to clothe or embody with flesh.

INCARNATE, *a.* clothed with or embodied in flesh.

INCARNATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of assuming a body. In Surgery, the state of breeding flesh, applied to wounds.

INCARNATIVE, *s.* [*incarnatif*, Fr.] in Medicine, that which produces or generates flesh.

TO INCASE, *v. a.* to cover, enclose, or wrap as in a case.

INCAUTIOUS, [*incautious*] *a.* careless, or heedless.

INCAUTIOUSLY, [*incautiously*] *ad.* without suspecting deceit; unwarily; heedlessly.

INCENDIARY, *s.* [*incendo*, Lat. *incendiarius*, Fr.] one who maliciously and willfully sets towns and houses on fire. Figuratively, one who inflames factions; one who causes commotions in a state, or promotes quarrels between private persons.

INCENSE, *s.* [*incenso*, Lat.] a perfume offered up in sacrifice.

TO INCENSE, *v. a.* to perfume with incense.

TO INCENSE, *v. a.* to kindle or provoke the anger of a person.

INCENSEMENT, *s.* rage or anger occasioned by some offence.

INCENSION, [*incension*] *s.* the act of kindling; or the state of being on fire.

INCENSOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who kindles anger, or inflames the passions.

INCENSORY, *s.* the vessel in which incense or perfumes are burnt.

INCENTIVE, *s.* [*incentivum*, Lat.] that which kindles, inflames, or provokes anger; a motive, encouragement, or spur to action.

INCENTIVE, *a.* acting as a spur, motive, or encouragement.

INCEPTION, *s.* [*incipio*, Lat.] beginning. "The inception of putrefaction," Bacon.

INCEPTIVE, *a.* that implies beginning.

INCEPTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a beginner; one who learns his rudiments.

INCERTITUDE, *s.* [Fr. *in* and *certus*, Lat.] want of certainty.

INCESSANT, *a.* [*in* and *cesso*, Lat.] continually; without intermission.

INCESSANTLY, *ad.* without ceasing; continually; without intermission.

INCEST, *s.* [*inceste*, Fr.] the crime of criminal and unnatural commerce with a person within the degree forbidden by the law. This formerly extended to the seventh, but seems now confined to the third.

INCESTUOUS, *s.* [*incestueux*, Fr.] guilty of incest, or the knowledge of a person within the degrees forbidden by the law.

INCESTUOUSLY, *ad.* in an incestuous manner.

INCH, *s.* [*ince*, Sax.] a measure supposed equal to three barley-corns laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial expression for a small quantity; a critical or nice point of time. "We watched you at an inch," Shak.

TO INCH, *v. a.* to drive out, or force in, by inches. Figuratively, to give niggardly.

INCHBALD, MRS. ELIZABETH, a novelist and play-writer of the end of the last century. She commenced life as an actress; and after her retirement from the stage, supported herself by her writings. Beside plays, written in the style of Kotzebue, and novels, which yet are read, she edited collections of British drama. She died in 1821, aged 68 years.

INCHOLM, and INCHKEITH, two small islands in the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of

Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a once celebrated monastery, founded, in 1123, by Alexander I., and of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnock.

INCHMEAL, *s.* a piece an inch long.

TO INCHOATE, *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Lat.] to begin; to commence.

INCHOATION, [*inchoation*] *s.* a beginning.

INCHOATIVE, [*inchoative*] *a.* noting beginning.

TO INCIDE, *v. a.* [*incido*, Lat.] to cut, applied in Medicine to acids or salts.

INCIDENCE, INCIDENCY, *s.* [Fr.] the direction with which one body strikes or falls upon another.

INCIDENT, *a.* [*incido*, Lat.] happening without expectation or being foreseen; falling in beside the main design; happening or liable to befall.

INCIDENT, *s.* something that happens beside the main design; a casualty, or unexpected and unforeseen event. *SYNON.* Incident is most applicable to casualties in private life; *event*, to government and states.

INCIDENTAL, *a.* happening without being foreseen, expected, or intended; casual.

INCIDENTALLY, *ad.* occasionally; beside the main design; by the way; by the by.

TO INCINERATE, *v. a.* [*cinis*, Lat.] to burn to ashes.

INCINERATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of burning any thing to ashes.

INCIRCUMSCRIPTION, *s.* want of caution.

INCISED, [*inciso*, Lat.] cut, or made by cutting; as, "an incised wound."

INCISION, *s.* a cut or wound made by a sharp instrument, generally applied to those made by a surgeon.

INCISIVE, *a.* [*incisif*, Fr.] having the quality of cutting or separating.

INCISOR, *s.* [Lat.] a cutter. In Anatomy, applied to one of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY, *a.* [*incisorie*, Fr.] having the power of cutting or dividing.

INCISURE, *s.* in Surgery, a cut, aperture, or wound made with a sharp instrument.

INCITATION, *s.* [*incito*, from *cio*, Lat.] an incentive; an impulse; a motive which spurs a person to action.

TO INCITE, *v. a.* to stir up; to push forward in a design; to urge on; to animate or encourage.

INCITEMENT, *s.* a motive which urges a person to action.

INCFVIL, *a.* [Fr.] wanting the elegance of breeding; not behaving with kindness. *See* UNCFVIL.

INCFVILITY, [*ineivilité*, Fr.] want of complaisance; rudeness.

INCLEMENCY, *s.* [*inclemence*, Fr. *in* and *clementia*, Lat.] want of mercy; cruelty, or harshness of treatment.

INCLEMENT, *a.* not exercising mercy or clemency; cruel; void of tenderness. Figuratively, severe, or prodigiously cold, applied to seasons or climates.

INCLINABLE, *a.* [*inclino*, Lat.] having a propensity; willing; having a tendency, or liable.

INCLINATION, *s.* tendency towards any point, or the mutual tendency which two or more bodies have to one another; natural aptness or fitness; disposition or propensity of the mind to any particular action. In Navigation, the tendency or direction of the needle or compass to the E. or W. In Astronomy, the inclination of a planet, is the angle that the plane of its orbit makes with the plane of the ecliptic. In Magnetism, the tendency of the needle of the mariner's compass towards the earth, called the dip.

INCLINATORY, *a.* having the quality of tending to a particular point.

INCLINATORILY, *ad.* obliquely; with a greater tendency to one side than another; with some deviation from N. or S.

TO INCLINE, *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat.] to lean; to bend; to tend towards any part. Figuratively, to be favourably disposed to.—

*v. a.* to give a tendency or direction to any place or state; to turn towards any thing, as desirous or attentive; to bend; to incurvate.

INCLINED PLANE, *s.* in Mechanics, one of the mechanical powers by which bodies can be raised to a height, by the application of much less force than would be required to lift them sheerly to it. The force being so much the less as the length of the plane is increased in proportion to the height to be reached.

To INCLIP, *v. a.* to grasp; to enclose; to surround. "What-  
e'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips," *Shak.*  
To INCLOISTER, *v. a.* to shut up or confine in a cloister or  
monastery.

To INCLOSE, *v. a.* See TO ENCLOSE.

INCLOSURE, *s.* [*in* and *claudo*, Lat.] in Law, the appropri-  
ation by individuals, according to statute, of lands formerly  
common.

To INCLOUD, *v. a.* to darken with clouds; to make dark;  
to obscure.

To INCLUDE, *v. a.* [*in* and *claudo*, Lat.] to enclose, or shut in.  
Figuratively, to imply; to comprehend, or contain.

INCLUSIVE, *a.* [*inclusi*, Fr.] enclosed; contained; compre-  
hended in any sum or number.

INCLUSIVELY, *ad.* comprehending or reckoning the thing  
mentioned.

INCOEXISTENCE, *s.* [*in*, *con*, and *existo*, Lat.] the quality of  
not existing together.

INCOGNITO, *ad.* [contracted from *incognito*, Ital.] in a private  
manner; in such a manner as shows that a person would not be  
known.

INCOGITANCY, *s.* [*incogitantia*, low Lat.] want of thought, or  
want of thinking on the nature and consequence of our actions.

INCOGITATIVE, *a.* wanting the power of thinking.

INCOGNITO, *ad.* See INCOGNITO.

INCOHERENCE, INCOHERENCY, *s.* want of being connected  
together, or of dependence on each other; inconsistency; want  
of cohesion.

INCOHERENT, *a.* not following as a consequence; inconsis-  
tent; without cohesion.

INCOHERENTLY, *ad.* inconsistently; inconsequentially.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, *s.* the quality of not being consumed  
by fire. A burnt body becomes combustible when it has re-  
ceived so much oxygen that it can admit no more.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] not to be consumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being wasted  
or consumed by fire.

INCOME, *s.* that which an estate or post produces yearly;  
the produce of any thing. *Income Tax*, in Law, a tax paid in  
a certain proportion to an income from a trade, profession, &c.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, *s.* the state of one thing com-  
pared to another, when they cannot both be measured by any  
common measure, however small.

INCOMMENSURABLE, *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensura*, Lat.] in  
Mathematics, not to be reduced to, or measured by, any common  
measure.

INCOMMENSURATE, *a.* not admitting a common measure;  
bearing no proportion to each other.

To INCOMMULATE, INCOMMUTE, *v. a.* [*in* and *commodus*,  
Lat.] to make inconvenient; to be inconvenient to, vexatious,  
or troublesome.

INCOMMODOUS, *a.* inconvenient; vexatious, or trouble-  
some.

INCOMMODOUSLY, *ad.* inconveniently; not suited to use  
or necessity; not at ease.

INCOMMODOUSNESS, *s.* inconvenience.

INCOMMUNITY, *s.* [*incommunité*, Fr.] an inconvenience;  
trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, *s.* the quality of not being impart-  
ed to another.

INCOMMUNICABLE, *a.* [Fr.] not to be imparted, or made  
the common right and property of another; not to be expressed  
or explained by words.

INCOMMUNICABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be imparted, or  
to become the common quality or right of another; in such a  
manner as cannot be expressed or explained.

INCOMMUNICATING, *part.* having no commerce or inter-  
course with another.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, *a.* reserved.

INCOMPACT, INCOMPACTED, *a.* porous; loose, or not having  
its parts closely and strongly joined together.

INCOMPARABLE, *a.* [Fr.] so excellent as not to have any  
thing like it; excellent beyond all competition.

INCOMPARABLY, *ad.* beyond comparison or competition;  
excellently.

INCOMPASSIONATE, (*incompassionate*) *a.* void of pity or  
tenderness; not touched or affected with the miseries of another.

INCOMPATIBILITY, *s.* [*in* and *competo*, Lat.] the quality  
which renders a thing not possible to exist, or to be reconciled,  
with another; inconsistency with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] impossible to subsist with some-  
thing else; inconsistent with something else; irreconcilable.

INCOMPATIBLY, *ad.* inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY, *s.* [*incompétence*, Fr.] inability. In Law,  
a want of a proper qualification.

INCOMPETENT, *a.* not sufficient, or not proportionate to  
an undertaking. In Civil Law, not having a right or qualifica-  
tion for the performance of a thing.

INCOMPETENTLY, *ad.* unsuitably; in such a manner as  
not to be proportionate to.

INCOMPLETE, *a.* not perfect or finished.

INCOMPLETENESS, *s.* imperfection; the state of a thing  
which is not finished.

INCOMPLIANCE, *s.* obstinacy or untractableness of temper;  
want or refusal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, (*incomposed*) *a.* disturbed or disordered.

INCOMPOSITIBILITY, *s.* the quality of not being joined or  
existing together with something else; inconsistency with  
something.

IMPOSSIBLE, *a.* not possible at one and the same time,  
or in one and the same subject.

IMPREHENSIBILITY, *s.* [*imcomprehensibilité*, Fr. *in* and  
*comprehendo*, Lat.] the quality of not being perfectly or  
adequately comprehended by the mind, though it may be conceived  
imperfectly.

IMPREHENSIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] not to be fully or perfectly  
understood or comprehended.

IMPREHENSIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being  
comprehended.

IMPREHENSIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be con-  
ceived.

IMPRESSIBILITY, *s.* impossibility of being pressed or  
squeezed into a less space.

IMPRESSIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] not capable of being pressed  
or squeezed together into a narrower compass.

INCEALABLE, (*insecealable*) *a.* not to be hid, or kept  
secret.

INCEIVABLE, (*inseceivable*) *a.* [Fr. *in* and *concepio*,  
Lat.] not to be conceived or apprehended by the mind; that of  
which we can form no notion or idea.

INCEIVABLY, (*insecevably*) *ad.* in a manner beyond  
the apprehension of the mind.

INCEIPTIBLE, *a.* not to be conceived or comprehended  
by the mind.

INCONCLUSIVE, *a.* [*in* and *concludo*, Lat.] not conclusive;  
not inferring a consequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, *a.* not forcing any assent to the mind, or  
containing any forcible evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, *ad.* without any such evidence as de-  
termines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, *s.* want of strength of reasoning  
sufficient to prove a thing, or gain the assent of the mind.

INCONCOCT, INCONCOCTED, *a.* [*in* and *concoquo*, Lat.] in  
Surgery, not ripened or digested.

INCONCOCTION, *s.* in Medicine, the state of being crude,  
indigested, or unripe.

INCONCURRING, *a.* not concurring.

INCONDITE, *a.* [*in* and *conditus*, Lat.] irregular; rude; un-  
polished.

INCONDITIONAL, (*incondishional*) *a.* without restriction,  
limitation, or condition.

INCONDITIONATE, *a.* not limited; not restrained by any  
condition; absolute.

INCONFORMITY, *s.* incommpliance with the practice of others.

INCONGRUENCE, *s.* want of fitness or suitability.

INCONGRUITY, *s.* [*incongruité*, Fr. *in* and *congruus*, Lat.] un-  
suitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; impropriety;  
absurdity.

INCONGRUOUS, *a.* [*incongru*, Fr.] unsuitable; inconsistent;  
absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, *ad.* improperly; inconsistently; ab-  
surdly.

INCONSCIONABLE, (*ininkshonable*) *a.* void of the sense of  
good and evil; without any remorse of conscience.

INCONSEQUENT, *a.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] without a just conclusion; without a regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, *a.* unworthy of notice; insignificant; of no importance.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, *s.* want of merit, worth, or significance; want of importance.

INCONSIDERATE, *a.* [*in* and *considero*, Lat.] without regarding the nature or consequences of our actions; careless; rash.

INCONSIDERATELY, *ad.* in a negligent, thoughtless, or careless manner.

INCONSIDERATENESS, *s.* want of thought; want of regard to the consequences of our actions.

INCONSIDERATION, *s.* want of thought; rashness.

INCONSISTENCE, INCONSISTENCY, *s.* such an opposition between propositions, that one implies the denial of the other; such contrariety of qualities, that both cannot subsist together; incongruity; unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSISTENT, *a.* not to be reconciled with; absurd. So contrary, that one implies the denial or destruction of the other, applied either to propositions or qualities.

INCONSISTENTLY, *ad.* absurdly; unreasonably; with self-contradiction.

INCONSISTING, *part.* not consistent or compatible with.

INCONSOULABLE, *a.* [Fr.] not to be comforted.

INCONSONANCY, *s.* disagreement with itself; not agreeing in sound.

INCONSPICUOUS, *a.* not to be seen; not worth notice.

INCONSTANCY, *s.* [*in* and *constans*, Lat.] unsteadiness; a disposition of mind continually changing.

INCONSTANT, *a.* not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; varying in disposition, temper, or conduct; often changing.

INCONSUMABLE, *a.* not to be wasted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *consumo*, Lat.] not utterly to be destroyed or wasted by fire or other means.

INCONTABLE, *a.* [Fr.] not to be disputed; admitting no debate.

INCONTASTABLY, *ad.* in so certain a manner, as not to admit of doubt or dispute.

INCONTINGUOUS, *a.* not touching; not near.

INCONTINENCE, INCONTINENCY, *s.* [*in* and *contineo*, Lat.] not abstaining from unlawful desires; lust.

INCONTINENT, *a.* unchaste, or not restraining unlawful desires.

INCONTINENTLY, *ad.* unchastely; without delay; immediately.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, *a.* so plain or certain as to admit of no dispute.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, *ad.* in a manner so plain or evident as to admit of no dispute.

INCONVENIENCE, INCONVENIENCY, *s.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.] unfitness, or unsuitableness; anything which causes uneasiness, or proves a hindrance or obstacle.

INCONVENIENT, *a.* [Fr.] disadvantageous; unfit; unreasonable.

INCONVENIENTLY, *ad.* in a manner not fit and suitable; unreasonable.

INCONVERSABLE, *a.* reserved; not inclined to conversation; not affable.

INCONVERTIBLE, *a.* not to be altered or changed.

INCONVINCEABLE, *a.* not capable of being convinced, or forced to assent to the truth of a proposition, &c.

INCONVINCEBLY, *ad.* incapable of being convinced.

INCORPORAL, *a.* immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, *s.* [*incorporalité*, Fr.] not consisting of body or matter.

TO INCORPORATE, *v. a.* [*incorporer*, Fr.] to mingle different ingredients together; to join together inseparably; to form into a company, society, or body politic; to unite or associate.—*v. n.* to unite with something else, followed by *with*, and sometimes *into*.

INCORPORATE, *a.* not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. United together by charter, applied to societies or communities.

INCORPORATION, *s.* [Fr.] the union of different ingre-

dients; the formation of a body politic, or the uniting several persons together by charter, adoption, union, or association.

INCORPORAL, *a.* [*in* and *corpus*, Lat.] not consisting of matter or body; spiritual.

INCORPORALLY, *ad.* without body.

INCORPOREITY, *s.* the quality of being void of, or distinct from, body or matter.

INCORRECT, *a.* not accurate or nicely finished; imperfect; faulty.

INCORRECTLY, *ad.* in a faulty or imperfect manner.

INCORRECTNESS, *s.* the quality of having faults that are not amended; want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] bad beyond the power of being made better by correction; erroneous or faulty beyond hope of instruction or amendment.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being obstinately bad; hopeless depravity.

INCORRIGIBLY, *ad.* bad to such a degree as to leave no hopes of amendment.

INCORRUPT, INCORRUPTED, *a.* [*in* and *corrumpo*, Lat.] free from any foulness or sin; of pure and honest manners; of integrity above the power of a bribe.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, *s.* [*incorruptibilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBLE, (sometimes accented on the second syllable,) *a.* [Fr.] not capable of decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTION, *s.* [Fr.] a state free from corruption or decay; a state of integrity beyond the temptation of bribes.

INCORRUPTNESS, *s.* inviolable purity; unshaken integrity; unalterable honesty; freedom from decay, degeneration, or corruption.

TO INCRASSATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Lat.] to make thick, applied to liquors.

INCRASSATION, *s.* the act of making thick; the state of growing thick, applied to fluids.

INCRASSATIVE, *a.* that which has the power or quality of making thick, applied to fluids.

TO INCREASE, (*in*crease) *v. n.* [*increasco*, from *cresco*, Lat.] to grow more in number, or greater in bulk.—*v. a.* to make more or greater.

INCREASE, (*in*crease) *s.* the state of growing greater, applied to bulk; any thing which is added to the original stock; gain; produce. *SYNON.* Things *increase* by addition of the same kind; they *grow* by nourishment: thus corn *grows*; the harvest *increases*. The word *grow* signifies only the augmentation, independent of that which occasions it. The word *increase* gives us to understand, that the augmentation is caused by a fresh quantity which casually joins it.

INCREASE, (*in*crease) *s.* that which adds to the number or bulk of things.

INCREASED, *a.* not created.

INCREDBILITY, *s.* [*incrédibilité*, Fr.] the quality of surpassing, or not being worthy of, belief.

INCREDBLE, *a.* [*in* and *credo*, Lat.] surpassing belief; not worthy of belief.

INCREDBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, INCREDULOUSNESS, *s.* [*incrédulité*, Fr.] the quality of not believing, notwithstanding sufficient proofs to demand assent.

INCREDULOUS, *a.* [*in* and *credo*, Lat.] not believing, notwithstanding arguments sufficient to demand assent.

INCREMENT, *s.* [*incrementum*, from *increasco*, Lat.] the act of growing greater; the cause of growth; produce.

TO INCRUST, INCRUSTED, *v. a.* [*incrasto*, from *in* and *crusta*, Lat.] to cover with a hard substance or crust; to cover over with an additional coat of marble, &c.

INCRUSTED, *a.* See INCRUST.

INCRUSTATION, *s.* the act of covering a wall, or column, with a lining or coating of marble, pottery, or stucco-work.

INCRUSTED, *part.* in Architecture, applied to walls or columns covered with several pieces or slips of some precious marble or stone.

TO INCUBATE, *v. n.* [*in* and *cubo*, Lat.] to sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION, *s.* the act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, *s.* [Lat.] See NIGHT-MAIL.

TO INCULCATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *culco*, Lat.] to impress on the

mind by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant and incessant repetitions.

INCULCATION, *s.* the act of impressing by frequent admonitions.

INCULPABLE, *a.* [*in* and *culpa*, Lat.] not to be found fault with; free from guilt.

INCULPABLY, *ad.* in a manner free from guilt.

INCULT, *a.* [*in* and *colo*, Lat.] uncultivated.

INCUMBENCY, *s.* the act of lying upon something; the state of keeping, or being resident on, a benefice.

INCUMBENT, *a.* [*in* and *cumbo*, Lat.] resting or lying upon; imposed or required as a duty.

INCUMBENT, *s.* in Law, one who is in present possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.

To INCUMBER, *v. a.* [*incumber*, Fr.] to perplex, embarrass, or hinder, by any impediment.

To INCUR, *v. a.* [*in* and *curro*, Lat.] to become liable to punishment or blame.

INCURABILITY, *s.* [*incurabilité*, Fr.] impossibility of being cured.

INCURABLE, *a.* [Fr.] not to be removed or cured by any medicine.

INCURABLENESS, *s.* the state or quality of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, *ad.* without remedy.

INCURIOS, *a.* not considering a thing with attention enough to discover its latent beauties; having no desire of seeing or knowing any thing new or strange.

INCURSION, *s.* attack or assault; an inroad or invasion of a country not amounting to a conquest.

To INCURVATE, *v. a.* [*incurvo*, from *curvus*, Lat.] to bend, or make crooked.

INCURVATION, *s.* the act of bending or making crooked.

INCURVITY, *s.* crookedness, or the state of bending inwards.

INDAGATION, *s.* [*indago*, Lat.] a search in order to discover something unknown; the act of tracing.

INDAGATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who endeavours to find out a thing by tracing it to its origin.

To INDART, *v. a.* to dart in; to strike in.

To INDEBT, (*b* is mute both in this word and its derivatives), *v. a.* to charge with a debt; to put under an obligation by conferring a favour.

INDEBTED, *part.* under obligation for some favour received; having received money or goods for which a person is obliged to pay, or give an equivalent.

INDECENCY, *s.* [*indecence*, Fr.] any thing unbecoming the person who commits it; an action unbecoming chastity or good manners.

INDECENT, *a.* [Fr.] unbecoming a person's rank or character.

INDECLINABLE, *a.* [*in* and *declino*, Lat.] in Grammar, not capable of expressing any modification in meaning by inflexion.

INDECOROUS, *a.* [*in* and *decorus*, Lat.] not becoming.

INDECORUM, *s.* [Lat.] an action unbecoming the rank or character of a person.

INDEED, *ad.* really; in truth; without doubt; above common rate; this is to be granted that.

INDEFATIGABLE, *a.* [*in* and *defatigo*, Lat.] not exhausted or wearied by continual labour; labouring as if never tired.

INDEFATIGABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as if never tired by labour.

INDEFEASIBLE, INDEFESIBLE, (*indefezible*) *a.* not to be cut off, defeated, or made void; irrevocable.

INEFFECTIBILITY, *s.* the quality of not being subject to decay, defect, or failure.

INEFFECTIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *deficio*, Lat.] not liable to decay, defect, or failure.

INEFFESIBLE, *a.* that cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFINITE, *a.* [*in* and *definio*, Lat.] not determined, settled, limited, or restrained. In Geometry, applied to a line whose extremities are not stated in the proposition.

INDEFINITELY, *ad.* in an undetermined and loose manner.

INDEFINITUDE, *s.* a quantity or number not limited by our understanding, but yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, INDELIBERATED, *a.* [*indelibéré*, Fr.] not premeditated; not done with or after due consideration.

INDELIBERATENESS, *s.* want of consideration; rashness; suddenness.

INDELIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *deleo*, Lat.] not to be effaced or blotted out; not to be annulled or abrogated.

INDELICACY, *s.* want of delicacy; want of elegance, or a rigorous observance of decency.

INDELICATE, *a.* wanting decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, *s.* security against any loss or penalty; reimbursement or repayment of loss or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, *v. a.* to secure against loss or penalty.

INDEMNITY, *s.* [*indemnité*, Fr.] security; or an exemption from punishment.

To INDENT, *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, Lat.] to form any thing in inequalities like a row of teeth; to act in and out like waves.—*v. n.* to contract or bargain.

INDENT, *s.* an inequality; a dent of a waving surface, like that of an indentine.

INDENTATION, *s.* an indenture or waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, *s.* in Law, a covenant, so called because the counterparts are indented or cut in and out, or in a waving manner over each other.

INDEPENDENCE, INDEPENDENCY, *s.* [Fr.] freedom; a state in which a person or thing is not controlled by, or any ways in the power of, another. In Ecclesiastical History, that form of church government, &c. which is maintained by the Independents. *The Declaration of Independence* was a manifesto signed on the 4th July, 1776, by the first congress in N. America, containing the reasons for the rejection of the supremacy of England.

INDEPENDENT, *a.* [*independens*, Lat.] not depending; not controlled.

INDEPENDENTLY, *ad.* without reference to, or connexion with, other things.

INDEPENDENTS, in Ecclesiastical History, a denomination of professed Christians, who maintain the entire independence of any one church or society of Christians of all others, and of all other authority in matters religious and ecclesiastical. The first name by which this denomination was generally known, was taken from the English founder, Robert Brown. They are generally called Congregationalists now.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, *a.* impossible to be destroyed.

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, *s.* the impossibility of being destroyed. In Natural Philosophy, a property of matter, implying that though the order and arrangement of the atoms of any body may be changed, or the elements separated and recombined in any way, no single particle can be annihilated.

INDETERMINABLE, *a.* not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

INDETERMINATE, *a.* [*indéterminé*, Fr.] unfixed; not restrained or limited to any particular time, circumstance, or meaning. In Mathematics, applied to problems which can be solved in various ways.

INDETERMINATELY, *ad.* in a loose, vague, uncertain, or unsettled manner.

INDETERMINATION, *s.* want of resolution or determination; a state of uncertainty.

INDETERMINED, *a.* not fixed or restrained to any particular time, circumstance, or meaning.

INDEVOTION, *s.* [Fr.] want of ardour or zeal in religious worship.

INDEVOUT, *a.* [*indévot*, Fr.] not religious; not zealous in the performance of religious duties.

INDEX, *s.* [Lat.] a discoverer or pointer out; the table containing the contents of a book, with the pages where they may be found; a little stile, or hand, which points to the hour on the globe or a clock; a hand cut out or painted on a post to direct travellers the way to any place. In Printing, the figure of a hand with the finger pointing, used to denote some remarkable passage in an author. In Arithmetic, a figure which shows the number of places of an absolute number of a logarithm, and of what nature it is. In Anatomy, the forefinger.

INDEXTERITY, *s.* want of readiness or handiness in performing a thing.

INDIA, the general name for that extensive region of Asia, lying on the Indian Ocean, S. of Tataria, and reaching from Persia to China, which is divided into India within, and India without, or beyond, the Ganges;—but more properly now confined to that country of Asia, known also as Hindustan, which occupies the enormous promontory washed by the Arabian Sea, and the Bay of Bengal; and reaching inland to the gigantic Himalach

Mountains, is bounded by Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Tatory, the Chinese Empire, and Burnah. It is almost 2000 miles in extreme length, and 1500 miles in its extreme breadth. The great chains of mountains are, the Himmaleh Mountains, which are the loftiest in the world, reaching nearly 30,000 feet in elevation; the Aravalli Mountains, and the Vindhyan range; the Eastern and Western Ghauts, and the continuation of the Western Ghauts to Cape Comorin: the height of these lesser chains is inconsiderable in itself, but most of them rise from table land considerably above the level of the sea. Between these ranges of heights, and between them and the sea, in some parts, are wide plains. The great rivers are, the Ganges, with its countless tributaries, &c.; the Indus, with its tributaries, the Nerbudda, the Mahanuddy, the Godavary, the Kistna, &c. The natural productions, and the capabilities of the soil, of so vast a region, are too numerous and variously distributed to be specifically described here, and they will be found under the names of the different provinces, presidencies, &c. into which it is divided. The inhabitants, though divided into many nations, &c., and often subjugated by the harder and more warlike people of Tatory, just as has been the lot of other inhabitants of the enervating regions of S. Asia, are almost all traceable to one stock, and that is plainly connected with that branch of the human family, known amongst physiologists as the Caucasian variety. Moreover, the ancient sacred and parent language of the greater part of Hindustan, the Sanscrit, is most remarkably connected with the European languages, with the Teutonic dialects in its roots, and with Greek both in its roots and inflexions of verbs and nouns. The dialects derived from the Sanscrit are very numerous, and of them the Hindustanee is most widely spread. Beside these, the Tamil and the Telinga languages, with some others closely allied to them, seem to have sprung from another source, or to have passed through a different channel. The science of Hindustan at some remote period reached its culminating point, and has been cultivated as a dead letter by the learned classes, without any material addition, ever since. In social state and religion, India greatly resembles ancient Egypt, the whole people being divided into castes, and the priestly caste being supreme; the gods being numerous, and the worship degrading and cruel; megalomania being a prominent dogma, and the bull being a special object of veneration;—but in India the religious system is more fully developed. The religious architecture of Egypt and India exhibit most marked resemblances. The sacred books called the Vedas, and the Institutes of Menu, which are in part moral and in part juridical, contain much that is excellent, and much that is puerile too. Some of the coincidences between the history of some of their numerous gods, and the sacred history of the Bible, are most wonderful. The habits of the great mass of the people are indolent and gentle; and thus they have easily become the prey of foreign invaders. But some tribes are sufficiently warlike, and have remained unsubdued to this day. Want of good faith prevails throughout the whole population. Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are the greatest cities in the British possessions; Delhi, Benares, Lucknow, Patna, Aurrangabad, Hyderabad, the chief cities not seats of European trade. British India consists of Bengal, Chittagong, Bahar, Assam, Goodwana, Delhi, Ajmeer, Orissa, the Circars, the Carnatic, Cochin, the island of Ceylon, Mysore, Canara, Concan, Khandeish, &c., divided into the three presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The French have Pondicherry, and a few isolated places on the coast, with Chandernagore, near Calcutta. Portugal possesses Goa and Diu. Denmark has a few small settlements. The greater part of the unappropriated territory is either subject to Great Britain, or in intimate and dependent alliance with it. The Purjaub, Nepal, Bootan, and Scindia, are the chief independent states. The total population of India is reckoned to be 120,000,000.

[INDIAN, *a.* [from *India*,] belonging to India.—*s.* a person born in the Indies.

INDIAN CORN, *s.* See MAIZE.

INDIAN INK, *s.* in water-colour Painting, &c., a black paint made of vegetable charcoal, finely ground with gum, &c. It is of a brown-black hue, and therefore is not so useful for some purposes as the pigment made of animal charcoal. In China and India, a similar pigment is used for common writing.

INDIAN RED, *s.* a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight.

INDIAN RUBBER, *s.* See CAOUTCHOUC.

INDIAN TERRITORY, called also WESTERN TERRITORY, a tract of country lying W. of the settled portion of the United States, which has been set apart by the general government for the permanent residence of those Indian tribes which have been removed from various States of the Union. It is about 600 miles in length, and 450 in breadth; and is bounded by the Platte river, the desert country extending to the Rocky Mountains, the Red river, and the States of Missouri and Arkansas. It is a fertile tract, and the prairies are particularly rich. About 70,000 different tribes dwell here, excluding the wild tribes, who originally occupied that part of the country. The numbers of the chief tribes settled here are about 350,000.

INDIANA, one of the United States of N. America, lying on Lake Michigan, and bounded by the states named Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois. It is 260 miles in length, and 140 in breadth; and is divided into 87 counties. There are a few hills of no great height; but the general surface of this State is an unbroken level. The Ohio, the Wabash, the White River, the White Water, &c. are the largest rivers. Iron, coal, and saline springs, are its chief mineral products. The timber of the wide-spread forests is very valuable. The land cleared and cultivated is exceedingly fertile, and yields grain and fruits of all kinds. The prairies afford excellent pasture grounds. Its manufactures are not extensive. There are four colleges rising into importance; and but one bank. Indianapolis is the seat of government; and New Albany the place of the greatest extent and importance. Pop. 685,866, of which 7165 are coloured persons, who are admitted to the suffrage in this State, which is not a slave State.

INDIANAPOLIS, capital of Indiana, United States. It stands on the White River, over which is a bridge. It is laid out with great regularity; and in the centre of the town is a circular street, surrounding an elevation on which the government buildings and offices stand. The State-house is built on the model of the Parthenon of Athens. There are some factories here; but the trade is not much, as the river is navigable only at high water. Pop. 2692.

INDIANS, the name usually given by Europeans and European settlers in N. America, to the Red men, who were the aborigines of the country. They differ exceedingly both from the tribes living in immediate neighbourhood of Hudson's Bay, Baffin's Bay, the N. Ocean, and Bhering's Straits; and from the tribes occupying Central America, who were exterminated by the Spaniards. And both these and the Red men seem to have been vastly inferior to a race whose remains are found scattered most numerously through the W. and central parts of N. America. The colour of these red tribes is characteristic; as are the general forms of their heads; the manner in which the hair and beard grow, or are wanting; and their languages, which, though differing from each other considerably, are all marked by the power of agglutination of words, in order to express complex and remote notions, just as the Chinese do in their written language. The form of government was the simplest possible, being a sort of hereditary patriarchal government most usually. In religion, although they seemed to have some impressions of the spirituality of God, they had a kind of fetishism also, and held the pretended priests, or medicine men, in great veneration. Their habits were exceedingly crafty and ferocious; and their bodily powers and senses cultivated by careful training, to the degree in which they are usually possessed by animals alone. Their frequent hostilities were conducted as is usual amongst petty barbarous tribes; and any who happened to be captured by the victors, were most cruelly tortured, and bore their tortures with the most stoical or stupid fortitude. From the time of the first settlement of Europeans in America, a process of extermination has been carried on against them. Being compelled to retire before the European method and weapons of war, they put into exercise all their cunning, and all their savageness; but it was a vain and idle contest. Attempts have been made by earnest individuals and others, to civilize and Christianize them, but European cupidity, and vice, and disease, and superior craft and power, have counteracted such well-meant efforts, and gradually sunk the Red men lower than the state of savage life, and has tricked them out of their possessions, or driven them away by violence, or swept away and exterminated large and numerous tribes. The principal

tribes now existing are settled in the Indian Territory; and consist of the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Creeks, the Seminoles, the Chickasaws, the Osages, the Shawnees, the Delawares, the Ojibwas, the Sioux, the Blackfeet, &c. &c., in number about 350,000.

**INDICANT**, *a.* [*indico*, Lat.] showing, discovering, or pointing out. In Physic, pointing out a remedy.

To **INDICATE**, *v. a.* [*indico*, Lat.] to show; to point out.

**INDICATION**, *s.* a mark, token, sign, or symptom of something which is hidden, or not plain of itself; a discovery or information of something that was not known. In Medicine, a symptom discovering or directing what is to be done to cure a distemper.

**INDICATIVE**, *a.* showing, discovering, or pointing out. In Grammar, the mode of a verb which is used to signify a simple declaration, or judgment, in accessory as well as in principal sentences.

**INDICATIVELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as shows, declares, discovers, or betokens.

To **INDICT**, (*indite*) *v. a.* to charge a person with a crime, by a written accusation, before a judge.

**INDICTION**, *s.* [*indictio*, Fr.] a declaration or proclamation. In Chronology, the *indictions* were a revolution of 15 years, which were separately reckoned as, indiction 1, indiction 2, &c. up to 15, when they recommence with 1. By the best authorities the year 313, A. D., is fixed on as the first indiction. There were 4 different kinds of indiction, that of Constantinople, the Imperial and the Pontifical indictions, and that used by the Parlement of Paris. It seems to have originated in the periods for paying certain tribute or taxes.

**INDICTMENT**, (*indictment*) *s.* a bill, or an accusation for an offence, exhibited unto jurors; a bill, or declaration, made in form of law for the benefit of the commonwealth.

**INDIES, EAST.** See **INDIA**.

**INDIES, WEST**, the general name given to the various groups and chains of islands occupying and enclosing the wide gulf between N. and S. America. They are called the Antilles by the French; and, by our own geographers, the smaller islands are known as the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, the Windward, and the Leeward Islands. Hayti is independent; Cuba and some small islands lying close to its shores, with Porto Rico, belong to Spain; Guadalupe and Martinique belong to France; Santa Cruz and St. Thomas to Denmark; a few small islands near the coast of Venezuela, with St. Martin, Gustavia, Saba, and St. Eustatius, to Holland; and almost all the rest to England, Jamaica and Trinidad being its largest islands. See under the respective names.

**INDIFFERENCE**, **INDIFFERENCY**, *s.* [*in* and *differo*, Lat.] freedom from bias or influence; impartiality, or freedom from prejudice; want of affection; unconcernedness.

**INDIFFERENT**, *a.* not determined on either side; unconcerned or regardless; not having such a difference as to oblige us to determine on either side; neither commanded nor forbidden; neither good nor bad; passable; tolerable.

**INDIFFERENTLY**, *ad.* without distinction, or inclining more to one than another; without wish, aversion, or emotion; not well; tolerably; passably.

**INDIGENCE**, **INDIGENCY**, *s.* [*indigeo*, Lat.] want of the comforts of life; poverty.

**INDIGENOUS**, *a.* [*indu* and *geno*, Lat.] native; originally produced or born in a country.

**INDIGENT**, *a.* [*indigeo*, Lat.] in want of the comforts of life, or of money to procure them; void; empty; wanting.

**INDIGEST**, **INDIGESTED**, *a.* [*in* and *digero*, Lat.] not separated in any order; not formed or brought to maturity; not well considered or methodized; not concocted, or altered so as to be fit for nourishment.

**INDIGESTIBLE**, *a.* not to be altered in the stomach, or made fit for nourishment, applied to food. Not to be methodized, reduced to order, or added to the improvements of the mind, applied to ideas or sentiments.

**INDIGESTION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Medicine, a disorder in the stomach, whereby it is rendered incapable of altering the food it contains, so as to make it fit for nourishment; called also dyspepsia.

**INDIGETES**, *s.* [Lat.] a name which the ancient pagans gave to some of their gods.

**INDIGATION**, *s.* [*digilus*, Lat.] the act of pointing out or showing, as by the finger.

**INDIGNANT**, *a.* [*in* and *dignus*, Lat.] inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

**INDIGNATION**, *s.* anger joined with contempt, abhorrence, disdain, and aversion.

**INDIGNITY**, *s.* a reproachful or disgraceful action, wherein the rank or character of a person is disregarded, and receives a very great injury.

**INDIGO**, *s.* in Dyeing and Commerce, a rich dark blue colour, produced by a plant cultivated very extensively in all tropical countries that have been settled by Europeans. The plant is called in the East *ani*, and is of the pea kind; it yields the colouring matter either by a fermentative process, or else on being subjected to the action of boiling water. It forms a large item in the commerce of England, and is used in printing calicoes chiefly.

**INDIRECT**, *a.* [*in* and *directus*, Lat.] not straight or in a right line. Figuratively, round about, or not coming immediately to the point; not fair, honest, or open.

**INDIRECTION**, *s.* a round-about manner of coming to a point; dishonest practice; a secret or oblique artifice or intention to deceive.

**INDIRECTLY**, *ad.* without coming at once to the point in hand; in an artful, oblique, or round-about manner; unfairly; not in an honest manner; not rightly.

**INDIRECTNESS**, *s.* obliqueness; the quality of not being in a straight line; unfairness.

**INDISCERNIBLE**, *a.* not to be perceived by the eye or mind.

**INDISCERNIBLY**, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived.

**INDISCERNIBILITY**, *s.* the quality of not being capable of having its parts separated, or of being destroyed by dissolution.

**INDISCERNIBLE**, *a.* not capable of having its parts separated from each other.

**INDISCREET**, *a.* [*indiscret*, Fr.] injudicious; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

**INDISCREETLY**, *ad.* without making a proper choice; without judgment or consideration; rashly.

**INDISCRETION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] weakness of conduct; imprudence; inconsideration, or want of judgment.

**INDISCRIMINATE**, *a.* [*in* and *discrimen*, Lat.] not carrying any mark of difference, without making any difference or distinction.

**INDISCRIMINATELY**, *ad.* without difference or distinction.

**INDISPENSABLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] not to be forborne or excused; necessary.

**INDISPENSABLENESS**, *s.* the state of a thing which cannot be excused, omitted, or forborne; necessity.

**INDISPENSABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be excused by any authority; not to be forborne; absolutely necessary.

To **INDISPOSE**, (*the s* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like *z*, *v. a.* [*indisposeo*, Fr.] to make unfit, with *for*; to makeaverse, with *to*; to disorder or make unfit by disease. To affect with a slight disorder, applied to health. To make unfavourable, with *to* and *disorder*.

**INDISPOSEDNESS**, *s.* a state of unfitness, or want of inclination; a state of health lessened by a slight disorder.

**INDISPOSITION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] a tendency to sickness, or a slight disorder; want of inclination; aversion or dislike.

**INDISPUTABLE**, (sometimes accented, together with its derivatives, on the second syllable,) *a.* so evident as to admit no dispute or controversy.

**INDISPUTABLENESS**, *s.* the state of being so evident as not to admit of dispute; certainty.

**INDISPUTABLY**, *ad.* in a manner so evident as not to admit of dispute; without opposition.

**INDISSOLVABLE**, *a.* not capable of having its parts separated from each other. Not to be broken; binding for ever, applied to bonds or contracts.

**INDISSOLUBILITY**, *s.* [*indissolubilité*, Fr.] the state of the particles of a body which cohere so closely as not to be separated.

**INDISSOLUBLE**, *a.* [*in* and *dissolveo*, Lat.] not to be separated; strongly cohering; binding; obliging; firm; stable; not subject to change or alteration.



INDISSOLUBLENES, *s.* the quality of resisting a separation of its parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, *ad.* in a manner resisting all separation; never ceasing to oblige.

INDISTINCT, *a.* [*in* and *distinguo*, Lat.] not marked, or different, so as to be separated or discerned; confused; not discerning exactly.

INDISTINCTION, *s.* want of distinguishing or perceiving the difference between things; confusion or uncertainty.

INDISTINCTLY, *ad.* confusedly; not to be perceived plainly.

INDISTINCTNESS, *s.* confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

INDISTURBANCE, *s.* calmness; freedom from any violent emotion; great tranquillity.

To INDITE, *v. a.* See TO INDICT.

INDIVIDUAL, *a.* [*individuel*, Fr.] separate from others of the same species; single; not to be divided.

INDIVIDUAL, *s.* a single person.

INDIVIDUALITY, *s.* separate or distinct existence.

INDIVIDUALLY, *ad.* without any distinction or difference; numerically; not separably.

To INDIVIDUATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *divido*, Lat.] to distinguish from others of the same species; to make single; to communicate to several in a distinct or separate manner.

INDIVIDUATION, *s.* that which makes an individual; separate existence.

INDIVIDUITY, *s.* the state of being an individual; the state of being what one was before; separate existence.

INDIVISIBILITY, INDIVISIBleness, (the *s* in these and the two following words is pronounced like *z*), *s.* the state which can admit of no more division.

INDIVISIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] not to be broken into more parts; not to be separated into smaller parts; incapable of being divided.

INDIVISIBLES, *s.* in Geometry, those indefinitely small elements or particles into which bodies may be ultimately resolved.

INDIVISIBLY, *ad.* so as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, *a.* not to be taught; not capable of receiving instruction.

INDOCILE, *a.* [*in* and *doceo*, Lat.] not receiving any benefit from, or regarding, instruction.

INDOCILITY, *s.* [*indocilité*, Fr.] the quality of disregarding or refusing instruction.

To INDOCTRINATE, *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old Fr.] to instruct; to teach.

INDOCTRINATION, *s.* instruction; information.

INDOLENCE, INDOLENCE, *s.* [*indolentia*, Lat.] laziness, or a state wherein a person continues inactive, without any regard or attention to any thing he sees around him.

INDOLENT, *a.* [Fr.] inactive or lazy; without any regard to what passes around one.

INDOLENTLY, *ad.* inactively, and without regard to any thing around one.

To INDORSE, *v. a.* See TO ENDORSE.

To INDOW, (the *ow* is pronounced as in *now*), *v. a.* [*in* and *dower*, Fr.] to give a portion to. Figuratively, to enrich with gifts, either of fortune or nature. See TO ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT, (*indraft*), *s.* an opening in the land into which the sea flows; an inlet or passage inwards.

INDRE, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Indre, Loire et Cher, Sarthe, Maine et Loire, and Loire et Cher. It is above 50 miles in each direction; and is generally slightly undulating or level in its surface. The river whence it is named is its chief stream; but beside it, it is watered by numerous rivers and tributaries of rivers of less importance. Corn, wine, hemp, timber, cattle, and sheep, are its chief products and exports. It has also some mineral wealth, iron in particular. There are also found all kinds of stone for building, statuary, &c. &c. Châteauroux is its capital. Pop. about 300,000.

INDRE ET LOIRE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Indre, Loire et Cher, Sarthe, Maine et Loire, and Vienne. It is about 70 miles long, and 55 broad, and it is very level. The Loire, the Cher, the Indre, &c. &c. are its rivers. Lime and some building stones, &c. are its only natural treasures. Agriculture is pursued with energy and success. All kinds of grain, vegetables, fruits, &c. abound. Wine, silk, &c.

are also greatly attended to. It has some manufactures of value and importance in the larger towns. Tours is its principal place. Pop. about 325,000.

To INDRENCHE, *v. a.* to soak; to drown.

INDRI, *s.* in Zoology, an animal of the lemur tribe, which inhabits Madagascar.

INDUBIOUS, *a.* without doubting or suspecting; certain; positive.

INDUBITABLE, *a.* [*in* and *dubito*, Lat.] so certain or evident as to admit of no doubt or suspicion of its truth.

INDUBITABLY, *ad.* in a manner so evident and certain as to admit of no doubt.

INDUBITATE.

To INDUCE, *v. a.* [*in* and *duco*, Lat.] to persuade; to prevail on.

To offer by way of induction, or by way of consequence drawn from several particulars, applied to reasoning. To inculcate or enforce by argument; to produce as an argument or instance; to bring into view; to introduce.

INDUCEMENT, *s.* a motive which allures or persuades to any thing.

INDUCER, *a.* a persuader; one that influences.

To INDUCT, *v. a.* to put into actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTION, *s.* in Logic, a kind of argument, by which, from particular phenomena, general laws are established; the method of discovering propositions of the greatest extent and generality, in opposition to *deduction*, which is the evolution of special propositions from those of a greater extent. It also signifies, in Natural Philosophy, both the process of collecting and combining facts, for the discovery of a law, and the discovery itself so made and certified. In Law, the act of giving possession of a benefice to an incumbent.

INDUCTIVE, *a.* contributing, leading, or persuasive; capable of inferring or including. *Inductive philosophy*, the method of inquiry by which alone true sciences can be formed. It was first eulogized and vindicated, in contrast with all other methods, by Lord Bacon in his *Novum Organon*. But it is the process, which all who have studied phenomena with any native earnestness, have adopted. It has been neglected only by artificial students. The chief feature of this method is not the collection of facts, but the principle on which they are collected; and not the mere combination of them, but the combining of them in such a way, as that one general fact should be pointed to by all. The scientific inquiry which Lord Bacon taught, was "the *forethoughtful* question," of which he said, that it was "half of the knowledge sought."

To INDUE, *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.] to invest; to communicate or give a quality to.

To INDULGE, *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.] to gratify or grant the desires of another as a favour; to favour or foster; to give indulgence.

INDULGENCE, INDULGENCY, *s.* [Fr.] compliance with or granting the desires and requests of others through fondness; forbearance, or connivance at faults; a favour granted. In the Romish Church, the remission of punishment due to a sin, granted by the church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

INDULGENT, *a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.] kind; gentle; complying with the requests, or gratifying the desires, of another, through fondness; mild, or favourable.

INDULGENTLY, *ad.* with kind compliance, and fond gratification; without severity or censure.

INDULT, INDULTO, *s.* [Ital. and Fr.] a special favour or privilege granted either to a community, or private person, by the pope's bull, by which they are licensed to do or obtain something contrary to the common laws.

To INDULATE, *v. n.* [*indulero*, from *durus*, Lat.] to grow hard. —*v. a.* to make hard; to harden the mind.

INDURATION, *s.* the state of growing hard; the act of making hard; hardness of heart.

INDUS, a great river of Hindustan, called by the natives *Sinde* or *Sindeh*. It is formed of about ten principal streams, which take their rise in the great mountain chains of N. India and Persia. It flows, after a course of about 1500 miles, into the Indian Ocean near the Gulf of Cutch. It is a fine, deep, and navigable river, for vessels of any burden; the different branches are also most of them navigable to a great extent; its mouth, however, is so choked up with sand, that no ship can enter it.

Moulton, Attuck, Tatta, and Hyderabad, are great cities by which it passes.

INDUSTRIOUS, *a.* [*industrius*, Lat.] active and constant in manual labour, business, or study.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, *ad.* with constant and intense application of mind, or exercise of body; with great care, diligence, and assiduity.

INDUSTRY, *s.* [*industria*, Lat.] diligence; constant application of the mind, or exercise of the body.

TO INEBRIATE, *v. a.* [*inebria*, from *ebrius*, Lat.] to make a person drunk with strong liquors.—*v. n.* to grow drunk; to be intoxicated. Figuratively, to intoxicate with praise, grandeur, or success.

INEBRIATION, *s.* drunkenness; intoxication.

INEFFABILITY, *s.* the quality of being beyond the power of language.

INEFFABLE, *a.* [*in* and *effor*, Lat.] not to be spoken, uttered, or expressed.

INEFFABLY, *ad.* in such a manner, or in so high a degree, as not to be expressed by words.

INEFFECTIVE, *a.* [*ineffectif*, Fr.] that can produce no effect.

INEFFECTUAL, *a.* not to have power sufficient to produce its proper effect; weak; without power, or operating in vain.

INEFFECTUALLY, *ad.* to no purpose; without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, *s.* want of power to produce its proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS, (*ineffikashious*) *a.* [*in* and *efficio*, Lat.] unable to produce any effect; weak; feeble; acting to no purpose.

INEFFICACY, *s.* want of power to produce an effect; the quality of operating in vain, or to no purpose.

INELEGANCE, INELEGANCY, *s.* meanness; want of address.

INELEGANT, *a.* [*in* and *elegans*, Lat.] not nice; mean; detestable.

INELOQUENT, *a.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] not speaking with ease, volubility, or the flowers of rhetoric; not persuasive.

INEPT, *a.* [*in* and *aptus*, Lat.] unfit, or unsuitable to any end or purpose; useless; trifling; foolish.

INEPTITUDE, *s.* unfitness, or unsuitableness to any purpose or end.

INEPTLY, *ad.* in a trifling manner; unsuitably or foolishly.

INEQUALITY, *s.* [*in* and *equalitas*, Lat.] the difference between two or more things compared together; disproportion to any office, state, or purpose; difference of rank or station.

INERRABILITY, *s.* the quality of not being subject to error.

INERRABLE, *a.* not subject to error or mistake.

INERRABLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being liable to err.

INERRABLY, *ad.* without possibility of erring; infallibly.

INERRINGLY, *ad.* without error, mistake, or deviation either from truth or right.

INERT, *a.* [*iners*, Lat.] dull; motionless; moving with difficulty; sluggish.

INERTIA, *s.* [Lat.] in Mechanics, a property of matter, whence it happens that if a body is at rest it will continue so for ever, unless some cause, not in itself, sets it in motion; and so, also, if a body is in motion, it will move for ever in the direction in which it is at any moment proceeding, if no external cause divert it, or bring it to a stand.

INERTLY, *ad.* sluggishly, or dully.

INESCATION, *s.* [*esca*, Lat.] the act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE, *a.* [*in* and *estimatio*, Lat.] so valuable as not to be rated; exceeding any price.

INEVITABILITY, *s.* the quality of not being possible to be avoided.

INEVITABLE, *a.* [*in*, *e*, and *vito*, Lat.] not to be escaped or avoided.

INEXCUSABLE, (the *s* in this and the following words is pronounced like *z*.) *a.* [*in* and *excuso*, Lat.] not to be excused, or not palliated by apology.

INEXCUSABLENESS, *s.* enormity of crime beyond forgiveness or palliation.

INEXCUSABLY, *ad.* to a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, *a.* that cannot be evaporated, or consumed in vapour.

INEXHAUSTED, *a.* not emptied; not spent.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, *a.* not to be emptied or all drawn out; not to be entirely spent.

INEXISTENCE, *s.* want of being or existence.

INEXISTENT, *a.* not having being; not to be found in nature.

INEXORABLE, *a.* [*in* and *exoro*, Lat.] not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, INEXPEDIENT, *s.* want of fitness or propriety; unsuitableness to time, place, or circumstance.

INEXPEDIENT, *a.* improper, unnecessary, or not productive of any advantage.

INEXPERIENCE, *s.* [Fr.] want of experience, or sufficient knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, *a.* not having personally tried or had experience of.

INEXPERT, *a.* [*in* and *expertus*, Lat.] unskilful for want of custom or use.

INEXPIABLE, *a.* [*in* and *expio*, Lat.] not to be atoned or made amends for; not to be pacified or reconciled by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, *ad.* to a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLICABLE, *a.* [Fr.] so difficult as not to be explained.

INEXPLICABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be made plain.

INEXPRESSIBLE, *a.* not to be told, uttered, or conveyed by words.

INEXPRESSIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be uttered or conveyed by words.

INEXPUGNABLE, *a.* [*in* and *expugno*, Lat.] not to be taken by assault, or subdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, *a.* not to be quenched, applied to fire. Not to be satisfied, applied to desires.

INEXTRICABLE, *a.* [Fr. *in* and *extrico*, Lat.] not to be disentangled; not to be explained, or cleared from obscurity.

INEXTRICABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be explained; so as not to be disentangled.

To INEYE, *v. n.* to inoculate, by inserting the bud of one tree into the stock of another.

INFALLIBILITY, INFALLIBLENESS, *s.* [*infallibilit*, Fr. *in* and *fallio*, Lat.] the quality of not being subject to be deceived or mistaken.

INFALLIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] incapable of being mistaken or deceived. Certain, or never failing, applied to medicine.

INFALLIBLY, *ad.* without danger or deceit, or possibility of being mistaken; certainly.

TO INFAME, *v. a.* [*in* and *fama*, Lat.] to defame; to censure publicly for the commission of a crime.

INFAMOUS, *a.* notorious, or publicly branded with guilt; of a bad character.

INFAMOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be known to be guilty of a crime or misdemeanour; shamefully; scandalously.

INFAMOUSNESS, INFAMY, *s.* loss of character by crimes; disgrace; discredit; reproach. In Law, a term which extends to forgery, gross cheats, &c., by which a person is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror, even though he is pardoned for his crimes.

INFANCY, *s.* [*in* and *fans*, Lat.] the first part of life. In Law, the period of minority or pupillage. Figuratively, the beginning or first rise of any thing.

INFANGTHEF, HINGFANGTHEFT, INFANGTHEOF, [*in* *fangen*, and *theof*, Sax.] in Law, a privilege granted to lords of certain manors, to judge any thief taken within their see.

INFANT, *s.* by naturalists, a child from its birth to its seventh year. In Law, any one who has not completed his 21st year.

INFANT, *a.* not mature; in a state of initial imperfection.

INFANTA, *s.* [Span.] a title of honour given to a princess of the royal blood in Spain or Portugal.

INFANTE, *s.* [Span.] a son of the kings of Spain or Portugal.

INFANTICIDE, [*infans* and *cedo*, Lat.] one who kills an infant. This crime has always prevailed to some extent amongst nations in a state of barbarism; and has been tolerated in some nations that had advanced to a high degree of civilization. It is now, in all European countries, owing solely to the change of general feeling produced by the gradual progress of Christian truth, regarded with such horror, that nothing but insanity, or the hope of escaping detection in other crime, is known to lead to it.

INFANTILE, *a.* [*infans*, Lat.] belonging to the state of an infant.

**INFANTRY**, *s.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] the foot soldiers of an army.  
**INFARCTION**, *s.* [*in* and *farcio*, Lat.] a stuffing. In Medicine, a constipation.

To **INFATUATE**, *v. a.* [*infatus*, from *fatuus*, Lat.] to make foolish; to deprive of understanding.

**INFATUATION**, *s.* the act of making foolish, or depriving of understanding.

**INFEASIBLE**, (*infezible*) *a.* not to be performed or practised.  
 To **INFECT**, *v. a.* [*infecio*, from *in* and *facio*, Lat.] to disorder by some noxious qualities; to corrupt with bad insinuations.

**INFECTION**, *s.* [*infectio*, Lat.] in Nosology, the communication of a disease by means of effluvia, or particles, with which the atmosphere in the vicinity of putrefying animal or vegetable substances, or persons already infected, is charged.

**INFECTIOUS**, (*infectious*) *a.* causing distempers by some noxious quality or effluvia.

**INFECTIOUSLY**, (*infectiously*) *ad.* operating by infection.  
**INFECTIOUSNESS**, (*infectiousness*) *s.* the quality of communicating distempers by noxious qualities or unwholesome effluvia.

**INFECTIVE**, *a.* having the power of causing distempers by noxious qualities or vapours.

**INFECUND**, *a.* [*in* and *fecundus*, Lat.] unfruitful; barren.

**INFECUNDITY**, *s.* barrenness; want of a power to produce its like.

**INFELICITY**, *s.* [*in* and *felicitas*, Lat.] a state destitute of all the comforts and pleasures to render life agreeable; unhappy.

To **INFERR**, *v. a.* [*in* and *fero*, Lat.] in its primary sense, to bring on. In Logic, to conclude a proposition to be true, from one already so established.

**INFERENCE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Logic, a conclusion drawn from previous arguments or propositions.

**INFERRIBLE**, *a.* deducible from propositions which went before.

**INFERRIOR**, *a.* lower in place, station, condition of life, value, or excellency; subordinate. *Inferior*, in Astronomy, is applied to those planets whose orbits are included by that of our earth, as are those of Mercury and Venus. *Inferior conjunction* of a planet, is that which takes place when the body is between us and the sun, and in the same sign, degree, &c. of the zodiac. Such conjunctions can only happen to those planets that are nearer to the sun than our earth is.

**INFERRIOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one in a lower rank or station than another.

**INFERRORITY**, *s.* [*inferioritè*, Fr.] a lower state of dignity, worth, or excellency.

**INFERNAL**, *a.* [Fr.] belonging to hell.

**INFERTILE**, *a.* [Fr.] not producing or yielding any fruit; unfruitful; barren.

**INFERTILITY**, *s.* [*infertilitè*, Fr.] unfruitfulness; barrenness; want of power to produce.

To **INFEST**, *v. a.* [*infesto*, from *in* and *festus*, Lat.] to harass, trouble, or plague.

**INFESTIVITY**, *s.* want of cheerfulness.

**INFEDUATION**, *s.* [*feudum*, low Lat.] in Law, the act of putting a person into possession of a fee or estate.

**INFIDEL**, *s.* [*in* and *fidelis*, Lat.] one who rejects or will not assent to the truth of revelation, or the great principles of religion.

**INFIDELITY**, *s.* want of faith or reliance in Providence; disbelief of Christianity. Treachery, or violation of one's fidelity.

**INFINITE**, *a.* [*in* and *finis*, Lat.] having no bounds or limits. Perfect, so as to admit of no defect or addition, applied to Divine attributes. Infinitely or very large, used in common discourse.

**INFINITELY**, *ad.* without limits or bounds.

**INFINITENESS**, *s.* the quality of admitting no bounds or limits.

**INFINITE-SIMAL**, *a.* that is infinitely divided. In Mathematics, relating to inconceivably small quantities of any kind. In Homœopathic Medicine, an inconceivably small dose.

**INFINITIVE**, *a.* in Grammar, that mode of a verb, which expresses its meaning in a substantive or adjective form, and not as an assertion.

**INFINITUDE**, *s.* any thing which has no bounds or limits; an inconceivable number.

**INFINITY**, *s.* boundlessness; endlessness; completeness in itself; the quality of being incapable of addition.

**INFIRM**, *a.* [*in* and *firmus*, Lat.] deprived of natural strength by age or sickness. Irresolute, applied to the mind. Not fit to support; not solid.

**INFIRMARY**, *s.* [*infirmierie*, Fr.] a place where lodging and board are provided for sick and wounded persons.

**INFIRMITY**, *s.* [*infirmittè*, Fr.] weakness of sex, age, temper, mind, or body.

**INFIRMNESS**, *s.* want of strength, applied to argument, understanding, or body.

To **INFIX**, *v. a.* [*in* and *figo*, Lat.] to drive or fasten in.

To **INFLAME**, *v. a.* [*inflammo*, from *flamma*, Lat.] to kindle or set bodies on fire. Figuratively, to excite or kindle desire; to magnify a person's faults. To provoke, or irritate, applied to the passions.—*v. n.* to grow hot, angry, and painful, by obstructed matter.

**INFLAMMER**, *s.* the thing or person that causes a painful sensation of heat in any part of the body; one that promotes quarrels, or sets friends at variance.

**INFLAMMABILITY**, *s.* the quality of catching fire. The quality of causing a painful sensation of heat, applied to obstructed matter in animal bodies. The quality of exciting the desires, or warming the passions, applied to the mind.

**INFLAMMABLE**, *a.* [Fr.] easy to be set on fire; capable of exciting the passions, or irritating the humours in an animal body.

**INFLAMMABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of easily catching fire; the quality of being easily excited or provoked.

**INFLAMMATION**, *s.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.] the act of setting on flame; the state of being in flame. In Surgery, that state of any organ, or part of the body, which to the eye appears enlarged and red, and is to the patient extremely hot and painful; a sort of partial but violent fever. The act of exciting any passion, desire, or fervour, in the mind.

**INFLAMMATORY**, *a.* having the power of causing an inflammation, applied to the fluids of the body. Having a tendency to alienate the minds of subjects, or cause an insurrection in a state.

To **INFLATE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *flo*, Lat.] to swell with wind; to fill or puff with breath. Figuratively, to swell or puff up with pride.

**INFLATION**, *s.* the state of being swelled with wind.

To **INFLECT**, *v. a.* [*inflecto*, from *flecto*, Lat.] to bend from a straight line. To change or vary. In Grammar, to vary or alter the form of a word; to decline.

**INFLECTION**, *s.* the act of bending; the act of turning or changing the direction of motion. A modulation or change from high to low, applied to the voice. The variation or change of the form of a word, applied to grammar.

**INFLECTIVE**, *a.* having the power of bending.

**INFLEXIBILITY**, **INFLEXIBLENESS**, (*inflexibilitè*, Fr.) stiffness, or the quality of resisting any attempt; a temper or disposition of mind not to be altered by prayers, entreaties, promises, or threatenings.

**INFLEXIBLE**, *a.* [*in* and *flexibilis*, Lat.] not to be bent or made crooked; not to be changed or altered; not to be prevailed on.

**INFLEXIBLY**, *ad.* without any cessation or remission; without being prevailed on to change or alter.

To **INFLICT**, *v. a.* [*infligo*, Lat.] to punish, or impose on as a punishment.

**INFLECTER**, *s.* he that punishes.

**INFLECTION**, *s.* the act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

**INFLECTIVE**, *a.* [Fr.] executed, or imposed on as a punishment.

**INFLORESCENCE**, *s.* [*in* and *floreo*, Lat.] in Botany, the arrangement of the buds of a plant; as, the spike, the raceme, the umbel, &c. See those words.

**INFLUENCE**, *s.* [Fr.] any power which acts on the mind, and biases or directs it.

To **INFLUENCE**, *v. a.* to act upon so as to impel, direct, or modify; to operate on the mind, so as to bias or direct it to any particular end or action.

**INFLUENT**, *a.* [*influens*, from *influo*, Lat.] exerting influence or impulsive power.

INFLUENTIAL, *a.* exerting influence or power.

INFLUENZA, *s.* [Ital.] in Physic, a kind of epidemical and violent cold, lasting for various lengths of time, and succeeded by great weakness; frequently fatal to aged persons and infants.

INFLUX, *s.* [influxus, Lat.] the act of flowing into any thing. Infusion, applied to knowledge.

To INFOOLD, *v. a.* to wrap; to surround with the arms folded over each other; to embrace.

To INFOILATE, *v. a.* [in and folium, Lat.] to cover with leaves.

To INFORM, *v. a.* [informa, from forma, Lat.] to animate; to actuate with a soul or vital power; to instruct; to supply with new knowledge. In Law, to bring a charge or accusation against a person, used with *against*, and is generally applied to the discoveries made by an accomplice.—*v. n.* to give intelligence, or to discover a crime.

INFORMAL, *a.* in Law, out of form, not in due form.

INFORMANT, *s.* [Fr.] one who discovers or gives intelligence of a crime, or other matter; one who offers or exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION, *s.* intelligence or instruction; the act of communicating something unknown before. In Law, it is nearly the same in the crown office as what in our other courts is called a declaration. It is sometimes brought by the king, or his attorney-general, or the clerk of the crown office; and at other times by a private person, who informs or sues, as well for the king as himself, upon the breach of some popular statute, in which a penalty is given to the party who will sue for it.

INFORMER, *s.* one who gives intelligence, or communicates new knowledge to the mind; one who discovers the crimes or offences of another before a magistrate.

INFORMIDABLE, *a.* [in and formido, Lat.] not to be feared or dreaded.

INFORMITY, *s.* [in and forma, Lat.] want of shape or form. INFORMOUS, *a.* shapeless; of no regular form.

INFORTUNATE, *a.* [in and fortuna, Lat.] See UNFORTUNATE.

INFRACTION, *s.* [in and frango, Lat.] the act of breaking or violating.

INFRAINGIBLE, *a.* not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, *s.* [in and frequentia, Lat.] uncommonness; rarity, applied to things which seldom happen, or are seldom heard, seen, or done.

INFREQUENT, *a.* rare, seldom happening.

To INFRINGE, *v. a.* [infringo, from frango, Lat.] to violate or break, applied to laws or contracts. To destroy or hinder.

INFRINGEMENT, *s.* the act of violating or breaking laws or treaties.

INFRINGER, *s.* he that acts contrary to any law or treaty.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, *a.* [infundibulum and forma, Lat.] of the shape of a funnel.

INFURIATE, *a.* [furio, Lat.] enraged; raging.

INFUSCATION, *s.* [infusco, Lat.] the act of darkening or blackening.

To INFUSE, (*infuse*) *v. a.* [in and fundo, Lat.] to pour in. Figuratively, to instil; to inspire; to animate; to influence, applied to the mind. In Medicine, to steep or soak in any liquor with a gentle heat.

INFUSIBLE, (*infusible*) *a.* that may be instilled, communicated, or inspired, applied to the mind. Incapable of being melted or dissolved, applied to bodies.

INFUSION, *s.* the act of pouring in; the act of instilling or inspiring. In Physic, the act of steeping ingredients in any liquor with a moderate warmth; also the liquor made by steeping ingredients.

INFUSIVE, *a.* having the power of animating or influencing.

INFUSORIA, *s.* [Lat.] See ANIMALCULE.

INGATESTONE, Essex. It consists of one street, and is 23 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 856.

INGATHERING, *s.* the act of getting in a harvest.

INGE, (*inge*, Sax.) in the names of places, signifies a meadow.

To INGENUATE, *v. a.* [in and gemitio, Lat.] to double the same thing over again; to repeat.

To INGENER, *v. a.* See To ENGENDER.

INGENDERER, *s.* he that begets.

INGENERATE, INGENERATED, *a.* [in and genero, Lat.] born or bred with or within a person.

INGENIOUS, *a.* [ingenium, Lat.] having sense to invent or execute in a skillful manner.

INGENUOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner that discovers great invention, skill, and art.

INGENUOUSNESS, *s.* strength of imagination to invent, and dexterity to execute.

INGENITE, *a.* [in and geno, Lat.] born with one; implanted, or innate.

INGENUITY, *s.* [ingénuité, Fr.] acuteness of mind in invention, and skill or art in executing.

INGENUOUS, *a.* [ingenuus, Lat.] having candour, openness, or sincerity of mind; free from dissimulation.

INGENUOUSLY, *ad.* in an open, fair, candid, and undissembled manner.

INGENUOUSNESS, *s.* candour; freedom from dissimulation.

To INGEST, *v. a.* [in and gero, Lat.] to cast or include in the stomach.

INGESTION, *s.* the act of casting or including in the stomach.

INGLOARIOUS, *a.* [in and gloria, Lat.] without honour, fame, or glory.

INGLOARIOUSLY, *ad.* not reputably; dishonourably; in a mean manner.

INGOT, *s.* [lingot, Fr.] a mass of metal, generally applied to gold and silver.

To INGRAFF, *v. a.* to propagate trees by grafting; to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another. To fix deep or settle, applied to the mind.

INGRAFTMENT, *s.* the act of inserting the sprig of one tree into the stock of another; the sprig ingrafted.

INGRATE, INGRATEFUL, *a.* [in and gratus, Lat.] not acknowledging favours received, or returning thanks for them. Unpleasant or disagreeable, applied to any thing which affects the senses.

To INGRATULATE, (*ingratiulate*) *v. a.* [in and gratia, Lat.] to greet into a person's favour.

INGRATITUDE, *s.* [Fr.] the vice of being insensible to favours received, and sometimes applied to the retribution or returning evil for good.

INGREDIENT, *s.* [ingredior, Lat.] that which makes up a composition; generally applied to simples in Medicine.

INGRESS, *s.* entrance; the act or liberty of going into a place.

In Astronomy, applied to one of the inferior planets when entering upon the sun's disk; to the sun, when he enters into any sign of the ecliptic.

INGRESSION, *s.* the act of entering.

To INGRESS, *v. a.* See To ENGRESS.

INGUINAL, *a.* [Fr. inguen, Lat.] belonging to or situated in the groin.

To INGULE, INGULEPH, *v. a.* to swallow up in a deep cavity; to cast into a gulf or abyss.

INGULPHUS, an abbot of Croyland, about the time of William I., who is said to have been secretary to that king, when he was Duke of Normandy; and to have gone on pilgrimage to Palestine before he became a religious. *A History of Croyland Abbey*, which contains many particulars of English history, is ascribed to Ingulphus; but it is not regarded as genuine now.

INGURIGATION, *s.* the act of swallowing rapaciously.

INHABILE, *a.* [Fr.] unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHABIT, *v. a.* [in and habito, Lat.] to dwell in; to possess as an inhabitant.

INHABITABLE, *a.* capable of affording or fit for habitation.

INHABITANT, *s.* one who dwells or resides for a time in a place.

INHABITATION, *s.* a house or dwelling-place; the act of dwelling in a place; the state of being inhabited.

INHABITER, *s.* one who dwells in a place.

To INHALE, *v. a.* [in and halo, Lat.] to draw in with the air or one's breath.

INHARMONIOUS, *a.* not harmonious, musical, or of an agreeable sound.

To INHERE, *v. n.* [in and hæreo, Lat.] to exist in something else.

INHERENT, *a.* existing inseparably in something; innate, or inborn.

To INHERIT, *v. a.* [enheriter, Fr.] to possess by right of succession from another. Figuratively, to gain possession; to possess or enjoy.

**INHERITABLE**, *a.* transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

**INHERITANCE**, *s.* any thing which a person possesses or succeeds to as to the next of blood, or heir; possession or enjoyment. The possession of what belonged to a parent, or other relation, after their death.

**INHERITOR**, *s.* an heir, or one who succeeds to what another enjoyed after his death.

**INHERITRESS**, **INHERITRIX**, *s.* a woman who succeeds to the possessions of a relation after his death.

**TO INHERSE**, *v. a.* to enclose in a funeral monument.

**INHESION**, *s.* [*in* and *hæres*, Lat.] the existing in something.

**TO INHIBIT**, *v. a.* [*in* and *habeo*, Lat.] to restrain, hinder, repress, or check, applied to power. To forbid, applied to laws.

**INHIBITION**, *s.* [*inhibeo*, Lat.] a prohibition. In Commerce, an embargo. In Law, a writ from a superior to an inferior court, forbidding the judge to proceed in the cause depending before him.

**TO INHOLD**, *v. a.* to contain in itself.

**INHOSPITABLE**, *a.* affording no entertainment or kindness to strangers.

**INHOSPITABLENESS**, **INHOSPITALITY**, *s.* want of courtesy, kindness, or civility to strangers.

**INHOSPITABLY**, *ad.* in a manner not kind to strangers.

**INHUMAN**, *a.* [*in* and *humanus*, Lat.] wanting the kind, benevolent, and social affections, which adorn and support our species; savage; cruel; without compassion.

**INHUMANITY**, *s.* [*inhumanité*, Fr.] want of the kind, benevolent, compassionate, and social affections; cruelty; barbarity.

**INHUMANLY**, *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with kindness, compassion, charity, or other social affections.

**TO INHUMATE**, **INHUME**, *v. a.* [*in* and *humus*, Lat.] to inter, to bury, or put under the ground.

**TO INJECT**, *v. a.* [*in* and *jacio*, Lat.] to throw or dart in; to cast or throw up. In Medicine, to force any fluid, or other substance, into the vessels of the body.

**INJECTION**, *s.* the act of casting or throwing in. In Medicine, any liquors made to be thrown into the body by a syringe or other instrument. In Anatomy, the act of filling the vessels of a body with wax, or other substance, to show their shapes and ramifications.

**INYMICAL**, *a.* (sometimes pronounced as if accented on the third syllable,) unfriendly; unkind; hostile.

**INIMITABILITY**, *s.* the quality of not being to be imitated.

**INIMITABLE**, *a.* [*in* and *imito*, Lat.] above or beyond imitation; impossible to be copied.

**INIMITABLY**, *ad.* in a manner not to be imitated.

**TO INJOIN**, *v. a.* [*injungo*, Lat.] to command or enforce by superior authority.

**INQUITOUS**, *a.* inconsistent with justice or honesty; wicked.

**INQUITY**, *s.* [*iniquitas*, from *in* and *æquitas*, Lat.] opposition to, or breach of, the laws of justice and honesty. Sin, applied to the Divine laws.

**INITIAL**, (*inshial*) *a.* [*initium*, Lat.] placed at the beginning, applied to letters. Beginning or incipient; not complete or perfect; introductory to.

**TO INITIATE**, (*inshiate*) *v. a.* [*inco*, Lat.] to enter; to instruct in the first principles of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

**INITIATE**, (*inshiate*) *a.* strange, new, or not practised.

**INITIATION**, (*inshidshon*) *s.* the act of entering a person into any art or state.

**INJUDICABLE**, *a.* [*in* and *judicio*, Lat.] not cognizable by a judge.

**INJUDICIAL**, (*injudshial*) *a.* not according to the forms or practice of the law.

**INJUDICIOUS**, (*injudshious*) *a.* without judgment.

**INJUDICIOUSLY**, (*injudshiously*) *ad.* in a manner that discovers weakness or want of judgment.

**INJUNCTION**, *s.* [*injungo*, Lat.] the command or order of a superior. In Law, it is a writ founded upon an order in Chancery, either to give the plaintiff possession, or to stay proceedings in another court.

**TO INJURE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *jus*, Lat.] to hurt a person unjustly; to wrong, or deprive a person of his right; to annoy or disturb with any inconvenience.

**INJURIOUS**, *a.* unjust, or depriving a person of his right; guilty of wrong. Figuratively, causing mischief; reproachful, including the idea of not being deserved; containing scandal.

**INJURIOUSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to appear unjust; wrongfully.

**INJURIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of being mischievous, or committing an injury.

**INJURY**, *s.* a violation of the rights of another. Figuratively, detriment or mischief arising from want of judgment; damage; scandalous expressions.

**INJUSTICE**, *s.* any act done against the laws or the dictates of honesty.

**INK**, *s.* [*encre*, Fr.] a coloured fluid used for writing on paper or parchment. *Printers' ink*, is a kind of black, or other coloured pigment, mixed with drying oil, and used in printing.

**TO INK**, *v. a.* to black or daub with ink.

**INKHORN**, *s.* any vessel containing ink.

**INKLE**, *s.* a kind of narrow fillet or tape.

**INKLING**, *s.* [*inkallen*, Belg.] a hint; whisper; intimation.

**INKMAKER**, *s.* he who makes ink.

**INKY**, *a.* blotted or covered with ink; black as ink.

**INLAND**, *a.* lying up a country at a distance from the sea.

**INLAND**, *s.* the midland or inward parts of a country.

**INLANDER**, *s.* a person who lives in a country at a distance from the sea.

**TO INLAPIDATE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *lapto*, Lat.] to burn to stone. — *v. n.* to grow or become stony.

**TO INLAWE**, *v. a.* to clear of outlawry or attainder.

**TO INLAY**, *v. a.* to diversify with substances or woods of different colours, which are let in and glued within the ground of a thing; to adorn with various colours, representing inlaid work.

**INLET**, *s.* a passage; a place whereby a thing may find entrance.

**INLY**, *a.* in the mind; within the breast; secret.

**INLY**, *ad.* internally; within; in the bosom or heart.

**INMATE**, *s.* in Law, a lodger, or person admitted to dwell for money in a person's house, passing in and out by the same door.

**INMOST**, *a.* [superlative of *in*,] farthest within, or remotest from the surface.

**INN**, *s.* [*Sax.*] a house where travellers are supplied with lodging, &c. for themselves, and stabling, &c. for their horses. *Inns of Court*, the colleges for students in common law.

**INN**, a river of Germany, which rises in the country of the Grisons, Switzerland, runs through Tyrol and Bavaria, (passing by Inspruck, Ratenburg, Kuffstein, Branau, and other towns,) and falls into the Danube near Passaw. Also a river of the archduchy of Austria, which runs into the Danube near Efferding.

**TO INN**, *v. a.* to house or put under cover, applied to husbandry. — *v. n.* to put up or lodge at an inn.

**INNATE**, **INNATED**, *a.* [*in* and *nascor*, Lat.] inborn; born within; implanted. *Innate ideas*, or better, connatural ideas, in Metaphysics, a mode of representing ideas, which, owing to the prevalent incorrect use of the word, originated considerable confusion and controversy, which has not yet wholly ceased. See *IDEA*.

**INNATENESS**, *s.* the quality of being born in a person, and making a part of his nature.

**INNAVIGABLE**, *a.* [*in* and *navigabilis*, Lat.] not to be sailed upon; not to be passed in a ship.

**INNER**, *a.* [the comparative degree of *in*: the superlative is *inmost*, or *innermost*,] applied to the mind, internal. Applied to situation, more from the surface than the thing compared.

**INNERMOST**, *a.* [superlative of *in*, which has likewise *inmost*,] at the greatest distance from the surface or beginning.

**INNHOLDER**, *s.* a person who keeps an inn.

**INNING**, *s.* the state of a person at a game, who goes in or plays first. In Law, used in the plural, for lands recovered from the sea.

**INNKEEPER**, *s.* one who keeps a public-house, where travellers may meet with provision and lodging.

**INNOCENCE**, **INNOCENCY**, *s.* [*Fr. innocentia*, Lat.] a state of mind which has not been tainted by the commission of any crime; purity from any injurious action; harmlessness.

**INNOCENT**, *a.* [*in* and *noceo*, Lat.] harmless; free from mischief, or any particular guilt.

**INNOCENT**, *s.* one who is free from guilt or harm. Figuratively, an idiot, or one who is foolish.

**INNOCENT**, the name assumed by 13 pontiffs of Rome, the second of whom was opposed by an antipope, Anacletus, and on his death by another styled Victor IV., and by the teaching of Arnaldo da Brescia, and the violence of his partisans; and died in 1143: and the third, was that pope who attained the greatest power in England ever enjoyed by the head of the Roman Church. He was animated by the same resolution that fired Hildebrand, (see GREGORY VII.), but he was far more successful: he maintained his right to nominate the emperor of Germany; he preached a crusade, which, though it did not save the Holy Sepulchre, gained for him the supremacy over the Greek Church; he laid both France and England under interdicts, when the monarchs refused to obey him; and obtained a most mean and disgraceful submission from John: he also excited the martial fanaticism of Europe against the peaceful inhabitants of the valleys of Piedmont, whose purer faith was most hateful heresy in his eyes; and he died in 1216, having held the chair of St. Peter for 18 years. There was an anti-pope set up unsuccessfully against Alexander III., who assumed the title of Innocent III., in 1178.

**INNOCENTLY**, *ad.* without intending any harm or mischief; without guilt; with simplicity, arising from weakness of understanding.

**INNOCENTS' DAY**, in the Ecclesiastical Calendar, the name of a feast celebrated on the 28th day of December, in commemoration of the infants murdered by Herod.

**INNOCUOUS**, *a.* harmless in its effects.

**INNOCUOUSLY**, *ad.* without any mischievous effects.

**INNOCUOUSNESS**, *s.* harmlessness.

To **INNOVATE**, *v. a.* [innovo, from *novus*, Lat.] to bring in something new not known before; to alter by introducing something new.

**INNOVATION**, *s.* [Fr.] change arising from the introduction of something unknown or not practised before.

**INNOVATOR**, *s.* [innovator, Fr.] one that introduces new customs or opinions; one that makes alterations by introducing novelties.

**INNOXIOUS**, *a.* [in and *noxius*, Lat.] free from mischievous effects; free from guilt.

**INNOXIOUSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to intend or do no harm.

**INNOXIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of operating without producing any mischievous effects.

**INNUENDO**, *s.* [innuo, Lat.] an indirect hint, or charge of a crime.

**INNUMERABLE**, *a.* [in and *numerus*, Lat.] so numerous as not to be counted or reckoned.

**INNUMERABLY**, *ad.* without number.

**INNUMEROUS**, *a.* too many to be counted.

To **INOCULATE**, *v. a.* [inoculo, from *in* and *oculus*, Lat.] in Botany, to propagate any plant by inserting its bud in another stock; to yield a bud to another stock. In Physic, to communicate the small-pox or cow-pox, by infusing the virus of the disease taken from one person into the veins of another.

**INOCULATION**, *s.* the act of including or inserting the bud of one tree in an incision made in the bark of another, by which means it is made to bear the same fruit as the tree from which the bud is taken. In Medicine, the practice of communicating the small-pox or cow-pox, by means of infusing the matter of a ripened pustule into the veins of a person who has not had that distemper.

**INOCULATOR**, *s.* one who propagates trees, or communicates the small-pox or cow-pox by inoculation.

**INODORATE**, *a.* [in and *odor*, Lat.] having no scent.

**INODOROUS**, *a.* wanting scent; not causing any sensation in the organs of smelling.

**INOFFENSIVE**, *a.* giving no provocation or offence; giving no pain or terror.

**INOFFENSIVELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to give no offence or provocation.

**INOFFENSIVENESS**, *s.* the quality of giving no provocation.

**INOFFICIOUS**, (*inofficious*) *a.* not striving to serve or accommodate another.

**INOPPORTUNE**, *a.* [in and *opportunitus*, Lat.] unseasonable; inconvenient.

**INORDINACY**, *s.* want of regularity and order.

**INORDINATE**, *a.* [in and *ordinatus*, Lat.] not under proper rules, restraint, or regulation.

**INORDINATELY**, *ad.* in a manner subject to no order, restraint, or regulation; irregularly.

**INORDINATENESS**, *s.* want of being subject to rules or restraint.

**INORDINATION**, *s.* want of being reduced to order or restrained by rules.

**INORGANICAL**, *a.* without fit organs or instrumental parts. To **INOSCULATE**, *v. n.* [in and *oscular*, Lat.] to join by being inserted in each other.

**INOSCUATION**, *s.* the act of joining by having its extremities inserted in each other.

**INQUEST**, *s.* [inquisitio, from *inquirere*, Lat.] a judicial inquiry or examination; search, or study. In Law, any formal examination or inquiry. *Coroner's inquest*, an inquiry by a jury into the cause of any death that is of suspicious appearance.

**INQUIETUDE**, *s.* [in and *quiet*, Lat.] a state of disturbance or anxiety, applied to the mind; want of tranquillity; an action whereby the tranquillity of the mind is disturbed.

To **INQUINATE**, *v. a.* [inquinare, Lat.] to pollute; to corrupt.

**INQUINATION**, *s.* corruption; pollution.

**INQUIRABLE**, *a.* that may be inquired or examined into.

To **INQUIRE**, *v. n.* [inquirere, from *quero*, Lat.] to ask questions for information; to make search, or exert curiosity.

**INQUIRER**, *s.* a person who examines, or searches after something unknown; one who asks questions by way of examination, or in order to be informed.

**INQUIRY**, *s.* the act of searching by questions after something unknown; examination.

**INQUISITION**, (*inquisitio*) *s.* judicial inquiry. Figuratively, discussion, or search after something unknown, applied to the mind. In Law, a manner of proceeding in criminal causes by way of question or examination. *Holy Office of the Inquisition*, a spiritual court in Roman Catholic countries for the trial of heretics and spiritual offenders. It was set up in the 12th century, and its proceedings have caused its name to be a terror and an execution amongst men. Its inquiry is conducted by torture, and its power unlimited, no account ever being asked or given. Its victims were put to death by fire, after having, by a formality, been handed over to the secular power for that purpose. Its influence is much lessened now, and it may be hoped that it will soon be destroyed.

**INQUISITIVE**, (*inquisitive*) *a.* inquiring in order to find out something unknown; busy in searching or prying into things; endeavouring to make discoveries.

**INQUISITIVELY**, (*inquisitively*) *ad.* in a manner which discovers a great desire and intense application to make discoveries.

**INQUISITIVENESS**, (*inquisitiveness*) *s.* the quality of prying into things unknown, or the secrets of others.

**INQUISITOR**, (*inquisitor*) *s.* [Lat.] one who examines judiciously, or searches into the truth of a fact or opinion; an officer belonging to the Popish Inquisition.

To **INRAIL**, *v. a.* to enclose with rails.

**INROAD**, (*invrode*) *s.* a sudden or short invasion or attack upon a country.

**INSAURABLE**, *a.* [in and *sanabilis*, Lat.] incurable; irremediable.

**INSAURABLE**, *a.* [insanus, Lat.] mad; making mad.

**INSANITY**, *s.* madness; lunacy; derangement of the intellect. It assumes very various forms, and springs from different causes; but is marked under all its phases by one characteristic, the preternatural activity or predominance of some one passion, faculty, or effort of attention; by which the equilibrium of the powers, and their proper subordination, is overturned. It is one of the most affecting maladies man is subject to; and it is a gratifying consideration, that recent attempts at a philosophical and humane treatment of such miserable persons, have been signally successful in restoring them to their right mind.

**INSATIABLE**, (*insatiabile*) *a.* [in and *satio*, Lat.] so greedily or covetous as not to be satisfied.

**INSATIABLENESS**, (*insatiableness*) *s.* the quality of not being satisfied or appeased.

**INSATIABLY**, *ad.* with greediness not to be appeased.

**INSATIATE**, (*insatiare*) *a.* so greedy as not to be satisfied.

**INSATURABLE**, *a.* [*in* and *saturō*, Lat.] not to be filled or glutted.

To **INSCRIBE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *scribo*, Lat.] to write on any thing, generally applied to something engraved on a monument, or written on the outside of something. To make any thing with letters; to dedicate to a person without a formal address. To draw a figure within another, applied to mathematics.

**INSCRIPTION**, *s.* any sentence written on the outside of something or engraved on a monument or stone; a title; the act of inscribing or dedicating a book to a person without a formal address.

**INSCRUTABLE**, *a.* [*in* and *scrutor*, Lat.] not to be discovered or traced by inquiry or study.

To **INSCULP**, *v. a.* [*in* and *sculpo*, Lat.] to engrave or cut.

**INSCULPTURE**, *s.* any thing engraved.

To **INSEAM**, (*inseem*) *v. a.* to leave a mark in the skin after a wound is cured.

**INSECT**, *s.* [*in* and *seco*, Lat.] in Natural History, a class of animals, without vertebrae; having a semi-crustaceous covering, to which the muscles are attached; and with two pairs of wings, (developed or rudimentary,) six legs, a ganglionic nervous system; the body, in appearance, divided into very distinct parts; and proceeding from the egg to the perfect insect by two series of transformations. Figuratively, any thing small or contemptible.

**INSECTATOR**, *s.* [*insector*, Lat.] one that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

**INSECTILE**, *a.* resembling or having the nature of insects.

**INSECURE**, *a.* not safe, or not protected from danger or loss.

**INSECURITY**, *s.* the state of being exposed to danger or loss; want of grounds for confidence.

**INSEMINATION**, *s.* [*in* and *semino*, Lat.] the act of scattering seed on ground.

**INSENSATE**, *a.* [*insensato*, Ital.] without thought or sensibility of present or approaching danger.

**INSENSIBILITY**, *s.* [*insensibilit  *, Fr.] want of a power to perceive; dullness of perception, applied either to the mind or body.

**INSENSIBLE**, *a.* [Fr.] not to be discovered by the senses or mind; not affected or moved by an object belonging either to the body or mind.

**INSENSIBLENESS**, *s.* want of sensation.

**INSENSIBLY**, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived.

**INSEPARABILITY**, **INSEPARABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being such as cannot be separated or divided.

**INSEPARABLE**, *a.* [*in* and *separo*, Lat.] not to be divided; united so as not to be parted or separated.

**INSEPARABLY**, *ad.* in a manner not to be divided, parted, or separated.

To **INSERT**, *v. a.* [*insero*, Lat.] to place in or among other things.

**INSERTION**, *s.* the act of placing in or amongst other things; the thing placed among others.

To **INSHRINE**, *v. a.* often written *enshrine*, to enclose in a shrine or valuable case.

**INSIDE**, *s.* the inner part, opposed to the surface or outward part.

**INSIDIATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one who lies in wait.

**INSIDIOUS**, *a.* [*insid  *, Lat.] treacherous; with an intention to insnare.

**INSIDIOUSLY**, *ad.* in a sly or treacherous manner; with an intention to insnare.

**INSIGHT**, (*insit*) *s.* [*insicht*, Belg.] knowledge of the inward parts of any thing; thorough skill in, or acquaintance with, any thing.

**INSIGNIFICANCE**, **INSIGNIFICANCY**, *s.* [Fr.] want of meaning, applied to words. Want of importance, applied to things.

**INSIGNIFICANT**, *a.* wanting meaning; conveying no ideas, applied to words. Wanting weight, importance, or a power of producing an effect, applied to persons and things.

**INSIGNIFICANTLY**, *ad.* without meaning, applied to language. Without importance or effect, applied to persons or things.

**INSINCERE**, *a.* [*in* and *sincerus*, Lat.] not what a person appears; not hearty; not sound; corrupted.

**INSINCERITY**, *s.* want of truth or fidelity; the vice of making great professions of friendship, without observing them.

To **INSURE**, *v. a.* to give strength; to confirm. Not in use.

**INSINUANT**, *a.* [Fr.] having the power to gain or creep into the favour of others.

To **INSINUATE**, *v. a.* [*insinuo*, Lat.] to make a passage for, or introduce any thing gently. Figuratively, to gain upon the affections of another imperceptibly, and by gentle means. To instil or infuse gently and imperceptibly, applied to opinions and notions.—*v. n.* to wheedle; to steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. **SYNON.** We *insinuate* by cunning address; we *suggest* by credit and artifice. *Insinuate* implies something delicate; *suggest*, frequently something scandalous.

**INSINUATION**, *s.* the quality of pleasing or stealing into the affections; a hint, or oblique censure.

**INSINUATIVE**, *a.* having the power to steal on the affections.

**INSINUATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one who drops a hint to a person's prejudice.

**INSIPID**, *a.* [*in* and *sapio*, Lat.] having no taste, or not able to affect the organ of tasting; without spirit, or the qualifications necessary to please and divert the mind. **SYNON.** That which is *insipid* does not affect the taste in the least; that which is *flat* does not pierce it. The *flat* displeases; and the *insipid* tires.

**INSIPIDITY**, **INSIPIDNESS**, *s.* [*insipidit  *, Fr.] want of the power of affecting the taste; want of life and spirit.

**INSPIRY**, *ad.* in a dull manner; in such a manner as not to affect or cause any sensation in the organ of taste.

**INSPIRENCE**, *s.* [*in* and *sapientia*, Lat.] folly; want of understanding.

To **INSIST**, *v. n.* [*in* and *sisto*, Lat.] to rest or stand upon; to remain resolute, or persist in a request or demand; to dwell upon in a discourse.

**INSISTENT**, *a.* resting upon any thing.

**INSISTENCY**, *s.* [*in* and *sist  *, Lat.] exemption from thirst.

**INSITION**, *s.* [*insero*, Lat.] the act of inserting or ingrafting one branch into another.

To **INSNARE**, *v. a.* to catch in a trap or snare; to inveigle, or bring into any danger or inconvenience by allurements; to entangle in dangers and perplexities.

**INSNARER**, *s.* one who catches any thing in a snare; one that inveigles or brings a person into perplexity by artifice.

**INSCOENABLE**, (*inscuable*) *a.* [*in* and *socio*, Lat.] averse to conversation; not fit for a companion; not fit to be united or joined together.

**INSOBRIETY**, *s.* drunkenness; want of sobriety.

To **INSOLATE**, *v. a.* [*insolo*, from *sol*, Lat.] to dry in the sun.

**INSOLATION**, *s.* [Fr.] exposition to the sun.

**INSOLENCE**, **INSOLENCY**, *s.* [*insolens*, Lat.] pride exerted in treating others in a disdainful and contemptuous manner.

**INSOLENT**, *a.* behaving with an uncommon degree of pride, disdain, and contempt.

**INSOLENTLY**, *ad.* in a proud manner, attended with contempt, disdain, or a total disregard of a person's superior.

**INSOLVABLE**, *a.* [Fr.] not to be cleared up or explained, applied to difficulties in writing. That which cannot be paid, applied to debts.

**INSOLUBLE**, *a.* [*in* and *solv  *, Lat.] not to be cleared up, explained, or rendered intelligible, applied to difficulties in writing. Not to be dissolved by any fluid. Not to be separated, applied to substances.

**INSOLVENCY**, *s.* the quality of not being able to pay, applied to debts.

**INSOLVENT**, *a.* [*in* and *solv  *, Lat.] not able to pay.

**INSOMUCH**, *conj.* so that; to such a degree that.

To **INSPECT**, *v. a.* [*in* and *specio*, Lat.] to look into by way of examination or superintendence.

**INSPECTION**, *s.* the act of examining with strictness; a narrow, close, and critical survey.

**INSPECTOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one who examines or looks into things, in order to discover either faults or beauties; a person who superintends any performance or undertaking.

To **INSPIRE**, (*ins  re*) *v. a.* to place in an orb or sphere.

**INSPIRABLE**, *a.* that may be drawn in with the breath; that may be infused by the Deity.

**INSPIRATION**, *s.* in Medicine, the act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing. In Theology, that spiritual teaching vouchsafed to all believers by God; also, and especially, that teaching by which the sacred virtues were

guided in recording their knowledge of Divine truth. There has been much useless controversy respecting the amount of influence exerted in the composition of the Scriptures; but it is generally perceived now that the theory of a *plenary* or *verbal* inspiration cannot be maintained, and that in the case of some books no theory hitherto advanced is applicable at all. It ought to be remarked that the Jews, whose superstitious reverence for their sacred writings is unequalled, never asserted respecting them such a claim to entire inspiration as is commonly asserted amongst Christians.

TO INSPIRE, *v. n.* [*in* and *spiro*, Lat.] in Medicine, to draw in the breath.—*v. a.* to breathe into; to animate; to encourage. In Theology, to instruct in Divine truth; to teach spiritually and as God only can teach men.

INSPIRER, *s.* he that communicates ideas to the mind; he that animates or encourages.

TO INSPISSATE, *v. a.* [*inspissare*, from *spissus*, Lat.] to make any fluid thick.

INSPINATION, *s.* the act of making any liquid thick.

INSPRUCK, the capital of the Tyrol, Austria. It is not large within the walls, but has extensive suburbs, in which are some considerable palaces, churches, and convents. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, and has a flourishing university, and some manufactures. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 47. 10. N. Long. 11. 27. E.

INSTABILITY, *s.* [*in* and *stabilis*, Lat.] inconstancy; fickleness; mutability, or a state subject to continual alterations and decays.

INSTABLE, *a.* inconstant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

TO INSTALL, (*install*) *v. a.* [*installare*, Fr.] to advance to any rank or office.

INSTALLATION, (*installation*) *s.* the introduction or establishment of any one into a position or station of eminence and dignity; being chiefly applied to the induction of clerical dignitaries to the seats set apart for them in their cathedrals, and to the ceremony of introducing a knight of the Garter to his place in St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

INSTALLMENT, (*instalment*) *s.* a sum of money paid in part of the full sum owing.

INSTANCE, INSTANCY, *s.* [Fr.] an earnest or ardent and importunate request or solicitation; a motive or pressing argument; an example used to illustrate and enforce any doctrine; the state of a thing; occasion; opportunity; act.

TO INSTANCE, *v. n.* to produce as an example; to confirm or illustrate an argument.

INSTANT, *a.* [*instans*, from *in* and *sto*, Lat.] earnestly pressing; immediate; without delay, or any time intervening; quick.

INSTANT, *s.* such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present moment. In Commerce, the present month.

INSTANTANEOUS, *a.* [*instantaneus*, low Lat.] done in an instant, or without any perceptible succession; with the utmost speed.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, *ad.* in an instant; in an indivisible point of time.

INSTANTLY, *ad.* [*instantaneus*, Lat.] immediately; without any perceptible delay or intervention of time; with urgent and pressing importunity.

TO INSTATE, *v. a.* to place in a certain rank or condition.

INSTAURATION, *s.* [*instaurare*, Lat.] the act of restoring to a former state.

INSTEAD, (*instead*) *prep.* in the room or place; equal to.

TO INSTEEP, *v. a.* to soak in any liquid or moisture; to lay under water.

INSTEP, *s.* the upper part of the foot, where it joins to the leg.

TO INSTIGATE, *v. a.* [*instigare*, Lat.] to urge on or provoke to the commission of a crime.

INSTIGATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of inciting, provoking, or impelling to the commission of something evil.

INSTIGATOR, *s.* [*instigateur*, Fr.] one who incites a person to commit a crime.

TO INSTIL, *v. a.* [*instillare*, from *stilla*, Lat.] to pour in by drops; to infuse or insinuate any opinion or idea imperceptibly into the mind.

INSTILLATION, *s.* [*instillatio*, Lat.] the act of pouring by

drops; the act of infusing or communicating slowly; that which is instilled or communicated.

INSTINCT, *s.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] in Psychology, that mental faculty which adapts means to ends, blindly or spontaneously, without the exercise of any reasoning or reflection; and which cannot be improved in its operation by experience. It is seen most conspicuously in the proceedings of animals, being almost the only kind of intellectual power they possess; leading them to the discharge of their various functions, &c., as Cuvier said, like a dream.

INSTINCTED, *a.* impressed as an animating power or instinct.

INSTINCTIVE, *a.* INSTINCTIVELY, *ad.* by instinct.

TO INSTITUTE, *v. n.* [*instituo*, from *statuo*, Lat.] to fix, settle, appoint, or enact, applied to laws or orders. To instruct, or form by instruction.

INSTITUTE, *s.* an established custom or law; a precept, maxim, or principle; an association for scientific purposes.

INSTITUTION, *s.* the establishing a law or custom; an establishment; a positive law. In the Canon and Common Law, it signifies the investing a clerk with the spiritualities of a rectory, &c. by the bishop. This makes him a complete parson as to spirituality, but not as to temporality, which depends on *Induction*, & which see.

INSTITUTIONARY, *a.* containing the elements, or first principles, of any science or doctrine.

INSTITUTIST, *s.* a writer of institutes or explanation of laws, or of the maxims and first principles on which any system of laws or science is founded.

INSTITUTOR, *s.* one who establishes any custom or doctrine; one who instructs a person in the elements or first principles of any science or doctrine.

TO INSTOP, *v. a.* to close up or stop.

TO INSTRUCT, *v. a.* [*instruo*, from *struo*, Lat.] to teach or communicate knowledge to another. In Law, to model or form by previous discourse.

INSTRUCTOR, *s.* one who communicates knowledge, or teaches.

INSTRUCTION, *s.* the art of teaching or imparting knowledge; any precept conveying knowledge; a precept or direction from a superior.

INSTRUCTIVE, *a.* [*instructivus*, Fr.] conveying knowledge.

INSTRUMENT, *s.* [*instruo*, Lat.] a tool used in executing any work; any thing made to produce a certain result, or for a particular use, as musical or astronomical instruments. In Law, a writing containing any contract or order. The agent or means by which any thing is done.

INSTRUMENTAL, *a.* [Fr.] conducive as a means to some end. *Instrumental music*, is that produced by an instrument, and opposed to *vocal*.

INSTRUMENTALITY, *s.* the action or agency of a thing as a means; the quality of acting in subordination.

INSTRUMENTALLY, *ad.* in the nature of an instrument; as a means.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, *s.* the quality of conducing to advance or promote an end.

INSUFFERABLE, *a.* beyond the strength or patience of a person to bear; not to be borne or allowed.

INSUFFERABLY, *ad.* to a degree beyond the possibility of being endured with patience.

INSUFFICIENCY, INSUFFICIENCY, (*insufficiency*) *s.* [Fr.] want of power, strength, or value, proportionable to any end.

INSUFFICIENT, (*insufficient*) *a.* not proportionate to any end, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; unfit.

INSUFFICIENTLY, (*insufficiently*) *ad.* in such a manner as to want either ability, qualification, or skill.

INSUFFLATION, *s.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] the act of breathing upon.

INSULAR, INSULARLY, *a.* [*insula*, Lat.] belonging to an island.

INSULATED, *a.* in Building, applied to any column or edifice which stands by itself.

INSULSE, *a.* [*in* and *sal*, Lat.] dull; insipid; heavy.

INSULT, *s.* [*in* and *salio*, Lat.] the act of leaping upon any thing; an assault; an act of bumptiousness and contemptuous outrage. *Synon.* *Affront* is an indignity offered in public. *Insult* implies an attack made with insolence. Both *affronts* and



*insults* may be given without words; but *abuse* results chiefly from scurrilous language.

TO INSULT, *v. a.* to treat with haughtiness, contempt, and outrage. In War, to assault or attack a post with open force.

INSULTER, *s.* one who treats another with disdainful or contemptuous haughtiness.

INSULTINGLY, *ad.* contemptuously; disdainfully.

INSUPERABILITY, *s.* the quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, *a.* [in and *super*, Lat.] not to be overcome by labour, or surmounted by study.

INSUPERABLENESS, *s.* impossibility of being overcome or surmounted.

INSUPERABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSUPPORTABLE, *a.* [Fr.] beyond the strength of a person to bear, applied either to the body or mind.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, *s.* the state of being beyond a person's power to support or bear.

INSUPPORTABLY, *ad.* to such a degree as not to be endured or borne.

INSURANCE, *s.* [assurance, Fr.] security given by a society, to compensate, according to a certain valuation, loss by fire, storm, or other casualty, on houses and other buildings, ships, crops, &c. &c. *Life Insurance* is security given for the payment of a certain sum at death, to the heirs, &c. of one who pays annually a certain fixed premium. The system of insurance is now so greatly improved, and so widely adopted, that it is a precaution of the most common prudence to insure one's life; the various plans proposed having been considered, and that adopted which is best suited to the circumstances and age of the insurer.

TO INSURE, *v. a.* [assure, Fr.] to pay to a society formed for such a purpose, a regular sum in order to secure the advantage of compensation for loss by fire, &c. &c.; or to secure for one's heirs, &c. the payment of a certain sum on one's own death.

INSURMOUNTABLE, *a.* [insurmountable, Fr.] not to be overcome.

INSURMOUNTABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSURRECTION, *s.* [in and *surgo*, Lat.] a seditious rising or tumult formed in opposition to government.

INSURRECTION, *s.* [in and *surro*, Lat.] the act of whispering into something.

INTACTIBLE, *a.* [in and *tango*, Lat.] not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, *s.* [Ital.] any thing having figures engraved on it, particularly applied to precious stones, that have the heads of great men engraved on them.

INTANGIBLE, *a.* that cannot be touched.

INTASTABLE, *a.* not to be tasted; insipid.

INTEGER, *s.* [Lat.] the whole of any thing. In Arithmetic, a whole number, opposed to a fraction.

INTEGRAL, *a.* [integral, Fr.] whole, or comprising all its constituent parts; without defect; complete; without injury. Belonging to, or consisting of, whole numbers, applied to arithmetic. *Integral Calculus*, in the higher Mathematics, that process which is exactly the reverse of the Differential Calculus; having for its object the discovery of the whole of any quantity, &c. by means of series of quantities, continually approximating to it in their sum, and which can be made to differ from it by a sum less than any conceivable quantity.

INTEGRAL, *s.* a whole consisting of distinct parts, each of which may subsist apart.

INTEGRANT PARTS, *s.* in Philosophy, the similar parts of a body, or parts of the same nature with the whole.

INTEGRITY, *s.* [integritas, from *integer*, Lat.] purity of mind; freedom from any undue bias or principles of dishonesty; entireness.

INTEGUMENT, *s.* [in and *tego*, Lat.] any thing which covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT, [intelligo, Lat.] the understanding.

INTELLECTION, *s.* the act of understanding.

INTELLECTIVE, *a.* [intellectif, Fr.] having the power of understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, *a.* [intellectual, Fr.] relating to, or performed by, the understanding; having the power of understanding; proposed as the object of the understanding.

INTELLIGENCE, INTELLIGENCE, *s.* [intelligo, Lat.] a com-

merce or reciprocal communication of things distant or secret; the understanding; unobdied mind.

INTELLIGENCER, *s.* one who sends or conveys news of what is done in distant and secret parts.

INTELLIGENT, *a.* having the power of understanding; knowing or understanding; giving information, or communicating.

INTELLIGENTIAL, [intelligential] *a.* consisting of mind free from body; exercising or proceeding from exerting the understanding.

INTELLIGIBLE, *a.* conceivable by the understanding; that may be understood.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being possible to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be understood.

INTEMPERANCE, INTEMPERANCY, *s.* [in and *tempero*, Lat.] want of governing the sensual appetites; excess in eating or drinking.

INTEMPERATE, *a.* not governed or restrained within the bounds of moderation; eating, drinking, or doing any thing to excess.

INTEMPERATELY, *ad.* beyond the bounds of temperance; excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, *s.* want of moderation; unseasonableness, applied to weather.

INTEMPERATURE, *s.* excess of some quality.

INTEENABLE, *a.* [in and *teneo*, Lat.] indefensible.

TO INTEND, *v. a.* [intendo, from *tendo*, Lat.] to stretch out; to add force to, or to heighten quality; to mean; to design or propose to do a thing.

INTENDANT, *s.* [Fr.] an officer of the higher class, who oversees any particular branch of public business.

INTENDMENT, *s.* [entendement, Fr.] intention, design, or meaning. *Intendment of crimes* is, in case of treason, where the intention is proved by circumstances, and punishable in the same manner as if put in execution: so if a person enter a house in the night-time, with an intent to commit burglary, it is felony; also an assault, with an intent to commit a robbery on the highway, is made felony, and punished with transportation.

INTENSE, *a.* [intensus, Lat.] strained, heightened, or increased to a high degree, applied to qualities. Vehement, or forcible, applied to words. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive, applied to the mind.

INTENSELY, *ad.* to a very great degree.

INTENSENESS, *s.* the state of being increased to a high degree; force; the state of a thing upon the stretch.

INTENSION, *s.* [intensio, Lat.] the act of heightening the degree of any quality, or of forcing or straining any thing, opposed to making lax, or loosening.

INTENSIVE, *a.* stretched, increased, or heightened with respect to itself.

INTENSIVELY, *ad.* to a great degree.

INTENT, *a.* [intentus, Lat.] with the mind strongly applied to any object, used with *on* or *upon*.

INTENT, *s.* meaning, applied to words; a design, purpose, or view formed in the mind.

INTENTION, *s.* [intentio, Lat.] an act of the mind whereby it voluntarily and earnestly fixes its view on any thought, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by other thoughts; eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind; design, purpose, or end.

INTENTIONAL, *a.* [intentionel, Fr.] done by fixed design; designed.

INTENTIONALLY, *ad.* by design or fixed choice.

INTENTIVE, *a.* applied so as not to be diverted by other objects.

INTENTIVELY, *ad.* with close and strict application.

INTENTLY, *ad.* with close attention.

INTENTNESS, *s.* the state of being applied so as not to be diverted or called off by other objects.

TO INTER, *v. a.* [inter, Fr.] to put under ground or bury.

INTERCALAR, INTERCALARY, *a.* [intercalo, from *inter* and *calo*, Lat.] inserted in the calendar, in order to preserve the equation of time; thus the 29th of February, inserted in the almanack every leap-year, is called an *intercalary day*.

TO INTERCALATE, *v. a.* [intercalo, Fr.] to insert an additional day into the calendar.

**INTERCALATION**, *s.* the insertion of days in the calendar, in order to make up of some defect in our reckonings of time.

To **INTERCEDE**, *v. n.* [*inter* and *cedo*, Lat.] to pass or come between; to mediate, or endeavour to reconcile two parties that are at variance.

**INTERCEDER**, *s.* a mediator; or one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To **INTERCEPT**, *v. a.* [*interceptio*, from *inter* and *capio*, Lat.] to stop any person or thing in their way or in motion, before they can reach the place intended; to prevent from being reached.

**INTERCEPTION**, *s.* the act of stopping any thing in its course, and hindering it from reaching the place it otherwise would; stoppage, or obstruction.

**INTERCESSION**, *s.* [*inter* and *cedo*, Lat.] the act of endeavouring to reconcile two parties at variance; interposition or mediation in behalf of another.

**INTERCESSOR**, *s.* [Lat.] a mediator; one who interposes and pleads in behalf of another; one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To **INTERCHAIN**, *v. a.* to chain or link together. Figuratively, to unite indissolubly.

To **INTERCHANGE**, *v. a.* to put in the place of another; to change, or give for something received of another; to succeed to alternately, or by turns.

**INTERCHANGE**, *s.* commerce, traffic, or mutual change of commodities between two persons; alternate succession.

**INTERCHANGEABLE**, *a.* given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

**INTERCHANGEABLY**, *ad.* alternately; mutually.

**INTERCHANGEMENT**, *s.* the act of giving and receiving.

**INTERCIPIENT**, *s.* [*intercipiens*, from *inter* and *capio*, Lat.] something that intercepts, obstructs, or causes a stoppage, applied to medicines.

**INTERCISION**, *s.* [*inter* and *cedo*, Lat.] interruption.

To **INTERCLUDE**, *v. n.* [*inter* and *cludo*, Lat.] to shut from a place, or hinder from performing by something intercepting or intervening; to intercept.

**INTERCLUSION**, *s.* the act of intercepting or obstructing.

**INTERCOLUMNIATION**, *s.* [*inter* and *columna*, Lat.] the space between two pillars.

**INTERCOMMUNITY**, *s.* a mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion; adoption of religious rites between two or more states.

**INTERCOSTAL**, *a.* [*inter* and *costa*, Lat.] placed and situated between the ribs.

**INTERCOURSE**, (*interkōrse*) *s.* [*entrecoûrs*, Fr.] commerce or mutual exchange. Communication, applied to places or persons.

**INTERCURRENCE**, *s.* passage between.

**INTERCURRENT**, *a.* [*inter* and *curreo*, Lat.] running between.

To **INTERDICT**, *v. a.* [*interdictio*, from *inter* and *dicto*, Lat.] to forbid, applied to laws, or the command of a superior. In Canon Law, to forbid from enjoying communion with the church.

**INTERDICT**, *s.* in the Roman Church, a particular kind of censure inflicted on a whole nation, province, or town, for some acts of disobedience or insubordination to ecclesiastical authority, committed either by the people, or by those in power, by which the services and rites of the church were wholly, or in part, forbidden to be performed. England was laid under an interdict by Innocent III. in the reign of John. *Individuals* were sometimes placed under an interdict. There was also an interdict which was a kind of ecclesiastical outlawry; being forbidden to receive persons guilty of certain offences, or to give them fire or water.

**INTERDICTION**, *s.* a law or decree which forbids any thing.

**INTERDICTIONARY**, *a.* containing a prohibition or forbiddance.

To **INTEREST**, *v. a.* [*interessar*, Fr.] to concern; to affect; to give a share in; to gain the affection, or be very closely connected with a person's interest or welfare.

**INTEREST**, *s.* [*intérêt*, Fr.] concern, advantage, or influence over others; share or part in any undertaking; a regard to private or personal advantage or profit; a sum paid for the use of money; a surplus of advantage or profit. See **USURY**. *Simple Interest* is when the interest is always kept distinct from the principal: *Compound Interest*, when the interest is added at cer-

tain periods to the principal, and interest allowed on the increased amount. The highest rate of interest allowed by law is 5 per cent. per annum.

To **INTERFERE**, *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.] to interpose, intermeddle, or become a sharer in; to clash or oppose.

**INTERFLUENT**, *a.* [*inter* and *fluo*, Lat.] flowing between.

**INTERFUGIENT**, *a.* shining between.

**INTERFUSED**, *a.* [*inter* and *fundo*, Lat.] poured or scattered between.

**INTERJACENCY**, *s.* [*inter* and *jaceo*, Lat.] the act or state of lying between two objects.

**INTERJACENT**, *a.* lying between.

**INTERJECTION**, *s.* [*inter* and *jaceo*, Lat.] in Grammar, a word which expresses some sudden emotion of the mind; as, *oh! alas!*

**INTERIM**, *s.* [Lat.] the mean time; an interval; any time coming between two periods or actions expressed.

To **INTERJOIN**, *v. a.* to join mutually; to intermarry.

**INTERIOR**, *a.* [Lat.] internal; inmost.

**INTERKNOWLEDGE**, (*interknowledge*) *s.* mutual knowledge.

To **INTERLACE**, *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] to intermix; to weave, plait, or mix one thing with another.

**INTERLAPSE**, *s.* [*inter* and *labor*, Lat.] the flow of time between any two events.

To **INTERLARD**, *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.] in Cookery, to mix meat with bacon, or fat with lean. To interpose, or insert between, or diversify by mixture.

To **INTERLEAVE**, *v. a.* to bind up with blank paper between each of the leaves.

To **INTERLINE**, *v. a.* to write between the lines of a book or manuscript.

**INTERLINEATION**, *s.* the act of writing any thing between the lines of a printed book or manuscript.

To **INTERLINK**, *v. a.* to connect chains one with another. Figuratively, to join together like the links of a chain, which mutually connect each other.

**INTERLOCUTION**, *s.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Lat.] dialogue, or the act of speaking by turns.

**INTERLOCUTOR**, *s.* [Lat.] the person introduced as discoursing in a dialogue; one that talks with another.

**INTERLOCUTORY**, *a.* consisting of a dialogue, or conversation carried on by two or more persons. In Law, an order that does not decide the cause, but only some matter incident thereto, which happens between the beginning and end of a cause; as when, in Chancery or Exchequer, the plaintiff obtains an order for injunction until the hearing of a cause; which order, not being final, is called *interlocutory*.

To **INTERLOPE**, *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Belg.] to run between parties, and intercept the advantage that one would gain from the other. In Commerce, to intercept the trade of a company; to traffic without licence; to forestal.

**INTERLOPER**, *s.* one who without licence intercepts the trade of a company that has an exclusive charter; one who runs into business to which he has no right.

**INTERLUCENT**, *a.* [*inter* and *luco*, Lat.] shining between.

**INTERLUDE**, *s.* [*inter* and *ludo*, Lat.] something played or performed between the acts of a tragedy or comedy; a farce.

**INTERLUENCY**, *s.* [*inter* and *luco*, Lat.] the state of water which runs between any two places; the interposition of water.

**INTERLUNAR**, **INTERLUNARY**, *a.* [*inter* and *luna*, Lat.] belonging to the time when the moon is about to change, and become invisible.

**INTERMARRIAGE**, *s.* the act of marriage between two families.

To **INTERMARRY**, *v. n.* to marry persons out of one family with some of another.

To **INTERMEDDLE**, *v. n.* to concern oneself officiously with affairs that one has no business with.

**INTERMEDDLER**, *s.* one that officiously thrusts himself into business which he has no right or call to.

**INTERMEDIAL**, *a.* [*inter* and *medius*, Lat.] intervening; lying between.

**INTERMEDiate**, *a.* intervening; interposed; placed in the middle between two extremities.

**INTERMEDiateLY**, *ad.* by way of intervention or interposition.

INTERMENT, *s.* [*enterment*, Fr.] burial; the act of burial, or putting a corpse in the ground.

INTERMIGRATION, *s.* [*inter* and *migro*, Lat.] the act of two or more removing from one place to another, so that each of them occupies the place which the other quitted. Seldom used.

INTERMINABLE, *a.* [*in* and *terminus*, Lat.] admitting no boundary or limit.

INTERMINATE, *a.* unbounded; unlimited.

INTERMINATION, *s.* a threat or denouncing of punishment against crimes.

To INTERMINGLE, *v. a.* to mix; to mingle; to put some things among others.

INTERMISSION, *s.* [*inter* and *mitto*, Lat.] a pause, stop, or cessation for a time; the space between any two events; delay; a cessation of pain or sorrow.

INTERMISSIVE, *a.* affecting by fits, or with pauses between.

To INTERMIT, *v. a.* to forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.—*v. n.* to grow mild between the fits or paroxysms, applied to fevers.

INTERMITTENT, *a.* coming only by fits, or after some interval.

To INTERMIX, *v. a.* to mingle, mix, or put some things between others.

INTERMIXTURE, *s.* a mass formed by mixing several things.

INTERMUNDANE, *a.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Lat.] existing or situate between worlds, or the several bodies which compose the solar system.

INTERMURAL, *a.* [*inter* and *murus*, Lat.] lying between walls.

INTERNAL, INTERNAL, *a.* [*internus*, Lat.] within; in the mind; inward.

INTERNALLY, *ad.* inwardly; mentally; in the mind, spirit, or understanding.

INTERNECINE, *a.* [*inter* and *neq*, Lat.] endeavouring mutual destruction.

INTERPELLATION, *s.* [*interpello*, Lat.] in Law, a summons or call upon.

To INTERPOLATE, *v. a.* [*interpolo*, Lat.] to foist a thing into a place, by forgery, to which it does not belong.

INTERPOLATION, *s.* something added to the original, applied to manuscripts or books.

INTERPLATOR, *s.* [Lat.] a person who inserts or foists forced passages into an original.

INTERPOSAL, *s.* the act of intervening between persons; interposition; intervention.

To INTERPOSE, (the *s.* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced like *z*), *v. a.* [*inter* and *pono*, Lat.] to thrust in between two persons, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to come between, or rescue from any danger.

INTERPOSER, *s.* one that comes between others; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, *s.* the act of intervening in order to prevent or promote a design; mediation; intervention; or the state of being placed between two.

To INTERPRET, *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Lat.] to explain any difficulty in writing; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution; to expound.

INTERPRETABLE, *a.* capable of being translated, deciphered, or explained.

INTERPRETATION, *s.* the act of explaining the meaning of a foreigner in our own language; the sense given by a translator.

INTERPRETATIVE, *a.* collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, *ad.* as may be collected by way of explanation.

INTERPRETER, *s.* [*interpretes*, Lat.] an explainer; a translator.

INTERPUNCTION, *s.* [*inter* and *pungo*, Lat.] the act of placing points or points between words.

INTERREGNUM, *s.* [Lat.] the time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one prince and the accession of another. In hereditary government, like that of Great Britain, there is no interregnum.

To INTERROGATE, *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.] to examine by asking questions; to ask questions. *SYNON.* To *interrogate*, im-

plies authority; to *inquire*, curiosity; to *ask*, something civil and respectful.

INTERROGATION, *s.* a question. In Grammar, a point used after a question, and is marked thus (?).

INTERROGATIVE, *a.* [*interrogativus*, Fr.] denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.

INTERROGATIVE, *s.* in Grammar, a pronoun used in asking questions, as *who?* *what?*

INTERROGATIVELY, *ad.* in the form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, *s.* one who asks, or examines by asking, questions.

INTERROGATORY, *s.* a question; an inquiry.

INTERROGATORY, *a.* containing or expressing a question.

To INTERRUPT, *v. a.* [*interrumpo*, from *inter* and *rumpo*, Lat.] to hinder the process, motion, or direction of any thing, by breaking in upon it; to hinder a person from finishing his sentence by speaking to him in the middle of it; to divide or separate by rupture.

INTERRUPTEDLY, *ad.* not without stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, *s.* one who makes a person break off in the middle of his discourse by speaking to him.

INTERRUPTION, *s.* [*inter* and *rumpo*, Lat.] breach, or separation between the parts by breaking; interposition. Figuratively, intervention; hindrance; or the act of stopping any thing in motion.

INTERSCAPULAR, *a.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCRIBE, *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Lat.] to write between.

INTERSECTANT, *a.* [*inter* and *seco*, Lat.] dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT, *v. a.* to cut or cross; to divide each other mutually.—*v. n.* to meet each other mutually.

INTERSECTION, *s.* the point where lines cross each other.

To INTERSECT, *v. a.* [*inter* and *seco*, Lat.] to put in or introduce between other things.

INTERSEPTION, *s.* a thing inserted between others.

To INTERSPERSE, *v. a.* [*inter* and *spargo*, Lat.] to scatter among other things.

INTERSPERSION, *s.* the act of scattering among other things.

INTERSTELLAR, *a.* [*inter* and *stella*, Lat.] intervening or situated between the stars.

INTERSTICE, *s.* [*inter* and *sto*, Lat.] the space between two things, or the time between two events.

INTERSTITIAL, (*interstitialis*) *a.* containing interstices.

INTERTEXTURE, *s.* [*inter* and *texo*, Lat.] the act of mingling or weaving one thing with another.

To INTERTWINE, INTERTWIST, *v. a.* to unite or join by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL, *s.* [*intervallum*, Lat.] space or distance void of matter; time between two events; remission of a distemper. In Music, the difference between two sounds in acuteness or gravity, or the imaginary space bounded by two sounds differing in acuteness or gravity. *Simple intervals* are the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and octave; and those between any two notes holding any of these places in the scale. *Compound intervals* are such as are greater than the octave. Other intervals, designated major and minor, superfluous, redundant, diminished, &c., are also noted in the enharmonic scale.

To INTERVENE, *v. n.* [*inter* and *venio*, Lat.] to come between.

INTERVENIENT, *a.* coming between.

INTERVENTION, *s.* the state of acting between persons; the interposition of means; the state of being interposed.

INTERVIEW, (*interducere*, sometimes accented on the first syllable), *s.* [*entreueue*, Fr.] mutual sight, generally applied to some formal and appointed meeting or conference.

To INTERVOLVE, *v. a.* [*inter* and *volvo*, Lat.] to roll between; to involve one within another.

To INTERWEAVE, (*intervecere*) *v. a.* *preter. interweave*, past part. *interwoven*, or *interweave*; to mix one thing with another in weaving; to intermingle.

INTESTABLE, *a.* [*in* and *testor*, Lat.] in Law, not qualified to make a will.

INTESTACY, *s.* in Law, the condition of one who dies without a sufficient will, or without one at all.

INTESTATE, *a.* in Law, dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, *a.* [Fr.] belonging to the intestines.

INTESTRAL, *a.* [intus, Lat.] internal; inward; contained in the body. Figuratively, domestic; relating to the internal condition of a state.

INTESTINE, *s.* a bowel. Seldom used in the singular number. The *intestines*, in Anatomy, are distinguished as the *large* and the *small*; the latter being those in which the conversion of the materials digested by the stomach into assimilable material, and the first and largest separation of the assimilable from the unassimilable materials takes place; and the former, those by which the unassimilable part is thoroughly separated from the other and rejected from the system finally.

To INTHRAL, (*intraill*) *v. a.* to enslave; to bring under difficulties.

INTHRALMENT, (*intraillment*) *s.* a state of slavery.

INTHRONE, *v. a.* to place on a throne; to make a king of.

INTIMACY, *s.* a state of familiarity or friendship, wherein one person has always free access to another, and is favoured with his sentiments without reserve. *SYNON.* A slight knowledge of any one constitutes *acquaintance*. To be *familiar* requires an *acquaintance* of some standing. *Intimacy* supposes such an *acquaintance* as is supported by friendship.

INTIMATE, *a.* [intus, Lat.] inmost; internal; inward; near; close; not kept at a distance; familiar; conversing with, or united to, another, without reserve or restraint.

INTIMATE, *s.* a friend who has free access, and is entrusted with the thoughts of another without reserve.

To INTIMATE, *v. a.* [intimo, low Lat.] to hint; to point indirectly and obscurely.

INTIMATELY, *ad.* closely; or without any intermixture of parts; with confidence; nearly, internally, or inseparably. Void of reserve, applied to friendship.

INTIMATION, *s.* [Fr.] a hint; an obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, *v. a.* [intimido, from *timidus*, Lat.] to affect with fear; to deprive of encouragement.

INTIRE, *a.* [entier, Fr.] whole; unbroken or undiminished; without any adulteration. See *ENTIRE*.

INTO, *prep.* denotes entrance, penetration beyond the surface, motion beyond the outward parts; and is the opposite to *out of*.

INTOLERABLE, *a.* [in and *tolero*, Lat.] not to be borne or endured.

INTOLERABLENESS, *s.* the quality of a thing which is not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, *ad.* to a degree too great for our strength or patience to endure.

INTOLERANT, *a.* [Fr.] not enduring, or not able to endure. Figuratively, in religious affairs, bigoted; given to persecution.

To INTOMB, (*intoom*) *v. a.* to bury; to enclose in a monument.

To INTO/NATE, *v. a.* [intono, from *tono*, Lat.] to thunder.

INTONATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of thundering. In Music, the act of sounding the notes in the scale with the voice, or any other given order of musical tones. Intonation may be either true or false, too high or too low, too sharp or too flat; and then this word intonation, with an epithet, must be understood concerning the manner of performing the notes.

To INTO/NE, *v. n.* [intonner, Fr.] to make a slow protracted noise.

To INTO/RT, *v. a.* [intorqueo, from *torqueo*, Lat.] to twist, wreath, or wring.

To INTO/XICATE, *v. a.* [in and *toxicum*, Lat.] to make drunk with strong liquors. Figuratively, to inebriate with vice or flattery.

INTOXICATION, *s.* the act or state of making or being drunk.

INTRAC/TABLE, *a.* [in and *tractabilis*, Lat.] obstinate, or not to be governed; furious.

INTRAC/TABLENESS, *s.* obstinacy not to be subject to rule; furiousness not to be tamed.

INTRAC/TABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be governed or tamed.

INTRANQUILLITY, *s.* a state of restlessness.

INTRAN/SIVE, *a.* in Grammar, a verb which does not require an object to complete its signification; as *run, walk, play, fall*.

INTRANSMUTABLE, *a.* unchangeable to any other substance or metal.

To INTRE/ASURE, (*intrezure*) *v. a.* to lay up as in a treasury.

To INTRE/NCH, *v. a.* [in and *trencher*, Fr.] to invade or encroach upon what belongs to another; to mark with hollows like trenches. In War, to fortify with a ditch or trench.

INTRE/NCHANT, *a.* not to be separated by cutting, but immediately closing again.

INTRE/NCHEMENT, *s.* a trench or work, which defends a post from the attacks of an enemy.

INTRE/PID, *a.* [in and *trepidus*, Lat.] not affected with fear at the prospect of danger.

INTREPIDITY, *s.* [intrepidité, Fr.] a disposition of mind unaffected with fear at the prospect of danger. *SYNON.* *Resolution* either banishes fear or surmounts it, and is staunch on all occasions. *Courage* is impatient to attack, undertakes boldly, and is not lessened by difficulty. *Valour* acts with vigour, gives no way to resistance, but pursues an enterprise in spite of opposition. *Bravery* knows no fear; it runs nobly into danger, and prefers honour to life itself. *Intrepidity* encounters the greatest points with the utmost coolness, and dares even present death.

INTREPIDLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be unaffected with fear at the prospect of danger.

INTRICACY, *s.* the state of a thing much entangled; perplexity arising from a complication of facts.

INTRICATE, *a.* [intrico, low Lat.] entangled; perplexed; obscure or difficult.

INTRICATELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to perplex.

INTRICATENESS, *s.* the quality of being so perplexed and complicated as not to be easily explained.

INTRIGUE, (*intreque*) *s.* [Fr.] a plot or amour carried on with secrecy and artifice.

To INTRIGUE, (*intreque*) *v. n.* to form plots; to carry on an amour by stratagems and artifices.

INTRIGUER, (*intrequeur*, the *g* pronounced hard,) *s.* one who forms plots, carries on private amours with women, or busies himself in secret transactions.

INTRIGUINGLY, (*intrequeusement*, the *g* pronounced hard,) *ad.* with artifice or secret plotting.

INTRINSIC, *a.* [intrinsecus, Lat.] inward; real; true in its own nature.

INTRINSICALLY, *ad.* internally; really; in his own nature.

INTRINSICATE, *a.* perplexed; entangled.

To INTRO/DUCE, *v. a.* [intro and *duco*, Lat.] to conduct; to give entrance to; to usher into a place, or to a person; to bring any thing into practice or notice.

INTRO/DUCER, *s.* one who conducts or ushers into a place, or to a person; one who brings any thing into use, practice, or notice.

INTRO/DUCTION, *s.* the act of ushering or conducting into a place, or to a person; the state of being ushered; the act of bringing any thing new into notice or practice; a discourse prefixed to a book, containing something necessary to give a true idea of the manner in which the subject is treated of, &c.

INTRO/DUCTIVE, *a.* [introductif, Fr.] serving as a preparative, or a means to something else.

INTRO/DUCTORY, *a.* previous; in order to prepare, or serving as a means to something further.

INTROGRESSION, *s.* [intro and *gradior*, Lat.] entrance; the act of entering or going in.

INTROIT, *s.* [introitus, Lat.] in the Romish Church, the beginning of the mass or public devotions.

INTROMISSION, *s.* [intro and *mitto*, Lat.] the act of sending; the act of giving entrance or admission.

To INTROMIT, *v. a.* to send, let, or admit in; to allow to enter.

To INTROSPECT, *v. a.* [intro and *specio*, Lat.] to look into, or take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION, *s.* a view of the inside. An internal view of its power or state, applied to the mind.

INTROVE/NIENT, *a.* [intro and *venio*, Lat.] entering or coming in.

To INTRU/DE, *v. n.* [in and *trudo*, Lat.] to come in without invitation or permission; to thrust oneself rudely into company or business; to undertake a thing without being permitted called to it, or qualified for it.

**INTRUDER**, *s.* one who forces himself into company or affairs without permission, qualification, or being welcome.

**INTRUSION**, *s.* the act of forcing any person or thing into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or state; entrance without invitation or welcome.

**TO INTRUST**, *v. n.* to treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or any thing of value.

**INTUITION**, *s.* [*in* and *tuor*, Lat.] the sight of any thing. In Psychology, that spontaneous act of the understanding, by which any presentation of the senses becomes a representation to the mind by being subjected to the forms of the understanding. It is also used in popular language, and in writers who follow Locke and Reid, for the faculty of discovering truths, &c. immediately, without the exercise of reflection or reasoning.

**INTUITIVE**, *a.* seeing, or actual sight, opposed to belief.

**INTUITIVELY**, *ad.* [*intuitivum*, Fr.] by intuition, or immediate vision of the mind.

**INTUME/SCENCE**, *INTUM/SCENCY*, *s.* [*intumesco*, Lat.] a swelling; a tumour; the act or state of swelling or rising above its usual height.

**INTURG/SCENCE**, *s.* [*turgesco*, Lat.] swelling; the act or state of swelling.

**TO INTWINE**, *v. a.* to twist or wreath together like twine; to twist round.

**TO INVAD/DE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *vado*, Lat.] to enter into a country in a warlike manner; to attack; to assail or assault; to seize on like an enemy. "To invade another's right."

**INVADER**, *s.* one who enters into the possessions or dominions of another, and attacks them as an enemy; one who assaults or attacks; one who encroaches or intrudes.

**INVALESCENCE**, *s.* [*in* and *valesco*, Lat.] want of health.

**INVA/ID**, *a.* [*in* and *validus*, Lat.] weak, applied to bodily strength. Of no force or cogency, applied to argument.—*s.* (pronounced *invalid*), soldiers that are worn out with age, or, by the casualties of war, rendered unfit for further service in the field.

**TO INVA/LIDATE**, *v. a.* to weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

**INVA/ID/DE**, *s.* [Fr.] one disabled by sickness or hurts.

**INVA/ID/ITY**, *a.* [*invaliditas*, Fr.] want of force or cogency, applied generally to arguments.

**INVA/LUABLE**, *a.* of so great a value as to be above conception or estimation.

**INVA/RABLE**, *a.* [Fr.] not changing; without varying.

**INVARIABleness**, *s.* the quality of being always the same; constant, or without change.

**INVARIABLY**, *ad.* without changing; unchangeably; constantly.

**INVASION**, *s.* [*invado*, Lat.] the entrance or attack of an enemy on the possessions or dominions of another; an encroachment or unlawful attack on the rights of another.

**INVASIVE**, *a.* entering like an enemy on the bounds of another; encroaching on the rights of another.

**INVECTIVE**, *s.* [*invecho*, Lat.] a reproachful, censorious, or scandalous expression, whether in writing or in speech.

**INVECTIVE**, *a.* containing a censure, scandal, satire, or reproachful expressions.

**INVECTIVELY**, *ad.* in a satirical, abusive, or scandalous manner.

**TO INVE/IGH**, (*invoy*) *v. a.* [*in* and *eho*, Lat.] to utter censure or reproach; to speak bitterly against.

**INVE/IGHER**, (*invoyer*) *s.* a vehement railer.

**TO INVE/IGLE**, (*inveigle*) *v. a.* [*invegiare*, Ital.] to persuade, allure, or seduce to something bad or hurtful.

**INVE/IGLER**, (*inveigler*) *s.* a seducer, deceiver, or allurer to ill.

**TO INVE/LOPE**, *v. a.* See **TO ENVELOPE**.

**TO INVE/NT**, *v. n.* [*inventor*, Fr.] to discover, find out, or produce something unknown or not made before; to forge, or contrive contrary to truth; to create by the fertility of the imagination. *SYNOM.* We invent new things by the force of imagination. We find out things that are hidden or unknown, by examination or study. The one denotes the fruitfulness, the other the penetration, of the mind.

**INVENTER**, *s.* [*inventeur*, Fr.] one who discovers or produces something new or not known before; a person who forges or asserts a falsehood.

**INVENTION**, *s.* [*inventio*, Lat.] the act of finding or producing

something new; the discovery of something hidden; the subtlety of the mind, or that exertion of the imagination, whereby we create things that either have no existence in nature, or are entirely new or unknown; a discovery; the thing invented; a forgery or fiction.

**INVENTIVE**, *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.] quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

**INVENTOR**, *s.* [Lat.] a finder out or maker of something new; a framer or contriver of something ill.

**INVENTORIALY**, *ad.* in the manner of an inventory.

**INVENTORY**, (sometimes accented on the first syllable.) *s.* [*inventorium*, Lat.] an account or catalogue of movables; a list or catalogue of goods.

**INVENTRESS**, *s.* [*inventrice*, Fr.] a female who finds out or produces any thing new.

**INVERA/RY**, Argyleshire, Scotland. Here are manufactures of linen and woollen, as also considerable works for smelting iron by means of charcoal. It is seated on the N. W. side of Loch Fyne, near which is a castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyle. It is 75 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1233.

**INVERKE/THING**, Fifehire, Scotland. It is situated in a bay of the Frith of Forth; and before the entrance of the harbour there is a large and safe bay, which affords excellent shelter for ships in all winds. Here are two commodious quays, for the landing and receiving of goods. It is 18 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 2530.

**INVERNESS**, Invernesshire, Scotland. It is the capital of the county, and is pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the river Ness, and overlooking the Frith of Murray. It has a safe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of shipping. Over the river Ness is a handsome bridge, of seven arches. The salmon fishery in this river is very considerable. A little to the W. of this town is the remarkable vitrified fort, called Craig Phadrick; the stones, composing its walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire. It is 150 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 15,418.

**INVERNESS**, a county of Scotland, reaching from the W. sea to Moray Firth, and bounded by the counties of Ross, Nairne, Murray, Aberdeen, Perth, and Argyle. Its extent in breadth is about 45 miles, and in length 75. The northern part is very mountainous and barren. This county has several considerable lakes; being divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by Loch Ness, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil; all which are united by a canal, so as to form a communication between the two seas. The southern part of the shire is also very mountainous, and is supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many sheep and black cattle, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants. Limestone, iron ore, and some traces of different minerals, have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much success. The principal river is the Spey; but there are many others of inferior note, as the Ness, Fyres, Glass, Lochy, &c. Some of the largest islands of the Hebrides belong to this county. Inverness is its capital. Pop. 97,799. It sends two members to parliament; one in conjunction with Ross-shire.

**INVERSE**, *a.* [*inverso*, Lat.] inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct.

**INVERSION**, *s.* change of order or time, so that the first is last or last is first. In Grammar, the arrangement of the words of a sentence in the reverse of the usual order.

**TO INVERT**, *v. a.* to change the natural order of things or words; to turn upside down, or place in a method or order contrary to that which was before; to place the first last.

**INVERTEDLY**, *ad.* in an unnatural order; in such a manner that the first is placed last, or the last first.

**TO INVE/ST**, *v. a.* [*in* and *vestio*, Lat.] to clothe or dress; when followed by two nouns, it hath *with* or *in* before the thing. To place in possession of a rank or office; to adorn; to grace. To enclose or surround a place, so as to intercept all succours, applied to sieges.

**INVESTMENT**, *a.* covering; clothing.

**INVESTIGABLE**, *a.* to be searched out or traced by the mind.

**TO INVE/STIGATE**, *v. a.* [*investigo*, from *vestigium*, Lat.] to search out; to trace or find out by reason.

**INVESTIGATION**, *s.* the act of the mind by which unknown truths are traced out and discovered; an accurate examination.

**INVESTITURE**, *s.* [Fr.] the act and ceremony of conferring a right or possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

**INVESTMENT**, *s.* dress; clothes; habit.

**INVERTERACY**, *s.* [*vetus*, Lat.] long continuance of any thing bad. Figuratively, obstinacy confirmed by time. In Physic, long continuance of any disease.

**INVERTERATE**, *a.* old; long established; grown obstinate by long continuance.

**TO INVERTERATE**, *v. a.* to harden, or make obstinate by long practice or continuance.

**INVERTERATENESS**, **INVERTERATION**, *s.* the act of hardening or confirming by long practice and continuance.

**INVIDIOUS**, *a.* [*invidia*, Lat.] envious; malignant. Figuratively, likely to promote or incur hatred.

**INVIDIOUSLY**, *ad.* in an envious and malignant manner; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

**INVIDIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of provoking envy or hatred.

**TO INVIGORATE**, *v. a.* to make strong; to inspire with vigour, life, and spirit.

**INVIGORATION**, *s.* the act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.

**INVINCIBLE**, *a.* [*in* and *vinco*, Lat.] not to be conquered or subdued; not to be informed, or removed by instruction.

**INVINCIBLENESS**, *s.* the quality of not being conquerable.

**INVINCIBLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be conquered or surmounted.

**INVIOABLE**, *a.* [*in* and *viol*, Lat.] not to be profaned, applied to things sacred. Not to be injured. Not to be broken, applied to laws or secrets.

**INVIOABLY**, *ad.* without breach or failure.

**INVIOULATE**, *a.* unhurt, or without suffering from violence. Unprofaned, applied to holy things. Unbroken, applied to laws or obligations.

**INVIOUS**, *a.* [*in* and *vis*, Lat.] not passable; not common or trodden.

**TO INVISCATE**, *v. a.* [*invisco*, from *viscus*, Lat.] to lime; to daub with any glutinous or sticking substance.

**INVISIBILITY**, (*the s.* is pronounced like *z* in this and the two following words), *s.* [*invisibilité*, Fr.] the state of not being seen, or not being perceptible.

**INVISIBLE**, *a.* [*in* and *video*, Lat.] not to be seen.

**INVISIBLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be seen.

**INVITATION**, *s.* [*invito*, Lat.] the act of calling or summoning; the act of desiring a person's company.

**TO INVITE**, *v. a.* to bid or request a person to come to one's house, or make one of a party; to allure.

**INVITINGLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as allures.

**INUCTION**, *s.* [*in* and *unguo*, Lat.] the act of smearing or anointing with any fat or oily substance.

**INDUNDATION**, *s.* [*inundo*, Lat.] the act of flowing; a flood. Figuratively, a confluence or multitude of any kind.

**TO INVOCATE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *voco*, Lat.] to call upon in prayer; to address for assistance.

**INVOCATION**, *s.* the act of calling upon in prayer; the form used in addressing any being for assistance.

**INVOICE**, *s.* [*envoyer*, Fr.] a catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles shipped on board, and consigned to some person in a foreign country.

**TO INVOKE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *voco*, Lat.] to call upon, address, or pray to any superior being for aid.

**TO INVOLVE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *velo*, Lat.] to inwrap, or cover with any thing which surrounds; to intrust or join; to take in or comprise; to catch or subject to; to blend or mingle together confusedly. **SYNON.** Persons are *involved* in actions or affairs when they are far immersed in them. Affairs or actions are *complicated* with each other by their mixture and mutual dependence.

**INVOLUNTARILY**, *ad.* not by choice; against one's will; necessarily.

**INVOLUNTARY**, *a.* [*involuntaire*, Fr.] not having the power of choice; necessitated; not chosen or done willingly.

**INVOLUTION**, *s.* [*in* and *volo*, Lat.] the act of wrapping in a thing. Figuratively, the state of being mixed, complicated, or

intricate; that which is wrapped round any thing. In Mathematics, the process of raising any quantity to any power of the root that may be required, by repeated multiplication or any shorter process:—the reverse of Evolution.

**TO INURE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *uro*, Lat.] to habituate; to accustom; to make ready, willing, and able, by practice and custom; it generally implies hardship or labour.

**INUREMENT**, *s.* practice; habit acquired by long practice; use.

**TO INURN**, *v. a.* to put into an urn; to bury; to put into a tomb.

**INUSTION**, *s.* [*in* and *uro*, Lat.] the act of burning, or of burning in.

**INUTILE**, *a.* [*in* and *utilis*, Lat.] useless; unprofitable.

**INUTILITY**, *s.* want of use or profit.

**INVULNERABLE**, *a.* [*in* and *vulnus*, Lat.] not to be wounded or hurt.

**TO INWALL**, (*inwaill*) *v. a.* to enclose with a wall.

**INWARD**, *a.* placed at a distance from the surface or outward part.

**INWARD**, *s.* any thing within; generally applied to the bowels, and used always in the plural number.

**INWARDLY**, *ad.* internally; in the mind or heart; privately; in a concave form, applied to a body bent, and opposed to any convexity or protuberance outwardly.

**INWARDNESS**, *s.* intinacy; familiarity.

**TO INWEAVE**, (*inweave*) *v. a.* pret. *inwove*, or *inweaved*; past part. *inwove*, or *inwoven*; to mix any thing in weaving; to intertwine or mingle.

**TO INWRAP**, (*the w* is mute,) *v. a.* to wrap or cover by holding a thing over. Figuratively, to perplex, or puzzle with difficulty; to transport with joy.

**INWROUGHT**, (*inwrot*) *a.* wrought into the substance of a thing.

**TO INWREATH**, (*inwreth*) *v. a.* to surround as with a wreath.

**JOAN**, the name of a female who is said to have occupied the chair of St. Peter, after Leo IV., in the 9th century, and not to have been discovered till she gave birth to a child, on occasion of a public procession in Rome. But the story, though in circulation very shortly after the alleged date, is not supported by any contemporary authority, and is now generally disbelieved.

**JOAN OF ARC.** See **ARC**, **JOAN OF**.

**JOB**, the name of a man of Idumea, who is the subject of one of the Books of the Old Testament, a dramatic poem, exhibiting the meaning of calamity to the man that fears God. The structure of the Book is extremely simple; after a prose introduction, (which exhibits traces of a later origin than the subsequent part,) detailing his afflictions, and the occasion of them, a conversation ensues in which three friends of Job, who have visited him for condolence, endeavour to convict him of sinful conduct on the ground of the sorrows he has experienced, whilst Job passionately defends his cherished and trusted uprightness, and completely silences them: a young man is now introduced, who develops another and loftier view of Job's calamities; and lastly, Jehovah addresses Job, repeating in more magnificent imagery the representation of the preceding speaker: in reply, Job at once acknowledges his sinfulness, and implores pardon from God; and in a brief prose conclusion, (which resembles the introduction,) the return of prosperity to the afflicted patriarch is recorded. The poetry of this Book is remarkably fine and graphic, and at the same time free from all the meeties and weaknesses characterizing a very refined age or social state. The date of it is unknown, but it seems to be the earliest of the books of the Old Testament, and so the first written book in the world. The author, and the reality of the character whose history is recorded, are also questions incapable of decision.

**JOB**, *s.* a small, trifling, or casual piece of work; a low, mean, mercenary, and lucrative employment; a sudden stab with a sharp-pointed instrument.

**TO JOB**, *v. a.* to strike suddenly with a sharp-pointed instrument; to perform small pieces of work.—*v. n.* to deal in the funds, or in buying and selling stocks for others.

**JO'BBER**, *s.* one who buys and sells stocks for others; one who does chance-work.

**JO'BBERNOWL**, *s.* [*jobbe*, Flem. and *knot*, Sax.] a loggerhead or blockhead.

**JOCKEY**, *s.* a person who rides a horse at a race; one who deals in horses. Figuratively, a cheat or bite.

To **JOCKEY**, *v. a.* to juggle in riding. Figuratively, to cheat, or trick.

**JOCOSE**, *a.* [*jocus*, Lat.] merry; given to jest.

**JOCOSELY**, *ad.* in a merry, waggish, or jesting manner.

**JOCOSENESS**, *s.* the quality of being disposed to merriment or jesting.

**JOCULAR**, *a.* used in jest, jesting.

**JOCULARITY**, *s.* a disposition to jesting; merriment.

**JOCUND**, *a.* [*jucundus*, Lat.] merry; gay; lively; full of mirth.

**JOCUNDLY**, *ad.* in a merry manner.

**JODINE**, *s.* [*jodes*, Gr.] in Chemistry, an elementary substance, which at common temperatures is a soft, friable, opaque solid, of a bluish-black colour, and metallic lustre, but is easily dispersed in a rich violet-coloured vapour. It occurs most copiously in sea-weed or kelp. It seems to be a natural specific against gottre, but it is an irritant poison.

**JOEL**, one of the prophets sent to the kingdom of Judah, in about the same time as Hosea and Amos prophesied. His denunciations and predictions are recorded in the book of the Old Testament that bears his name, and are of the kind common to the Hebrew prophets. His style is finely poetical, but also, whether owing to our defective knowledge of the events and circumstances alluded to, or to the condition of the text, very obscure in parts.

To **JOG**, *v. a.* [*schocken*, Belg.] to push, or shake by a sudden push; to give notice or excite a person's attention by a push.—*v. n.* to move on by jolts, like those felt in trotting.

**JOG**, *s.* a push or slight shake; a sudden interruption, by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

**JOGGER**, *s.* one who pushes another lightly; one who moves dully and heavily.

To **JOGGLE**, *v. n.* to shake, or to make a thing shake.

**JOHANNISBERG**, *s.* a very fine kind of hock, which takes its name from the place where the vineyards are in which it is produced, in the duchy of Nassau.

**JOHN**, surnamed **THE BAPTIST**, was born of a priestly family, when his parents were very old, shortly before the year assigned to the birth of our Lord. He lived a life of great austerity, and proclaimed publicly the rapidly approaching reign of Heaven, and the consequent duty of repentance, that men might be prepared for its coming. His distinguished and remarkable birth, his imposing and prophetic mien, his terrible words, and the general agitation amongst the Jewish people respecting the coming of the long-expected Messiah, drew crowds to hear him in the remote parts he frequented, and won him many converts, whom he baptized, as was customary amongst the Jews. Our Lord himself sought him out, and appeared first in his office when baptized by his herald and forerunner. John was, because of his courageous reproof of Herod Antipas, imprisoned, and, through the schemes of Herodias, his incestuous wife, beheaded in prison.

**JOHN**, the beloved disciple, and apostle of our Lord, writer of one of the Gospels and three letters contained in the New Testament, was son of a fisherman who lived near the Sea of Genesaret, and followed the same calling with his brother James. He followed Jesus in consequence of a summons addressed to him and his brother as they were busied in their craft, and shared with him and Peter several marks of greatest confidence. John seems to have been most particularly distinguished by the regard of our Lord, during his life, during the most mournful scenes of his death, and after his resurrection. Little is certainly known of him subsequently, save that he stood in some relation to the church at Ephesus, endured persecution, and finally died, naturally, at a very advanced age, the only one of the apostles who was not martyred. Of the numerous tales handed down by tradition respecting him, some are palpably false. The Gospel which bears his name, and which was the last written of the four narratives of the ministry and death of Jesus, and written near the close of John's life, varies very remarkably in some of the circumstances recorded from the others; and in omissions, additions, and the whole tone and colour, still more remarkably; whilst there is withal nothing that is a real inconsistency or contradiction to the other Gospels; the comparison of it with the three Epistles, showing that the whole difference arises from the great difference between John and the narrators

of the other histories. As an exhibitor of the deeper and more spiritual characteristics of the gospel of Christ, dwelling on the subjective aspect and spirit of that, whereof Paul developed the form, and others the objective and historic grounds, John has hardly yet been fully appreciated. The *Revelation* or *Apocalypse* is also commonly ascribed to him; but as there is some ground for doubt respecting it, and as the authorship does not affect its value, we refer to it under its own name.

**JOHN**, king of England, son of Henry I. and successor of Richard I. When a mere youth, he was, as the youngest child, greatly beloved by his father, but he joined in the unnatural and cruel rebellion which Queen Eleanor instigated her sons to. During Richard's imprisonment, he plotted to obtain possession of his crown, and attempted to prevent his release. After his accession, his attention was first called to the opposition made to him on the continent by Arthur his nephew, aided by Philip Augustus of France. In the war which ensued John took his nephew prisoner, and had him murdered; but he lost all his possessions in France. His next step was a quarrel with the pope, the haughty and resolute Innocent III., respecting the nomination of the archbishop of Canterbury. This was protracted for a long time; the kingdom was laid under an interdict; the king was excommunicated; the French king prepared to invade England; and in the end John made a most abject submission to the pope, in the person of his legate, relinquishing his crown, and receiving it anew from Pandolph, on his bare knees, having promised a yearly tribute. In the midst of this contest new troubles broke out, rebellions amongst his barons, invasions of the Scotch; the former he kept down for awhile; the latter he effectually stopped. But the revolt of the barons broke out again, and was made more formidable by the war with France, in which though John gained a sea-fight, he was defeated on land at Bovines. A powerful and armed combination was formed, sanctioned by the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries, and entitled the Army of God and the Church; which, after various movements, at last obtained a conference with the king at Runnimead, where John signed Magna Charta. John was however too weak and too wicked to abide by his word; and a fierce civil war broke out, by which the whole kingdom was distracted and ravaged; and the barons, aided by troops from France, had forced the king to the greatest extremities; when he died in 1216, aged 49 years, and having reigned 17. In this reign began the breaking up of the feudal system as established at the Conquest; and a foundation was laid for the elevation of those classes in the state who had up to this time been totally disregarded.

**JOHN**, the name assumed by 23 popes of Rome; the last of whom was deposed as an antipope, by the Council of Constance; and the 12th occupies the place in the series assigned to the legendary Pope Joan.

**JOHN OF GAUNT**, son of Edward III., and by title Duke of Lancaster, was one of the most noteworthy men of his age. He was a brave and skilful warrior; a patron of literature; and a fast friend and admirer of Wicliffe, whose person and deeds he strenuously defended. The clergy were his bitter enemies, and roused against him great popular wrath; which however did not abate the duke's earnestness in his enlightened course. His private character was unhappily stained by debauchery, or he had been one of the very noblest men of English story. He died in 1399, aged 50 years. The schism and civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster began with the seizure of the throne by his son, under the title of Henry IV.

**JOHN OF SALISBURY**, a literary man of the 12th century; the intimate friend and associate of Thomas à Becket; became bishop of Chartres; and revived the taste for the study of the classic languages in the W. of Europe.

**JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE**, the remains of a noted house, reckoned the most northerly dwelling in Scotland, and so called from a family of the name of Groat, who formerly resided here, and to whom the village and ferry, from this place to the Orkneys, belonged. It is situated one mile W. of Duncansby, or Dungsby Head.

**JOHNAPPLE**, *s.* a good sharp juicy apple.

**JOHN SON, SAMUEL**, a Whig writer of the latter part of the 17th century, whose *Julian the Apostate* was a satire on James II., so severe that he was fined and imprisoned for it; and whose *Address to the Army on Hounslow Heath* procured him

the pillory and a whipping from Newgate to Tyburn Gate, a heavy fine, and degradation from orders in the English Church. At the Revolution he received some marks of favour from William III. He is better known from the notice of him in Dryden's *Abolition and Achitophel*, where he is called Ben Jochanaan, than by his writings, which are marked with considerable learning, and good sense resembling De Foe's. He died in 1703, aged 54 years.

JOHNSON, DR. SAMUEL, the celebrated lexicographer, critic, and essayist; was well educated, though born in no very flourishing circumstances, at Oxford, and began his career as assistant master at a grammar school at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire. Afterwards he undertook literary drudgery at Birmingham, and then having gained a little money by a marriage, otherwise most happy, though in appearance most unsuitable, he started a school of his own, which failed, and he went to London, to try his fortune as a man of letters there. Cave, who was the proprietor and master of the Gentleman's Magazine, gave him regular work on that periodical, in which his fabricated Reports of the Parliamentary Debates are his most remarkable productions. Having gained a little notice by an imitation of one of Juvenal's Satires, he proposed to edit Shakespeare, and to compile his English Dictionary; both which works he completed. His old pupil, Garrick, attempted to gain him fame as a dramatist, but it was impossible. He periodically published Essays, *The Rambler* and *The Idler*, were his next effusions; and *Rasselas*, which he wrote to defray the expenses of his mother's funeral. He shortly after this received a pension, and his life as a literary hack was ended. He became famous; was introduced to the king; received his diplomas; and wrote only his *Tour in the Hebrides* and his *Lives of the Poets* more. After most complicated diseases and much suffering he died in 1784, aged 75 years. His works are placed high in the list of British classics, although they are to the last degree unattractive, from the high-sounding pomposity of his elaborately constructed and duly poised periods, and the meagreness of the moral maxims they are written to enforce. There is in them so clearly discernible the sterling common sense, and genuine great-heartedness of the writer, readers who begin with great dislike, generally end in loving the rugged but true man for his very foibles, though the foibles themselves never lose their narrowness. His satellite, or rather worshipper, in the latter part of his life was the renowned James Boswell; and he has left us a daguerreotype portrait of the Doctor;—the friend of the most famous men of the time; the oracle in almost every circle he entered; the superstitious bigot in politics and religion; the rude, bullying, special pleader in argument; the utterer of the most annihilating repartees; the loving, infant-hearted man, when not engaged in playing one or another of his many parts on the stage of public life. With all his eccentricities, and all his unamiables, he had that in him which made men love him when he lived; and Boswell and his own books have so faithfully handed down his whole self to posterity, that his name, amongst all who know any thing of literature, is a familiar word, and as cherished as familiar.

To JOIN, *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr.] to add one thing to another; to couple or combine; to unite in concord; to unite; to touch, or be contiguous; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to associate; to act in concert with.—*v. n.* to grow to; to adhere; to close; to clasp; to become confederate.

JOINER, *s.* one who makes utensils by joining different portions of wood together.

JOINEY, *s.* an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fixed and joined together, that they seem one entire piece.

JOINT, *s.* [*jointure*, Fr.] the articulation of the limbs, or union of movable bones in animal bodies; a hinge, or a union of different substances which are let into each other, so as to be capable of moving without breaking or separating; a limb of an animal separated by a butcher from the rest of a carcass; a knot in wood. *Out of joint*, is applied to a bone that is luxated or slipped from the socket in which it is used to move; and figuratively, disorder, confusion, or disturbance, &c.

JOINT, *s.* shared among many; united or partaking in the same possession, hence *joint heir*; combined or acting in concert.

To JOINT, *v. a.* to unite in a confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations, or in such a manner as to

move without breaking or separating; to cut or divide a carcass at the joints.

JOINTED, *a.* having joints; full of joints or knots.

JOINTIER, *s.* in Carpentry, a sort of plane.

JOINTLY, *ad.* together, opposed to *separately*. In a state of union or combination, applied to the action of different persons or things.

JOINTRESS, *s.* [from *jointure*,] a woman who holds any thing in jointure.

JOINTSTOOL, *s.* a stool made by joints, or in such a manner that the legs, sides, and top are jointed to each other.

JOINTURE, *s.* [Fr.] in Law, an estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after the death of her husband.

JOINVILLE, JOHN, SIEUR DE, an eminent French historian and statesman of the 13th century. He accompanied Louis IX. on his first crusading expedition; and wrote the *Life of St. Louis*. He died in 1318, aged 58 years.

JOIST, *s.* [*joindre*, Fr.] in Architecture, a piece of timber, framed into the girders, on which the boards of floors are laid.

To JOIST, *v. a.* to fit in the smaller beams on which the boards of a floor are laid.

JOKE, *s.* [*jocus*, Lat.] a jest or witty expression, that causes a smile, or raises a laugh.

To JOKE, *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] to jest, or to endeavour merrily to divert by words and actions; to tell a pleasing fiction.

JO'KER, *s.* a jester; a merry fellow.

JOLE, *s.* [*gueule*, Fr.] the face or cheek; seldom used but in the phrase of *cheek by jole*. The head of a fish.

JO'LIBA, a name of the Quorra, or Niger, the great river of W. Africa.

To JOLL, *v. a.* [*Teut.*] to beat the head against any thing.

JO'LLILY, *ad.* [from *jolly*,] in a disposition to noisy mirth.

JOLLINESS, JO'LLITY, *s.* gaiety; elevation of spirit; merriment; noisy mirth.

JOLLY, *a.* [*jovalis*, Lat.] gay; merry; cheerful; full of mirth and spirits. Figuratively, plump, like a person in full health.

To JOLT, [*jolt*] *v. n.* [onomatopoe.] to shake or shock, as a carriage in a rough road.

JOLT, [*jolt*] *s.* a shock given by a carriage travelling in a rough road.

JO'LTHEAD, [*jolthead*] *s.* a great head; a blockhead.

JO'PELLI, NICOLO, a celebrated Italian composer, whose operas are highly admired, as are his sacred compositions, consisting of a Requiem, a Miserere, and an Oratorio. He travelled to various places in Italy, and even to Vienna; and died in 1774, aged 60 years.

JO'NA, one of the Hebrides, or W. Isles of Scotland, lying to the W. of Mull called also Icolmkill. It is about 3 miles long and 1 broad, and has a very desolate aspect. Its whole celebrity arises from the maintenance in it, till comparatively late times, of a form of Christian faith, and ritual worship, wholly independent of the Church of Rome, and every other church, from the very earliest ages. The only relics of which church is the ruined cathedral.

JONAH, a Hebrew prophet, whose chief mission was to carry a threatening of Divine judgment against Nineveh, for its wickedness; the history of which mission, chiefly in relation to the prophet's attempt to evade it, and his vexation at the prevention of the execution of the threat by the timely penitence of the inhabitants of the city, composes the short book of the Old Testament known by his name. In order to get rid of some of the difficulties connected with this narrative, some critics have contended that the account is metaphorical, and that the spiritual condition of the Jewish people is represented by it; contending also that Luke reports the simple allusion made to Jonah by our Lord, whilst in Matthew the words are explained in a way to make the sign more conspicuous.

JONES, INIGO, a celebrated English architect of the 17th century, regarded as the reviver of classic taste in that branch of art here. He studied in Italy under the patronage of two English noblemen; and became architect to the king of Denmark, and afterwards to the queen of England. During the civil war it was his lot to share the sufferings of his patrons, being taken, along with Hollar, at the storm of Basing House, by the irresistible Cromwell. He died in 1652, aged about 80 years. Jones's works sustain his fame; what remains of White-



hall, and several other mansions in town and country; except St. Paul's church in Covent Garden, which seems to have remained to warn men from presuming too easily that their genius is universal.

**JONES, SIR WILLIAM**, a distinguished scholar, poet, and lawyer, of the last century. He studied at Harrow and Oxford; and after travelling on the continent as tutor to the son of a nobleman, and commencing authorship with some works relating to Oriental literature and history, he entered the Temple, and with indefatigable diligence devoted himself to his profession and to his passion with equal success. His prevailing studies were the histories, the languages, the laws, &c. of the East; and he had a glorious opportunity for his ardent mind afforded by the appointment of judge in Bengal. He discharged his duties with great diligence; and opened to England an almost wholly new field of literature. He died in 1794, aged but 48 years. His scholarship lacked the correctness and profundity of the great Orientalists of the present day; but he was a pioneer, and prepared the way, in no small degree, for those who have so far outstripped him. His style is clear and elegant, and his few poems mainly in sentiment, and breathing the true poetic spirit. His private character was most admirable.

**JONES, PAUL**, (properly, it is said, **JOHN PAUL**), by birth a Scot, but by choice an Anglo-American, who played a most famous part in the struggle between the colonies and England. He was a lieutenant in the American navy, and with courage and skill unheard of in any other case, planned and executed a half piratical, half regular attack on the coasts of England; sailed up the Forth; captured more than one ship of war; and finally ran the gauntlet of all the forts, fleets, and war-ships lying along the German Ocean and the Channel. He was subsequently in the French and the Russian services; and died in poverty in Paris in 1792, aged 56 years.

**IONIA**, in Ancient Geography, the ancient name of Achaia, in the Peloponnesus; and the general name of that tract of the sea-coast of Asia Minor, on which the cities founded by the Ionian colonists stood; such as Smyrna, Ephesus, Miletus, &c., with some of the Aegean islands lying near to Asia.

**IONIANS**, one tribe of the Greek or Hellenic family, whose chief settlements were in Attica, Achaia, and in the colonies of the W. coast of Asia Minor, S. of Æolis. They were the movement part of Greece; and stood always in direct contrast and opposition to the Dorian tribe, which was as distinctly conservative. The Athenians were the best developed of the Ionians; those of Asia Minor acquired a degree of softness and effeminacy, from the climate, and from the proximity of the Persian power. On the headland of Mycale stood a famous temple dedicated to Poseidon, called Panionium; by the worship maintained at which the Asiatic Ionians preserved themselves from splitting into different sections.

**IONIAN ISLANDS**, a republic of Europe, consisting of the islands of Cephalonia, Cerigo, Corfu, Ithaca, Santa Maura, Paxo, and Zante; lying in the sea around Greece. Descriptions of these islands are given under their respective names. The government is under the sole protection of Great Britain. Corfu is the capital, and the seat of a university. Population, about 225,000.

**IONIAN PHILOSOPHY**, a name by which that branch of cosmogonical speculation commenced by Thales of Miletus, and cultivated almost wholly by natives of Ionia, is sometimes called.

**IONIAN SEA**, the ancient classical name of that part of the Mediterranean Sea lying S. of the Adriatic, and between Italy and the Peloponnesus.

**IONIC DIALECT**, a branch of the Greek language spoken by the Ionians of Asia Minor. It is sometimes divided into the Old Ionic, in which Homer wrote, and the New Ionic, in which Herodotus wrote. But now the latter is generally called Ionic, and the former, as not peculiar to Ionia, the Homeric dialect.

**IONIC ORDER**, a. in Architecture, a species of column, which, in addition to greater delicacy of proportion than the Doric was characterized by, and the admission of flutings, had a peculiarly elegant scroll for its capital.

**JONQUILLE**, s. [*jonquille*, Fr.] in Botany, a common cultivated species of daffodil.

**JOHNSON, BENJAMIN**, a celebrated English dramatist, of the age of Shakspeare. He studied at Westminster school first, and then was forced to work as a bricklayer for his father-in-law.

But he entered the army and served in Flanders. Returning, he spent a little time at Cambridge, and then turned actor. Being imprisoned for a murder committed in a duel, it seems that his thoughts were turned to the drama; and on his release, encouraged by his great rival, he brought out his first play. He fell into difficulty once again by having labelled the Scots in one of his jointly composed plays, but he escaped. At length he was appointed poet-laureate; and when he died in 1637, aged 64 years, he was buried in Westminster Abbey. Rare Ben Jonson wrote many plays, and stands immeasurably superior to most of his fraternity of authors. He is thoroughly original; an acute observer; rich in thought;—but above all, he possesses consummate dramatic skill, and confounds by his elaborate art: he himself felt that, with much that formed a ground of sympathy, he was a complete contrast to Shakspeare.

**JORDAN**, a river of Palestine, which rises in the mountain of Antilibanus, and running from N. to S. passes through the Sea of Galilee or Lake of Tiberias, and empties itself into the Dead Sea.

**JORULLO**, or **JURULLO**, a volcanic mountain, seated in the centre of the high table-land of Mexico. It is 120 miles from the sea. In the years 1759, 1760, there was a very terrible eruption, and the heated matter ejected from the various craters opened then, and brought up to the surface, retained its heat, seemingly undiminished, for upwards of 20 years. Near it is a very remarkable elevation, about 30 square miles in extent, which, by the same eruption, was raised out of the great plain, to more than 500 feet in height, covered with small conical eminences, which constantly emit smoke. Jorullo is above 5000 feet higher than the sea level.

**JOSEPH**, the youngest son but one of the patriarch Jacob, and very greatly beloved by him, as the eldest-born of Rachel, his favourite wife. His history was most remarkable. By the malice of his brothers he was sold as a slave to Egypt, where, by skill in interpreting dreams,—which he showed when unjustly imprisoned by his master,—he was raised to a high dignity by Pharaoh. He preserved the land from the horrors of famine, but at the cost of reducing all the population, except the priest-hood, into serfdom; and he located his own family, who had suffered severely from the famine, in the most fertile part of Egypt, and died at the advanced age of 110 years.

**JOSEPH**, the name of two emperors of Germany, the second of whom, the son of Maria Theresa of Austria, after having maintained for some years the empty title and honour of his imperial dignity, by the name of his mother's army, succeeded her on the throne of Austria, and immediately aspired to the reputation of a reformer. He was such a reformer as a man of no religion and a despot at heart can be. Yet he established toleration,—with a little side persecution of the Catholics,—by which means he roused a revolution in the Low Countries, which not only severed that province from Austria, but also aided, amongst other things, to kindle the great French conflagration. He was also a great patron of education and learning, after a certain way; and he beat back the Turks, and took Belgrade. He died in 1790, having reigned over Austria 10 years, and been emperor for 25.

**JOSEPHINE**, the first wife of the emperor Napoleon Buonaparte. She was a native of Martinique, and married to the Viscount Beaubarnois: she returned to Martinique to witness the beginning of the servile war there, and escaped from it to witness the protracted horrors of the French Revolution. Her husband was guillotined, and she was imprisoned. Being released by the Thermidorians, she attracted young Buonaparte's notice, and was married to him. She shared all his feelings, and was his confidante. At length, having reached the top round of safety on ambition's ladder, he would ally himself to some old royal family, and divorced Josephine, herself consenting, and regarding it as a sacrifice to France, to marry Maria Louisa. Josephine resided at Malmaison, and died in 1814, aged 51 years.

**JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS**, the Jewish historian, was of noble extraction, and carefully trained by his parents. He was early employed in a mission to Rome, and on his return took the command of the army of the Jews. During the wars which overthrew the nation, he commanded, and was taken prisoner; by which circumstance, he was enabled materially to aid his relatives and friends, when Jerusalem fell. He was received into great favour by the emperor Vespasian, and died about 95 A. D.

He wrote the *Antiquities of the Jews*, which is a history of the people, founded on the Bible narrative, down to the beginning of the last disastrous war; the history of which *War of the Jews*, he also wrote. He wrote against one Apion, in defence of his narrative. His writings are valuable, but are much lessened in worth by the evident straining after rhetorical effect, and affectation of imitating the Greek historians, who record long speeches, alleged to have been uttered by various parties.

**JO SHUA**, a very eminent Jewish warrior and legislator, who was one of those who left Egypt, and was employed as a spy to report on the appearance of the Promised Land, when all but himself and his companion reported falsely about it. At the death of Moses, he was appointed leader; and he conducted the Israelites safely over Jordan, led them to the conquest of the country, and settled them in it. He died aged 110 years. The Book called by his name, is a record of that part of the Jewish history which is comprised in his government, is undoubtedly authentic, and full of instruction.

To **JOSTLE**, *v. a.* [*joust*, *Fr.*] to rush or run against a person.

**JOT**, *s.* [from the Greek letter *jota*,] a point; a tittle; the least quantity that can be assigned.

**JOVELLANOS, DON GASPARD MELCHIOR DE**, a distinguished modern Spanish writer and statesman, who rose by his merit to be counsellor of state, when he was exiled for proposing a tax on church-dignitaries' property; he was banished again by Godoy, but on his fall was recalled, and regained his rank in the country. He fell at last in a popular tumult, in 1812, aged 68 years. His writings are chiefly poetical, lyric, dramatic, and translations.

**JOVIAL**, *a.* [*joialis*, from *Jupiter* or *Jove*,] in Astrology, under the influence of Jupiter. Gay; airy; elated with mirth.

**JOVIALY**, *ad.* in a merry, airy, or gay manner.

**JOVIALNESS**, *s.* the quality or state of being merry.

**JOVIANUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS**, one of the late Roman emperors, successor to Julian the Apostate. He re-established Christian profession in the army; and was worsted by the Indian prince Sapor. He died in 363, having reigned but 7 months.

**JOURNAL**, (*journal*) *s.* [*Fr.*] a diary; an account of a person's daily transactions; a newspaper or review published daily, weekly, or even quarterly, containing the news of the day, or criticisms on books, &c. In Navigation, a book wherein is kept an account of the ship's way at sea, the changes of the wind, and other occurrences.

**JOURNALIST**, (*journalist*) *s.* a writer for the newspapers.

**JOURNEY**, (*the o* in this word and its compounds and derivatives is not pronounced, as *journey*, *journeyman*, &c.) *s.* [*journee*, *Fr.*] the distance travelled in a day. Figuratively, travel by land, distinguished from that by sea, which is styled a voyage. Passage from one place to another.

To **JOURNEY**, *v. n.* to travel or pass from one place to another. **JOURNEYMAN**, *s.* [*journee*, *Fr.* and *man*,] a person hired to work by the day; at present extended to signify a person who works under a master.

**JOURNEYWORK**, *s.* [*journee*, *Fr.* and *work*,] work performed for hire or wages.

**JOUST**, (*just*) *s.* [*joust*, *Fr.*] a name for a tilt or tournament, in which the combatants fought singly.

To **JOUST**, (*just*) *v. a.* [*joust*, *Fr.*] to tilt against a single combatant.

**IOWA TERRITORY**, United States, N. America. It borders on the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, and is bounded by the territory of Wisconsin, and by the States of Illinois and Missouri. It is about 600 miles long, and about 250 broad, and is divided into 18 counties. The only high land is that which divides the basin of the Missouri from that of the Mississippi. Beside these two rivers, it is watered by the Iowa, the Des Moines river, &c. &c. The margins of the rivers are well wooded, but the greater part of the district is prairie. Where it is cultivated the soil is good, and yields corn, fruits, &c. Iowa is rich in minerals, but they are as yet but imperfectly worked. It has also good limestone and marble. Iowa city is the capital, and Burlington and Du Buque are respectively the chief seats of the trading and mining operations. Pop. 78,819.

**JOY**, *s.* [*joye*, *Fr.*] a delight of the mind arising from the consideration of a present, or assured approaching possession of a future good; the mirth which arises from success; gladness; pleasure; happiness.

To **JOY**, *v. n.* to rejoice; to be glad.—*v. a.* to congratulate; to affect with joy; to enjoy.

**JOYCE, JEREMIAH**, a scientific writer and compiler, who aided Dr. Gregory in making his Cyclopædia; wrote the *Scientific Dialogues*, and several similar works, with a Treatise on Arithmetic, yet employed largely. He was a Unitarian minister, and was included in the prosecution directed against Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and others. He died in 1816, aged 52 years.

**JOYTUL**, *a.* full of joy or pleasure on the possession, or certain expectation, of some good.

**JOYTULY**, *ad.* with gladness or pleasure, on account of possession, or certain expectation of some future good.

**JOYTULNESS**, *s.* the quality of receiving or feeling pleasure on the consideration of some present, or certain expectation of some future good.

**JOYLESS**, *a.* without joy; deprived of pleasure; sad.

**JOYOUS**, *a.* [*joyeux*, *Fr.*] glad; gay; merry; delighted.

**IPECACUANA**, *s.* in Materia Medica, a powder formed from the root of a plant found in S. America; much used as an emetic, and as an astrigent.

**IPSWICH, Suffolk**. It is an ancient but irregularly built town, seated on the river Orwell, forming a sort of half-moon, or crescent, on its bank. Across the river there is a bridge leading to Stoke Hamlet. Here are several public buildings and a custom-house, with a good quay, and docks. Its present commerce depends upon the masting and exportation of corn to London, and timber to the different dockyards. It has a considerable coasting trade, and a small share of foreign commerce, but vessels of great burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is 69 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Thursday for small meat, Wednesday and Friday for fish, and Saturday for provisions of all kinds. Pop. 24,940.

**IRASCIBLE**, *a.* [*irascor*, *Lat.*] easily provoked to anger; belonging to the passions of anger.

**IRE**, *s.* [*Fr.* *ira*, *Lat.*] hatred arising from considering a thing as capable of affecting, or having affected, us with an injury.

**IREFUL**, *a.* angry; raging.

**IREFULLY**, *ad.* in a manner which shows great anger.

**IRELAND**, one of the British islands, lying to the W. of that of Great Britain; from which it is separated by St. George's Channel, or the Irish Sea; whilst the ocean lies on every other side. It is about 287 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into four provinces; viz. Ulster on the north, Munster on the south, Leinster on the east, and Connaught on the west; which are subdivided into 32 counties. There are some considerable mountains in Ireland, the chief of which are the Knock Patrick, Slieve Bloemoy, and Curlew hills. Of all its bogs, that called the Bog of Allen is the most considerable. The chief lakes are Lough Lean, Lough Erne, Lough Neagh, and Lough Corrib; and its principal rivers are the Shannon, Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Nore, and Suir. The mineral productions of this country are copper, lead, iron, and silver, some of them in great quantities and of excellent quality. There are likewise quarries of marble, slate, and freestone, and in various places coal and turf for firing. The air is mild and temperate, but the climate is more humid than in England. In general, it is a fruitful country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; but large tracts yet remain undrained and uncultivated; while much that is in cultivation does not produce what it might, for the want of a proper system of farming operation. All kinds of corn and other agricultural produce are yielded in abundance; and its linen manufactures are unequalled. It is exceedingly well situated for foreign trade, and has many secure and commodious bays, creeks, and harbours, especially on the W. coast. Dublin is its capital. Pop. 8,175,124. Ireland has 2 archbishops, and 11 bishops, 4 of whom, including one archbishop, are elected annually to sit in the English House of Lords. It sends also 28 peers (chosen for life) and 105 commoners to parliament. The lord lieutenant and his council are appointed by the king. Ireland is at present one of the most unhappy countries of Europe, and seems to have had heaped on it every ill political and social that can debase and brutify a nation. Its people are characterized by all the excellencies and by all the faults of a thoroughly uncultivated race; generosity and most ardent affection, with highly roused and implacable ferocity in hatred; contented submission to toil and privation, with indolence and indifference to self-im-

provement that are rarely removed in the course of some generations. Their national poems and songs are full of beauty and pathos, and are highly characteristic of the best features of the race. They are known in all parts of the world by these signs, and by their herculean powers for drudgery, and their broad humour and their *bull*. In early days this land was one of the chosen seats of learning and piety; the changes that have passed over Europe have not advanced it in either; but have deteriorated that rude cultivation by the admixture of almost every evil that flourishes with the growth of civilization. It has been treated by English legislation ever since it was seized, as a conquered country; the land has been held by parties who cared only for their rents, and who rarely or never visited it; so that rapacious agents and middlemen have plundered the farmers; and the system of subletting has been carried to an extent totally incompatible with either individual or social advantage. Every vestige of national independence has been swept away, and the Union with England has been a mockery and deceit. Martial law, administered by police and regular troops quartered throughout the land, has been the chief means employed in allaying irritation and discontent. And to add a crowning injustice, a branch of the Church of England has maintained itself on the hardly-gained property of the inhabitants, in defiance of an overwhelming numerical majority, and all the prejudices of the people, by the armed hand of the magistrate. The Irish patriots have been usually young men whose zeal was utterly destitute of judgment and knowledge, or crafty political adventurers and quacks. Above all, owing to the poverty (in money) of the country, seasons of scarcity have always been famines in Ireland; and sickly times, visitations of pestilence. Hopes of improvement are to be discovered most dimly, at present, only in the wide adoption of the pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks; and in the introduction of corn instead of potatoes as the staple growth, and staple article of food amongst the people. Political freedom is not to be secured by the adoption of the outward forms of national independence; and political freedom seems to be the essential condition of religious freedom.

**IRENÆUS**, ST., bishop of Lyons in the 2nd century, a pupil of Polycarp, who wrote several works, all of which are lost except one against heresy, and was martyred in 202, aged about 100 years. Much doubt rests on his age, and the time and manner of his death. His work is not very valuable.

**IRETON**, HENRY, one of the leaders in the Puritan revolution of the 17th century. He had studied for the bar, but the gown gave place to arms, and he rose to the command of one wing of the army at Naseby. He married one of Cromwell's daughters, and was highly esteemed by him. Ireton accompanied the lord general to Ireland, and afterwards became lord deputy there; where he, unhappily for Ireland, died in 1651, aged 41 years.

**IRIDIUM**, *s.* [*Iris*, Gr.] in Chemistry, a metal of the appearance of platinum, but very brittle, and exceedingly infusible. It is said also to be very slightly affected by acids, and to be the heaviest of all the metals.

**IRIS**, *s.* [Lat.] the rainbow. In Botany, the flower-de-luce. In Anatomy, the circle round the pupil of the eye, from whence it receives the appellation of black, blue, &c. according to the colour. In Astronomy, the name of the last discovered of the asteroids. There are now 6 of these fragments known, designated by the names of Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Pallas, Astræa, Iris.

To **IRK**, *v.* a. [Teut.] to give pain, or make weary, used only impersonally; as, "It irks me," *Shak.*

**IRKSOME**, *a.* wearisome; affecting with pain or trouble.

**IRKSOMELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as-to pain, weary, or trouble.

**IRKSOMENESS**, *s.* tediousness; wearisomeness.

**IRON**, (*turn*) *s.* [Sax.] in Chemistry, the most familiar of the metals. It is of a peculiar gray colour, with a strong metallic lustre, which may be much heightened by polishing. It is fibrous in its texture, and it is brittle or ductile according as it cooled suddenly or gradually after having been heated. Its ductility is exceedingly great, and it is capable of being hammered to any required shape, or rolled into bars and sheets, or drawn into fine wire, when properly heated. It is not easily melted, and if very pure requires the highest temperature of a wind furnace. But when melted it is cast in a very great variety of forms, and is

employed for some most commonly used, and most highly ornamental, articles. It is highly susceptible of magnetic influence; and, if hardened, may be rendered magnetic in various ways. When it is carburized by a special process it becomes steel. It is easily oxidized, having a strong affinity for oxygen; the orange-coloured rust, and the black scales that flake off heated iron, are oxides of iron. This metal, which is applied so endlessly in the furtherance of the comforts of mankind, and without which it is impossible to attain to civilization, is one of the most easily worked, and the most universally found, of all the metals. And it ought to be specially noticed, that the rock which contains the largest amount of iron ore lies next, in the order of superposition, to the coal-beds, where are found the means of smelting the ore, and to the mountain limestone, which acts as the best flux in the furnaces. *Wrought iron* is that kind of iron which, after being purified from the earthy parts, has been worked with hammers or rollers into its form, and is very tough and malleable. *Cast iron*, on the other hand, is that which has been run into moulds, and is exceedingly hard and brittle. Also, commonly, any instrument or utensil made of iron; a chain, shackle, or manacle; and in these senses it has a plural. **IRON**, *a.* made of iron; resembling iron in colour. Figuratively, harsh; severe; rigid; indissoluble; unbroken; hard; impenetrable.

To **IRON**, *v.* a. to smooth with an iron; to put on shackles or irons.

**IRONICAL**, *a.* expressing one thing and meaning another in a sneering manner.

**IRONICALLY**, *ad.* by the use of irony.

**IRONMONGER**, *s.* one who deals in iron.

**IRON-MOULD**, *s.* the spots produced in linen by ink and other fluids which contain iron.

**IRONSTONE**, *s.* in Mineralogy, a very compact and heavy kind of brown stone, having the appearance of exceedingly indurated clay, whence iron is extracted by the process of smelting.

**IRONWOOD**, *s.* a hard kind of wood, so ponderous as to sink in water.

**IRON-WORKS**, *s.* buildings erected for the purpose of smelting, purifying, and manufacturing iron on a large scale.

**IRONWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a name of the burnet.

**IRONY**, *a.* made of iron; partaking of iron.

**IRONY**, *s.* [*ironia*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein a person means one thing and expresses another; generally used as a sneer, as in commending a person for qualities which he has not.

**IROQUOIS**, the name of a tribe of N. American Indians, now nearly extinct, occupying a very scanty tract near the river St. Lawrence. They are also called Mohawks, and were amongst the native tribes who were bribed to take part in the Revolutionary war; by which, and European vices and diseases, they have been thus reduced.

**IRRADIANCE**, **IRRA'DIANCY**, *s.* [*irradio*, from *radius*, Lat.] the emission of rays of light on any subject; a sparkling; beams of glittering light emitted or reflected.

To **IRRADIANTE**, *v.* a. to brighten. To illumine, applied to the mind. To animate with heat or rays; to adorn with something shining.

**IRRADIATION**, *s.* the act of emitting beams of light, or glittering; the state of a thing made to glitter. Illumination, or knowledge, applied to the mind.

**IRRATIONAL**, (*irráshonal*) *a.* [*in* and *ratio*, Lat.] void of reason or understanding, void of the powers of reason; absurd, or contrary to reason.

**IRRATIONALITY**, (*irráshonality*) *s.* the quality of being void of reason.

**IRRATIONALLY**, (*irráshonally*) *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with reason; absurdly.

**IRRECLAIMABLE**, *a.* not to be altered by instruction, threats, or persuasions.

**IRRECONCILABLE**, *a.* [*irréconcilable*, Fr.] not to be appeased or made to agree.

**IRRECONCILABLENESS**, *s.* impossibility to be reconciled.

**IRRECONCILABLY**, *ad.* in a manner not admitting a reconciliation.

**IRRECONCILED**, *a.* not atoned, or expiated.

**IRRECOVERABLE**, *a.* not to be regained, restored, or repaired; not to be remedied.

**IRRECOVERABLY**, *ad.* in a manner beyond recovery, or past all cure or remedy.

**IRREDUCIBLE**, *ad.* not to be reduced.

**IRREFRAGABILITY**, *s.* strength of argument not to be refuted.

**IRREFRAGABLE**, *a.* [Fr.] not to be confuted, applied to argument.

**IRREFRAGABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be confuted.

**IRREFUTABLE**, *a.* [in and *refuto*, Lat.] not to be overthrown or confuted.

**IRREGULAR**, *a.* [in and *regula*, Lat.] deviating from, or contrary to, any rule, standard, custom, or nature; immethodical; not consistent with the rules of morality.

**IRREGULARITY**, *s.* [irregularité, Fr.] the act of deviating from, or doing any thing contrary to, a rule; neglect of method or order; an action done contrary to the rules of morality.

**IRREGULARLY**, *ad.* without observation or rule, method or duty.

**TO IRREGULATE**, *v. a.* to make irregular; to disturb the order of time.

**IRRELATIVE**, *a.* [in and *relativus*, Lat.] having no reference or relation to any thing; single; unconnected.

**IRRELIGION**, *s.* [Fr.] contempt or want of religion.

**IRRELIGIOUS**, *a.* [irreligieux, Fr.] contemning or having no religion; impious; contrary to religion.

**IRRELIGIOUSLY**, *ad.* in an impious manner.

**IRREMEABLE**, *a.* [in and *remeo*, Lat.] not to be repassed; admitting no return.

**IRREME/DIABLE**, *a.* [Fr.] admitting no cure or remedy.

**IRREME/DIABLY**, *ad.* in a manner admitting no cure or remedy.

**IRREMISSEABLE**, *a.* [Fr.] not to be pardoned.

**IRREMISSEABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of admitting no pardon.

**IRREMOVABLE**, *a.* not to be moved, changed, or affected.

**IRREPARABLE**, *a.* [in and *reparo*, Lat.] not to be recovered; not to be restored to its former state.

**IRREPARABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be recovered or restored to its former state.

**IRREPLE/VIALE**, *a.* in Law, not to be redeemed.

**IRREPREHENSIBLE**, *a.* [Fr.] not to be blamed.

**IRREPREHENSIBLY**, *ad.* in a manner not to be blamed.

**IRREPRO/ACHABLE**, (irreprochable) *a.* free from blame or reproach.

**IRREPRO/ACHABLY**, (irreprochably) *ad.* in a manner not deserving blame or reproach.

**IRREPRO/VABLE**, *a.* not to be blamed or found fault with.

**IRRESISTIBILITY**, *s.* the quality of being above all resistance.

**IRRESISTIBLE**, *a.* [Fr.] superior to all resistance or opposition.

**IRRESISTIBLY**, *ad.* in a manner not to be hindered from effecting its design or end; in a manner not to be opposed.

**IRRESOLUBLE**, *a.* [in and *resolvio*, Lat.] not to be broken or dissolved.

**IRRESOLUBLENESS**, *s.* the quality of having its parts not to be broken or dissolved.

**IRRESOLVEDLY**, *ad.* without any fixed or positive determination of the will.

**IRRESOLUTE**, *a.* [irrésolu, Fr.] not constant in purpose; not fixed in one determination; continually varying in one's choice.

**IRRESOLUTELY**, *ad.* without firmness of mind or determination.

**IRRESOLUTION**, *s.* [Fr.] want of fixed and settled determination of mind.

**IRRESPECTIVE**, *a.* having no respect to persons or circumstances.

**IRRESPECTIVELY**, *ad.* without respect to circumstances.

**IRRETREIVABLE**, (irretrievable) *a.* not to be recovered or repaired.

**IRRETREIVABLY**, (irretrievably) *ad.* in a manner not to be recovered or repaired.

**IRREVERENCE**, *s.* [in and *revereor*, Lat.] want of veneration or respect; a state wherein a person has not that respect paid to him which is due to his rank and dignity.

**IRREVERENT**, *a.* [Fr.] not paying, expressing, or conceiving

ing the homage, veneration, or respect, due to the character or dignity of a person.

**IRREVERENTLY**, *ad.* without due homage, respect, or veneration.

**IRREVE/RSIBLE**, *a.* not to be reversed, abrogated, or altered.

**IRREVE/RSIBLY**, *ad.* in a manner not to be reversed or changed.

**IRRE/VOCABLE**, *a.* [in and *revoco*, Lat.] not to be recalled, brought back, or reversed.

**IRRE/VOCABLY**, *ad.* without recovery or recall.

**TO IRRIGATE**, *v. a.* [irrigo, Lat.] to moisten or water. Applied chiefly to land.

**IRRIGATION**, *s.* the act of watering, wetting, or moistening.

**IRRIGUOUS**, *a.* watery or watered; dewy or moist.

**IRR/PSION**, *s.* [in and *rideo*, Lat.] the act of deriding, mocking, or laughing at another.

**IRRITABILITY**, *s.* that peculiar constitution of body, which inclines a person to be easily affected by stimulants. It is often applied to the mind, and is evident in fretful tempers.

**TO IRRITATE**, *v. a.* [irrito, Lat.] to provoke to anger; to tease. To cause inflammation, applied to wounds. Figuratively, to heighten any quality.

**IRRITATION**, *s.* the act of provoking, exasperating, or stimulating.

**IRR/UPTION**, *s.* [irrumpe, Lat.] the act of any thing forcing an entrance; an inroad, or forcible entry of an enemy into any place.

**IS**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense indicative, from the verb **TO BE**. After words ending in a vowel it is colloquially and poetically contracted thus, "There's some," *Shak.*

**ISABELLA**, the queen of Ferdinand V. of Aragon, and heiress to the throne of Castile; who shared her husband's valour, wisdom, and taste for magnificence; and has been ever associated with him in fame, both because of the great geographical discoveries made under her patronage as well as Ferdinand's; and because of the union of the two crowns, which resulted from their marriage. See **FERDINAND V.** She was an able sovereign; but she was a usurper. She died in 1504, aged 53 years.

**ISATIAH**, the most eminent of all the Jewish prophets, who was related to the royal family of Judah; and prophesied during the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, being (according to tradition) most cruelly martyred by Manasseb. During his long ministry happened the invasion of Judea by the Assyrians, and the destruction of their army by the simoom, just as they expected to overthrow the city and the temple of God. This event, with what led to the invasion, is much dwelt on by the prophet. Isaiah's work, like that of all the Hebrew prophets, was the reproof of the national and individual sins, the threatening of punishment, and the promise of blessings to the penitent and pious. But with him the promises appear to be most numerous, and most distinctly referable to the Lord Jesus Christ. The allusions to some characteristics of his mission are so frequent and so distinct, that they look like historic rather than prophetic poetry. In many parts, his addresses are most entirely evangelical. The way in which these predictions were realized; the fulfilment of his predictions respecting Babylon, Tyre, Egypt, Idumea, and other nations surrounding Judea; and the very remarkable and distinct announcement of the very name of the king who was to restore Israel from bondage; are most satisfactory proofs of the Divine authority of the message of this prophet, independently of the character of his announcements. No one of the Hebrew writers equals Isaiah. For didactic clearness and force, and for pathos of entreaty and appeal, for touches of pastoral simplicity, for graphic skill, for gorgeous splendour of imagery and diction, and for pictures of appalling grandeur and terror, he stands unrivalled. The prophecies are plainly not arranged according to their dates, which has produced great confusion, and given rise to many very unsupported theories respecting the book of late. Isaiah was put to death about 690 B. C.

**ISCHIA/DIC**, (iskiddik) *a.* [ischias, Gr.] in Anatomy, a name given to the crural veins, called the greater and the lesser ischias. It signifies also a disease or pain of the hip, and is commonly called sciatica.

**ISCHURY**, (*iskúry*) *s.* [*ischouria*, Gr.] in Medicine, a disorder consisting of an entire suppression of urine.

**Is'rc**, a department of France, bordering on Savoy, and bounded by the departments of Hautes Alpes, Drôme, Ardèche, Haute Loire, Rhône, and Ain. It is about 90 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is exceedingly mountainous, and its chief peaks are above 10,000 feet in height. The Rhône, the Isère, (whence it is named,) and the Drac, are its chief rivers. It is very productive in iron, lead, coal, &c. &c., and there are quarries for building-stone and marble. It also yields corn, fruits, wine, timber in great variety and abundance, silk, and cattle. The chamois and other wild Alpine animals are also hunted for their skins, &c. This department has also some profitable manufactures, and its trade is very good. Grenoble is its capital. Pop. about 600,000.

**ISII**, [*isc*, Sax.] a termination added to words, expresses diminution, or lessening the sense of the word, if joined to an adjective; as, *blueish*, tending to blue. When added to a substantive, it implies likeness, or partaking the qualities of the substantive to which it is added; as *foolish*, *wolfish*, *roguish*. When added to the name of a country, it implies something belonging to or living in it; as *Sveedish*, *Danish*.

**ISIDORE**, the name of two saints in the Romish calendar; one surnamed from Pelusium, where he is represented as having lived in a kind of epistolary retirement; but many of the thousands of polemical and other letters ascribed to him are forgeries: —the other was a learned bishop of Seville, whose commentaries, annals, and liturgies are valuable and curious. He died in 636.

**ISINGLASS**, *s.* a kind of glue, or gelatine, very highly purified, made from the intestines of a cartilaginous fish, which is a species of sturgeon, and used in confectionery and medicines, to make a kind of jelly, &c.; and by wine coopers it is used in clearing wines.

**ISIS**, in ancient Egyptian Mythology, one of the chief goddesses, worshipped as a cow, with a very licentious ritual. The worship of Isis, with which was connected a great show of mystery and purity, and unmitigated impurity in reality, became very fashionable in the Roman empire, about the Christian era. *Isiac mysteries* were religious and philosophical quackeries, at first intended as a symbolical representation of the purification of the soul by knowledge, &c. There was a great deal of ingenious mechanical, optical, and chemical skill displayed in the ceremonies by which the various ordeals for the neophyte were prepared and exhibited.

**ISLAM**, *s.* [Arab.] submission; the name of the religion of Mohammed, because of the chief characteristic of it, in the thought of its founder.

**ISLAND**, (*iland*) *s.* [*ealand*, Erse,] a tract of land surrounded by water.

**ISLANDER**, (*ilander*) *s.* one who inhabits an island.

**ISLAY**, or *Ila*, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, to the S. W. of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Its greatest length is 31 miles, and its breadth about 24. The face of the country is hilly. Here are mines of copper, emery, quicksilver, lead ore, and black lead; with immense stores of lime-stone, marl, coral, and shell-sand for manure. Some corn and flax are raised here, and numerous droves of cattle are annually exported. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are shot like deer. Bowmore is its chief place. Including two small islands near it, its population is 18,071.

**ISLE**, (*île*) *s.* [*isle*, Fr.] an island, or country surrounded by water.

**ISLIP**, Oxfordshire. The chapel wherein Edward the Confessor was baptized, at a small distance N. from the church, yet remains, and is called the king's chapel. There are also some remains of an ancient palace, said to have been King Ethelred's. It has a good market for sheep, and is 50 miles from London. Population, 674.

**ISOCHRONAL**, **ISOCHRONOUS**, (*isokronal*, *isokronous*) *a.* [*isos* and *chronos*, Gr.] such vibrations of a pendulum as are performed in the same space of time.

**ISOCRATES**, an eminent Greek rhetorician. He wrote many orations, some of which have been preserved, and are greatly admired for their elegant style, and the rhythmical flow of their periods. He was not a public speaker; but he composed speeches for others, and taught others the art of rhetoric. He

had been trained by some of the most eminent sophists, but he did not act as a sophist; enjoying a most unexceptionable reputation. His patriotism was intense, and after the defeat of Chæronæa, he saved himself to death, in 338, aged 98 years.

**ISOMERIC**, *a.* [*isos* and *meros*, Gr.] in Chemistry, composed of the same elementary substances, in the same proportions.

**ISOMORPHIC**, *a.* [*isos* and *morphe*, Gr.] in Mineralogy, assuming the same form of crystal.

**ISOPERIMETRIC**, *a.* [*isos* and *perimetron*, Gr.] in Geometry, such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

**ISOCELES**, *s.* [*isos* and *skele*, Gr.] applied to a triangle which has two sides equal.

**ISOTHERMAL**, *a.* [*isos* and *thermos*, Gr.] in Natural Philosophy, equal in average temperature. Applied to certain lines drawn on globes to indicate the parts which have the same average temperature.

**ISPAHAN**, one of the capitals of Persia, in Asia. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides with mountains at eight miles distance, which rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is a small river, called Senderit, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houses, and a great number of magnificent places, that of the king being two miles and a half in circumference. There are great numbers of mosques, caravansaries, public baths, and coffee-houses, and very fine bazaars and streets, in which are canals planted on each side with trees. It is 265 miles N. E. of Bassorah, and 1400 S. E. of Constantinople. Pop. about 100,000. Lat. 32. 25. N. Long. 52. 50. E.

**ISRAELITES**, *s.* the descendants of Israel or Jacob, who are also called Hebrews, and Jews.

**ISSUE**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of passing out; passage outwards; an event, or the consequence of any action. In Surgery, a hole made in the flesh by incision, for a continued discharge. In Law, progeny, offspring; the profits growing from an amercement; the point of matter depending on a suit, wherein the parties join, and put the cause to the trial of a jury; hence, to *join issue*, is to agree upon some particular point, on which the decision of a cause shall rest.

To **ISSUE**, *v. n.* [*uscire*, Ital.] to come or pass out at any place. To proceed, applied to offspring. To be produced or gained, applied to funds or trade.—*v. a.* to send out by authority or judicially, used with *out*; this sense is most common.

**ISSUELESS**, *a.* without offspring or children.

**ISTHMIAN GAMES**, a national solemnity of Ancient Greece, held near Corinth, once in 4 years; when the victors in racing, boxing, wrestling, &c. received crowns of pine leaves.

**ISTHMUS**, (*istmus*) *s.* [Lat.] in Geography, is a narrow neck of land that joins two continents, or joins a peninsula to the terra firma, and separates two seas. The most celebrated isthmuses are that of Panama, or Darien, which joins North and South America; and that of Suez, which connects Asia and Africa; that of Corinth, of Crim Tatar, &c.

**IT**, *pron.* [*it*, Sax.] the neuter demonstrative, made use of in speaking of things. Sometimes it is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair; sometimes elliptically for the thing, matter, or affair.

**ITALY**, a large peninsula of S. Europe, extending in a very peculiar shape into the Mediterranean Sea, by which and the Gulf of Venice it is almost surrounded, being divided from the rest of Europe by the semi-circular mountain range of the Alps. Beside the Gulf of Venice, or Adriatic Sea, round Italy are the Gulfs of Genoa, Naples, Salerno, Tarento, &c., and the principal capes are those of Spartivento, Leuca, and Testa. The range of the Apennines runs in a wavy line the whole length of Italy, and divides near the S. extremity. The streams are numerous, and of them the Po, with its many tributaries, is the largest, and the Tiber and the Arno next in magnitude. The climate of the greater part of Italy is most delicious, but in the mountainous parts it is often very severe; whilst in many parts it is so unwholesome, that large districts are deserted in the summer-time from dread of the miasmata. The land is fruitful, but it has never yet been adequately farmed. It does produce corn and other grain, but fruits, wine, silk, olive-oil, are its chief productions. It also abounds in good pasturage. The rich and varied scenery makes Italy a land of great resort with tourists. Here

too, sculpture, painting, and music, seem to have especially taken up their abode; but the chefs d'œuvres are all the productions of times of greater political freedom than Italy has for ages enjoyed. The chief arts cultivated are those of operatic performances; and this is not an unfair criterion respecting the people. They are voluptuous, polished, crafty, fierce in revenge, and profoundly superstitious. The N. part is occupied by the Austrian dominions, including Lombardy, or Milan, and Venice; and the dominions of the king of Sardinia: the central part, by the grand duchy of Tuscany; the duchies of Parma, Lucca, and Modena; the republic of San Marino; and the States of the Church: and the kingdom of Naples occupies all the S. extremity. These states are described under their respective titles. There is great uncertainty, however, about them, as revolutionary movements are witnessed every day; and the ancient opposition to imperial influence is most actively revived. The population of the whole peninsula, with the adjacent and connected islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba, &c., is about 25,000,000.

**ITALIAN LANGUAGE**, that branch of the dialect descended from the ancient Latin tongue, which is spoken in Italy. It is exceedingly soft and melodious; but the peculiarities of some provinces differ exceedingly from the cultivated speech. There are some of the finest poems and similar works, and some of the profoundest works of science and philosophy, with history, written in this language, to reward the student.

**ITCH**, *s.* [*gicha*, Sax.] in Medicine, a disease which appears as a pustulous eruption, and is excessively irritating. It is also communicated by contact; and sulphur seems to be a specific cure for it. It is believed that minute insects are the cause of it. To **ITCH**, *v. n.* to feel an uneasiness in the skin, which is removed by rubbing; to have a long and continual desire and propensity.

**ITCHINGTON, BISHOP'S**, Warwickshire, so called from the bishops of Litchfield and Coventry, once its possessors. It is situated on the river Leche, and was anciently one of the chief towns in the county. It is 100 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 463.

**ITEM**, *s.* [Lat.] an article in a bill or account.—*ad.* in Law, in wills means also, "Item, I give and bequeath."

**ITERANT**, *part.* [*itero*, Lat.] repeating.

To **ITERATE**, *v. a.* to repeat the same thing; to inculcate by frequent mention or repetition; to do a second time.

**ITERATION**, *s.* repetition or recital.

**ITHACA**, one of the Ionian Islands, lying between Cephalonia and the continent. It is about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. It is hilly, and produces abundance of corn, wine, raisins, currants, &c. Bathi is its chief place. Pop. about 10,000. The inhabitants call it Ithaki.

**ITINERANT**, *a.* [Fr. from *iter*, Lat.] wandering; not settled; travelling.

**ITINERARY**, *s.* a book of travels.

**ITINERARY**, *a.* travelling; done on a journey.

**ITSELF**, *pron.* [*hit* and *syf*, Sax.] the neutral reciprocal pronoun, applied to things.

**ITURBIDE, AUGUSTINE**, the leader of the Mexican revolution, and first emperor of that country. He was a soldier in the Mexican army, and of distinguished courage and skill; who having obtained the confidence of the troops, planned and effected, in the distractions of the times, the overthrow of the Spanish rule. His ambition in seizing the empire led to his own downfall. His usurpations produced such discontent that he abdicated, and proceeded to Italy, whence he returned to attempt the recovery of the throne; but the leaders of the republic apprehended him and he was shot, in 1824, aged 40 years.

**JUAN FERNANDEZ**, an island in the S. Sea, about 12 miles long, and 6 wide. It is 330 miles W. of the coast of Chili, parallel with St. Jago. It is uninhabited, but having a good harbour on the N. coast, called Cumberland Bay, it is found extremely convenient to touch at and water. Lat. 33. 40. S. Long. 83. W.

**JUBILANT**, *part.* [*jubilo*, Lat.] uttering songs of triumph.

**JUBILATION**, *s.* the act of uttering songs of triumph, or of declaring triumph.

**JUBILEE**, *s.* [*jubilæ*, Fr.] a public festivity; a time of rejoicing; a great church festival celebrated at Rome, originally once every hundred years, wherein the pope grants plenary indulgences. Among the Jews, a festival held once in 50 years,

with great solemnity and joy; at which slaves were manumitted, and the land reverted to the original owners of it.

**JUCUNDITY**, *s.* [*jucundus*, Lat.] pleasantness, agreeableness.

**JUDAISM**, *s.* the system of ecclesiastical and political affairs established by Divine direction amongst the Jews, and maintained by them, with much faded glory, as their religion to this hour, in their dispersion and persecution.

To **JUDAIZE**, *v. n.* [*judaizer*, Fr.] to conform to the manners or customs of the Jews.

**JUDE**, or **JUDAS**, also called **THADDEUS** and **LEBBEUS**, was brother of James the Less, and one of our Lord's apostles; but nothing is recorded concerning him in sacred history. A General Epistle is ascribed to him, and appears to be genuine, although rejected by some from the first ages. It was written to expose and to threaten the evil-livers, or heretics of the times, and has the same scope as some other of the general epistles, being particularly like the 2nd Epistle of Peter. The apocryphal books, called the Ascension of Moses, and the Book of Enoch, are quoted in it; which has occasioned great trouble to some, who forget that quotation by a sacred writer does not change the original value of a writing, and that Paul has quoted a Greek comedian.

**JUDGE**, *s.* [*juge*, Fr.] one who is empowered or authorized to hear and determine any cause or question, real or personal, and presides in a court of judicature. Figuratively, one who has skill sufficient to discover and pronounce upon the merit of any thing.

To **JUDGE**, *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr.] to decide or determine a question; to pass sentence; to discern or distinguish.

**JUDGER**, *s.* one who forms an opinion or passes sentence.

**JUDGES**, the name of a Book of the Old Testament, recording the history of the Israelites after the death of Joshua, under the guidance of persons specially appointed by God as chieftains, &c. till the death of Samson. There are also some sketches of the state of society at the time, highly instructive, and most useful to be understood, in order to the proper understanding of the subsequent Jewish history.

**JUDGMENT**, *s.* [Fr.] that act of the mind by which the agreement or non-agreement of two notions is discerned; the assertion of such agreement or non-agreement; the quality or power of discerning the propriety and impropriety of things; the right, power, or act of passing sentence; decision; opinion; sentence passed against a criminal; condemnation or punishment inflicted by Providence for any particular crime; the distribution of justice; the sentence passed on our actions on the last day; the last doom.

**JUDICATORY**, *s.* [*judicio*, Lat.] distribution of justice; a court of justice.

**JUDICATURE**, *s.* [Fr.] the power or province of dispensing justice, or hearing causes and passing sentence.

**JUDICIAL**, (*judishial*) *a.* practised in the distribution of justice, or in a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty; belonging to a judge or court of justice.

**JUDICIALLY**, (*judishially*) *ad.* in the forms of legal justice; in a court of justice; before a judge.

**JUDICIARY**, (*judishary*) *a.* passing judgment upon any thing.

**JUDICIOUS**, (*judishious*) *a.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] prudent; wise; skilful in any affair.

**JUDICIOUSLY**, (*judishiously*) *ad.* in a manner which speaks an extensive judgment or understanding; justly or wisely.

**JUDITH**, one of the books classed amongst the Apocrypha of the Old Testament. It records the piety and valour by which a Jewish maiden saved Bethulia, by assassinating Holofernes, the general of the Assyrians, who was besieging it. It has no historic value at all, being palpably a romance.

**JVES, ST.**, Cornwall. A sea-port seated on a bay of the same name, which trades largely in pilchards and Cornish slates. It is 277 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 5666.

**JVES, ST.**, Huntingdonshire. It has the largest market in England for cattle, except that of Smithfield; and is an ancient, large, and handsome place, seated on the river Ouse, over which it has a fine stone bridge. It is 59 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 3514.

**JUG**, *s.* [*jugge*, Dan.] a large drinking vessel with a long neck, swelling out towards the bottom.

**JUGGERNAUT**, a famous temple and idol in Orissa, Hindustan, of one of the appearances of Vishnu. At the annual festival, immense crowds come together from all India; and some devotees throw themselves under the wheels of the car in which the hideous idol is drawn, and expect by dying so to merit heaven.

**TO JUGGLE**, *v. n.* [*jouger*, Fr.] to play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise or impose on by artifice and imposture.

**JUGGLE**, *s.* a trick performed by sleight of hand; an imposture, fraud, or deception.

**JUGGLER**, *s.* one who practises sleight of hand, or performs tricks by nimble conveyance; a cheat or impostor.

**JUGGLINGLY**, *ad.* in an unfair or deceitful manner.

**JUGULAR**, *a.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] situated in, or belonging to, the throat.

**JIVICA**, one of the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, about 15 miles long, and 12 wide, subject to Spain. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and remarkable for the great quantity of salt made in it. The capital is of the same name, seated on a bay, with a good harbour, and a population of about 7000. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 1. 25. E.

**JUICE**, (pron. *juee*, both in this word and its derivatives.) *s.* [*jus*, Fr. *jus*, Belg.] the liquor, sap, or water of a plant; the fluid or moisture in animal bodies.

**JUICELESS**, *a.* dry; without moisture or juice.

**JUICINESS**, *s.* plenty of juice or moisture, applied both to plants and animals.

**JUICY**, *a.* moist; full of moisture or juice.

**JUJUBES**, *s.* a kind of confection made with gum arabic.

**TO JUKE**, *v. n.* [*jucher*, Fr.] to perch as birds do upon a tree.

**JULEP**, *s.* [Fr.] in Pharmacy, an agreeable potion usually made of waters sweetened, and used sometimes as a vehicle to such medicines as cannot be taken alone. Also, a kind of intoxicating drink.

**JULIAN ERA**, *s.* in Chronology, an epoch fixed by the reformation of the calendar by Julius Caesar, who introduced the intercalary day in leap-year, and divided the months into the number of days they now contain. This was further improved by Gregory XIII. *Julian Period*, is a term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle, 19, the solar cycle, 28, and the Roman indiction, 15, together, and consists of 7980 years, beginning 4713 before the Christian era. *Julian Year*, the year according to *Old Style*, as fixed by the Julian reformation of the calendar.

**JULIANUS**, **FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS**, commonly called *the Apostate*, emperor of Rome, after his cousin Constantine. He was professedly a Christian till he ascended the throne, and then he avowed himself a philosophical pagan, and restored the ancient heathen worship and profession in the empire, as far as he could. He endeavoured, further, by his writings, by bribery, by oppression and spoliation, to destroy Christianity. He even attempted to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, but was prevented by some circumstances, which the superstition of the times regarded as miraculous. He entered on an extensive expedition against the Persians, in which he fell, in 363, aged 32 years, having reigned about 2. He was learned and wise, and deserved the eulogies bestowed on him as a ruler. His hatred of Christianity arose from his disgust at the character and conduct of the greater number of the ecclesiastics of his day, and his intimate acquaintance with the Neo-Platonic philosophy. With all his determined opposition to it, he more nearly approached it in his own character than the Christian emperors did who had preceded him.

**JULIUS**, the pontifical name of three popes of Rome, the second of whom was famed for his warlike predilections and his taste for the arts. His career was that of a military commander, rather than of a supreme bishop of a church, and the result of all his campaigns was far from favourable to Italy or to Rome. He died in 313, having been pope for 10 years.

**JULY**, *s.* [*Julius*, Lat.] the name affixed to the seventh month of the year from January, by the Romans, in honour of Julius Cæsar, which before his time was named Quintilis, or the fifth, *i. e.* from March.

**TO JUMBLE**, *v. a.* to mix in a confused and violent manner together.—*v. n.* to be agitated or shaken together.

**JUMBLE**, *s.* a confused mixture; a violent and confused shaking.

**TO JUMP**, *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Belg.] to move forward by raising oneself from the ground into the air; to leap; to jolt.

**JUMP**, *s.* the act of springing or raising one's feet from the ground in the air; a leap, or skip. Figuratively, a lucky chance.

**JUNCATE**, *s.* [*juncade*, Fr.] a cheese-cake; any kind of delicacy; a private or clandestine entertainment; it is generally written *juchake*.

**JUNCUS**, *s.* [*juncus*, Lat.] full of bulrushes.

**JUNCTION**, *s.* [*junction*, Fr.] union; coalition.

**JUNCTURE**, *s.* [*jungo*, Lat.] the line or part in which two things are joined together; a joint, joining, or articulation; union; a critical point or period of time.

**JUNE**, *s.* [*Junius*, Lat.] the sixth month of the year from January.

**JUNIOR**, *s.* [Lat.] a person younger than another.

**JUNIPER**, *s.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] in Botany, a kind of shrub, belonging to the pine tribe, whose berries are used to flavour gin.

**JUNIUS**, the name assumed by a political writer of the last century, whose letters occasioned great excitement, but are not very highly regarded now. The only thing which has preserved any interest in them, being the mystery which yet envelops the writer. They have been attributed lately to Sir Philip Francis, and to Lord George Sackville, but without any preponderance of proof either way.

**JUNK**, *s.* [*jumo*, Span.] a small ship used in China; pieces of old cable.

**JUNKET**, *s.* See JUNCATE.

**JUNO**, in Mythology, a goddess; the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the sister and wife of Jupiter. In Astronomy, the name of one of the asteroids, or small planets revolving in very perplexed orbits between Mars and Jupiter.

**JUNTO**, *s.* [Ital.] a company of men combined in any secret design; a cabal.

**IVORY**, *s.* [*ivoire*, Fr.] the substance of the tusks of the elephant, which is much used in articles of luxury and comfort.

**IVORY BLACK**, *s.* in Commerce, &c., carbonized bone and similar animal substances. It is extensively used to decolourize organic solutions.

**IVORY COAST**, a country of Africa, on the coast of the Atlantic, between Cape Apollonia and Cape Palmas. The chief commodities are gold, ivory, and slaves; the former in the greatest plenty.

**JUPITER**, in Latin Mythology, the sovereign god, son of Saturn and Ops, married to his sister Juno, occupying his throne by revolt against his father, and famous chiefly for his numerous and infamous amours. He is generally confounded with Zeus, who held the like place amongst the Greek deities, and whose history furnished many particulars for his. In Astronomy, the largest planet of the solar system, revolving next beyond the orbits of the asteroids, at a distance of about 490,000,000 of miles from the sun, in a period nearly equal to 12 of our years. His rotation on his own axis is effected in about 10 hours; and his diameter is nearly 90,000 miles, so that in bulk he equals the combined bulk of all the other planetary bodies. In appearance he is spheroidal, and his disc is crossed by cloudy and variable belts. He is attended by 4 moons, whose eclipses furnish us with a very beautiful means for ascertaining the difference of time or longitude between any two places on the earth; and thus he is a miniature representation of the solar system itself, and affords a very compendious means for the study of its phenomena and laws. He is the most easily observed of all the planets, but a good telescope is required to show his belts and moons.

**JURA**, one of the Hebrides or Western Isles of Scotland, lying between Islay and the coast of Argyll. It is about 30 miles long, and 6 broad, and is very mountainous, some points being above 1000 feet high. Its coast is broken by numerous and deep bays, and it is watered by many small streams. It furnishes some pastures, which feed goats and sheep. It forms one parish with several other small islands, whose united population is 2299.

**JURA**, the name of some mountain ranges lying in the E. of France, the W. of Germany, and the N. W. of Switzerland. They are connected with the Vosges by some intermediate heights. In length they stretch about 400 miles, and their breadth, between the lake of Geneva and the river Doubs, is about 150 miles, but they are generally much narrower. The highest peak, Le Remlet, is about 5600 feet high, and many exceed

4000 feet. The Ain and the Doubs and other feeders of the Rhone, with some feeders of the Rhine in the opposite direction, flow from these mountains.

**JURA**, a department of France, bordering on Switzerland, and bounded by the departments of Doubs, Haute Saône, Côte d'or, Saône et Loire, and Ain. It is about 70 miles long, and 40 broad. The Juristic mountain chain (which gives the department its name) traverses the S. E. part; its greatest heights are about 4000 feet. The rivers are the Doubs with its tributaries, and the Ain with its. Corn and wine are abundantly produced; cattle and sheep are also reared in considerable numbers. It produces, besides, honey, timber, game, &c. &c.; and, in the mineral department, iron, coal, limestone, (especially that kind used in lithography,) and some marble. Lons-le-Saunier is its chief place. Pop. about 325,000.

**JURAT**, *s.* [*juratus*, Fr.] a magistrate of the nature of an alderman.

**JURATORY**, *a.* [*juratoire*, Fr.] by means of, or by giving, an oath.

**JURIDICAL**, *a.* [*jus* and *dico*, Lat.] acting in the distribution of justice; used in the courts of justice.

**JURIDICALLY**, *ad.* with legal authority; according to forms of justice.

**JURISDICTION**, *s.* legal authority; extent of power; a district in which authority belongs.

**JURISPRUDENCE**, *s.* [*jus* and *prudencia*, Lat.] the science of the law, either civil or common.

**JURIST**, *s.* [*juriste*, Fr.] one who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

**JUROR**, *s.* [*juror*, Lat.] one who serves on a jury.

**JURY**, *s.* [*juré*, Fr.] a company of men, consisting of twelve or twenty-four, and sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be laid before them touching the cause they are to decide. The *grand jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they approve of by writing *billâ vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*, on them. *Petty jury*, are those who try the cases brought into court from the grand jury. A *special jury*, is a jury composed of parties chosen from a list specially prepared by the sheriffs of counties, consisting of the squires and persons of similar standing in the county: on the application of one party in a cause, a ballot is taken for 48 names from the list; each party then removes 12 names, and the first 12 who answer to their names in court are the jury. *Trial by jury*, is a form of administering justice, of very old standing in England, and is generally, but incorrectly, ascribed to Alfred the Great. It was the insensible growth of centuries of Saxon and Anglo-Norman legislation. It is undoubtedly one of the most valuable institutions of the country, but it needs some modification now to adapt it to the advanced state of society, and make it more effectually serve the purpose it has hitherto, generally, so admirably fulfilled.

**JURYMAN**, *s.* one who is impanelled on a jury.

**JURYMAST**, *s.* something set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight or storm.

**JUSSIEU**, the name of four eminent French botanists; three brothers, who obtained distinction early, but were eclipsed by the fame of one in the second generation, *Antoine*, who was the inventor of the natural system of classifying plants, which, improved by the study and care of subsequent investigators, has nearly supplanted the artificial system of Linnaeus. He was professor of Botany in the Jardin des Plantes, and died in 1836, aged 88 years.

**JUST**, *a.* [*justus*, Lat.] unbiassed in distribution of justice; honest in dealing with others; exact, proper, accurate, or agreeable to the standard of justice; virtuous, or living conformably to the laws of morality; true; well grounded; proportionate; regular.

**JUST**, *ad.* exactly; merely, or barely; nearly, or not far from.

**JUSTICE**, *s.* [*justicia*, Lat.] the virtue whereby we give every one their due, inflict punishment on those that deserve it, and acquit the innocent after a fair trial. Figuratively, punishment; right, or the act whereby a person asserts his rights. In Law, it is a person deputed by the king to administer justice to his subjects. *Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench*, is a lord by his office, and chief of the rest; he determines all such pleas as con-

cern offences committed against the crown, dignity, or peace of the king. *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, is a lord by his office, and formerly did hear and determine all causes in common law; from whence arose his title. *Justice of the Forests*, is a lord by his office, and with his assistants determines all offences within the king's forests, committed against venison and vert. *Justices of Assize*, are such as by special commission are sent into the country to take assizes. *Justices in Eyre*, or itinerant justices, (from *erre*, Fr.) were formerly sent by commission into different counties to try such causes particularly as were termed pleas of the crown. *Justices of Gaol-Delivery*, are such as are commissioned to hear and determine all causes for which persons are cast into gaol. *Justices of Nisi Prius*, are the same as justices of the assize, and receive their name from the common adjournment of a cause in the Common Pleas, "*Nisi Prius Justiciarii venerint ad eas partes*," i.e. Unless the justices shall come to those parts before. *Justices of the Peace*, are persons appointed by the king's commission to keep the peace of the county in which they reside; and some of these, who are of superior rank or quality, are called *Justices of the Quorum*; and without the presence or assent of these, or at least one of them, no business of importance can be transacted. A *Justice of the Peace* ought to possess an estate of at least 100*l.* per annum in freehold or copyhold, for life, or for the term of 21 years, without encumbrances; and if a *Justice of the Peace* not thus qualified presume to act in that office, he is liable to the penalty of 100*l.*

**JUSTICESHIP**, *s.* the office, rank, or dignity of a justice. Used generally in a ludicrous sense.

**JUSTICESHIP**, or COURT OF JUSTICIARY, *s.* in Scotland, a court of supreme jurisdiction in all criminal cases. The lords of justiciary likewise go circuits twice a year in the country.

**JUSTIFIABLE**, *a.* to be defended by law or reason conformable to law or justice.

**JUSTIFIABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being cleared from an accusation; the quality of being defensible by law or reason.

**JUSTIFIABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to be reconciled to law, reason, or justice.

**JUSTIFICATION**, *s.* [Fr.] a defence, vindication, or the act of clearing from an accusation of guilt; absolution from guilt. In Theology, acceptance with God, or the reception of God's favour; also, and chiefly, the restoration to God's favour through faith in the Saviour, including the forgiveness of sins.

**JUSTIFICATOR**, *s.* one who defends, vindicates, or clears from any charge of guilt.

**JUSTIFIER**, *s.* one who clears both from the charge and punishment of sin.

To **JUSTIFY**, *v. a.* [*justifier*, Fr.] to clear from any charge of guilt; to absolve or quit from any accusation; to vindicate. In Theology, to impart or procure the favour of God, restoration to spiritual life, and forgiveness of sins.

**JUSTIN MARTYR**, a father of the Christian church in the 2nd century. He was a native of Palestine, but trained in the heathen philosophy of the day. The Platonism of Alexandria prepared him for the reception of the gospel; and he became one of its most successful defenders both from heathens and Jews, and one of its most eminent witnesses to its truth and power in his life and death. He was slain at Rome in about 164. His Apologies, and Dialogue with Trypho a Jew, are yet extant.

**JUSTINIANUS, FLAVIUS**, an emperor of Rome in his later days, who succeeded Justinus I., his uncle, having been his co-emperor for 9 years before. His reign is one of the most brilliant periods of that portion of Roman history. It was marked by the victories of one of the greatest and best military commanders that ever lived,—Belisarius, who regained Italy, Sicily, and Africa, from the barbarian conquerors and spoilers of the empire (see *BELISARIUS*). Other soldiers, such as Narses, ably seconded his arms. A code of laws was compiled by the emperor's command, by Tribonian and others, which all western Europe received, though they never bowed to Roman arms even; and which has survived the fall of the empire (see *PANDECTS*). Admirable monuments of art were reared, after two centuries had passed during which destruction had been the only regard shown to art. He protected commerce and improved manufactures, and he displayed the greatest sagacity in the choice of his ministers. But he extinguished the schools of philosophy, and maintained his own dogmas by the sword; he



suffered his people to be impoverished by taxation, and his most able generals to be injured by the flattery of his courtiers; every year of his long reign was marked by an invasion of the barbarians, and it is reckoned that at each invasion 200,000 of his subjects perished. And to complete the dark side of the picture, earthquakes happened more frequently than ever before, and the plague ravaged the empire for 5 years together. It did not require such calamities to overthrow the empire; the people were so utterly fallen, that sanguinary contests, endangering the very throne of Justinian, took place between the partisans of the charioteers in the circus; and this, when the enemy was at the gate. Justinian died in 565, aged 83 years, and having reigned alone for 38 years.

**JUSTINUS**, the name of two emperors in the later days of Rome;—the first rose by military service, from being a Dacian peasant; is only remarkable for having introduced his nephew Justinian to the crown. He died in 527, having reigned 9 years. The second succeeded his uncle, Justinian, and was compelled by a complexity of difficulties he could not unravel, to abdicate the throne, in 574, after a reign of 9 years. He died in 578.

**JUSTINUS**, a Latin historian, who made an epitome of the history by Trogus Pompeius, not very skillfully, in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, and about whom nothing whatever is known.

**TO JUSTLE**, *v. n.* [*jouter*, Fr.] to encounter, clash, or run against each other.—*v. a.* to push, drive, or force, by rushing against.

**JUSTLY**, *ad.* in a manner consistent with rigid justice and honesty. Figuratively, properly; exactly; in due proportion.

**JUSTNESS**, *s.* the exact conformity of things and actions to any law, rule, or standard; justice, propriety, or exactness.

**TO JUT**, *v. n.* to push or shoot into prominences; to stand out beyond the other parts of the surface.

**JUTES**, one tribe of the Teutonic family who occupied Denmark, and invaded and conquered England. The kingdom of Kent was the only separate and distinct conquest made by this tribe.

**JUTLAND**, a large peninsula of Denmark, bounded by the duchy of Holstein; and reaching from the German Ocean to the Baltic Sea. It is about 200 miles in length, and 95 in breadth. The air is very cold, but wholesome, and the soil is fertile in corn and pastures, which feed a great number of horses, heeves, and hogs, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. Hence Jutland is commonly called the land of *bacon and rye bread*. This was anciently called the Cimbrica Chersonesus; and is supposed to be the country whence the Anglo-Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called *N.* and *S.* Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Sleswick. North Jutland has four chief cities, Aalborg, Wiborg, Aarhuys, and Ripen. Population, about 550,000.

**JUTTY**, *s.* a part of a building which stands out further than the rest.

**JUVENALIS**, **DEC. JUNIUS**, a Roman satiric poet, who lived in the end of the 1st and beginning of the 2nd century. He was a pleader, and having offended Hadrian, was dismissed into a distant province, as captain of a cohort, and died there, in 128 A. D. His satires are written with great force, and terrible severity and plainness of speech in castigating the vices of the age. But his descriptions of what he reprobates are too graphic to produce the desired effect; and he knew of nothing to substitute as a principle for that, whose fruits he so unsparingly condemned.

**JUVENILE**, *a.* [*juvenis*, Lat.] young, or youthful.

**JUVENILITY**, *s.* the state of youth; youthfulness.

**JUXTAPOSITION**, *s.* [*juxta* and *positio*, Lat.] the state of being placed close to each other.

**IVY**, [*Uff*, Sax.] in Botany, an evergreen plant, which is very common in England. It is often planted by old walls, to hide their defects, being a vigorous climber. It is deemed injurious to trees. The leaves which it puts forth on the unattached stems, differ widely in form from the others. Its berries are the chief winter food of some of our native warblers.

**K** IS the tenth letter of our alphabet. Its sound is the same as that of the hard *c*, in *acre*, *cure*, *come*, &c., and it has be-

fore all the vowels only that sound; as in *keen*, *ken*, *kid*, *kind*. **K** is silent before *n*; as *know*, *knife*, *knee*, *knave*. It used formerly to be always joined with *c* at the end of some words, but is at present most frequently omitted; thus for *publick*, *music*, *arithmetick*, &c. we write *public*, *music*, *arithmetic*, &c. However, in monosyllables it is still retained; as in *mock*, *slack*, *back*, *wreck*, *stick*, &c. The Romans seldom used it, except in proper names, or as a numeral. The French make no use of it, except in proper names of men and places. As a numeral, **K** denotes 250, and with a dash over it thus **K̄**, 250,000.

**KÄMPFER**, **ENGELBRECHT**, a celebrated naturalist and traveller, who accompanied a Swedish embassy to Persia, and thence visited the principal countries and southern Asia, including some of the islands of the Indian Ocean and Japan. He published several works relating to the countries he had visited; and attained some eminence as a medical practitioner, after his return. He died in 1716, aged 65 years.

**KATHIRA**. See **CAIRO**.

**KALENDAR**. See **CALENDAR**.

**KALI**, *s.* [Arab.] in Botany, a plant growing on the sea coasts, from whose ashes soda is procured. In Chemistry, the old name of the protoxide of potassium.

**KALMUCS**. See **CALMUCKS**.

**KALEIDOSCOPE**, *s.* [*kalos*, *eido*, and *scopos*, Gr.] in Optics, a toy formed by placing two strips of looking-glass into a tube, inclined at an angle of 45 degrees to each other, with small pieces of stained glass and similar objects enclosed between two plates of glass at one end, and an opening in the centre of the other to look through. When the tube is directed towards the light, each object enclosed at the end that falls between the pieces of looking-glass is reflected and re-reflected, until a symmetrically arranged circular figure is produced, which varies with the slightest change of the arrangement of the objects.

**KAM**, *a.* [Ere.] crooked; not to the purpose. "This is clean *kam*," *Shak*.

**KAMTSCHATKA**, a peninsula of Siberia, Asiatic Russia, stretching between the North Pacific Ocean and the sea of Ochotsk and the Ponzinskoe Gulf, bounded by the province of Ochotsk. It is about 600 miles in length, and from 30 to 200 in breadth, and the southern extremity is Cape Lopatka. This tract has several ranges of mountains, amongst which are volcanoes exceeding 15,000 feet in height. The chief river gives its name to the whole country. Very little of the land is cultivated, owing in part to the rigour of the climate, and in part to the low state of civilization which the people have reached. They support themselves chiefly by hunting and fishing, and their only trade is with the produce of these pursuits. The people are chiefly of the Calmuck variety, and the settlers are very few. Pop. under 10,000. Bolcheretsk is the principal place, situated on the S. W. coast, in Lat. 52. 55. N. Long. 156. 57. E.

**KANGAROO**, *s.* in Zoology, a quadruped which is a native of New South Wales, and is one of the largest of the opossum tribe, whose females are furnished with a sort of pouch under the belly, in which they nourish and guard their young. It does not walk, but advances by flying leaps; and when standing, supports itself on its long hind legs, and its exceeding thick and strong tail. It is naturally inoffensive, but when attacked defends itself by inflicting serious blows with its hind feet and tail.

**KANT**, **IMMANUEL**, the great reviver of metaphysical studies in Europe, and the founder of Transcendental or Critical Philosophy. He was admirably trained by his parents, who were of a family originally Scottish, and sent to Königsberg university, where he distinguished himself by his mathematical skill, having actually predicted the discovery of the planet Uranus. His whole life he spent at this university, as student or professor; and the only incidents of his life beyond his daily routine of duty, and social intercourse, were the books which he wrote. He died in 1804, aged 80 years, having effected a revolution in European (or rather human) thought, and attained a reputation by his literary labours, which as nearly resembled hero-worship as any that have been gained in late days. It is impossible to give more than a bare intimation of the character of his system, which, amongst the smatterers in Scotch philosophy, is ridiculed as a collection of idle dreams. It is disadvantageously presented to English readers in a novel set of names, some of which are common words applied very differently from common usage, and other most cumbersome inventions. The great

feature of it is its iron logic. It rigidly investigates the operations of the mind, and determines the part taken by it in common observation. It distinguishes between the faculty of observing these common things, and the faculty for apprehending spiritual and moral truth, and lays a broad and secure foundation for the detection and investigation of the laws of spirit. His work on Religion is a most wonderful production. He may be regarded, perhaps, as rather one to destroy and overturn falsely founded systems, than as the erector of a new one. In truth, his logical habit unfitted him in some respects for this latter office. He, however, cleared the ground, and ascertained the solid foundations on which a system of metaphysics might be erected; and his followers, and opponents, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, &c., have willingly owned their obligations to the Königsberg sage.

KA'OLIN, in Pottery, the Chinese name of the clay used in the manufacture of porcelain, applied now to a very fine species of earth, used in more common manufactures.

KARA'MSIN, NICHOLAS MICHAELOVITSCH, the imperial Russian historiographer, entered the guards, and served in that regiment for some time, and afterwards travelled in Europe. On his return, he devoted himself to literature, and planned, but did not live to complete, a *History of Russia*. He died in 1826, aged 61 years.

KASAN', capital of the government of the same name, Russia. It contains several churches, almost all of which are built with stone, and 11 convents in and near the town. It is seated on the river Casanka, where it falls into the Volga, 400 miles from Moscow.

KATER, CAPTAIN HENRY, an eminent natural philosopher and mathematician. He was in the army in India, and was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of that country. On his return, he devoted himself to practical science; and his standards of weight and measure, and his researches into the pendulum, procured him a solid reputation. He died in 1835, aged 58 years.

KAUFMANN, MARIA ANNA ANGELICA, an artist of some distinction in the latter part of the last century. She was of Swiss birth, and studied in Italy. In England she enjoyed royal patronage, and was greatly admired for her female characters. She died at Rome in 1807, aged 66 years.

TO KAW, *v. n.* to make a noise like a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, *s. [from the sound,]* the cry of a raven, crow, or rook.

KEAN, EDMUND, one of our most eminent tragic performers, who, after gaining great renown for his representations in the provinces, entered Drury Lane theatre, and performed with distinguished success, in the most famous characters. He travelled and extended his fame in America, and undertook the management of the Surrey theatre on his return. He died in 1833, aged 46 years.

KEATS, JOHN, a young poet whose chief production, *Endymion*, gave great promise of future excellence; but being of an exceedingly sensitive nature, an unjustifiably severe critique in one of the principal reviews so affected him, that he gradually sank under the combined effects of the disappointment of his hopes and physical malady. He went to Italy, and there died in 1820, aged 24 years. His works have the usual faults of young writers, but they are marked by the excellencies of a poet of no ordinary genius.

KEBLA, or KEBLAH, among the Mussulmans, denotes that point, or quarter, to which they turn themselves when they say their prayers.

TO KECK, *v. n. [kecken, Belg.]* to heave the stomach; to retch at something nauseous or squeamish.

TO KECKLE, *v. a.* to defend a cable round with rope.

TO KEDGE, *v. a. [kaghe, Belg.]* in Navigation, to bring a ship up and down a narrow river by the wind, though the tide be contrary, by means of the kedge anchor.

KE'DGER, KEDGE ANCHOR, *s.* a small anchor used in a river.

KE'DLACK, *s.* a weed, the same with the charnock.

KEEL, *s. [keel, Sax.]* a principal piece of timber in a ship, which is usually first laid on the stocks in building. In Botany, a name given to the lowermost petal in a butterfly-shaped blossom, from its resemblance to the keel of a ship.

TO KEEL, *v. a. [ceelan, Sax.]* to cool, or prevent from boiling over.

KEELFAT, *s.* a cooler, or vessel in which wort or other liquor is set to cool.

KEEL-HAULING, *s.* a punishment for offences at sea, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship under the keel, and up again on the other.

KEEL-SHAPE, *s.* in Botany, applied to those parts of a flower that are bent like the keel of a ship or boat, as the pointed shaft of the pea, &c.

KEELSON, *s.* that piece of timber in a ship which is next to her keel, and lies right over it next above the floor timber.

KEEN, *a. [ceane, Sax.]* sharp, or cutting easily, applied to the edge of an instrument, and opposed to *blunt*. Severe, piercing, or excessively cold, applied to the winds or weather. Eager, vehement. Of great subtlety, applied to the understanding. Acrimonious, or affecting with uneasiness, applied to wit.

KEENLY, *ad.* sharply, or cutting easily; vehemently, or eagerly; bitterly, or acrimoniously.

KEENNESS, *s.* the quality of being sharp, or cutting easily; rigour of weather, or piercing cold; acrimony; bitterness of mind; eagerness or vehemence.

TO KEEP, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *kept*; [*cepan, Sax. kepen, old Belg.*] to retain, preserve; to hold for another; to copy carefully; to observe time punctually; to hold; to remain in a place; not to reveal or betray a secret; to remain unbent; to adhere strictly; to practise or accustom oneself to. "I keep bad hours," *Pope*. To celebrate, applied to festivals. To observe without violation, applied to promises, contracts, or laws. To maintain at one's own expense; to have in the house. "Keep lodgers," *Shak.* Used with *back*, to restrain from doing an action. "Keep back thy servant—from presumptuous sins," *Psa.* xix. 13. To reserve. Joined to *with*, to be often with a person as a lover or suitor. "Keeping company with men," *Dromio*. To keep in, to conceal; to forbear telling, applied to secrets. To keep out, to defend from. "Keep out the weather," *Prior*. "Keeps out hunger," *Dryden*. Used with *pace*, to walk as fast as another. "Keep pace with him." To keep under, to suppress; to subdue; to tyrannize over, or hold in a state of base subjection.—*v. n.* to remain in any state. "To keep his bed," *Shak.* *SYNON.* We keep that which is our own; we detain that which is another's. We keep what we intend not to part with; we detain what we purpose not to restore.

KEEPER, *s.* one who has prisoners committed to his custody; one who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has the care of parks, or the superintendence of another. *Keeper of the Great Seal*, is a lord by his office, and styled Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, and is always one of the privy council. All grants, charters, and commissions of the king under the great seal, pass through the hands of the Lord Keeper; for without that seal many of these grants, &c. would be of no force; the king being, in the interpretation of the law, a corporation, and therefore passes nothing but by the great seal, which is also said to be the public faith of the kingdom, being in the greatest esteem and reputation. *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, is also a lord by his office, through whose hands all grants, pardons, &c. pass before they come to the great seal; and even some things pass his hands which do not pass the great seal at all. He is also one of the privy council; his duty is to put the seal to no grant, &c. without a warrant, nor with a warrant where it is against law, or inconvenient, but shall first acquaint the king thereof.

KEEPERSHIP, *s.* the office of a keeper.

KEEPING, *s.* in Painting, denotes the representation of objects in the same manner that they appear to the eye at different distances from it; for which the painter should have recourse to the rules of perspective.

KEG, *s. [coque, Fr.]* a small barrel.

KELLINGTON, or CA'LLINGTON, Cornwall. It has a woollen manufactory, and is situated on the river Tamar. It is not inferior to the best half of the Cornish boroughs for wealth and buildings, having one very good broad street, a market-house, and a neat church. It is 217 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1685.

KELP, *s.* in Commerce, a salt produced from calcined sea-weed. KE'L'P'ORT, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, distinguished from others in the same class and order by its seed resembling a snail-shell; there are two species found in England, viz. the prickly glasswort, and the stoncrop.

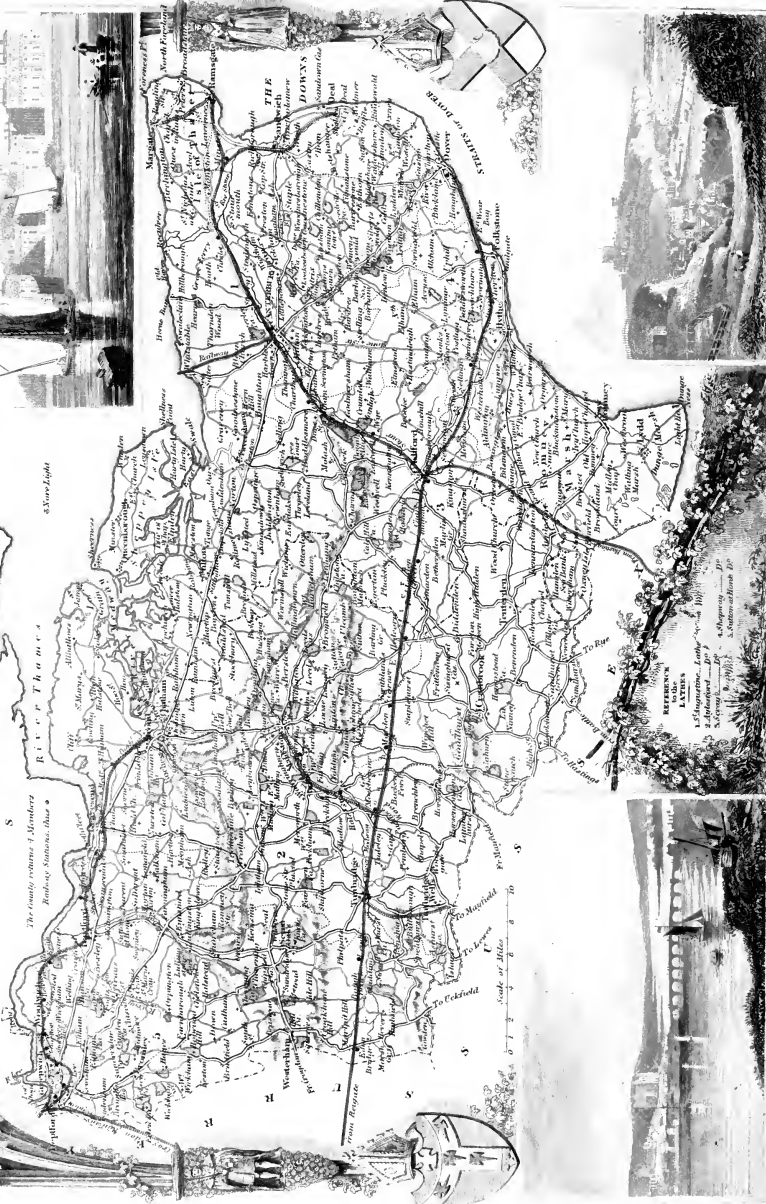




The County returns 4 Members  
Parliamentary Seats, thus

River Thames

3 Yearly Light



**KELSO**, Roxburghshire, Scotland. It contains a large market-place, one principal, with two small streets. It has some manufactures of flannels, linen, stockings, and shoes. The celebrated and magnificent abbey, the ruins of which still remain, was founded by David I. in 1128. The environs of it are very agreeable, and abound in grand and beautiful prospects. Much wheat is raised in this neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the sheep are remarkably fine. Kelso has a good market for corn, and is situated on the river Tweed, over which it has a handsome bridge of six arches, at its conflux with the Tiviot. It is 42 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 4594.

**KELSON**, *v. a.* See **KELSON**.

To **KEMB**, *v. a.* [*camban*, Sax.] to comb or disentangle the hair; also, to dress flax, hemp, &c.

**KEMBLE**, **JOHN PHILIP**, one of our most distinguished actors since the times of Garrick. He was regularly trained for the stage, and appeared in London first as Hamlet. He afterwards appeared in the most renowned tragic characters, and gained a reputation for truth and power, seldom equalled. He died in Lausanne, in 1823, aged 66 years.

**KE-MO**, *s.* in Conchology, an enormous white shell which is found on the coast of Sumatra, frequently three or four feet in diameter.

**KE-MPIS**, **THOMAS A.**, a monk of the beginning of the 15th century; who wrote works of devotion, &c., and amongst the rest a work, believed to be by John Gerson, which has ever since gone by *Ke-Mp's* name, on the *Imitation of Christ*. He died about 1471.

To **KEN**, *v. a.* [*cennan*, Sax. *kennan*, Belg.] to desecr or see at a distance; to know.

**KEN**, *s.* view; or the distance within which a person can see an object.

**KEN**, **THOMAS**, a learned and pious prelate of the English Church; who had a rare reputation in the days of Charles II., and has obtained considerable note lately, from his writings and from his being one of the 7 bishops sent by James II. to the Tower, amongst a certain class of Churchmen. He died in 1711, aged 74 years.

**KENDAL**, also called **KIRBY CANDALE**, (that is, a church in a valley,) Westmoreland. It is the largest town in the county, and has been long noted for its woollen manufactures; particularly knit stockings, a thick stuff, called *cottons*, for the clothing of the people in the West Indies, and for sailors' jackets, and linsey-woolsey. There is likewise a considerable tannery; and fish-hooks, waste silk, and wool cards, are manufactured here. The mills for scouring, fulling, and friezing cloth, and for cutting and rasping dyeing-wood, &c. are well worth seeing. Kendal is pleasantly situated in a valley, among hills, upon the river Kent, or Kant, over which it has two stone bridges, and one of wood, with a harbour for boats, and communicating by a canal with all the late inland navigations. It is 259 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 10,225.

**KENNEL**, *s.* [*chenil*, Fr.] a cot or place where dogs are kept; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast.—[Belg.] the small channel or hollow in which water runs through a street.

To **KENNEL**, *v. n.* to live or lie, applied properly to dogs or fowls, and contemptuously used of men.

**KENNICOTT**, **DR. BENJAMIN**, a learned divine, and Hebrew critic of the Church of England. He obtained solid rewards for his learning and labours in church preferments, and a reputation in his own particular department of biblical lore, not yet approached. His great work was an edition of the Hebrew Bible, with various readings from the Samaritan Pentateuch and rabbinical writers, as well as from all the MSS. he was able to collate. He died in 1783, aged 65 years.

**KE/NSINGTON**, Middlesex, 2 miles from London. Here are a royal palace, and handsome gardens open to the public.

**KENT**, a county of the S. of England, washed by the English Channel, the Straits of Dover, and the German Ocean; and bounded by Surrey, Sussex, Essex, and Middlesex. It is about 58 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. It is divided into five lathe, under each of which are several hundreds, which contain 2 cities, 39 market towns, 408 parish churches, and 1180 villages. In the soil and face of the country there is great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to a moderate height, which extend to the sea at Dover, and form those lofty

white cliffs, which present so striking an appearance at sea, and probably originated the name of *Albion*. The S. part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat, woody tract, of a clayey soil; fertile, but not very healthy. It terminates in the great marsh of Romney. The midland and western districts are a happy mixture of bill and vale, arable and pasture, equal in pleasantness, and variety of products, to any part of England. This county produces, besides corn, &c., large quantities of hops; fruits of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dyeing; timber, &c. The downs and the marshes afford excellent pasture for sheep and cattle. Its manufactures are but trifling. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county town. Pop. 548,337. It sends 18 members to parliament.

**KENT**, **WILLIAM**, an ingenious artist of the beginning of the last century, who being desirous of a higher walk than that of ornamental coach-painting, went to Italy, where he obtained the patronage of the Earl of Burlington. He never attained great excellence as a painter, nor yet as a sculptor, but he planned some fine buildings, and in landscape gardening he introduced a completely new style of art. He died in 1748, aged 63 years.

**KENTUCKY**, one of the United States of N. America, bounded by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri. It is about 400 miles long, and 170 broad, and is divided into 90 counties. The only mountains are the Cumberland, which are of no great elevation. The rest of the surface is variable, but presents a great expanse of fertile soil. Its rivers are the Mississippi, the Ohio, and their tributaries, the Kentucky, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, &c. Iron, coal, lime, and salt are produced; also wheat and other grain, tobacco, hemp, fruits, cattle, &c.; and these form its chief trade. There are some flourishing manufactures, and 14 banks. There is one university, and 7 other colleges. Frankfort is the seat of government, and Louisville and Lexington are places of importance. Pop. 779,828, of which 182,258 are slaves.

**KENYON**, **LLOYD**, **LORD**, an eminent English judge, who first appeared prominently as counsel for Lord George Gordon, of No Popery fame. He afterwards was attorney-general, and chancellor of the exchequer, under various administrations, and finally rose to be lord chief justice. His public character was of a very complex kind, but he seems to have been more of a favourite with the people, than with the profession, or any other party. He died in 1802, aged 70 years.

**KEPLER**, **JOHN**, the celebrated astronomer. He studied at Tubingen, and became astronomical professor at Grätz, where he published his first book, and begun those extraordinary guesses and theories, by which in time he laid the foundations for Newton's great discoveries. Being subjected to some inconvenience because of his profession of Protestantism, he joined Tycho Brahe, the Swedish astronomer, in Bohemia. He was employed on the Rudolphine Tables, and whilst about them, discovered two of the planetary laws, which are now known by his name. Subsequently, whilst struggling to carry on his work, and embarrassed with difficulties occasioned by the indifference of those on whose patronage he was wholly dependent, he discovered this. His works were numerous, and he died in 1630, aged 58 years. He was well versed in the mathematics of the day, and possessed of most indefatigable patience. But his most wonderful faculty was that by which he seized on some central fact, and by its aid endeavoured to reduce to the regularity of law the miscellaneous facts presented to him, working it out with most consummate skill and caution, and pitilessly rejecting it when proved wanting. His private character was one deserving of all admiration; his very impetuosity lent a charm to his actions; it seemed born to prove that true genius can overpower all obstacles.

**KEPLER'S LAWS**, in Astronomy, the name by which are known the following facts relating to the planetary bodies;—1st, that they move in elliptical orbits;—2nd, that the surface travelled over by a line extending from the planet to the centre, is equal in extent in equal periods of time;—and 3rd, that a definite relation subsists between the periodic times of the planets' revolutions and their mean distances from the sun.

**KEPT**, preter, and past part. of To **KEEP**.

**KE/RCHIEF**, *s.* a head dress.

**KERF**, *s.* [*ceorfan*, Sax.] the slit sawn away between two pieces of stuff.

**KERMAN**, a province of Persia, lying on the Persian Gulf, and bounded by Segestan, Korasan, Mecran, and Faristan. The northern part is barren and nearly desert, without rivers or brooks, and the air unhealthy. Towards the S. the air is more pure and the land fertile. The Guebres are numerous, who are chiefly employed in manufactures of stuffs and silk. Here are some mines of copper, lead, and iron. The inhabitants drive a great trade in wool, which the sheep regularly shed in the spring. Sirjan is the capital.

**KERMES**, *s. in Commerce*, a dye-stuff similar in origin and properties to cochineal, but inferior to it in beauty of tint. The insect producing it is the *coccus ilicis*.

**KERN**, *s. an Irish foot-soldier*; also, a hand-mill, consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground.

**KERNEL**, *s. [cyrnol, Sax.]* that part of a nut which is contained in the shell; any thing included in a husk or skin. Figuratively, the central part of any thing which is covered with a crust, hard substance, or with a concretion.

To **KERNEL**, *v. n.* to ripen or grow to kernels.

**KERNELLY**, *s.* full of kernels; resembling kernels.

**KERNELWORT**, *s. in Botany*, a species of fig-wort.

**KERRY**, a county of Munster, Ireland, lying on the Atlantic Ocean, and bounded by Clare, Limerick, and Cork. It is about 54 miles long, and about 30 broad. It possesses many fine harbours, and the southern district is plain and fertile; but a large part is full of mountains, almost inaccessible, so that little corn is produced, and grazing is more attended to. Considerable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow are exported. Iron ore is to be had in most of the southern baronies, and here are several spas, or medical springs. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, Feal, Gale and Brick, Cash in Mang, Lea, Flesk, Laune, Carrin, Farthin, Finny, and Roughy. The county town is Tralee. Pop. 293,880. It sends 3 members to parliament.

**KERSEY**, *s. [karsaye, Belg. carsiée, Fr.]* a coarse woollen manufacture between a stuff and a cloth.

**KERSEYMERIE**, *s. [from kersey,]* a kind of woollen cloth resembling kersey.

**KESTREL**, *s. [querelle, Fr.]* in Falconry and Natural History, a little kind of hasted hawk.

**KESWICK**, Cumberland. It is a neat and well-built town, and has considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, fannels, duffels, &c. It is pleasantly seated in a beautiful and extensive vale, surrounded by hills, through which flows the Derwent. It is 287 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2442.

**KESWICK, VALE OF**, a romantic spot, in the southern part of Cumberland, much visited by tourists. Here is the lake of Keswick, or, more properly, the lake of Derwent-water. To the N. of this romantic piece of water soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, near the foot of which is Basingthwaite Water. To the S. are the craggy hills of Borrowdale, where the eagles build their nests, and whence the Derwent derives its supplies of water.

**KETCH**, *s. [caicchio, Ital.]* a small vessel used to bring fish to market, or as a tender to large ships. It has two masts, its mainsail and top-sail standing square as ships' do, and its fore-sail and jib like those of boats.

**KETTERING**, Northamptonshire. It has manufactures of lace, shalloons, serges, tammies, &c. It has a sessions-house for the county, and is seated on a river that runs into the Nen. It is 74 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 4867.

**KETTLE**, *s. [cetl, Belg.]* a culinary vessel in which water is boiled.

**KETTLEDUM**, *s.* a kind of drum, made of brass, in the form of a hemispherical vessel, over the top of which the parchment is stretched. It is used in pairs, in cavalry bands and orchestras.

**KEW**, Surrey. It lies on the Thames, and is noted for a royal palace; but more for its botanic gardens, which are well maintained and arranged. It is 6 miles from London. Pop. 923.

**KEX**, *s. in Botany*, a provincial term for hemlock.

**KEY**, *s. [coeg, Sax.]* a little iron instrument, formed with holes answering to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt is pushed forward or backward; an instrument by which any thing is screwed, turned, shut, or opened. Figuratively, an explanation of any thing obscure, mysterious, or difficult. The parts of a musical instrument which are moved by the fingers. In Music, a certain fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated, with which it must always end. In Architecture, the last stone placed at the top of an arch.

**KEYAGE**, *s. [corruptly from quay,]* money paid for laying, or loading and unloading, goods at a quay.

**KEYHOLE**, *s.* the aperture in a door or lock through which the key is put.

**KEYNSHAM**, Somersetshire. Its chief trade is malting. It is seated on the river Avon, over which it has a bridge of 15 arches; it has also another bridge over the Chew. It is 115 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 2307.

**KEYSTONE**, *s.* the middle or upper stone of an arch.

**KHAN**, *s. [Pers.]* the title of the emperor of the Avars; also assumed by the governors of provinces in Persia.

**KHERSON**, a government of Russia in Europe, lying on the Black Sea, and bounded by the governments of Bessarabia, Podolia, Pultowa, Catherinoslav, and Tauride. It is above 200 miles in length, and above 100 in breadth. It is bordered by and watered by the Dniester and the Dnieper, and their tributaries, and consists of one continuous, almost unbroken plain, which is used for pastures, and rarely broken up and cultivated. The greater part of it is quite wild, and overrun by wild animals. Cherson is its capital. Pop. about 700,000.

**KIBE**, *s. [kibwe, Brit.]* a chilblain in the heels, caused by cold.

**KIBED**, *s.* troubled with kibes or chilblains.

To **KICK**, *v. a. [kauchen, Teut.]* to strike with the foot.

**KICK**, *s.* a blow given with the foot.

**KICKER**, *s.* one who strikes with his foot.

**KICKSHAW**, *s.* [supposed to be corrupted from *quelque chose*, Fr.] something contemptuous, fantastical, or ridiculous; a dish so changed by cookery that it can scarcely be known.

**KID**, *s. [kid, Dan.]* the young of a goat. Figuratively, applied to a young child.

To **KID**, *v. a.* to bring forth kids, applied to a she-goat.

**KIDDER**, *KIDDER*, *s.* a person who carries corn, dead victuals, or other merchandise, up and down to sell; a pork butcher.

**KIDDERMINSTER**, Worcestershire. It is the principal manufacturing place in the county, and long celebrated for its different manufactures of woollens, carpets, poplins, crapes, bombazines, &c. Its former trade of stuffs, however, is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufactory has greatly increased; and it is still the first market in England for pile or plush carpets, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town; but, at present, by much the greater part are made at Kidderminster. The silk and worsted trades have also been introduced here. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour. It is 125 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 14,309.

**KIDDLE**, *KIDDEL*, *s.* a dam or wear in a river, with a narrow cut in it, for the laying of pots or other engines to catch fish. They are corruptly called *kettles*, and are much used in Wales and Kent.

To **KIDNAP**, *v. a. [kind, Belg.]* to steal children or human beings.

**KIDNAPPER**, *s.* one who steals children or human beings.

**KIDNEY**, *s.* in Anatomy, the name of two vascular bodies, placed in the loins, which secrete the urine, or separate it from the blood, and convey it by vessels to the bladder. Figuratively, race or kind, in ludicrous language.

**KIDNEY-BEAN**, *s.* in Horticulture, a plant so named from its resembling a kidney.

**KIDNEY-VETCH**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, the same with the ladiesfinger, found on dry and chalky pastures.

**KIDNEYWORT**, *s.* in Botany, an herb, called also navelwort, and wall-pennywort. It has alternate leaves, with central leaf-stocks; a branched stem; and yellowish, or greenish white, spikes of flowers. It grows on old walls and stony places, and flowers from May to July.

**KIDWELLY**, Caernarthenshire, Wales. Here is a castle, the very large remains of which, extremely well preserved, show it to have been very stately and magnificent. It is situated on the Gwandrath Vach, a branch of the Towy, which empties itself into that river, at its efflux into the British Channel. It is 224 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs on May 24, July 22, and October 29. Pop. 1563.

**KIEL**, the capital of Holstein, in Germany. It stands on a bay of the Baltic, and is well fortified. It has a good trade; but has derived greater notoriety from its university, which has a

very excellent library. Pop. about 12,500. Lat. 54. 20. N. Long. 10. 10. E.

KIEN-LO'NG, the emperor of China, during the latter part of the last century. He was distinguished for his love of literature; and wrote many poetical pieces, which he communicated to Lord Macartney, during his embassy in China. He also greatly extended his empire, and died in 1799, aged 80 years; having reigned the throne 3 years, after a reign of above 60.

KIEW, a government in the S. of Russia, bordering on those of Minsk, Tchernigov, Putlow, Kherson, Podolia, and Volhynia. It is hilly, and is watered by the Dniéper and its tributaries. It is wholly agricultural; but is far from being wholly reclaimed from nature. Pop. about 2,000,000. Its capital, of the same name, stands on the Dniéper, and is the seat of a long-established university. Pop. about 50,000.

KILDA, ST., a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, about 11 leagues W. of North Uist. It is about 2 miles each way; and is very mountainous. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowls, which nest on the ledges of the rocks round its coast. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain. Pop. about 100. Lat. 55. 48. N. Long. S. 18. W.

KILDARE, a county of Leinster, Ireland. It is 40 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth. It is bounded by King and Queen's County, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, and Carlow. It is very level, and is a fine, arable, fertile country, well watered by the Barrow, Liffey, Boyne, and other rivers. It exports grain and cattle, and has a few manufactures. Its chief place is Kildare. Pop. 114,488. It returns but 2 members to parliament.

KILDARE, capital of the county of the same name. It is noted for horse races, on what is called the *Curragh*, a fine plain, containing upwards of 3000 acres. It gives a name also to a bishopric. It is 27 miles from Dublin. Pop. 1629.

KILDERKIN, *s.* [*kindekin*, Belg.] a small barrel; a liquid measure, equal to half a barrel, containing two firkins, or eighteen gallons, beer measure, and sixteen, ale measure.

KILFENORA, Clare, in Munster, Ireland. It is a bishop's see, in conjunction with Killaloe, Clonfert, and Kilmacdnagh. The town is small, and has an old cathedral in it. It is about 180 miles from Dublin. Pop. 621.

KILGARREN, Pembrokeshire. It is seated on the S. side of the river Tyvy. Near it is a remarkable salmon leap, and also large works for the fabrication of tin plates. It is 227 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1149.

KILHAM, Yorkshire, E. Riding. It stands in the Wolds, in a good soil for corn. It is 200 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1120.

KILKENNY, a county of Leinster, Ireland. It is 45 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, and is bounded by Tipperary, Queen's County, Carlow, Wexford, and Waterford. It contains 127 parishes. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile, and being proper for tillage, produces corn, wool, marble, and a species of coal, which, like charcoal, burns without smoke, is very durable in burning, and, without any blaze, produces an uncommon heat. The country abounds with fine plantations, and is, from the purity of the air, esteemed extremely healthful. The principal rivers are the Barrow, which bounds it on the E.; the Suir, which forms its southern boundary; and the Nore, which crosses it from N. to S. It has some considerable manufactures, and exports much agricultural produce. Kilkenny is its chief town. Pop. 183,349. It returns 3 representatives to parliament.

KILKENNY, capital of the county of the same name. It has a small cathedral, and is one of the newest towns in the kingdom. The borough of St. Canice, or Irish Town, is joined to English Town, which is the principal; and both together form one large town. The manufactures chiefly carried on here, are coarse woollen cloths, blankets of extraordinary fine quality, and considerable quantities of starch. The houses are decorated with a beautiful black and white marble, dug from quarries near the town, and which is cut and polished by water. It is seated on the river Nore, over which it has two handsome bridges. It is 54 miles from Dublin. Pop. 19,071.

TO KILL, *v. a.* [formerly written *quell*, from *excellen*, Sax.] to murder, or deprive of life. Figuratively, to deprive of the power of growing.

KILLALA, Mayo, in Connaught, Ireland. It stands at the mouth of the Moy, and has some trade. It has also linen manu-

factures, but of no great extent. Here is an old cathedral. It is a bishop's see, in connexion with Tuam and Achoury. It is about 150 miles from Dublin. Pop. 1446.

KILLA'LOE, Clare, in Munster, Ireland. It is seated on the river Shannon, over which it has a bridge of 19 arches. Here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery. There is a cathedral here; and it is the see of a bishopric, in conjunction with Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacdnagh. It is 86 miles from Dublin. Pop. 2783.

KILLARNEY, Kerry, in Munster, Ireland. Here are some valuable iron-works, which have been of great service to the town, and some linen manufactures. It is 100 miles from Dublin. Pop. 7127. Near this town are the beautiful lakes of *Killarney*. The lower lake is about 6 miles long, and 3 broad, surrounded by wooded rocks, with jutting promontories, from which fall many fine cascades. The upper lake is about 4 miles long, and 2 broad, almost surrounded by mountains, and well supplied with cascades. The centre lake is small, but has one very fine and remarkable cascade. These lakes are much visited by tourists, and are universally admired.

KILLER, *s.* one who deprives of life, or puts to death. KILLICRANKIE, a noted pass of Perthshire, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garay. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands on those parts, and is formed by lofty mountains impending over the Garay. There is a good road here now.

KYLLOUGH, or PORT ST. ANNE, Down, in Ulster, Ireland. It lies N. of St. John's Point, and has a good quay, from which considerable quantities of barley are exported. Here is a profitable manufacture of salt. It is 76 miles from Dublin. Population, 1148.

KYLOW, or CA'LOW, *s.* an English name for a black earth, common in many parts of England, Wales, and Ireland. KILMACDUGH, an Irish bishopric. See KILLALOE.

KILMARNOCK, Ayrshire, Scotland. It is noted for its manufactures of gloves, carpets, stockings, night-caps, bonnets, and other woollen goods. There are many coal-mines round it. It is 64 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 12,232.

KILMORE, an Irish bishopric, in conjunction with Ardagh and Elphin.

KILN, *s.* [*ceyln*, Sax.] a stove or furnace contrived for admitting heat, and drying or burning such things as are contained in it. To KILNDRY, *v. a.* to dry in a kiln.

KIMBO, *a.* [*schembo*, Ital.] crooked; bent; with the arms bent, and sticking out from the sides.

KIMCHI, the family name of several celebrated Jewish rabbins, the most distinguished of whom was *David*, who is esteemed the best native Hebrew grammarian. Beside his Grammar and Lexicon, he wrote a Commentary on the Hebrew Scriptures. He died in 1240, at a very advanced age.

KIN, *s.* [*eynne*, Sax.] of the same family; a relation; of the same race. Used as a termination to express something diminutive; as *mannikin*, a little man; *minnikin*, a very small pin.

KINCARDINE. See MEARNS.

KIND, *a.* [*eynne*, Sax.] behaving with civility to others; benevolent, or filled with general good-will.

KIND, *s.* [*eynne*, Sax.] race, or class containing several species; the particular nature of a thing; the natural state of a thing; nature, or particular manner. Used with *in*, sort; manner; way, implying by way of. *Kind* answers to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*, but the distinction is not always observed.

TO KINDEL, *v. a.* [*eyndelan*, Sax.] to set on fire; to light, or make to burn. Figuratively, to excite, to inflame, or exasperate; to catch fire.—[*cennan*, Sax.] to bring forth, applied to rabbits, &c.

KINDLER, *s.* one that lights or sets fire to. Figuratively, one that inflames, or excites disturbances.

KINDLY, *ad.* in a civil, good-natured manner.

KINDLY, *a.* of the same nature; homogeneal; suiting or agreeing with; insinuating; mild.

KINDNESS, *s.* civil behaviour; favourable treatment, or a constant and habitual practice of friendly offices and benevolent actions.

KINDRED, *s.* [*eywrene*, Sax.] relation by birth or marriage.

KINDRED, *a.* native; congenial; agreeing to the nature of a person or thing.

KINE, *s.* the old plural of Cow.

KING, *s.* [*cyng*, Sax.] a person who rules singly over a peo-

ple. In England the king is hereditary, but not without the consent of the people, as has repeatedly been proved. He is, according to constitutional fiction, one of the three powers of government, but the chief one. He sends embassies, and proclaims war; summons parliament, and makes its acts laws by his formal assent. He is the sole source of titles of dignity and nobility, and is also the head of the church by law established. He claims also the right of granting exclusive privileges of trading, and of being irresponsible to all law, but these points are not well established. In fact, the invention of councils and ministries, the imposition of oaths at the coronation, and the passing of certain bills at the Restoration of Charles II. and the Revolution of 1688, have made the king of England little more than a name, the real power lying elsewhere. In Gaming, a card with the picture of a king. The four kings are, David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charles, whose names are still printed on the French cards, and are supposed to represent the four monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and that of the Franks under Charlemagne. *King at Arms*, is a principal officer at arms, that has pre-eminence of the society of heralds; of these there are three, named Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux.

TO KING, *v. a.* to rule as a king; to raise to the dignity of a king.

KING, PETER, LORD, chancellor of England in the reigns of George I. and II. He was related to the celebrated Locke; and after having passed all his youth in trade, studied at Leyden, took up the legal profession, entered the Temple, obtained a seat in parliament, and having served the Whigs in the Sacheverell business, was gradually promoted to the Great Seal. He has very little renown as a lawyer, but much, incidentally acquired, as an ecclesiastical writer. His works on the *Constitution of the Primitive Church*, and on the *Apostles' Creed*, being yet esteemed for their learning and ingenuity. He died in 1734, aged 65 years.

KINGCRAFT, *s.* the art of governing.

KINGCUP, *s.* a Botany, a kind of crowfoot.

KINGDOM, *s.* [*cyndadon*, Sax.] the dominion or territories subject to a king. Among naturalists, a class or order of things or beings. Figuratively, a tract or region. *Saxon*, *Empire* conveys an idea of a vast territory, composed of various people; whereas *kingdom* implies one more bounded, and intimates the unity of that nation of which it is formed.

KINGFISHER, *s.* in Ornithology, a very beautiful bird, which frequents the banks of rivers and feeds upon fish.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, a name of a harbour on the W. coast of N. America, at the mouth of a great river, in Lat. 49. 33. N. Long. 126. 48. W., called by the natives Nootka, the name now generally adopted by the English. Upon the sea-coast the land is tolerably high and level, but within the Sound, it rises into steep hills, which have a uniform appearance. The trees of which the woods are composed are different sorts of pine. The natives are allied in race to the Kamschatkans and the Esquimaux, and are in a very rude and uncultivated state. The whole of the country round the Sound is in the possession of the emperor of Russia. There is another sound called by this name, on the S. coast of the island of New Holland.

KINGLIKE, K'INGLY, *a. royal*; belonging or suitable to a king.

K'INGLY, *ad.* with an air of majesty; with superior dignity.

KINGS, THE BOOKS OF, the name of two historical books in our translation of the Old Testament, which record the deeds and the characters of the kings of Judah and Israel, with events of national importance, from the last days of David to the Babylonish captivity. They were evidently written by several different parties, at different periods. In the Septuagint, the Books of Samuel are called by this name; and our two Books range as the 3rd and 4th of Kings.

KING'S BENCH, or QUEEN'S BENCH, *s.* the court formerly presided over by the king in person, and therefore movable, but now presided over by the lord chief justice and the other judges, and fixed at Westminster. It takes cognizance of the proceedings in the inferior courts, and peculiarly of the pleas of the crown. It has power to fine and imprison, but appeal may be made from its decisions by a *writ of error* to the whole body of the judges of the courts, and then to the House of Lords.

KINGSBRIDGE, Devonshire. It is seated at the head of a small river, which falls into the sea a little below, affording a

harbour for boats. Here is a bridge over the Salcomb or Dodbrook. It is 206 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Population, 1564.

KINGSCLEAR, Hampshire. It is pleasantly situated on the edge of the Downs, and was once the seat of the West Saxon kings. It is 56 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 2732.

KING'S COLLEGE, the name of a college at Cambridge, and of another at London. That at Cambridge was instituted in the 15th century, by Henry VI., in immediate connexion with Eton College. The buildings are very fine; but the chapel surpasses every other work of the kind at Cambridge, and is one of the most exquisite specimens of early Tudor ecclesiastical architecture in England. The magnificence of the interior of this chapel cannot easily be described; but the harmony of every part,—the lofty windows with their splendid paintings, and the screen and stalls of dark oak finely carved, the richly groined ceiling, with its massive and carved pendants, and the light and graceful arches which seem to support the ceiling, which is wholly framed of stone; with the admirably proportioned exterior, the strong yet elegant buttresses, and the tapering pinnacles, the towers at the angles, and the elaborate tracery of arches and mouldings,—produces an ineffaceable impression on the mind. This college has many peculiar privileges. That at London was established as a counterpoise to University College, for students belonging to the Church of England. It is the E. wing of Somerset House, and maintains its credit as a seat of learning, although, contrary to the intention of its establishers, its students more frequently remove to Oxford or Cambridge for graduation, than avail themselves of the charter to the University of London. There is a good library belonging to it, and a high school or gymnasium is also carried on.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Leinster, Ireland. It is 43 miles in length, and about 36 in breadth. It is bounded by W. Meath, Kildare, Queen's County, and Tipperary. It has some ranges of hills, some of which exceed 1500 feet in height, but they, in general, attain no great elevation. Its rivers are the Shannon, the Blackwater, the Boyne, &c. Its soil is various, in some parts very fertile; and it has a very large extent of mere bog. It produces slate, limestone, and marble; grain, and cattle. And it has a few manufacturers. Philpinstown is its chief place. Pop. 146,857. It sends 2 members to parliament.

KING'S-EVIL, *s.* in Medicine, a scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated; it derives its name from a vulgar opinion that it may be cured by the touch of a king or crowned head.

KINGSHIP, *s.* royalty, or the state, office, and dignity of a king.

KINGSPPEAR, *s.* in Botany, the asphodelus.

KINGSTON. See HULL.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Surrey. It is so called from its having been the residence of several of our Saxon kings, some of whom were crowned here, on a stage in the market-place. It is seated on the Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge of 22 piers and 20 arches. It is 10 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 9700.

KINGSTON, or KY'NTON, Herefordshire. It has a good trade in narrow cloth. It is seated on the river Arrow. It is 149 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. The markets on Wednesday before Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, are so considerable for corn, cattle, leather, home-made linen, woollen cloth, and provisions, that they more resemble fairs. Pop. 501.

KINGSTON, the capital city of Jamaica, in the West Indies. It is seated on the N. side of the Bay of Port Royal, on the S. coast of the island. It is a large town, laid out into little squares and cross streets, and is a place of considerable trade and opulence. Many of the houses, in the upper part of the town, are very magnificent; and the markets for flesh, turtles, fish, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, are inferior to none. Pop. about 35,000. Lat. 18. N. Long. 76. 33. W.

KING'S-YELLOW, *s.* among painters, a yellow paint made from orpiment.

KI'NO, *s.* in Commerce, the gum or candied juice of several trees growing in Asia, Africa, Australia, and other tropical countries, and used for dyeing, and as an astringent medicine.

KINROSS, a county of Scotland, bounded by Perthshire and



**Fifeshire**; and about 10 miles in extent each way. It is hilly, but not mountainous; and the Leven is its chief river. Loch Leven, with its islands, and island castle, rendered so tragically interesting by its share in the history of Mary, Queen of Scots, is in this county. It yields coal and building-stones. And some attention is given to farming and grazing, and to planting. Pop. 8763. It returns a moiety of a member of parliament.

**KINROSS**, capital of the county, Scotland. It stands on Loch Leven, and has some good houses. It manufactures linen, &c. It is 20 miles from Edinburgh. Its fairs are much frequented. Pop. 2062.

**KINSALE**, Cork, in Munster, Ireland. It is seated on the river Bandon. It is a very populous trading place, and has a deep, commodious, and secure harbour. It has good fisheries. It is 180 miles from Dublin. Pop. 6918.

**KINSEFOLK**, *s.* [from *kin* and *folk*.] relations, or those that are of the same family.

**KINSMAN**, *s.* a man who is related to, or of the same family with, another.

**KINSWOMAN**, *s.* a woman of the same family with another.

**KIOF**, or **K'ow**. See **KIEW**.

**KIPPERNUT**, *s.* in Botany, the same with the pig-nut.

**KIPPIER**, **DR. ANDREW**, a Dissenting minister, of some note as a divine and miscellaneous writer, in the last century. He studied under Dr. Doddridge, and after filling various stations as congregational pastor, became tutor of an academy at Hackney. His works were critical, biographical, and polemical; and his edition of Dr. Lardner's works is, perhaps, the best known and most valuable of them. He belonged to some of the learned societies, and died in 1795, aged 70 years.

**KIRCHER**, **FATHIER**, **ATHANASIUS**, a Jesuit of great learning and celebrity in the 17th century. He studied in various schools, and became so skilled in Hebrew, &c. that he was for some time professor of the Oriental languages at Würzburg; and so eminent subsequently for mathematics, that he taught them, as professor, at Rome. His works are numerous, and on many different subjects; and are very curious. He died in 1680, aged 78 years.

**KIRK**, *s.* [*kyrc*, Sax.] a church: obsolete in England, but still retained in Scotland.

**KIRKBY LONSDALE**, Westmoreland. It has a woollen manufactory, and is seated on the river Lon. It is 253 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 4178.

**KIRKBY MOORSIDE**, Yorkshire, N. Riding. It is seated on the edge of Black Moor, near the river Don. It is 225 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 2758.

**KIRKBY STEVEN**, or **KIRBY STEPHEN**, Westmoreland. It is noted for a manufactory of yarn stockings. It has a good free-school, with two exhibitions, and is seated on the W. side of the river Eden, near the hills which separate this county from Yorkshire. It is 281 miles from London. Market, Friday. Population, 2850.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT**, Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dee, and has a fine harbour, with depth of water sufficient to admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet has but an inconsiderable trade. The town consists of two streets, which form a right angle with each other, having in the centre the town house. It is 83 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 2692.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT**, a county of Scotland. It lies on the Irish Sea, and is bounded by Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, and Wigtonshire. It is nearly 45 miles in length, and about 30 in breadth. It is not very mountainous, yet it has heights of near 2000 feet in it; and is, especially against the sea, very rocky. It has also fine pasture land. It has mines of lead, &c., and it feeds abundance of sheep and cattle. The Dee is its chief river, and there are several small lakes. Pop. 41,119. It sends one member and a moiety to parliament.

**KIRKHAM**, Lancashire. It has a well-endowed free-school, for three masters. It is seated near the Ribble, by which it communicates with the inland navigations, and has a considerable manufactory of sail-cloth. It is 223 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 11,604.

**KIRKWALL**, chief town of Mainland, in the Orkney Isles. It is built upon an inlet of the sea, on the E. side of the island. Here is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. Lat. 58. 33. N. Long. 0. 25. W. Population, 2205.

**KIRTLE**, *s.* [*cyrtel*, Sax.] an upper garment or gown. Not in use.

**KIRTON**, Lincolnshire. It has a truly magnificent church. It is seated on an eminence, on the edge of Lincoln Heath. It is 151 miles from London. It gives name to its hundred, in which are 4 villages of the same name. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2092.

To **KISS**, *v. a.* [*cusan*, Brit.] to touch with the lips. Figuratively, to treat with fondness; to touch gently or in a loving manner.

**KISS**, *s.* a salute given by joining the lips.

**KISSER**, *s.* one that kisses.

**KISSINGCRUST**, *s.* the crust of bread formed where one loaf touches another in the oven.

**KIT**, *s.* [*kitte*, Belg.] a large bottle; a small fiddle; a small wooden vessel in which flour is kept.

**KITCHEN**, *s.* the room in a house where the provisions are dressed.

**KITCHENER**, **DR. WILLIAM**, a physician of the last generation, whose fame rests on his optical studies and practice, and on his devotion to the art of cookery. He published works on these and other subjects, distinguished by a quaintness and earnestness such as a man not too strong might evince. He kept an excellent table, and so gathered excellent company. He died in 1827, aged 53 years.

**KITCHENGARDEN**, *s.* a garden wherein salads, roots, herbs, cabbages, and other esculent plants, are produced.

**KITCHENMAID**, *s.* a cook or maid who does the business of the kitchen.

**KITCHENSTUFF**, *s.* the fat collected in various ways during cooking, and sold for the tallow-chandlers.

**KITCHENWENCH**, *s.* a scullion, or maid employed to clean the vessels or instruments used in cookery.

**KITCHENWORK**, *s.* cookery, or work done in a kitchen.

**KITE**, *s.* [*cyta*, Sax.] in Ornithology, a bird of prey that infests farms, and steals chickens. Figuratively, a person of remarkable and notorious rapacity. A plaything made of paper, and raised into the air by means of a long string, and running against the wind.

**KITESFOOT**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of plant.

**KITTEN**, *s.* [*kattelen*, Belg.] a young cat.

To **KITTEN**, *v. n.* to bring forth young cats.

**KITTIWAKE**, *s.* in Ornithology, a species of gull; they inhabit the cliffs of Flamborough Head, the Bass Isle, and the rocks on the east coast of Scotland.

**KLEBER**, **JEAN BAPTISTE**, one of Buonaparte's greatest generals. He was always a soldier, and volunteered during the first war of the Revolution. In the Netherlands, in La Vendée, and in the subsequent campaigns, he greatly distinguished himself, and rose rapidly to a generalship. He accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, where he appeared to such advantage, that he was left in command when Napoleon left for France. His courage, skill, and humanity, during the most difficult circumstances of his command, were unequalled. He was assassinated by a young Arab, in 1800, aged 40 years.

To **KLICK**, *v. n.* [from the sound,] to make a sharp noise like the claps of an iron chain beating against each other.

**KLOPPSPRINGER**, *s.* in Zoology, a kind of antelope, that inhabits the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope.

**KLOPSTOCK**, **FREDERIC THEOPHILUS**, a German poet of the last century, who enjoyed during the greater part of his life a most extraordinary celebrity; and who has received corresponding dispraise since his death. He was an excellent lyric writer, but his name is associated with more ambitious works, and his dramas, and a tedious epic, entitled *The Messiah*, show that he mistook his proper walk, and that those who applauded these very productions so much, could scarcely have been acquainted with them. His private character was most interesting, his love of liberty ardent, and he entertained great hopes respecting the French Revolution. He received distinguished honours both when living, and when he died, in 1803, aged 79 years.

To **KNAB**, (*the k* before the *n* in this and all the following words is mute,) *v. a.* [*knappen*, Belg.] to take a short bite; to bite something bitter that makes a noise between the teeth.

**KNACK**, *s.* [*knec*, Brit.] a toy or bauble, which discovers skill or contrivance; a readiness; a peculiar sleight or habitual dexterity in doing any thing; a nice trick.

To **KNACK**, *v. n.* to make a sharp, shrill noise like that of a stick when breaking.

**KNACKER**, *s.* a maker of small work; a rope-maker; a dealer in dead horses; a saddler and harness-maker.

**KNAG**, *s.* a knob or hard knot in wood.

**KNAGGY**, *a.* knotty, or full of knobs.

**KNAP**, *s.* [*knapp*, Brit.] an eminence; a swelling protuberance.

To **KNAP**, *v. a.* [*knappen*, Belg.] to bite or break short; to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking; to make a sharp noise by a sudden clash or breaking.

**KNAPBOTTLE**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of poppy.

To **KNAPBOTTLE**, *v. n.* to break off with a short, sharp noise.

**KNAPPSACK**, *s.* [*knappen*, Belg.] the bag which a soldier carries at his back; a bag of provisions, &c.

**KNAPWEED**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which there are several species; the bluebottle, matselfon, star-thistle, and St. Barnaby's thistle, belong to this genus.

**KNARE**, *s.* [*knor*, Teut.] a hard knot.

**KNARESBOROUGH**, Yorkshire, N. Riding. It is pleasantly seated on the river Nid, over which it has a stone bridge, on a rugged, rough rock. It is famous for its medicinal springs; here, too, are St. Mungo's well, a cold bath; and the dropping well, whose waters incrust substances, placed in them with tufa. The adjacent fields are used for the cultivation of liquorice. It has a manufacture of linen cloth, sheeting, &c. It is 211 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 9947.

**KNAVE**, *s.* [*knafa*, Sax.] a sly, artful, or dishonest fellow. In Gaming, it is applied to a card having a soldier painted on it.

**KNAVEERY**, *s.* dishonesty; tricks; low cunning; any thing put to an ill use.

**KNAVISH**, *a.* dishonest; tricking; waggish; mischievous.

**KNAVISHLY**, *ad.* in a sly, cunning, and dishonest manner.

**KNAWEL**, *s.* in Botany, an herb with greenish blossoms, found on sandy ground, and in corn-fields.

To **KNAD**, (*need*) *v. a.* [*knadan*, Sax. *kneden*, Belg.] to beat or mingle any substance. Seldom applied to any thing but the manner of making dough fit for baking, by often rolling it in different forms, and pressing it with the knuckles.

**KNEDINGTROUGH**, (*kneding-traff*) *s.* a trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

**KNEE**, *s.* [*kneco*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the joint of the leg whereby it is united to the thigh.

To **KNEE**, *v. a.* to place the knee upon; to entreat kneeling.

**KNEED**, *a.* having knees. In Botany, having joints.

**KNEE-DEEP**, *a.* rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

**KNEE-HOLM**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of herb.

**KNEE-PAN**, *s.* in Anatomy, a little round bone about two inches broad, convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore-side; which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscles that extend the leg.

To **KNEEL**, *v. n.* to bend the knee; to touch the ground with the knee, as a sign of subjection and supplication.

**KNEETRIBUTE**, *s.* worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

**KNELLS**, *s.* [*knell*, Brit.] the sound of a bell rung at a burial or funeral.

**KNELLER**, **SIR GODFREY**, an eminent portrait painter, who was a native of Lübeck, and studied in Italy, where he first acquired his fame. He was afterwards for a long time resident in England, and was patronized by Charles II., James II., and William III. for the last of whom he painted the Beauties of Hampton Court. He was intimate with the literary men of his time, and was much sought for his social spirit. His portraits are excellent for the likeness, the colouring, and the execution, but they have nothing to show his possession of an artist's soul. He died in 1723, aged about 75 years.

**KNEW**, the preter of To Know.

**KNIBB**, **WILLIAM**, a Baptist missionary in Jamaica, who was one of the sufferers in the cause of Negro emancipation, from the ferocious spirit of opposition to all efforts for bettering the condition of the slaves, nurtured and acted on by the English planters. He had his house destroyed, and the place where he preached. He had been himself forced to serve in the militia called out on occasion of an insurrection of the slaves, and was imprisoned on pretence of being concerned in the rising. He first compelled the Missionary Society, which supported him, to oppose slavery; and by his impassioned eloquence, not a little aided in creating that public feeling which finally overturned

this bideous wrong. He frequently visited England in this sacred cause; and at last, in defence of the missions against charges, which were never refuted, but yet were withdrawn. He died in 1845, aged 42 years.

**KNIFE**, *s.* plural *knives*; [*knif*, Sax.] an instrument consisting of a steel blade with an edge on one side, and sometimes with a sharp point.

**KNIGHT**, (*nite*) *s.* [*knicht*, Sax.] among the Romans, was a person of the second degree of nobility, following immediately that of the senators. At the ceremony of conferring this honour, he had a horse given him, which was kept at the public charge, with which he was to serve in the wars. *Knight*, in a modern sense, properly signifies a person who is by the king raised above the rank of gentlemen, into a higher class of dignity and honour. Knighthood was formerly the first degree of honour amongst the nobility, and conferred with much ceremony on those who devoted themselves to the profession of arms. The ceremonies at their creation have been various; the principal was the *accolade*, or stroke with a sword on the shoulder; they put on him a shoulder-belt, a gilt sword, spurs, and other military accoutrements; being thus armed as a knight, he was led to the church, where he had to watch his armour for a night. Knights are now created in connexion with some order; as, of the Garter, the Bath, &c. See under the different heads.

**KNIGHT**, **RICHARD PAYNE**, a gentleman of wealth, distinguished as a literary critic, and an encourager of literature and the fine arts. He was for a time in parliament, but had no taste for that kind of public service. He collected a great number of antiques, chiefly Greek, which illustrated the private life of that people; and these he bequeathed to the British Museum, of which he was for some time a trustee. He published many works, of which his *Essay on Taste*, and his edition of *Homer*, are the best known. He died in 1824, aged 76 years.

**KNIGHT**, **THOMAS ANDREW**, an eminent horticulturist, whose knowledge of vegetable physiology was applied with great industry and success to the improvement of fruits and vegetables, and whose name is yet affixed to many of the best varieties. He wrote on his favourite subject, and his treatises are esteemed of value in that branch of applied science. He was brother to the critic, and died in 1838, aged 79 years.

**KNIGHT-ERRANDRY**, *s.* in the Middle Ages, the practice of wandering about to set right by force of arms, all kinds of wrong done to the feeble, and especially to women. It in time became a most intolerable nuisance, as such modes of redress must always be, and was finally laughed out of existence by humorous tales and ballads, having been in a very meagre condition by the increase of lawyers and law-courts.

**KNIGHT OF THE POST**, *s.* a hireling evidence, or one that will swear any thing if paid for it.

**KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE**, *s.* in the British Constitution, are representatives elected by the voters in counties for parliament. The qualification of a knight of the shire is, to be possessed of 600*l.* per ann. in a freehold estate.

**KNIGHTS' FEE**, and **KNIGHTS' SERVICE**, *s.* in the Feudal System, were correlative terms, implying land that might support a knight suitably with his station, and the duty required of the lord of his vassals who held such land under him.

To **KNIGHT**, *v. a.* to create a person a knight.

**KNIGHTHOOD**, *s.* the rank or dignity of a knight.

**KNIGHTLY**, *ad.* befitting a knight; befitting a knight.

**KNIGHTON**, Radnorshire, Wales. It is seated in a valley on the river Tend or Teme, which separates it from Shropshire, and has a considerable trade. It is 155 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1404.

To **KNIT**, *v. a.* preter *knit*, or *knitted*; [*knitan*, Sax.] to form any texture or manufactures on wires or needles without a loom. Figuratively, to interweave; to join together in friendship; to join close, or unite. To tie, applied to knots. To join or unite two persons together, applied to matrimony. To contract in wrinkles, applied to the forehead, or eye-brows.

**KNIT**, *s.* the texture, degree, or fineness of any thing formed by knitting.

**KNITTER**, *s.* one who makes any manufacture by knitting.

**KNITTING-NEEDLE**, *s.* a wire with which stockings, &c. are made without a loom.

**KNITTING**, *s.* a string with which the mouth of a purse is gathered and closed.

**KNOB**, *s.* [*knop*, Belg.] a protuberance; a part rising bluntly above the surface of a thing.

**KNOBBED**, *a.* set with knobs or protuberances.

**KNOBBISSNESS**, *s.* the quality of having knobs or protuberances.

**KNOBBY**, *a.* full of knobs. Figuratively, hard or stubborn; alluding to wood, which is not easily bent, when full of knots.

To **KNOCK**, *v. n.* [*knocotapee*], to clash; to be driven forcibly together; to beat at a door for admittance. To *knock under*, to submit, or pay submission. To *knock down*, to fell, or make a person fall, by a violent blow. To *knock on the head*, to kill or destroy by a blow.

**KNOCK**, *s.* a sudden stroke or blow; a loud stroke made at the door for entrance.

**KNOCKER**, *s.* one who makes a noise at a door to gain entrance; the hammer banging at a door for persons to strike with to gain admission.

To **KNOLL**, (*noll*) *v. a.* [from *knell*], to ring a bell for a burial.

**KNOLLES**, *s.* in Botany, the wild turnip.

**KNOP**, *s.* [a corruption of *knapp*], any tufted top. In Botany, a kind of crowfoot.

**KNOT**, *s.* [*cnotta*, Sax.] a hard knob formed by tightly drawn interlacings of rope or cord, &c. Figuratively, any figure formed of lines frequently intersecting each other; any bond of union or association; a difficulty or intricacy not easily resolved; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity; a cluster, or collection. In Dress, a ribbon worn by way of ornament on the head of a woman. A hard part of wood, caused by the growing of a bough in that part.

To **KNOT**, *v. a.* to tie threads or cords in such a manner as to make a hard knob; to entangle or perplex; to unite.

**KNOTBERRIES**, **KNOUTBERRIES**, *s.* in Botany, the cloudberry bramble.

**KNOTGRASS**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with white flowers, in naked whorls, and trailing stems, found in wet pastures; also a kind of snakedew.

**KNOTSFORD**, Cheshire. It has a silk mill, and a manufacture of shag velvets. It is seated on a rivulet called Birken, which divides it into two parts. It is 173 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 4006.

**KNOTTED**, *a.* full of knots.

**KNOTTINESS**, *s.* the quality of abounding in knots; an intricacy or difficulty not easily solved.

**KNOTTY**, *a.* full of knots, applied either to threads or trees; hard, intricate, perplexed, difficult.

**KNOUT**, is the name of a punishment inflicted in Russia, with a kind of whip so called, and made of a long strap of leather prepared for this purpose.

To **KNOW**, (*the w* in this word and its derivatives is mute, and *o* pron. long.) *v. a.* preter. *I knew* or *have known*; past part. *known*; [*cnawan*, Sax.] to perceive with certainty; to be acquainted with; to be free from ignorance.

**KNOWABLE**, *a.* possible to be discovered or understood.

**KNOWER**, one that has knowledge or skill.

**KNOWING**, *a.* skilful; well instructed; of extensive knowledge or experience; free from ignorance; conscious; intelligent; given to display one's knowledge.

**KNOWING**, *s.* knowledge, experience, or understanding.

**KNOWINGLY**, *ad.* deliberately; wilfully; without being ignorant.

**KNOWLEDGE**, (*nledge*) *s.* [from *know*], the possession of the representations or images of external things, by the mind, to which it, according to its own laws, certainly ascribes existence; and a similarly assured apprehension of the truths and ideas of reason; learning, or improvement of our faculties by reading; experience, or the acquiring new thoughts and facts by seeing a variety of objects, and making observation upon them in our own minds; acquaintance with any person or fact.

**KNOX**, JOHN, the great Scottish Reformer; who was born in lowly circumstances, and was educated at Haddington, and at St. Andrews, for the priesthood; and appears to have been remarkable for his attainments in some of the departments of study, and to have been favoured in consequence of it. The doctrines of the Reformation had already acquired great hold on the minds of all classes in Scotland; but fear of the priests respected the profession of them. Knox, having embraced them, at once preached them, and was immediately an object of perse-

cution. On the surrender of the castle of St. Andrews to the French, Knox, who had joined the party in it, was carried as a prisoner to France, and was made a galley slave. On his liberation, he proceeded to England, and was favourably received by Cranmer; but he retired to Geneva when Mary became queen; and there he became confirmed in his presbyterian predilections and stern Calvinism. After a season of unsettled wandering, marked by the publication of a most extraordinary diatribe against queens in general, he returned to Scotland in the heat of the conflict between old and moribund Catholicism, and young and fierce Protestantism. The fire of his zeal precipitated the work of destruction, and arms were resorted to on both sides. During a season of alternate treaty and threatenings of war, Knox never abated his preaching, nor changed his theme; even when it was at the peril of his life, as when the Lords of the Congregation had taken possession of Edinburgh, and his enemies placed soldiers to fire on him if he dared to speak. At length, the beautiful and ill-fated Mary became queen; and Knox, who had spoken so publicly against her rule and her religion, was an object of interest, and she sought to win him; but he lived for one object, and knew but one language. The queen failed, so she attempted to silence him by law; but the judges acquitted him of her charge, and he continued his work. After a series of vexatious attempts to hinder him, all unsuccessful, he laid the foundation for the legal recognition of Presbyterianism, in the very souls of the Scots; and he died in 1572, aged 67 years. Knox was most remarkably fitted for his work. He was learned, kind-hearted, firm as steel; terribly stern and earnest in his address; of a courage that never quailed; his zeal consumed him. The people to be taught were akin to him in the qualities of heart; but were ignorant, and not a little barbarous in their habits; moderation would have been treason in their eyes. The impression he made was not touched even by all the savage draconings of the Episcopalians; nor by all that Cromwell and his Independents could do, and did in their way; nor yet by long ages of uninterrupted worldly prosperity. Successions and schisms have not changed the Scots in Scotland a whit, from what they were made by the thunders of the man that feared God and knew no other fear. The one thing that Knox could not impart,—which each man must find and keep for himself,—the living principle of religion,—that has varied as in most cases, being often sunk to absolute nonentity; and especially has it dwindled beneath the fierce fire of polemics, and the soft south wind of patronage and power; but the form he could and did give to the creed and to the Church stands unimpaired. Yet there are influences at work now which may change even it; and then will the great work of John Knox stand forth to the day, as clearly and nobly as that of his fellow soldiers, who fought and fell, unconquered in other battle fields for the truth of God.

**KNOX**, DR. VICESIMUS, an English clergyman, who was for many years master of the Tunbridge grammar school, and who published many works of a literary and religious character. Besides his own *Estrays*, he compiled the works known by the title of *Elegant Estrays*, which were very popular in the beginning of this century. He died in 1821, aged 60 years.

**KNOXVILLE**, a town of Tennessee, United States. It stands on the Holston river, and is regularly planned and handsomely built. East Tennessee College is here; a flourishing institution, with a good library. It is 498 miles from Washington. Pop. 1500. Eight other places in the States are so named.

To **KNÜBBLE**, *v. a.* [*knippler*, Dan.] to beat.

**KNUCKLE**, *s.* [*cnucle*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the joints of the fingers. The knee joint of a calf, applied to Cookery. The articulation or joints of a plant, in Botany.

To **KNUCKLE**, *v. a.* to put the knuckles close to the ground.—*v. n.* to submit, used with *under*.

**KNUCKLED**, *a.* joined, applied to plants.

**KNUR**, **KNURLE**, *s.* [*knor*, Teut.] a knot; a hard substance.

**KNUTSFORD**. See **KNOTSFORD**.

**KOLYVAN**, a government of the Russian empire in Asia, bounded by the governments of Tobolsk, Irkutsk, and by Tataria. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Obi. This country has produced silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia.

**KONIGSBERG**, in the kingdom of Prussia. It was once the capital, and is now second only to Berlin, and is a provincial

metropolis. The city is about 7 English miles in circumference, and stands on the Pregel, a navigable river, which here falls into the eastern extremity of the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than 7 feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Königsberg; and the merchandise is sent up in smaller vessels. It is fortified, and has some very magnificent public buildings, amongst which the old palace, the castle, the cathedral, and the government houses are conspicuous. It has a university also, with every needful apparatus of library, museum, &c. The trade of Königsberg is very considerable. Its population is about 70,000. Lat. 54. 42. N. Long. 20. 48. E.

KORAN, A'LCORAN, s. [Arab.] the sacred writings of the Mohammedans. The various chapters composing this extraordinary book, were written at different times by Mohammed, according to the necessity of the hour, on loose sheets and pieces of bone, and were collected into a volume by Abubekr, after the prophet's death. The composition of this work is highly eulogized by Mussulmans for its elegance; but this does not reveal itself to the apprehension of unbelievers. It is chiefly made up of loose, rambling declamation, with proverbs and proverbial sayings interspersed; mixed with popular traditions of characters and deeds recorded in the Hebrew Scriptures, and records of alleged, but often contradictory, revelations. It is read completely through once in every 24 hours, by courses of priests in the great mosque at Mecca. And the mere reading of it, even where the meaning of the words is quite unknown, is generally recommended and practised by Mohammedans, as in the highest degree meritorious.

KORDOFAN, a country of Africa, lying between Nubia and Darfur, and bounded by the desert regions of that part of the continent. It is hilly in some parts, and there are found all that makes the country habitable, springs of water and fertile patches of ground, with iron and gold. It is in a very uncivilized state, and is now subject to Egypt. The chief place is Obeidin.

KÖRNER, THEODORE, a patriot poet and soldier of Prussia, during the continental wars of the beginning of this century. He studied at the chief universities, and had brought out some dramas, when the turn of affairs which roused all Germany against Napoleon, awakened him, and his pen and his sword were devoted to his country's freedom. His songs were universally admired and sung; but the poet, wounded in more than one fight, fell at Leipzig, in 1813, aged but 22 years. Youthful fire and ardent patriotism are the characteristics of his verses; and these are all that should be asked of such a bard, cast in such times.

KOSCIUSKO, THADDEUS, a Polish commander, who signalized himself first in the American war of Independence, and afterwards in the struggle for the existence of Poland, with extraordinary courage, and with brightest gleams of success. On the fall of his country, he was taken prisoner, but was released, and spent the rest of his days in America, France, and Switzerland, resisting the overtures of Napoleon, and dying in 1817, aged 61 years.

KOTZEBUE, AUGUST. FREDERIC FERDINAND VON, a German playwright of the first water, who by ready wit and good fortune, and finally, by being assassinated as a foe to liberty, made a great noise in the European literary world. He received from Russia the equivocal compliment of a forced journey to Siberia, but was afterwards placed in more pleasant and profitable situations. He dabbled in politics also, and having, as was thought, written down Napoleon, attempted to write down the growing spirit of freedom in Germany; and for this was assassinated by Sand, in 1819, aged 58 years. His plays are numerous, and have passages of real excellence, or they could never have been tolerated. Some were translated into English, and Kotzebue was looked at as the prodigy of modern Germany.

KRAKEN, s. in fabulous Natural History, the name given to an imaginary sea-monster, the most lucid descriptions of which make it resemble the cuttle-fish; but the engravings representing it, very like a dragon. It is never seen now, except in newspapers during parliamentary vacations.

KRISHNA. See VISHNU.

KURDISTAN, a country of Asia, lying on the confines of Asiatic Turkey and Persia, and partly subject to both. Its boundaries are not well defined. It is very mountainous, and

some ridges rise above 10,000 feet in elevation; but the greater part of the country is about 5000 feet above the sea level. It is well watered by one of the tributaries of the Tigris; and it is a very fertile region, producing grain of different kinds, herbs, fruits, &c. &c. in abundance. There are also many kinds of manufacture carried on, but of course in a very rude way. The people whence the country takes its name are the Kurds, who are a scarcely reclaimed nomade race, similar in appearance, &c. to most of the aborigines of this part of Asia. Besides these, who are not numerous, there are Turks, Armenians, Jews, Persians, and Christians of the Nestorian communion. All these different people maintain their own religion. Sulimaniab and Kermanshah are the principal places. Population, about 2,000,000.

KURILES, a chain of islands, extending from the southern extremity of Kamtschatka to Japan, chiefly valuable for their furs, particularly that of the sea-otter. They are 22 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. There are several volcanoes yet active in them. The people live by hunting and fishing; but agriculture has been attempted in the most southerly of them. The N. islands belong to Russia; a few of the S. to Japan.

KURSKOI, a government of European Russia, bounded by the governments of Orel, Voronez, Charkov, and Novgorod-Sieverskov. It is about 180 miles in each direction. It is completely agricultural, and is very fertile. There are some few common manufactures. Kursk is its capital. Pop. about 2,000,000.

## L

L IS a semi-vowel, or liquid consonant, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet. In the Saxon it was aspirated, as in *leaf*, Sax. a loaf; as it is at present by the Spaniards, and by the Cambr-Briggs, in *llan*, a temple. The figure of the capital L we borrow from the Romans, who borrowed it from the Δ of the Greeks, as it appears in their ancient inscriptions, thus, >. It is pronounced by putting the tongue to the palate, and breathing from the throat. At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled, as in *fall, kill, &c.*; but at the end of a word of two or more syllables it is written single, as in *doubtful*; as it likewise is when it occurs in the middle of compound words, as in *skillful*. When it comes before *e*, at the end of a word, it is pronounced as if the *e* came before it, as in *bible, feeble, tillle*. As a numeral, it stands for 50, and when a line is drawn over it, thus,  $\overline{L}$ , for 50,000.  $\overline{L}$  also stands for *Libra*, a Pound; also for *Libra*, a Book.

LA, *interject*, look! behold! see!

LAB'DANUM, s. in the Pharmacopœia, a resin of the softest kind, of a strong and not unpleasant smell, an aromatic, but not an agreeable taste. It exudes from a low spreading shrub of the *cistus* kind, in the Greek islands, &c.

To LAB'EFY, v. a. to weaken; to impair.

LABEL, s. [*labelum*, Lat.] a small or narrow slip, scrip, or scroll of writing. In Law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the seal which is fastened to it; likewise any paper added by way of explanation or addition to a will, called either *label* or *culcilli*. In Heraldry, an addition to the arms of a younger brother, to distinguish him from the eldest.

LAB'ENT, a. [*labor*, Lat.] falling, gliding, slipping, passing away.

LAB'IAL, a. [*labium*, Lat.] expressed by the lips, applied to letters.

LAB'IATED, a. formed with or having lips.

LABIODENTAL, a. [*labium* and *dens*, Lat.] in Grammar, formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as the *f* and *v*.

LABORATORY, s. [*laboratoire*, Fr.] the place where a chemist performs his operations. In an hospital, a place where chemical medicines are made. In a camp, the tent where the engineers or fireworkers prepare their works.

LABORIOUS, a. [*labor*, Lat.] diligent, assiduous, and indefatigable; tiresome; fatiguing.

LABORIOUSLY, ad. with labour, toil, or fatigue.

LABORIOUSNESS, s. the quality of requiring great labour, or causing fatigue; diligence; assiduity.

**L'ABOUR**, (*labôr*, *s.* [labor, Lat.]) the act of performing something which requires an exertion of strength, or tiresome perseverance; pains; toil; work; exercise; travail; or the state a woman is in previous to her being delivered of a child.

**To L'ABOUR**, *v. n.* [*laboro*, Lat.] to toil; to exert strength in the performance of any thing; to do work, or take pains. Figuratively, to move with difficulty; to be oppressed; to be in the state preceding childbirth; to prosecute with great pains.

**L'ABOURER**, *s.* [*laboureur*, Fr.] one who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; the person who carries mortar, bricks, &c. to builders; one who exerts much strength.

**L'ABOURSOME**, *a.* done with great exertion of strength.

**L'ABRADOR**, an extensive country of N. America. It extends from Hudson's Bay along Hudson's Straits and the Atlantic, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and equals Spain, France, and Germany in area. It is most sterile and naked in aspect, and its whole surface seems broken up with rivers, lakes, and rocks; but it is most imperfectly explored. The climate is in severity completely polar; and its animals, and its vegetation, are exactly like what are known in the most northern regions of the earth. Its entire coast is indented with excellent harbours, and its fisheries are very valuable. These and the furs obtained by hunters are its commercial wealth. Its inhabitants are the native Esquimaux, the hunters, and the Moravians who have visited this country for the purpose of communicating religious knowledge to the people. Its whole population is about 4000.

**LABRADOR SPAR.**, *s.* in Mineralogy, a kind of crystalline rock, of a gray or bluish colour, with patches of most richly iridescent colours, golden, blue, and green, in it. It is found in this country as well as in Labrador.

**LABRUS**, *s.* in Ichthyology, a genus of fishes, which have remarkably thick prominent lips.

**LABURNUM**, *s.* in Botany, a tree well known in our gardens, bearing long bunches of beautiful yellow flowers in springtime. Its seeds, in pods resembling peas, are poisonous; and its wood is used for small ornaments in turning.

**LABYRINTH**, *s.* [*labyrinthos*, Gr.] a winding, mazy, and intricate walk in a garden. The most famous labyrinth was that of Crete, built by King Minos, it was said, to conceal the Minotaur in. They are now made in public gardens for the amusement of visitors.

**LAC**, *s.* [*laccæ*, Lat.] in Commerce, a kind of resin, obtained from some trees of the E. Indies, from which it exudes through small holes bored by insects. It is distinguished into *stick-lac*, *seed-lac*, and *shell-lac*, according as it is in its natural or prepared state. It is used in making sealing-wax, and various kinds of varnish; also in dyeing, &c.

**LACAÏLLE**, **NICHOLAS LOUIS DE**, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer of the last century. He made a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, and constructed a catalogue of the stars of the S. hemisphere. The perfection of the theory of the sun, researches into the law of refraction, and a catalogue of 400 of the principal stars, are his other great works. He aided also in measuring a degree of the meridian in France. He held for some time a chair in Mazarin College; and published many works, which are still valuable. He died in 1762, aged 49 years.

**LACCADIVE ISLANDS**, a group of small coral islands in the Indian Ocean, on the Malabar coast; the largest are inhabited and cultivated, the others furnish cocoa nuts, oil, &c. Rice is grown on the inhabited islands, with betel, &c. &c. Auderott, one of the largest, is in Lat. 11. 30. N. Long. 72. 5. E.

**LACCIC**, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to lac.

**LACE**, *s.* [*laccæ*, Fr.] a string or cord; a snare or gin; a plaited string with which women fasten their stays or bodices; a web of thread, or gold and silver, curiously woven, and used as ornaments in dress.

**To LACE**, *v. a.* to fasten with a plaited string running through eyelet holes; to adorn with gold, silver, or thread webs, curiously wrought. Figuratively, to embellish with ornaments of different colours.

**LACEDÆMONIANS**, that branch of the Dorian race of ancient Greece, inhabiting Laconia or Sparta. See these names.

**LACÉMAN**, *a.* one who deals in lace.

**LACEPEDE**, **BERNARD GERMAIN ETIENNE**, COUNT OF, an eminent French naturalist, who was first connected with the army; and afterwards with the Jardin du Roi, in which he was a coadjutor of Buffon. He took part in the Revolution;

escaped the dangers of the Reign of Terror, and received many distinctions from Napoleon. He wrote works relating to fishes and reptiles; and died in 1825, aged 69 years.

**LACERABLE**, *a.* liable to be torn.

**To LACERATE**, *v. a.* [*laccro*, Lat.] to tear, rend, or separate by violence.

**LACERATION**, *s.* the act of tearing or rending; a breach made by tearing.

**LACERATIVE**, *a.* tearing; having the power of tearing.

**LACERTA**, in Astronomy, the lizard, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

**LACHESIS**, (*Lakesis*) *s.* in Greek Mythology, one of the three Fates; the others being Clotho and Atropos.

**LACHRYMAL**, (*lákrymal*) *a.* [Fr. *lachrymal*, Lat.] producing or containing tears.

**LACHRYMARY**, (*lákrymary*) *a.* containing tears.

**LACHRYMATORIES**, (*lákrymatories*) *s.* [*lachrymatórios*, Fr.] vessels in which the ancients saved the tears of surviving friends and relations, to the honour of the dead.

**To LACK**, *v. a.* [*laecken*, Belg.] to want; to be without; to be deficient or wanting.

**LACK**, *s.* want; defect; failure; need. In India, a lack of rupees is 700,000 rupees.

**LACKBRAIN**, *a.* one that wants wit.

**LACKER**, *s.* a kind of varnish, which, when spread on a white surface, appears of a golden colour. Figuratively, applied to a vicious way of writing, in which unnecessary tropes and other rhetorical figures are used; or such ornaments used to conceal real poverty of thought and knowledge.

**To LACKER**, *v. a.* to smear over with lacker.

**LACKEY**, *s.* [*laquis*, Fr.] a footboy.

**To LACKEY**, *v. a.* to attend as a servant; to wait upon as a footboy; to wait upon in a servile manner.

**LA CONDAMINE**, **CHARLES MARIE**, a French traveller and mathematician, whose greatest work was the part he took in measuring a degree of the meridian in Peru. He published works relating to this, and other matters seen in his travels; and died in 1774, aged 73 years.

**LACONIA**, a country of Ancient Greece, occupying the E. and the central promontories which project from the Peloponnese into the Mediterranean Sea, and bounded by the states of Messenia, Arcadia, and Argolis. It consisted of two mountain ridges, which formed the two promontories; and the valley between them, watered by the river Eurotas. The only city was Sparta.

**LACONIC**, *a.* [*laconicus*, Lat.] short; concise; brief; expressed in few words.

**LACONICALLY**, *ad.* in a brief or concise manner.

**LACONISM**, **LACONICISM**, *s.* [*Lacon*, Lat.] a concise style expressing much in few words.

**LACTANTIUS**, **LUCIUS CÆLIUS**, or **CÆCILIUS FIRMIANUS**, a Latin Father, of the 3rd and 4th centuries. He studied under Arnobius, and opened a rhetorical school in Nicomedia in the reign of Diocletian. He was afterwards made private tutor to Crispus, Constantine the Great's eldest son. He was a learned but not profound theologian, and the most elegant writer of all the Latin Fathers. His works are numerous, the *Divine Institutions* being the chief. He died, a very old man, in about 330.

**LACTARY**, *a.* [*lac*, Lat.] milky; full of juice resembling milk.

**LACTARY**, *s.* a dairy-house.

**LACTATES**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with lactic acid.

**LACTATION**, *s.* in Medicine, the act or time of giving suck.

**LACTEALS**, *s.* in Anatomy, vessels which convey the chyle, a milky-coloured fluid, from the intestines to the great subclavian vein, where it is mixed with the *œmulsion*.

**LACTEUS**, *a.* milky; lacteal; conveying the milky juice called chyle.

**LACTESCENCE**, *s.* tendency to turn into a liquor like milk.

**LACTESCENT**, *a.* producing milk or a white juice.

**LACTIC**, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to milk.

**LACTIFEROUS**, *a.* [*lac* and *fero*, Lat.] in Anatomy, conveying or bringing milk.

**LAD**, *s.* [*lade*, Sax.] a boy, or stripling, in familiar language and pastoral poetry.

**LADDER**, *s.* [*ladre*, Sax.] a frame made with two upright

pieces, crossed with others at proper distances, which serve as steps; anything by which one climbs; a gradual rise.

LADE, *s.* [Sax.] in Composition, implies the mouth of a river, by which its waters are discharged either into a great river or the sea.

To LADE, *v.* *a.* preter. and past part. *laded* or *laden*; [*laden*, Sax.] to put a burden upon a beast; to burden. To freight, applied to a ship. See *Lo.*

LADESFINGER, *s.* in Botany, the kidney-vetch.

LADIESMANTLE, *s.* in Botany, a plant, of which three are natives of England.

LADING, *s.* the burden, cargo, or freight of ships.

LADLE, *s.* [*hlaele*, Sax.] a large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used to take liquor out of a pot, &c.; the boards of a mill-wheel, on which the water falling, turns it.

LADOGA, in Geography, the name of a large lake of Russia in Europe, lying E. of the Gulf of Finland, and communicating with it by the river Neva, and with Lake Onega on the opposite side by another river. A town of the same name, Olonetz, and St. Petersburg, are situated in the immediate vicinity of this lake.

LADRONE, or MARIAN ISLANDS, a chain of islands of the N. Pacific Ocean, about 1600 miles from the coast of China, and occupying a space of 150 leagues in extent. They are about 16 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks. They are mostly volcanic, and contain, besides other fruits natural to the soil and climate, that extraordinary and useful plant, the breadfruit tree, which was first discovered here. The names of the principal islands are Guam, Saypan, Tinian, and Rota. Pop. about 6000.

LADY, *s.* [*læfdig*, Sax.] a woman of rank, the title belonging properly to the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls; at present used as a ceremonious or respectful expression to women that dress tolerably.

LADY-BIRD, LADY-COW, LADY-FLY, *s.* in Entomology, a small round insect, whose wing-covers are of a reddish colour spotted with black.

LADY-DAY, *s.* in the Calendar, the festival of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, kept on the 25th of March.

LADY-LIKE, *a.* resembling a person of delicate breeding and constitution; soft; delicate.

LADY-SEAL, *s.* in Botany, a plant with heart-shaped undivided leaves, greenish blossoms, and red berries; the same with the black bryony.

LADYSHIP, *s.* the title of a lady.

LAFAYETTE, GILBERT MOTIER, MARQUIS DE, one of the most eminent actors in the two French Revolutions, of 1789 and 1830. He was one of the old noblesse of France, and very highly connected, and arriving at manhood at the time when all classes of society were lip-worshippers of philosophy and liberty, devoted himself to the cause of freedom, and fought in the American war of Independence, gaining great renown, and a lasting name throughout the States of the Union. He was one of Calonne's notables after his return, and possessed so fully the confidence of the Parisians, that he was made commandant of the national guard. During the earlier period of the Revolution he was always before the public, and divided the sovereignty of the people with the great Mirabeau. He was engaged, against his will, in that mad march of women and soldiers on Versailles to fetch the royal family to Paris;—he was joint founder of the short-lived club of Feuillants;—he invented the phrase "sacred right of insurrection," which received a wider application than he dreamed of;—he was at the summit of glory at the grand confederation held at the Champ de Mars; and he fell headlong by exercising martial law in the same place, a short time afterwards. He fought as one of the generals against the first attacks of coalized Europe on the Revolution; and having made a desperate attempt to save his beloved idea of a constitutional monarchy from overthrow, and failed, he emigrated, and was imprisoned by the Austrian emperor at Olmutz. Being released in consequence of Napoleon's victories, he returned to France; and passed a comparatively inactive life, varied by a visit to America, till 1830, when he was again made commandant of the national guard; and was able to realize his cherished idea of king and constitution, in the enthronement of Louis Philippe, king of the French. He died in 1834, aged 77 years. He was too slight a man to deserve the intense hatred the court felt for

him, or the imputation of ambition contained in Mirabeau's soubriquet of *Cromwell-Grandison*. He would have been an admirable man in peaceable times, when he could not have been a leader except in parliamentary debates. His fixed constitutional idea, joined with quiet, conscientious vanity, (for was he not the hero of two worlds?) made him overthrow himself in the first Revolution, and his country in the second.

LAG, *s.* [*laga*, Swed.] that is behind, at the latter end, or falls short; sluggish; slow in motion; last or long delayed.

LAG, *s.* the lowest class; he that comes last or stays behind.

To LAG, *v.* *a.* to loiter, or move slowly; to stay behind, or not come in.

LAGGER, *s.* a loiterer, or one who moves but slowly.

LAGO MAGGIORE, a lake of N. Italy, reaching from the foot of the Alps to the rich plains of Lombardy, watered by the numerous tributaries of the Po. It lies partly in Switzerland, partly in the Austrian dominions, and partly in those of the kingdom of Sardinia. It is surrounded by exquisite scenery, and diversified by islands. Its length is about 40 miles, and its breadth about 5. The river Tessin, or Ticino, flows through it. The towns of Arona, Palanza, Angera, &c. stand on its margin.

LAGOON, *s.* [Ital.] in Geography, a small lake communicating with a river, or the sea, and separated from them only by a mere embankment, such as are formed by tides and currents, with the alluvion of rivers, and the sand of the sea-shore.

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH LOUIS DE, a distinguished French natural philosopher and mathematician of the last century. When quite a youth he was appointed professor at the military college of Turin; and afterwards was presented with a chain at Berlin, by Frederic the Great. He finally settled at Paris in connexion with the normal and polytechnic schools; and received from Louis XVI., and afterwards from Napoleon, all the honours his eminent scientific attainments claimed. His works are numerous, but amongst them his *Analytic Mechanics* stands first. His discoveries were all in the region of the highest mathematics; and they were such as to excite the astonishment of its most successful explorers before him. He died in 1813, aged 77 years.

LAHORE, a province in Hindustan, bounded by Cabul, Candahar, Cachemire, Ajmeer, Delhi, and Moultan. It is near 320 miles in length, and about 220 miles in breadth. The soil is remarkably fertile, abounding in rice, corn, vines, sugars, cotton, wool, and fruits of every kind. In the tract between the Indus and the Behat are salt springs wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. The capital of the same name is a place of high antiquity, and was the residence of the Mohammedan conquerors before they established themselves in the central parts of the country. It is now the capital of the Sikhs. Here they have extensive manufactures of cotton cloths, and stuffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. It is situated on the S. bank of the Rauvee, 280 miles N. by W. of Delhi, and 420 E. of Candahar. Lat. 31. 15. N. Long. 72. 48. E. See PUNJAB.

LAICAL, *a.* [*laikos*, from *laos*, Gr.] belonging to the people, opposed to the clergy.

LAID, part. preter. of To LAY.

LAIN, part. preter. of To LIE.

LAINEZ, JAMES, a Spanish monk, who aided Loyola in establishing the Society of the Jesuits. The alterations he made in its constitution, greatly aided it in acquiring that power, which has been exercised so harmfully, and so secretly. He died in 1565, aged 53 years.

LAIR, *s.* [*lai*, Fr.] the couch of a boar or wild beast; the daily harbour for deer; also a shelter for cattle to rest in.

LAIRD, *s.* [*halford*, Sax.] the lord of a manor, in the Scottish dialect.

LAITY, *s.* [*laos*, Gr.] the people distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.

LAKE, *s.* [*lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.] a large collection of waters enclosed in some inland places. Figuratively, a small plash of water. In Painting, a fine crimson colour, much used by artists.

LALANDE, JOSEPH JEROME LE FRANÇAIS DE, a celebrated French astronomer of the last century. His first undertaking, which obtained him fame he never afterwards lost, was a series of observations on the moon, made at Berlin, in conjunction with those of Lacaille at the Cape of Good Hope, for determining her parallax. He edited a scientific journal on his return to Paris,

and succeeded to the professor's chair of astronomy in the college of France. He received great attention from Napoleon, and died in 1807, aged 69 years. His works are very voluminous, but he was more an astronomical observer than a rival of Lagrange and Laplace. He aided Clairaut in working out the calculations respecting Halley's comet; and his tables were extensively used in the construction of those in our own Nautical Almanac.

LAMA, the title of an order of priests among the western Tartars on the frontiers of China, who are held in great veneration. The grand lama or Dalai lama is not only the chief priest but king of Tibet, and is regarded as an incarnation of the Deity.

LAMMAISM, *a. form of Buddhism, which prevails in Tibet.*  
 LAMARCK, JOHN BAPTISTE P. A. DE MONNET, CHEVALIER DE, a distinguished French naturalist of the last century. After having obtained some name in military service under Broglie, being disabled, he directed his attention to Botany, and devised a natural system, under which he classed all the plants native to France. He travelled in pursuance of this subject, for the Jardin du Roi, and greatly enriched it. He was so eminent in this line, that he wrote for the great methodized Encyclopedia. During the Revolution, he received an appointment which led him to study conchology, and resulted in the arrangement of that branch of natural history in the most beautiful order, and in a way that is yet employed. In the course of his writings he developed a theory of human nature, which, after being greatly admired by the philosophers of his day, was consigned to its proper doom of ridiculous contempt; but which has been revived in these times, with a slight and unimportant difference, as challenging the attention of the profound speculators on man's being and destiny. He supposed (improving on Lord Monboddo's notorious hypothesis) that all animated being commenced at the lowest stage, and that the constant efforts made by individuals of the then universal species, succeeded in the attainment of new properties, which again were surmounted by the results of fresh efforts on the part of other individuals; till, from the little fleshy animalcule, hardly distinguishable from the plants, we have all the wonderfully varied kingdom of animated nature, and man at its head, as the crowning effort placed him there. As this process of transformation has no where been detected in operation, and other well-established facts are unkindly to it, it may be left as an innocent joke of these sages; and no man need be under any alarm that by the neglect of due effort on his part he should relapse into his pristine gelatinous condition. Yet it might be as well for men to attempt the development of that part of their being, by the due cultivation of which, alone, they merit the name and position of men.

LAMB, (the *b* is mute), *s.* (Sax. and Goth.) the young of sheep.  
 LAMB, CHARLES, a well-known poet and essayist of the last generation. He was the school-fellow, and friend through life, of Coleridge, and was occupied as a writer in the East India House almost all his days. His writings are stamped with a genial humour and beauty of style that places them far above the common mark of literary excellence; and it may surely be expected that by time alone they can reach the estimation they deserve. Charles Lamb's home-companion was his only sister, who has become thus, and by his writings, peculiarly identified with himself. His *Essays of Elia* is his best known book. He died in 1834, aged 59 years.

LAMBATIVÉ, *a.* (*lambo*, Lat.) to be taken by licking.—*s.* a medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBENT, *a.* (*lambo*, Lat.) gliding about; playing about, or upon, without doing any harm.

LAMBERT, JOHN, one of the military commanders during the Puritan Revolution of the 17th century. He was a lawyer, but took up arms when the war broke out, and rose gradually to fill the highest offices in the army, and in the state, under Cromwell. But he was not so great a man as he deemed himself; and feeling that Cromwell slighted him, he was not very active in his service. After the Protector's death, Lambert headed the military officers in their proceedings against poor Richard; but General Monk, by his treaty with Charles II., circumvented him. He was imprisoned at the Restoration, and banished to Guernsey, where he died, about 1690, aged about 70 years.

LAMBETH, Surrey. It stands on the Thames, opposite Westminster. Lambeth Palace, in which the archbishops of Canterbury have resided ever since the year 1109, contains

stately and magnificent apartments; its gallery is well furnished with the portraits of all the archbishops, and other eminent personages; and its noble library is filled with MSS. of great value. Pop. 115,888.

LAMBKIN, *a.* a little lamb.

LAMBOYDAL, *a.* (*lambo* and *eidos*, Gr.) having the form or shape of the Greek letter  $\Delta$ , *lambo*.

LAMBORN, Berkshire. It is seated on a small river of the same name, which is remarkable for being high in the summer and low in the winter, and falls into the Kennet below Newbury. It is 68 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 2595.

LAMBLETUCE, *s.* in Botany, a species of valerian.

LAMBSWOOL, *s.* a mixture of ale and roasted apples.

LAME, *a.* (*laam*, Sax. *lamm*, Belg.) crippled or disabled in the limbs; walking in a hobbling manner. Figuratively, not smooth, or not having its due quantity of feet, applied to verse. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.

To LAME, *v. a.* to deprive of the use of a limb, either by a blow or by accident.

LAMELLE, *s.* [Lat.] little thin plates, whereof the scales or shells of fishes are composed; also thin plates of brass used in making toys and nicknacks.

LAMELLATED, *a.* [*lamella*, Lat.] covered with thin plates or films.

LAMELY, *ad.* like a cripple; not being able to walk without hobbling; imperfectly; in a defective manner.

LAMENESS, *s.* the state of a person who cannot make a perfect use of his legs or other limbs. Figuratively, imperfection; weakness.

To LAMENT, *v. e.* [*lamentor*, Lat.] to express sorrow for any loss.—*v. n.* to mourn.

LAMENT, *s.* sorrow expressed so as to be heard; grief uttered in complaints and cries.

LAMENTABLE, *a.* to be lamented; causing sorrow; mournful; sad; expressive of sorrow; miserable, pitiful, or despicable.

LAMENTABLY, *ad.* in a manner which expresses or causes sorrow; in a pitiful or despicable manner.

LAMENTATION, *s.* expression of sorrow; audible grief.

LAMENTATION, BOOK OF, a poetical book of the Old Testament, written by the prophet Jeremiah, after the taking of Jerusalem by the Assyrians. The poetry is in the highest degree pathetic, and the different parts of the book are constructed so that each line begins with a particular letter of the alphabet, as was often the case in Hebrew poems.

LAMENTER, *s.* one who expresses sorrow for the loss of any person or thing in such a manner as may be heard.

LAMENTINE, *s.* in Natural History, a fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is nearly twenty feet long, and belongs to the seals.

LAMINA, *s.* [Lat.] a thin plate, applied to substances which consist of scales, or one coat laid over another.

LAMINATED, *a.* plated, applied to bodies consisting of parts resembling thin plates lying one over another.

To LAMM, *v. a.* to beat soundly with a cudgel.

LAMMAN, *s.* (*lamf-mass*, Sax.) the first day of August.

LAMP, *s.* (*lamp*, Fr.) a light made of oil and a wick. Figuratively, any kind of light, whether real or metaphorical. *Safety-Lamp*, in Mining, a cylindrical case of fine wire-gauze, placed over a lamp, and used in mines to prevent the explosion of the inflammable air (called by the miners, the *fire-damp*) which issues from crevices in the coal-beds. This property of wire-gauze was discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy, but since his time many important improvements have been made in it.

LAMPASS, *s.* (*lampas*, Fr.) in Farriery, a lump of flesh about the size of a nutmeg, which rises in the roof of a horse's mouth between his teeth.

LAMBLACK, (*lamblack*) *s.* in Painting, a black pigment formed from the soot collected over oil lamps, or in a furnace built for the purpose, by the burning of pine-wood.

LAMPOON, *s.* [Fr.] a personal satire, or severe censure, written purely to make a person uneasy.

To LAMPOON, *v. a.* to abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOONER, *s.* one who abuses with personal satire.

LAMPREY, *s.* (*lamprey*, Belg.) in Natural History, a well-known fish, which somewhat resembles an eel, but is of superior delicacy and flavour.

LAMPRON, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of sea-fish.

**LANARKSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded by the counties of Dumbarton, Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Peebles, Dumfries, Ayr, and Renfrew. It is about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The Clyde divides it into two parts; one hilly, heathy, and fit for pastures; the other level, and proper for agriculture. It yields coal, lead, &c., and various kinds of building-stone. The Clyde, Avon, and Tweed are its chief rivers. Agriculture and manufactures are alike flourishing here. *LANARK* is its county town, and stands near the Clyde. It is an ancient place, and has some great fairs, but is completely eclipsed by Glasgow. It is 34 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 4831. This county, especially the S. part of it, is often called Clydesdale. Pop. 426,972. It sends 3 members to the imperial parliament.

**LANARK, NEW, Lanark, Scotland.** It stands near the county town, and has long been the seat of some flourishing manufactures. But it has obtained more notoriety as the place where Robert Owen, the founder of the Socialists, attempted, at a vast cost, to carry out his communitarian scheme, by which, without principle or conscience, religion or God, but simply by the judicious application of the force of circumstances, the whole world was to be regenerated. It is about 30 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1642.

**LANCASHIRE**, a county of England, lying on the Irish Sea, and bounded by Cumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Cheshire. It is 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 27 market towns, 62 parishes, and 894 villages. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; there being mountains of more than 2000 feet high, in the N. and E. parts, with wide moorlands or heaths amongst them; extensive bogs or mosses, which yield only turf for fuel, and are very dangerous; and some most fertile land for agricultural purposes. It yields iron, coal, slate, and other building-stones; salt, &c., &c. Grazing is more attended to than agriculture. The fisheries, both in the rivers and the sea, are valuable. As a commercial and manufacturing county, Lancashire is distinguished beyond most others in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians, counterpanes, shalloons, beads, serges, tapes, small wares, hats, sail-cloth, sacking, pins, iron goods, cast plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is now the second port in the united kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Lune, Leven, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winstar, Ken, and Calder, and it has two considerable lakes, Winandernere and Coniston Water. Lancaster is the county town. Pop. 1,667,054. It returns 26 members to parliament.

**LANCASTER, Lancashire.** An ancient, well-built, and improving town. On the summit of a hill stands the castle, which is not ancient, but large and strong, and now serves both as the shire house and the county gaol. On the top of this castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, where there is a fine prospect of the mountains of Cumberland, and of the course of the Lune; the view towards the sea extending to the Isle of Man. The town hall is a handsome structure. Lancaster carries on some foreign trade, especially to the West Indies, America, and the Baltic. The exports are hardware, woollen goods, candles, and cabinet work, for the making of which last it is noted; and it has also a manufacture of sail-cloth. It is seated on the river Lune, which here forms a port for vessels of moderate size, and over which it has a new stone bridge of five elliptical arches. It is 235 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday, and one on every other Wednesday for cattle. Pop. 24,707.

**LANCASTER, a city,** formerly the capital of Pennsylvania, United States. It is regularly laid out, in wide streets, crossing each other at right angles, which are well paved and kept. Its commerce and manufactures are considerable. There are several liberally supported academical institutions. It is 111 miles from Washington. Pop. 9226. There are 11 other places in the States so named.

**LANCASTER, JOSEPH,** a member of the Society of Friends, who devised the system of general instruction commonly known as the Lancasterian or British system. He received encouragement and aid in his benevolent undertaking from the Duke of Bedford, and from George III. By labouring most devotedly at this work, he ruined himself in his pecuniary affairs, and went to America; where in Canada and the States he continued his

labours without any diminution of his difficulties. He died in 1838, aged 67 years. His system as he at first promulgated it was deformed by many needless particularities, which excited the ridicule of the adherents of Dr. Bell's system. But now, stripped of all those unimportant parts, and improved by the suggestions of years of experience under most varied circumstances; uncharacterized by sectarian exclusiveness, and unfeathered by government interference, it can yet compete with its rival for the approbation of those who desire the poor to receive the best education possible in their circumstances and consistent with their freedom; just as Lancaster himself may lay claim to as high an estimation as Dr. Bell for philanthropy and ingenuity.

**LANCE, s.** [*lance*, Fr. *lancea*, Lat.] a spear borne in the hand, and somewhat resembling the half-pike.

To **LANCE**, *v. a.* to pierce or cut. In Surgery, to open a wound with a lancet, &c.

**L'ANCET, s.** [*lancette*, Fr.] a fine small surgeon's knife or instrument, straight-pointed, two-edged, and used in opening veins, &c.

To **LANCH**, (corruptly written *launch*), *v. a.* [*lancier*, Fr.] to throw like a javelin; to dart or throw.

**LAND, s.** [Sax. and Goth.] a country; earth, opposed to water; the ground or surface of a place. Used in the plural for an estate consisting in land. Figuratively, a nation or people.

To **LAND**, *v. a.* to set on shore from a ship or other vessel.—*v. n.* to come to shore from a ship or other vessel.

**LANDED, a.** set on shore from a ship; having a fortune consisting in lands.

**LANDER, RICHARD AND JOHN**, two brothers engaged in one of the most recent exploring expeditions to W. Africa, which was successful in tracing the course of the Niger, from Bonssa, where Park was killed, to the Bight of Biafra, where it enters the Atlantic Ocean. Richard was servant to Captain Clapperton, during his expedition which proved fatal to him, and was of great service to the undertaking. After his return, he was engaged to conduct another attempt, and was accompanied by his brother. It was during this perilous journey, that they traced the course of this great river to the ocean, and greatly enlarged our knowledge of the natives of that part of Africa. Richard Lander was again engaged, after his return, in the conduct of an expedition, having commercial objects in view: he in part succeeded, but died in consequence of a gun-shot wound received whilst visiting one of the settlements he had formed, in 1835.

**LANDES**, a department of France, so named from the barren districts occupying great part of its area, called the Landes. It lies on the Bay of Biscay, and is bounded by the departments of Gironde, Lot et Garonne, Gers, and Basses Pyrenees. It is about 65 miles long, and 40 broad. There are a few hills on the inland borders; the rest is a series of sandy desolated plains, intersected by marshes. Its rivers are the Adour, with its tributaries, and some of smaller size. Iron and building-stone are procured in the interior. A little grain, fruits, wine, fir-timber, pitch, sheep, &c. are the produce of its cultivated ground, forests, and pastures. Its manufactures are inconsiderable. Mout de Marsan is its capital. Pop. about 300,000.

**LANDFALL, s.** [*landfaul*, s.] in Law, a sudden translation of property in lands by the death of a person. Among mariners, the action of falling in with the land.

**LAND-FLOOD, s.** an inundation or overflowing of land.

**LAND-FORCES, s.** forces or soldiers used on land.

**LANDGRAVE, s.** [*landgraff*, Teut.] a German title of dominion.

**LANDHOLDER, s.** one whose fortune consists in land.

**LANDING, LANDING-PLACE, s.** the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, or the floor of a room you ascend upon; a place where persons come on shore from a ship or boat.

**LANDJOBBER, s.** one who deals in buying or selling lands.

**LANDLADY, s.** a woman who has tenants holding under her; the mistress of a public-house.

**LANDLESS, a.** without property.

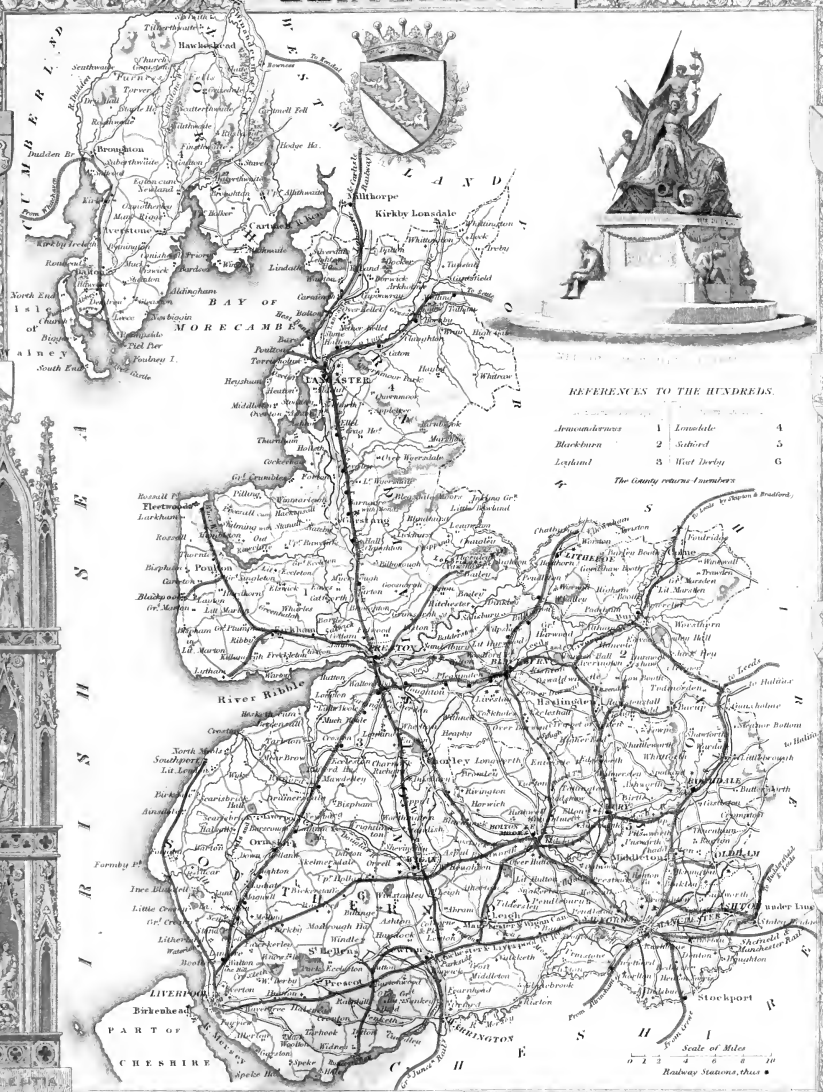
**LANDLOCKED, a.** shut in or enclosed with land.

**LANDLOPER, s.** [*land and loopen*, Belg.] a landman; used by seamen as a term of reproach to those who pass their lives on shore.

**LANDLORD, s.** an owner of lands and houses, who has tenants under him; the master of a public-house.



# LANCASHIRE.



## REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS.

Ashton-under-Lyne	1	Lancaster	4
Blackburn	2	South	5
Leigh	3	West	6

The County returns numbers

Scale of Miles  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Railway Stations, thus ■

SCIENTIA  
NAVIGATIO  
INDUSTRIA



**LANDMARK**, *s.* any thing set up to preserve and mark the boundaries of lands.

**LANDSCAPE**, *s.* [*landscape*, Belg.] the view or prospect of a country. In Painting, a piece representing some rural or champain subject, such as hills, vales, rivers, seats, &c.

**LAND'S-END**, a promontory of Cornwall, the most westerly point of Great Britain. Lat. 50. G. N. Long. 5. 45. W.

**LAND-TAX**, *s.* a tax laid upon lands and houses.

**LAND-WAITER**, *s.* an officer of the custom-house, set to watch goods, to prevent their being landed without paying duty.

**LANDWARD**, *ad.* toward the land.

**LANE**, *s.* [*lana*, Sax.] a narrow way between hedges. In cities, a narrow passage with houses on each side, somewhat broader than an alley, and not so wide as a street.

**LANFRANC**, archbishop of Canterbury in the 11th century, a great encourager and promoter of learning. He enjoyed great fame in England as a sort of prime minister under our first two Norman kings. Whilst in the ecclesiastical world, he was famous as a partaker in the conflict of authority and reason, in his writings against Borengier, respecting the real presence in the eucharist. He died in 1089, aged 84 years.

**LANGPORT**, Somersetshire. It is seated on a hill, on the river Parrot, which is navigable for large coal-barges, &c. to Bridgewater. It is 128 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1172.

**LANGTON, STEPHEN**, archbishop of Canterbury, respecting whose appointment to that see the strife arose between King John and Pope Innocent. He was a learned man; but he was not so subservient in his devotion to the church as Innocent hoped. He died in 1228.

**LANGUAGE**, (the *u* before the *a, e, i, o*, in this and the following words, is pronounced like *u*; as *langage*, *languid*, *languor*, &c.) *s.* [*langage*, Fr. *lingua*, Lat.] speech; the medium of expressing thought, whether in vocal sounds or written characters.

**LANGUAGE-MASTER**, *s.* now written *master of languages*; one who professes to teach languages.

**LANGUET**, *s.* [*languette*, Fr.] any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

**LANGUID**, *a.* [*languo*, Lat.] wanting force, strength, or spirits. Figuratively, dull; heartless; wanting courage.

**LANGUIDLY**, *ad.* in a weak or feeble manner.

**LANGUIDNESS**, *s.* the quality or state of wanting strength, courage, or spirits.

To **LANGUISH**, *v. n.* [*languo*, Lat.] to grow feeble; to pine away; to lose spirits, or strength; to lose vigour; to be dejected, or to sink and pine under sorrow, or any slow consuming passion; to look at with melting affection, softness, and tenderness.

**LANGUISH**, *s.* any soft, tender, weak, or feeble appearance.

**LANGUISHINGLY**, *ad.* weakly; feebly; with feeble tenderness. Dully, tediously, applied to time.

**LANGUISHMENT**, *s.* the state of pining either with some slow passion or disease; a soft and melting look of tenderness.

**LANGUOR**, *s.* [*languor*, Lat.] faintness arising from fatigue or emotion; languishment.

To **LANIATE**, *v. a.* [*lanio*, Lat.] to tear in pieces; to lacerate.

**LANIFICE**, *s.* [*lana* and *facio*, Lat.] woollen manufacture.

**LANIGEROUS**, *a.* [*lana* and *gero*, Lat.] bearing wool.

**LANK**, *a.* [*lancke*, Belg.] loose; limber; wanting stiffness;

not curled, but hanging straight, applied to hair. Meagre; slender; faint or languid.

**LANKNESS**, *s.* the quality or state of being thin, meagre, or slender. The quality of hanging down straight without curls, applied to hair.

**LANIER**, *s.* [*lanier*, Fr.] in Ornithology, a species of hawk.

**LANNES, JEAN**, Duke of Montebello, and Marshal of France, was one of Napoleon's most famous generals. He rose by his energy and courage from the ranks, and distinguished himself in Egypt, at Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, &c. &c., and died of a wound received at the battle of Essling, in 1809, aged 40 years.

**LANSEQUENET**, *s.* [*Belg.*] a German foot-soldier; a game at cards.

**LANTERN**, (erroneously written *lanthorn*.) *s.* [*lanterne*, Fr.] a transparent case in which a candle or other light may be carried about; a light-house, or light hung out to guide ships. A *dark lantern* is a lantern fitted with a movable slider, which, by being

turned round, intercepts the light. *Magic lantern*, in Optics, is an instrument, by the light of which, figures painted in transparent colours, on glass sliders, are through two magnifying glasses thrown on the wall of a darkened room. It was a great means of magical delusions in former times, but is now only a means of diversion.

**LANUGINOUS**, *a.* [*lanugo*, Lat.] downy; covered with soft hair.

**LAOS**, a kingdom of Asia, bounded by Siam, Ava, China, Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Cambodia. The whole region is crossed from N. to S. by one large river, called the Mecon, into which descend an infinite number of rivulets, that render the soil very fruitful, assisted by canals. The trade of this country with the surrounding nations is very great, especially with China. It produces gold, silver, and other metals; with animal and vegetable rarities. Lanjan is the capital. Very little is definitely known respecting it.

**LAP**, *s.* [*lappo*, Sax.] the loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; that part of the clothes that is spread over the thighs as a person sits down, and will hold any thing laid on it, without letting it roll off; that part of the body which is parallel to the seat of a chair when a person sits down.

To **LAP**, *v. a.* to wrap or twist round any thing, used with *round*, *in*, or *about*; to cover, wrap, or involve in any thing.—*v. n.* to be spread so as to double over.

To **LAP**, *v. n.* [*lappian*, Sax.] to drink by licking up with the tongue.

**LAPDOG**, *s.* a little dog, so called because indulged by the ladies to lie in their laps.

**LA PEROUSE, JEAN FRANÇOIS GALAUP DE**, a distinguished French navigator, who perished in an expedition of discovery in the S. Seas, which he had undertaken in two French government vessels, under the patronage of Louis XVI., in 1785, aged 44 years.

**LAPFUL**, *s.* as much as can be contained in the lap.

**LAPICIDE**, *s.* [*lapis* and *cædo*, Lat.] a stone-cutter.

**LAPIDARY**, *s.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] one who cuts or deals in precious stones.

**LAPIDEOUS**, *a.* [*lapis*, Lat.] stony; of the nature of stone.

**LAPIDE-SCENCE**, *s.* a stony concretion.

**LAPIDE-SCENT**, *a.* growing or turning to stone.

**LAPIDIFIC**, *a.* [*lapidifique*, Fr.] forming stones.

**LAPIDIFICATION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of forming stones.

**LAPIDIST**, *s.* one that deals in precious stones.

**LAPIS**, *s.* [*Lat.*] a stone. *Lapis Bomonensis*, is a particular species of stone found in Bolonia, which shines in the dark. *Lapis Calammaris*, the ore of zinc. *Lapis Infernalis*, an artificial caustic stone. *Lapis Lazuli*, or azure stone, is a copper ore, so hard and compact as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour, variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour; to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultramarine colour, which is only a calcination of it.

**LA PLACE, PIERRE SIMON, MARQUIS DE**, the most celebrated mathematician and astronomer since the days of Newton. He was first professor of mathematics in a provincial military school, and afterwards in that of Paris. He received every mark of distinction that testified the appreciation of his ability; and he was for a short time made minister of the interior by Napoleon, which office he could in nowise fill. He was afterwards somewhat ungrateful to the emperor; but undertook only scientific labour. He died in 1827, aged 78 years. The foundation of his fame is his stupendous work *The Mechanism of the Heavens*, which embraces the profoundest researches in statics and dynamics, both of solids and fluids, and the most complete solution of all the great problems of physical astronomy that ever was published. He was a mathematician more resembling Newton in a sort of instinctive power of arriving at truth in his researches, than any other that ever lived. His discoveries were such as can be understood only by aid of some knowledge of the higher mathematics. La Place is known also as the developer of the nebular hypothesis of the origin of the solar system, which has been satisfactorily answered by the discoveries made with Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope.

**LAPLAND**, a large country, in the N. part of Europe, lying next to the N. Sea. It is divided into Danish or North Lapland, Swedish or South Lapland, and Russian or East Lap-

land. It has mountains which attain 2000 feet in height generally, and have peaks exceeding 5000 feet; but it is chiefly level. Its productions are such as are peculiar to the most northerly regions of the earth; as is its climate also: it reaches at N. Cape the Lat. 71. 10. N. Its inhabitants greatly resemble the Esquimaux, and other races inhabiting the coldest countries of the globe. They support themselves by hunting and fishing. Some parts of Lapland have been colonized by the people of more southern countries, who attempt agriculture during the summer.

LA PLATA, one of the largest rivers of S. America, which drains the whole of the centre of that continent, receiving the waters of large streams that flow from the Andes, and from the mountains of Brazil; and after a course of above 2000 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean by an embouchure of about 100 miles in width.

LAPPER, *s.* one who wraps or laps up; one who laps or licks. LAPPET, *s.* (a diminutive of *lap*), the part of a head-dress that hangs loose.

LAPSE, *s.* [*lapseus*, from *labor*, Lat.] a flow or fall of water from a higher place. Figuratively, a small error or mistake. In Law, a benefice is said to be *in lapse*, when the patron, who ought to present thereto in six months after it is voidable, omits doing it in that time, upon which the bishop or ordinary has the right of presentation.

To LAPSE, *v. n.* to glide slowly; to fall by degrees; to fail in any thing; to slip; to be guilty of a small or trivial fault through inadvertency or mistake; to lose or let slip the proper time; to fall by the negligence of one possessor to another; to fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

LAPSIDED, *a.* the state of a ship built in such a manner as to have one side heavier than the other, and consequently to retain a constant heel or tendency towards the heavier side, unless when she is brought upright by placing a greater quantity of the cargo or ballast on the other side.

LAPWING, *s.* in Ornithology, a name of the peewit.

LAPWORK, *s.* work in which one part is lapped or folded over another.

LARK, the capital of the province of Laristan, in Persia. It has a considerable manufacture of silk; and its territory abounds in oranges, dates, and very large tamarinds. Lat. 27. 30. N. Long. 42. 35. E.

LARBOARD, (*labbord*) *s.* in naval affairs, the left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face towards the head; opposed to the starboard.

LARCENY, *s.* [*larcin*, Fr.] the felonious taking away a person's goods in his absence. *Great larceny*, is when the goods are above the value of 12*l.* *Petty larceny*, is when the value of the goods stolen does not amount to 12*l.*

LARCH-TREE, *s.* in Botany, a kind of pine, with tufts of small bright green leaves. The gum of this tree is the Venice turpentine.

LARD, *s.* [*lardum*, Lat.] the grease of swine; bacon, or the flesh of swine.

To LARD, *v. a.* [*larder*, Fr.] to stuff with bacon; to make fat. Figuratively, to mix with something else by way of improvement.

LARDER, *s.* [*lardier*, old Fr.] the room where meat is kept or salted.

LARDERER, *s.* one who has the charge of the larder.

LARDNER, DR. NATHANIEL, a learned divine of the Unitarian communion; who, having studied at Utrecht and Leyden, became a minister of a congregation in London. His great work is a most elaborate defence of the New Testament, from the writings of the Fathers, and from Jewish and pagan authors. His other works were numerous. From his *Credibility of the Gospel History*, Paley gathered the materials for his lucid treatise on the Evidences of the Gospel; and they contain a vast amount of recondite and most valuable learning, ready for more enlightened writers on that and kindred subjects. He died in 1768, aged 82 years.

LARDON, *s.* [Fr.] a bit of bacon.

LARES, *s.* [Lat.] certain domestic gods of the Romans, called also Penates, set in some private place of the house, or in the chimney-corner, which the family honoured as their protectors, and offered to them wine and frankincense.

LARGE, *a.* [*largus*, Lat.] bulky, or of great dimensions; wide

or extensive; liberal, abundant, or plentiful. In a diffusive manner, applied to style.

LARGELY, *ad.* in a wide or extensive manner; abundantly, plentifully, or without restraint. In a copious or diffusive manner, applied to style. In a liberal or bountiful manner, applied to giving.

LARGENESS, *s.* extent, bulk, or spaciousness, applied to place. Greatness or elevation, applied to the mind. Extent or bulk, applied to things.

LARGESS, *s.* [*largesse*, Fr.] a present, gift, or bounty.

LARGO, *s.* in Music, signifies a slow movement, yet one degree quicker than Grave, and two than Adagio.

LARISTAN, a province of Persia, lying on the Persian Gulf, and bounded by Kerman and Farsistan. The air is unwholesome, and water fit for use is very rare. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in camels. Lar is the capital.

LARK, *s.* [*lascere*, Sax.] in Ornithology, a genus of small singing birds.

LARKSPUR, *s.* in Botany, a flower, so called from its nectary resembling the spur of a lark.

LARMIER, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, a flat, square, massive member of a cornice, between the cymatium and the ovolo, so called from its use, which is to disperse water, and cause it to fall at a distance from the wall, drop by drop, or as it were by tears.

LARVA, *s.* [Lat.] in Entomology, the first form assumed by insects after being hatched. It is commonly called the caterpillar or grub. The shapes and habits differ very widely in different classes of insects.

LARVÆ, *s.* in Mythology, the ghosts or spirits of wicked men, which after death were believed to wander up and down the earth; malignant phantoms and apparitions.

LARVATED, *a.* [*larva*, Lat.] masked; also frighted with imaginary spirits.

LARUM, *s.* [*larwin*, Brit.] any noise made to excite attention, and give notice of danger; a clock which makes a noise at any particular hour to which its index is set.

LARYNGOTOMY, *s.* [*larynx* and *temno*, Lat.] in Surgery, an operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided, to assist respiration during large tumours on the upper parts, as in the quinsy.

LARYNX, *s.* [Gr.] in Anatomy, the upper part of the wind-pipe, which is one of the organs of respiration, as well as the principal instrument of the voice.

LASCIVIOUS, *a.* [*lascivus*, Lat.] lewd; wanton; soft; effeminate.

LASCIVIOUSLY, *ad.* lewdly; in a wanton or loose manner.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality producing lewdness, either in behaviour or words.

LASH, *s.* [*schlagen*, Belg.] a stroke or blow given with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough; the thong of a whip with which a blow is given. Figuratively, a stroke of censure or reproach.

To LASH, *v. a.* to strike with a whip, or any thing pliant; to move with a sudden spring or jerk, used with *up*. To beat so as to make a sharp sound, like the lash of a whip, applied to the beating of waves against the shore. Among mariners, to tie or fasten two things together with a rope or cord. Figuratively, to scourge with satire.

LASHER, *s.* one who whips, lashes, or satirizes.

LASS, *s.* [perhaps from *lad*, with the feminine termination *ladies* contracted], a girl, maid, or young woman.

LASSA, or LASSA, otherwise called Baronthala, or Tonker, is the capital of the country of Thibet, in Asia. It is not a large city, but the houses are of stone, and are spacious and lofty. About seven miles on the E. side of the city is the mountain of Putala, which contains on its summit the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lassa is 24 miles N. E. of the crossing-place of the river Sampoo, which is 7 miles from the foot of Mount Kambala; and it is 250 miles N. E. of Patna. Lat. 29. 30. N. Long. 91. 25. E.

LASSITUDE, *s.* [*lassus*, Lat.] weariness, or a loss of vigour and strength by excessive labour. In Medicine, applied to that weariness which proceeds from a disordered state, and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest.

LAST, *a.* [*lastet*, Sax.] superlative of late; after all others; utmost; next before the present, as "last week." *At last*, at the end; in conclusion.

To LAST, *v. n.* [*lasten*, Sax.] to continue; to endure.

LAST, *s.* [*last*, Sax.] a mould on which shoes are made.—[*last*, Teut.] a load. A last of codfish, white herrings, meal, and ashes for soap, is 12 barrels; of corn or rape-seed, 10 quarters; of gun-powder, 24 barrels, 2400lb. weight; of herrings, 20 cades; of hides, 12 dozen; of leather, 20 dickers; of pitch or tar, 14 barrels; of wool, 12 sacks; of stockfish, 100; and a last of flax or leathers contains 1700lb. weight.

LASTAGE, *s.* [*lastage*, Fr.] custom paid for goods sold by the last, for freightage; or the ballast of a ship.

LASTING, *part.* continuing; durable; of a long continuance; wearing a long while.

LASTINGLY, *ad.* durably; perpetually.

LASTLY, *ad.* in the last place; at last; in the conclusion.

LATCH, *s.* [*letse*, Belg.] the fastening of a door, which is moved either by a string or handle.

To LATCH, *v. a.* to fasten by a latch. Figuratively, to fasten or close.

LATCHES, *s.* in a ship, small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bunnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bunnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bunnets.

LATCHET, *s.* [*lacet*, Fr.] the string with which shoes or sandals were fastened.

LATE, *a.* [*lat*, Fr.] that is longer than it should be, or not so soon as expected; last in any place, office, character, or time; deceased or dead, when prefixed to a person's name; far advanced in the day or night.

LATE, *ad.* after long delays; after a long time; after its proper time; not long ago. At an unseasonable hour, or far advanced in the day or night.

LATED, *a.* surprised by the night.

LATELY, *ad.* not long past.

LATENESS, *s.* any time far advanced.

LATENT, *a.* [*lateo*, Lat.] hidden; concealed; secret. *Latent heat* is a term of natural philosophy, to express that amount of caloric which is not appreciable either by our feelings or by the thermometer, the existence of which is proved both by experiments and calculations.

LATER, *a.* [comparative of *late*,] happening after a particular period, or after something else.

LATERAL, *a.* [*latus*, Lat.] growing out on the side; placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

LATERALITY, *s.* the quality of having distinct sides.

LATERALLY, *ad.* by the sides; sideways.

A LATERE, *s.* a title applied to such cardinals as are the pope's counsellors in ordinary, and assistants.

LATEWARD, *ad.* [*late* and *ward*, Sax.] somewhat late.

LATH, *s.* [*latta*, Sax.] in Building, a long, thin, narrow slip of wood, generally nailed on the rafters of a roof, to sustain the tiles or other coverings.—[*lath*, Sax.] part of a county something larger than a tithing, and less than a hundred.

To LATH, *v. a.* to fit up with laths.

LATHIE, *v.* a machine used in turning, in which, by various means, the substance to be worked is made to revolve very rapidly, so as to be easily shaped by chisels to the required form. Great ingenuity is shown in the production of eccentric revolutions, so that very difficult forms can be executed with the greatest precision. Lathes have been made even for turning busts.

To LATHER, *v. n.* [*lathan*, Sax.] to form a froth or foam; to cover with froth made by soap and water.

LATHER, *s.* a foam or froth made by beating soap with water.

LATIMER, BISHOP HUGH, one of the English reformers of the 16th century. He was silenced for his heresy when he first preached the doctrines of the Reformation, but after the schism effected by Henry VIII., he was brought into notice by Lord Cromwell. During the vicissitudes of that infamous reign, he was imprisoned for the very conduct that had obtained him his mitre. Under Edward VI. he prosecuted the work he had begun, and apparently with great earnestness and zeal. He was one of the first victims of Mary's reign; and, having undergone the mockery of a trial, was burnt, in company with Ridley, in 1555, aged about 73 years. His works are only sermons.

LATIN, *a.* an appellation of any thing pertaining to the Romans. *Latin Language*, that tongue which was formed out of the various dialects of ancient Italy, on the basis (it is presumed) of the one spoken by the tribe called Latini. It is very nearly akin to the Greek, but has none of its refinement. It is the basis of

French, Spanish, and Italian, and continues to this day to be the language of scholars of all nations.

LATINISM, *s.* a manner of expression peculiar to the Latin tongue.

LATINIST, *s.* one capable of writing or speaking Latin in its purity, and acquainted with the beauties of the authors that have written in that language.

LATINITY, *s.* the purity of Latin style.

To LATINIZE, *v. a.* [*latiniser*, Fr.] to use words or phrases in another language that are borrowed from the Latin.—*v. n.* to give names a Latin termination; to make them Latin.

LATIROSTROUS, *a.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Lat.] broad-beaked.

LATISH, *a.* somewhat late; somewhat advanced in the night.

LATTITAT, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Law, a writ, which issues from the Queen's Bench, so called from a supposition that the defendant *lurks* or *lies hid*, and cannot be found in the county of Middlesex, but is fled to some other county, to the sheriff whereof this writ is directed, commanding him to apprehend the defendant there.

LATITUDE, *s.* [*Fr. latitudo*, Lat.] breadth or width; in bodies of unequal dimensions, the shortest space between the two extremes of its surface, or the measure of a straight line drawn through its ends; room, space, or extent. In Astronomy, the distance of a star or planet from the ecliptic, either north or south. In Geography, the extent of the earth or heavens measured from the equator to either pole. The distance of a place from the equator either north or south; or an arch of the meridian comprehended between either pole of the heavens and the horizon of the place. Figuratively, unrestrained or unlimited acceptance; freedom from any settled rules; extent or comprehension of any art or science. *He is out of his latitude*, a figurative expression, implying that a person is in a place he is ignorant of, or that he is handling a subject beyond his abilities or comprehension.

LATITUDINARIAN, *a.* [*latitudinaire*, Fr.] not confined or restrained, either with respect to actions or opinions.

LATITUDINARIAN, *s.* a person not conforming to any particular opinion or standard. This name is particularly applied to certain divines of the Church of England, characterized by extensive scholarship and enlightened philosophy, who have held as of slightest importance religious doctrines and profession, and have made individual sincerity the test of the worth of an individual's profession. Their adherence to the Church of England is somewhat inconsistent with their characteristic tenet; but that, they regarded rather as a political institution than any thing else. They have always been found in connexion with the university of Cambridge, and were most eminent at their rise, in the days of persecution and licentiousness immediately following the restoration of Charles II.

LATIUM, a region of ancient Italy, lying between the Tiber and the territory of the Campanians, and reaching from the Apennines to the Mediterranean Sea. It was occupied by various tribes, all claiming to be of Latin origin; the most enterprising of which, having built the city of Rome, became the parents of one of the widest empires the world ever saw.

LATRANT, *a.* [*latro*, Lat.] barking.

LATREILLE, PIERRE ANDRÉ, a distinguished French entomologist of the last and the present centuries. His whole life was devoted to his favourite pursuit, and he had the friendship and assistance of all the other great naturalists of his time, to whom he afforded his co-operation in return. His scientific attainments alone saved him during the frenzy of the Revolution, and he continued to a very advanced age to hold a distinguished professorship at Paris. He died in 1829, aged 67 years. His works are considered as of first-rate authority in his department of natural science, and his system of classification leaves little to be desired for that branch of the animal kingdom.

LATRIA, *s.* [*latreu*, Gr.] the highest kind of worship; distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferior worship.

LATTEN, *s.* [Brit.] brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris-stones.

LATTER, *a.* not long done or past; towards the last; mentioned the last in order.

LATTICE, *a.* [*lattia*, Fr.] a window made of bars crossing each other at small distances.

To LATTICE, *v. a.* to mark with cross strokes like a lattice; to mark with bars crossing each other at small distances.

**LAVA**, *s.* a name given by the Italians to the liquid and melted matter discharged by volcanoes during eruptions.

**LAVATER**, **JOHN GASPAR**, the celebrated physiognomist. He was a Swiss pastor, and discharged the duties of his office with great fidelity at a time when infidelity was gaining ground daily. At the taking of Zurich by the French he was wounded, and died about 18 months afterwards, in 1801, aged 60 years. His name would hardly have gained notoriety had he not devoted himself to the study of physiognomy, and published several works respecting it, which made it very popular, until it was supplanted by phrenology. The rules he lays down for the application of the principles of his favourite study are laughably minute, but there is a good faith in all he has written, as there was in all he did, which preserves them from ridicule.

**LAVATION**, *s.* [*lavo*, Lat.] the act of washing.

**LAVATORY**, *s.* in Medicine, a wash; some liquid with which diseased parts are washed.

**LAUD**, **ARCHBISHOP WILLIAM**, an Anglican prelate of the 17th century, who was the type of the churchman of that period, and of a school recently risen at Oxford. His promotions appear to have begun early, for he was royal chaplain, and (apparently) director and adviser, when James I. first went to Scotland to try to set up Episcopacy there. He afterwards accompanied Charles I. on a similar errand, but with different results. His zeal for his church theory led him to take a prominent place in the brandings and lashings, ear-croppings and nose-slittings, which were the customary arguments employed against dissenters. His pedantic formalism made him insist on and practise ritual observances, that, in the eyes of Puritanism, looked more like Romanism than Christianity. One of the first acts of the Long Parliament was to secure him; and he was imprisoned on a charge of treason. After lying in the Tower for three years, he was beheaded, after the success of the Parliament and the Presbyterians at Marston-Moor, in 1645, aged 72 years. He was a learned man, and a patron of learning; and he was devotedly attached to the Church of England, as he understood it, having held more than one controversy with Romanists, being the convert of Chillingworth from that Church, and refusing a cardinal's hat. But he was a feeble creature, full of all puerilities of belief and superstition, and as earnest in the least and most minute shade of his faith, as in the deepest principle he was acquainted with. His execution has brought much blame on the Long Parliament, from such as forget that he could not be seen into and judged then, as now; and that the party which destroyed him, had suffered every outrage in person and property, in Scotland particularly, at his instance.

**LAUD**, *s.* [*laus*, Lat.] the act of praising for any good, benevolent, or noble deed.

To **LAUD**, *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] to praise; to acknowledge or mention with a sense of gratitude.

**LAUDABLE**, *a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] worthy of praise or commendation.

**LAUDANUM**, *s.* in Medicine, the popular name of the tincture of opium.

**LAUDABLY**, *ad.* in a manner deserving praise.

To **LAVE**, *v. a.* [*lavo*, Lat.] to wash or bathe in any liquid.—*v. n.* to wash himself; to bathe.

To **LAVE**, *v. n.* to change the direction often in a course.

**LAUENBURG**, commonly called **SAXE-LAUENBURG**, a duchy of Germany, lying on the Elbe, and bounded by Holstein, Lübeck, Mecklenburg, Hanover, and Hamburg. It is a tolerably fertile agricultural tract, about 70 miles in length, by 60 in breadth. It has also a good trade by its rivers and canals. Lauenburg is its capital, and stands on the Elbe at the S. termination of the canal from the Baltic, with about 4000 inhabitants. The duchy belongs to Denmark. Pop. about 40,000.

**LAUENDER**, *s.* [*lavendula*, from *lavo*, Lat.] in Botany, a sweet-scented plant, of which there are four species in our gardens, which are propagated by cuttings. A spirit is distilled from it by the perfumers.

**LAVENHAM**, or **LA'NHAM**, Suffolk. Its church, a very handsome Gothic structure, with its steeple, 137 feet high, are reckoned the finest in the county. It has a spacious market-place, encompassed with 9 streets, or divisions, and is pleasantly situated, in a fine healthy air, on a branch of the river Bret, from whence it rises gradually to the top of a hill. It is 61

miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Thursday. Pop. 1871.

**LAVVER**, *s.* [*lavoir*, Fr.] a vessel to wash any thing in. To **LAUGH**, (pronounced in this word and its derivatives *lauff*.) *v. n.* [*lachen*, Teut. and Belg.] to make a loud and uninterrupted noise of sudden merriment and mirth. Figuratively, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or so as to cause joy.—*v. a.* to deride, to ridicule or mock.

**LAUGH**, *s.* [*lah*, Sax.] an uninterrupted sound, caused by any object which excites sudden mirth.

**LAUGHABLE**, *a.* proper to be laughed at; causing laughter.

**LAUGHER**, *s.* a person fond of mirth, or easily provoked to laughter.

**LAUGHINGLY**, *ad.* in a merry manner; with great pleasure or mirth.

**LAUGHINGSTOCK**, *s.* a butt; an object of contempt or ridicule.

**LAUGHTER**, (*Lifter*) *s.* [*hleahter*, Sax.] an expression of sudden mirth, occasioned by a convulsive motion of the thorax and muscles of the mouth and face; a continued expulsion of breath, with a loud noise, and shaking of the breast and sides.

**LA'VINGTON, MARKET**, Wiltshire. Here is a great market for corn and malt. It is 84 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Wednesday. Pop. 1115.

**LAVISH**, *a.* generous or liberal to excess; scattered in waste; profuse. Figuratively, wild or unrestrained.

To **LAVISH**, *v. a.* to waste extravagantly; to be profuse.

**LAVISHER**, *s.* a prodigal or profuse person.

**LAVISHLY**, *ad.* in an extravagant or prodigal manner; with such a degree of liberality as borders on excess and indiscretion.

**LAVISHMENT**, *s.* LAVISHNESS, *s.* an extravagant, prodigal, or indiscreet wasting or giving away what belongs to a person.

**LAU'NCESTON**, Cornwall. It had formerly a monastery, and a noble castle, because of its strength called Castle Terrible, the lower part of which is now made use of for the jail. It is seated on the river Tamar. It is 214 miles from London. Markets, Thursday and Saturday. Pop. 2460.

To **LAUNCH**, *v. n.* [*lancer*, Fr.] to force out to sea; to rove at large; to expatriate. To be diffuse, applied to style.—*v. a.* to push to sea; to dart from the hand.

**LAUNDRESS**, *s.* [*lavo*, Lat.] a woman employed in washing linen.

**LAUNDRY**, *s.* a room wherein linen is washed or ironed.

**LAVOISIER**, **ANTOINE LAURENT**, a very celebrated French chemist of the last century, to whom science owes the complete explosion of the phlogistic theory, and the basis for all the discoveries prior to Sir Humphrey Davy's and Wollaston's experiments. He was early eminent for his chemical skill, which he showed in the improvements in gunpowder-making, and in a scheme for lighting up Paris streets. But after he became acquainted with the experiments and discoveries of Scheele in Sweden, and of Priestley in England, he verified them, and at once attacked the whole theory on which the science of chemistry rested. His subsequent experiments established the general features of his own theory; but he was not so much an experimenter as a theorist. His proof of Sir Isaac Newton's statement respecting the nature of the diamond, by actual combustion, ought not to be forgotten. Lavoisier had been appointed to the situation of a farmer-general of the revenue; and in the height of the Reign of Terror, when all that class were arrested, for the sake of their property, and condemned on any excuse, or none, he was condemned and guillotined, in 1794, aged 51 years.

**LAVO'ITA**, *s.* [*Ital.*] an odd dance, which consisted in a variety of turnings and caperings; a caper.

**LAVO'RO**, a province of the kingdom of Naples, lying on the Mediterranean, and bounded by the Papal States, and by the provinces of the Abruzzi, Sannio, the Principati, and Naples. It is about 70 miles long, and 40 broad. The lower slopes of the Apennines are included in it, and some ranges extending from that chain towards the Mediterranean Sea. Its rivers are the Volturno, the Garigliano, and some smaller streams. Agriculture and the growth of the vine supply occupation and trade to almost all its inhabitants; but there are some few manufactures. Caserta is its chief town. Pop. about 700,000.

**LAUREATE**, *a.* [*laurus*, Lat.] decked with laurel, crowned with laurel. A *Poet Laureate*, is an officer of the royal household

in England, who makes the odes which are performed before the sovereign on anniversaries and public occasions.

**LAUREATION**, *s.* in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

**LAUREL**, *s.* [*laurus*, Lat.] in Botany, a kind of evergreen shrub, very common in gardens.

**LAURELED**, *a.* crowned or adorned with laurel.

**LAUSANNE**, the chief town of the canton named Pays de Vaud, Switzerland. It is built upon such a steep ascent, and such a very uneven tract, that in some places the horses cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; the foot passengers ascend to the upper part of the town by steps, from the heights of which the prospects are very grand and extensive, comprehending the lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coast of Chablais. The town-house and other public buildings are magnificent. There is a famous college here, with an excellent library. It is seated between three hills, in a very pure and healthy air, with plenty of excellent water, and every necessary of life in the greatest abundance. It is 41 miles from Bern. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 46. 30. N. Long. 6. 37. E.

**LAW**, *s.* [*laga*, Sax.] a rule of action; a precept or command coming from a superior authority, which an inferior is bound to obey; a judicial decision. *Civil Law* is that which is intended to secure to individuals the possession of their rights, and to make such as infringe them give compensation. *Common Law* is that which is based on the universal practice and customs of the realm. *Criminal Law* is that administered by the crown or its officers for the punishment of wrong-doers. *Penal Law* is that in which the injured party prosecutes in cases resembling those of criminal law. *Positive Law* is that which must be obeyed under penalties. *Statute Law* is that which is contained in the Statutes or Acts of Parliament. *Unwritten*, or "*Judge-made Law*," is that the basis of which is the interpretation of usage or precedent by the judges in the case. In science, both physical and metaphysical, it means only an invariable course or method of action or operation. *Law of Nature* is a phrase by which the constant operation of natural agencies is represented. *Synonym*. *Law* is often confounded with equity; but equity is the idea of justice, or the eternal distinction between right and wrong applied to conduct; whereas, *law* is the like application of the mere statutes and judicial decisions of a country. *To take the law*, implies to enter an action against a person.

**LAW**, *s.* in Biblical Science and Theology, a name by which the first five books of the Old Testament, called the Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses, are designated in the Hebrew Bible, and amongst the Jews; also the Divine standard of right and wrong, as revealed in the conscience of man, and exemplified and enforced in the Sacred Scriptures.

**LAW**, **JOHN**, a very noted schemer of the last century, who having committed a murder in a duel, left England; and after various adventures, was taken up by the Duke of Orleans, and opened a bank at Paris, under royal authority. His proposed object was to pay off the debt of that country, and he obtained the monopoly of the trade of Louisiana, for a joint-stock company, called the Mississippi Company, as a security to the shareholders of his bank, and the holders of his notes, which he issued profusely. An East India Company with wider monopolies was added also to the bank; and soon after this, Law's bank farmed the revenue. The shares in the bank were bought at a most enormous premium, and the whole monetary affairs of the kingdom were revolutionized. But a series of royal proclamations altering the value of the notes, and otherwise interfering with public credit and monetary transactions, suddenly overthrew the whole scheme, which was in its very nature utterly baseless. The speculators were in most instances ruined; and Law was exiled. He died in 1729, aged 48 years.

**LAW**, **WILLIAM**, an eminent English divine, whose works, of great practical utility, particularly his *Serious Call to a Decent Life*, are well known and highly estimated. He was a mystic in religion, only less thoroughly than Jacob Behman, whose writings he devotedly edited and illustrated in the latter part of his life. Coleridge, Dr. Johnson, and Wesley, have all expressed their obligations to him and his writings. It was from him that Wesley and the Wesleys derived the article in their creed respecting perfection. Law died in 1761, aged 75 years.

**LAW**, **DR. EDMUND**, bishop of Carlisle, a divine and philosopher of the Latitudinarian school. His own works are Treatises

on the *Theory of Religion*, and the *Character of Christ*, &c., and he edited Locke's Works, and King on the Origin of Evil. He died in 1787, aged 84 years.

**LAWES**, **HENRY**, an eminent composer of the 17th century. He held official stations under both Charles I. and II., and he appears to have been, in early life, the friend of Milton, whose *Comus* he set to music. His style is greatly admired in the present day, when closer study has enabled critics to judge more fairly of original work and beauty. He died in 1662, aged 62 years.

**LAWFUL**, *a.* agreeable to law; that may be done without violating the precepts of superior authority, or incurring any punishment.

**LAWFULLY**, *ad.* in a manner conformable to law.

**LAWFULNESS**, *s.* legality; allowance of law.

**LAWGIVER**, *s.* a legislator, or one who has authority to make laws; a supreme magistrate.

**LAWGIVING**, *a.* legislative, or enacting laws.

**LAWLESS**, *a.* unrestrained by any law; contrary to law.

**LAWLESSLY**, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law.

**LAWMAKER**, *s.* a legislator, or one who makes laws.

**LAWN**, *s.* [Brit.] an open space or plain between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of a bishop's robe.

**LAWRENCE**, **ST.**, the largest river in North America, proceeding from the Lake Ontario, from which it runs a course of about 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger.

**LAWRENCE**, **SIR THOMAS**, a celebrated English portrait painter; who evinced considerable skill and taste in his very childhood, which brought him very early under the notice of artists of established reputation; and who enjoyed a growing celebrity to the day of his death. He was appointed royal portrait painter; and went to the continent at the peace of 1814, to take the portraits of the allied sovereigns and other eminent persons for the Prince Regent. He became president of the Royal Academy on West's death; and died in 1830, aged 61 years. His paintings are very numerous, and well known, and are justly admired for combining fidelity in the likeness, with that amount of idealism which makes them true works of art.

**LAWSUIT**, *s.* a process or action in law.

**LAWYER**, *s.* a counsellor, or one that is skilled in the law.

**LAX**, *a.* [*laxus*, Lat.] without restraint, or not confined; not compact, or not having its parts strongly or closely joined; vague; not accurate, exact, or composed with any caution. In Medicine, subject to a diarrhæa; slack, or not strained.

**LAX**, *s.* a looseness; a diarrhæa.

**LAXATION**, *s.* [*lazo*, Lat.] the act of loosening or slacking; the state of being loosened or slackened.

**LAXATIVE**, *a.* [*laxatif*, Fr.] in Medicine, having the power to remove costiveness, or to make loose.

**LAXATIVE**, *s.* in Medicine, a remedy that purges, or removes costiveness.

**LAXATIVENESS**, *s.* the quality or power of curing or removing costiveness.

**LAXITY**, *s.* the state of a body whose parts are not strongly compacted, but may be easily separated; slackness or looseness; openness. Vagueness, applied to the different senses in which words are used.

**LAXNESS**, *s.* looseness; vagueness. In Medicine, a loose habit of body.

**TO LAY**, *v.* *a.* preter. *laid*, past part. *lain*; [*legin*, *leggan*, Sax.] to place along upon the ground; to put or place; to put in any state. To beat down, applied to corn or grass. To fix firmly, applied to the foundations of buildings, &c. To calu, still, quiet, or allay, applied to winds or storms. To set on a table, applied to food. To deposit money in a wager. To bring forth eggs or young, applied to birds. To apply with violence, joined with siege. To scheme, contrive, or plan, applied to plots, projects, &c. In Law, to exhibit or offer, joined with indictment. Used with *apart*, to reject or put away. Used with *before*, to expose to view; to show; to display. *To lay by*, to keep or reserve for some future occasion. Used with *down*, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction, generally followed by *for*; to quit or resign; to lie along a bed, in order to sleep or repose. *To lay hold of*, to

seize, catch, or apprehend. *To lay in*, to keep as a reserve; to store or treasure. *To lay out*, to spend or pay away, applied to money; to plan or dispose; to use or take measures. Used with *on, to, or unto*, to charge upon, or impute. Used with *up*, to confine, applied to diseases; to reserve, store, or treasure against some future time. Used with *upon*, to impute or charge, applied to faults; to impose or inflict, applied to punishment. Used with *on*, to strike, or beat furiously.

LAY, *s.* [*ley*, *leg*, Sax.] a row or stratum. A wager. Grassy ground; a meadow ground unploughed, and kept for cattle.— [*lay*, Fr.] a song or poem.

LAY, *a.* [*latus*, Lat. from *laos*, Gr.] in ecclesiastical language, not belonging to the clergy.

LAYER, *s.* a bed; a row or stratum of earth, or any other body spread over another. In Botany, a sprig, stalk, or branch of a plant, which is laid under the mould, in order to take root and propagate. With housewives, a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, *s.* one who is not in orders, opposed to a clergyman. In Painting, an image to draw by.

LAYSTALL, *s.* a heap of dung.

LAZAR, *s.* [from *Lazarus*,] a person afflicted with filthy and pestilential sores and diseases; a leper.

LAZARETTO, LAZAR-HOUSE, *s.* [Ital.] an hospital, or house for the reception of the diseased.

LAZILY, *ad.* in an idle, inactive, sluggish, or heavy manner. LAZINESS, *s.* idleness; slothfulness; sluggishness; an unwillingness to apply to business or labour.

LAZY, *a.* [*lazig*, Teut.] unwilling, or slow and tedious, in working.

LEA, *s.* [*lep*, Sax.] unploughed ground.

LEACH, WILLIAM E., an eminent English naturalist of the beginning of the present century. He held an office in the British Museum, by which means he was enabled both to cultivate his favourite study, and to make known the results of his researches. During the latter part of his life he lived mostly in Italy, on account of his health; and there he died in 1836, aged 46 years. His works are valuable contributions to natural science, and he aided greatly in advancing the study of this science to the level it had reached on the continent by the labours of Cuvier and others.

LEAD, (this word and its derivatives are pronounced *léd*, *s.* [*lead*, Sax.] in Chemistry and the Arts, one of the softest, most ductile, and most heavy metals next to gold, very little subject to rust, and dissolved by the weakest acids. It is of a bluish white colour, and melts at a low temperature. It is very abundant in this country, and is easily worked. Lead is employed to cover buildings, to form water-pipes, to make a great variety of vessels for economical and chemical purposes, and in refining gold and silver. Its oxides are used for dyeing and calico-printing; in the manufactures of glass, earthenware, and porcelain; and in the preparation of various pigments. It is a poison when combined with oxygen. *Black lead* is a carburet of iron. See PLUMBAGO.

TO LEAD, *v. a.* to fit or cover with lead.

TO LEAD, (this word and its derivatives are pronounced *léd*, *v. a.* preter. *led*, [*leden*, Sax.] to conduct or guide by holding a person's hand; to conduct to any place; to go before any body of men, as a commander; to guide, or show a person the method of attaining any thing. Used with *on*, to draw on, entice, or allure; to induce or persuade by some pleasing motive. In Gaming, to play first.

LEADEN, (*leden*) *a.* made of lead. Figuratively, heavy; unwilling, or motionless.

LEADER, (*ledder*) *s.* one that goes before to show the way to another. A captain, or commander, applied to an army. The head of any party or faction in politics.

LEADING, (*ledjing*) *part.* principal or chief.

LEADING-STRINGS, (*leading-strings*) *s.* strings by which children used to be held when taught to walk.

LEAF, (pronounced *leaf*, in this word and its derivatives), *s.* plural, *leaves*. [*lef*, Sax.] in Botany, thin flattened expansions of cellular tissue, veined by a fine net-work of vessels, and invested with a delicate epidermis. In form, position, &c. they vary with almost every species of plants. In most plants the under surface is provided with numerous minute pores, by which is conducted a two-fold process of exhaling the superfluous moisture, and inhaling atmospheric air for the purpose of forming carbonic

acid gas, by which they are nourished. To the exercise of which functions they are mainly stimulated by sun-light. Figuratively, in books, it is a part containing two pages. One side of a double or folding door; the flap of a table; any thing beaten thin, hence *leaf* gold and silver.

TO LEAF, *v. n.* to bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LEAFLESS, *a.* without leaves.

LEAFSTALK, *s.* in Botany, the footstalk which supports the leaves.

LEAFY, *a.* full of leaves.

LEAGUE, (*leeg*) *s.* [*lige*, Fr.] a confederacy; a combination, or an alliance entered into between princes and states for their mutual aid and defence.

TO LEAGUE, (*leeg*) *v. n.* to unite; to confederate or enter into an alliance for mutual aid and defence.

LEAGUE, (*leeg*) *s.* [*lige*, Fr.] a measure of length by land and sea, containing about 3 miles.

LEAGUED, (*leeged*, the *g* pronounced hard), *a.* confederated; united by an alliance for mutual defence and aid.

LEAGUER, (*leiger*, the *g* pronounced hard), *s.* [*beleggoren*, Belg.] a siege or investment of a town.

LEAK, (*leek*) *s.* [*leke*, Belg.] a breach or hole which lets water into a ship, and out of a barrel or other vessel. *To spring a leak*, among mariners, is when a ship receives some damage, by which water may enter.

TO LEAK, (*leek*) *v. n.* to let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

LEAKAGE, (*leekage*) *s.* the state of a vessel that lets water in or out through some breach; an allowance of 12 per cent. in the customs, to importers of wine, for waste and damage it may be supposed to have received in its passage; likewise an allowance of two barrels in twenty-two made by the officers of excise to brewers of ale and beer.

LEAKY, (*leegy*) *a.* full of breaches or chinks which let water in, applied to ships; but full of chinks which let water out, applied to barrels.

LEAMINGTON, Warwickshire. A beautifully situated town, with many new and handsome buildings, both public and private. It owes its name and wealth to its mineral waters; which bring a great number of visitors to it, especially in the autumn. It is 89 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 12,864.

TO LEAN, (pronounced *leen* in this word and its derivatives), *v. n.* preter. *leaned* or *leant*. [*hléan*, Sax.] to rest against; to be in a bending posture. Figuratively, to have a tendency, inclination, or propensity.

LEAN, (pron. *leen*, with its derivatives), *a.* [*hléne*, Sax.] thin, or wanting fat or flesh.

LEAN, *s.* that part of flesh which is entirely muscular, without any fat.

LEANLY, *ad.* wanting fat or flesh; meagerly; thinly.

LEANNESS, *s.* want of flesh; want of fat. Figuratively, want of money.

TO LEAP, (pronounced *leap* in this word and its derivatives), *v. n.* [*leapan*, Sax.] to jump or move forwards with the feet close together; to rush with violence; to throw the whole body forwards by a spring from any place, without any change of the feet; to bound or spring; to fly or start.

LEAP, (*leap*) *s.* a bound or jump. A sudden or abrupt transition.

LEAP-FROG, *s.* a play wherein children leap over each other.

LEAP-YEAR, *s.* in the Calendar, a year the number of days in which is 366, and in which February has 29 days. See BISSEXTILE.

TO LEARN, (the *a* is mute in pron. this word and its derivatives; as *lern*, *lérned*, *lérning*) *v. a.* past tense and part. *learned* and *learned*. [*loornian*, Sax.] to improve by instruction; to teach; to get intelligence; to take example from.

LEARNED, *a.* having the mind improved by study and instruction, by observing and reading; skilled; skilful; expert; knowing. *SYNON.* That knowledge which we can reduce to practice, makes us *able*; that which requires speculation, makes us *skilful*; that which fills the memory, makes us *learned*. Thus we say, an *able* preacher or lawyer; a *skilful* mathematician or philosopher; a *learned* historian or civilian.

LEARNEDLY, *ad.* with great appearance of extensive reading, deep study, and diligent observation.



LEARNER, *s.* one who is yet under the tuition of another; one who is acquiring some art or science.

LEARNING, *s.* skill in languages or sciences; skill in any thing.

LEASE, (pron. *leese* in this word and its derivatives.) *s.* [*leas*, Sax.] a contract by which houses or lands are parted with or granted to another, for a certain term of years. Figuratively, any tenure or right by which a person enjoys a thing.

To LEASE, (*leese*) *v. n.* [*lesen*, Belg.] to glean, or gather corn that lies scattered after the harvest is carried in.

LEASER, (*lezer*) *s.* a gleaner; one that gathers corn after the reapers.

LEASH, (*leesh*) *s.* [*lisse*, Fr. *lase*, Belg.] in Hunting, three creatures of the same sort, applied to dogs, hares, &c. Any collection consisting of three in number; a band wherewith any thing is tied.

To LEASH, (*leesh*) *v. a.* to bind; to couple, or hold in a string.

LEASING, (*leezing*) *s.* [*leasse*, Sax.] lies; falsehood.

LEAST, (*leest*) *a.* the superlative of *little*, the comparative of which is *less*; [*laest*, Sax.] smaller than all others; exceeding others in smallness.

LEAST, (*leest*) *ad.* in the lowest degree; less than any other way. *At least*, to say no more; to mention only in the lowest degree.

LEATHER, (pron. *lether*, in this word and its derivatives and compounds.) *s.* [*lether*, Sax. *leadr*, Erse.] the hides of beasts dressed and tanned.

LEATHERCOAT, *s.* in Horticulture, an apple, so called from the roughness of its rind.

LEATHERCUP, *s.* in Botany, a kind of lichen.

LEATHERDRESSER, *s.* he who dresses hides and makes leather.

LEATHERHEAD, Surrey. Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having partially sunk into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box Hill, rises again near this town. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground by the side of the river, in a fine, open, dry, champaign country. It is 18 miles from London. Pop. 1740.

LEATHERN, *a.* made of leather.

LEATHERSELLER, *s.* one who sells leather.

LEATHERY, *a.* resembling leather.

LEAVE, (pron. *leee* in this word and its derivatives.) *s.* [*lefe*, Sax.] permission to do any thing; allowance or consent; farewell; adieu; compliment or ceremony paid before a person's departure.

To LEAVE, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *left*: to quit, abandon, depart from, or desert; to appeal to, or to permit without interposition; to cease to do; to desist. *To leave out*, to omit. Used with *to*, to bequeath by will.

LEAVED, (*leaved*) *a.* covered with leaves; made with folds.

LEAVEN, (*ween*) *s.* [*levain*, Fr.] ferment mixed with any mass to make it light, particularly applied to that used in making bread. Figuratively, any mixture which makes a general change in a mass.

To LEAVEN, (*veen*) *v. a.* to ferment by something mixed, as in making bread. Figuratively, to taint; to corrupt or imbue.

LEAVINGS, (*leavings*) *s.* a remnant; a residue. Relics, applied to persons. Offals, applied to meat.

LECHEROUS, *a.* (from *lecher*,) lewd; lustful.

LECHEROUSLY, *ad.* lewdly; lustfully.

LECHERY, *s.* lewdness; lust.

LECHLADE, Gloucestershire. It is seated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, and has a canal from the Severn which joins the Thames (navigable for barges of 50 tons burden) near this town. It is 77 miles from London. Market. Tuesday. Pop. 1300.

LECLERC, JOHN, an eminent biblical critic of the 17th century, who was born at Geneva, and settled as a professor of philosophy, &c. at Amsterdam. His numerous works greatly promoted the study of the sacred Scriptures, but are superseded now, accurate and extensive scholarship having furnished better laws for the study of the Scriptures, than acuteness and ingenuity could. He bears the character of an insufferable dogmatist. He died in 1736, aged 69 years.

LECTION, *s.* [*lego*, Lat.] a reading; a variety in the copies of a book.

LECTURE, *s.* [Fr.] a discourse upon any subject read or pronounced in public; a sharp reproof or reprimand.

To LECTURE, *v. a.* to instruct in a set or public discourse; to reprimand, or reprove, in an insolent or magisterial manner. —*v. n.* to read in public; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse.

LECTURER, *s.* one who publicly pronounces a discourse on any subject; a person who is chosen by a parish to preach in a church on a Sunday in the afternoon, and paid by voluntary subscription; a person appointed by will to preach at a certain time, with a salary for his trouble.

LECTURESHIP, *s.* the employ or office of a lecturer.

LED, the past. pret. of To LEAD.

LEDBURY, Herefordshire. It is a fine, well-built town, and is noted for clothiers. It is seated on a navigable canal, that passes from Gloucestershire to Hereford, 123 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 4501.

LEDGE, [*leggen*, Belg.] a row or layer; a ridge rising above the other parts of a surface; any prominence or rising part; a small narrow shelf fixed against a wall or wainscot.

LEDER, *s.* in Book-keeping, an account-book, into which all transactions are posted under distinct heads, so that the state of any particular account can be seen at a glance, and that a general balance is more easily taken.

LEDHORSE, *s.* a sumpter or state horse.

LEDYARD, JOHN, an enterprising traveller, who was born in Connecticut, United States, and first travelled amongst the Indians. He next went to London, and engaged himself to Captain Cook, with whom he sailed one voyage. After his return, he attempted to travel round the world on foot, and proceeded as far as Yakutsk, in Siberia, when he was sent back. He next undertook, with characteristic energy and promptitude, to explore the interior of Africa; but he only reached Cairo, and there died in 1788, aged 37 years.

LEE, *s.* [*le*, Fr.] dregs or sediment of any liquor; seldom used in the singular. Among sailors, that part which is opposite to the wind: a *lee-shore*, is that on which the wind blows; to be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore; a *leeward* ship, is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so good as she might; to lay a ship by the *lee*, is to bring her so that all her sails may lie against the masts and shrouds and the wind to come right on her broadside, so that she will make little or no way.

LEECH, [*laec*, Sax.] a physician; a professor of the art of healing. In Natural History, a kind of annulose worm, found in fresh water, which has a small mouth, furnished with three jaws, and lives by sucking the blood of any animals coming within its reach. It is employed by medical men for local blood-letting, and is a valuable auxiliary to medical skill.

LEECRAFT, *s.* the art of healing.

LEEDS, Yorkshire, W. Riding. It is situated in a vale which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its magnificent cloth halls. That called the Mixed-cloth Hall, is a building of considerable extent, in which the cloth is placed on benches, for sale, every market-day; and the whole business is transacted within little more than an hour, without the least noise or confusion, and with a whisper only, the laws of the market being observed here with particular strictness. The White-cloth Hall, is a similar building. The manufacturers that supply these two halls lie in the immediate vicinity of the town, on the banks of the rivers. Leeds has a manufactory of camlets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of carpets, resembling those of Wilts and Scotland. Here are also mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery, with several glass-houses. Within 3 miles of the town are numerous collieries. Of late years the town has been considerably enlarged; and some of the new parts are built, and building, in an elegant style. It is situated on the river Air, by which it communicates with the Grand Canal. It is 196 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 88,741.

LEEK, *s.* [*leac*, Sax.] in Botany, a kind of onion. It is the national emblem in Wales.

LEEK, Staffordshire. In its church-yard are the remains of a Danish cross, now upright, and 10 feet high from the ground, beneath which are three steps. In the neighbourhood are some

extensive coal-mines. It is situated in a barren country, among moorlands and rocky hills, some of which are of a most surprising height, without any turf or mould upon them. It is noted for its button manufactories. It is 154 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 11,738.

LEER, *v. n.* [*leare*, Sax.] a side view; the act of looking askance, or by a stolen view. Figuratively, a labourer and affected cast of the countenance.

To LEER, *v. n.* to look at by turning the eye-balls to one corner, or by stealing a side-view; to look at with an affected or dissimulated cast of the countenance.

LEES, *s.* [*lie*, Fr.] dress; sediment: it has seldom a singular. LEET, *s.* a little court held within a manor, and called the king's court, because it originally took its authority of punishing offences from the crown, whence it is derived to inferior persons.

LEEWARD, *a.* opposite to the wind. See LEE.

LEFT, *a.* [*laeus*, Lat.] that side which is opposite to the right; that side of an animal on which the heart is situated.

LEFTHANDED, *a.* using the left hand more frequently than the right.

LEG, *s.* [*leg*, Dan.] in Anatomy, the limb by which the body is supported, and by means of which we walk, beginning from the knee, and reaching to the foot. Figuratively, that by which any thing is supported.

LEGACY, *s.* [*lego*, Lat.] any thing given by will.

LEGAL, *a.* [*lex*, Lat.] done or worded agreeably to the laws; lawful.

LEGALITY, *s.* [*legalité*, Fr.] the quality of being agreeable to, or consistent with, the laws.

LEGALLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to, or consistent with, the laws.

LEGATARY, *s.* [*legataire*, Fr.] one who has something left him by will.

LEGATE, *s.* [*legatus*, from *lego*, Lat.] a deputy ambassador, or one commissioned to transact affairs for another; a commissioner deputed by the pope to transact affairs belonging to the holy see.

LEGATEE, *s.* one who has something left to him by will.

LEGATION, *a.* made by, or belonging to, a legate of the pope.

LEGATINE, *s.* mission; deputation; commission; embassy; or the state of a person sent and authorized to transact business for another.

LEGATOR, *s.* one who makes a will and bequeaths legacies. LEGEND, *s.* [*legenda*, from *lego*, Lat.] originally a book in the Romish Church, containing the lessons that were to be read in Divine service; whence the word was applied to the histories of the lives of saints, because chapters were read out of them at matins; but now it signifies a tale of an incredible or inauthentic character, told in relation to any creed or religion.

LEGENDE, ADRIEN MARIE, one of the great French mathematicians of the last and present century. He was professor of the military school; and received under the empire, and the restored monarchy, many valuable marks of favour for his eminent attainments. He was engaged in the measurement of the arc of the meridian of Paris; and he directed his researches into the loftiest regions of mathematical inquiry. His most popular work is his *Elements of Geometry*, which is a very valuable addition to the works on that subject. His discoveries all were made in the most abstruse parts of mathematical science. He died in 1833, aged 82 years.

LEGER. See LEDGER.

LEGER, *a.* [*Fr.*] in Music, the designation of short lines used to show the exact position of notes which are written above or below the staff.

LEGERDEMAIN, *s.* [*Legereté de main*, Fr.] the power of deceiving the eye, by the quickness in which a person moves his hands; a trick; a juggle.

LEGGED, *a.* having legs; supported by legs.

LEGHORN, a fine sea-port of Tuscany, in Italy, called in Italian, *Livorno*; which see.

LEGHORN, the name of a fine kind of plaited straw, originally imported from Leghorn, or Livorno, and used in making women's bonnets.

LEGBLE, *a.* [*lego*, Lat.] such as may be read; apparent; discoverable.

LEGBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be read.

LEGION, *s.* [*legio*, from *lego*, Lat.] a body of soldiers in the Roman army. It consisted both of horse and foot, and contained in it both light and heavy-armed soldiers. Figuratively, an army or military force; any great number. *Legion of Honour*, an order of merit established by Napoleon Buonaparte, for every department of public service, and eminence.

LEGIONARY, *a.* belonging to a legion; containing a legion; containing any great or indefinite number.

LEGISLATION, *s.* [*lex* and *latum*, Lat.] the act of giving laws, or the science of government.

LEGISLATIVE, *a.* giving or making laws.

LEGISLATOR, *s.* a lawgiver, or one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLATURE, *s.* the power of making, altering, or repealing laws; those in any state possessed of this power.

LEGITIMACY, *s.* the quality of being born of parents lawfully married; lawfulness of birth.

LEGITIMATE, *a.* [*legitimus*, from *lex*, Lat.] born in marriage.

To LEGITIMATE, *v. a.* [*legitimare*, Fr.] to communicate the rights of a person born in marriage to one that is a bastard. Figuratively, to authorize or make lawful.

LEGITIMATELY, *ad.* lawfully; genuinely.

LEGITIMATION, *s.* [*Fr.*] lawfulness of birth; the quality of being born in marriage.

LEGUME, LEGUMEN, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Botany, the seed-vessel of plants having butterfly-shaped flowers.

LEGUMINOUS, *a.* [*legumineux*, Fr.] belonging to plants resembling peas and beans.

LEIBNITZ, GOTTFRIED WILHELM, one of the most celebrated philosophers of Germany, of the 17th century. His father was a professor at Leipzig, and he studied at the same university. He pursued his studies at Jena and Nuremberg; and obtained such celebrity thus early, that he was made a counsellor of Mentz. We find him next at Paris, engaged in mathematics, taking a high rank amongst the great men of the day; and next in England, where he met with Newton and the mathematicians he had called into being. After an engagement in Hanover, and another under the Duke of Brunswick, he became president of an academy formed at Berlin. He held some titles of honour and emolument under the emperors of Germany and Russia; and returning to England, died in 1716, aged 70 years. Leibnitz was one of those rare beings who seem capable of taking the foremost rank in all branches of human knowledge. In mathematics, he disputed Newton's claim to the palm for the discovery of the calculus; but the angry feelings provoked by the controversy soon subsided, and we can honour him not only as an independent discoverer, but as one who so stated it, that it could be taken up and improved by subsequent students. His historical researches are profound and invaluable. But he is more widely noted as a metaphysical inquirer. Here, in addition to the facilities displayed in research and mathematical discovery, other and rarer qualities were displayed; and his attempts to construct a permanent system of mental philosophy may rank with the highest efforts ever made by human mind. It is quite impossible even to sketch the plan of his metaphysical system; and it is needless now, as it has long been supplanted by others, which again have given way to those which now attempt to solve the riddle of man's being and relations in the universe. He pursued the method of Descartes; and amongst other works, published more than one elaborate criticism on Locke's Essay on the Understanding; which may be regarded as the complete contradictory to all that Leibnitz held. His remarks pass as proverbs amongst metaphysicians, as much as those of our own Bacon; and he may be held to have advanced true science scarcely less than the Philosopher of Verulam.

LEICESTER, (*Leister*) Leicestershire. It is an ancient place, and though declined from its former magnitude, is still a large but not a handsome town. It contains 5 churches, near one of which are the famous ruins of a Roman wall. Here is also a Roman military, (or mile-stone,) which forms the centre of an obelisk in one of the principal streets. The hall and kitchen of its ancient castle are still entire. The former is lofty and spacious, and the courts of justice, at the assizes, are held in them. One of its gateways also remains, with a very curious arch, the tower over which is now turned into a magazine for the county militia.

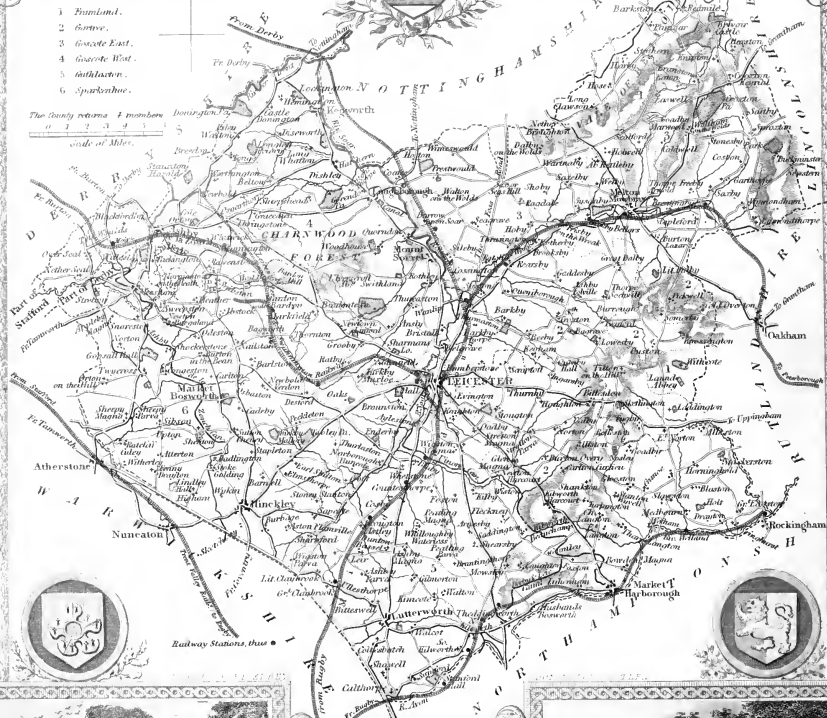




# REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

1. Hamland.
2. Gortice.
3. Gortice East.
4. Gortice West.
5. Southlinton.
6. Sparkenhoe.

The County returns 1 member.  
0 1 2 3 4 5  
Scale of Miles.



## LEICESTERSHIRE



Here is a very spacious market-place, with one of the largest markets in England for corn and cattle. The combing and spinning of wool into worsted, and manufacturing it into stockings, is the chief business of the town and neighbourhood. Its fairs, which are upon a large scale, for sheep, horses for the collar, cattle, cheese, &c., are on May 12th, July 5th, October 10th, and December 8th. It is seated on the river Soar, which has been made navigable from Leicester to Loughborough. It is 99 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 48,167.

**LEICESTER, ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF**, an English nobleman who held a distinguished situation in the court of Queen Elizabeth, and was one of her favourites. His ability he showed in the conduct of the war in the Netherlands, to the failure of which, as far as the English force went, he mainly contributed. His morality was seen in his two private marriages, his procuring the death of his first wife, his entertaining Elizabeth's proposal for a marriage with Mary Queen of Scots, whilst his own wife was living, and in the somewhat questionable relation he stood in to Elizabeth during the whole period. He was an adept in courtly wile, and was a handsome man, and a nobleman; and to these qualities he owed his distinctions. His entertainment of the queen at Kenilworth is familiar to all. He died in 1588, aged 46 years.

**LEICESTER, THOMAS COKE OR ROBERTS, EARL OF**, best known as *Coke of Holkham*, one of the most eminent promoters of English agriculture, was for many years representative of Norfolk, and notable for the consistency with which he adhered to the politics of Fox, through all changes of the times and the government. His honesty and manfulness, conjoined with total absence of the qualities which make the legislator or the orator, gave him few opportunities of distinguishing himself in parliament, and made him dwell upon those opportunities with amusing pertinacity. His great wealth supplied to the influence of his character what he lacked in other qualities. His well-earned fame rests on his devotion to farm-improvements. His introduction of a new root-crop, (the mangel-wurzel,) and the liberal terms of his leases to his numerous tenantry, converted W. Norfolk from a mere waste into one series of model-farms, and gave a stimulus to agriculture throughout the country, to which its present condition is chiefly owing. He was in every respect a fine old English gentleman; and the attainment of his whim of being Earl of Leicester, produced no such change in him as is proverbially recorded of successfully ambitious commoners. He died in 1832, aged 90 years.

**LEICESTERSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire. It extends about 40 miles in each direction. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 12 market towns and 200 parishes; the air is healthy, and the soil, in general strong and stiff, composed of clay and marl, affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans. Toward the N. W. the Bardons Hills rise to a great height; and in their neighbourhood lies Charnwood Forest, a rough and open tract. Farther to the N. W. are valuable coal-mines. The N. E. parts feed great numbers of sheep, which are the largest, and have the greatest fleeces of wool, of any in England; they are without horns, and clothed with thick long flakes of soft wool, particularly fitted for the worsted manufactures. The E. and S. E. part of the county is a rich grazing tract. This county has been long famous for its large black dray-horses, of which great numbers are continually sent up to London, as well as for its horned cattle, and sheep, which supply the London markets with the largest mutton. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in this county. Its chief rivers are the Ayrn, the Soar, anciently the Leire, the Wreke, the Anker, Swift, Eye, and Welland. Leicester is its chief town. Population, 215,867. It returns 6 members to parliament.

**LEIGHLIN**, a bishopric of Ireland in conjunction with Ferns and Ossory. Leighlinbridge is the site of the see and the cathedral, and is 32 miles from Dublin. Pop. 1748.

**LEIGHTON BEAUDESERT**, or BUZZARD, Bedfordshire. It is seated on a branch of the Ouse, called the Ouzel, over which it has a bridge leading into Buckinghamshire, and it is 41 miles from London. Market, Tuesday, noted for fat cattle; and it has a great horse-fair on Whit-Tuesday, especially horses of the coach and cart kind. It has other fairs, on Jan. 25, July 26, and Oct. 24. Pop. 6053.

**LEIGHTON, DR. ALEXANDER**, a Presbyterian divine of the early part of the 17th century. He had studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden, and was a professor of philosophy in the former university. He held a lectureship in London, and brought on himself the vengeance of the Star-chamber by his writings, of which *Zion's Plea against Prelacy* was the fatal libel. His somewhat coarse and railing arguments against Anglicanism, as perfected by Laud, were confuted, or rather disposed of, by the brutal punishments of the lash and the pillory, with its usual horrid accompaniments, and imprisonment, continued till he lost his reason, and died in 1644, aged 76 years.

**LEIGHTON, DR. ROBERT**, son of the foregoing, but archbishop of Glasgow, under Charles II. His travels slackened the hold that Presbyterianism had on him; the stern and bigoted formalism of its adherents increased his disrelish; and the trouble he was involved in, by joining in the engagement with Duke Hamilton, which Cromwell extinguished at Preston battle, could by no means have prevented its growth. After resigning his parish, he was chosen president of Edinburgh university, and seems to have adhered to the Covenant by an official subscription, and to have discharged the duties of his office with great assiduity and success. When Charles II. inflicted Episcopacy on Scotland, Leighton was appointed to one of the bishoprics; and his conduct was so opposite to that of his fellow bishops, that he endeavoured to get free from the office; but soon afterwards, the king and his ministers, seeing that dragging out did not induce the Scots to renounce the Covenant and follow the bishops; and also, entertaining strong hopes of re-establishing Romanism, under the mask of aiding oppressed Protestantism, adopted Leighton's views of gentle dealing, and promoted him to the archbishopric of Glasgow. He prosecuted his efforts for coalition and peace, but fruitlessly; and at length laid down his crozier and retired to England, where he died in 1684, aged 73 years. His ecclesiastical position was the result of a naturally peaceful and unpractical disposition, and was a grievous mistake. His spiritual worth and wisdom, as far as can be gleaned from his writings, which show him to be no mean scholar, and of which his *Commentary on the First Epistle of Peter* is a classical work of its kind, can hardly be estimated too highly. By the most affectionate of his commentators, Coleridge, his works are placed next after the inspired writings, as records of heavenly wisdom and Christian truth.

**LEINSTER**, a province of Ireland, lying on St. George's Channel, and bordering on the other three provinces. It is about 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It contains 12 counties, and 992 parishes. The counties are, Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, West Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom; but in the early ages was almost one continued forest, the remains of which are still found in the trees which are dug out of the bogs. The chief rivers are the Barrow, Boyne, Liffey, Neir, Urrin or Slane, May, and Inny. It is, in general, well cultivated, the air is temperate, and the soil fruitful in corn and pastures. Dublin is its capital. Pop. 1,973,731.

**LEIPSIC, or LEIPZIG**, a rich, large, strong, and celebrated town of Saxony, Germany. It is a handsome place, neat, and regularly built, and has a castle, where is an astronomical observatory. It carries on a great trade, and there are 3 great fairs every year, at the beginning of the year, Easter, and Michaelmas, which last 15 days each, and to which merchants from all parts of Europe come. But its great traffic is in books, the system of trading in which is unlike any of the arrangements of other countries. There is a famous university here, which has a very extensive and valuable library, and all needful scientific apparatus. Some of the manufactures are very large and productive. It is seated in a plain, between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleyse, the Elster, and the Barde. It is 64 miles from Dresden. Pop. about 50,000. Lat. 51. 20. N. Long. 12. 21. E.

**LEISURABLE**, (*leisureable*) *a.* [from *leisure*,] done at leisure; done gradually, or without hurry; enjoying leisure.

**LEISURABLY**, (*leisureably*) *ad.* at leisure; gradually, or without hurry or tumult.

**LEISURE**, (*leisure*) *s.* [*loisir*, Fr.] freedom from business or hurry; vacant time; convenience of time.

**LEISURELY**, (*leisurely*) *ad.* deliberately; slowly; gradually.

**LEITH**, Edinburghshire, Scotland. It is seated on the Frith of Forth, and is the port of Edinburgh. It is a large and populous town, containing many handsome houses; but the greater part of the ancient buildings are neither elegant nor commodious. As the town is situated on both sides of the harbour, it is divided into N. and S. Leith. The harbour is secured by a grand stone pier, at the mouth of the little river, called the Water of Leith, and is accommodated with an elegant drawbridge and a good quay, with basin and docks, so as to be a safe, capacious, and convenient station for trading vessels. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size, and constructed with peculiar elegance. The largest ships in this port, however, are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. Leith is well situated for the navigation of the eastern seas. Ships of considerable size are built at this port; and here are several extensive rope-walks. There are also flourishing manufactures of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; a great carpet manufactory, a soap-work, some iron forges, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. It is 2 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 20,746.

**LEITRIM**, a county of Connaught, Ireland, lying on Donegal Bay, and bounded by Fermanagh, Cavan, Longford, Roscommon, and Sligo. It is about 42 miles long, and from 6 to 17 broad; is a fertile, well-cultivated country, and, though the northern parts (which however furnish food for great numbers of young cattle) are mountainous, yet the southern parts are level. It is rich in coal, iron, lead, and other mineral treasures; but they are little worked. It contains 21 parishes, but has few places of note. Leitrim is a mere village, pleasantly seated on the banks of the Shannon, 80 miles from Dublin. Pop. 406. Carrick-on-Shannon is the principal place. Pop. 155,297. It returns 2 members to the imperial parliament.

**LELAND**, JOHN, an antiquarian inquirer of the reign of Henry VIII., who spent 6 years in travelling through England, and examining the records, &c. of all cathedrals, monasteries, &c. under a royal commission. He did not live to publish the results of this work; but his *Itinerary* and *Collections* were edited by Hearne, and are valuable sources of authentic information on inaccessible subjects. He died in 1552, aged about 50 years.

**LELAND**, DR. JOHN, a Presbyterian minister, well known for the part he took in the controversy with infidelity during the last century. He wrote against Tindal, Morgan, Bolingbroke, and others, and his work *On Deistical Writers* has considerable value and reputation. He died in 1766, aged 75 years.

**LELY**, SIR PETER, a famous portrait painter of the 17th century. He began to be noticed in Charles I.'s reign; he received great encouragement from Cromwell, and for Charles II. he painted the series known as the Beauties of his Court. The style of his subjects, which is not slightly immodest, is chargeable to the profligate monarch; the painter deserves and has enjoyed a high reputation for skill and art, both in drawing and colouring. He died in 1680, aged 63 years.

**LEMAN**, s. [probably from *l'aimant*, Fr.] a sweetheart; harlot; gallant.

**LEMMA**, s. [*lemma*, from *lambano*, Gr.] in Mathematics, a kind of postulation or proposition, previously assumed or laid down, to render any demonstration or problem more clear and easy.

**LEMMING**, s. in Zoology, a kind of rat which inhabits Norway, Lapland, and Sweden. They appear in vast numbers once about every ten years, when they travel in a direct line, devouring all the herbage of the country through which they pass.

**LEMNOS**, a celebrated town and island of the Archipelago, now called STALIMENE, situated near the entrance of the Dardanelles. It is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks, are very industrious. The two principal places, and once towns, are Cochino, formerly called Hephestias, and Lemno, or Stalimene, anciently Myrine. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. Pop. under 10,000. Lat. 40. 3. N. Long. 25. 28. E.

**LEMON**, s. [*limon*, Fr.] in Botany, the fruit of the lemon tree, which is allied to the citron and orange. Its appearance and uses are known to all.

**LEMONADE**, s. liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

**LEMMSTER**, or LE'OMINSTER, Herefordshire. It trades consi-

derably in wool, fine wheat, flax, gloves, leather, hats, &c., and there are several rivers in and about the town, on which they have mills and other machines. It is seated on the river Lug, over which it has several bridges, and is 137 miles from London. Market, Friday. Its fairs, which are noted for horses, black cattle, &c., are on Feb. 13, Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, May 13, July 10, Sept. 4, and Nov. 1. Pop. 4916.

**LEMUR**, s. in Zoology, a genus of animals which bear some resemblance to the monkeys, but differ from them in the lengthened shape of their heads, in the length of their hind legs, and particularly in not having their mischievous disposition.

To **LEND**, v. a. [*lennan*, Sax.] to let a person have any thing on condition of returning it when demanded; to permit a person to use a thing on condition of its being restored.

**LENDER**, s. one who permits another to use any thing on condition of returning it when demanded.

**LENGTH**, s. [*leng*, Sax.] the extent of a thing from one end to another; a certain space, portion, or extent of place or time; long continuance or protraction; reach, extent, or degree; the end or latter part of any time assigned. At length, at last.

To **LENGTHEN**, v. a. to make longer; to continue or protract the duration of any thing. Sometimes used with *out* by way of emphasis, to protract; to extend to a longer space of time. — v. n. to grow longer; to increase in length.

**LENGTHWISE**, ad. according to the length; with the end foremost.

**LENIENT**, a. [*lenio*, Lat.] lessening; rendering less painful or violent. Laxative or softening; applied to medicine.

To **LENIFY**, v. a. [*lenifier*, old Fr.] to render less painful or violent; to assuage.

**LENIS**, a. [*lenis*, Lat.] soft or gentle. In Greek, an accent in this form [ ] over vowels at the beginning of words to denote that the letter is not aspirated.

**LENITIVE**, a. [*lenitif*, Fr.] lessening any pain; softening or emollient.

**LENITIVE**, s. any thing applied to ease pain; any thing used to palliate.

**LENITY**, s. mildness; a tenderness of disposition, exercised in overlooking small faults, and punishing great ones without rigour or severity.

**LENOX**. See DUMBARTONSHIRE.

**LENS**, s. in Optics, a general name for the flat glasses used in telescopes, &c. They are of various kinds, and are named according to their surfaces, double concave, double convex, plano-concave, plano-convex, concavo-convex, and the meniscus. Lenses are made of any other transparent media beside glass, as crystal, diamond, and even of oil and water.

**LENT**, s. [*lenten*, Sax.] in the Church Calendar, a time set apart for abstinence, consisting of forty days, which receives its name from its happening in the spring.

**LENTEN**, a. such as is used in Lent; abstinent or sparing.

**LENTICULAR**, a. [*lenticulaire*, Fr.] having the form of a lens.

**LENTIFORM**, a. [*lens* and *forma*, Lat.] in the form of a lens; shaped like a lens.

**LENTIGO**, s. [*Lat.*] in Medicine, a freckle or scurfy eruption upon the skin.

**LENTIGINOUS**, a. [*lentigo*, Lat.] scurfy.

**LENTIL**, s. [*lentille*, Fr.] in Botany, a plant; called likewise vetches.

**LENTISC**, s. [*lentiscus*, Lat.] in Botany, a beautiful evergreen tree, which produces gum mastich.

**LENTO**, ad. [*Ital.*] in Music, a word used to direct a passage to be performed slowly.

**LENTOR**, s. [*Lat.*] tenacity, or viscosity, applied to the consistence of bodies. Slowness or delay, applied to motion. In Medicine, applied to that coagulated part of the blood, which occurs in malignant fevers.

**LENTOUS**, a. [*lentus*, Lat.] viscous; tenacious, applied to the consistence of bodies.

**LEO**, the name assumed by twelve Roman pontiffs, the first of whom was bishop of the apostolical see during the devastating incursions of the Huns; and the third was the renewer of the title of emperor in favour of Charlemagne and his son Louis; but the most celebrated was Leo X. He was a son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and was devoted to the exaltation of the Medici, by being dedicated to the clerical profession. His father used his extensive influence so well, that he was invested with the

purple when only 13 years old, though forbidden to assume it for three years, and was at the same time possessed of rich bishoprics, abbaties, canonries, &c. beyond belief. After the death of his father, and the exile of his family from Florence, by one of those revolutions which happened so frequently in that city, the cardinal shared in all the vicissitudes which made personal history so often more romantic than fiction. He was at one time wandering through Europe, half incognito; at another, scheming with his brothers, by aid of Charles or Louis of France, or Caesar Borgia, or Venice, or the captain of some free-lances, to recover the power they had lost in Florence; or, he was high in esteem with the pope at one time; at another, a refugee from his attempts on his liberty: he was once even a captive of war. At length he effected the recovery of Florence, and shortly after became supreme pontiff of the Roman Church, as Leo X. His reign was distinguished, in its relation to the Italian states, by a continuance of the struggle between Italy, united or discordant, with the empire or opposed to it, against France;—in its ecclesiastical aspect, by the commencement of the great Lutheran and Swiss Reformation, on occasion of his attempts to raise money for the erection of St. Peter's at Rome by the sale of indulgences;—in its domestic character, by a generosity in the patronage of the arts and letters, such as showed the pope a true son of Lorenzo, and by the substitution of classical scholarship and elegance, with not a rare intermixture of classical ribaldry and licentiousness, for all that ought to have been seen in the life of the head of almost all Christendom. He died in 1521, aged 56 years, having reigned nine. In these days we are in no danger of bringing the elegant paganism of Leo into comparison with the God-fearing zeal of Luther; and so we can estimate the service done to the advancement of mankind by the papal patron of taste and learning. None who can appreciate the worth of these gifts, and who know the history of their revival in Europe, will fail to assign to Leo a place beside his father, nor yet to regret that this is the sole coronal that can be awarded to the man, who was deemed great enough to have the generation in which he flourished entitled "The Age of Leo the Tenth."

LEO, the title of six Byzantine emperors, the only one of which that deserves special mention, is the *third*, called *Leo the Isaurian*, from his native country. He rose from the lowest ranks of society by his military skill and courage to the imperial throne, and the records of his reign stand in happy contrast with those of most occupants of that position. He lived in the times when the not-yet-corrupted zeal of the Mussulmans was assailing Europe at each point of connexion with the neighbouring continents; and it was the Greek fire alone that kept Constantinople in his hands, and thus preserved Europe itself. But the chief feature of his reign was his struggle against the worship of images, which had already begun in the Roman Church. He withstood firmly the decrees of councils and of popes on this subject, but he was not above the use of persecution. He died in 741, having reigned 24 years.

LEO, s. in Astronomy, the lion, the fifth of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

LEO MINOR, s. in Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

LEOD, s. [Sax.] in the composition of names, implies the people; as, *Leodgar*, one of great interest with the people.

LEOF, s. [Sax.] in the composition of names, implies love; thus, *Leofwin*, is a winner of love; *Leofstan*, best-beloved.

LEON, formerly a kingdom of Spain, adjoining to Portugal and bounded by Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, and Castile. The province comprises a part of this kingdom. The soil is in general fertile, and produces all the necessities of life; and the wine is tolerably good. It is divided into nearly two equal parts by the river Duero, or Douro. Leon is the capital, which has the handsomest cathedral in all Spain; in which are the tombs of 37 kings and one emperor, and was formerly richer and more populous than at present. It is seated between two sources of the river Esta, 174 miles from Madrid. Population, about 5000. Lat. 42. 45. N. Long. 5. 27. W. Population of the province, about 325,000.

LEONIDAS, the name of a famous king of Sparta, who, at the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, king of Persia, was stationed at the narrow pass of Thermopylae to obstruct the entrance of the great army into the plains of Boeotia and Attica. Here he, with 300 Spartans and their helots, and about 700 others,

opposed the whole Persian army, and fell, to a man, for the liberty of Greece. This was in 480 B. C.

LEONINE, a. [*leoninus*, from *leo*, Lat.] belonging to a lion. In Poetry, a kind of verses, the middle of which always rhymes with the end; so named from the supposed inventor; "Ut vites *panem*, de potibus accipe *comam*," or for an English example, "Without stop or stay, down the rocky way," *Song.*

LEOPARD, (*leopard*) s. [*leo* and *pardus*, Lat.] in Zoology, a swift, fierce, spotted animal, nearly resembling the panther, but inferior in size. It has been observed, when perfectly tamed, to pur like a cat.

LEOPOLD, the name of two emperors of Germany; the *first* of whom lived in the eventful times of Louis XIV. of France, and had to withstand the rage for military conquest and territorial aggrandizement which made that monarch the pest of his age. The peace of Nimuegen, and the peace of Ryswic, form the land-marks dividing the first two wars between Louis and the emperor from each other, and from the war of the Spanish succession, which Leopold left, with his crown, to his successor. These were the last European wars in which the Turks appear in any prominent place; and, as distinguished from the religious wars of the preceding generation, and from the wars for oligarchical domination waged during the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, may be designated the monarchical wars. Leopold was served by our own Duke of Marlborough at the head of the English auxiliaries, and by the greater general Montecuculi. He effected several changes in the internal economy of the empire, during the leisure of the brief peaces he enjoyed, and died in 1705, having reigned 44 years. The *second* reigned two years, during the early revolutionary wars, and died in 1732.

LEPANTO, GULF OF, the great arm of the sea that divides the Morea from the rest of Greece, and was named, anciently, the Gulf of Corinth.

LEPER, s. [*lepra*, Lat.] a person infected with the leprosy.

LEPROSY, LEPROSITY, s. [*lepra*, Lat.] in Medicine, a disease, appearing on the skin in dry, white, scurfy scales, which cover the whole body, or some part of it. Figuratively, applied to metals whose surface, being oxidized, scales off.

LEPROUS, s. infected with leprosy.

LEPUS, s. in Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

LERE, s. [*loire*, Sax.] an old word for lesson, lore, doctrine.

LERWICK, Mainland, Shetland Islands. It is situated on the E. side of the island, and is a general rendezvous of the fishing busses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. The principal fishery carried on by the inhabitants is that of ling and tusk, which are caught in the months of June and July. It is 280 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 2787.

LE SAGE, ALAIN RENÉ, an eminent French novelist, whose two great works, *Gil Blas* and *The Devil on Two Sticks*, have been translated into almost every civilized language. He wrote several other fictions, and was, besides, a dramatic writer. He died in 1747, aged 79 years.

LESBOS, one of the islands of the *Ægean Sea*. It produced two of the most famous poets of ancient Greece, Sappho and Alcæus; and was the scene of many transactions of great consequence to the history of Greece. It is a fertile island, and has some good harbours. It is now called Mytilini, from the name of its chief town. Pop. about 60,000.

LESKARD, or L'ESKARD, Cornwall. It contains a handsome town hall, built on stone pillars, a large church, and an eminent free-school; and has some considerable manufactures of leather and yarn. It is 221 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 4287.

LES-LIE, SIR JOHN, a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher of the last generation. He occupied a chair in the university of Edinburgh, and obtained considerable celebrity by his writings, as well as by his academical exercises. Some of his hypotheses are so extravagant, as to make it wonderful that they could have originated with so careful an experimenter as he was known to be. He died in 1832, aged 66 years.

LESS, a negative and privative termination, [*leas*, Sax.] joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive; as *shameless*, *childless*, *fatherless*.

LESS, *ad.* in a small degree; in a lower degree.

LESS, *a.* the comparative degree of *little*; [*leas*, Sax.] that which on comparison is not found as big or great as the thing it is compared with.

LESSEE', *s.* [from *lease*,] the person to whom a lease is given. To LESSEN, *v. a.* [from *less*,] to diminish the bulk, quantity, or quality, of any thing.—*v. n.* to grow less, shrink, or contract. SYNOM. To *abate*, implies a decrease in action; *diminish*, a waste in substance; *decrease*, a decay in moral virtue; *lessen*, a contraction of parts.

LESSES, *s.* [*laisseés*, Fr.] the dung of beasts, left on the ground.

LESSING, GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, a German writer, whose renown rests not less on the versatility of his genius, than on the excellence of his writings which are most known to the literary world. After his university course his life was wholly given to letters, with the exception of a transitory flirtation with the theatrical profession at the outset, and an equally brief and remarkable one with the gaming table. His last appointment was that of librarian at Wolfenbützel. He died in 1781, aged 52 years. He numbered amongst his intimate friends Voltaire, Mendelssohn, Nicolai, &c. His works that are best known, are *Nathan the Wise*, *Lacoon*, his *Fables*, *Emilia Galotti*, &c. He was an admirable critic and polemic; and the love of truth seems to have been his passion.

LESSON, *s.* [*leçon*, Fr.] any thing read and repeated to a teacher by a scholar; a precept, or notion inculcated by teaching; a portion of Scripture read in a church service; a tune pricked for a musical instrument, and taught by a music-master to his pupil; a remonstrance, reprimand, or rating lecture.

To LESSON, *v. a.* to teach; to instruct.

LESSOR, *s.* one who lets any thing by lease.

LEST, *conj.* [from *least*,] for fear that; in order to prevent.

L'ESTRANGE, SIR ROGER, a political writer of the 17th century, who was amongst the emigrants driven to the continent by the success of the Puritan arms. He became a newspaper editor at the Restoration, and was a thorough Stuartite. His translations of Josephus, and of other classical works, show that he was not wanting in industry and learning. He died in 1704, aged 88 years.

LESTWITHEL, or LOSTWITHEL, Cornwall. It is a corporate town, and the courts belonging to the stannary are kept here; the gaol is likewise here. It is seated on the river Foy, near its fall into Foy Haven. It is 230 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 1186.

To LET, *v. a.* [*letan*, Sax.] to permit, allow, or grant; to put to hire; to grant a tenant. To *let blood*, to open a vein, so as the blood may flow out. Used with *into*, to intrust with; to admit. To *let off*, to discharge, applied to the discharge of artillery.—[*letan*, Sax.] to obstruct; to hinder or oppose. In Grammar, it is used as an auxiliary mood-verb, implying moral possibility, and permission or command.—*v. n.* to forbear, to withhold himself.

LET, *s.* an obstacle, hindrance, or obstruction.

LET [*lyet*, Sax.] used at the end of substantives, implies little or small; thus *owl* makes *owlet*, a little or small owl; and *eagle*, *eaglet*, a small or little eagle.

LETHARGIC, *a.* [*lethargique*, Fr.] sleepy; of the nature of a lethargy.

LETHARGICNESS, *s.* sleepiness; drowsiness.

LETHARGIED, *a.* seized with a lethargy; laid asleep, or entranced.

LETHARGY, *s.* [*letho*, Gr.] a disease consisting of a profound drowsiness, or sleep, from whence a person cannot be easily waked.

LETHE, *s.* oblivion; a state of forgetfulness.

LETTER, *s.* [from *let*,] one who permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as a *blood-letter*.

LETTER, *s.* [*lettre*, Fr.] a character either in printing or writing, by which is expressed any of the simple sounds of which syllables are composed; a written message; a writing, whereby a person communicates his sentiments to another at a distance; any thing to be read; a type with which books are printed. In the plural, learning, as a mark of letters.

To LETTER, *v. a.* to mark or stamp with letters.

LETTERED, *a.* learned; conversant in, and improved by, reading; marked with letters.

LETTERFOUNDER, *s.* one who casts the letters or types used in printing.

LETTUCE, *s.* [*lactuca*, Lat.] in Botany and Gardening, a plant which derives its name from the milky juice with which it abounds.

LEVANT, *a.* [Fr.] raising or making turbulent; Eastern.

LEVANT, *s.* this word properly signifies the East; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for TURKEY IN ASIA; comprehending Anatolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Barka, the island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT SEA means the Eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LEVATOR, *s.* [Lat.] in Surgery, an instrument, whereby the depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. In Anatomy, applied to those muscles which lift up or raise the parts to which they are fastened.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, (*leucophlegmacy*) *s.* [*leukos* and *phlegma*, Lat.] in Nosology, a kind of dropsy consisting of a white flaccid tumour all over the body.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, (*leucophlegmâtik*) *a.* troubled with a leucophlegmacy.

LEVEE', *s.* [Fr.] the time of rising. Figuratively, an assembly of persons to pay respect to a sovereign, or nobleman, early in the day, which used to be held at the time of rising.

LEVEL, *a.* [*infel*, Sax.] even, or not having one part higher than another; in the same line with any thing else; equal in perfection or dignity. In Botany, applied to the branches or fruit-stalks when they grow to equal heights, so as to form a flat surface at the top, as in the flowers of the sweet William.

To LEVEL, *v. a.* to make even or without any inequalities, applied to surface. To make of the same height with any thing else; to make or lay flat; to reduce to a condition equal to that of another.—*v. n.* to aim; to point a piece of ordnance in taking aim; to be in the same direction, or even with a mark; to aim or make attempts.

LEVEL, *s.* a plane; a surface without any inequalities. Figuratively, a rate, standard, or condition; state of equality. In Mechanics, an instrument used by masons to regulate their work; also an instrument employed by astronomers in fixing their telescopes, &c.

LEVEL, (BEDFORD) a tract of fenny land, consisting of about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, which was formerly a tidal estuary, called the Hoiiland. After many attempts to drain these fens, William duke of Bedford, and others, in 1649, undertook and completed it, so far as to bring about 100,000 acres of good land to use. In these fens are several decoys, where astonishing numbers of wild fowl are taken during the season.

LEVELLER, *s.* one who makes any thing even.

LEVELLING, *s.* in Engineering, the art or act of finding a line parallel to the horizon, at one or more stations, in order to determine the height of one place with respect to another, for laying grounds even, regulating descents, draining morasses, conducting water, &c.

LEVELNESS, *s.* evenness or equality.

LEVEN, LOCH, a lake of Kinross-shire, Scotland, surrounded by beautiful scenery; but chiefly noted because the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned on one of its islands.

LEVER, *s.* [*levier*, Fr.] in Mechanics, one of the instruments called mechanical powers. It is a bar of wood or iron, which is so rested on a prop or fulcrum, at one point, that a small force can be used successfully to overpower a considerably greater resistance. A crowbar is one of the most familiar examples of the application of the principle of the lever.

LEVERET, *s.* [*lièvre*, Fr.] in Sporting, a young hare in the first year.

LEVET, *s.* [*lever*, Fr.] the blast or sound of a trumpet.

LEVIALE, *a.* [from *levy*,] that may be levied or forced to be paid.

LEVIATHAN, *s.* [Heb.] a huge animal mentioned in the Bible, supposed to be the crocodile.

To LEVIGATE, *v. a.* [*levigo*, from *levis*, Lat.] to grind to an impalpable powder between two stones; to mix liquors till they become smooth and incorporated.

LEVIGATION, *s.* the act of reducing hard bodies, such as coral, into a subtil powder, by grinding them on a marble stone.



**LEVITE**, *s.* [from *Levi*], in the Jewish Economy, one of the tribe of Levi, which was set apart for the ministry of the tabernacle and temple. They did not possess any landed property; but were, by their office, a kind of aristocracy in the nation.

**LEVITICAL**, *a.* belonging to, or descended from, the Levites; exercised by, or confined to, the Levites.

**LEVITICUS**, the third book of the Pentateuch, or Law of Moses, in the Old Testament. It is principally taken up with the laws and regulations respecting the Levites, the priests, and the temple service. It contains the account of the consecration of Aaron and his sons; the presumption and the punishment of Nadab and Abihu; and the stoning of a blasphemer. The study of this book is essentially necessary for the correct understanding of much of the history and prophecy of the Old Testament, and of many allusions and illustrations in the New Testament. But it is not fitted for regular and devotional perusal. By some parties it is, however, employed for this purpose, by the spiritual interpretation of its facts and injunctions.

**LEVITY**, *s.* [*Levis*, Lat.] lightness, or want of weight; inconsistency, or changeableness; unsteadiness; trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.

**LEUSDEN**, JOHN, a celebrated Biblical scholar and critic of the 17th century. He was Hebrew professor at Utrecht. His works are numerous and valuable; though superseded, for general use, by the works, on the same subjects, of more recent scholars. His Greek Testament is particularly useful to a student. He died in 1699, aged 75 years.

**LEUWENHOECK**, ANTHONY VAN, a famous microscopical observer, of Delft, in the 17th century. By his acquaintance with practical optics, and by his patient research, he considerably advanced the knowledge of the minutiae of anatomical and physical research. The results of his observations were usually contributed to the learned societies of the day; and some of his mistakes are as remarkable as his discoveries. He enjoys his renown to this day, though it is surpassed by that of succeeding observers. He died in 1723, aged 91 years.

To **LEVY**, *v. a.* [*lever*, Fr.] to raise or bring together, applied to armies. To raise or collect money as a tax or fine. In Law, to pass; thus, to *levy* a fine, is to pass a fine.

**LEVY**, *s.* the act of raising men or money, for military purposes.

**LEWD**, *a.* [*leuede*, Sax.] wicked, bad, or vicious; lustful; lost to the sense of modesty.

**LEWDLY**, *ad.* wickedly or viciously; lustfully.

**LEWDNESS**, *s.* the quality of giving a loose to, or indulging such actions and inclinations as are inconsistent with modesty.

**LEWES**, Sussex. It is a well-built, populous, and ancient place, and is seated on the river Ouse, which is navigable here for barges. It is finely situated on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, the environs of which command a beautiful view of a richly-varied country, scarcely to be matched in Europe. On the river are several iron-works, where cannon are cast for merchant ships, besides other useful works of that kind. The timber hereabouts is prodigiously large, and the soil is the richest in this part of England. It is 49 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 9199.

**LEWIS**, one of the most considerable of the Western Islands of Ross-shire, Scotland, which being connected by a narrow isthmus with Harris, forms but one island, which is about 80 miles in length, and from 10 to 23 in breadth. Like most of the Scottish isles, it is greatly intersected by arms of the sea: By these it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; the hills are covered with heath, which afford shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c. The land animals here are similar to those found in the northern isles, and the fisheries on the coast are not inferior. Stornaway is the only town in Lewis. Pop. 21,466.

**LEXICOGRAPHER**, (*lexikografer*) *s.* [*lexicon* and *grapho*, Gr.] a writer or compiler of dictionaries, or books wherein the etymologies and meanings of words are explained.

**LEXICOGRAPHY**, (*lexikography*) *s.* the art or practice of writing dictionaries.

**LEXICON**, *s.* [*lego*, Gr.] a book containing the explanation of

words; generally confined to such as contain the explanation of words in the Greek and oriental languages.

**LEXINGTON**, Kentucky, United States. This city stands on a branch of the Elkhorn river, and is one of the neatest and best built places of the W. States. The public buildings are very fine, and such as became what was formerly the capital of the State. Transylvania university is located here. Its buildings are excellent, and all its arrangements bear out the name it has acquired. It has a good library, and is especially frequented by medical students. It is 522 miles from Washington. Pop. 6997. There are in the States of the Union 14 other places bearing this name, of which the one in Massachusetts, where the first blood was shed in the war of Independence, and that in Virginia, where Washington college is situated, are alone worthy of notice.

**LEY**, **LEE**, **LAY**, [*leeg*, Sax.] in composition of names, signify a field.

**LEYDEN**, a city in the kingdom of Holland. It is seated in a country full of gardens and meadows, surrounded by ditches and canals, near the ancient bed of the Rhine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference, and is intersected by canals bordered with rows of trees. It has eight gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greatest part of which are made with free-stone. The public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and a university with a library exceedingly rich in curious manuscripts. There is also a good botanical garden; and the anatomical theatre is very fine. It is celebrated for its manufactures. It is 22 miles from Amsterdam. Population, about 40,000. Lat. 52. 9. N. Long. 4. 27. E.

**LEYDEN JAR**, or **PHIAL**, *s.* in Electricity, a glass vessel coated inside and out, to a certain height, with tinfoil, for the purpose of accumulating the electric force, and discharging it at one point. See **ELECTRICITY**, **BATTERY**, &c.

**LIABLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] obnoxious; subject to; not exempt from.

**LIAR**, *a.* one who wilfully and deliberately tells a falsehood; one who wants veracity.

**LIAS**, *s.* [corrupted from *layers*], in Geology, the name of a system of strata, chiefly of soft clayey slate and limestone, found in the west of England, extending in a wavy line from Dorsetshire to the north of Yorkshire. It is burnt as lime. Its fossil contents are most varied and remarkable. It is peculiarly rich in crocodilian remains; and some animals of this kind are amongst the most monstrous of the extinct inhabitants of the earth. (See **ICHTHYOSAURUS**, **PLEIOSAURUS**, **STERODACTYLE**.) It is equally well furnished with shells of the nautilus kind, and a species of bony or shelly polypus called *Briarum*, from its numberless arms or tentacula, is peculiar to it. There are besides all these, the remains of fishes and crustaceous animals, very numerous; and those of many kinds of tree-ferns, and similar plants, of a completely tropical character.

**LIBANUS**, the name of a chain of mountains of Asia, which lie between Syria and Palestine, and extend from the Mediterranean Sea to Arabia. It is composed of four ranges of mountains, which rise one upon the other. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees, but now there are very few remaining. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus, which are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients *Cælo-Syria*.

**LIBATION**, *s.* [*libo*, Lat.] the act of pouring wine on the ground in divine worship. Figuratively, the wine so poured.

**LIBEL**, *s.* [*libellus*, a diminutive from *liber*, Lat.] in Law, a malicious aspersion in printing or writing, tending to injure the reputation of a person living, or the memory of one who is dead. The law of libel, though much amended, yet requires the attention of jurists.

To **LIBEL**, *v. a.* to print or publish any thing that shall injure the character of a person; to spread any defamatory report by writing or printing.

**LIBELLER**, *s.* one who spreads a report in writing which may injure a person's character.

**LIBELLOUS**, *a.* containing some report which may injure a person's character.

**LIBERAL**, *a.* [*liberalis*, from *liber*, Lat.] becoming a gentleman; generous; bountiful. *Liberal arts* are those that refine the mind, in opposition to *mechanical arts*.

**LIBERALITY**, *s.* [*liberalitas*, Lat. *liberalis*, Fr.] bounty; a generous disposition of mind, exerting itself in giving largely.

**SYNON.** *Liberty* implies acts of mere giving or spending; *generosity*, acts of greatness; *bounty*, acts of kindness. A *liberal* man gives freely; a *generous* man, nobly; and a *bountiful* man, charitably. *Liberality* is a natural disposition; *generosity* proceeds from elevation of sentiment; *bounty*, from religious motives. *Liberality* denotes freedom of spirit; *generosity*, greatness of soul; *bounty*, openness of heart.

**LIBERALLY**, *ad.* giving in a large manner, or without grudging.

**LIBERTINE**, *s.* one who acts without restraint; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.—(*libertinus*, Lat.) in Law, a freed man, or slave who is made free.

**LIBERTINE**, *a.* [*libertin*, Fr.] licentious; having no respect to the precepts of religion.

**LIBERTINISM**, *s.* an opinion or practice which is inconsistent with the precepts of religion.

**LIBERTY**, *s.* [*liberté*, Fr. *libertas*, Lat.] the absence of constraint; freedom; a privilege, exemption, or immunity; leave or permission. In Politics, it means national independence; a condition in which by law every one is protected in the enjoyment and exercise of his rights; a condition in which every advantage that can arise to individuals from society is secured to each and all, the governors and rulers being appointed for the good of the governed, and no class or individual considering itself privileged to benefit itself by the injury of others, on any pretext. *City Liberty*, is the name of a county attached to a city; a district under the civic jurisdiction, but not included in the boundaries. In Metaphysics, as opposed to necessity, it means the condition of man as made by God, capable of avoiding evil, and doing and being good; gifted with all useful knowledge, and a conscience which spontaneously judges every state or action according to that knowledge, and therefore, as responsible to God as a *person*, and not regarded or treated by him as a *thing*; whose movements and states are only the results of the operation of certain causes, which he himself sets in action and controls; also, by some writers, possession of the power, faculty, or ability of choice, volition, or desire.

**LIBIDINOUS**, *a.* [*libido*, Lat.] lewd; given up to lust.

**LIBIDINOUSLY**, *ad.* lewdly; in a wanton or unchaste manner.

**LIBRA**, in Astronomy, the Balance, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, supposed to be thus denominated because, when the sun is in this sign in the autumnal equinox, the days and nights are of equal length.

**LIBRARIAN**, *s.* [*librarius*, from *liber*, Lat.] one who has the care of a library.

**LIBRARY**, *s.* [*librairie*, Fr.] a large collection of books, either public or private.

**TO LIBRATE**, *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] to poise, balance, or counterpoise.

**LIBRATION**, *s.* [*libro*, Lat.] the state of being balanced. In Astronomy, an oscillation or slight irregularity in the moon's motion, by which we have not always exactly the same parts of her surface turned directly towards us. It is very small in amount, and can only be observed by good telescopes; whilst the cause can be made plain only to those conversant with the higher mathematics.

**LIBRATORY**, *a.* balancing; playing like a balance.

**LICE**, plural of Louse.

**LICENCE**, *s.* [*lice*, Lat.] contempt of lawful and necessary restraint; a grant or permission; a liberty or consent; a power or authority given to a person to do some lawful act. In Canon or Ecclesiastical Law, a liberty or power granted to a person to marry without publication of bans. Among publicans, a liberty or power granted by a justice of peace for selling beer, or wine, &c.

**TO LICENCE**, *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.] to set at liberty; to permit a person to do something which he could not without such grant.

**LICENSER**, *s.* one who grants permission or liberty to do a thing.

**LICENTIATE**, (*licentiate*) *s.* [*licentiatus*, low Lat.] one who uses licence, or makes free with the laws. A degree in the Spanish universities. Among the college of physicians, a person who has licence or authority given him for practising physic, though not admitted a fellow of the college.

**TO LICENTIATE**, (*licentiate*) *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] to permit; to authorize by licence.

**LICENTIOUS**, (the *ti* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like *shi*, as *licentious* *a.* [*licentia*, Lat.] not restrained by law, morality, or religion; overflowing its bounds; unconfin'd.

**LICENTIOUSLY**, *ad.* with too much liberty or freedom; without any restraint from law or morality.

**LICENTIOUSNESS**, *s.* boundless liberty; contempt or neglect of just restraint.

**LICH**, *s.* [*lice*, Sax.] a dead carcass; hence *Lich-wake*, or the custom of watching the dead every night till the corpse was buried; *Lich-gate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lich-field*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from Christians martyred there; *Lich-fowl*, certain birds accounted unlucky and ill-boding, as the raven, screech-owl, &c.

**LICHEN**, *s.* [Gr.] in Botany, the name of an extensive order of plants, which form broad leathery fronds, or naked branching stems; or else, merely spread themselves over the surface of the stone or wood they grow on. They are propagated by spores, or seeds, contained in cups which grow from the upper part or surface of the plant. They do not attain a very large size, and differences of soil, &c. produce great varieties in their appearance. Many of them are used in medicine, and some are eatable; and the well-known *rein-deer moss* is a very widely diffused species.

**LICHFIELD**, Staffordshire. It is a large and well-built city, containing 3 parish churches, besides a cathedral, a free-school, and other public buildings. It is seated in a fine campaign country, on a little river that divides it into two parts, called the City and the Close, and which falls into the Trent 3 miles below; communicating, however, with all the inland navigations. It is 119 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Friday. Pop. 6761.

**LICHOW**, *s.* in Natural History, a sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.

**TO LICK**, *v. a.* [*liccan*, Sax.] to touch or pass over with the tongue; to move the tongue over any thing; to lap or take in by the tongue. Used with *up*, to devour; to drink up any moisture. To beat; a vulgar term.

**LICK**, *s.* a blow; the act of rubbing the tongue over any thing; a low word.

**LICKERISH**, *LIKEROUS*, *a.* [*liccera*, Sax.] nice in the choice of food; eager; greedy; nice, or tempting in the appetite.

**LICKERISHNESS**, *s.* gluttony; greediness after dainties; niceness of palate.

**LICTOR**, *s.* [Lat.] an officer who in ancient Rome attended the consul, and was employed in apprehending criminals.

**LID**, *s.* [*hid*, Sax.] a cover which shuts down close upon or into a vessel; the membrane which covers the eye when we sleep or wink. In Botany, a cover to the tips of several of the mosses, as in the bogmoss.

**LIE**, *s.* [Fr.] a liquor impregnated with some other body, such as soap or salt.

**LIE**, *s.* [*lige*, Sax.] a statement made for the purpose of misleading and deceiving; an untruth; any thing done, or silence maintained, for the express purpose of deceiving any one respecting a matter on which he ought to be truly informed.

**TO LIE**, *v. n.* [*leogan*, Sax. *legen*, Belg.] to be guilty of a falsehood.

**TO LIP**, *v. n.* preter. and part, *lay*, *lain*, or *lien*, but the last is seldom used; [*legen*, Belg.] to rest horizontally, or with a great inclination, upon any thing else; to rest or lean upon; to repose or be in a bed; to be placed, or situated. *To lie by*, to be in reserve. *To be in a person's power*; to depend on a person, used with *in*. *To lie in*, to be in childbirth. Used with *on*, to be imputed to.

**LIEF** (*leef*) *a.* [*lief*, Belg. *leef*, Sax.] dear or beloved.

**LIEF** (*leef*) *ad.* willingly or readily.

**LIEGE**, (*leef*) *a.* [*lige*, Fr. and *ligio*, Ital.] bound by some feudal tenure; whence *liegeant*, a subject, and *liege lord*, a sovereign.

**LIEGE**, (*leef*) a large, populous, and rich city of Belgium, and capital of a province of the same name. Here the river Maese is divided into three branches, the Loose, Oorte, and Ambleve, which, after having passed through the streets under several bridges, unite again. Here is a famous university; the public structures are very numerous; and on the sides of the river are fine walks. This place is about 4 miles in circumference, and is seated on the river Maese, in a valley surrounded by hills, with

agreeable and fertile meadows between. It is noted for its manufactures, which are chiefly in metallic goods, muskets, cannon, &c. &c. Pop. above 60,000. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 5. 31. E.

LIEGE, a province of Belgium, adjoining to Prussia, and bounded by Limburg, Luxemburg, Brabant, and Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beside quarries of marble. It has no particular hills except in the S. part, where it is rocky and broken. The Maese is its chief river. Liege is its capital. Pop. 400,000.

LIEGE, (*leef*) s. a sovereign; a superior lord.

LIEN, (*leen*) s. [Fr.] in Law, the right of any person to whom another is indebted in any way, to retain any thing belonging to that other, which may be in, or come into his possession, till the obligation is discharged.

LIVER, s. [from *to lie*.] one that rests or lies down; one that remains concealed.

LIEU, (*leu*) s. [Fr.] place; room; or stead: only used with *in*.  
LIEUTENANCY, (*lieutenant*) s. [*lieutenant*, Fr.] the office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, (*lieutenant*) s. [Fr.] a deputy, or one that is commissioned to act for another in his absence. In War, one who holds the next rank to a captain, and acts in his stead, when absent, or incapacitated by accidents. *Lieutenant-general*, an officer in the army next in rank to a general. *Lord-lieutenant*, an officer appointed by the crown to represent it, discharging its duties and securing its interests in an adjoining territory, as Ireland; or in each county of the realm. *Deputy Lord-lieutenant*, the officer appointed by the Lord-lieutenant, to do his work in his absence, and generally to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, (*lieutenanthship*) s. the rank or office of a lieutenant.

LIFE, s. plural *lives*; [*lifum*, Sax.] the state in which an organized body is, when it performs its functions; the interior and unknown force which preserves organized bodies in the exercise of their functions; a state of conscious being, whether embodied or disembodied; the present state, opposed to the future; conduct, or the general manner in which a person behaves; the continuance or duration of our present state; an exact resemblance of a living form; a state of vegetation, or growing, applied to plants; the general state of mankind; manners; spirit; vigour; vivacity; also a written narrative of a person's life.

LIFE-ASSURANCE, (commonly, but incorrectly, *life-insurance*), a system of securing to the heirs, &c. of any one at his death, a certain sum of money, by the payment of a stipulated sum by him, annually. The amount of this premium is fixed by means of calculations of the probable duration of a healthy life, at various ages. Life-assurance is usually effected by means of associations of companies, in which the parties are either mutually assured, or else there are proprietors who undertake the payment of the assurance in return for the annual premium. There are various plans of assurance, and its benefits are so great, that no one who can avoid it should remain unassured.

LIFEBLOOD, s. the blood necessary to life.

LIFE-BOAT, a vessel fitted up with cork, or air-barrels, so as to be extremely buoyant, with pumps, &c., so as to be rapidly emptied in case of filling; built very strongly, that it may not be stove; and furnished with every needful apparatus, for the purpose of rescuing sailors from shipwrecked vessels, and in storms.

LIFEAVING, a, having the power to give life.

LIFE-GUARD, s. the guard of a king's person.

LIFELESS, a. deprived of life; dead. Figuratively, without vigour, power, force, or spirit.

LIFELESSLY, ad. without vigour or strength; jejune; frigid, or without spirit.

LIFELIKE, a. like a living person.

LIFE-PRESERVER, s. a cot made to swing on ropes, which are stretched between a vessel in a storm and the shore, for the landing of the crew, &c.; also a short club, made of whalebone, and loaded with lead at each extremity.

LIFE-STRING, s. a nerve; this word is used only in poetry.

LIFETIME, s. the continuance or duration of life.

LIFEWEARY, a. tired of living.

To LIFT, v. a. [*lyfta*, Swed. *lyfter*, Dan.] to raise from the ground; to heave or hold on high; to raise or elevate; to raise

in esteem, fortune, dignity.—*v. n.* to strive to raise by an effort of strength. SYNON. We *lift*, in taking any thing up; we *raise*, in setting it upright, or placing it according to some order.

LIFT, s. the act or manner of raising any thing from the ground, or holding it upwards; an effort or struggle. A *dead lift* implies an effort to raise something that cannot be moved with the whole force; and figuratively, any state of distress, impotence, or inability.

LIFTER, s. one that raises any heavy thing from the ground; one that raises any thing.

LIGAMENT, s. [*ligo*, Lat.] any thing that ties or binds one thing to another. In Anatomy, a white, tough, solid, and inflexible part of the body, whose chief use is to fasten the bones together which are articulated for motion.

LIGAMENTAL, LIGAMENOUS, a. composing, or of the nature of, a ligament.

LIGATION, s. the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGATURE, s. any thing bound on as a bandage; the act of binding; the state of being bound. In Music, a curve drawn over notes in different bars, to show that the second is only a continuance of the first, or over notes which are to be sung to one syllable.

LIGHT, (*ht*) s. [*leoht*, Sax.] in Natural Philosophy, an emanation from certain bodies, such as the sun and stars; and from most substances, when in a state of intense heat; consisting either of infinitely small particles projected with great velocity, (as Newton held,) or of waves or pulsations in an ether equally diffused throughout the universe, (as Huyghens taught, and as most modern opticians hold,) and which we perceive by means of our organs of vision. Light proceeds in straight lines, except in the phenomena of Diffraction and Refraction, *which see*. It travels over nearly 195,000 miles in a single second. It is not only the condition of visibility and sight, but also the cause of all the abundant diversity of colours which we see. But the most remarkable phenomena of light are those which show its relation to magnetism or electricity, and to chemistry. *See* PHOTOGRAPHY. For the science of light, *see* OPTICS, REFLECTION, POLARIZATION, PRISM, MICROSCOPE, TELESCOPE, &c. &c. Figuratively, illumination, instruction, or the discovery of something before unknown. A point of view; a situation; the direction in which the light falls, applied to paintings. Explanation, or the means of clearing up any difficult passage in writings. A lamp or candle used to give light in the night-time. A person of great parts and eminent abilities, famous for his discoveries, and the communication of them. *The Northern Lights*, is the common name for the *Aurora Borealis*.

LIGHT, (*ht*) a. easily raised, or of small weight; not burdensome to be borne, worn, carried, or lifted up. Figuratively, easy to be endured; easy to be performed; active or nimble; slight or trifling; not thick or gross; gay; airy; trifling; irregular; unchaste; bright, or shining; clear. Tending to white, applied to colour.

To LIGHT, (*ht*) v. a. [from *light*, substantive,] to kindle, inflame, or to set on fire; to give light to.

To LIGHT, (*ht*) v. n. [*licht*, Belg.] to fall upon or meet with by chance, used with *upon*.—[*alighen*, Sax.] to dismount or descend from a horse or carriage, used with *from*, *off*, and formerly *down*; to fall, or strike; to settle; to fix, or rest.

LIGHT, ad. *See* LIGHTLY.

To LIGHTEN, (*hten*) v. n. [*lichten*, Sax.] to flash, applied to the glare of light occasioned by the flash from a thunder-cloud. To fall or light, used with *upon*.

To LIGHTEN, (*hten*) v. a. [from *light*, substantive,] to illuminate, or make things visible; to disperse any gloom or obscurity; to convey knowledge. To make less heavy, applied to burdens.

LIGHTER, (*hter*) s. a large heavy boat, in which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, (*hterman*) s. one who owns or works a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, (*htefingered*) a. nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LIGHTFOOT, LIGHTEFOOTED, (*htefutted*) a. nimble in dancing, or swift in running.

LIGHTFOOT, DR. JOHN, a very learned Hebrew and Rabbinical scholar, whose works in explanation of the text of the Old Testament, and of various subjects connected with the

Hebrew Law, &c. are extremely valuable. He lived during the unsettled times of the 17th century; and was a minister under the protectorate and the restored monarchy; and died in 1675, aged 73 years.

**LIGHTHEADED**, (*lite-headed*) *a.* unsteady; loose; thoughtless; giddy. In Medicine, delirious, or disordered in the mind by disease.

**LIGHTHEARTED**, (*lite-hearted*) *a.* gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

**LIGHTHOUSE**, (*lite-house*) *s.* a high building, at the top of which lights are placed to guide ships at sea. The most famous lighthouses of antiquity were, the Pharos of Alexandria, and the Colossus of Rhodes, which was used for a similar purpose. The Eddystone lighthouse, and the Bell Rock lighthouse, are wonderful monuments of skilful architecture applied to the beneficent purpose of preventing shipwreck.

**LIGHTLEGGED**, *a.* nimble; swift.

**LIGHTLESS**, (*liteless*) *a.* dark; wanting light.

**LIGHTLY**, (*litley*) *ad.* without pressing hard; easily; without uneasiness or affliction; cheerfully; unchastely; immodestly; nimbly.

**LIGHTMINDED**, (*lite-minded*) *a.* unsettled; unsteady; full of levity.

**LIGHTNESS**, (*liteness*) *s.* want of weight; agility, or nimbleness; inconstancy; unchastity, or levity.

**LIGHTNING**, (*litening*) *s.* [from *lighten*, verb.] a flash of light which precedes thunder. See THUNDER STORMS, and ELECTRICITY.

**LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS**, pointed metallic rods placed against buildings, and extended some way above them, communicating with the earth, for the purpose of receiving the discharge of electricity from thunder clouds, and diverting it from the building, so as to prevent damage and loss of life.

**LIGHTS**, (*lites*) *s.* the lungs, or organs by which the action of breathing is performed. The word is never used in reference to the human organs.

**LIGHTSOME**, (*litesome*) *a.* luminous; with great appearance of light; gay; airy.

**LIGHTSOMENESS**, (*litesomeness*) *s.* luminousness, or the quality of having much light; cheerfulness; levity.

**LIGNA LOES**, *s.* [*lignum aloes*, Lat.] aloes wood.

**LIGNEOUS**, *a.* [*lignum*, Lat.] made of wood; resembling wood.

**LIGNITE**, *s.* in Mineralogy, imperfectly formed coal, which is found in bogs, and many more recent formations.

**LIGNUM VITÆ**, *s.* [Lat.] a very hard wood, called likewise *guaiacum*.

**FIGURE**, *s.* a precious stone, mentioned in Scripture.

**LIKE**, *a.* [*līc*, Sax.] resembling, or having a resemblance; equal; of the same quality or quantity; likely, or in a state that gives probable expectations; but this last sense is improper. This word is often used with the definite article, as if it were a substantive.

**LIKE**, *ad.* in the same manner; in the same manner as; in such a manner as becomes. Followed by *enough*, probable or likely.

To **LIKE**, *v. a.* [*līcan*, Sax.] to approve of; to choose with some degree of preference; to view with approbation or fondness. **SYNON.** We are said to *like* that which gratifies the appetites; to *love* that which gratifies the passions or feelings.

**LIKELIHOOD**, **LIKELINESS**, *s.* [from *likely*,] appearance or show; resemblance; probability, or appearance of truth.

**LIKELY**, *a.* such as may be liked; such as may please by their external appearance; probable.

**LIKELY**, *ad.* probably.

To **LIKE**N, *v. a.* to represent as bearing some resemblance; to compare.

**LIKE**NES, *s.* resemblance; one that resembles another.

**LIKEWISE**, *ad.* in like manner; also; too; moreover, or besides. **SYNON.** Also relates more to number than quantity, its proper office being to add and to augment. *Likewise* is used with more propriety when it refers to similitude or comparison; its particular office is, to denote the conformity and equality of things.

**LIKE**ING, *a.* plump; in a state of plumpness.

**LIKE**ING, *s.* a state of trial, wherein a person is placed, that he may see whether he likes, or is approved of; good state of body; plumpness.

**LILAC**, *s.* [Fr.] in Botany, a beautiful shrub, frequently cultivated in our gardens, the flowers of which are much admired for their beauty and smell.

**LILAC**, *a.* the name of a light purple colour, resembling the hue of the flower so called.

**LILBURN**, **JOHN**, called also *Free-born John*, a person who made himself somewhat conspicuous during the Puritan Revolution of the 17th century, by his pertinacious combativeness. He appeared first as a clerk or servant of Prynne, and was imprisoned and whipped for distributing his master's pamphlets. Cromwell brought his case before the Long Parliament, to John's great advantage. He was in the army during the war, and rose to be a lieutenant-colonel, being present at several engagements. But he got into trouble by his wrangling, and was imprisoned. He set himself most obstinately against Cromwell, and published some wonderful pamphlets in his zeal to unmask him. He was tried for his zeal, and acquitted, but kept in hold, as was very needful. Having begun as a Presbyterian, he ended as a Quaker, and died in 1657, without having harmed any, save himself and his admirers.

**LILIED**, *a.* adorned with lilies; of the whiteness of a lily.

**LILLE**, a city of the department of Nord, France. It is the chief place of the department, and stands on a canal which joins the river Lys, over which it has several bridges. It is a very strong place, being defended by a fine citadel, as well as by its own fortifications. It is, on the whole, handsomely built, and has some fine public edifices. It is a place of great importance, both for its trade and for its manufactures; and its canal gives it ready communication with the sea-coast. Its museums, library, &c. &c. are also deserving of mention. It is 135 miles from Paris. Pop. about 80,000.

**LILLY**, **WILLIAM**, a notorious astrologer and fortune-teller of the 17th century. He lived in the midst of the civil wars, and was consulted by the unhappy king, on more than one occasion. He was afterwards as much in favour with the victorious party. His fame rested on his almanack as much as on his astrological practice, and that publication was the progenitor of the *Loyal Almanack*, which brings in such a harvest to the Stationers' Company, at the cost of its ignorant purchasers. Lilly accumulated a good fortune by his fortune-telling, and also by three tolerably worldly-wise marriages, and died in 1681, aged 79 years.

**LILY**, *s.* [*lilium*, Lat.] in Botany, the name of several flowers of various colours; the most beautiful of which is of an intense white, and is very common in gardens.

**LILY of the Valley**, *s.* in Botany, the name of a very beautiful English plant, common in shady woods, having two broad green leaves, and a small spike of delicately scented, white, bell-shaped flowers.

**LILY**, **WILLIAM**, a famous English school-master of the beginning of the 16th century. He had travelled much before he began to teach; and he had, and deserved to have, a considerable reputation. He died in 1523, aged 54 years. It is worthy of observation, that many schools, both public and private, in England, in spite of all the advance that the science of language, and the study of the classics, have made during the 300 years that have passed since Lily's days, continue to indoctrinate their ingenious disciples in the mysteries of Latin inflections by Lily's doggerel hexameters, painfully known as the *Properia que maribus*, and *As in presentis*.

**LILY-LIVERED**, *a.* white-livered; cowardly.

**LIMA**, the capital of the republic of Peru, S. America. It stands at some distance from the coast, in a spacious and beautiful valley, on a small river, called by the same name. It is well planned, but the frequency of earthquakes forbids all attempts at architectural elegance. It has some public buildings, and a fine fountain in the great square. Owing to the climate, and to the recent political changes, and especially to the abundance of precious metals which is found near it, there is little activity of a mercantile or a manufacturing kind. It has, however, a university of good standing. Callao is its sea-port, at about 7 miles distance. Pop. about 75,000, of whom about 20,000 are slaves. Lat. 12. 2. S. Long. 77. 7. W.

**LIMB**, (*lim*) *s.* [*līm*, Sax. and Scot.] a member; a joint of any animal.—[*limbe*, Fr.] an edge or border, used by philosophical writers. In Botany, the upper part of a petal, in blossoms composed of more than one regular petal.





To LIMB, (*lim*) *v. a.* to assume limbs; to tear asunder; to dismember.

LIMBECK, *s.* [corrupted from *alembic*,] a still.

LIMBED, (*lim'd*) *a.* formed with regard to limbs.

LIMBER, *a.* [*limp*, Brit.] flexible; easily bent.

LIMBERNESS, *s.* the quality of being easily bent.

LIMBO, *s.* [*limbus*, Lat.] a middle state, bordering on hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly, a prison; any place of misery and confinement.

LIMBURG, the name of an old province of the Netherlands, adjoining to Prussia, and divided now between the kingdoms of Belgium and Holland. It is altogether about 40 miles in length, by about 30 in breadth; but its form is rather wedge-shaped. It is generally level, and the soil is very fertile. The rivers Maese, Jaare, and Demer water it. It yields abundance of coals. It also produces excellent corn, fruits, &c., and is noted for a breed of fine cattle. Its manufactures are inconsiderable. At the partition, little more than a third was assigned to Holland. Maastricht is its capital. Pop. about 160,000. Pop. of the Belgian portion, about 230,000. The town of Limburg is in the Dutch portion. It stands on the Wese. Excellent marble is quarried in its neighbourhood; and it produces good cheese, and manufactures linen cloth. Pop. about 3000. Lat. 50.38. N. Long. 5.54. E.

LIME, *s.* [*lim*, Sax.] any viscous substance; particularly applied to that which is laid on twigs, and catches or sticks to the wings and feet of birds that touch it, hence called *birdlime*. In Mineralogy, an earth obtained from chalk, marble, limestone, &c. by burning; which furnishes the principal material for mortar; is employed by bleachers, tanners, soap-boilers, iron-masters, &c., in their several manufactures; by farmers, as a manure; and is of some use in medicine. *Lime-water* is used in medicine as an astringent, tonic, and purgative.

LIME, *s.* in Botany, called likewise the linden-tree; its wood is much used by carvers and turners.—[*lime*, Fr.] a species of lemon which grows in the West Indies.

To LIME, *v. a.* to smear with lime; to cement or unite as with mortar; to manure ground with lime. Figuratively, to entangle or insnare.

LIMERICK, *s.* a kiln, where chalk, &c. are burnt to lime. LIMERICK, Limerick, in Munster, Ireland. It is divided into the Irish and English town; the latter, which is the most ancient, is situated on an island, formed by the river Shannon, and called King's Island. It has increased prodigiously in late years by the addition of handsome streets and quays; and its commerce has kept pace with its size. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the exports of beef and other provisions are considerable. It contains many hospitals, and some handsome public structures. The country around it is fertile and pleasant, but the air is rather moist. It is 94 miles from Dublin. Pop. 48,391. Limerick is a bishop's see with Ardfer and Aghadane.

LIMERICK, a county of Munster, Ireland. It is about 51 miles in length, and 32 in breadth, bounded by Tipperary, Clare, Kerry, and Cork. It contains 125 parishes, and is a fertile and well-inhabited county, though the S. E. and S. W. parts are mountainous. The soil is particularly rich in pasture; the best cattle slaughtered at Cork being sent from this county. Several rivers water it, the principal of which are the Shannon and the Maig. Pop. 281,638. It sends only 2 members to parliament.

LIMESTONE, *s.* in Building and Commerce, any kind of stone which has such a preponderance of carbonate of lime in it, that it can be used for obtaining lime by calcining. See MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE.

LIMEWATER, *s.* a liquor made by pouring boiling water on unslaked lime, and racking it off when settled.

LIMEWORT, *s.* in Botany, a kind of pink.

LIMIT, *s.* [*limes*, Lat.] a bound; a border; the utmost extent of any place or space.

To LIMIT, *v. a.* to confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe, or prescribe bounds to. To restrain or confine the sense, applied to words that have various significations.

LIMITA'NEOUS, *a.* belonging to the bounds.

LIMITARY, *a.* placed at the limits or boundaries as a guard.

LIMITATION, *s.* restriction; restraint; a certain time assigned by statute within which an action must be brought.

To LIMN, *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] to draw or paint any thing; to colour or illuminate in prints and maps; to paint in water colours, in crayons, oil colours, &c.

LIMNER, *s.* [*enlumineur*, Fr.] a painter, or one who draws portraits from the life.

LIMOGES, a city in the department of Haute Vienne, France. It is seated on the river Vienne, and is somewhat irregularly built; but has some fine public buildings. It has some manufactures of value, and is a place of considerable trade. It is 235 miles from Paris. Pop. about 26,000. Lat. 45. 47. N. Long. 1. 17. E.

LIMOUS, *a.* [*limous*, Lat.] muddy and slimy.

LIMP, *a.* [*limp*, Ital.] vapid, or having no taste. Without boards for covers, applied to bookbinding.

To LIMP, *v. n.* [*limpen*, Sax.] to halt; to walk lamely.

LIMPET, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of shell-fish.

LIMPID, *a.* [*limpidus*, Lat.] clear; pure; transparent.

LIMPIDNESS, *s.* the quality of being transparent, applied to streams.

LIMPINGLY, *ad.* in a lame or halting manner.

LIMY, *a.* [*from lime*,] containing lime; viscous or glutinous.

LINACRE, DR. THOMAS, a very learned English physician, of the time of Henry VIII. He had travelled and studied at the most eminent schools on the continent, and he took a very high place amongst the healers of his day. He founded the College of Physicians; and was himself physician to four successive monarchs of England. He became a parish priest at the latter part of his life; and was made prebendary of Westminster. He died in 1524, aged 64 years.

LINCHPIN, *s.* an iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCOLN, (*Linkon*) formerly called Nicol, Lincolnshire. This city is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, on the Witham, which here divides itself into three small channels. It is much reduced from its former extent and splendour, (when it contained 52 parish churches, and was one of the most populous cities of England, and a mart for all goods coming by land or water), and now consists principally of one street, above 2 miles long, well paved, and several cross and parallel streets well peopled. Here are some handsome modern buildings, but more antique ones. The Romans' northgate still remains under the name of New-port Gate. It is a vast semicircle of stones, of very large dimensions, laid without mortar, and connected only by their uniform shape. The cathedral is a stately Gothic pile, one of the largest in England, and stands on so lofty a hill, that it may be seen 50 miles to the N. and 30 to the S., and is particularly admired for its interior architecture, which is in the richest and lightest Gothic style. The famous bell, called Tom of Lincoln, is surpassed in magnitude by only two others in England. The chief trade here is in coals brought by the Trent and Foss-dyke; and oats and wool, which are sent by the river Witham. It is 129 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Friday. Pop. 16,172.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, lying on the German Ocean, and bounded by Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire. It is 77 miles in length, and 48 in breadth where widest. It is divided into three parts, namely, Holland on the S. E., Kesteven on the S. W., and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, 1 city, 33 market-towns, and 630 parishes. Its principal rivers are the Trent, Humber, Witham, Welland, Ancam, Nen, and Dun. The air is various, according to its three great divisions. The soil in many places is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-seed, and very rich pastures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England except Somersetshire; their horses are also excellent, and very large; and their sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures. It has some manufactures also. Pop. 362,602. It sends 13 members to parliament.

LINCTUS, *s.* [*lingo*, Lat.] in Medicine, a preparation so called because licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN, *s.* [*limd*, Sax.] in Botany, a name of the lime-tree.

LINDSAY, or LYNDISAY, SIR DAVID, of the Mount, Lord Lion King-at-arms, of Scotland, a poet of some name and note amongst those who, in that country, before the great changes of the Reformation and the Union, stepped beyond the fabrications

of ballads. He was at first a sort of page to the young king, but was afterwards promoted to the tabard, and was sent on a mission to the emperor Charles V. He espoused the cause of the Reformation, and died in 1557, aged 67 years.

**LINE**, *s.* [*linea*, Lat.] quantity or space, considered only with regard to length; a long and fine mark; a slender string; a thread extended as a guide or rule; the string that sustains the hook in angling; a lineament or mark in the face; a single row of letters written or printed from one margin to the other. Belonging to the regular troops or war-ships, in military affairs. A work thrown up, or a breach, applied to Fortification. In Geography, the equator or equinoctial line. In Pedigree, progeny, family, or relations, considered as ascending or descending. Figuratively, a letter, or poetical composition.

To **LINE**, *v. a.* [probably from *linum*, Lat.] to cover on the inside.

**LINEAGE**, *s.* [*linage*, Fr.] race; progeny; family.

**LINEAL**, *a.* [*linea*, Lat.] composed of lines delineated. Descending directly, as the son from the father, &c., applied to genealogy; allied by direct descent.

**LINEALLY**, *ad.* in a direct line, applied to pedigree.

**LINEAMENT**, *s.* feature; or any mark, either in the face or form, which distinguishes one person from another.

**LINEAR**, *a.* composed of lines; having the form of lines.

**LINEATION**, *s.* a draught or appearance of a line or lines.

**LINEN**, *s.* [*linum*, Lat.] cloth made of hemp or flax.

**LINEN**, *a.* made of linen; resembling linen in whiteness.

**LINEN-DRAPER**, *s.* [from *linen* and *draper*, of *drap*, Fr.] a person who sells linen. See **DRAPER**.

**LING**, *s.* [*linga*, Isl.] in Botany, a kind of heath. — [*linghe*, Belg.] in Ichthyology, a kind of sea-fish, usually dried and salted.

**LING**, [Sax.] a termination commonly implying diminution, as *gossling*, a little goose; *darling*, a little dear. Sometimes it denotes quality, or condition; thus *suckling*, denotes the state of an infant that sucks; and *kirdling*, the quality of a person who works for hire.

To **LINGER**, *v. n.* [*ling*, Sax.] to remain long in a state of languor or pain. Figuratively, to hesitate, or be in suspense; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to remain long in any state as loth to leave it; to be long in producing an effect.

**LINGERER**, *s.* one who does any thing in such a manner as to protract the time, or do it as slowly as he can.

**LINGERINGLY**, *ad.* in a tedious or delaying manner.

**LINGET**, *s.* [*linget*, Fr.] a small mass of metal.

**LINGO**, *s.* [Port.] language; tongue; or speech: a low cant word.

**LINGUADENTAL**, *a.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Lat.] in Grammar, applied to the letters uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as *f* and *v*.

**LINGUIST**, *s.* [*lingua*, Lat.] a person skilled in languages.

**LINIMENT**, *s.* [*linio*, Lat.] an ointment, or any medicine that may be spread or smeared over a sore.

**LINING**, *s.* [from *line*, the verb.] the inner covering of any thing.

**LINK**, *s.* [*gelencke*, Teut.] a single ring of a chain; any thing doubled, or forming a loop resembling the ring of a chain; any thing that connects; a chain. In reasoning, a single part of a series or chain of consequences; a proposition; joined to a foregoing and following proposition, a series.

To **LINK**, *v. a.* to connect or join together, as the links of a chain. Figuratively, to unite in concord or friendship; to connect, generally used with *together*.

**LINKBOY**, *s.* a boy that carries a torch, or link, to light persons in the night.

**LINLEY**, THOMAS, a distinguished composer and musician, who studied at Bath, and for some years superintended the musical department of Drury Lane Theatre. He set several of Sheridan's operas to music, and was a master in the genuine English school of music. His compositions are hardly known beyond the circle of students and admirers of that school. His sons and daughters all evinced the same predilection for music, and much of the same simple and refined taste. He died in 1795, aged 70 years.

**LINLITHGOW**, a county of Scotland, lying on the Frith of Forth, and bounded by the counties of Stirling, Edinburgh, and Lanark. It is about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Its

surface is not hilly, but undulating, and is watered by many small streams. It produces coal, limestone, lead, salt, &c., and is tolerably well cultivated. It has also good pastures. There are some manufactures. Its chief town, of the same name, is an ancient, well-built, and regular place. Its palace is its chief ornament. It is 16 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 3872. Pop. of the county, 26,872. It returns one member and a moiety to parliament.

**LINNEÆUS**, or **LINNÉ**, CARL VON, the great Swedish naturalist, inventor of the compendious modern nomenclature, and first of the modern systematizers, was son of a poor country clergyman, who being attracted to the study of botany, by his diligence and devotion therein obtained such notice as enabled him to prosecute his studies in the way most agreeable to him. He studied at Lund and Upsal; gained the friendship of the botanical professor of Upsal; was sent on a naturalizing tour into Lapland; and published an account of his journey. After a while he set out on fresh travels, and visited Holland, where he became a doctor of medicine, and stayed for some time as superintendent of Clifort's famous gardens, near Haarlem. He next visited England, and was not greatly edified by it. After a rapid glance at Paris, he returned to Sweden; where he settled as a physician and professor of botany and mineralogy. He now made known his system of botanical classification, and entered on his career of fame. His studies were prosecuted incessantly; and the professorship of Upsal, and the connexion with the newly-formed royal academy, furnished him with fresh opportunities of obtaining information. He did not confine himself to botany, but remodelled the whole system of natural history, and added, by aid of information sent him by travellers in all lands, great numbers to the ascertained and defined species. Nor did he languish for lack of honour, knighthood and nobility were successively bestowed on him; and he acquired a degree of opulence also. He died, after a life of constant labour, in 1778, aged 71 years. The classification of Linnaeus is absorbed in, or ousted from, our herbaria and museums, by systems which are less artificial; yet his name and fame are not the less established. It is a matter of deep regret that his private character should deserve nothing but warm reprobation.

**LINNET**, *s.* [*linot*, Fr.] in Ornithology, a small singing bird, about the size of a sparrow, covered with brownish feathers.

**LINSEED**, *s.* [corrupted from *linseed*,] the seed of flax.

**LINSEY-WOOLSEY**, *a.* made of linen and wool mixed together. Figuratively, vile, mean, compounded of different unsuitable parts, mongrel.

**LINSTOCK**, *a.* a staff of wood, with a match at the end, used by gunners in firing cannon.

**LINT**, *s.* [*lintum*, Lat.] the soft substance called flax; linen scraped into a soft woolly substance, used by surgeons to lay on wounds.

**LINTEL**, *s.* [*linteal*, Fr.] the upper part of a door-frame, crossing the two upper posts.

**LION**, *s.* [Fr. *leo*, Lat.] in Natural History, the name of a genus of animals allied to the cat, and reckoned the largest and most perfectly developed of that family. It inhabits only the hottest regions of the earth. There is no great difference between the lion of Asia and that of Africa, and the general appearance of both is too well known to need description. The lion is more docile than the tiger, but the tales of its magnanimity are completely apocryphal. It is a remarkable fact, that as by commerce, &c. the haunts of the lion and other native monarchs of the forest and the desert are disturbed, by settlements, roads, &c. &c., these ferocious animals become more scarce, or are more rarely seen. The lion of S. America has no mane, and is commonly called the puma. In Astronomy, a sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters about July 23.

**LION-HEARTED**, *a.* of undaunted courage, like a lion.

**LIP**, *s.* [*lippe*, Sax.] the edge or outward part of the mouth; that muscular part which shuts and covers the mouth, both above and below. Figuratively, the edge of any thing. To make a lip, is to hang the lip, in anger and contempt. In Botany, the upper or under division of a gaping blossom.

**LIP-LABOUR**, *s.* action of the lips, without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

**LIPOTHYMOUS**, *a.* [*leipo* and *thymos*, Gr.] fainting.

**LIPOTHYMY**, *s.* in Medicine, a sudden diminution or failure of the animal and vital functions; a swoon or fainting fit.



**LIPPE**, the name of two small German principalities. *Lippe-Detmold* lies between Prussia, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Schaumburg-Lippe; and a detached portion lies quite in the Prussian territory. It has a ridge of hills, called the Osning, which yield building-stone, and timber. Its rivers are the Weser, the Lippe, and many smaller streams running into them from the Osning. It produces corn, flax, &c. &c., and a good many cattle. It has also some small manufactures. Detmold is its principal place. Pop. under 100,000. *Schaumburg-Lippe* consists of detached tracts bordered by Hanover, Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, and Lippe-Detmold. It lies on the same hill-range as the other Lippe, and is watered by the feeders of the Weser. Its productions are the same in general; and it has also some coal-mines. Its chief place is Bückeburg. Pop. about 30,000.

**LIPPED**, *a. having lips.*

**LIPPITUDE**, *s. [lippus, Lat.]* blearedness of the eyes.

**LIGATION**, *s. [liguo, Lat.]* the act of melting; capacity of being melted.

**LIQUEATE**, *v. n. [liguo, Lat.]* to melt or turn into liquor.

**LIQUEFACTION**, *s. [liquidus and facio, Lat.]* the act of melting; the state of a body melted.

**LIQUEFIABLE**, *a. capable of being melted.*

**TO LIQUEFY**, *v. a. [liquidus and facio, Lat.]* to melt, applied to fire. To dissolve, applied to liquor.

**LIQUID**, *a. [liquo, Lat.]* fluid, or giving way to the slightest touch. Soft or clear, applied to sound. In Grammar, capable of blending with other sounds, applied to the consonants *l, m, n*, and *r*.

**LIQUID**, *s. a body which has the property of fluidity, or whose particles move freely amongst each other in all directions. Liquid substances are nothing more than solids converted into liquids by heat, a certain increase of which would convert the liquid into vapour.*

**TO LIQUIDATE**, *v. a. to clear away or lessen debts. In Commerce, to make bills current and payable.*

**LIQUIDITY**, *s. subtlety; thinness.*

**LIQUIDNESS**, *s. the quality of having its parts easily put in motion, and adhering to any thing immersed.*

**LIQUOR**, (*Skw*), *s. [Lat.]* any thing liquid; generally applied to intoxicating or intoxicating drinks.

**TO LIQUOR**, *v. c. to drench or moisten.*

**LIQUORICE**, *s. in Botany and Medicine, a plant cultivated for the sake of the juice of its root, which, when expressed and refined, is used in catarrhs, to remove the hoarseness.*

**LISBON**, the capital of Portugal. The plan of the city is regular; the streets, some of which are more than three miles in length, and the squares, are spacious, and the buildings are elegant. The harbour will contain 1000 sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, affords a beautiful prospect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other in the form of an amphitheatre. There are 40 parish churches, and 50 convents of both sexes. The public buildings, for educational and government purposes, are numerous and handsome. There is a considerable trade here, but the manufactures are not of great value. Lisbon is seated on the river Tagus, 9 miles from the mouth of it. Pop. about 300,000. Lat. 38. 42. N. Long. 9. 9. W.

**LISLE**, DE, a distinguished family of geographers, &c. in France. *Claude*, the father, published a Universal History, and an Historical Atlas, and died in 1720, aged 76 years. His three sons were all men of distinction. *William* became royal geographer, and was of great service to history by his numerous maps. He died in 1720, aged 51 years. *Louis* was a traveller as well as a geographer, and died in 1741. *Joseph Nicholas* was an astronomer, and held office at St. Petersburg, and at Paris subsequently. He published a History of Astronomy, and died in 1768, aged 80 years.

**LISMORE**, Waterford, in Munster, Ireland. It stands on the Blackwater, over which is a handsome bridge. The castle and cathedral are noble buildings. It is a bishop's see, in connexion with Cashel, Emly, and Waterford. It is 115 miles from Dublin. Pop. 3007.

**LISMORE**, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, at the mouth of the bay of Lochlyol, in Argyshire. It is 8 miles long, and 2 broad, and the soil is pretty fertile. It was formerly the residence of the bishops of Argyre. Pop. 1399.

**LISNE**, *s. a cavity; a hollow.*

**TO LISP**, *v. n. [lisp, Sax.]* to speak with too frequent an application of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

**LISP**, *s. the act of speaking with too frequent application of the tongue to the teeth or palate.*

**LISPER**, *s. one who speaks lispingly.*

**LIST**, *s. [liste, Fr.]* a roll or catalogue.—[*lice*, Fr.] enclosed ground, in which tilts are run, and combats fought; hence, to enter the lists, is to contend with a person, either with bodily strength, or by disputation and argument.—[*licium*, Lat.] a stripe on the extremities of cloth; a border.—[*lystan*, Sax.] desire; willingness; choice.

**TO LIST**, *v. n. [lystan, Sax.]* to choose or desire; to be disposed or inclined to.

**TO LIST**, *v. a. to enlist or register; to train and enrol as soldiers or sailors. Also, to hearken to; to listen.*

**LISTED**, *a. striped; marked with lines or streaks of different colours.*

**LISTEL**, *s. in Architecture, is a small band or kind of rule in the moulding; also, the space between the channelings of pillars.*

**TO LISTEN**, *v. n. [hlystan, Sax.]* to hearken or give attention to.

**LISTENER**, *s. one who hearkens or attends to what another says.*

**LITTLER**, *a. without any inclination or determination to one thing more than another; careless; heedless.*

**LITTLERLY**, *ad. without thought or attention.*

**LITTLERNESS**, *s. inattention; disregard; want of desire.*

**LIT**, past tense (strong) of the verb to light.

**LITANY**, *s. [litaney, Gr.]* a general series of supplications used in public worship with responses.

**LITCHFIELD**. See LICHFIELD.

**LITCHFIELD**, a town of Connecticut, United States. It stands on the summit of a hill, and consists chiefly of two streets crossing each other at right angles. It has some handsome buildings. There is a famous law-school, in which many of the principal civilians of the States have been educated. There are several other scattered parishes which belong to this township, which is watered by the head branches of the Shepang and Naugatuck rivers, which afford water-power. It is 320 miles from Washington. Pop. 4038. Seven other places in the States bear this name.

**LITERAL**, *a. [litera, Lat.]* according to its primary and most obvious sense, opposed to figurative. Following the letter, or word for word, applied to translations. Consisting of letters.

**LITERAL**, *s. primitive or literal meaning.*

**LITERALLY**, *ad. according to the primary and obvious sense of words, opposed to figuratively. With close adherence to the words or sense of an original, applied to translations.*

**LITERARY**, *a. respecting letters; regarding learning.*

**LITERATI**, *s. [Ital.]* the learned. It has no singular.

**LITERATURE**, *s. learning; erudition.*

**LITHARGE**, *s. [lithos and arguros, Gr.]* lead vitrified either with or without copper.

**LITHE**, *a. [lithe, Sax.]* pliant; easily bent.

**LITHESS**, *s. the quality of being pliant or easily bent.*

**LITHER**, *a. [from lithe,] soft; pliant; of little or no resistance; bad; sorry; corrupt.*

**LITHIUM**, *s. [lithios, Gr.]* in Chemistry, a white-coloured metal, closely allied to potassium and sodium.

**LITHOGRAPHY**, *s. [lithos and grapho, Gr.]* the art of drawing and writing on a peculiar kind of stone, prepared for the purpose; and of taking impressions from the drawing, by means of printer's ink, with a rolling press. The stone is found in the jurassic formations of Germany, near the Alps, and is a slaty limestone of a cream colour. Slabs of this stone are prepared either with polished or slightly roughened surfaces; and the drawing is made with an ink composed for the purpose. After it is made, it is *lithen* by the application of an acid solution, which simply keeps it from being affected by water. When used, the stone is wetted with a sponge, and a roller covered with ink passed over it, leaves ink only on the lines of the drawing, which are not wetted. The press subjects the paper laid on the stone, to the passage of a blunt edge over it, and by that means the impression is made. The cheapness and facility of the process are its great recommendations; while, if the stone be finely

prepared, and the drawing properly done, a great number of copies may be taken.

**LITHOMANCY**, *s.* [*lithos* and *manteia*, Gr.] prediction, or the art of foretelling, by stones.

**LITHONTRIPTIC**, *a.* [*lithos* and *tribo*, Gr.] medicines which have the power of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

**LITHOTOMIST**, *s.* [*lithos* and *temno*, Gr.] a surgeon who extracts the stone by cutting or opening the bladder.

**LITHOTOMY**, *s.* the art or practice of cutting for the stone.

**LITHOTRITY**, *s.* [*lithos* and *teiro*, Gr.] the art or practice of crushing the calculus by certain instruments, in the bladder, so as to supersede the necessity for lithotomy.

**LITIGANT**, *s.* [*lit*, Lat.] one engaged in a law-suit.

**LITIGANT**, *a.* engaged in a law-suit.

**LITIGATE**, *v. a.* to contest in law.—*v. n.* to manage a suit; to carry on a cause.

**LITIGATION**, *s.* a suit of law.

**LITIGIOUS**, *a.* [*litigiosus*, Fr.] quarrelsome; wrangling; fond of going to law; disputable; controversial.

**LITIGIOUSLY**, *ad.* in a quarrelsome manner; in a manner which shows a fondness of law-suits.

**LITIGIOUSNESS**, *s.* a wrangling disposition; a fondness for debate or law-suits.

**LITMUS**, *s.* a sort of cheap blue paint, which is imported from Holland. It is regarded by chemists as furnishing an excellent test for acids and alkalis.

**LITTER**, *s.* [*litere*, Fr.] a carriage borne by horses, containing a bed; the straw laid under animals or plants. A breed of young, generally applied to those of swine. Any number of things thrown carelessly or confusedly together.

To **LITTER**, *v. a.* to bring forth young, applied to swine. To cover with things in a confused and slovenly manner; to supply cattle with straw to lie on.

**LITTLE**, *a.* compar. *less*, superlat. *least*. [*lytel*, Sax.] small in quantity, quality, number, dignity, or importance.

**LITTLE**, *s.* a small space; a small part or portion; a slight affair; not much; scarce any thing.

**LITTLE**, *ad.* in a small degree or quantity; not much.

**LITTLENESS**, *s.* smallness of bulk or size; meanness; want of grandeur or dignity.

**LITTLETON**, ADAM, a learned clergyman of the Anglican Church, who was one of the ejected under the Long Parliament. He was repaid for his martyrdom by a prebend in Westminster Abbey. He lives by means of a *Latin Dictionary*, which evinces no mean scholarship; and is of use as often giving a genuine idiomatic signification. He died in 1694, aged 67 years.

**LITTORAL**, *a.* [*litus*, Lat.] belonging to the shore.

**LITURGY**, *s.* [*liturgie*, Fr.] a form of prayers used in public worship. The *Liturgy* of the Anglican Church underwent many alterations from the time of its publication in 1549 to 1662, when the last hand was put to it, under the direction of Charles II. and the Act of Uniformity was passed to secure it, which produced the English St. Bartholomew. The traces of these changes are evident; and the diversity of parties in the pale of the Church, each holding by the Liturgy, is proof positive that the perplexities of untrammelled devotional practice and faith are not cast off by the adoption of such a guide. Before the Liturgy of 1549, there had been five different editions of these works of a like character with it; but less distinct from the Missals of the Roman Church. It ought to be observed, that at the time of the Reformation there were several differing Liturgies in use in the Roman Church, even in the compass of England.

**LITUUS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Medals, the staff used by augurs, in shape of a bishop's crosier.

To **LIVE**, (pronounced with the *i* short, as in *if* or *gift*.) *v. n.* [*lyfan*, Sax.] to be in a state of bodily existence and activity; to pass life in any manner with regard to habit, good or ill, happiness or misery; to continue in life. Followed by *with*, to converse or continue in the same house with another. To be supported; to feed; followed by *on*.

**LIVE**, *a.* (the *i* pronounced, as in *time*) quick; having life; active. Buraing, or not extinguished, applied to fire.

**LIVELIHOOD**, *s.* (from *live* and *hood*.) support of life; maintenance; sufficient to supply the necessities of life.

**LIVELY**, *ad.* in a brisk, vigorous, and active

manner. With a strong resemblance, applied to description or painting.

**LIVELINESS**, *s.* appearance of life; vivacity; activity; sprightliness.

**LIVELONG**, (*livelong*) *a.* tedious; lasting; durable.

**LIVELY**, *a.* brisk; vigorous; gay; airy; vivacious; nearly representing life.

**LIVER**, (*liver*) *s.* one who is alive, or continues in life; one who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue, vice, happiness, or misery. In Anatomy, an organ of great importance in the alimentary system, which secretes the bile. It is large and solid, divided into several flattened lobes, of a dark red colour; and lies on the right side, level with the edge of the ribs. In Chemistry, a combination of mineral substances, which is supposed to have the colour and general appearance of liver, as *liver of sulphur*, and *liver of antimony*.

**LIVER-COLOUR**, *s.* a dark-red colour.

**LIVERGROWN**, *a.* having a great overgrown liver.

**LIVERHEMP**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also hemp agri-mony, and water-hemp.

**LIVERPOOL**, or **LIVERPOOL**, anciently **LITHERPOOL**, Lancashire. It stands on the Mersey, and by its position, and wealth, has become the second port in the kingdom. It is, on the whole, a very handsome and commodious town; and the public buildings are numerous, and highly ornamental to it. The churches, the municipal edifices, the custom-house, the exchange, the charitable institutions, the markets, and the theatres, seem to have been constructed for the gratification of taste, as well as for their various and peculiar uses. But the docks are the most remarkable feature of the town; and the construction of them has enabled it to take its distinguished position in the commerce of the world. Its inland trade is aided by the rivers Irwell and Weaver, by the canals, and by the railroads, which converge there. It is 206 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 286,487.

**LIVERWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a very beautiful flower, called *hepatica* in Lat., from its resembling the lobes of the liver; also, a genus of the plants called *liverworts*.

**LIVERY**, *s.* [*livrer*, Fr.] in Law, the act of giving or taking possession; a release from a wardship; the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; clothes given to servants; any particular dress. To stand at livery, applied to horses, signifies to be kept in a public stable, where they are supplied with food.

**LIVERYMAN**, *s.* a servant who wears clothes of a particular colour, which are given him by his master. In London, a citizen who has a liberty of voting for the members that represent the city in parliament, &c., in respect of his belonging to some one of the trades guilds or companies.

**LIVES**, *s.* the plural of LIFE.

**LIVID**, *a.* [*lividus*, Lat.] discoloured as with a blow; black and blue.

**LIVIDITY**, *s.* [*lividitè*, Fr.] discoloration caused by a blow; a black and blue colour.

**LIVING**, *s.* support; maintenance; livelihood; the benefice of a clergyman.

**LIVING**, *a.* in a state of motion or vegetation; alive, or enjoying life.

**LIVINGLY**, *ad.* in a living state.

**LIVUS**, TITUS, PATAVINUS, commonly called **Livy**; a celebrated Roman historian, of the age of Augustus. Few facts are known respecting his life and career, beyond his enjoyment of the friendship and patronage of the imperial court. He died in 17 A. D., aged 75 years. His history is unfortunately considerably mutilated; out of above 130 books, only 35 are extant; and the epitomes of the others are not entirely complete. It is greatly to be regretted that the chief value of Livy's history is for the student of language. As a history of the most remarkable people in the world's records, it needs to be as cautiously received, even the later and more certain periods, as an unsparing eulogium would be; whilst in the earlier ages, he has recorded every legend that had floated down to his times, with all the gravity properly belonging to the narration of authentic fact alone.

**LIVONIA**, a province of the Russian empire, lying on the gulf of Riga, in the Baltic, and bounded by the provinces of Esthonia or Reval, Pskov, Vitepsk, and Courland. It is about

250 miles from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. There are very many lakes of different extent; and the river Dwina, with its tributaries, drains it. The island called Oesel, and some smaller ones near it, in the Baltic, belong to it. The land is so fertile in corn, rye, and barley, that it is called the granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were properly cleared and drained. There are plenty of fish, and of wild animals; cattle, and other kinds of live stock, are numerous. Here are a great number of forests, which consist of birch-trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. They export vast quantities of flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, linseed, skins, and pot-ash. Riga is the capital. Pop. about 800,000.

**LIVORNO**, the proper name of the sea-port of Tuscany, in Italy, commonly called **LEGNORI**. It stands quite on the coast, and the harbour is formed by means of a mole; there are also docks; but neither are suitable to vessels of any great size. It is rather a handsome town, and it is fortified, but cannot be said to be strong. It is a place of considerable trade, and exports not only the products of the country, but also what has been brought from the Levant and other parts of the Mediterranean. Its chief trade is with England. It is about 50 miles from Florence. Pop. about 80,000. Lat. 43.32. N. Long. 10. 17. E.

**LIVRE**, *s.* [Fr.] a French money of account, consisting of 20 sols, each sol containing 12 deniers.

**LIXIVIAL**, *s.* [lixivium, Lat.] impregnated with salt; like a lixivium; obtained by calcining vegetables, and mixing their ashes with water; belonging to lye.

**LIXIVIATE**, **LIXIVIOTUS**, *s.* [lixivieus, Fr.] made from burnt vegetables, and extracted by lotion or washing.

**LIXIVIATION**, *s.* in Chemistry, the solution of an alkali or a salt in water, or in some other fluid, in order to form a lixivium.

**LIXIVIUM**, *s.* [Lat.] lye; water impregnated with salts or ashes; a liquor which has the power of extraction.

**LIZARD**, *s.* [lizard, Fr.] in Natural History, a class of small four-footed reptiles, most of which live on land; the most beautiful of which is the bright-green lizard of Jersey, &c.

**LIZARD**, the most southern promontory of England, which is not above 36 miles from the Land's End in Cornwall, and 12 S. of Helston. From hence the ships usually take their departure, when they are bound to the westward. Lat. 49. 58. N. Long. 5. 12. W.

**LIZARDSTONE**, *s.* in Mineralogy, a kind of stone.

**LLAMA**, *s.* in Zoology, a species of camel found in S. America. It is used as a beast of burden, its wool is employed as a material for cloth, and its flesh is an article of food.

**LLANDILOVAUR**, Caernarthenshire, Wales. It has a considerable manufacture of flannel. It is pleasantly situated on an ascent, on the river Towy, over which it has a good stone bridge. About a mile S. W. of it stands Dynevor Castle, on a remarkably fine elevation, with the river Towy beautifully meandering at the bottom. It is 196 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday, and a fair on Wednesday in Whit-sun-week. Pop. 5471.

**LLANGOLLEN**, Denbighshire, N. Wales. It is seated on the river Dee, over which it has a beautiful bridge of four arches. The scenes in the vicinity of this place are very romantic and sublime, especially in approaching the lofty Brwn Mountains which separate the two counties of Denbigh and Merioneth. It is 184 miles from London. Pop. 4906.

**LLANOS**, *s.* [Span.] the name given to certain plains in the neighbourhood of the river Orinoco, in S. America. They occupy an area of about 350,000 miles, and are for the most part covered with luxuriant grass, without any trees. In some parts they are exposed to annual inundations, from their lying so much below the average level of the continent. The jaguar, puma, and most of the tropical wild animals of S. America are found here. A considerable number of Spaniards have long been settled in the upper part of these plains, who possess great herds of horses and cattle, but live in a very barbarous condition.

**LLANRWST**, Denbighshire, N. Wales. It is seated on the river Conway. Though but a small place, it has a good market-house, a good bridge, and a free-school. It is 222 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 3905.

**LL. D.** [legum doctor,] an abbreviation, signifying doctor of the civil and canon laws.

**LO!** *interject.* look! see! behold!

**LOACH**, (*loch*) *s.* [*loche*, Fr.] in Ichthyology, a small kind of fresh-water fish, of a graceful form, light coloured, with dark spots. It is not uncommon, and used to be esteemed a great dainty.

**LOAD**, (*lod*) *s.* [*lade*, Sax.] a burden; a weight, or lading; as much weight as any person or animal can bear. Figuratively, any thing that depresses, applied to the mind.

**LOAD**, (more properly *lode*,) *s.* [*lode*, Sax.], the leading vein in a mine.

**To LOAD**, (*lod*) *v. a.* to put goods on board a ship, or burden on a man or a beast of carriage. Figuratively, to encumber or embarrass; to make grievous. To charge, applied to a gun or other fire-arms.

**LOADER**, (*loder*) *s.* a person who puts the freight on board a ship, or a burden on a man, beast, or in a carriage.

**LOADSMAN**, (*lidsman*) *s.* [*ladan*, Sax.] a pilot, or a person that conducts into and out of harbours.

**LOADSTAR**, (more properly *lodestar*;) *s.* [*ladan*, Sax.] the polestar; so called from its being used as a guide by seamen, before the invention of the compass.

**LOADSTONE**, (properly *lodestone*, or *lodig-stone*;) *s.* [*ladan*, Sax. and *stone*,] the magnet; a peculiar rich iron ore, found in large masses, of a deep iron grey when fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour; it is very heavy, and is remarkable for its magnetic properties, although it does not possess these in a very eminent degree.

**LOAF**, (*lof*) *s.* plural *loaves*; [*hlaf* or *laf*, Sax.] a mass of bread baked; it is distinguished from a cake by its thickness; any mass into which a body is wrought.

**LOAM**, (*lön*) *s.* [*laam*, Sax.] a common earth, consisting of clay with a mixture of sand in it; the black earth called mould; a reddish earth used in making bricks; a kind of mortar, made of the best earth, by tempering it with water, straw, &c.

**To LOAM**, (*lön*) *v. a.* to smear with loam, marl, or clay; to cover with clay.

**LOAMY**, (*löny*) *a.* marly, or clayey.

**LOAN**, (*lön*) *s.* [*lhen*, Sax.] any thing lent; any thing given another on condition of his returning or repaying it at a certain time.

**LOANGO**, a country of Africa, formerly a part of Congo, but now independent, and lying on the Atlantic, next to the present kingdom of Congo; about 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth. The climate is nearly as hot as any under the torrid zone, and much hotter than those of Congo and Angola, yet it is healthy and pleasant. The land is very fruitful, and produces millet, peas, and beans, with fruits, greens, roots, herbs, and vegetables; here also grow many kinds of trees, such as palm, banana, &c., of the excellent fruits of which they make agreeable wine, while others afford them materials for clothing, as also for building, covering their houses, making ships, &c. They have but few cattle of any sort, except goats and hogs. Pheasants, partridges, and other wild fowl, are in greater abundance. Their principal trade consists in slaves, elephants' teeth, and iron. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. There is a great number of towns and villages in this country, of which little is known but their names. The inhabitants are black, and of mild and agreeable manners, but indolent. They are governed by an absolute prince, or chief, who is, in some measure, worshipped as a god by his subjects. The town of Loango, in the centre of which is the royal palace, a great square a mile and a half in compass, is situated on a river, about 6 miles from the Atlantic, in Lat. 4. 40. S. The population is unknown.

**LOASA**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, allied to the cucumbers; some of which are cultivated in England. They are not very beautiful, and are thickly set with delicate spines, which produce an irritation far more annoying than that of the nettle's sting, by means of the poison secreted in a gland at the base of each.

**LOATH**, (*loth*) *a.* [*lath*, Sax.] unwilling; not inclining; averse. **To LOATHE**, (*lothe*) *v. a.* to look on with great disgust or abhorrence; to see food with nausea or squeamishness.

**LOATHER**, (*lother*) *s.* one who considers any thing with abhorrence.

**LOATHFUL**, (*lothful*) *a.* full of abhorrence, or hating; abhorrent or hated.

**LOATHINGLY**, (*lothingly*) *ad.* in a manner that testifies abhorrence or hatred.

LOATHNESS, (*lôthness*) *s.* unwillingness; reluctance; dislike.  
LOATHISOME, (*lôthsome*) *a.* abhorred; detested; causing satiety, disgust, or nausea.

LOATHISOMENESS, *s.* the quality of raising hatred, disgust, or abhorrence.

LOAVES, (*lôez*) *s.* the plural of LOAF.

LOB, *s.* [*lappe*, Teut.] a heavy, dull, or stupid person. *Lo'b's* pound, a prison; the stocks; or a place of confinement.

To LOB, *v. a.* [from the substantive,] to let fall in a clownish manner.

LOBBY, *s.* [*laube*, Teut.] a porch or opening before a room.

LOBE, *s.* [*Fr. lobos*, Gr.] a division or distinct part; usually applied to the two parts into which the lungs are divided, and likewise to the tip of the ear. Used in the plural, in Botany, for those divisions of a cut leaf which are rounded at the edges, and stand distant from each other.

LOBO, JEROME, a Portuguese Jesuit, distinguished for his zeal in the Propagandist missions to Abyssinia and India. He was, after his return, made principal of the college of Coimbra, and died in 1678, aged 85 years. He wrote a *History of Abyssinia*.

LOBSTER, *s.* [*lobster*, Sax.] in Zoology, a well-known shell-fish, which when living is purplish-black, but when boiled is red. A cant word for a foot-soldier.

LOBULE, *s.* a small lobe.

LOCAL, *v. a.* [*loca*, Lat.] having the properties of a place; relating to place; being in a particular place; confined or appropriated to any particular place.

LOCALITY, *s.* existence in place; relation of place or distance.

LOCALLY, *ad.* with respect to place.

LOCATION, *s.* situation with respect to place; the act of placing; the state of being placed.

LOCH, (*lôk*) *s.* [Scot.] a lake. In Medicine, a composition of a middle consistency between a syrup and a soft electuary, used in diseases of the lungs.

LOCHIA, (*lôkia*) *s.* [Gr.] the evacuations consequent on a delivery.

LOCK, *s.* [*loc*, Sax.] a kind of bolt, secured by springs or tumblers, and turned by a key, used for the security of doors, drawers, &c.; the part of a gun by which fire is struck; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft or small quantity of hay. In a river, a place where the waters are confined by floodgates, to swell and increase the natural depth and force of the stream, in order to render it navigable. An hospital for persons affected with the venereal disease.

To LOCK, *v. a.* to shut or fasten the door, &c. by turning the key round in a lock. *To lock up*, to shut up, or confine; to close.—*v. n.* to become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insersion.

LOCK, MATTHEW, an English composer and musician of the 17th century, whose productions have received great approbation. He wrote music for the stage; and his compositions in Macbeth, though they are not in keeping with the intention of the great dramatist, have always been highly admired. He was composer to the Chapel Royal, under Charles II., and organist to his queen afterwards. He died in 1677, aged about 45 years.

LOCKE, JOHN, one of the greatest English philosophers and men of letters, lived in the latter half of the 17th century. He studied at Westminster School, and at Oxford; but beyond the leisure for reading and reflection, and the opportunity of becoming acquainted with eminent men, his university course seems to have done little for him. He devoted himself to the study of medicine chiefly; and to that may perhaps be, in no small part, attributed the peculiar character of his philosophy. Entering into public life, his great friend and patron was Lord Shaftesbury, whose fortunes he most intimately shared. He was also acquainted with other noblemen of distinction, who rendered him such aid as they could in the vicissitudes of his after-life. He once held an office under government; and as secretary to an ambassador, and as a valetudinarian, he visited Germany, France, and Holland. On Shaftesbury's fall, he escaped to Holland, and was protected there; and he did not return till after the Revolution of 1688. During the rest of his life he was engaged in his great work on the *Human Understanding*, and in answering treatises published against it. He also wrote treatises on politics, religious toleration, and religion, and died at the

house of his friend Sir Francis Masham, at Oates, in Essex, in 1704, aged 72 years. The influence of Locke's philosophy, and of his political and religious opinions which sprang from it, has been felt wherever the language he wrote has been spoken. Nor has it stopped there; the ideology of the ante-revolutionary philosophy (if it deserve so august a name) was undoubtedly the offspring of his system. His great merit was the distinct and rigid application of the inductive method to the science of mind; and though others had before him used it, he first discarded all other methods, and relied on it alone. It is worthy of being observed also, that in so doing, he practically reconciled the Cartesian method, which was his first study, with the Baconian, by which his scientific inquiries were guided. But he failed in the application of it, through the narrowness of the initiative idea which he assumed; through the perverted use of some words; and through the employment of bare intellectual logic in its development. To him we owe the abuse of the term *idea*, which has entered so deeply into the texture of common speech, as to be almost hopelessly entangled in it. Admitting no sources of knowledge save sensation and reflection, he at once cut off the possibility of communion with spiritual and eternal truth, and tied man down to the narrow field of actual experience. Hence, for all religious knowledge, man is left to authoritative revelation, and has no test for its truth, save such as apply to any book or law, handed down to him from foregone ages. In all this, or most of it, he was anticipated by Hobbes; but he seems not to have known what were the real opinions of the philosopher of Malmesbury, and certainly not to have copied from him. Locke's opinions were carried out by Paley into the domain of ethics, and Christian evidence; and the use of his grand *Essay*, as the text book of philosophy, at Cambridge and other seats of learning, joined with the influence of Paley's writings, has made the whole English race to this day a living illustration of his philosophical principles. He is claimed by the Unitarians as belonging to their school; but his religious feeling was too warm for his cold theology; his writings may in some parts represent their views, but he was more spiritual than his own system, and certainly was not of them. It is remarkable that, in his earnest vindication of religious liberty, he never seems to have looked for more than toleration; forgetting that it involved the whole principle on which the right to persecute is based. The son of the old Parliamentarian, the friend of Shaftesbury, the advocate of the Revolution of 1688, the fearless observer and reasoner in opposition to time-honoured philosophers, could not fail to take a very advanced position respecting politics, though even there he was fettered, not by his system alone, but also by the awe which the unconstitutional but splendid reign of Cromwell had struck into the minds of most men, and the dread lest such confusion as ensued on his death should be repeated. Locke, like Cudworth, is a striking sign of the different spirit that animated religious reform after the Puritan revolution, from that which prevailed before it.

LOCKER, *s.* any thing that is fastened with a lock; a drawer. LOCKET, *s.* [*loquet*, Fr.] a small lock; a small case of gold with a lock of hair in it, worn by ladies as an ornament.

LOCKRAM, *s.* a kind of coarse linen.

LOCKRON, *s.* in Botany, a kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMOTION, *s.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] the power or action of changing place.

LOCOMOTIVE, *a.* changing place; having the power of moving from one place to another.—*s.* a steam engine used for drawing trains of carriages, &c. on a railroad.

LOCUST, *s.* [*locusta*, Lat.] in Natural History, an insect somewhat resembling a grasshopper, but considerably larger, and of a brownish green colour, very destructive to vegetables, moving in large flights or companies. In some parts of the East, some kinds are eaten by the natives. In Botany, a tree, with butterfly-shaped blossoms, from whose empalement arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a hard pod with one capsule, including roundish hard seeds, which are surrounded with a fungous stringy substance.

LOCUTION, *s.* [*loquor*, Lat.] the manner of speech used in any country.

LOCUTORY, *s.* a hall in religious houses, appointed for the meeting of monks, friars, &c. to converse together.

To LODGE, *v. a.* [*logian*, Sax. *lager*, Fr.] to supply with a

house to dwell in for a certain time; to afford dwelling, or admit a person to lie or dwell in the same house. Figuratively, to place, fix, or plant.—*v. n.* to take up residence for a night.

**LOGÈE**, *s.* [*logis*, Fr.] a small house at the entrance of a park or forest; any small house or habitation.

**LOGEMENT**, *s.* [*logement*, Fr.] accumulation, or the act of putting in a certain place. In Fortification, an encampment made by an army; the possession of an enemy's works.

**LOGGER**, *a.* one who lives in an apartment hired in the house of another; one that resides any where.

**LOGGING**, *a.* rooms hired in the house of another; a place of residence; a place to lie in; harbour or covert.

**LOFT**, *s.* [*loft*, Brit.] a floor; the highest floor in a house; rooms in the highest part of a building.

**LOFTILY**, *ad.* on high; in a place at a distance from the ground upward. Figuratively, in a proud, haughty manner; sublimely.

**LOFTINESS**, *a.* height or distance from the ground upwards; elevation; sublimity; pride or haughtiness.

**LOFTY**, (*lofty*) *a.* high; at a distance from the ground; situated on high; sublime; elevated; proud; haughty. **SYNON.** *Lofty* carries with it an idea of magnificence, which *high* does not; thus we say, a *lofty* room, the *lofty* cedar; but a *high* house, a *high* tree.

**LOG**, *s.* [*logge*, Belg.] a shapeless bulky piece of wood. Figuratively, a sluggish, inactive person. In Hebrew measure, five-sixths of a pint. In Navigation, a small piece of timber, of a triangular form, having lead at one end to make it swim upright in the water, and a line fixed to the other with knots at about forty-two feet distance from each other; its use is to keep account, and make an estimate, of a ship's way, by observing the length of line unwound in half a minute's time, the ship sailing the same number of miles in an hour, as the knots which are run out in half a minute.

**LOGARITHMS**, *s.* [*logos* and *arithmos*, Gr.] in Mathematics, series of numbers constructed for the purpose of facilitating arithmetical computations, by reducing every numerical process to the simple operations of addition and subtraction. This is effected by considering every number to be the power of some root (either a whole number or a fraction) which may be fixed at pleasure, and which in the common logarithmic tables is 10; the exponent of this root is called the *logarithm*. Thus,  $10^0=1$ ,  $10^1=10$ ,  $10^2=100$ ,  $10^3=1000$ , &c. Here 1, 10, 100, 1000, &c. are numbers, to which the exponents 0, 1, 2, 3, &c. are respectively the logarithms. The logarithms for the intermediate numbers are of course fractions, representing quantities intermediate to these logarithms. For full information respecting these numbers, works on mathematics must be consulted. But it may be added, that the knowledge of the use of them would prove of considerable value to parties engaged in trade and commerce, especially now that a decimal coinage is proposed.

**LOGARITHMIC**, *a.* in Mathematics, connected with or relating to logarithms.

**LOG-BOOK**, *a.* in Navigation, a book ruled and columned like the log-board. It is used to enter the log-board's account in every day at noon, with the observations then made, and from hence it is corrected and entered into the journals.

**LOGGATS**, *s.* the ancient name of a play or game now called kittle-pins.

**LOGGERHEAD**, *s.* [*logge*, Belg. and *head*.] a person that is stupid, and of slow apprehension; a blockhead. *To fall to loggerheads*, or *go to loggerheads*, is to scuffle or fight without weapons.

**LOGGERHEADED**, *a.* dull; stupid; slow of understanding.

**LOGIC**, *s.* [*logos*, Gr.] in Mental Science, is the scientific development of the laws of reflection and reasoning. It has to do with language only so far as it is the expression of thought. Customarily, logic is restricted to the development of the processes of the understanding, exercised on what it comprehends, alone. But there is a logic that treats of the operations of the mind on truth that it can only apprehend, which is not to be confounded with syllogistic logic. And there is a logic of the feelings also, which differs widely from both the others. The study of logic, as treated by Aristotle, and by those who have followed him more or less closely, is of great value as an intellectual discipline, apart from any practical employment. But in practice, such subjects as are out of the range of its legitimate

and true application, must not be subjected to it; neither must it be regarded as an instrument of discovery, either for fact or truth. Lord Bacon has overthrown the latter abuse of it; but who is to overthrow the former? This logic, inasmuch as it lays down rules for correct and demonstrative reasoning, is also properly regarded as an *art*. The philosophers of the transcendental school, alone, have devoted themselves to the logic of reason and of feeling.

**LOGICAL**, *a.* belonging to or taught in logic; skilled in or furnished with logic.

**LOGICALLY**, *ad.* according to logic.

**LOGICIAN**, (*logishian*) *s.* [*logicien*, Fr.] a professor of logic; a person skilled in logic.

**LOGIST**, *s.* [*logista*, Lat.] one skilled in computations and arithmetic.

**LOGISTIC**, *a.* (see **LOGIST**.) in Arithmetic, applied to the doctrine of sexagesimal fractions, used by astronomers before the invention of logarithms. A curve, so called from its properties and uses in constructing and explaining the nature of logarithms.

**LOG-LINE**, *s.* (see **LOG**.) in Navigation, a small line fastened to a piece of board, and having knots at certain distances, by which a ship's way is reckoned.

**LOGOGRAPHY**, *s.* [*logos* and *grapho*, Gr.] the art of printing with whole words' instead of single letters, attempted some years ago in this country, but disused, as being more troublesome than the usual mode.

**LOGOMACHY**, (*logomachy*) *s.* [*logos* and *mache*, Gr.] a contention about words.

**LOGWOOD**, *s.* [*loghe*, Belg.] in Commerce, a wood of a very dense and firm texture, brought to us in thick and very large blocks or logs, and is the heart of the tree that produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep strong red colour; has been long known to the dyers, who use it in colouring blue and black; and lately has been introduced into medicine, wherein it is found to be astringent.

**LOIN**, *s.* [*loyn*, Brit.] the back of an animal as carved by a butcher. In Anatomy, the lower part of the back.

**LOIR ET CHER**, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Indre, Cher, Loiret, Eure et Loir, Sarthe, and Indre et Loire. It is about 80 miles long, and 40 broad, and is named from the two principal streams which water it. It is very level, and produces grain of all kinds, fruits, &c. &c., and abundance of excellent wine. Cattle, horses, &c., are also reared in great numbers. It has a few small manufactures, and a few mines of lead and iron. Blois is its capital. Pop. about 250,000.

**LOIRE**, one of the largest rivers of France, which, rising in the Cevennes, flows in a semicircular course, of above 500 miles in length, receiving the waters of a great number of tributaries, the chief of which are the Allier, the Sarthe, the Loir, &c., and empties itself into the Bay of Biscay.

**LOIRE**, a department of France, named from its chief river, bounded by the departments of Ardèche, Hante Loire, Puy-de-Dôme, Allier, Saône et Loire, Rhone, and Isère. It is about 80 miles in length, by 40 in breadth. It is very mountainous, and its greatest heights exceed 4000 feet. It is watered by many small streams beside the Loire. Its great wealth is its coal-mines; it also possesses mines of lead and iron, and quarries of building-stone and marble. It has much pasture land, and produces grain, wine, cheese, fowls, &c. &c. It has also valuable timber. Its chief place is Mont-brison. Pop. about 420,000.

**LOIRE HAUTE**, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal, Lozère, Ardèche, and Loire. It is about 70 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is very mountainous, and some peaks rise more than 5000 feet above the sea. The Loire is its chief river; it has also some of its tributaries flowing through it. Coal, lead, building-stone, &c. are abundantly produced. It also yields grain, wine, cattle, sheep, &c. &c., in considerable abundance. Le Puy is the capital. Pop. about 300,000.

**LOIRE INFÉRIEURE**, a department of France, lying on the Bay of Biscay, and bounded by the departments of Morbihan, Ille et Vilaine, Mayenne, Maine et Loire, and Vendée. It is about 70 miles in each direction. It is a level district, and the coast is flat and sandy. The Loire is its largest river; the Vilaine also belongs in part to it; other streams flow into these, and water

the department. Coal, iron, tin, building-stone, slate, &c., are obtained here. Corn, fruits, wine, &c., are also produced, and great numbers of cattle reared. It has also extensive forests of timber trees. There are some manufactures, and the mouth of the Loire affords a good means of carrying on trade. Nantes is its principal place. Pop. about 480,000.

**LOIRET**, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Cher, Loir et Cher, Eure et Loir, Seine et Oise, Seine et Marne, Yonne, and Nièvre. It is above 70 miles long, and about 50 broad. Its surface is just varied by some ranges of hills, that are connected with the Cevennes. The Loire is its chief river, and it is watered also by the Loiret, (whence its name), and various streams, some of which flow into the Loire and others into the Seine. It is chiefly agricultural; and having a good soil, produces abundance of grain of all kinds, fruit, flax, &c., with great numbers of cattle, sheep, poultry, &c. It is well wooded, and derives considerable advantage from its timber. In trade and manufactures, though not prominent, it is not poor. Its capital is Orleans. Pop. about 330,000.

To **LOITER**, *v. n.* [*loteren*, Belg.] to linger; to make use of idle and lazy delays.

**LOITERER**, *s.* one who passes his time in idleness; one who is sluggish and dilatory.

**LOKMAN**, surnamed *Al-hakim*, an Arabic fabulist, of whose history, residence, &c. so little is known, that he is regarded by some to be himself a fable. His fables are well known to others besides Arabic scholars, from the frequent imitations of them.

To **LOLL**, *v. n.* to lean in an idle or lazy manner against any thing. To hang out, applied to the tongue of a beast.

**LO'LLARDS**, in Ecclesiastical History, a soubriquet equivalent to *psalm-singers*, given to certain dissenters from the Roman Church, who appeared in Germany during the 14th century; and afterwards applied to the followers of Wicliffe in England.

**LOMBARD-VENETIAN KINGDOM**, a country of N. Italy, belonging to Austria. It borders on the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, and reaches from the Alps to the Po; being bounded by Switzerland, the kingdom of Sardinia, Parma, Modena, and the Papal States. It includes some of the loftiest points of the Rhaetian, the Carnic, and the Julian Alps, some of which exceed 12,000 feet in height. The lakes di Garda, Como, Lugano, and Maggiore, are within this kingdom, and its chief rivers are the Po and Adige, with their numerous tributaries, whose smaller streams which flow into the Gulf of Venice, to the north of that city. The soil in the broad level between the foot of the mountains and the Po and the sea, is very rich and productive. But the meadows have to be strongly embanked, as they lie, for the most part, beneath the level of the river. Corn, and especially rice, wine, fruits, cheese, cattle, silk, and hemp, are abundantly produced. Its chief places are Venice, Milan, Mantua, Pavia, Brescia, Bergamo, Crema, Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Treviso, &c. Milan and Venice are the seats of the imperial authority. Pop. about 4,500,000. See the various cities named above.

**LOMBO'K**, an island lying between the islands of Sumbawa and Bali, in the Indian Archipelago. It is about 50 miles in each direction. One of its mountains exceeds 8000 feet in height. The island is fertile and well peopled, and belongs to the monarch of the island of Bali.

**LOMOND, BEN**, a great mountain in the N. of Stirlingshire, Scotland, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. From this lofty mountain are seen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eastern coast as far as the Cheviot Fells, the Isle of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailsa, Ireland, the mountain of Plinlimmon in Wales, and the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

**LOMOND, LOCH**, a beautiful and extensive lake of Dumbar-tonshire, which descends from the northern point of that county, expanding as it advances southward. It is 30 miles long; its breadth from 9 miles, decreasing to three quarters of a mile; and, were its windings followed, its circuit would be upwards of 100 miles. There are 33 islands in this lake, several of which are inhabited, and contain antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews. Others rise into high rocky cliffs, amongst which eagles form their eyries.

**LONDON**, Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey. The metropolis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland stands on the Thames, which is crossed by eight bridges, and under which a tunnel has been driven; extends from Woolwich and Bow to

Fulham and Hammersmith, and from Highgate to Norwood, including the cities of London and Westminster, with their liberties, and the towns, parishes, &c. &c. which cover this vast area. The streets of the city, with the exception of the great thoroughfares, are for the most part narrow and irregular; but the main lines of traffic and communication are wide and noble, as are the more recently built parts of this enormous city. In the outskirts, every year witnesses the erection of new masses of buildings, which unite in their aspect both the town and the country styles; and every year, also, new lines of fine streets are opened, or projected. In the chief resorts of retail trade, the shops are remarkable for their costliness and splendour of architecture and decoration; and some of the streets are models of that class of buildings. The public edifices are innumerable, and for magnificence may vie with those of any city in the world. St. Paul's Cathedral stands pre-eminent amongst these, built by Sir Christopher Wren; which, though it is most disadvantageously situated, being closely surrounded by houses, and is said not to have been the edifice Sir Christopher had hoped to raise, is yet sufficiently imposing in appearance. (For Westminster Abbey, see WESTMINSTER.) Many of the other churches are very noble buildings, but most of them are in by-streets, and scarcely any are built on the Gothic model, which prevails throughout the country; some of them, even, being express imitations of Roman and Grecian temples. Some of the places of worship belonging to other communions are fine structures. Of the government and public buildings, the New Palace of Westminster, the remains of Whitehall, the Horse-guards, Admiralty, and other connected public offices; the Post-Office, the Royal Exchange, the Mansion House, the Custom House, Somerset House, the India House, Lincoln's Inn Buildings, and the Royal Exchange, the Temple and other Inns of Court; the British Museum, the Bank (for the notion of complete security against unauthorized ingress,) the prisons of Newgate, Coldbath-fields, &c.; (for the notion of equal security against unauthorized egress,) the National Gallery, (for the exhibition of no notion at all,) University College, Christ's Hospital, the Theatres, the Colosseum, the Hospitals, the Bazaars, the Railway Termini, deserve special notice and mention. Whilst the club houses of the West End, the companies' halls of the city, and many private residences of the nobility and gentry, and the inns, vie with them in magnificence. The bridges, particularly London, Waterloo, and Hungerford bridges, are very noble structures. The Queen's Palace in St. James's Park, is chiefly noted for the marble arch and splendid bronze gates. The Monument, erected to commemorate the great fire of London, the Nelson and York Columns, the various statues of the Duke of Wellington, Charles I. at Charing Cross, and some others of less note in squares and corners, are the chief public tributes of national regard. Temple Bar, which obstructs the junction of the Strand and Fleet Street, is a relic of the past; as are the Tower, with its armouries and other marvels, sadly curtailed, and London Stone, said to be the central *lapis miliaris* of Roman Britain. Yet perhaps these are not, though they first meet the eye, the most astonishing features of the British metropolis. The prodigious docks, with their immense bonding-warehouses, the warehouses of the city, towering into the air, and sinking deeply into the earth, convey the notion of wealth and commerce completely stupendous. Vast manufactories of almost all kinds of commodities, which are hardly recognised in the endless crowds of buildings, make London, in this respect, the rival of whole provinces. By means of the river, London ranks as the first port of the kingdom; canals enable it to communicate, for the transit of heavy goods, with all the interior of the country; whilst railways, branching out in every direction, bring the remotest counties into closest proximity with this emporium of the world, for goods of more perishable character or lighter carriage, and for travellers. There are six parks, (including Greenwich Park,) which are open to the public. The squares, which are usually ornamentally planted, are of great advantage to some districts, in regard to health. But the parts of the metropolis inhabited by the poorer classes, are yet the prolific sources of disease; and the retention of Smithfield market and the slaughter-houses in the very heart of London must also be noticed as a heavy drawback on the health, safety, and even morality of the city. For every species of rational and intelligent recreation, London stands pre-eminent; theatres, concert-rooms, museums, lecture-rooms, scien-

# THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

Railway Stations, thus •







tific institutions, ranging from the Royal Society down to the District Mechanics' Institute, &c. &c., offering a wide and unequalled diversity of most instructive amusement. Unhappily, it is equally unavailing for affording all that can pollute, and degrade, and destroy. London is also the centre of the literary world; not only are the chief newspapers, and monthly and quarterly journals, published here, but most books, whose authors hope for any sale, also. Of the numberless charitable and religious institutions it is impossible to make any mention. The city of London is under the control of a corporation, of enormous wealth; whose practical inefficiency, and steadfast resistance of all reformation or change, are matters of painful notoriety. Several regiments of cavalry and infantry are customarily quartered in or near the metropolis; but chiefly for state purposes, and occasions of royal pomp; the guardianship of the streets and the public peace and safety are committed to a numerous and well-appointed body of police. The various fire insurance offices have joined together in the maintenance of establishments placed at intervals throughout the metropolis, where fire-engines, with a complement of efficient men, and a good supply of all that is needful for saving life and property in cases of fire, are kept. The whole of the district is also well lighted with gas, and well supplied with spring water, by various companies. There are also at different points round London, spacious and well laid out cemeteries; matters of serious necessity from the condition of the parish grave-yards; but which belong to proprietaries and shareholders, and so are of no benefit to the poor; and which usually exhibit, in either a painful or ludicrous way, the exclusiveness of those who belong to the established Anglican Church. (For a particular description of some portions of this great metropolis, see under the different names, WESTMINSTER, WOOLWICH, GREENWICH, &c. &c.) Pop., London (within the walls), 54,626; (without the walls), 70,382. Total metropolis, 1,873,676. Lat. 51. 31. N. Long. 0. 6. W.

LONDON CLAY, in Geology, the lowest group of the tertiary formations in England; so called because it fills up the chalk basin in which London stands. It is found as far N. as the Suffolk coast; and occurs again in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The lower parts were formerly called the Plastic Clay; but they are not properly to be separated from the London Clay, as they seem to have been deposits under different circumstances, proceeding at the same time with it. The greater part of this portion is of fresh-water origin, and contains both plants and shells closely resembling those of our present rivers and ponds. The London Clay is a thick blue clay, containing a great variety of well-preserved fossil remains. The greater part of them are of marine origin, except at the island of Sheppey, where fruits resembling those now growing in the vicinity of the Mediterranean Sea, with various other land remains, are very numerous. Large blocks of highly indurated clay, veined with crystals of carbonate of lime, called septaria, are very frequent; they contain fossils which seem to point to the lias beds as their origin. The Bagshot Sand, which is a local bed, which is a close-grained sand-stone, found on Bagshot Heath and some other places, contains a few ichthyolites.

LONDON, NEW, Connecticut, United States. It is a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of the State, and stands on the river Thames, with a harbour esteemed one of the best in the Union. It is built on a declivity, and excepting the most recent erections, is not well or regularly built. It has a light-house, and two forts to protect the harbour, and its trade is very considerable. It is much engaged in the whale fishery. The county courts are held alternately here and at Norwich. It is 353 miles from Washington. Pop. 55,119. There are eight other places in the Union similarly named.

LONDON UNIVERSITY, was formerly the name of the academical institution at London, now called University College; this name was changed when a charter was granted permitting the students of certain colleges, who conformed to certain regulations, wherever they might be situated in the United Kingdom, to be examined for the purpose of bearing certain academical degrees. In this University no difference of religious profession are taken notice of, and therefore there are colleges of every religious denomination, as well as University College, which is also open to all, affiliated to it.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ulster, Ireland. It lies on the Atlantic, and is bounded by the counties of Antrim, Tyrone, and

Donegal. It is about 40 miles long, and 35 broad, and contains four baronies. It is rocky and mountainous, some of its heights exceeding 2000 feet. The Foyle, the Roe, and the Bann are its chief rivers, and it touches on Lough Neagh and Lough Foyle. Slate, limestone, and building-stones are found here. Agriculture is pursued also with some success. But the linen manufacture is the chief source of wealth. Portrush and Coleraine are its chief trading places. Londonderry is its capital. Pop. 222,174. It sends four members to the imperial parliament.

LONDONDERRY, capital of the foregoing county, stands on the river Foyle, not far from the Lough. It is finely situated, and has some noble buildings, the cathedral and Walker's column being particularly deserving of notice. It is a port, and has some trade. The fisheries of the lake are also a source of considerable profit to the town. It is 145 miles from Dublin. Pop. 15,196.

LONG, *a.* [contracted from *alone*,] solitary, or without inhabitants; by one's self, or without company.

LONGELINESS, *s.* want of inhabitants or buildings; want of company.

LONGELY, *a.* without any inhabitants or buildings; solitary. LONGENESS, *s.* solitude; a place unfrequented, and void of buildings.

LONGESOME, *a.* unfrequented; void of company, inhabitants, or buildings; dismal.

LONG, *a.* [Fr.] with some continuance, applied to time; dilatory. Of great extent in length; reaching to a great distance. In Botany, applied to the calyx of a flower, when it is equal in length to the tube of the blossom.

LONG, *ad.* to a great length or space. For some time, or a great while, applied to time. In the comparative, *longer*, it implies a greater space, or more time; and in the superlative, *longest*, the greatest space, or most time. After *not*, it implies soon. Followed by *ago*, at some period of time far distant. All along, or throughout, when followed by a substantive.

LONG, *s.* [*gelang*, Sax.] by the fault; by the failure. This word, though much disused, is purely English.

To LONG, *v. n.* [*gelangen*, Teut.] to desire earnestly; to wish for with a continued and ardent desire.

LONGANIMITY, (*the g pron. hard.*) *s.* [*longanimitas*, Lat.] a disposition of the mind, which consists in bearing offences with patience.

LONGBOAT, *s.* the longest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGEVITY, (*g pron. soft.*) *s.* [*longævus*, Lat.] length of life; old age.

LONGFORD, a county of Leinster, Ireland. It is about 25 miles in length, and 24 in its greatest breadth; and is bounded by West Meath, Leitrim, and Cavan. It contains 23 parishes; and is a rich and pleasant country, in general flat, in some places apt to be overflowed by the Shannon, and towards the N. mountainous. A considerable quantity of linen is manufactured in this county, and large quantities of flax are sent to other parts. Grain and cattle are produced abundantly. Longford is its chief town. Pop. 115,491. It sends two members to parliament.

LONGFORD, capital of the foregoing county, is seated on the river Cromlin, or Camlin, which falls into the Shannon a few miles below, and is a handsome place. It is 64 miles from Dublin. Pop. 4966.

LONGIMANOUS, *a.* [*longimanus*, Lat.] having long hands, or a long reach.

LONGIMETRY, *s.* [*longimetrie*, Fr.] the art or practice of measuring lengths.

LONGING, *s.* earnest desire; continual wish.

LONGINGLY, LONGLY, (*the g pron. hard.*) *ad.* with incessant wishes and ardent desires.

LONGINUS, the celebrated secretary to Zenobia, the queen of Palmyra. After having carefully studied philosophy and rhetoric, he taught at Athens, and there is said to have written the famous *Essay on the Sublime*. Being invited by Zenobia, he removed to Palmyra, and there enjoyed the favour of the queen till the time of her overthrow by Aurelian, when Longinus was put to death, in 273 A. D. The Essay, which alone of his writings has remained, is highly valued by philosophers and critics.

LONGISH, (*the g pron. hard.*) *a.* somewhat long.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the State of New York, lying next to the Atlantic, separated from the continent by Long Is-

land Sound. It is about 140 miles long, and 10 broad, and is hilly on the N. side and centre, but level to the S. The N. side has several light-houses. Pop. 110,406.

**LONGITUDE**, *s.* [Fr.] in its primary signification, length. In Astronomy, the distance of a star from the first point of Aries forward. In Geography and Navigation, the distance of any place from a certain fixed spot, reckoned by time, or by the number of meridians between. The longitude is found at sea by means of accurate chronometers, careful observations of the lunar distances, and comparison with the tables of the Nautical Almanack.

**LONGITUDINAL**, *a.* [Fr.] measured by the length; lengthwise.

**LONGLAND, ROBERT**, an old English poet, a contemporary of Chaucer. He is believed to have been a follower of Wicliffe. His writings, called *Pierce Ploughman's Vision and Creed*, contain severe remarks on the conduct of the priests and friars.

**LONGMONTANUS, CHRISTIAN**, a Danish astronomer, who, having acquired sufficient skill, chiefly by his own diligence, became assistant to the celebrated Tycho Brahe. He was afterwards mathematical professor at Copenhagen, and died in 1647, aged 85 years. His works are very numerous, and are not confined to astronomy and mathematics.

**LONGSOME**, *a.* tedious. Wearisome on account of its length, applied to time.

**LONGSUFFERING**, *a.* patient; not easily provoked.

**LONGSUFFERING**, *s.* patience under offences; clemency.

**LONGWAYS**, *LONGWISE*, *ad.* in the direction of the length; lengthwise.

**LONGWINDED**, *a.* long-breathed; tedious.

**LONSDALE**. See KIRKEY LONSDALE.

**LOO**, *s.* [*loosen*, Belg.] a game of cards, wherein the knave of clubs is reckoned the highest, and secures success to the person who has it.

**LOOBLY**, *a.* awkward; clumsy; clownish.

**LOOBY**, *s.* [*lobo*, Brit.] a clumsy clown.

**LOOE, EAST and WEST**, Cornwall. These two small fishing towns are separated from each other by a creek or river of the same name, over which is a narrow stone bridge of several arches. The river Looe is navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden. They are 232 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1542.

**LOOP**, *s.* [*lufan*, Sax.] the part of a ship aloft which lies before the chess-trees, as far as the bulkhead of the castle.

To **LOOP**, *v.* to bring the ship close to a wind.

To **LOOP**, *v.* n. [*locan*, Sax.] to behold, to see, to view, to direct the eye towards any object; to seem, or carry an air, mien, or appearance. To *look after*, to attend to; to take care of. To *look for*, to expect. To *look into*, to examine; to sift; to inspect closely, or observe narrowly. Used with *on*, to respect, regard, esteem, consider, view, or think. To *look out*, to search or seek; to be on the watch.

**LOOK**, *interj.* properly the imperative of the verb, and sometimes expressed by *look ye*; behold; see; look; observe.

**LOOK**, *s.* air of the face, or cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing; the act of directing the eye towards.

**LOOKER**, *s.* a spectator; a beholder. *Looker on*, an idle or uncontented spectator.

**LOOKING-GLASS**, *s.* a plane mirror made of glass, and used by the toilet.

**LOOM**, *s.* a frame in which manufactures are woven. *Power loom*, a loom worked by steam, and so constructed as to require nothing more than to be supplied with the yarn or thread, and to be watched in its working. The greater part of the weaving of this country is now done by power looms.

To **LOOM**, *v.* n. [*loeman*, Sax.] to appear at sea.

**LOON**, *s.* a sorry fellow; a scoundrel. In Ornithology, a bird as big as a goose, of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots; they breed in Farr Island.

**LOOP**, *s.* [*loopen*, Belg.] a thread or twist, &c. doubled in such a manner that a string or lace may be drawn through it.

**LOOPED**, *a.* full of holes resembling loops.

**LOOPHOLE**, *s.* an aperture in a loop; a hole to give passage. Figuratively, any shift or evasion.

**LOOPHOLE**, *a.* full of holes, openings, or void spaces.

To **LOOSE**, *v.* *a.* [*lesan*, Sax.] to unbind or untie any thing

fastened; to free from an obligation; to let go. To relax, applied to the joints.

**LOOSE**, *a.* unbound; untied; not restrained, tight, or confined. Wanton, or not restrained by the dictates of modesty. Diffuse, applied to style. Disengaged from any obligation, used with *from*, and sometimes of. To *break loose*, to get rid of any restraint by force.

**LOOSE**, *s.* liberty; freedom from any constraint; indulgence, used with *give*.

**LOOSELY**, *ad.* in a manner that is not fast or firm, applied to any thing tied. Without any union or connexion. Irregularly, or not restrained by the rules of chastity or virtue.

To **LOOSEN**, *v.* *a.* to undo any thing that is tied; to be made less compact or coherent. To separate or divide; to free from restraint, or set at liberty. To cure of costiveness.

**LOOSENESS**, *s.* the state of things which are movable, and deprived of their firmness or fixedness. A disposition of mind, or a conduct, not restrained by any principle of law, charity, morality, or religion, applied to the manners.

**LOOSESTRIFE**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants of which there are several species; the yellow pimpernel of the woods, and the purple moneywort, belong to this genus.

**LOOVER**, *s.* an opening for the smoke to go out at the roof of a house.

To **LOP**, *v.* *a.* to cut off the branches of trees. Figuratively, to cut off a part from any thing.

**LOP**, *s.* that which is cut from trees.—[*loyp*, Scot.] a flea.

**LOPE**, the old preterite of *leap*.

**LOPPED**, *part.* *a.* in Botany, appearing as if cut off with a pair of scissors; the leaves of the great bindweed are lopped at the base; the petals of the periwinkle are lopped at the end.

**LOPPER**, *s.* one that cuts branches from trees.

**LOQUACIOUS**, (*loquidishious*) *a.* [*loquor*, Lat.] full of talk; talking to excess; speaking, or vocal; babbling.

**LOQUACITY**, (*loquidity*) *s.* the quality of talking to excess.

**LORD**, *s.* [*hlaford*, Sax.] a person invested with sovereign power over others; a master; a tyrant, or one who exerts his power to the distress of those that are subject to him. A title of honour given to those that are noble either by birth or creation, and invested with the dignity of a baron; by courtesy, it is applied to all sons of a duke or marquiss, the eldest son of an earl, persons in honourable offices, and to one that has a fee, and consequently can claim homage of his tenants. In Scripture, it is peculiarly applied to God, and is a translation of *יהוה*, when printed thus, *LORD*, but has the ordinary signification when printed in the common way.

To **LORD**, *v.* *n.* to exercise unbounded authority or power.

To behave like a tyrant, used with *over*.

**LORDING**, *s.* a lord; used in contempt.

**LORD-KEEPER**, the name of the officer who formerly kept the great seal of England, a trust now committed to the lord chancellor.

**LORD-LIEUTENANT**, the representative of the sovereign in relation to the militia, &c., appointed by the crown in each of the counties of the kingdom. Also the title of the regal representative in Ireland.

**LORDLING**, *s.* a diminutive of *lord*; a little, diminutive, or contemptible lord.

**LORDLINESS**, *s.* dignity; high station. Figuratively, pride or haughtiness.

**LORDLY**, *a.* becoming a lord, in a good sense. Proud, haughty, imperious, insolent, in a bad sense. Used adverbially, imperiously, proudly.

**LORDS, HOUSE OF**, the upper house of parliament, consisting of the peers of England, and the representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, whose consent is requisite before any bill passed through the House of Commons can be presented to the sovereign; and which is the highest judicial court in the realms, from whose decisions there is no appeal.

**LORDSHIP**, *s.* dominion; power; seigniority; domain; a title of honour given to a baron; a complimentary address to a judge, and some other persons in office.

**LORE**, *s.* [*læran*, Sax.] a lesson; doctrine, or instruction.

**LORETTA**, a town of the Papal States, Italy. It stands not far from the coast of the Gulf of Venice, and is a bishop's see, with a handsome and wealthy church. It is famous throughout Catholic Christendom, for a statue of the Virgin Mary, and a

house in which it stands, which is affirmed to be the very house in which she lived; which, self-transported, came either in the 13th century. It is 112 miles from Rome. Pop. about 5000. Lat. 43. 27. N. Long. 13. 40. E.

To LORICATE, *v. a.* [*lorica*, Lat.] to plate over.

LO'RIMERS, LO'RINERS, *s.* [*lormier*, Fr.] bridle-cutters; one of the city companies.

LO'RRIOT, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of bird.

LORIS, *s.* in Zoology, a nimble little animal of the lemur tribe.

To LOSE, (*loaz*) *v. a.* preter and passive *lost*; [*loosan*, Sax.] to suffer the want of any thing a person was possessed of before; to mislay, or have any thing gone, so as it cannot be found again. Used with the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c., to bewilder; to be embarrassed in an inextricable manner; to possess no longer, opposed to retain; to miss; to be unable to recover, — *v. n.* to be beaten at any game or contest, opposed to win.

LOSEABLE, (*lozable*) *a.* subject to privation.

LOSER, (*loizer*) *s.* one that is deprived of any thing he was in possession of, by accident, fraud, gaming, or mislaying; one that sells for less than he buys.

LOSS, *s.* a diminution of a person's wealth or possessions by fraud, by accident, by mislaying so as not to be able to find again, and by selling for less than prime cost; any detriment sustained; throwing away.

LOST, *part. and a.* [from *lose*,] not to be found; not to be perceived.

LOT, *s.* [*hlot*, Sax.] a die, or any thing used in determining a chance; a condition or chance, determined by lot; destiny, condition, circumstance, or state, assigned by Providence; a portion or parcel of goods; proportion of taxes. *SYNON.* *Lot* supposes distinctions, and a method of decision; we attribute to it a hidden determination, which keeps us in doubt till the instant in which it shows itself. *Destiny* forms designs, dispositions, and connexions; we attribute to it knowledge, will, and power; its orders are determined and unalterable. *Lot* decides; *Destiny* informs.

LOT, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Tarn et Garonne, Aveyron, Cantal, Corrèze, Dordogne, and Lot et Garonne. It is about 65 miles in length, by 50 in breadth. It is moderately hilly, and is watered by the rivers Lot, (whence it is named,) Dordogne, Corrèze, &c. It has coal and iron, but in no great quantities; building and lime-stones are abundant. It produces plenty of corn, wine, fruits, &c. &c., with silk, wool, &c. There are also a few manufactures. Cahors is the chief town. Pop. about 295,000.

LOT ET GARONNE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Lot, Tarn et Garonne, Gers, Landes, Gironde, and Dordogne. It is about 60 miles long, and 50 broad. There are a few hills, but they afford no particular mineral wealth, except lime and useful clays. The Garonne, Lot, and Baise are its chief rivers. Corn, wine, fruits, timber, cattle, &c. &c., are produced in some abundance. There are also some good fisheries on the rivers. It has no very valuable manufactures. Agen is its capital. Pop. about 350,000.

LOTH, *a.* unwilling; disliking. See LOATH.

LOTHIAN, EAST. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, MID. See EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, WEST. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LOTION, (*lûshon*) *s.* [*lotio*, Lat.] a medicine compounded of various liquids, and used to wash any part with.

LOTT'RY, *s.* [*lotterie*, Fr.] a kind of public game at hazard, set on foot by authority, in order to raise money for the state, consisting of a number of blanks and prizes, which are determined by tickets put in two opposite wheels, and drawn by different persons, one of which contains all the numbers, and the other all the blanks and prizes; a game of chance; sortilege. Lotteries have been given up and declared illegal in England, but they are still continued by some continental states. The *Art Union*, and some similar institutions, have lately been legalized, although founded on the principle of the lotteries.

LOTUS, *s.* in Botany, a kind of water-lily, very large and handsome, growing in the Nile; which was a great favourite with the ladies of ancient Egypt, as appears by the frequency of its introduction into paintings.

LOVAGE, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which two are

native in Britain, the Scotch sea-parsley, and the Cornwall saxifrage.

LOUD, *a.* [*hlud*, Sax.] noisy; striking the drum of the ear with great force; clamorous; turbulent.

LOUDLY, *ad.* with a great noise; with a great exaltation of voice; in a clamorous or turbulent manner.

LOUDNESS, *s.* that quality of sound which makes it to be heard at a great distance, and to strike the drum of the ear with great force.

To LOVE, (*the o* in this word and its derivatives and compounds is pron. short,) *v. a.* [*lyban*, Sax.] to regard with great desire and affection; to be pleased with; to be fond of.

LOVE, *s.* [*loef*, Sax.] the ardent desire of an object which seems amiable; that affection which is excited at the sight of any object that appears amiable and desirable. It is usually employed to express that affection which can exist only between persons of different sexes, and which is the most refined and elevated of all human passions. When applied to the affection we should have toward our Creator, it is the whole man exerted in one desire. Figuratively, a lover; an object of love. A kind of thin silk, of black colour, used for borders on garments during a person's wearing mourning.

LOVE-APPLE, *s.* in Botany, a kind of fruit, or large and fleshy seed-vessel, belonging to a plant nearly allied to the deadly nightshade, and commonly cultivated in gardens.

LOVE-KNOT, *s.* a figure made of many twistings and circulations, to denote the inextricable ardour of a person's affections.

LOVELILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to excite love.

LOVELINESS, *s.* qualities of mind or body which excite love.

LOVELY, *a.* fitted to excite love.

LOVER, *s.* one who has an ardent affection for one of another sex; a friend; one who likes any thing.

LOVESICK, *a.* languishing with love.

LOVESOME, *a.* lovely; so as to excite love.

LOVESUIT, *s.* courtship, or the addresses of a person to one whom he loves, in order to gain her affection.

LOUGH, *s.* [*Irish*,] a lake; a large inland standing water; a long bay, or part of the sea that rises up a great way into the land. See LOCH.

LOUGHBOROUGH, (*Lûfloro*) Leicestershire. It has a considerable manufacture of stockings, and a very extensive business in the coal trade, produced by the new canals. It is pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, on the river Soar, which runs here almost parallel with the Fosse, near the forest of Charnwood. It is 110 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 10,170.

LOVING, *part. kind*; affectionate; expressing kindness and affection.

LOVINGKINDNESS, *s.* tenderness; favour.

LOVINGLY, *ad.* in a manner that shows great love, kindness, and affection.

LOUIS, the name of 18 sovereigns of France. The first of whom was the son of Charlemagne, and was surnamed *le Debonnaire*; who, by his easy disposition, lost the greater part of his patrimonial possessions, although he committed great acts of injustice and cruelty for the purpose of preserving them. He died in 840, having reigned in all 27 years. The ninth was called *St. Louis*, from the good-will he always showed to the clergy, and the zeal with which he obeyed their suggestions. The greatest acts of his life were his crusades, the first of which ended in his being captured near Damietta, in Egypt; and the second, in his death near Tunis, in 1270, after a reign of 44 years. The eleventh was the crafty, superstitious, and cowardly monarch, whose wars with Charles of Burgundy, and whose dealings with our Edward IV., are so well known. He was the first who ventured to trifle with knightly honour by employing the basest menials as his ambassadors to the highest powers he treated with; and he first wore the epithet, afterwards characteristic of the French kings, — of *Most Christian Majesty*. He died in 1483, having reigned 22 years. The twelfth was notorious for his wars and intrigues in Italy; in which, by the duplicity of the pontiff and Italian princes, the superior valour and numbers of the Spanish troops, he was completely worsted. He allied himself in his old age, by marriage, to Henry VIII. of England, and soon after died, in 1515, after a reign of 17 years. The fourteenth, called *Louis the Great*, who was a child when he succeeded

to the throne, was by far the most notable of all the French kings of the Capetian dynasty. Cardinal Mazarin was minister during his minority; and it was then that, owing to the intrigues of Cardinal De Retz, the civil war, called the Fronde, took place. After many vicissitudes, and sanguinary struggles, Mazarin triumphed, and all who had opposed him were humbled and punished. At the same time a war with Spain was vigorously carried on, which was ended by the peace of the Pyrenees. During the king's minority also happened the protectorate of Cromwell, and in the transactions with France arising out of the emigration of Charles and his nobles, and the persecution of the Protestants of the Alps, he showed that he was more powerful than the minister of France, though he was then at the height of his influence in Europe. It was then, too, that the young king crushed the constitutional power of the parliament of Paris, by a most daring violation of its privileges, which none ventured to condemn. After Louis came of age, and had lost his faithful minister Cardinal Mazarin by death, he entered on a career of war that embroiled all Europe; during which, immense treasure was squandered, and atrocities unheard of in modern and civilized warfare committed, which almost made the dreadful sacrifice of human life forgotten. His first war was chiefly against the Netherlands, and lasted till the peace of Nimeguen. His second was principally directed against the empire and Holland, and was ended by the peace of Ryswick. The last was the war of the Spanish Succession, and was waged in Italy, Germany, and Spain; it ended in the treaty of Utrecht, as far as regarded most of his opponents, and that of Rastadt with Germany. It was during these wars that Turenne, Condé, Luxembourg, Villars, and others gained their great fame as generals on the French side; and on the other sides, William of Orange, Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough. Colbert was the greatest minister Louis had; his administration and life has already been noticed. (See COLBERT.) The revocation of the Edict of Nantes was one of the most unwise and evil acts of this long reign. The results of it being not only cruel in the extreme to the Protestants against whom it was directed, but most prejudicial to France, since it drove to other countries great numbers of her most industrious and valuable citizens. It was this king who invented that well-known and commendous confession of political faith for the benefit of absolute monarchs:—"The state, it is I." Louis died in 1715, after a reign of 72 years. The sixteenth was one of the most infamously immoral kings that ever lived. The abominations of the absolute monarchy of France reached in him their culminating point, and all things betokened a speedy visitation of judgment. He carried on various wars on the continent, with the empire and with England; and in America, with England, also. The end of all was the peace of Paris, which was sufficiently humbling to France. Louis died in 1774, having occupied the throne, in name and in reality, for 59 years. The sixteenth was a well-disposed, virtuous, but vacillating monarch, on whom fell the whole burden of evil and woe that had been slowly heaping up for centuries. During the first years of his reign, he effected some useful reforms, and projected others; he also encouraged and aided the United States of America in their War of Independence. This mania for political liberty, joined with a wide-spread disaffection towards religion, arising from the conduct of the ecclesiastics, and the prevalence of a shallow, sensual philosophy, was aided in its operation by the desperate condition of the finances of the kingdom. Minister after minister attempted to conceal and to make up the deficit; but only one tangible source of income was available,—the taxation of the privileged classes; and this caused the outbreak against the court. Meanwhile the people, especially of Paris, sympathizing deeply with the anti-royalist proceedings of the parlement, and feeling most keenly the pressure of the times, encouraged every advance towards the much talked of liberty. At length the convocation of the states-general was proposed and resolved on; and after much debate the form given to the assembly was such as to bring king, nobles, and clergy at the feet of the middle class. Whilst step after step was being taken in this assembly, all tending to the overthrow and dissolution of the existing system; hunger and fear of massacre, from the numbers of foreign regiments introduced into Paris, roused the people, and the Bastille was taken. The Revolution then began. During all the subsequent part of his career, the hapless king was swayed to and fro, by

hope and fear, by consideration of his dignity, by his natural amiability and concern for the poor people, by dread of the popular leaders, and by the insane and imbecile violence of the hangers-on of the court, by the aspect of events at home, and by messages from the emigrant nobles who had fled the kingdom, with the monstrous and treasonable intent of making war on France, and so extinguishing the Revolution. By a most revolting and humiliating proceeding on the part of the women, and mob, and national guards of Paris, he was brought from Versailles to the metropolis. He accepted and ratified the revolutionized constitution. He shared in a solemn farce called the Festival of Confederation, to celebrate the establishment of constitutional liberty in the nation. He attempted to exercise the power given him by the laws; he was subjected to the degrading insult of having his palace broken into and possessed by a mob, without the shadow of redress. He attempted flight, but with his usual indecision and un readiness, and was brought back a self-deposed king, in a most distressingly disgraceful manner. He was at length, by a popular insurrection, driven from the name of royalty, and imprisoned at the will of the Convention, assembled from the whole country. After the mockery of a trial, he was condemned and guillotined in 1793, having reigned 19 years, aged 39. His unhappy and noble queen suffered shortly after him. The eighteenth, was placed on the throne by the battle of Waterloo; and, with the exception of a war with Spain, had no greater difficulties than those arising from the state of the country, and the execution of the Charter. He, doubtless, prepared the way for the three days of July, 1830, by his inability to conform to the condition of the nation, which was so different from what it had been when he was in the court of his brother Louis XVI. He died in 1824, having reigned in all about 10 years.

LOUISBURGH, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, in N. America. It has an excellent harbour, about 6 miles in length, and more than half a mile in breadth. The fishery is its chief support, the cod being remarkably plentiful here, and, at the same time, better than any in Newfoundland; and, in general, is continued from April to the close of December, when the harbour becomes impracticable, being entirely frozen, so as to be walked over. The town is about half an English mile in length, and 2 in circuit, built for the most part of stone, and laid out in broad and regular streets. At a little distance from the fort, or citadel, is a large parade, the inside of which is a fine square near 200 feet every way. Lat. 45. 54. N. Long. 59. 54. W.

LOUIS D'OR, (*loo-see-d'ore*) s. [Fr.] a golden coin in France, valued at 20 shillings, or 24 livres. It is sometimes, though improperly, spelt Lewis d'or.

LOUISIANA, one of the United States of N. America, lying on the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded by the States of Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas. It is 240 miles long, and 210 broad; and is divided into 38 parishes. It is in general a very level country, watered by the Mississippi, the Red River, the Washita, &c. The neighbourhood of these great streams is swampy, and liable to extensive inundations. Its staple productions are sugar, cotton, and rice. The forests also supply valuable timber. The manufactures are at present of no great account. New Orleans, which is its capital, is also its chief seat of trade, which is very considerable, embracing most of what passes along the great rivers connected with the Mississippi. There are 47 banks and 5 colleges in this State. The railroads and canals are extensive, and of great utility. Pop. 352,411, of whom 168,452 are slaves.

LOUISVILLE, the capital of Kentucky, United States. It stands on the Ohio, and is regularly laid out and well built, with a delightful prospect towards the river. It has many handsome public buildings, and is the seat of a very active trade, as well as of the chief manufactures of the district. It is a port of entry; and to obviate the hindrance to navigation occasioned by the rapids in this river, a canal has been constructed of sufficient capacity to admit the largest boats. There are some well-supplied institutions for educational and charitable purposes. It is 596 miles from Washington. Pop. 28,643.

To LOUNGE, v. n. [*lunzieren*, Belg.] to loiter; to live in an idle and lazy manner.

LOUNGER, s. an idler.

LOUSE, s. plural lice; [*lus*, Sax.] in Entomology, a small parasitical insect, which lives on the bodies of men or animals.

This name is likewise applied to animals that are supposed to resemble the former; hence we make use of the words *book-lice*, *wood-lice*, &c.

LOU/SEWORT, *s.* in Botany, the name of a plant; called also loutie and cockscomb.

LOU/SILY, (*loosely*) *ad.* in a paltry, mean, base, and scurvy manner.

LOU/SINESS, (*looseness*) *s.* the quality of abounding in lice.

LOU/SY, (*loosely*) *a.* swarming or overrun with lice. Figuratively, mean; low born or bred; poor.

LOUT, *s.* [*loete*, old Dutch,] a pumpkin; a mean, awkward, stupid, and clownish fellow.

To LOUT, *v. n.* [*lutan*, Sax.] to bend the body by way of obeisance; to make a bow.

LOUTH, Lincolnshire. It contains many handsome houses, and has a large church, with a fine steeple which is nearly 300 feet high. It is situated on the river Lud, from whence it takes its name. It is 148 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 8935.

LOUTH, a county of Leinster, Ireland. It is about 27 miles in length, and from 12 to 18 in breadth; lying on the Irish Sea, and bounded by Monaghan, Meath, Armagh, and separated from Down by Carlingford Bay. It is the smallest county in the kingdom, but very fertile and pleasant, and contains 61 parishes. It has some hills of considerable height, parts of them being nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The manufacture of linen is the chief source of wealth. Dundalk is its capital. Pop. 111,979. It sends 3 members to parliament.

LOUTISH, *a.* clownish; awkward.

LOUTISHLY, *ad.* after the manner of a clown, or an awkward, ill-bred person.

LOUVAIN, or LOEVEN, a large city of S. Brabant, with a celebrated university. The walls of this place are near 7 miles in circumference, but within them are a great many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of 60 small colleges, much admired for their situation and architecture, but not sumptuous. They formerly made large quantities of cloth here, but at present their trade is generally decayed, and the place is chiefly remarkable for its good beer, to which it serves the neighbouring towns. Its castle is now in ruins. It is seated on the river Dyle, and is 14 miles from Brussels. Pop. about 30,000.

LOW, (*low*) *a.* [*lagur*, Isl.] applied to situation, implies comparison, and being nearer to the earth than something else; in this sense it is opposed to *high*. Applied to stature, measuring little, and opposed to *tall*. Applied to station or condition, mean, or not above the vulgar. Applied to price, not sold or purchased for much money; cheap. Applied to the mind, depressed or dejected. Applied to sound, scarce audible. Applied to style or sentiment, mean, grovelling, vulgar, base, or dishonourable. In Medicine, reduced by abstinence. *Low in the world*, implies, reduced, or in poor circumstances.

LOW, (*low*) *ad.* not high, applied to situation. Cheap, or of low price, applied to value. Mean or base, applied to rank, circumstances, thoughts, or expressions. Applied to the voice, in such a manner as scarcely to be heard. In Chronology, applied to times approaching to our own.

To LOW, (*low*) *v. n.* [*hloucan*, Sax.] to bellow, or make a noise, applied to that made by oxen, bulls, or cows.

LOW/BELL, *s.* [*lowe*, Scot. and *bell*,] a kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net.

LOW COUNTRIES. See NETHERLANDS.

LOWE, *s.* [from Sax. *leaw*, or *leaw*, Goth.] a hill, heap, tomb, or barrow, and is used in the names of places.

LOWELL, a city of Massachusetts, United States. It stands at the junction of the Concord river with the Merrimac, and has a very extensive and easily available water-power, which is employed by means of canals, which are so constructed as to distribute the water to all the mills and manufactories, and afterwards to discharge it into one of the rivers. There are 11 incorporated manufacturing companies here, who work 32 mills. And there are also print-works and dye-houses belonging to these companies. Beside these, which produce sheetings, flannels, drillings, prints, shirtings, negro-cloth, carpets, rugs, broad-cloths, water-proof woollens, and cassimeres, there are mills and manufactories owned by individuals; a fine bleachery; a manu-

facture of milled blankets, and extensive powder-mills. New companies and manufactories are continually springing up, and much water-power is yet unimproved. This "Manchester of the United States," is distinguished from its English prototype most honourably. The wages are good, and a very considerable portion of them is deposited in the savings' institution. It has some fine literary and educational institutions, the Lyceum, the Lowell Institute, the Mechanics' Association, 29 public free-schools, and 6 grammar-schools. Seven newspapers are maintained, and a magazine called the *Lowell Offering*, supplied with original articles, chiefly by the girls who work in the factories. The character of the persons employed is such as to prove that there is no necessary tendency in such work to depress the intellect, or corrupt the morals; and this may be chiefly attributed to the fact, that it is not regarded, as in this country, as employment fit only for the poorest and the vilest. Three railroads and a canal communicate with Lowell. There are 2 banks beside the savings' bank. And the company that own the water-power have a very noble manufactory for all the needful machinery. It is 444 miles from Washington. Pop. 20,796. All this vast town has sprung up in about 20 years. A place in Ohio bears this name also.

To LOWER, (*lœr*) *v. a.* to humble; to bring down; to bring lower; to strike a flag by way of submission; to lessen the value or price of a thing; to make weaker by the addition of some weaker liquor. Figuratively, to depress or lessen a person's pride, — *v. n.* to sink; to fall; to grow less. SYNON. We make use of the word *lower*, with respect to the diminishing the height of things, or to certain motions of a body: We *lower* a beam; we *lower* the sails of a ship; we *lower* a building; we *lower* the eyes, the head, &c. — We use the expression *let down*, with regard to things made to cover others, and which, being lifted up, leave them uncovered: We *let down* the lid of a trunk; we *let down* the eye-lids; &c.

To LOWER, or To LOU, *v. n.* to appear dark or gloomy. To be clouded or stormy, applied to the sky. To frown, or look sullen and angry, applied to the countenance.

LOWERINGLY, *ad.* with cloudiness, or storminess, applied to the sky. With appearance of sullenness, or anger, applied to the countenance.

LOWERMOST, (*lœrmost*) *a.* [the superlative of *low*, which is thus compared, *low*, *lower*, *lowernmost*,] below all others in place, circumstances, or rank.

LOWESTOFFE, LOWESTOFT, or LE'STOFF, Suffolk. It is a neat town, standing on the most easterly point of England, near the ancient embouchure of the river Waveney, which has recently been re-opened. Very extensive works have made this seaport and its harbour as complete and secure as can be desired; and the railroad communicating with the interior, extends almost to the extremity of the pier. It has an improving trade; and is a considerable fishing town. It is 114 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 4674.

LOWLAND, (*lôland*) *s.* a vale, or plain; opposed to an eminence.

LOWLINESS, (*lôliness*) *s.* a disposition of mind wherein a person thinks humbly of himself; meanness; want of dignity.

LOWLY, (*lôly*) *ad.* in a humble manner; meanly; or without dignity.

LOWLY, (*lôly*) *a.* humble; thinking modestly of oneself; of low rank; mean; wanting dignity.

LOWN, (*loon*) *s.* [*loen*, Belg.] a rascal or scoundrel.

LOWNESS, (*lôness*) *s.* the quality of being near the ground, applied to situation; of short measure, applied to stature. Meanness, applied to condition; want of rank or dignity. Want of loftiness or sublimity, applied to thoughts or style. Dejection or depression, applied to the mind.

LOWSPIRITED, (*lô-spirited*) *a.* dejected; depressed; without vigour or vivacity; dull, melancholy, gloomy.

To LOWT, (*ow* pronounced as in *now*) *v. n.* to look sourly, sulkily, or clownishly.

LOWTH, WILLIAM, a divine of the Church of England, who was eminent for his scholarship in his day; but is known now chiefly by his *Commentary on the four greater Prophets*, which forms part of Patrick's Commentary on the Bible. He died in 1732, aged 71 years.

LOWTH, ROBERT, a bishop of the English Church, son of the preceding, and eminent as a biblical critic. He was professor of

poetry at Oxford. His most valuable work is on the *Poetry of the Hebrews*, which is written in very elegant Latin, and is generally known by means of a translation by Dr. Gregory. He also published a new translation of Isaiah with a commentary, which is a good illustration of the laws of Hebrew poetry, and a very elegant work; but his conjectural emendations of the text were so many, and made on no well-grounded principles of criticism, and his version is therefore of no critical value. He died in 1787, aged 77 years. His controversy with Warburton was equally unworthy of his taste and his erudition, and is happily almost forgotten.

**LOXODROMIC**, *s.* [*loxos* and *dromos*, Gr.] in Navigation, the art of oblique sailing by the rhumb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence the table of rhumbs, or the transverse table of miles, with the tables of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromic*.

**LOYAL**, *s.* [Fr.] obedient or true to the duty owing to a prince. Figuratively, faithful in love, or true to a lover.

**LOYALIST**, *s.* one who professes an inviolable adherence to a king.

**LOYALLY**, *ad.* with inviolable adherence and fidelity to a king.

**LOYALTY**, *s.* [*loyauté*, Fr.] firm and inviolable adherence to a prince. Figuratively, fidelity, or immovable attachment to a lover.

**LOYOLA**. See **IGNATIUS LOYOLA**.

**LOZENGE**, *s.* [*lozenge*, Fr.] a figure consisting of four equal or parallel sides, two of whose angles are acute, and the other two obtuse, the distance between the two obtuse ones being equal to the length of one side. In Heraldry, a rhomb, or figure of four equal sides, but unequal angles, resembling a diamond on cards; in this all unmarried gentlewomen and widows bear their arms. In Medicine, and Confectionery, a preparation of any drug, &c. with sugar, made in small flat pieces, cut in any form, and baked hard, which is held in the mouth till it is dissolved.

**LOZÈRE**, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Aveyron, Cantal, Haute Loire, Ardèche, and Gard. It is nearly 70 miles in length, and about 50 in breadth. It is very mountainous, being crossed by the range of the Cévennes, one height of which gives it its name, and some of whose peaks exceed 5000 feet in elevation. It is watered by many streams, which are feeders to the Rhone, the Loire, and the Garonne. It yields several metals, but not very abundantly, and building-stone. It produces excellent timber in its extensive forests, and a little grain, fruit, &c. It is rich in cattle, sheep, &c., having very good pasturage. It has some manufactures also, but none of great worth. Mende is its chief town. Pop. about 150,000.

**L.P.** a contraction for lordship.

**LUBBARD**, *s.* [from *lubber*,] a lazy, sturdy fellow.

**LUBBER**, *s.* [*lubber*, Dan.] a sturdy drone; an idle, fat, or bulky person.

**LUBBERLY**, *a.* lazy and bulky.

**LUBBERLY**, *ad.* in an awkward, lazy, and clumsy manner.

**LÜBECK**, a free imperial city of Germany, which was long the head of the famous Hanseatic League. Its territory lies on the Baltic, and is surrounded by Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Lauenburg, Oldenburg, and Holstein. It is about 12 miles in extent each way. The houses of Lübeck are built all of stone, in a very ancient style of architecture, and the streets are, for the most part, steep, as the city stands on the two sides of a long hill, the eastern part extending towards the Wackenitz, as the western does towards the Trave. Here are 4 parochial churches, besides the cathedral. The town-house is a superb structure, and has several towers; in it is the hall, where the deputies of the Hans towns used formerly to meet. Here is also a fine exchange, and some excellent hospitals. In the churches are some very fine paintings by the great masters. Its trade is very considerable, and it has some manufactures. Lübeck is seated at the confluence of the rivers Trave, (which is the largest,) Stecknitz, (another navigable stream, by which it communicates with the Elbe,) and Wackenitz, which issues from the lake of Ratzburg, and, after joining the Schwartau, falls into the Baltic; by means of which several streams, long and flat-bottomed vessels pass

from the Baltic into the German Ocean. It is 36 miles from Hamburg. Travemünde is the port of Lübeck, and is 12 miles from it, on the Baltic. Pop. about 50,000 for the territory; 30,000 for the city. Lat. 53. 52. N. Long. 10. 44. E. A principality belonging to the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg bears this name also.

**LUBRIC**, *a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] slippery, or so smooth of surface that things would slip off with the least sloping; wanton.

To **LUBRICATE**, *LUBRICATE*, *v. a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] to make smooth or slippery.

**LUBRICITY**, *s.* [*lubricité*, Fr.] slipperiness or smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. Figuratively, uncertainty; slipperiness; instability; wantonness; lewdness.

**LUBRICIOUS**, *a.* slippery; smooth; uncertain.

**LUBRICATION**, *LUBRICATION*, *s.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of making smooth or slippery.

**LUCAN**, or **LUCANUS**, **M. ANNEUS**, a Roman poet of the reign of Nero, and nephew of the philosopher Seneca. He competed with the emperor in public as a poet, and for his bad taste was prohibited from publishing any more verses, which war, was gallant a sentence that he conspired against the emperor, was detected, and put to death in 65 A. D., aged about 27 years. The only one of his compositions extant is that called *Pharsalia*, which relates part of the war between Caesar and Pompeius. It is written with considerable skill, and has found many admirers, but it is too artificial to be ranked with genuine poems.

**LUCCA**, a duchy of Italy, lying on the Mediterranean, and bounded by Tuscany, Modena, and Carrara. It is about 25 miles long by 20 broad. It includes the S. W. slope of the Apennines, whose height here varies from 4000 to 6000 feet. The Serchio is its principal river. It produces iron, copper, &c.; marble, building-stone, timber, fruit, oil, silk, &c. &c. It is a very busy country for manufactures, and its people are ingenious and industrious. *Lucina*, the capital, is a fortified city, standing near the Serchio, and is altogether a handsome place. Its chief public buildings are its cathedral, and other churches, the palace, and government buildings. Pop. about 25,000. Pop. of the state, about 100,000. The political relations of this state were rendered very perplexed by the congress of Vienna, and are much more perplexed by the recent movements in Italy. Lat. 43. 49. N. Long. 10. 38. E.

**LUCENT**, *part.* [*lucens*, from *luz*, Lat.] bright; shining; darting rays.

**LUCERNE**, one of the cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable of them except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded by the cantons of Zug, Schweiz, Aargau, Unterwalden, and Bern. It is about 30 miles in length, and 20 in its mean breadth. The southern parts are mountainous, but without glaciers. Mont Pilate is nearly 7000 feet high. It has several streams, as the Aar, the Suhren, &c.; and one or two lakes, of no great extent. Its soil is fertile, and produces corn, fruit, &c. Many cattle are reared, and much cheese exported. The sovereign power of this republic resides in the council of 100, comprising the senate, or little council. The former is the nominal sovereign; but the power resides in the latter. Although the government appears purely aristocratic, yet this aristocracy is restrained in divers respects; as in the matter of making war or peace, concluding new alliances, acquiring new territories, or imposing new taxes, the consent of all the citizens must be obtained. The chiefs of the republic are two magistrates called *advoyers*. It is entirely Catholic, and it has some educational institutions of value. *Lucerne*, its capital, stands near the Waldstatten Lake, on the river Reuss: it has a beautiful situation, but has nothing in its appearance to recommend it. Over the river are 3 remarkable bridges, built of wood, and each forming a covered road. Near this town, carved in the living rock, is the monument of the Swiss guards, massacred at the storm of the Tuilleries, during the French Revolution. Pop. about 10,000. Pop. of the canton, about 130,000.

**LUCERNE**, *s.* in Farming, a plant cultivated in the manner of clover, and is the only plant whose hay is preferable to the sainfoin, for the fattening of cattle.

**LUCIA**, **ST.**, or **ALOUSTE**, an island of the West Indies, about 27 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, lying between Martinique, St. Vincent, and Barbadoes. It exhibits a variety of hills, yet partly consists of very fertile plains, finely watered with rivulets, and well furnished with timber. It is provided with several

good bays and commodious harbours, the chief of which, called *Little Carenage*, is reckoned the best in all the Caribbee Islands. In it are two remarkably round and high mountains, once volcanoes, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It yields sugar, cocoa, coffee, &c.: and it belongs to the English. Castries is its own town. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 13. 27. N. Long. 60. 30. W.

**LUCIAN**, an elegant Greek writer of the 2nd century after the Christian era. He was first a sculptor, afterwards an advocate, and finally a teacher of rhetoric in the Gallic province. After having retired from this employment, he was made procurator of Egypt by Commodus, and there he died at a very advanced age. His works are chiefly in the form of dialogues, and are remarkable for their wit. He is a most severe satirist, and has held up the various forms of paganism and the various schools of philosophy of the day to ridicule. He also attacked the Christian religion in the same way, and wrote many pieces of a grossly obscene character.

**LUCID**, *a. [lucidus, from lux, Lat.]* shining; bright; glittering. Figuratively, transparent. Without any disorder of the mind, applied to those intervals of sense which are sometimes met with in mad persons.

**LUCIDITY**, *s. splendour; brightness.*

**LUCIFER**, *s. [Lat.]* in Poetry, the morning star, whether Venus or Jupiter.

**LUCIFEROUS**, *a. [lux and fero, Lat.]* bringing light either to the eye or mind.

**LUCIFIC**, *a. [lux and facio, Lat.]* making or producing light.

**LUCILIUS**, **CAIUS**, a Roman satirist of the 2nd century B.C. He was present at the siege of Numantia, and he died in about 100 B.C. Few lines of his satires remain, but he is referred to by Horace, Juvenal, and others, with great praise.

**LUCK**, *s. [geluck, Belg.]* anything which happens unexpectedly in a person's favour; fortune, either good or bad; any event that happens without being designed or foreseen.

**LUCKILY**, *ad.* in a fortunate manner; by good hap.

**LUCKINESS**, *s.* the quality of turning out to a person's advantage, though undesigned or unforeseen by himself; casual happiness.

**LUCKLESS**, *a.* unfortunate, or unhappy.

**LUCKNOW**, an ancient city of Hindustan, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but poorly built; the houses are chiefly of mud, covered with thatch, and many consist entirely of thatch and bamboo; and are thatched with leaves of the coconut, palm-tree, and sometimes with straw. The houses of the merchants are of brick, lofty and strong, and there are some, but not many, magnificent edifices. Lucknow is 650 miles from Calcutta. Pop. about 300,000. Lat. 26. 24. N. Long. 80. 55. E.

**LUCKY**, *a. [geluckig, Belg.]* fortunate without any design, or contrary to expectation.

**LUCRATIVE**, *a. [lucratus, Fr. lucrum, Lat.]* gainful; profitable; bringing money.

**LUCRE**, (*lucro*), *s. [lucrum, Lat.]* gain; emolument; profit; increase of money.

**LUCRETIVUS**, **TITUS**, **CARUS**, a very celebrated Roman philosophical poet; whose great poem, *On the nature of things*, is a detailed exhibition of the system of Epicurus. He died in 52 B.C.

**LUCRIFEROUS**, *a. [lucrum and fero, Lat.]* profitable; producing gain.

**LUCRIFIC**, *a. [lucrum and facio, Lat.]* producing gain.

**LUCROUS**, *a.* producing gain or profit.

**LUCRATION**, *s. [luctor, Lat.]* wrestling; striving; struggling.

**LUCUBROUS**, *a. [lucubro, Lat.]* sorrowful.

**LUCUBRATE**, *v. a. [lucubro, from lux, Lat.]* to watch or study by night.

**LUCUBRATION**, *s.* study by candle-light. Figuratively, any original thought on any subject.

**LUCUBRATORY**, *a.* composed by night or candle-light.

**LUCULENT**, *a. [luculentus, from lux, Lat.]* certain; plain; evident; clear.

**LUCULLUS**, **L. LICINIUS**, a Roman general and statesman of the earlier part of the 1st century B.C., who defeated Mithridates, king of Pontus, and conquered Tigranes. He is more celebrated however for his enormous wealth, and prodigal expenditure in luxury. He was one who made Greek customs,

&c. the fashion at Rome; and aided in the downfall of the Republic. He died in 49 B.C.

**LUDICROUS**, *a. [ludicre, from ludus, Lat.]* burlesque; exciting laughter by its oddity or comicalness; sportive.

**LUDICROUSLY**, *ad.* in burlesque; sportively; in a manner that raises laughter by its extravagance or oddity.

**LUDICROUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of being ridiculous; the quality of exciting mirth or laughter.

**LUDIFICATION**, *s. [ludus and facio, Lat.]* the act of mocking or making sport of another.

**LUDLOW**, Shropshire. A large, neat, and well-built town, seated on the river Teme, near its conflux with the Corve, over which it has a stone bridge, in a pleasant, fruitful, and populous country. Here are some good schools, and a manufactory of gloves. It is 138 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 5064.

**LUDLOW**, **EDMUND**, one of the eminent men in the Puritan Revolution of the 17th century. He was well born, and took arms on the side of the Parliament, in whose army he held a commission. He joined in the movements by which the Independents defeated the schemes of the Presbyterians, and sat in the high court of justice at Charles's trial. His stubborn adherence to his democratic formula made him oppose Cromwell, who sent him into Ireland first, and on his return, kept him on his estate in Essex. At Cromwell's death he came before the world again; but having all his hopes overthrown by the Restoration, he retired to the continent. Having made an unsuccessful attempt to gain a footing in England, after some years, he returned to his exile, and died in 1693, aged 73 years.

**LUDOLF**, **JOB**, a great Ethiopic and Oriental scholar of Germany in the latter part of the 17th century. He studied at Leghorn, and afterwards resided as a private tutor at Paris, Gotha, and Frankfurt, where he died in 1704, aged 80 years. His works are yet very valuable.

**LUES**, *s.* a pestilence or plague.

**LUES VENEREA**, *s. [Lat.]* in Medicine, any syphilitic disorder.

**LUFF**, *s. [Scot.]* the palm of the hand.

**TO LUFF**, *v. n. [lowager, Fr.]* at sea, to keep close to the wind. See *TO LOOF*.

**TO LUG**, *v. a. [alucean, Sax.]* to hale or drag; to pull with great violence.

**LUG**, *v.* a small fish; a land measure, containing a pole or perch; the ear.

**LUGGAGE**, *s. [from lug,]* any thing cumbersome or unwieldy to carry.

**LUGUBRIOUS**, *a. [lugubre, Fr. lugubris, Lat.]* mournful; sorrowful.

**LUKE**, one of the evangelists, and an early convert to Christianity. Nothing is known with certainty respecting his life, except that he was a physician, and accompanied Paul in some part of his journeys, and to Rome. The close of his life is as unknown as its commencement. He wrote the Gospel that is called by his name, and the book called the Acts of the Apostles, both of which are addressed to one Theophilus. His narrative of the life of our Saviour, is avowedly a compilation from the various anecdotes and accounts which were current amongst the earliest believers in Jesus. And it differs widely in its nature and plan from the others, although it has remarkable points of agreement with them. Luke seems to have classified the incidents he records, but not by any very intelligent conception; and the account of the trial and crucifixion, with the succeeding events, he gives in such a way as to have made some regard him as a witness of them. The record of the proceedings of the apostles and first Christians, up to the conversion of Paul, relates to the prominent teachers and martyrs; after that circumstance, it is confined to the travels and acts of Paul alone; and it ends with his imprisonment on parole at Rome. Luke seems to have been a better Greek scholar than most of the New Testament writers.

**LUKEWARM**, *a.* moderately or mildly warm. Applied to the affections, indifferent; not ardent or zealous.

**LUKEWARMLY**, *ad.* with moderate warmth, applied to things. With indifference, applied to the affections.

**LUKEWARMNESS**, *s.* the quality of being moderately warm, applied to things. Applied to the affections, indifference, or want of ardour.

To LULL, *v. a.* [*lulu*, Dan.] to bring on sleep by singing or some agreeable sound; to compose, quiet, or pacify.

LULLABY, *s.* a song made use of by nurses to make children sleep.

LULLI, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French composer attached to the court of the Grand Monarque. He was by birth a Florentine; and became a drudge in Mademoiselle Montpensier's kitchen; but his musical talent being recognised, he was placed with an instructor, and rose to be one of the directors of the opera. His works are chiefly operas; and he died in 1687, aged 53 years.

LULLY, RAYMUND, a mystic and ascetic philosopher of the 13th century. He was first a soldier, and afterwards a zealous missionary amongst the Mohammedans; but he nearly paid his life for the honour of his generous attempts. His title of *Enlightened Doctor*, and his fame, arises from an effort which he made to liberate science from the rack and the dungeons of scholastic logic. His *organon* and apparatus were, however, incapable of producing such a result, and he only founded a new school, which substituted mystic for syllogistic formulas; and gained a name in the history of science, which ranks with those of Paracelsus, &c. He died in 1315, aged 81 years.

LUMBAGO, *s.* [*lumbi*, Lat.] in Medicine, a rheumatic affection of the kidneys, which causes great pain in the loins.

LUMBER, *s.* [*goloma*, Sax.] any thing useless and cumbersome.

To LUMBER, *v. a.* to heap together in a confused manner, like useless goods.—*v. n.* to move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk.

LUMINARY, *s.* [*luminare*, Lat.] any body which gives light; any thing which makes a discovery, or gives intelligence. Applied by way of eminence to the sun or moon, on account of their extraordinary lustre, and the great light they afford us. Figuratively, a person that makes discoveries and communicates them.

LUMINATION, *s.* [*lumen*, Lat.] the act of emitting light.

LUMINOUS, *a.* [*luminere*, Fr.] shining; giving light; darting rays; enlightened; bright.

LUMME, *s.* in Ornithology, the name of a water-fowl of the diver kind; common about Iceland and some parts of Norway, and scarce known in other parts of the world.

LUMP, *s.* [*lompe*, Belg.] a shapeless mass; the whole; all the parts taken together; the gross.

To LUMP, *v. a.* to take in the gross without regard to particulars.

LUMPFISH, *s.* in Ichthyology, a fish so named on account of its form.

LUMPING, *a.* large; heavy; great.

LUMPISH, *a.* heavy; gross; bulky, applied to things. Dull or inactive, applied to persons.

LUMPISHLY, *ad.* in a heavy manner, applied to things. In a stupid manner, applied to persons.

LUMPISHNESS, *s.* stupid or inactive heaviness.

LUMPY, *a.* full of lumps, or of small compact masses.

LUNACY, *s.* [*luna*, Lat.] madness or insanity, with or without lucid intervals; the mistaking of one's thoughts for things, and acting accordingly.

LUNAR, LUNARY, *a.* relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon. *Lunar periodical months* consist each of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 4 three-fifths seconds. *Lunar synodical months* consist of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds. *Lunar years*, of 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 36 seconds, or 12 synodical months. *Lunar Observation*, in Navigation, the measuring of the distance of the moon from any particular star, by means of a sextant; for the purpose of finding the longitude, by comparing the distance so discovered, with that given in the Nautical Almanack. *Lunar Theory*, in Astronomy, the application of the theory of universal gravitation to the moon, for the purpose of explaining its motions, perturbations, &c. &c.

LUNATIC, *a.* formed like a half moon.

LUNATIC, *v. a.* mad; insane.

LUNATIC, *s.* one who mistakes his thoughts for things, and acts on his mistake. The law with regard to lunatics is much improved now, in consequence of the increased knowledge which prevails respecting this fearful mental malady.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, a building erected for the purpose of

imposing the needful degree of restraint on lunatics, and subjecting them to such treatment as may be calculated to remove the cause of the alienation of mind. These institutions were formerly so conducted as to be aggravations to the disease alone; but almost all are now reformed; and every thing is so arranged as to counteract the delusion under which the patients labour, and to restore them to mental health.

LUNATION, *s.* [*lunaison*, Fr.] the synodic revolution of the moon; the period or space of time between one moon and another.

LUNCH, LUNcheon, *s.* as much food as one's hand can hold; a large piece of bread or meat; usually applied to a meal between breakfast and dinner.

LUND, the capital of Scania, in Sweden, and the see of an archbishop. Here is a good university, furnished with a good library. Here likewise is established a royal physiographical society, which treats of natural history, chemistry, and agriculture. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 225 miles from Stockholm. Pop. about 5000. Lat. 55. 42. N. Long. 13. 13. E.

LUNDA, an island in the mouth of the British Channel, off the coast of Devonshire. It is about 5 miles long, and 2 broad, and encompassed with inaccessible rocks, so that it has but one entrance, and there scarcely two persons can go abreast. In the N. part of it is a high pyramidal rock, called the Constable. It affords good pasture for all kinds of cattle, &c., but the chief commodity is fowl, with which it abounds much. It had once a fort and a chapel; at present the only inhabitants are one or two families.

LUNE, *s.* [*luna*, Lat.] any thing in the shape of a half moon; a fit of lunacy; a hawk's leash. In Geometry, a plane in form of a crescent or half moon.

LUNENBURG, or LÜNEBURG, a city of Hanover, Germany, and capital of a province of the same name. It stands on one of the tributaries of the Elbe, the Ilmenau, and carries on a good trade. It has some manufactories, and some extensive salt works. There are some public buildings of note here. It is about 70 miles from Hanover. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 53. 15. N. Long. 10. 25. E.

LUNETTE, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Fortification, a demilune, or half moon; an enveloped counter-guard or elevation of earth, made in the middle of the ditch before the courtine, consisting of two faces forming a re-entering angle, and serving, like fausse-brays, to disperse the passage of a ditch. Also, a kind of watch-glass, which is flattened so as not to be a perfect segment of a sphere.

LUNEVILLE, a town in the department of Meurthe, France. It is seated in a marshy country, which has been drained, on the river Meurthe, near its confluence with the Vesouze. Its magnificent castle is now converted into barracks. Here are also a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. This town carries on some manufactories, and has a good trade. It is about 200 miles from Paris. Pop. about 12,500. Lat. 48. 37. N. Long. 6. 31. E.

To LUNGE, *v. a.* [*allonger*, Fr.] in Fencing, to make a push.

LUNGE, *s.* in Fencing, a push.

LUNGED, (*the g* is pron. hard,) *a.* [*from lunges*,] having lungs; resembling the action of the lungs in drawing and forcing out air.

LUNGS, *s.* [*luigns*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the organs of respiration, which are lodged in the cavity of the thorax.

LUNGWORT, *s.* in Botany, the popular name of several different kinds of plants. The tree lungwort, or liverwort, is a kind of lichen, found on trunks of trees, particularly those of the oak and ash, on rocks, and sometimes on heaps of stones in shady places. The cow's lungwort is the same as the great white mullein. The golden or French lungwort is a species of hawkweed.

LUNISOLAR, *a.* [*luna* and *sol*, Lat.] compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon. A *lunisolar* year, is a period made by multiplying 28, the cycle of the sun, by 19, the cycle of the moon, and consists of 532 years, in which time both lunaries return very nearly to the same point.

LUNT, *s.* [*lonte*, Belg.] matchcock with which guns are fired.

LUPINE, *s.* [*lupin*, Fr. *lupinus*, Lat.] in Botany, a flower of the butterfly class, much cultivated in gardens.

LUPUS, WOLF, in Astronomy, a southern constellation, joined to the CENTAUR.

LURCH, *s.* in Gaming, the act of winning so as that the opposite party shall have gained but little, or not above a cer-



tain number. A sudden, staggering inclination to one side. *To be left in the lurch*, is to be deserted in distress.

**LURCH**, *v. n.* to shift or play tricks; to lie in wait. See **LURK**.—*v. a.* to win a game with great advantage; to devour. Figuratively, to defeat or disappoint; to steal privately; to filch, or pilfer.

**LURCHER**, *s.* one that watches or lies in wait to steal, or to betray, or to entrap; a kind of hound.

**LÛRE**, *s.* [*læure*, Fr.] any enticement; any thing which promises advantage.

**TO LURE**, *v. n.* to call back or reclaim hawks with a lure.—*v. a.* to entice or attract by something which flatters a person's hopes or expectations.

**LURID**, *a.* [*laridus*, Lat.] gloomy or dismal.

**TO LURK**, *v. n.* to lie in wait; to lie hidden or close.

**LURKER**, *s.* a thief that lies in wait for securing his prey.

**LURKING-PLACE**, *s.* a hiding or secret place.

**LUSCIOUS**, (*lûshious*) *a.* extremely sweet. *Cloying* by its richness, applied to food. *Pleasing*; delightful.

**LUSCIOUSLY**, (*lûshiously*) *ad.* in so sweet or rich a manner as to cloy.

**LUSCIOUSNESS**, (*lûshiousness*) *s.* the quality of being so sweet or fat as to cloy soon.

**LUSH**, *a.* of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint.

**LUSORIOUS**, *a.* [*lusorius*, from *ludo*, Lat.] used in play.

**LUSORY**, *a.* used in play.

**LUST**, *s.* [Sax. and Belg.] carnal or lewd desire; any irregular or violent desire.

**TO LUST**, *v. n.* to have an unchaste desire for; to desire violently.

**LUSTFUL**, *a.* lewd; lecherous; libidinous; having strong and unchaste desires; having violent, irregular, or intemperate desires.

**LUSTFULLY**, *ad.* with sensual concupiscence.

**LUSTFULNESS**, *s.* libidinousness.

**LUSTHOOD**, *s.* vigour; sprightliness; bodily strength.

**LUSTILY**, *ad.* stoutly or vigorously.

**LUSTINESS**, *s.* sturdiness; great strength and vigour of body.

**LUSTLESS**, *a.* not vigorous; weak.

**LUSTRAL**, *a.* [*lustrô*, Lat.] used in purification.

**LUSTRATION**, *s.* purification by water.

**LUSTRE**, (*lûstër*) *s.* [Fr.] splendour; brilliancy; radiancy; glittering brightness; a sounce made of cut glass for holding a collection of lights; eminence; renown.—[*lustrum*, Lat.] the space of five years.

**LUSTRING**, (*lûstëring*) *s.* a shining, glossy silk.

**LUSTROUS**, *a.* [from *lustrè*,] bright; shining.

**LUSTY**, *a.* [*lûstîg*, Belg.] stout; vigorous; healthy; strong in body.

**LUTANIST**, *s.* one who plays on the lute.

**LUTARIOUS**, *a.* [*lutum*, Lat.] living in mud; of the colour of mud.

**LUTE**, *s.* [*lûth*, Fr.] in Music, a stringed instrument.—[*lutum*, Lat.] in Chemistry, any composition used to fasten the different parts of stills or alembics in distillation or sublimation.

**TO LUTE**, *v. a.* to close or fasten together with cement or lute.

**LUTHER, MARTIN**, the great German Reformer, was born of poor parents at Eisleben and received an education which he hoped would fit him for the study and practice of law. The sudden death of a companion determined him in the choice of the monastic profession, and he entered a monastery at Erfurt. He here first saw a Bible, and devoted himself to the study of it, aided by the writings of Augustine, and others who had held similar opinions; so as to become no mean proficient in theological lore. His fame was such that he was appointed philosophical professor at Wittenburg, through the influence of his superior Stauffitz. Shortly after he visited Rome, and gained such an insight into the practical infidelity of the heads of the Church, as not a little influenced his subsequent course. The next step in his life was his being made a doctor of divinity, which greatly increased his means of teaching what he held to be Divine truth. Meanwhile, Tetzel had commenced his sale of Indulgences, under the sanction of Leo X., and came to Wittenburg. Luther at once attacked this infamous traffic, and began

his conflict with Rome. After some controversy, Cardinal De Vio, or Cajetan, was sent to bring the refractory monk to reason, but signally failed. Miltitz was next despatched against him, with no better success. He held another disputation with Dr. Eck at Leipsic, but no impression was made on him; so that the pope resorted to his spiritual armour, and a bull was promulgated requiring Luther's retraction of certain doctrines under pain of excommunication, and the books he had published were publicly burnt at Rome. Luther now openly braved the head of the Church; he burnt the bull at Wittenburg, and was forthwith cast out of the Church. Soon after a diet of the empire was held at Worms, and Luther was summoned to give account of himself to it. He went, and maintained his ground; so that he was put under the imperial ban. Returning from Worms, he was by the kindness of his friend, the Elector of Saxony, carried off secretly to the strong castle of Wartburg; and there he continued studying, translating the Scriptures, and gaining health and resolution, in complete safety. The headlong haste of his disciples, Carlstadt and Melancthon, to rid themselves of the badges of Romanism, made him suddenly leave his retirement, and take part in the proceedings, which restored some order into the course the Reformation was taking. He now sent out his German New Testament; and soon the mass was abolished; monastic vows declared invalid, and monasteries suppressed; and the beginnings of a Lutheran Church made. The revolt of the peasants, accompanied by all the horrors of a servile war, inflamed by religious fanaticism, next occurred. Luther sought to repress it; but they had outstripped him. They were put down by the sword miserably. It was about this time that Luther married, and it seems to have been one of the best advised steps for him. Sacramental controversies next ensued with the leaders of the Swiss Reformation; which ended in the alienation of these two Reformed communions, although several well-intended efforts at accommodation were made. During this strife at the diet of Spire, the princes of the empire who held by Luther's doctrines, signed a protest against a treacherous decree promulgated by their opponents, and thus gave rise to the name *Protestants*. At the diet of Augsburg, the Lutheran Confession of Faith was presented, drawn up by the father of that Church, and his brother in the work, Melancthon; and soon after Luther sent out the whole Bible in German. Luther's life was now devoted to the consolidation of his work, in controversies with various opponents, and with public business, which the Reformed princes would lay upon him, by their ceaseless consultations. This dependence of the Reformation on the protection of these princes, although it had seemed to be of great aid to its earlier progress, now became a serious hindrance, for they expected it to declare on their side, as they had done on its side; and Luther was grievously distracted. At length, wearied out of life with care and labour, he died, at the village where he was born, in 1546, aged 63 years. Luther was one of those men who appear in great crises of the world's history. He was admirably fitted for his work: he had considerable learning; a courage that quailed before no created thing; a great, loving, genial heart; an outspoken manner that scorned disguise; and not so much refinement of feeling as to make him nice in the words he used, or to make him keep back from any thing that needed to be done. To Germany he gave not only freedom of thought, but a language admirably fitted to be its instrument. For Europe, he was the one who broke the chains of authority, even whilst he was hoping to forge others to prevent what he dreaded as licentiousness; and ushered in a new age. To the world at large, he was the re-opener of those living fountains of Truth, which Romanism had blocked up, or poisoned—the Holy Scriptures;—he was a living preacher of the worth of man, as man, in face of all dignities and dignitaries, secular and spiritual. He was the stout-hearted woodsman, as he said himself, who by the main force of his arm fells whole forests, the growth of centuries; and so makes way for the herdsman and the tiller of the ground to exercise their callings, for the good of man. His writings are numerous, and great part of them are polemical. His *Commentary on the Galatians*; his *Table Talk*, recorded by friends, and published after his death; his *Letters*; some of his *Sermons*: are more or less known here; and they sustain his claims to be regarded with the affectionate reverence that he has usually received. His translation of the Scriptures is one of the best ever

accomplished; not for its critical value, though that is not small; but for its fine, clear, correct, and heart-stirring language. It was the first standard book in the German tongue. He has met with many to slander him, and to point out the incongruities and absurdities in his doctrines, and the questionable parts of his proceedings in his great work, with malicious glee. He has also ever had those who loved to defend his name; and, better still, to follow him, as he followed his Lord.

**LUTHERAN**, *s.* one who professes the principles and doctrines of Luther.

**LUTHERAN**, *a.* belonging to or derived from Luther.

**LUTHERANISM**, *s.* the ecclesiastical system of doctrines and forms, devised by Luther; and professed in parts of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, &c.

**LUTON**, Bedfordshire. This town is noted for its manufacture of straw hats. In its church is a remarkable Gothic font, in form of a hexagon, open at the sides, and terminating in elegant tabernacle work. It is pleasantly seated among hills, on the river Lea. It is 31 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 7748.

**LUTTERWORTH**, Leicestershire. The famous reformer John Wicliffe was its rector, and died and was buried there, in the year 1384; but his bones were taken out of his grave and burnt, 40 years after, by order of the council of Constance. The pulpit in which he preached is still preserved in its church. The Roman Watling-street runs on the W. side of the town. It is situated on the little river Swift, (into which the bones of Wicliffe were thrown, after being burnt,) in a fertile soil, and pleasant open country. It is 88 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 2531.

**LUTULENT**, *a.* [*lutum*, Lat.] muddy.

To **LUX**, **LUXATE**, *v. a.* [*luco*, Lat.] to put out of joint; to dis-joint.

**LUXATION**, *s.* the act of disjoining; the slipping of the head of a bone out of its proper place into another, whereby its motion is destroyed; any thing out of joint.

**LUXEMBURG**, the Duchy, or, one of the provinces of the Netherlands, lies next to Prussia on one side, and to France on the other, and is bounded by Liege and Namur. It is about 70 miles in length by 50 in breadth. It is watered by many small rivers, the principal of which are the Ourt, the Semois, the Laas, and the Chiers, which discharge themselves into the Meuse, with several others which flow into the Moselle. In some parts it is covered with mountains and woods, but the soil is in general fertile. It produces corn and wine in abundance, beside cattle of various kinds, and game. It yields iron, copper, and lead, and has manufactures of iron, cloth, paper, &c. &c. Luxembourg, the capital, stands on the Alitz, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Towns; the former surrounded by rocks, the latter seated on a plain. It is strongly fortified, and has some manufactures. It is about 100 miles from Brussels. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 49. 38. N. Long. 6. 8. E. Pop. of the province, about 310,000.

**LUXEMBOURG**, FRANCIS HENRI DE MONTMORENCI, DUKE OF, a celebrated military commander of France in the 17th century. He served at first under the great Condé, and gained his fame by his conduct in the later campaigns of Louis XIV. He died in 1695, aged 67 years.

**LUXURIANCE**, **LUXURIANCY**, *s.* [*luxuria*, Lat.] abundance, applied to plenty. Exuberance or excess in growing, applied to vegetables.

**LUXURIANT**, *a.* superfluously plentiful; growing to excess.

To **LUXURIATE**, *v. n.* [*luxurio*, Lat.] to grow or shoot to excess.

**LUXURIOSUS**, *a.* indulging in high food or liquors; administering to luxury; lustful, voluptuous; enslaved to, or softened by, pleasure; luxuriant.

**LUXURIOUSLY**, *ad.* voluptuously.

**LUXURY**, *s.* [*luxuria*, Lat.] a disposition of mind addicted to pleasure, riot, and superfluities; voluptuousness, lust, or lewdness; luxuriance; excess of growth, or plentifulness. Elegance or deliciousness, applied to food. A state abounding in superfluities, or splendour of furniture, clothes, food, buildings, &c.

**LYON**, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the Eastern Archipelago. See MANILA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

**LY**, a very common termination in English;—[from *leag*, Sax.] a field or pasture; used with names of places, as *Ashley*;—[from

*lich*, Sax.] implying likeness, or similarity of nature or manner; used with adjectives and adverbs, as *lovely*, *greatly*.

**LYCANTHROPY**, *s.* [*lykos* and *anthropos*, Gr.] a species of madness, wherein persons imagine themselves transformed into, and howl like, wild beasts.

**LYCAONIA**, in Ancient Geography, a country of Asia Minor, lying between Phrygia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia, and consisted of a wide steppe, or plain, impregnated with salt, in which was a salt lake named Tatta. Iconium was its chief place. It was afterwards united with Cappadocia, and still later with Galatia.

**LYCEUM**, *s.* in Antiquity, the name of a celebrated school, or academy, at Athens, where Aristotle explained his philosophy. Since applied to buildings for similar institutions.

**LYCIA**, in Ancient Geography, a country of Asia Minor, lying on the Mediterranean Sea, between Caria, Phrygia, and Pamphylia. In it the range of the Taurus commenced, and some of its heights exceed 7000 feet. It was colonized by Greece, and had in it many great and wealthy cities, the ruins of which have been recently explored. It was a very beautiful and fertile land, and had a considerable trade with Egypt, and Phoenicia, and Greece. Xanthus, Phaselis, Patara, Olympus, &c. were its chief places.

**LYCURGUS**, the great mythic legislator of Sparta, in ancient Greece. He was of royal race, and might have seized on the chief power, but he nobly relinquished it, and devoted himself to the study of the laws of the most advanced countries of the times, which he visited. On his return to Sparta, he found all things ripe for reform, and he commenced his great work for giving laws to his native land. (For an outline of these see SPARTA.) Having secured his institutions by the sanction of the Delphic oracle, he left Sparta again, and died in voluntary exile. The place of his death was unknown; and this, as well as gratitude, led to his deification. He flourished about 880 B. C. This is the substance of the common legendary history; but it is beset with contradictions, and there can be little doubt that, as in the case of our own King Alfred, to Lycurgus were ascribed most of those institutions which, being the silent growth of ages, had no traceable origin; whilst it is probable, that much that gives to his personal character the stamp of such extraordinary nobleness and skill, was the invention of those who desired to give their rigid and heartless oligarchical constitution a glory that by itself it could not obtain.

**LYDGATE**, JOHN, one of the earliest English poets. He was a Benedictine monk of St. Edmund's Bury, and travelled in Italy and France to complete his education. After his return, he undertook to teach the young nobles and gentry rhetoric and poetry, at the convent; and he died in about 1460, aged about 80 years. His poems are very numerous, and the *Fall of Troy* was one of the most celebrated of them.

**LYDIA**, in Ancient Geography and History, a country of Asia Minor, lying on the Ægean Sea, and bounded by Mysia, Phrygia, and Caria. Mount Tmolus ran through its centre, and in its S. part was Mount Mæssogis. It was watered by the Hermus, the Hyllus, the Caystrus, the Pactolus, and the Meander. It was in ancient times an independent monarchy, and the wealth of its most famous king, Croesus, has passed into a proverb. It was afterwards part of the Persian empire. The coast was thickly studded with Grecian colonies. Sardis was its ancient capital. Smyrna, Ephesus, Philadelphia, Thyatira, and Priene, were other places of note. The people of this land first used coined money, and invented games of chance. They were skilled in the manufacture of costly garments and other articles of luxury; and at Sardis was the greatest slave-market of the old world. Gold was found in the Hermus and Pactolus, washed from Mount Tmolus. The chief places are described under their respective names; the Greek cities were part of Ionia; which see.

**LYING**, *s.* [*lie*, from *lic*] a falsehood; the practice of telling wilful and criminal falsehoods.

**LYING**, *part.* speaking falsehoods wilfully.

**LYMEGRASS**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of grass, of which there are three sorts native in England, viz. the sea, dog's, and wood lymegrass.

**LYME REGIS**, Dorsetshire. It is seated in a cavity between two rocky hills, on the river Lyme, which runs through it, at the head of a little inlet, and from which it takes its name. Its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb, behind which

ships lie in safety; and it has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, but greatly on the decline. It is a place of resort for sea-bathing. It is 143 miles from London. Market, Friday. Population, 2756.

LYMINGTON, Hampshire. This is a pretty and pleasantly situated town, chiefly supported by the resort of visitors to it in the bathing season. It has some salt-works, and a little coasting trade; and in other respects, is one of those marvels which ancient corporate and parliamentary boroughs most usually are in these days. It is 95 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3813.

LYMPH, (*lymf*) *s.* [*lymphe*, Fr. from *lymph*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a thin, transparent, colourless fluid, secreted from the serum of the blood in all parts of the body, returning to it again by its own ducts, called *lymphatics*.

LYMPHATIC, (*lymfätick*) *s.* [*lymphatique*, Fr.] a slender, pellucid tube or vessel, whose cavity is contracted at unequal distances, inserted into the glands of the mesentery, and serving to convey the lymph to the blood.

LYMPHEDUCT, *s.* [*lymph* and *ductus*, Lat.] a vessel which conveys the lymph.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, Norfolk. The situation of this town, near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, after having received several other rivers, of which some are navigable, gives it a considerable trade. It has some fine churches, and the relics of other ecclesiastical buildings. By bridges, higher up on the river than it stands, it communicates with the W. of England. It has no manufactures of note, but ships are built and fitted out here. The harbour is safe, but difficult to enter by reason of the many flats and shoals in the passage, but they are well buoyed, and good pilots are always ready. Its air is unwholesome on account of its vicinity to the fens. The streets are narrow, but well paved, and it has a good market-place, and a noble old town-house and exchange. It is 96 miles from London. Markets, Thursday and Saturday. Pop. 16,039.

LYNX, *s.* [Lat.] in Zoology, an animal of the cat tribe, which inhabits the vast forests in the North of Europe, Asia, and America. In Astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

LYONS, a large, ancient, and famous city, in the department of Rhone et Loire, the most considerable in the empire, next to Paris, for beauty, commerce, and opulence, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Saone, over which are 11 bridges, by the side of two high mountains. The houses in general are high and well built: it has 4 suburbs, and beside public schools, a college of physic, an academy of arts and sciences and belles lettres, with a noble library, and other institutions of a similar character. The newer parts of the town are very handsome, and are adorned with fountains, statues, &c. The cathedral is very splendid, and the other churches and public buildings are noble structures. The silk manufacture is the greatest in the town, but there are many beside. Lyons is a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Switzerland, and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year. It derives vast advantages from the rivers it stands upon, and is 280 miles from Paris. Pop. 200,000. Lat. 45. 46. N. Long. 4. 49. E.

LYRA, *s.* in Astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

LYRE, *s.* [*lyre*, Fr. *lyra*, Lat.] a kind of harp.

LYRIC, LYRICAL, *a.* [*lyra*, Lat.] something set for, or sounding to, the harp.

LYRIC, *a.* a species of poetry, consisting of songs set or sung to the lyre, and was something like our airs, odes, or songs; a person who writes lyric poetry, odes, or songs.

LYRIST, *a.* a musician who plays upon the lyre or harp.

LYSANDER, the distinguished Spartan commander, whose military and naval skill, joined with political tact, finished the Peloponnesian war, and subjugated Athens. He was the chief support of Agesilaus, and contributed to his fame. He fell in a conflict with Thebes, when that city, for a short time, strove to obtain the supremacy of Greece. The private excellences of Lysander aided his more manifest qualities in gaining him the conspicuous place he holds in Grecian history. He died in 396 B.C.

LYSIAS, one of the chief orators of Athens, although not a citizen. He lived for some time in Magna Græcia, or Grecian

Italy, and on his return was engaged in a lucrative trade. His brother was put to death by order of the 30 tyrants, and himself imprisoned; and he, after his escape, aided in their suppression, both by his property and his eloquence. He died in about 378 B.C. Ten of his orations alone are preserved, and these are greatly admired, especially for the clearness and vivacity of the descriptive or historical parts.

LYSIMACHUS, one of Alexander the Great's chief military officers, to whom Thrace and its neighbourhood was assigned in the division of the empire. After having established himself in his kingdom, he joined in the league against Antigonus; against whom, though he was inactive at first, he fought so successfully as utterly to defeat him at Ipsus. This greatly added to the extent of his kingdom, and enabled him to ally himself by marriage with the king of Egypt. After further conquests, he excited his own subjects against him by the unprovoked execution of his own son, which led to a campaign with the king of Babylon, in which he fell, in 282 B.C.

LYSIPPUS, a famous Grecian sculptor, who was in great favour with Alexander the Great, in consequence of his skill. Most of his statues were executed in bronze. He flourished about 325 B.C.

LYTTLETON, GEORGE, LORD, a statesman, and man of letters, during the last century. He was one of those whose chief claim to notoriety rested on their opposition to Walpole; and he was rewarded by an office under the crown, after the great man's fall. Amongst his writings, his *Dialogues of the Dead*, and *Observations on St. Paul*, are the best known. In the latter work he has given the arguments by which he was led to the profession of Christianity. He died in 1773, aged 65 years.

LYTTLETON, SIR THOMAS, a great lawyer of the 15th century. He was a circuit judge both under Henry VI. and Edward IV., and under the latter was made one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. He died in 1481, aged 60 years. He is known by a work on *Tenures*, which, with the ponderous Commentary of Sir Edward Coke, two centuries after, is a textbook in legal study and practice.

## M

M IS the 12th letter of the English alphabet; it is pronounced by suddenly pressing the lips together, whereby the breath is intercepted, and strongly forced through the mouth and nostrils jointly. It is one of those consonants called liquids, or half-vowels, and in English words never loses its sound. In the beginning of words it admits no consonant after it, except in some Greek originals, nor does it follow any in that case. In some words, the sound of *a* after it is lost, as in *culturem, solemn, condemn*, &c. As a numeral it stands for 1000, and with a dash over it, thus,  $\overline{M}$ , for a thousand thousand, or a million. In contractions of words we find it thus, *M. A. magister artium*, master of arts; *MS. manuscript*; *MSS. manuscripts*. In physical prescriptions, it signifies *manipulus*, a handful; and at the end of a recipe, it means *mixe*, mix or mingle.

MABILLON JEAN, a learned Benedictine monk of France, in the 17th century. He travelled in Italy and Germany, and published accounts of his observations in these countries. He was the author of many other works on ecclesiastical antiquities; and of one on diplomacy: and beside these labours, aided Père D'Acheri in his *Spicilegium*. He died in 1707, aged 75 years.

MABLY, GABRIEL, ABBÉ DE, a political and historical writer of the last century. He was educated in the college of the Jesuits at Lyons, and afterwards became secretary to the Cardinal de Tenein. His writings treat of the political condition of the French in his own times, of the Romans, the Greeks, of the then new republic of the United States, &c. &c. He was one of the admirers and teachers of philosophical philanthropy, who made so much stir before the French Revolution, and aided so greatly in bringing it on. He died in 1783, aged 76 years.

MAUDSLAY, or MAUDSLEY, JOHN DE, properly John Goswird, a painter of the Flemish school in the 16th century, who studied in Italy, and resided for a time in England. He painted portraits of Henry VIII. and his family, and executed the altar-piece at Middleburg, representing the Descent from the Cross. He was a debauched character, and many anecdotes are recorded of him, evincing his wit, and his unscrupulous conduct in pro-

curing the gratification of his degraded tastes. He died in 1562, aged 63 years.

MAC, *s.* an Irish word signifying a son, and frequently begins surnames.

MACACO, *s.* in Zoology, a tribe of animals, otherwise called lemurs. See LEMUR.

MACADAM, JOHN LOUDON, a Scottish gentleman of scientific taste, who was led by his position as trustee of roads, to devise the mode of making and repairing roads since known by his name. He was rewarded by grants of money from the government, and his son was knighted. He died in 1836, aged 80 years.

To MACADAMIZE, *v. a.* to make or mend the surface of a public road, by spreading over it broken stones, which are formed, by the passage of waggons, carts, &c. over them, into a firm and even surface. The bottom needs first to be carefully prepared, and well laid for the fall of the water from it; and when once properly made, by comparatively slight, but regular attention, the road can be kept in excellent repair.

MACAO, a town of China, seated in an island at the entrance of the Canton river. The houses are low, but built after the same manner as in Europe. The city is defended by 3 forts, built upon eminences; the works are good, and well planted with artillery. Merchants of all nations have establishments here; and the Portuguese maintain a governor, but there is a Chinese mandarin also. It has a considerable trade. Pop. about 40,000, almost all Chinese. Lat. 22. 10. N. Long. 113. 32. E.

MACARON, *s.* [*macaroni*, Ital.] a confused heap; a huddle of several things together; a coarse, rude, clownish fellow; a kind of sweet biscuit made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar. *Macaroni verses*, are those in which the language is designedly corrupted, and consists of a hodge-podge of different tongues.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE, EARL OF, the English ambassador to the emperor of China, in the last century. He was educated at Dublin, and travelled on the continent before his diplomatic engagements. He was sent to Italy on a mission to Louis XVIII. at Verona, after his return from China; and afterwards was appointed governor of Cape Colony, whence he returned because of his health, and died in 1806, aged 69 years. His conduct during the various public and confidential engagements he held, won for him the highest honour. He published works on Ireland, Prussia, &c. &c.

MACASSAR, a town and harbour of the island of Celebes, Indian Archipelago, capital of the kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, and built so as to provide against the periodical inundations in the rainy season. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. The king is in alliance with the Dutch. Lat. 5. 9. S. Long. 119. 48. E.

MACAULAY, CATHARINE, an historian of the last century, scarcely known now, although she enjoyed some notoriety during her life-time. She was first married to Dr. Macanlay of London, and afterwards to a young clergyman, a name Graham. Her works are, two histories of the Stuart and Hanoverian dynasties of England, in which she showed herself an ardent and not always candid republican, Remarks on the Politics of Hobbes, and some moral essays. She visited America for the purpose of seeing Washington, and died in 1791, aged 61 years.

MACAW, *s.* in Ornithology, the name of a large species of parrot, distinguished by the length of its tail. Also, in Botany, a species of palm-tree, very common in the Caribbee Islands, whose unripe fruit yields a pleasant liquor, and the body of the tree affords a solid timber resembling ebony.

MACCABEES, the name by which the family of a Jewish priest, called Matthias, was distinguished, after the surname of the eldest son. This family commenced and maintained a spirited and, in good part, successful resistance against Antiochus Epiphanes, and his successor. Judas fell in battle in 161 B. C., and the rest of the period of the power of the Maccabees was quite unlike the former in character and in glory. It ended in 39 B. C., when Herod the Great was made king by the Romans; who, during the government of Hyrcanus, had made Judea a province. In the apocryphal writings of the Old Testament are five books named *The Books of the Maccabees*. The first two are admitted into the collection declared canonical by the council of Trent, and used for moral instruction by the Church of England, but rejected by most others; they are dis-

tinct treatises, and the second is not esteemed equal in authority to the first. The third is found in the translation of the Seventy, and relates not to the Maccabees, but to the persecution of the Jews who resided at Alexandria, in Egypt, at an earlier period. The fourth contains parts of the Maccabean history, and is usually classed with the writings of Josephus; and the fifth, which is not in Greek, continues the Jewish history nearly to the time of our Saviour's birth.

MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire. It has manufactures of cotton, mohair, twist, handbans, buttons, and thread. Here are several mills for the winding of silk, and a considerable manufactory of mohair buttons. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bollin, 171 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 24,137.

MAC CRIE, DR. THOMAS, a Scottish divine, who founded the Associated Presbytery with some other seceders from the Kirk, and wrote the Lives of Knox and Melville, and a history of the fate of the Reformation in Italy. In spite of his schismatic proceeding, he was a thorough Presbyterian; his works are his witnesses, that he was as devoted to that ecclesiastical form as any of those who, in the 17th century, signalized themselves against Prelacy and sectarian Independency. He died in 1835, aged 63.

MAC CULLOCH, DR. JOHN, an eminent scientific writer and lecturer of the last generation. He was a physician and surgeon by profession, but he held at different times situations as teacher of chemistry to the East India College, and chemist to the Ordnance. He was also employed on the Ordnance survey of Scotland, in the geological department, and acquired a well-deserved name by his skill. His writings treat of most of the subjects he was connected with; and one is devoted to natural theology. He died in 1835, aged 62 years.

MACE, *s.* [*massa*, Lat.] an ensign of authority borne before magistrates, made of silver, and sometimes having an open crown at the top. A kind of spice, of a thin, flat, membranaceous substance, an oleaginous and yellowish colour, an extremely fragrant and agreeable smell, a pleasant but acrid and oily taste; being the second covering of the nutmeg: it is used in medicine as a carminative, stomachic, and astrigent.

MA'CEALE, *s.* ale spiced with mace.

MA'CEBEARER, *s.* one who carries the mace before a magistrate.

MACE'DONIA, in Ancient Geography, the country lying to the N. W. of the Ægean Sea, and bounded by Thracia, Messia, Illyria, Epiros, and Thessalia. When Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, was its king, it included a greater extent of country; and when it was a Roman province, it stretched to the Adriatic Sea. Pdyra, Pella, Thessalonica, Philippi, with other Greek colonies, and Dyrrachium and Apollonia, on the W. coast, were its chief cities.

MACE'DONIAN EMPIRE, in History, is the name given to the Grecian kingdoms, which arose in Greece, Egypt, Syria, Persia, Asia Minor, out of the conquests of Alexander the Great, and lasted till the establishment of the Roman empire, for which it prepared the way in those regions. See ALEXANDER, ANTIGONUS, LYSIMACHUS, &c.

TO MAC'ERATE, *v. a.* [*maero*, Lat.] to make lean; to wear away; to mortify; to steep a thing till it is almost dissolved, either with or without heat.

MACERATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of wasting or making lean; mortification. In Chemistry, the steeping of a solid body in a fluid in order to soften it without impregnating the fluid.

MACHIAVELLIAN, *a.* in Politics, according to the principles of Machiavel; crafty, subtle, false.

MACHIAVELISM, *s.* the doctrine or principles respecting politics ascribed to Machiavel; a system of political craft and falsehood.

MACHIAVELLI, NICOLA, the celebrated statesman, political writer, and historian of Florence, in the 16th century. He received a careful education, and entered the office of the chancellor of the state as secretary. He was advanced to a subordinate chancellorship after some years, and was next made secretary to the council of Ten, who managed the foreign affairs. During the period in which he held this office, he discharged many important embassies to the Emperor Maximilian, to France, to Rome on the death of Alexander VI., to various of the lesser states of Italy, and in particular to Cæsar Borgia, when some

connexion between him and Florence was attempted. The return of the Medici brought with it his downfall; and on the plea of a conspiracy he was arrested, tortured, and imprisoned. Released at length, he retired to the country, and devoted himself to literature, in the hope of winning some favour and some occupation from his triumphant enemies, in which, after many years, he was successful. This introduced him again to public life, and he found a good friend and patron in Clement VII. He was employed again in embassies, but the overthrow of the Medici again ruined his circumstances; and, partly from the intense chagrin he experienced at this reverse, he died in 1527, aged 59 years, in the deepest poverty. Of his diplomatic skill there can be no doubt; and though his need made him accept service wherever offered, and his consciousness of skill impelled him to seek any occasion for displaying it, he was at heart a republican. His *Florentine History* is his greatest work, and his *Commentaries on Livy* show his scholarship and taste. His smaller productions were numerous, and some of them were poetical. His letters are greatly admired. But the work which has made most noise, and converted his name into a proverb of no favourable kind, is his *Prince*, in which he has taught the whole art of tyranny, especially as adapted to men who regarded the violation of word and oath as a matter of no moment if some advantage were secured by it. This systematic inculcation of public falsehood has been palliated by various excuses, derived from the morality of the times, and from his desire for employ under the Medici; but no defence has yet been attempted which can set aside the verdict pronounced upon it, by the making his name the designation of a system of political craft and falsehood, which has been handed down to our days from those which immediately succeeded his own.

**MACHINAL**, (*masheénal*) *a.* [*machina*, Lat.] relating to machines.

To **MACHINATE**, (*mákináte*) *v. a.* to plot, contrive, or devise.

**MACHINATION**, (*mákináshon*) *s.* a plot, artifice, or wicked contrivance.

**MACHINE**, (*masheén*) *s.* [*machina*, Lat.] a contrivance or piece of workmanship, consisting of several parts, which variously subserve the purpose of the whole, whether it be the production of motion, the fabrication of any article, &c. &c.; an engine.

**MACHINERY**, (*masheénery*) *s.* any workmanship of a variety of parts adapted to work together for a common end; the works of an engine. In Poetry, that part which is performed by supernatural agents. In theatrical exhibitions, the engine made use of to introduce persons, in a surprising manner, on the stage; or the contrivances made use of to shift the appearance of things, so as to cause astonishment.

**MACKENZIE**, HENRY, an essayist of some note during the last century. He was by profession an attorney, and wrote essays, tales, dramas, and political pamphlets; of all which, *The Man of Feeling* seems to be the sole survivor. He received the post of comptroller of taxes in Scotland as a reward for some of his pamphlets, and he died in 1831, aged 85 years.

**MACKENZIE**, SIR GEORGE, a writer and lawyer of the latter part of the 17th century, in Scotland. His conduct as an advocate under Charles II. gained him, from the hapless Covenanters whom he had to oppose, the epithet of *bloodthirsty*. He retired when James II. declared the principles of toleration, and, being persuaded to resume his office, again retired when William III. ascended the throne; which seems to justify his odious appellation. His works are partly on professional subjects, and partly on religious and moral themes. He died in 1691, aged 55 years.

**MACKENZIE**, a river of N. America, discovered by a traveller of that name, who explored some parts of the interior of the more northerly parts of that continent. It runs from the Great Slave Lake into the Arctic Ocean.

**MACKEREL**, *s.* [*mackerel*, Belg.] in Natural History, a well-known and delicate sea fish, commonly in season in the months of May and June.

**MACKINTOSH**, SIR JAMES, a lawyer and writer of considerable celebrity, of the last generation. He studied for the medical profession, and after having taken his degree at Edinburgh, relinquished it for law. His first appointment was at Lincoln's Inn, where he maintained opinions differing considerably from those of his first work in reply to Burke, and in favour of the French Revolution. He was next sent as recorder

to Bombay. On his return, he entered parliament, and held a course of consistent Whiggism throughout his parliamentary career. He was for a short time in office under Canning; and under Lord Grey, was at the head of the affairs in India. He died in 1832, aged 66 years. His first work was his *Vindiciae Gallicae*; and the *History of England*, which he began for Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, was his chief work. He also wrote a *Dissertation on Ethical Science* for the Encyclopaedia Britannica. But his most voluminous writings were his essays in the Edinburgh Review. And it is remarkable as a prominent fault in all his works, that they bear too much of the character of articles written for a Review; his History brings disquisitions on particular points, and sketches of particular scenes, rather loosely connected. He was a first-rate talker, and on the whole a most estimable man, though far below the rank which has been by some assigned him.

**MACKLIN**, CHARLES, the celebrated actor, called by one who knew not too much of the great bard, "The Jew, that Shakspeare drew," when he performed Shylock. He wrote plays, one of which, *Love à-la-Mode*, is yet somewhat popular. He died in 1797, aged 107 years.

**MACKNIGHT**, DR. JAMES, a learned Scottish divine, who rose by his writings to be a minister at Edinburgh. His most valuable work is his *Translation of the Apostolical Epistles*, which contains some remarks of considerable value. He wrote also a *Harmony of the Gospels*, of no more use than any other of such writings, and a work on the *Truth of the Gospel History*. He died in 1809, aged 79 years.

**MACKLAURIN**, COLIN, an eminent mathematician of the beginning of last century, who was successively professor of mathematics at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He had become known personally to Sir Isaac Newton, and to many other distinguished men, when on a visit to England. His zeal against the Pretender in 1745, made it needful for him to leave Edinburgh; and a disease contracted during his efforts to fortify that city, carried him off, whilst staying at York, in 1746, aged 48 years. His chief work is his defence of Newton's great mathematical invention against Bishop Berkeley's objections. His other works, all on mathematical subjects, are superseded in their value to students, although curious from the part they played in the history of mathematics.

**MACON**, chief town of the department of Saône et Loire, France. It stands on the Saône, over which is an ancient bridge, on the slope of a hill; and it has thus a pleasing appearance, and a prospect which extends to the Alps, near Lake Geneva. It is well built, and has some good public edifices. It has some valuable institutions also, and a few manufactures. It is 237 miles from Paris. Pop. under 15,000. Lat. 46. 20. N. Long. 4. 48. E.

**MACPHERSON**, JAMES, the writer of the well-known *Poems of Ossian*, and thereby the provoker of one of the most fierce literary conflicts that have lately taken place. He was also a remarkable instance of the effects of industry and capability joined, in respect of worldly advancement. He began life as a parish schoolmaster of Scotland, and rose to be agent to the nabob of Arcot, and M. P. for Camelford. He visited America once, and wrote against the Congress, after the war of Independence had broken out. He died in 1796, aged 58 years. His *Poems of Ossian* were undoubtedly based on some ancient Gaelic poems, but the peculiarity of their style, which carried away their admirers, was all Macpherson's. No interest is felt in this controversy now, and a better taste has arisen, so that the real worth of the poems is often forgotten.

**MACRINUS**, OPILIUS, the murderer and successor of Caracalla, the Roman emperor. He was a native of Mauritania, and commanded that emperor's body-guard. He was not able, however, to keep the throne, being put to death by the army, together with his son Didimianus, in 218, after a reign of little more than a year.

**MACROCOSM**, *s.* [*makros* and *kosmos*, Gr.] the great world or universe, in opposition to the microcosm, or the world of man.

**MACROULE**, *s.* in Ornithology, the largest species of coot, which is found in Lancashire and Scotland.

**MACULA**, *s.* [Lat.] a spot. In Physic, any spot on the skin.

**MACULATION**, *s.* [*macula*, Lat.] a stain; a spot; a taint.

**MAD**, *s.* [*gemad*, Sax.] disordered in the mind, or deprived of reason. Figuratively enraged or hurried away by any violent and unreasonable desire.

To MAD, *v. a.* to deprive of reason; to raise to such a pitch of passion that a person is not under the government of reason; to make furious, or enrage.—*v. n.* to run mad, or become furious.

MADAGASCAR, an island lying on the eastern coast of Africa, about 840 miles in length, and from 120 to 220 in breadth. The centre of the island is occupied by a range of mountains, of about 10,000 feet in height. And it has some large rivers. Great quantities of gold, iron and steel, with precious stones, are found throughout the island. The productions of the island are, the *razee*, a kind of palm-tree known only in Madagascar, and applicable to a variety of uses; rice, barley, sugar-canes, white pepper, ginger, cocoa-nuts, grapes, saffron, several kinds of gums, five different kinds of honey, and a variety of plants unknown to Europeans. Buffaloes run in herds, and there are great numbers of sheep, as well as goats, and other kinds of useful quadrupeds, but neither elephants, tigers, lions, nor horses. Large crocodiles, monkeys, wild boars, cameleons, lizards, locusts, insects, birds, and fish, are numerous. The people resemble the Malays in many respects, and are much more civilized than those of the neighbouring parts of Africa. It has been lately brought under the government of one sovereign, and the heathenism professed is very bigoted and cruel.

MA'DAM, *s.* [*ma dame*, Fr.] a term of compliment to women of every degree.

MA'DBRAIN, MA'DBRAINED, *a.* disordered in mind; hot-headed.

MA'DCAP, *s.* a madman; a wild, hotbrained person. Most frequently used playfully.

To MA'DDEN, *v. n.* to become wild, furious, or mad.—*v. a.* to make mad; to enrage, or make furious.

MA'DDER, *s.* in Botany, a plant with oval perennial leaves, smooth on the upper surface, and four at each joint of the stem; the blossoms are yellow. The great bastard and crosswort madder are a species of goosegrass. The little field-madder is a species of redwort.

MADE, *part. pret.* of To MAKE.

MADEFACATION, *s.* [*mado* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of making wet.

MADEIRA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, lying off the N. W. coast of Africa. It is about 40 miles long, and 15 broad. A lofty mountain, rising nearly 6000 feet above the sea level, occupies the greater part of the island, and furnishes abundant space for its vineyards. It is well watered, and its climate is one perpetual spring. Cattle, horses, and asses, especially, are numerous. Its birds are such as frequent temperate climates, and canary-birds abound; and only a beautiful kind of lizard is known amongst the reptiles. Plants and flowers cultivated with great care here, are common in all hedge-rows; and the oranges are of a peculiarly exquisite kind. The cedar and gumdragon tree are most plentiful. The sugar-cane, maize, plantain, palm, &c. &c. of the tropical flora are cultivated, or indigenous. Fruits of the most delicious kind, belonging to the temperate zone, are most abundant. Its chief product is, however, the grape, whence the exquisite wine, called Madeira, is made; and this forms the chief trade of this island. Funchal is the only town, and lies on the S. coast. It has no harbour, but is protected by forts, and has a pretty appearance from the sea. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 32. 57. N. Long. 16. 54. W. Pop. of the island, about 90,000, including slaves.

MA'DGEHOWLET, *s.* in Ornithology, a name of a kind of owl.

MA'DHOUSE, *s.* a house where mad people used to be confined before lunatic asylums and retreats were projected.

MA'DID, *a.* [*mado*, Lat.] wet, moist, damp.

MADISON, JAMES, one of the presidents of the United States, and a distinguished statesman of that country. He began his public career with the Union, being a member of the convention for Virginia in 1776. He held another post in that State afterwards, and was by it sent to Congress. He seldom was removed from public attention subsequently. He was one of the commissioners for framing the constitution of the United States, and was engaged in the Virginian legislature, and congress on various questions, till in 1809 he was chosen president, and held the office for 8 years. During his presidency happened the war with Great Britain, which was so vexatious and fruitless to both parties; and the president's conduct in it was warmly approved. After his retirement he took no part in pub-

lic business except on occasion of some changes being made in the constitution of the State of Virginia. He died in 1836, aged 87 years.

MA'DLY, *ad.* in a furious, raging, or lunatic manner.

MA'DMAN, *s.* a person deprived of reason.

MA'DNEP, *s.* in Botany, a plant of which there are two sorts, one called cow's pursnip, and the other with narrow leaves called the jagged madnep.

MA'DNESS, *s.* insanity; the state of a person out of his senses; fury, wildness, or rage.

MADRAS, also called Fort St. George, an important city of the British empire in Hindustan. It stands on the E. coast of India, but has no harbour for the protection of shipping. The fort, which was the origin of the town, stands very near the shore, but is one of the strongest places in the country. The town is regular and well built, and has a noble appearance from the sea. It is strongly fortified, and has some fine buildings, such as the government-house, the barracks, and the hospital. Pop. about 500,000, who are chiefly natives. The violent surf on this coast makes this place an inconsiderable one for trade; but it gives its name to one of the presidencies, of which it is the capital, which extends from the Krashna river to Cape Comorin, and contains a population of nearly 15,000,000. Madras is above 1000 miles from Calcutta. Lat. 13. 4. N. Long. 80. 16. E.

MA'DREPORE, *s.* in Zoology, a kind of coral, much branched, and covered with open cells, in which the zoophytes live.

MA'DRID, the capital of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Manzanares, a very small stream, over which are two most ridiculously noble bridges. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, and is protected by a wall, which has 15 gates. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, which is spacious and regular, surrounded by lofty and equally built houses. Here the market is held, and here they hold the bull-fights. The Prado is the public promenade, and is shaded with regular rows of poplar trees, and adorned with many fountains. Madrid has a great number of churches and religious houses; hospitals and charitable institutions also abound. There are four academies in Madrid; the Academy of Belles Lettres, the Academy of Spanish Historical Monuments, the Academy of the Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, and the Academy of Medicine. Pop. under 200,000. Lat. 40. 24. N. Long. 3. 34. W.

MA'DRIER, *s.* in War, is a thick plank, armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down.

MAD'RIGAL, *s.* [*Span.* and *Fr.*] originally a pastoral; at present, in Music, a vocal composition, to be sung without instrumental accompaniment; written in different numbers of parts, each of which is to be sung by several voices; and so composed, that the melody seems to be distributed amongst all the parts.

MAD'WORT, *s.* in Botany, a plant with purple blossoms; called also small wild bugloss, great goosegrass, and German madwort.

To MA'NDER, *v. n.* to flow in a tortuous course, applied to rivers; from the example of a beautiful river of Asia Minor, which is remarkable for its numerous windings.

ME'CE'NAS, C. CILNIUS, the great patron of literature in the reign of Augustus, and the distinguished friend of the emperor. He was a man of a supple and elastic mind, effeminate and voluptuous in his character, and admirable as a counsellor. His art was always to remain in a low rank, he never was more than a simple knight; but by these qualities, which never awoke any fear in Augustus, he acquired a very great power over him. He maintained complete quiet in Rome and Italy during the absence of the emperor on some occasions; and greatly contributed to the establishment of the peace that followed the overthrow of Sextus Pompeius. The poets Horace and Virgil have celebrated his deserved praise for his munificence to them. Some of his severe remarks to Augustus have







been recorded. He and his companion Agrippa, who was a mere soldier, were the hands of the emperor; and there can be no doubt that Mæcenas aided not a little in preparing the mistress of the world for her corruption and fall. He died in B. C.

**MÆLSTROM**, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in Lat. 67. 45. N. Long. 11. 56. E. It is apparently occasioned by the meeting of the direct current of the Gulf-stream from the Atlantic Ocean with the returning current that passes between the islands of Lofoden, Ambaeren, Hoeholm, &c., and the mainland. In stormy weather it is especially dangerous.

**MÆSTRICHT**, a large, ancient town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Limbourg. The town-house and other public buildings are handsome, and it is so well defended by fortifications of different kinds, that it is reckoned one of the strongest places in Europe. It has some valuable manufactures. Here also is a fine public library. Near it are large stone quarries, in which are subterraneous passages of great extent. It is seated on the river Maese, which separates it from Wyck, and with which it communicates by a handsome bridge. It is about 120 miles from Amsterdam. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 50. 52. N. Long. 5. 37. E.

**MAFFEI**, the name of several distinguished Italian writers, the most eminent of whom are *Francis Scipio Maffei*, a marquis, native of Verona. He was at first a soldier, and served with distinction in the war of the Spanish Succession. His writings, which he produced on retiring from the army, are on many different subjects; he wrote a tragedy called *Merope*, and some critical essays, and died in 1755, aged 80 years. *Giovanni Pietro Maffei* was a Jesuit, and wrote in elegant Latin, a *Life of Ignatius Loyola*, and a *History of the Indies*. He died in 1603, aged 63 years.

**MAGADOXA**, or **MOLDOSCHO**, a town of Africa, on the coast of the Indian Sea, seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. The country of Magadoda is but little known. The inhabitants are mostly Mohammedans, but mixed with them are the Bedouin Arabs, who still follow their old pagan superstitions, and a still greater number of Abyssinian Christians. All speak the Arabic tongue. The city is a place of great commerce, foreign merchants from Aden, and other parts, exchanging cotton, silk, cloth, spices, drugs, &c. for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. Lat. 2. 2. N. Long. 45. 13. E.

**MAGAU'RI**, s. in Ornithology, the name of a Brazilian bird of the stock and.

**MAGAZINE**, (*magazien*) s. [Fr.] a storehouse; generally applied to an arsenal, or place where military stores are laid up; a miscellaneous pamphlet, or collection of various pieces in prose and verse, generally published monthly.

**MAGDALEN**, s. a name applied to a penitent prostitute. Magdalen-houses, or hospitals, are places set apart for the reception of such. This name is founded on a mistake as to the character of Mary of Magdala, or Magdalene.

**MAGDALEN COLLEGE**, *Oxford*, was founded in the 15th century, by Richard Wainfleet. Its buildings are large and handsome, and have been extended since their first erection. In the chapel is the painting of our Saviour bearing the Cross, which is attributed to Guido. It is a considerable establishment, and has some wealthy livings in its gift. *Magdalen College, Cambridge*, was built in the 16th century, by the Duke of Buckingham. It is a wealthy house, and possesses the curious and invaluable library of Samuel Pepys, who held office under Charles II. and James II. *Magdalen Hall, Oxford*, is a smaller establishment, the present buildings being quite modern, though the institution dates from the 15th century.

**MAGDEBURG**, a large, well-built, and trading town of Saxony, Prussia, capital of the province. In the cathedral is a superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. The cathedral square is ornamented with large elegant houses, and its area is well-paved. Here are different manufactories of cotton and linen goods, stockings, hats, beautiful leather gloves, tobacco and snuff; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is happily situated for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe, and lying on the road between Upper and Lower Germany. It is strongly fortified, having, among other works, a citadel seated on an island in the river Elbe. It is 52 miles from Potsdam. Lat. 52. 8. N. Long. 11. 39. E.

**MAGEE**, DR. WILLIAM, an Irish Protestant bishop, whose

work on the Atonement is by some theologians regarded as a treatise of great value and merit. He died in 1851, aged 66 years.

**MAGELLAN**, or **MAGALHAENS**, FERDINAND, a Portuguese navigator of the 16th century, who discovered the straits called by his name, and afterwards entered the service of Charles V., and was killed in the Philippine Islands, in 1521.

**MAGELLAN STRAIT** OF, the narrow seas which divide Terra del Fuego from the S. American continent, discovered by Ferdinand Magellan. It has many safe harbours in it, with narrow entrances, and vast large bays, sheltered so closely on all sides by high mountains, that ships may ride safely in them without the least anchor. It is not safe for navigation owing to its numerous rocks, &c., and hence is seldom used now. It is nearly 300 miles long.

**MAGELLANIC CLOUDS**, in Astronomy and Navigation, two remarkable nebulae near the S. pole of the heavens, resembling portions of the Milky Way, first noticed by Magellan the Portuguese navigator.

**MAGGOT**, s. [*magrod*, Brit.] the grub or larvæ of some kinds of flies and beetles, which live in nuts, apples, &c. Also, by corruption from *meggot*, a whim; an unreasonable fancy.

**MAGI**, s. (Persian,) a title given to the priests among the Persians, who were the chief personages in the kingdom, and had the whole management of public affairs.

**MAGIC**, s. [*magicus*, from *magus*, Lat.] in its primary sense, the doctrine of the ancient magi among the Persians; the knowledge of the secret operations of the powers of nature, or a science which teaches to produce surprising and extraordinary effects. Popularly, the power of producing extraordinary results by secrecy, or the aid of evil spirits. *Natural Magic*, is a name given to the scientific knowledge possessed by priests, and others of former times, exclusively, but not in a scientific form, and by them used in maintaining and extending their power over the people, who attributed the results they witnessed to supernatural agency.

**MAGIC**, a. acting by the co-operation of evil spirits; acting or performed by secret and invisible powers, either natural or supernatural. *Magic square*, in Arithmetic, a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, forming a square number, so arranged in the form of a square, that the products of each row, each way, and of each diagonal, are the same. They are useful as well as amusing to young arithmeticians, and were formerly believed to be possessed of some secret and magical influence.

**MAGICALLY**, ad. by the assistance or co-operation of evil spirits; according to the rules of magic, or the practice of magicians.

**MAGICIAN**, (*magician*) s. a conjuror; necromancer; enchanter; one skilled in magic.

**MAGISTERIAL**, a. [*magister*, Lat.] such as becomes a master; also, lofty, arrogant, proud, or imperious.

**MAGISTERIALLY**, ad. in a proud, imperious, or insolent manner.

**MAGISTERIALNESS**, s. the quality of ordering in a proud, haughty, and insolent manner.

**MAGISTRACY**, s. [*magister*, Lat.] the office or dignity of a person who is charged with authority or government over others.

**MAGISTRATE**, s. a person publicly invested with authority, or the government of others.

**MAGLIABECHI**, ANTONIO, a learned Italian critic, who rose from obscurity by his own skill and the patronage of Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Florence. He accumulated an extensive library, at the cost of living in a very mean style, and wrote nothing to preserve the fame he enjoyed whilst living. He was not exempt from the troubles which a man so taught and so employed would be liable to, through irritability of temper; but he was most generous in imparting all he knew to any who required his assistance. He died in 1714, aged 81 years.

**MAGNA-CHARTA**, (*Magna-karta*) s. [Lat.] the instrument presented by the barons for signature to King John, containing the terms of peace with him. It was in substance nothing but a statement of the rights and privileges enjoyed, by law or custom, by all the classes who had any recognised political existence, and which had been violated or interfered with by the king. It was not the advance of a single step towards liberty, but the making sure of steps already taken. The serfs were left in the same bondage they had ever been in. The original docu-

ment is preserved, through hair-breadth escapes, in the British Museum.

**MAGNA GRECIA**, in Ancient Geography, the name given to S. Italy, from the number of Grecian colonies which occupied its most advantageous places for trade and commerce.

**MAGNANIMITY**, *s.* [*magnanimus*, Fr. from *magnus* and *animus*, Lat.] greatness of soul; a disposition of mind exerted in contemning dangers and difficulties, in scorning temptations, and despising earthly pomp and splendour.

**MAGNANIMOUS**, *a.* [*magnus* and *animus*, Lat.] courageous; generous; brave.

**MAGNANIMOUSLY**, *ad.* with greatness of mind and contempt of dangers, difficulties, pleasures, and external pomp.

**MAGNESIA**, in Ancient Geography, a hold foreland of Thessalia, running into the *Ægean*, almost opposite the island of Eubœa. In it the loadstone was first discovered, and from it it derived its name.

**MAGNESIA**, *s.* in Chemistry, the well-known oxide of magnesium, used in a calcined state, as a gentle purgative. But as its action in that state depends wholly on the presence of acid in the stomach, it is commonly taken with rhubarb and ginger, and now lately in a fluid state.

**MAGNESIAN**, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to magnesia. *Magnesian limestone*, in Geology, the upper member of the new redstone group in England. It varies greatly in its character and appearance, but is usually to be traced by its fossils. It is met with most abundantly in Durham, and extends in an almost unbroken line from a little above Ripon in Yorkshire, to Nottingham. Its foreign analogues are the Keuper marls, Zechstein, Muschelkalk, &c., of France and Germany.

**MAGNESIUM**, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal having a brilliant metallic lustre, a white colour like silver, and very malleable. The existence of this base was doubted till Sir Humphrey Davy proved it by some of his splendid galvanic experiments. Its value is wholly in its compounds.

**MAGNETIUS**, one of the numerous claimants of the title of emperor, during the fate of Rome. He was of German birth, and rose from the ranks. He murdered Constans, who had greatly befriended him, and was put to death when taken prisoner by Constantius II., brother to Constans, in battle, in 353, after a titular reign of about 3 years.

**MAGNET**, *s.* [*magnes*, Lat.] the loadstone; also, a piece of steel impregnated with the property of attracting steel and iron. *Artificial magnets*, are bars of magnetized steel, either straight, or bent in the form of a horseshoe, and are much stronger in their magnetic properties than the natural magnet or loadstone is.

**MAGNETIC**, **MAGNETICAL**, *a.* relating to the loadstone; having the quality of attracting bodies like the loadstone; or of assuming a polar direction if left free, like the needle of the mariner's compass. *Magnetic induction*, the process by which polarity is communicated to a bar of iron, &c. *Magnetic needle*, the needle of the mariner's compass. *Magnetic parallels*, those parts of the earth at which the intensity of magnetic force is the same. *Magnetic parallels*, lines indicating the direction of the magnetic needle from the equator to the magnetic poles.

**MAGNETISM**, *s.* the attractive power of the loadstone. In Natural Philosophy, that branch of electricity which relates especially to the phenomenon of polarity, and the persistent power of attraction and repulsion displayed by steel bars when prepared in particular ways. These phenomena have been, by a most beautiful and complete course of experiments, thoroughly identified with electrical phenomena; the last step having been to obtain by a singular apparatus, an electrical spark from the magnet. The power of attracting iron and steel is communicated by friction with a magnet, by hammering the bar when placed in the direction of the magnetic poles, by surrounding the bar with an electrical current, &c. &c. Magnetism, however, has a kind of universal existence. Nickel holds the next rank to iron in magnetic capacity; and brass, cobalt, zinc, copper, bismuth, antimony, gold, &c. &c., and their ores, are susceptible. It has also been discovered that the ruby, chrysolite, emerald, garnet, mica, attract the needle; and even that the flesh and the blood act similarly. See ELECTRICITY, GALVANISM, &c. *Animal Magnetism*. See MESMERISM.

To **MAGNETIZE**, *v. a.* to make magnetic, or capable of exhibiting polarity, and of attracting iron and steel.

**MAGNIFIABLE**, *a.* capable of being extolled or praised.

**MAGNIFIC**, **MAGNIFICAL**, *a.* [*magnus* and *facio*, Lat.] noted; illustrious; grand; or noble.

**MAGNIFICENCE**, *s.* grandeur of appearance, consisting in buildings, clothes, or furniture; splendour.

**MAGNIFICENT**, *a.* grand in appearance; striking the eye with an appearance of richness, pomp, or splendour; fond of splendour, or an appearance of riches.

**MAGNIFICENTLY**, *ad.* pompously; splendidly.

**MAGNIFICO**, *s.* plural *magnificoos*, [Ital.] a grandee of Venice.

**MAGNIFIER**, *s.* one that praises or extols a person. In Optics, a glass which increases the apparent size of any object.

To **MAGNIFY**, *v. a.* [*magnus* and *facio*, Lat.] to make great; to extol with praise; to exalt; to elevate or raise higher in esteem. In Optics, to make a thing appear larger than its real apparent size.

**MAGNITUDE**, *s.* [*magnus*, Lat.] greatness, applied to size; comparative bulk; size. Grandeur or sublimity, applied to sentiment.

**MAGNO-LIA**, *s.* in Botany, a beautiful tree or shrub, indigenous to the S. States of N. America, and much cultivated in this country for the sake of its splendid, large, white blossoms, and exquisite fragrance. There are many different species, both in America and in Asia; and some of them are possessed of medicinal properties.

**MAGPIE**, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird allied to the family of crows, well known in England, by its particoloured or pied plumage of black and white, its thievish propensities, its apt imitation of the human tongue, and its prominence in country superstitions. Figuratively, a person who talks to excess.

**MAHOGANY**, *s.* in Commerce, and the useful arts, a well-known wood, in great esteem for its beauty and durability, the produce of a species of the cedar-tree, indigenous to the tropical regions of the American continent, and especially to Central America and Honduras.

**MAHOMET**. See MOHAMMED.

**MAHRA'TTAS**, a warlike people of Hindustan, who held Poonah and Berar, in the Deccan, and were the supreme lords of other territories south of them. Their social state much resembled that of the French monarchy in the middle ages, where the king was merely the nominal head of the great nobles. They have been, after long and sanguinary wars, quite overthrown by the British.

**MAID**, **MAIDEN**, *s.* [*maiden*, Sax.] a virgin; a woman-servant. In Ichthyology, a species of skate.

**MAIDEN**, *a.* consisting of virgins; fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

**MAIDEN**, *s.* an instrument consisting of a sharp blade, moving in an upright frame, used in this country, in old times, for beheading criminals. See GUILLOTINE.

**MAIDENHAIR**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of the ferns. The great golden maidenhair is a species of the hairmoss.

**MAIDENHEAD**, *s.* the state or condition of a virgin; virginity. Figuratively, newness; freshness; an unpolluted state.

**MAIDENHEAD**, anciently South Ealing, in Berkshire. It is seated on the river Thames, and has a great trade in malt, meal, and timber. It is 26 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 3340.

**MAIDENLIP**, *s.* in Botany, an herb.

**MAIDENLY**, *a.* like a maid; modestly; gently; timorously.

**MAIDMARIAN**, *s.* the female character in all our long-observed popular masques, mummings, and morris-dances, taken from the legendary mistress of Robin Hood. It is not to be seen now except in the chimney-sweepers' of London May-day saturnalia.

**MAIDSERVANT**, *s.* a woman or female servant.

**MAIDSTONE**, Kent. It is a large place, consisting of four principal streets, which intersect each other. By means of the Medway, over which it has a fine bridge, it enjoys a brisk trade in exporting timber, flour, apples, nuts, and other commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it, as well as orchards of cherries. Here are likewise some capital paper-mills, and a manufactory of linen thread, originally introduced by the Flemings. Here is a large gaol, and very extensive barracks for horse-soldiers. The town-hall, corn-exchange, &c. are good buildings. It is 35 miles from London. Market, Thursday, and another market on the second Tuesday in every month. Pop. 18,086.

MAJESTIC, MAJESTICAL, *a.* august; noble; great; stately; pompous; sublime; elevated or lofty.

MAJESTICALLY, *ad.* with dignity or grandeur; with loftiness of style or sentiments.

MAJESTY, *s.* [majestas, from *magnus*, Lat.] greatness; dignity; power; sovereignty; the title given to kings and queens.

MAIL, *s.* [maile, Fr.] a coat of steel net-work worn for defence; any armour; a bag or postman's bundle of letters. *Mail-coach*, *mail-train*, a coach or railway train that conveys the letters for the post-office.

To MAIL, *v. a.* to arm or dress in a coat of mail; to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, *v. a.* [meighner, old Fr.] to cut off any member; to hurt or wound.

MAIN, *s.* the act of cutting off a limb, or disabling a person by a blow.

MAIMO'NIDES, or BEN MA'IMON, MOSES, one of the most famous Jewish doctors or rabbis, was a native of Spain, and became physician to the sultan of Egypt, in whose service he died, in 1204, aged 73 years. The most celebrated of his works are, the *Moreh Novechim*, a treatise on the difficulties of the Old Testament, and has been much used by later commentators of all schools; a *Commentary on the Mishna*; and some treatises on the laws of the Jews.

MAIN, *a.* [magne, old Fr.] principal or chief; vast; gross, or containing the chief part.

MAIN, *s.* [megan, Sax.] the gross, bulk, or greatest part; force. Figuratively, the great sea, as distinguished from bays and rivers; the continent. — [manus, Lat.] a hand at dice, or cards.

MAINE, one of the United States, N. America. It lies on the Atlantic Ocean, and immediately borders on the British possessions of New Brunswick and Lower Canada, and is bounded by the State of New Hampshire. It is about 250 miles long, by 150 broad, and is divided into 13 counties. It is an uneven and hilly region. Some of the points in the N. and W. parts of the State reach 2000 feet in height, and one even exceeds 5000. The Penobscot and the Kennebec are its chief rivers, and it shares the St. Croix, St. Francis, and St. John rivers. In the interior the streams expand in many parts into considerable lakes. The coast abounds with islands, and its shores are bold and rocky, and have many inlets. It yields some iron; its uncleared forests furnish valuable timber; grain of all kinds, some fruits, flax, and the usual farm produce abound. The manufactures are considerable for its population, and very various. It has 48 banks, and 4 colleges. Augusta is the seat of government. Portland, Bangor, Hallowell, &c., are its chief trading places. Its trade, owing to its facilities in the way of rivers and harbours, and its fisheries, is considerably extensive. Pop. 501,793, of whom 1355 are free coloured persons.

MAINE ET LOIRE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Indre et Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, Loire Inférieure, Vendée, Deux Sèvres, and Vienne. It is about 75 miles in length, by 55 broad. It is a tolerably level tract, having a few rather more elevated hills on the E. and W. borders, but none of any account. The Loire, and its tributaries, of which the chief is the Mayenne, are its rivers. Iron, coal, building-stones of all kinds, from granite to slate, limestone, and marble, are found here abundantly. Corn, fruits, wine, cattle, sheep, timber, &c. &c. are just as abundantly produced; and it has good freshwater fisheries. It has, besides, some manufactures, and a good trade arising from its produce. Angers is its capital. Population, about 500,000.

MA'INOTES, the people of a mountainous district of the S. E. of the Morea, in Greece, called Maina, who were conspicuous in the history of Turkey, for their guerrilla and piratical habits, which they have not wholly abandoned.

MA'INLAND, *s.* the continent.

MA'INLAND, or POMONA, the principal of the Orkney Isles, is 24 miles long, and 9 broad. The general appearance of the country is rocky and barren, but the soil is in some parts fertile and cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. Pop. 16,055.

MA'INLAND, the principal of the Shetland Isles, is 60 miles long, and its breadth is from 6 to 18 miles. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black, craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Wild fowl, eagles, &c. haunt its solitary places. A peculiar breed of sheep is kept here, and a race

of small shaggy ponies, very strong and intelligent, called *shelties*. Copper and iron has been found, and some use is made of the salmon and trout fishery. Lerwick is the capital. Population, 21,102.

MA'INLY, *ad.* chiefly or principally; greatly or powerfully.

MA'INMAST, *s.* the chief or middle mast of a ship.

MA'INPERNOR, *s.* a person to whom one in custody is delivered, upon his becoming bound for his appearance; a surety or bail.

MA'INPRISE, (the *s* is pronounced like *z*), *s.* [main and pris, Fr.] in Law, the receiving of a person into friendly custody, who otherwise must have gone to prison, on security given that he shall be forthcoming at a certain time or place appointed. It differs from *bail*, because a person is in this case said to be at large from the day of his being mainprised until the day of appearance; but where a person is bailed till a certain day, he is in law always accounted to be in the ward of his bail till that time, who may, if he please, keep him under confinement.

To MA'INPRISE, *v. a.* to receive a person into friendly custody, by giving security for his appearance at a certain time appointed.

MA'INSAIL, *s.* the sail of the mainmast.

MA'INSHIEET, *s.* the sheet or sail of the mainmast.

To MAINTAIN, *v. a.* [maintenir, Fr.] to preserve or keep; to defend or hold out; to vindicate or justify; to support or keep up; to supply with the conveniences of life; to assert positively.

MAINTAINABLE, *a.* defensible; justifiable.

MAINTAINER, *s.* one that supplies another with the conveniences of life; one that defends a place against an enemy; one that asserts and supports any doctrine.

MAINTENANCE, *s.* [maintenement, Fr.] a livelihood; a sufficiency to supply the conveniences or necessities of life; support, protection, or defence; continuance without failure.

MAINTENON, FRAOISE D'AUBIGNÉ, MARQUISE DE, the secretly-married wife of Louis XIV. of France. After a childhood and youth of vicissitudes and trials, she married the aged poet Scarron; and after his death, was brought within the notice of the king, by his mistress, Madame de Montespan, who made her governess to her children. Louis discarded the mistress, and ennobling the governess, secretly married her. Her influence over him was never doubtful, but it was never tested by her. The references to her by all writers and eminent persons of the day, show what a station she occupied, and also how worthily she filled it. At the same time, her superstition, or rather that of the times, shows itself, though in the most amiable light, such as the foundation of the school of St. Cyr; for that secret marriage involved all the questionable relationship of a mere mistress, as she was regarded by the divines, philosophers, and men of letters, who paid court to her as the surest road to favour with the king. After her royal husband's death, she retired to St. Cyr, and died there in 1719, aged 84 years.

MA'INTOP, *s.* the top of the mainmast.

MA'INTOP-GALLANT-MAST, *s.* a mast half the length of the maintop-mast.

MA'INTOP-MAST, *s.* a mast half the length of the mainmast.

MA'INYARD, *s.* the yard of the mainmast.

MA'JOR, *a.* [the comparative of *magnus*, Lat.] greater in number, quantity, extent, equality, or dignity.

MA'JOR, *s.* in the army, an officer above the captain, and the lowest field-officer. In Logic, the first proposition in a syllogism. A person who is of age to manage his own affairs; the eldest of two.

MAJORATION, *s.* the act of making greater; increase; enlargement.

MAJORCA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, lying between Ivica and Minorca, the largest of those anciently called *Baleares*, about 50 miles in length and 35 in breadth. It is mountainous in the N. and W. parts, one bill rising above 4000 feet; but fertile, producing corn, oil, honey, saffron, cattle, fish, horses, game, &c. It is temperate and wholesome, but the excessive heat frequently occasions a scarcity. It has no considerable rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells, and several good harbours. It has some manufactures, and its trade is considerable for its extent and population. It belongs to Spain. Pop. about 150,000. Palma is its chief city, and port. It has several other towns.

**MAJOR-DOMO**, *s.* [Ital.] one who occasionally holds the place of the master of a house; a master of a family.

**MAJOR-GENERAL**, *s.* a general officer of the second rank, who receives the general's orders, gives them to the majors of brigades, and commands on the left when there are two attacks at a siege.

**MAJORITY**, *s.* the state of being greater; the greater number; full age; office of a major; ancestor.

**MATTLAND, SIR RICHARD**, one of the early Scottish poets. He was also a man of some note as a lawyer, being a lord of session, and, moreover, holding office as lord keeper of the privy-seal under Queen Mary. He died in 1586, aged 90 years. This name has been chosen as the designation of one of the antiquarian book-printing clubs of Scotland.

**MAIZE**, *s.* in Botany and Commerce, Indian corn, the principal grain produced by some of the United States, and largely imported by Europe.

To **MAKE**, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *made*; [*macan*, Sax.] to create; to form of materials; to sell with profit; to compose; to do, perform, practise, or use; to cause to have any quality, or bring into any state. To compel or force, followed by a verb. To *make away*, to kill or destroy; to transfer. To *make amends*, to recompense, or repay. To *make free with*, to treat without ceremony. To *make good*, to maintain, defend, justify, fulfil, or accomplish. To *make light of*, to consider as of no importance or consequence. To *make love*, to court. To *make merry*, to feast or partake of a jovial entertainment. To *make over*, to transfer; to settle in the hands of trustees. To *make of*, to produce from; to account, or esteem; to cherish, or foster. What to *make of*, is, how to understand. To *make out*, to clear up, explain, or solve a difficulty; to prove or evince. To *make sure of*, to look upon, or consider, as certain; to secure the possession of. To *make way*, to force a passage; to introduce; to proceed. To *make up*, to get together; to reconcile; to repair; to shape; to supply; to accomplish, conclude, or complete.

**MAKE**, *s.* form; shape; nature.

**MAKEBATE**, *s.* [from *make* and *beat*, or *debate*,] a person who excites quarrels.

**MAKER**, *s.* the CREATOR; one who produces any thing; one who sets a person or thing in an advantageous state.

**MAKEPEACE**, *s.* one that reconciles persons at variance; a peacemaker.

**MAKEWEIGHT**, *s.* any thing thrown in to make up weight.

**MALABAR**, a province of Hindustan, lying on the Indian Ocean, and bounded by Canara, Coimbatore, &c. &c. It lies under the range of mountains called the Ghauts, and the soil is far from being fertile, its chief produce being from its native forests and growths. It was here that a colony of Jews was formed, who seemed to be totally ignorant of the facts of Christianity. This people is still numerous here. Calicut is the chief place.

**MALACCA**, a town of the peninsula of Malay, or Malacca, in India beyond the Ganges, Asia. It is just now rising from the poverty and insignificance in which it lay for so long under the Dutch government, and under British sway seems likely to outvie its earliest commercial importance. It is situated on a river, and has a kind of natural harbour. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 2. 11. N. Long. 102. 16. E.

**MALACCA, STRAITS OF**, the narrow seas which divide the Malay or Malacca peninsula from the island of Sumatra.

**MALACHI**, (*Malak*) a Hebrew prophet, whose office was discharged when those who wrote the historical narrations had completed their labours, or who, else, is no other than Ezra himself, as some critics have conjectured. There is no ground for holding this opinion. His writings, like those of most of the prophets, expose and upbraid the sinfulness and ingratitude of the Jews, threaten judgments, and hold out brilliant hopes and promises to such as will repent. He seems to refer more clearly than any other prophet to the precursors of the coming of the Saviour, and is cited in the New Testament as having foretold the ministry of John Baptist. The most probable date assigned him is about 425 B. C.

**MALACHITE**, (*malakite*) *s.* [*malache*, Fr.] in Mineralogy, a green ore of copper.

**MALACOLGY**, *s.* [*malakos* and *logos*, Gr.] in Natural History, that branch which relates to those animals whose bodies are soft, and which live for the most part in shells. See CONCHOLOGY.

**MAL-ADMINISTRATION**, *s.* bad conduct or management of affairs.

**MALADY**, *s.* [*maladie*, Fr.] a disease; a disorder in the body; sickness.

**MALAGA**, a sea-port of Granada, Spain. It stands on the margin of a small bay, in the midst of a fine and fruitful plain, and has a noble harbour, protected by a mole. It is a neat and pretty place, and has a handsome cathedral. Near it is also a large and curious castle, built in the time of the dominion of the Moors. It has a few manufactures, but it is chiefly noted for its commerce, which is of great antiquity. Pop. about 60,000. Lat. 36. 44. N. Long. 4. 26. W.

**MALANDERS**, *s.* [*mal andare*, Ital.] a disease in horses, consisting of a dry scab above the pastern.

**MALAPERT**, *a.* saucy; quick in making replies, but impudent and saucy.

**MALAPERTLY**, *ad.* saucily.

**MALAPERTNESS**, *s.* liveliness or quickness in making reply, attended with sauciness.

**MALATES**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with malic acid.

To **MALAXATE**, *v. a.* [*malasso*, Gr.] to soften, or make soft, any body.

**MALAXATION**, *s.* the act of softening.

**MALAYS**, a race of Asiatics, who occupy, and give their name to, the long and narrow peninsula, that runs out from the Burman Empire, nearly to the island of Sumatra. They are regarded by some physiologists as a distinct variety of the human family, and are exceedingly well defined in respect of the people near whom they live. They are of short stature, and stout in their appearance. The face somewhat resembles the Mongolian type, and somewhat the ultra-Genetic variety. Hair, long and wiry. Tribes of them occupy islands of the Indian Ocean, and are found even scattered throughout the groups of the Pacific Ocean. There are very many different languages amongst these tribes, and they have not been sufficiently studied, to be used other than generally as a proof of the identity of the stock.

**MALCOLM, SIR JOHN**, a distinguished military officer, during the war &c. in India, from the end of the last century, to within a few years of his death, with few interruptions. He was not only eminent in his own profession, but as a diplomatist in his intercourse with the native princes, and with Persia, he gained great applause; and as provincial governor, he was equally successful. He sat in the British parliament after his return, and died in 1833, aged 64 years.

**MALDEN**, (*Malden*) Essex. It is situated near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Vessels of 400 tons burden come up to the haven to unload; the colliers, however, lie in deep water below the town, and the coals are fetched up in lighters. Malden carries on a considerable trade in corn, coals, iron, wine, brandy, rum, deals, and chalk rubbish. The custom of Borough English is kept up here. It is 36 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3697.

**MALDIVE ISLANDS**, a chain of islands, said to be many thousands in number, S. W. of Cape Comorin, in the Indian Sea, above 500 miles in length. The principal of them, called Male, about a league and a half in circumference, is the most fertile, and the residence of the prince; it is situated nearly in the centre. These islands are small, and mostly uninhabited. They are precisely similar to the coral islands of the Pacific. The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs and Indians of Malabar. They supply vessels with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, dry fish, tortoise-shell, and especially cowries.

**MALE**, *a.* [Fr.] belonging to the he sex, opposed to female.

**MALE**, *s.* the he of any species.

**MALE**, [*malan*, Lat.] in composition, implies ill.

**MALABLANCHE, NICHOLAS**, an eminent priest and philosopher of France in the 17th century. He belonged to the Congregation of the Oratory, and the only incidents of his life were his studies and his publications. He died in 1715, aged 77 years. His works are all based on the method of Descartes, and of them the *Search after Truth* is by far the most famous; the highest point of the long and lucid reasoning in which, is the well-known assertion that we see all things in God. His opinions awakened much controversy, but he never became the head of a school; although, both for his originality of thought, and for his personal character, he had many admirers. His other

writings are of a metaphysico-religious cast, and all may be read with profit, by such as are intent on that search, which he conducted for himself in his principal treatise.

**MALECONTENT**, *s.* one dissatisfied with the measures of government; a fomentor of sedition in a state.

**MALECONTENTED**, *a.* discontented; dissatisfied.

**MALECONTENTEDLY**, *ad.* in a dissatisfied or discontented manner.

**MALECONTENTEDNESS**, *s.* discontentedness; disaffection to a government.

**MALEDICTED**, *a.* [*male ann dico*, Lat.] accursed; execrated.

**MALEDICTION**, *s.* a curse; execration; the act of denouncing or wishing evil to a person.

**MALEFACTION**, *s.* [*male and facio*, Lat.] a crime. Not in use.

**MALEFACTOR**, *s.* an evil-doer; offender against the law; criminal.

**MALESHERBES**, **CHRISTIAN WILLIAM DE LAMOIGNON**, DE, a statesman of France during the ante-revolutionary period, and one of those who perished in that convulsion. He was president of the Court of Aids, and was banished from court by Louis XV. when he suppressed it. He was restored by Louis XVI., and was in the Turgot ministry. He travelled in Europe afterwards, and made his appearance in public next as defender of his unfortunate sovereign before the Convention. For this service, as a flagrant proof of incivism, and for other alleged anti-national proceedings, he was guillotined in 1794, aged 73 years. His writings are chiefly the product of his leisure, and relate to natural history; but he also wrote on some political subjects.

**MALEVOLENCE**, *s.* [*male and volo*, Lat.] ill-will; an inclination to hurt.

**MALEVOLENT**, *a.* ill-disposed towards another; inclined to do another a mischief.

**MALEVOLENTLY**, *ad.* after the manner which shows an inclination to hurt.

**MALIC**, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to apples. The malic acid is that which exists in the juice of apples.

**MALICE**, *s.* [*Fr. from malus*, Lat.] deliberate mischief; a long-continued desire of hurting others.

**MALICIOUS**, (*malicious*) *a.* [*malitiosus*, Fr.] preserving a continued propensity and resolution towards revenge, or injuring others.

**MALICIOUSLY**, (*maliciously*) *ad.* in a manner which shows an habitual thirst of revenge, or a deliberate intention of doing mischief.

**MALICIOUSNESS**, (*maliciousness*) *s.* the quality of brooding long upon injuries; and being obstinately bent for some time to do a person a mischief.

**MALIGN**, (*malin*) *s.* [*maligne*, Fr.] ill-disposed towards any one; strongly and obstinately bent to do a person mischief. In Medicine, infectious, pestilential, or fatal to the body.

To **MALIGN**, (*malin*) *v. a.* to regard with envy or malice; to do a mischief; to revenge.

**MALIGNANCY**, *s.* malice; unfavourableness. In Medicine, a destructive tendency.

**MALIGNANT**, *a.* [*Fr.*] envious; unfavourable; malicious; revengeful. In Medicine, mortal, or endangering life.

**MALIGNANTLY**, *ad.* in a malicious or mischievous manner.

**MALIGNER**, (*maliner*) *s.* one who is obstinately bent to do another a mischief; a person who censures in a sarcastic manner.

**MALIGNITY**, (*maliginité*, Fr.) hurtfulness or evilness of nature; a disposition obstinately bad or malicious. In Physic, a quality which endangers and threatens life.

**MALIGNELY**, (*malinly*) *ad.* enviously; with malice or an obstinate inclination to do ill.

**MALIKIN**, (*malikin*) *s.* (from *mal*, a contraction of *Mary*, and *kin*, a kind of mop made of clouts, with which bakers clean their ovens. Figuratively, a figure made up of rags; a dirty wench.

**MALL**, (*maul*) *s.* [*mallevs*, Lat.] a stroke or blow; a mallet. — [*moll*, *Isl.*] a walk where they formerly used to play with mallets and balls, (and then pronounced *mell*), whence the *Mall* in St. James's Park, and *Pall Mall* near her Majesty's palace in St. James's.

To **MALL**, (*maul*) *v. a.* to beat or strike with a mallet. See **MAUL**.

**MALLARD**, (*malart*, Fr.) in Ornithology, the drake or male of the species of wild ducks.

**MALLEABILITY**, *s.* in metals, the quality of bearing to be beaten, and spreading under the strokes of the hammer.

**MALLEABLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] in metals, capable of enduring the strokes of a hammer, and being variously formed thereby.

**MALLEABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being hammered into various forms.

To **MALLEATE**, *v. a.* [*mallevs*, Lat.] to hammer; to forge or shape by the hammer.

**MALLEET**, *s.* [*mallevs*, Lat.] a wooden hammer.

**MALLEET**, **DAVID**, or **MALLOCH**, an English writer of the last century. After studying at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, he became tutor in the Duke of Montrose's family, and afterwards came to England, where he first published the well-known ballad of *Margaret's Ghost*. By other poetical pieces he gained the notice of Lord Bolingbroke, who gained him a place at court. He continued his writings, and some of his dramatic works were represented. He also lent or sold his pen to the government for the purpose of injuring the unfortunate Admiral Byng; but his chief work was the editing of his patron's works, which contained the frank avowal of the infidelity Lord Bolingbroke had but indifferently concealed during his life. It is this work and the ballad that first made his name known, which alone justify his introduction here. A man of more unblushing unprincipledness has rarely held so prominent a place amongst literary and great men. He died in 1765, aged 65 years.

**MALLOWS**, *s.* [*maleeae*, Sax.] in Botany, a common kind of plant; the small, dwarf, common, vervain, and musk mallows, are the only species native in England, properly so called. The sea tree-mallow, is the species of *lavatera*.

**MALMESBURY**, originally **MAIDULPHSBURGH**, and by corruption **Malmesbury**, in an ancient manuscript, however, called *Adhelmsbirg*, Wiltshire. It was long famous for its abbey, which flourished in great wealth, exceeding all in the county in extent, revenues, and honour. It is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has six bridges. It has a good manufacture of woollen cloths, and is 95 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2307.

**MALMESBURY**, **WILLIAM OF**, an old English historian of the 12th century. He was educated at Oxford, and becoming a monk at Malmesbury, was made librarian of the convent. He wrote several works, of which the *History of the Saxon Kings*, and the *History of his own Times*, are most generally valuable. He died in 1143.

**MALMSEY**, *s.* a luscious wine, made at Madeira.

**MALO**, ST., a sea-port in the department of Ille et Vilaine, on a small island, united to the main-land by a narrow mole or causeway, 6 or 700 yards in length: it has a large, well-frequented harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it, and is a rich trading place, strong by nature and art towards the sea, and defended by a citadel. It has some manufactures, and a good trade, but its fisheries are its most valuable field of industry. It is 206 miles from Paris. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 48. 39. N. Long. 2. 1. W.

**MALONE**, **EDMUND**, a writer and dramatic critic of the last century. He was an Irishman, and studied at Dublin for the bar, but he followed the profession of literature instead. He edited *Shakespeare*, and wrote *Lives of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, *Dryden*, &c. He also exposed the forgeries of Ireland and the boy-poet Chatterton. His notes on the great bard are provokingly common-sense and common-place. He died in 1812, aged 71 years.

**MALPRACTICE**, *s.* any practice that is opposed to the laws, or to settled custom.

**MALPIGHI**, **MARCELLUS**, the great Italian anatomist of the 17th century, who discovered the existence of the mucous net-work under the skin, in which the colouring matter is lodged, which distinguishes one branch of the human family from the others. He made other valuable discoveries, and died in 1694, aged 66 years.

**MALT**, (*mauld*) *s.* [*mealt*, Sax.] barley steeped in water till it sprouts, and then dried in a kiln.

**MALTA**, (*Malta*) an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles in length, and 12 in its greatest breadth. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Africa and Sicily, that it is now become fertile. It has excellent vines, lemons, fruits, cotton, plenty of honey, good pastures, considerable fisheries, sea-salt, and a profitable coral fishery. However, they

sow but little corn, because they purchase it cheap in Sicily; and the island is deficient in wood. The inhabitants speak a corrupt Arabic, and, in the towns, Italian. Valetta is its chief town and sea-port. It belongs to Great Britain. Pop. about 125,000.

**MALTA, THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF**, a military monastic order, that was formed during the existence of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem, and was called by the name of St. John of Jerusalem from the convent they occupied; and Knights Hospitaliers, from their duty of receiving pilgrims as guests. In the beginning of the 14th century, when Palestine was irretrievably lost to Christendom, they seized on the island of Rhodes, and took their designation from it; and being driven thence, they had Malta given them in the 16th century by Charles V. of Germany. It was extinguished by Buonaparte in 1798.

**MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT**, an English clergyman and political economist, whose name is the terror of persons about to marry. He studied at Cambridge, and partially undertook clerical duties, but speculations of a more terrene and arithmetical nature had greater charms for him than the duties of a country parson, and he devoted himself to solve the puzzling problem of *Population*. After travel and study he produced his solution, which was, that as food increased only in arithmetical proportion, and the race left to itself, without philosophy to guide it, would increase in geometrical proportion, it was the duty of all well-wishers to the human family, to put in practice themselves, and recommend to others, celibacy, or what would be as good as that, so as to keep down the population to the measure of the provisions at any time existent. Having made this known, he himself married, and became a professor at Haileybury College, in which situation he continued till his death in 1834, aged 69 years. He published many other works on political economy, beside his great anti-matrimonial Essay.

**MALTMAN, MAL'TSTER, (māltman, māl'tster)** *s.* one who makes or deals in malt.

**MALTON, (Māltton)** Yorkshire, N. Riding. It is seated on the Derwent, and is composed of two townships, the New and the Old, and is well inhabited. It is 216 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 5317.

**MALVACEOUS, s.** [*malva*, Lat.] relating to mallows.

**MALVERSATION, s.** [*Fr.*] a mean, base, wicked, and fraudulent trick or shift.

**MALVERN HILLS**, a range of English hills which attains its greatest height in Worcestershire, being about 1500 feet above the sea. This part is a mass of trap rock thrust up through the great plain of new red sandstone.

**MALUS, STEPHEN LOUIS**, a French natural philosopher and military engineer, who was professor of the polytechnic school, and served on the Rhine and in Egypt, under Buonaparte. His name is connected with one of the most remarkable optical discoveries—that of the polarization of light. He died in 1812, aged 37 years.

**MAMA', or MAMMA', s.** [This word is used as an address to a mother in almost all languages, and is almost the first word a child pronounces.] A mother.

**MAMELUKES**, a body of military organized in the 13th century, in Egypt, which, like the prætorian soldiers of the Roman emperors, turned against its masters, and took possession of the throne. They maintained their command there as a true military aristocracy till the invasion of Buonaparte; and since then, by various means, they have been almost completely annihilated.

**MAMMEE-TREE, s.** in Botany, a tree with a rosaceous flower, which afterwards becomes an almost spherical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds, enclosed in hard rough shells.

**MAMMEATED, a.** [*mamma*, Lat.] having paps or teats.

**MAMMIFORM, a.** [*mammiforme*, Fr.] having the shape of a breast.

**MAMMILLARY, a.** [*mammilla*, Lat.] belonging to the paps or teats.

**MAMMOCK, s.** a large, shapeless piece; an offal or fragment of meat.

To **MAMMOCK, v. a.** to tear; to pull into pieces in such a manner as to raise squeamishness in the beholder.

**MAMMON, s.** [*Syr.*] in ancient Syrian Mythology, the god of riches. Figuratively, riches.

**MAMMOTH, s.** in Natural History, an extinct animal, nearly

allied to the elephant, but much larger; which lived in all parts of the known world.

**MAN, s. plural men; [man, mon, Sax.]** a human being. A male, opposed to a woman. A person full grown, opposed to a boy. A rational creature, opposed to a beast. It also signifies a male servant, or slave; and one of the pieces with which the games of chess and draughts are played. *A man of war*, is a ship of war.

To **MAN, v. a.** to furnish, supply, or guard with men. Figuratively, to fortify or strengthen.

**MAN, an island of Great Britain**, in the Irish Sea, about 30 miles in length, and from 8 to 15 in breadth. It is very hilly, and one of its heights exceeds 2000 feet. It has mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of building stone and slate. The soil varies in different tracts, yet produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the natives. The air, which is sharp and cold in winter, is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very great age. The commodities of this island are small black cattle and horses, wool, fine and coarse linen, hides, skins, honey, tallow, and herrings. About the rocks of the island breeds an incredible number of all sorts of sea-fowl, and especially on the Calf of Man, a small island not far from its most southerly point. The language is a dialect of the Erse. In its civil government, which is peculiar to it, the island is divided into six sheedings, each having its proper coroner, who is intrusted with the peace of his district, and acts in the nature of a sheriff. The House of Keys is its elective legislature, &c. Castle Town is its chief place. Pop. 47,975.

To **MAN'ACLE, v. n.** to chain the hands; to shackle.

**MAN'ACLES, s.** [*manicles*, Fr.] chains for the hands; shackles.

To **MAN'AGE, v. a.** [*ménager*, Fr.] to conduct or carry on; to train a horse to graceful airs; to govern, to rule or make tractable; to husband, or make the best of.—*v. n.* to superintend or transact.

**MAN'AGEABLE, a.** easy to be used, wielded, or moved; submitting to government; tractable.

**MAN'AGEABLENESS, s.** the quality of being easily used or moved, or of submitting to instruction, government, or authority.

**MAN'AGEMENT, s.** [*management*, Fr.] conduct; the manner of transacting or conducting any thing; prudence. *SYNON.* *Management* respects private things trusted to the care of one, to be employed for the profit of another, to whom he is to render account. *Direction* relates to affairs, where a distribution either of money, office, &c., is committed to the care of one person, to preserve order. *Administration* refers to objects of greater consequence; such as those of justice, or the finances of a state. It supposes a pre-eminence of employ, which gives power, credit, and a kind of liberty, in the department in which the person is engaged. *Conduct* points out some knowledge and ability, with respect to things; and a subordination, with regard to persons. *Government* results from authority and dependence, and indicates a superiority of office, with a particular relation to policy.

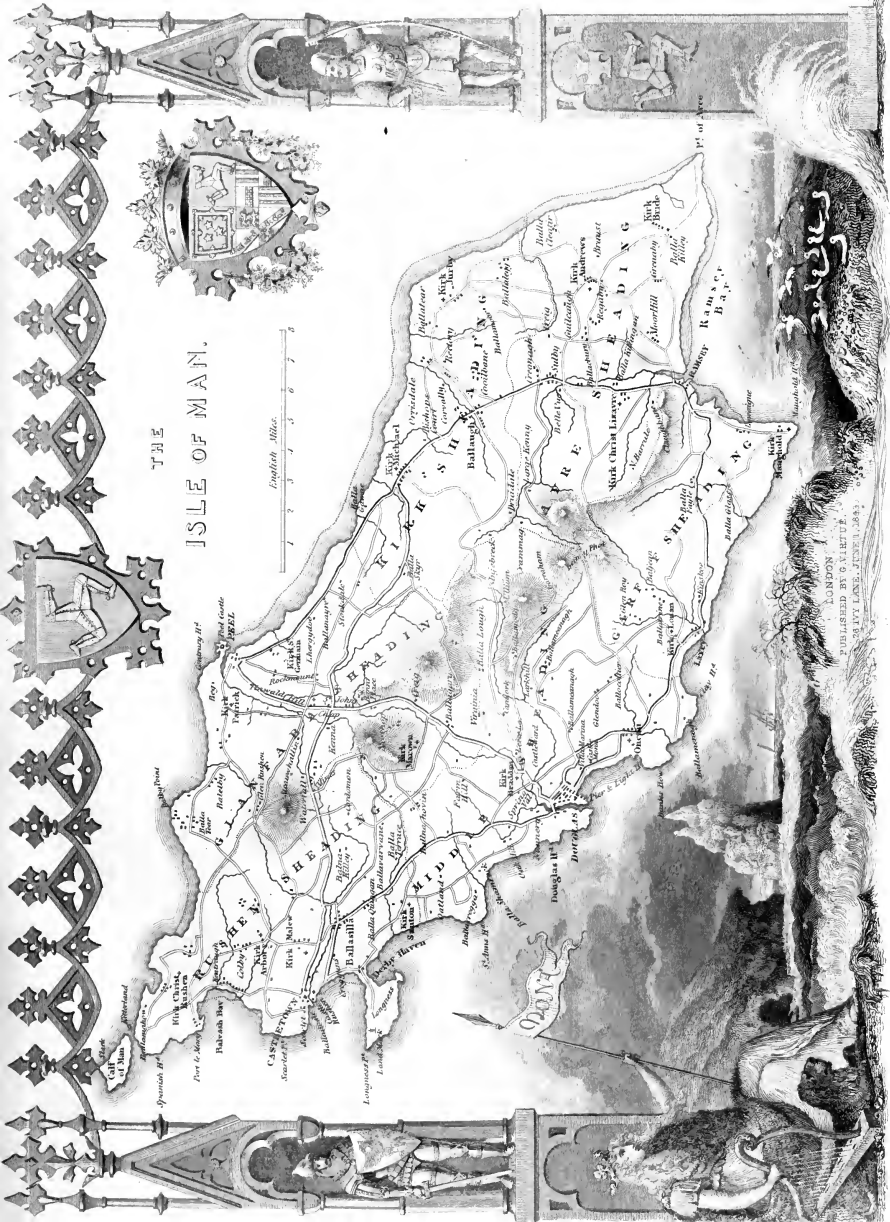
**MAN'AGER, s.** one who has the direction, conduct, or government of any thing or person; a prudent or frugal person.

**MAN'AGERY, s.** [*ménagerie*, Fr.] conduct; direction; the manner in which any thing is transacted; frugality.

**MANCHE, s.** [*Fr.*] in Heraldry, a sleeve.

**MANCHE, a department of France**, lying on the Straits of Dover, which are called La Manche in French, and thence its name. It is bounded by the departments of Calvados, Orne, Mayenne, and Ille et Vilaine. It is about 90 miles long, by 35 broad. It is hilly, and has quarries of excellent and durable building stone, and a little iron. Its rivers are small. It produces abundance of corn, apples, flax, cattle, &c. &c. It has good fisheries, having such an extent of sea coast; along which are several islands. Its manufactures are tolerably extensive and various. St. Ló is its chief place. Pop. about 600,000.

**MANCHESTER**, (anciently a Roman station called *Mancunium*.) Lancashire. It is a place of great antiquity, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. The products of a very extensive and populous neighbourhood are collected here, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton, silk, linen, and mixed goods, fitted for every market, both at home and abroad. The manufacture of ticking, tapes, filleting, and other small wares, and of hats, is also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attain-



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ed greater opulence than any other trading place in England. Though not a handsome city, its buildings (especially the more modern ones) are on a proportional scale of size and elegance. One of its chief ornaments is the collegiate church, a venerable pile, with a handsome tower, now to be termed the cathedral of the new bishopric. Contiguous to this is Chetham's Hospital, (commonly called the college,) for clothing, educating, and apprenticing 80 boys; to which is also attached a public library, containing 25,000 volumes. Here are also an Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital and Asylum, Lying-in Hospital, Fever Hospital, and other institutions of a similar character. Here is also a large prison, called the New Bailey. This town abounds with libraries, and literary and philosophical institutions, some of which have attained considerable celebrity. Here too are large and handsome colleges, belonging to the Dissenters. The churches and chapels of the Established Church, and the places for worship belonging to every denomination of Dissenters, are very numerous. By the river Irwell, over which it has a very ancient stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the various inland navigations. It is situated upon the rivers Irk, Medlock, and Irwell, about 7 miles from the junction of the latter with the Mersey, and 185 from London. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, 242,983; of the city, 163,856. See SALFORD.

MANCHET, *s.* a small loaf of fine bread.  
 MANCHINEL, *s.* [*manchinda*, Span.] in Botany, a tree which is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak; its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well, and last long; and is therefore much esteemed. The fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin, but it is not edible. The juices of this tree are so corrosive in their nature, that only goats are known to browse upon it.

To MANCIPATE, *v. a.* [*manus* and *capio*, Lat.] to enslave, bind, or tie, used with *to*. Seldom used.

MANCIPLE, *s.* [*manus* and *capio*, Lat.] the steward of a society; particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

MANDAMUS, *s.* [Lat.] a writ granted by the king, usually directed to the head of a corporation, college, &c., commanding a thing to be done, as the restoring of a deposed officer, &c.

MANDARIN, *s.* a name given to the state officers, both civil and military, of China. There are nine orders of them, in all supposed to amount to 33,000.

MANDATARY, *s.* [*mandatarius*, Fr.] he to whom the pope has, by his prerogative and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice.

MANDATE, *s.* [*mando*, Lat.] a command; a commission, charge, or precept.

MANDATOR, *s.* [Lat.] a director.

MANDATORY, *a.* containing a command, precept, or direction.

MANDEVILLE, SIR JOHN DE, an old English traveller, whose book, written about the time of Chaucer's poems, shows the first formation of the English language. His adventures were very strange, and his book is stranger still. He died in 1372.

MANDEVILLE, BERNARD, an immoral writer on moral questions, of the beginning of the last century. He was a Dutch physician, but settled in England. The work which made the greatest noise, on account of a prosecution which was founded on it, was his *Fable of the Bees*. He maintains, what all who deny the existence of what Butler called the moral sense ought, for consistency, to maintain, that all notions of right and wrong, &c. are the production of the laws of the state in which men are born. He died in 1733, aged 62 years.

MANDIBLE, *a.* [*mando*, Lat.] that may be chewed; eatable.

MANDINGOES, a race of negroes living near the rivers Senegal and Gambia in W. Africa. They differ in many respects from most of the other negro tribes. Attempts have lately been made to Christianize them. Their number cannot be ascertained.

MANDRAKE, *s.* [*mandragora*, Fr.] in Botany, a plant, the flower of which consists of one leaf in the shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts; the root bears a rude resemblance to the human form.

MANDREL, *s.* [*mandrin*, Fr.] a kind of wooden pulley, making a part of a turner's lathe.

MANDRILL, *s.* in Natural History, a huge and horrid species of baboon.

MANDICHUS, the name of a Tatar race, which in the 17th

century overturned the existing dynasty of the Chinese empire, and established their own princes in its stead. Their language differs considerably, except in the direction of writing it, from the Chinese. The Scriptures have lately been translated into it, for the sake of sending them to the imperial court, where that language alone is used.

MANDUCATION, *s.* [*manducor*, Lat.] eating; chewing, or the action of the lower jaw.

MANE, *s.* [*mane*, Belg.] the long hair which hangs down on the necks of horses or other animals.

MANEATER, *s.* one that eats human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.

MANEGE, *s.* the exercise of riding the great horse.

MANED, *a.* having a mane.

MANES, *s.* [Lat.] a ghost; or that which remains of a person after death.

MANETHO, the ancient Egyptian writer, who lived in about the end of the 4th century B.C. His writings are a history of Egypt, preserved partially in quotations, and some other books on the Egyptian religion, which are lost. There is also a poem on astrology which is ascribed to him.

MANFUL, *a.* bold; stout; daring.

MANFULLY, *ad.* in a bold, stout, or daring manner.

MANFULNESS, *s.* the quality of behaving in a manner that shows undaunted courage and invincible resolution.

MANGANESE, *s.* in Chemistry and Mineralogy, a brilliant metal, of a dark gray colour, of considerable hardness and difficult fusibility. It is very brittle, and when in powder is attracted by the magnet. It is found in Somersetshire and Devonshire, in America, and in various parts of the continent. Its oxides are used in bleaching, in purifying glass, and in glazing black earthenware.

MANGE, *s.* [*mangeoien*, Fr.] in Veterinary art, a cutaneous disease incident to cattle.

MANGER, *s.* [*mangeoire*, Fr.] a place or vessel in which the food of cattle is contained in a stable.

MANGINESS, *s.* the state of having the mange.

To MANGLE, *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Belg.] to cut and hack; to cut and tear piece-meal; to butcher.

MANGLER, *s.* one that hacks and destroys in a rude and butcherly manner.

MANGO, *s.* [*mangostan*, Fr.] in Botany, a fruit of the isle of Java, somewhat resembling a melon, brought pickled to Europe.

MANGOLD WURZEL, MANGEL WURZEL, *s.* [Germ.] in Farming, a kind of beet, whose root is larger, and more nutritious to stock, than the common beet; and at the same time does not exhaust the soil so much.

MANGY, *a.* infected with the mange.

MANHATER, *s.* one who hates mankind; a misanthropist.

MANHEIM, one of the most beautiful cities of Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The streets are all straight, and intersect each other at right angles. The town has three grand gates, adorned with basso-reliefs, very beautifully executed. It is almost entirely surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine, over which are bridges of boats, and the country about it is flat. The palace is a magnificent structure, containing a gallery for paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural history, a library, treasury, and menagerie. It has other very fine public buildings, and the streets and squares are proportionably noble. It has some manufactories, and a good trade, owing to its position. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 49. 29. N. Long. 8. 28. E.

MANHOOD, *s.* the state or condition of a man; human nature. The state of a male, opposed to womanhood. The state of a person full grown, opposed to childhood. Figuratively, courage; bravery; resolution.

MANIA, *s.* [*mainomat*, Gr.] madness; a violent delirium without a fever.

MANIAC, MANIACAL, *a.* raging with madness.

MANICHEES, or MANICHEANS, in Ecclesiastical History, a sect amongst the early Christians, who followed the teaching of a Persian, named Manes or Mani; who applied the tenets of the Zendish faith to the explanation of the Scriptures; and asserted the existence of two opposite supreme, eternal powers, or principles; one of darkness and evil, the other of light and goodness. To the former, he ascribed the Old Testament and Judaism; to the latter, the Gospel. He also represented our bodies as the work of the evil principle; and that it was to deliver our souls, the

offspring of the good principle, from their bondage to our bodies, that Christ was sent, and the Spirit also. The substance and essence of the gospel he placed in the struggle after the light, and against the darkness; and the victory through Christ and the Comforter. His followers spread far and wide through Christendom; and in spite of anathemas, public and private, under one or other name maintained their ground. In these days, freed from the technicalities of the Magian creed, the things intended by Mani are revived and received as a true representation of the meaning of the gospel. The Manichæans are, of course, included in the list of heretics.

MANIFEST, *a.* [*manifestus*, Lat.] plain; open; publicly known.

MANIFEST, *s.* a declaration; a public protest; a manifesto.

To MANIFEST, *v.* *a.* to make appear; to make public; to show plainly; to discover. SYNON. *Manifest* means, to show incontestably; *publish*, simply to declare publicly; to *proclaim*, to make known by a formal and legal publication.

MANIFESTATION, *s.* [Fr.] a discovery; the act of publishing or making public; clear and undoubted evidence.

MANIFESTIBLE, *a.* easy to be proved or made evident.

MANIFESTLY, *ad.* clearly; plainly; evidently.

MANIFESTNESS, *s.* clearness of evidence; public notoriety.

MANIFESTO, *s.* [Ital.] a public protestation or declaration.

MANIFOLD, *a.* of different kinds; many in number; complicated.

MANIFOLDLY, *ad.* in many respects.

MANIGLIONS, in Guntery, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance cast after the German form.

MANIKIN, *s.* [from *man* and *kin*, Teut.] a little man.

MANILLA, the capital of Luzon, and of the Philippine Islands, situated on a bay on the S. W. coast of that island. It consists of a double town, with numerous suburbs. The streets are broad, but frequent earthquakes have spoiled their uniformity. The citadel is in the shape of a triangle, having one bastion towards the sea, another towards the river, and a third at the W. point, to cover the port, which is only fit for small vessels, and there are good out-works. It has also a handsome residence for the governor, a fine bridge over the river, and a college, with other valuable institutions. The manufactures and trade of the town are very considerable. Pop. above 100,000, of whom the greatest part are Chinese, the Spaniards being comparatively few. Lat. 14. 38. N. Long. 120. 54. E. See PHILIPPINES.

MANIPLE, *s.* [*manipulus*, from *manus*, Lat.] a handful. Figuratively, a small band of soldiers.

MANIPULATION, *s.* [*manipulus*, Lat.] in Experimental Science, the act of performing the manual or mechanical part of any experiment. It is used particularly with reference to the exact and most successful modes of performing experiments in chemical science.

MANNTIS, *s.* in Zoology, a singular quadruped, which in its manners approaches the ant-eaters, and in its general appearance the lizards. It is covered with sharp scales, which are its defence against the most savage inhabitants of the forest.

MANKILLER, *s.* a murderer.

MANKIND, *s.* the human species.

MANLESS, *a.* without men; not manned.

MANLIKE, *a.* strong; vigorous; resembling a man full grown, and in his greatest perfection.

MANLINESS, *s.* the appearance of a man full grown, and arrived at years of discretion; bravery; stoutness; dignity.

MANLIUS, the name of one of the noble families of ancient Rome, the deeds of some of whose most famous men have evidently been handed down to us by the bard, and not by the sober historian. One Manlius alone hurled down the Gauls who were scaling the Capitoline rock, the last refuge of Rome, and was afterwards, by the envy of his fellow citizens, cast down from the Tarpeian rock. Another slew a huge Gaul, and carried off his golden collar as a spoil, bearing ever after the name of Torquatus; he also put to death his own son, for daring to engage an enemy in single combat, contrary to his general orders. All which tales, and others like them, are of such a stamp, or so often repeated in Roman story, as to be properly regarded as *myths*, or tales in the framing of which the invention of the bard had a greater share than the might of the hero.

MANLY, *a.* becoming a man; stout; brave; or with undaunted courage and resolution.

MANNA, *s.* [Heb.] in Sacred History, an extraordinary kind of

food, which was miraculously supplied for the sustenance of the Israelites during their wanderings in the wilderness. In Medicine, a gum, which is a juice resembling honey that is concentered into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres more or less to the fingers in handling. Its colour is whitish, yellowish, or brownish; its taste is as sweet as sugar, with a sharpness that renders it very agreeable. It is the product of two different trees, but both the varieties of ash. The finest manna is that which oozes out of the leaves of that tree in August. It is a very mild purgative, and hence is used for very young children.

MANNER, *s.* [*manier*, Fr.] form; method; custom; habit; fashion. In Painting, it is a habit that a man acquires in some particular parts of painting, the management of colours, lights, and shadows; but the best painter is he who has no manner at all. In the plural, the general course of life a man leads, his morals or habits; ceremonious behaviour; studied civility.

MANNERLINESS, *s.* the quality of behaving with civility or complaisance.

MANNERLY, *a.* [*manierlich*, Belg.] civil; complaisant; well bred.—*ad.* in a civil or complaisant manner.

MANNISH, *a.* having the appearance of, or becoming, a man. Figuratively, bold; masculine.

MANOR, *s.* [*manoir*, old Fr.] in law, an estate, held originally from the king, but granted to tenants on condition of service, rent, &c. &c. A manor includes the lands held in freehold by the lord; the lands held in copyhold by others; and sometimes such additional advantages as the right of presentation to the living, the commonages, the rents for stalls, &c. set up on market-days and fairs, &c. &c. There are other privileges pertaining to manors; such as the holding of manor courts, or courts-baron; the sole possession of waste lands, &c. &c.; which are even more opposed to the spirit of the times than the foregoing are. But, as this whole chapter of Common Law belongs to sheer-feudalism, it were as well that it were abolished, with sundry other feudalities, equally and more unfitted for these days, or in themselves unjust.

MANORIAL, *a.* in Law, pertaining to a manor.

MANs, LE, capital of the department of Sarthe, France. It stands on the river Sarthe, and the new town, which stands on the ground rising from the river, is handsomely built. Here are several churches worthy of note,—the cathedral especially, and the one that has the public library. Beside these there are a theatre, and the usual municipal buildings. There is a considerable amount of manufacturing industry displayed here. It is 119 miles from Paris. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 48. 1. N. Long. 0. 12. E.

MANSE, *s.* [*mansio*, from *maneo*, Lat.] a parsonage house, farm, and land.

MANSFIELD, Nottinghamshire. It is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, and has a great trade in corn and malt, and a considerable manufacture of stockings. It is 140 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 9758.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM MURRAY, EARL OF, a celebrated lawyer and statesman of England, in the last century. After studying at Lincoln's Inn, he rose by his eminence as an orator in the House of Commons, and at the bar, to be successively solicitor-general, attorney-general, chief justice of the King's Bench, and lord chancellor. He gained the deep hatred of the people by the part he took in the prosecution of the printers of Junius's Letters, and of Wilkes; and in the No-popery riots of 1780, his house was attacked and burnt down, with his valuable library and paintings, for which he would accept no compensation from the government. He died in 1793, aged 88 years.

MAN'SION, (*mánshon*) *s.* [*mansio*, Lat.] a place of residence, an abode or house. In Law, the lord's chief dwelling-house within his fee or manor.

MANSLAUGHTER, (*manláiter*) *s.* in its primary signification, murder, or destruction of the human species. In Law, the killing a person without malice prepense, as in a sudden quarrel, &c. See HOMICIDE.

MANSLAYER, *s.* one that kills another.

MANSUETE, (*mansuét*) *a.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] gentle; tractable; good-natured.

MANSUETUDE, (*mánsuetude*) *s.* gentleness, mildness; clemency.

MANTEGAR, *s.* in Zoology, the tufted ape, a species of monkey.

MANTEL, *s.* [old Fr.] work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTELET, *s.* [Fr.] a short kind of a cloak worn by women. In Fortification, a kind of movable penthouse, made of pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet; they are generally cased with tin, and set upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven before the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from the enemy's small shot; there are other *mantelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls of a town or castle.

MANTIGER, *s.* in Zoology, a large monkey or baboon.

MANTIS, *s.* [Gr.] in Entomology, the name of a very peculiar genus of insects, found in all tropical and hot countries; and distinguished by their singular forms, and the postures they assume, which have caused one species to be called *the praying Mantia*.

MAN'TLE, *s.* [*mantell*, Brit.] a kind of cloak, or loose cloth or silk worn over the rest of the dress. It was formerly used by kings and military commanders, as one of the insignia of their rank.

To MAN'TLE, *v. a.* to cloak; to cover; to disguise.  
To MAN'TLE, *v. n.* to spread the wing as a hawk in pleasure; to joy or revel; to be expanded, or spread luxuriantly. To froth or ferment, applied to liquors.

MAN'TLE-PIECE, *s.* in Carpentry, a frame of wood with a narrow shelf across the upper part, placed round a fire-place, as a finish and ornament to it. They are, often, for greater security and elegance, made of marble, with sculptures on the uprights and centre.

MAN'TLETREE, *s.* in Carpentry, the piece of timber running across the head of the opening of a chimney.

MAN'TON, THOMAS, an eminent Nonconformist and divine of England. He studied at Oxford, and held a distinguished place amongst the ministers of London during the reign of Cromwell, whose installation sermon he preached. He was offered a royal chaplaincy at the Restoration; but was ejected by the Act of Uniformity; and died in 1677, aged 57 years. His works, which include some well-known practical and devotional commentaries, form 5 folio volumes.

MAN'TUA, a famous city of Venetian Lombardy, Italy, seated on an island in the midst of a lake, and very strong by situation as well as art, as there is no coming at it except by two causeways which cross the lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, above 40 churches, with almshouses, oratories, convents, and nunneries. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses well built. It was greatly noted for its silk and other manufactures; but they are now inconsiderable, and the population is much lessened, because the air in the summer-time is unwholesome. It is seated on the river Mincio, and has a university; 220 miles from Rome. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 45. S. N. Long. 10. 46. E.

MAN'TUA, (*mantô*) *s.* [corrupted from *manteau*, Fr.] a woman's gown.

MAN'TUA-MAKER, (*mantô-mâker*) *s.* a person who makes gowns for women.

MAN'UAL, *a.* [*manus*, Lat.] performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MAN'UAL, *s.* a small book, such as may be easily carried in the hand.

MANUDU'CTION, *s.* [*manus* and *duco*, Lat.] the act of guiding or leading by the hand.

MANUFA'CTORY, *s.* [*manus* and *facio*, Lat.] a place wherein great numbers of people are assembled to work upon any particular sort of goods; a commodity, or any sort of work made by the hand.

MANUFA'CTURE, *s.* any sort of work made by the hand.

To MANUFA'CTURE, *v. a.* to produce or work upon any thing by the hands, or by art.

MANUFA'CTURER, *s.* one who performs any thing by labour of the hands, or keeps great numbers of men to work on any particular commodity.

MAN'UL, *s.* in Zoology, an animal of the cat kind, about the size of a fox, which inhabits Siberia, and preys upon the smaller quadrupeds.

MANUMISSION, *s.* [*manus* and *mitto*, Lat.] the act of giving liberty to slaves.

To MANUMI'ZE, MANUMI't, *v. a.* to set free or deliver from slavery.

MANURABLE, *a.* capable of being rendered better by cultivation.

To MANURE, *v. a.* [*manouver*, Fr.] to cultivate or improve ground by husbandry or manual labour; to dung or fatten land.

MANURE, *s.* the general name of substances used by farmers to renovate and increase the productive power of the soil, whether it be manure, lime, &c., or animal matter and excrement, or chemical compositions.

MANUREMENT, *s.* the improvement of land by manual labour, or covering it with manure.

MANURER, *s.* a person who enriches and improves land; a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, *s.* [*manus* and *scribo*, Lat.] a written book or copy, generally applied to such books as have never been printed.

MANUTIS, the name of three famous scholars and printers of Italy in the 16th century. *Aldus Manutius* established a printing office at Venice during the first glow of enthusiasm in classical study, when Italy was thronged with learned men, and to recover or discover a MS. of any classical author was greater glory than to found or conquer a kingdom. His editions were remarkable for the accuracy and care of their execution, and are equal in rank as authorities in recension to late MSS. He was intimate with all the scholars of the day, and wrote annotations, grammars, and dictionaries himself. He died in 1515, aged 68 years. His son *Paul*, and his grandson *Aldus*, continued the labours and maintained the celebrity of the *Aldine press*. The former died in 1574, aged 62 years, and the latter in 1597, aged 50 years; and with him expired the reputation of the family in this particular field of labour.

MAN'Y, *a.* comparat. *more*, superlat. *most*; [*manig*, Sax.] consisting of a great number; numerous; several. An indefinite number, preceded and followed by *as*; all that.

MAN'YCOLOURED, *a.* having various and different colours.

MAN'YHEADED, *a.* having several or a great number of heads.

MAN'YTIMES, *ad.* often or frequently.

MAP, *s.* [*mappe*, low Lat.] in Geography, a plan or representation of the globe of the earth, or any part of it, constructed so as to enable those that use them to know the figure of different countries, seas, rivers, &c., and the exact position of mountains, lakes, cities, &c. There are various modes of constructing them employed; for which see *Gnomonic*, *Stereographic*, *Orthographic*, *Globular*, and *Mercator's Projection*.

To MAP, *v. a.* to make a map; to delineate a country, &c. on paper, &c.

MAP'LE, *s.* [*mapul*, Sax.] in Botany, a tree whose wood is used for many purposes, especially for ornament.

MA'PURITO, *s.* in Zoology, a kind of weasel found in New Spain.

To MAR, *v. a.* [*amyrrian*, Sax.] to injure; to spoil, hurt, or damage.

MA'KANATHA, *s.* [Sr.] a form of threatening, cursing, and anathematizing, among the Jews.

MARANHÃO, a sea-port town of Brazil, S. America. It is seated on the N. coast of that country, on an island of the same name, and is divided into the New and Old Town. It has a good harbour, but difficult of access. It is one of the most important trading-places of Brazil, and receives vessels from all parts of the world. It is fortified, and though not well built, has some handsome edifices. Pop. about 35,000. Lat. 3. 20. S. Long. 45. 0. W.

MA'RANON, a name of the river Amazon in S. America.

MARAS'MUS, *s.* [*marasmos*, from *maraino*, Gr.] in Medicine, extreme wasting or consumption of the whole body.

MARAT, JEAN PAUL, one of the prominent characters in the most revolting period of the French Revolution. He was a Swiss by birth, and became a sort of quack physician and horse doctor at Paris. He set up an atrocious paper called *the Friend of the People*, which was ever denouncing aristocrats, recommending assassinations, and bewailing the feebleness of all who did not long for blood as the editor did. He was such a favourite of the mob, that he was elected for the Convention, and took part in all its proceedings, especially in the overthrow of the

**Girondists.** He was once arrested and tried, but, of course, acquitted, and became more popular than ever. He was in the Committee of Safety, and his zeal procured his death. He had caused the murder of a young soldier in Normandy: his affianced love, Charlotte Corday, during the attempt at a revolutionary movement in favour of the Girondists there, went privately to Paris, obtained access to Marat, and stabbed him to death as he sat in a bath, in 1793, aged 49 years. He was a pure fanatic. He had not 13 pence of his own in the world when he was killed. He was placed at first in the National Pantheon, but after the fall of Robespierre, cast out with ignominy. See **CORDAY**.

**MARAVEDI**, *s.* a small Spanish copper coin, worth about half a farthing English.

**MARAU/DER**, *s.* one who roves about for purposes of plunder.

**MARAU/DING**, *a.* ranging about for plunder.

**MAR/BLE**, *s.* [*marbre*, Fr.] in the Arts and Building, a kind of stone of so compact a substance, and so fine a grain, that it readily takes a beautiful polish, and is used in statues, chimney-pieces, &c. Small round stones played with by children. Figuratively, applied to sculpture. "The Arundelian marbles."

**MAR/BLE**, *a.* made of marble; variegated, or of different colours, like marble.

To **MAR/BLE**, *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr.] to paint with veins, clouds, or different colours, in resemblance of marble.

**MAR/BLED**, *a.* something veined or clouded in imitation of marble.

**MARCELLUS**, **BENEDETTO**, a Venetian senator, who cultivated with great success the science of music, and composed music to a version of the Psalms, which has received the admiration and praise of all judges of composition. He died in 1739, aged 53 years.

**MARCELLUS**, **M. CLAUDIUS**, the great Roman general who overcame Hannibal in the second Punic war, took Syracuse after the long defence conducted by Archimedes, whose life Marcellus sought vainly to preserve, and fell at length, near Venusia, in a battle with the Carthaginian army, in 209 B. C.

**MARCH**, *s.* [*Mars*, Lat.] the name of the third month of the year, reckoning January as the first. Till the alteration of style in 1564 among the French, and in 1752 in England, it was esteemed the first month, and the year began on the 25th, or Lady-day.

To **MARCH**, *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr.] to journey, applied to an army. To walk in a grave, solemn, and deliberate manner.—*v. a.* to put in motion, or make an army advance; to bring on in regular procession.

**MARCH**, *s.* a motion, walk, or journey of soldiers; a grave and solemn walk; a tune played on instruments during the march or progress of an army; signals for an army to move. In the plural, the borders, limits, or confines of a country.

**MAR/CHER**, *s.* [*marcheur*, Fr.] a president of the marches or borders.

**MAR/CHIONESS**, (in pronunciation the *i* is mute,) *s.* the wife of a *marquis*.

**MAR/CHPANE**, *s.* [*massepiane*, Fr.] a kind of sweet-bread or biscuit.

**MARCIA/NUS**, one of the Byzantine emperors, who rose by courage and character, from the ranks of the army, to marry the emperor's sister, and to succeed him on the throne. He refused the tribute to Attila; and died in 457, after an honourable reign of 6 years.

**MAR/CID**, *a.* [*marceo*, Lat.] lean; pining. Withered, applied to plants.

**MAR/CIONITES**, in Ecclesiastical History, one of the Gnostic sects of the early church, who followed the doctrines of Marcion, a priest of Sinope, which were based on the theology of the Zendish religion. They spread much in the East, where their tenets were popular. Tertullian was one of the most eminent of their opponents. Marcion amended the Gospel of Luke and the first 10 Epistles of Paul, so as to make them agree with his doctrines, and rejected the other books of the New Testament. They were not much heard of after the 3rd century.

**MAR/COUR**, *s.* leanness; the state of withering; a consumption or waste of flesh.

**MARE**, *s.* [*mare*, Sax.] the female of a horse. The *night-mare*, or more properly *night-mair*, is an affection of the nervous system, occasioned by the state of the stomach; and as the sensa-

tion resembles that of being oppressed by an insupportable weight, and the dreams accompanying it are characterized by all imaginable horrors, it was personified by the northern nations, and represented as a fiend.

**MARE/MMA**, the general name by which the low marshy lands of S. Italy, bordering on the Mediterranean, are known.

**MAR/ESCHAL**, *s.* [Fr.] See **MARSHAL**.

**MAR/ESTALL**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with narrow leaves, growing in whorls round the joints, with flowers having only one stamen and one pistil, without blossom or impalement, and a straight stem. It is found in muddy ditches and ponds.

**MAR/GARITE**, *s.* [*margarita*, Lat.] a pearl.

**MAR/GARTE**, Kent. It stands on the N. side of the isle of Thanet, within a small bay in the breach of the cliff. It is a place of great resort for sea-bathing, the shore being level and covered with fine sand, well adapted for that purpose. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and vessels are frequently passing to and from the coast of Flanders. It is built on an easy ascent, the principal street being near a mile in length. It is 72 miles from London. Pop. 11,050.

**MARGE**, **MAR/AGENT**, **MAR/GIN**, *s.* the last is most in use; [*margo*, Lat.] the border; a brink, edge, or verge; the border of paper in a book, which surrounds the page; the edge of a wound or sore.

**MAR/GINAL**, *a.* [Fr.] placed or written on the blank space or border of a book.

**MAR/GINATED**, *a.* [*margo*, Lat.] having a margin.

**MAR/GRAVE**, *s.* [*mark and graff*, Teut.] a title of sovereignty in Germany, which signifies literally a keeper of the marches or borders.

**MARIA THERE/SA**, the celebrated empress of Germany during the last century. She was by hereditary succession queen of Hungary, &c., and being attacked by the Elector of Bavaria, was supported by her nobles in a way worthy of her own daring and imperial spirit. After a series of wars, she was secured in her possessions by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. She had however new wars with Frederick the Great, which ended in the loss of some parts of her dominions, and in the gain of part of Poland, which she shared with Russia and Prussia. Her reign was in respect of internal and domestic government as good as that of an absolute sovereign could be. She encouraged industry, learning, science; suppressed the Inquisition and the Jesuits, reformed the order of the convents, and gained a great name and deserved a good one. She died in 1780, aged 63 years. Her daughter, *Marie Antoinette*, was the queen of Louis XVI., and the sharer of his downfall and death. She was thoughtless and perverse during her prosperity; but appeared to great advantage during her deep and affecting calamities. She was guillotined in 1793, aged 38 years.

**MARIA/NA**, **JUAN DE**, a celebrated Spanish historian; studied at Alcalá, and joined the order of Jesuits. He was so distinguished for his attainments that he was made professor of theology at Rome, and afterwards at Paris, at a very early age. His *History of Spain* is a valuable work; and his tractate on *Royalty*, which advocates the right of a people to kill their king if tyrannical, excited some feeling in France, that it was publicly burnt. His other works show his learning, and also the fearlessness and generosity of his character. He died in 1624, aged 58 years.

**MAR/GOLD**, *s.* in Botany, a common yellow garden flower, so called from being devoted, perhaps, to the Virgin.

To **MAR/INATE**, *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] to salt fish, and afterwards preserve it in oil or vinegar.

**MAR/INE**, (*marinen*) *a.* [*mare*, Lat.] belonging to the sea.

**MAR/INE**, (*marinen*) *s.* [*la yarine*, Fr.] sea affairs or forces; a soldier taken on board a ship to be employed in naval engagements, &c.

**MAR/INER**, *s.* a seaman or sailor.

**MAR/INER'S COMPASS**. See **COMPASS**.

**MAR/JORAM**, [*marjorana*, Lat.] in Botany, a well-known fragrant plant. There are two species of this plant native in England.

**MAR/ITAL**, *s.* [Fr. from *maritus*, Lat.] belonging or incident to a husband.

**MAR/ITIMAL**, **MAR/ITIME**, *a.* [*maritimus*, Lat.] performed at, or belonging to, the sea; bordering on the sea; naval.

**MARI/US**, **CAIUS**, a celebrated Roman general, and political

partisan. He was a native of Arpinum, and was distinguished for his military skill, by Scipio, at the siege of Numantia. He defeated the Numidians, and conquered Jugurtha; for which he was honoured with a triumph. He similarly conquered the Cimbrians and Teutons, who had invaded Italy. In the Marston or social war he also distinguished himself;—and during all these events, he joined in the struggle that was then going on between the nobles and the knights, to which latter body he belonged. But when the command in the war against Mithridates of Pontus was given to Sylla, Marius used every effort to prevent his having that honour: Sylla, however, returned at the head of his army to Rome, and Marius was obliged to flee. After many wanderings and dangers, in the absence of Sylla in Asia, he returned, and proscribed and killed all the partisans of Sylla he could: but he died in the next year, 86 B. C., aged about 72 years.

MARK, one of the early converts to Christianity, and a companion of Paul and Barnabas, in their apostolic journeys and labours. Nothing certain is known of him, beyond what is recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, and incidentally disclosed in the Epistles of Paul; but tradition says that he died in Egypt, whither he had gone as evangelist, in about 62 A. D. *The Gospel according to Mark* was written by him; and is the shortest of the 4 evangelical narratives. That it is an independently written history is evident; although in several parts it coincides, even to the words, with Matthew or Luke. This feature will be found to distinguish this record of the different incidents; they are always narrated with considerable graphic power: whereas in Matthew, the main point of the fact is brought into prominence, and the rest hastily related; and in Luke, there is all the diversity which would attend the work of a compiler. Tradition ascribes to Mark the aid of Peter in the composition of his Gospel, but that is far from credibly established. He appears to have written for the use of the church at Rome.

MARK, *s.* [*mare*, Brit. *meare*, Sax.] a token by which a thing is known and distinguished from another; an impression; a proof or evidence; any thing which a gun or other missile weapon is directed towards; the sign by which a horse's age may be discovered; a character made by those who cannot write their names.—[*marc*, Fr.] a piece of money valued at 13s. 4d.—[*marque*, Fr.] a letter of mark or *marque*, a licence given by a king or state, whereby private persons are authorized to fit out ships, and make reprisals on the subjects of another state.

TO MARK, *v.* [*marquer*, Fr.] to make an impression, character, or sign, by which a thing may be known or distinguished from others; to note, observe, or take notice of.—*n.* to observe, or take notice of; to work letters or figures on linen, &c.

MARKER, *s.* one who makes some sign, character, or impression on a thing; one that takes notice of a thing.

MARKET, *s.* anciently written *mercat*, [*mercatus*, Lat.] a public time or place wherein things are bought and sold; purchase or sale. Figuratively, price; rate.

TO MARKET, *v.* to deal at market either in buying or selling; to make bargains.

MARKETABLE, *a.* such as may be sold commonly in a market.

MARKET-CROSS, *s.* a cross formerly set up where a market was held.

MARKET-DAY, *s.* a day on which things are bought and sold in a market.

MARKET-DEE-PING. See DEEPING.

MARKET-DRAUGHTON. See DRAUGHTON.

MARKET-HARBOROUGH. See HARBOROUGH.

MARKET-MAN, *s.* a man that goes to the market to buy or sell; one that understands dealing at a market.

MARKET-PLACE, *s.* a place where a market is held.

MARKET-PRICE, MARKET-RATE, *s.* the price at which any thing is commonly sold in or out of a market.

MARKET-TOWN, *s.* a town that has the privilege of a stated market.

MARKSMAN, MARKSMAN, *s.* a person skilled in hitting a mark.

MARL, *s.* [*marl*, Brit.] a mixture of carbonate of lime and clay, which is of great use in agriculture.

TO MARL, *v.* *a.* to manure with marl.

TO MARL, *v.* *a.* [from *marline*.] to bind untwisted hemp dipped in pitch round a cable, in order to guard it from friction.

MARLBOROUGH, (*Maulbörö*) Wiltshire. It is seated on the Kennet, 74 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 3391.

MARLBOROUGH, JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF, the great general and statesman of England, during the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. He commenced life as page to the Duke of York in the infamous court of Charles II. Tangier was the first scene of his military skill, but he learnt the art of strategy and war under Turenne in the campaigns preceding the peace of Nimegue. On his return, he married Sarah Jennings, one of the beauties of the court, and one not tainted by its corruption. He was distinguished in various ways by his early patron, especially after his accession to the throne as James II.; and he suppressed the insurrection raised by the Duke of Monmouth, and took the unfortunate author of it prisoner. The aristocratic revolution of 1688, and the reign of William III. are the blackest spot in the duke's history: it is a tissue of mean and inconsistent falsehood; and the successful competitor for the crown well understood the worth and the worthlessness of the great favourite of the last Stuart. With the reign of Anne, the period of his glory commenced: he was appointed to command the allied army against the French, and in that command, in spite of Dutch phlegm, he won the great battles of Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and took innumerable places by siege and storm. The triumphant return of the great general was the first step in his fall; and how humiliating to him and to the nation it was the brief statement of it possibly will show. Anne was a Tory, the Duchess of Marlborough a Whig, and the alienation between these women, fomented by backstairs' schemers, was the sole reason for the command being withdrawn from him. He travelled on the continent with his duchess till the House of Hanover ascended the throne, when he was nominally restored to his honours, but not more: he died in 1722, aged 72 years. The greatness of Marlborough's intellect was not displayed in battles alone; as a statesman he was equally eminent; but the utter want of principle he showed himself to be characterized by, though common to the age, yet deprived him of all glory, save that of being in war and policy an accomplished, if not an original, strategist.

MARLINE, *s.* [*meare*, Sax.] a long wreath of untwisted hemp, dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded, to preserve them from friction.

MARLINESPIKE, *s.* a small piece of iron, used in fastening ropes together, or in opening the bolt of a rope, when a sail is to be sewed to it.

MARLOW, GREAT, Buckinghamshire. It is seated on the river Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire. Its manufactures are, making bone-lace, paper, and thimbles, and there are several corn mills on the Loddon, between this town and High Wycombe. It is 31 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 4480.

MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER, an English dramatist of the reign of Elizabeth. His plays which are preserved sustain the reputation he enjoyed; but beyond his dramatic power he had nothing to commend him, and he fell in a quarrel, that sufficiently shows the profligacy of his character, in 1593, aged about 30 years.

MARLPIT, *s.* a pit out of which marl is dug.

MARLY, *a.* abounding with marl.

MARMA LADE, MARMALET, *s.* [*marmalade*, Fr.] a confection of plums, oranges, quinces, &c. cut and boiled with sugar.

MARMONTEL, JEAN FRANÇOIS, an eminent French writer of the last century. He obtained considerable distinction during the reign of Louis XV., having the friendship of Voltaire and his associated infidels, and the patronage of Madame de Pompadour. The Revolution deprived him of his position and income, but he did not feel its heaviest blows. He transiently appeared on the public stage as a statesman, when the Revolution was getting settled, but the greater part of his time was spent in literary retirement. He died in 1799, aged 76 years. His *Moral Tales*, and *Bedeuilles* are well known in England, and are a good specimen of his writings.

MARMORA, THE SEA OF, between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Straits of Gallipoli and the Strait of Constantinople. It is 90 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

MARMOSET, *s.* [*marmonset*, Fr.] in Zoology, a small monkey. MARMIOT, MARMOÛTO, *s.* [Ital.] in Zoology, an animal which bears some resemblance to the rat. They live in companies, and make themselves habitations on the sides of mountains, where they pass the winter months in a state of insensibility.

MARNE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Aube, Haute Marne, Meuse, Ardennes, Aisne, and Seine et Marne. It is about 70 miles in length, by 60 in breadth. It is a tolerably level region, its hills not being abrupt, and being not more than about 1000 feet in height. It is watered by various feeders of the Seine, from one of which it is named. It yields building-stone, limestone, and grit for mill-stones; and produces corn of all kinds, fruits, herbs, Champagne wine, timber of good quality and various kinds; sheep, cattle, &c. &c. It has also some valuable manufactories. Châlons sur Marne is the capital. Pop. about 350,000.

MARNE, HAUTE, a département of France, surrounded by the departments of Marne, Aube, Côte d'Or, Haute Saône, Vosges, and Meuse. It is about 75 miles long, and 45 broad. The chain of the Cevennes crosses this département, but it does not attain any very considerable height. The Marne is its chief river; others flow into the Seine, or feed the Marne. This district yields iron in plenty, good building-stone, &c.; corn, walnuts, wine, cattle, &c. Iron-works are its principal scenes of manufacturing industry. Its chief town is Chaumont. Pop. about 260,000.

MARONITES, in Ecclesiastical History, a sect of eastern Christians, who follow the Syrian rite, and are subject to the pope; their principal habitation being on Mount Lebanon. They are about 250,000 in number, and are of a very warlike disposition, and trained to arms.

MAROONS, a name given to those negroes who, on the conquest of Jamaica in the time of Cromwell, deserted their Spanish masters, and betook themselves to the mountains, and maintained themselves in independence. This was afterwards confirmed to them by treaty, and a distinct portion of land allowed them for their residence; but on occasion of a revolt the greater part of them were destroyed and transported. Slaves who run away from their owners, and live in the bush, are usually, now, called Maroons.

MARQUESAS, a set of islands in the South Sea, thirteen in number, and divided into two groups. The islands, though mountainous, have many valleys, which widen towards the sea, and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains. The products of these islands are, bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet-beans, paper-mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, with other tropical plants and trees; and hogs and fowls, left there by visitors. They have also plenty of fish. The natives are of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, from being punctured over the whole body. They go almost naked, having only a small piece of cloth round their waist and loins. Their beard and hair are of a fine jet black, like those of the other natives of the torrid zone. They are strong, tall, well-limbed, and active in the highest degree, and their arms were clubs and spears; their government monarchical. The drink of the Marquesans is purely water, cocoa-nuts being rather scarce. Their music, musical instruments, dances, and canoes, resemble those of Otaheite. These have lately been taken possession of by the French. Lat. 9. 55. S. Long. 130. 9. W.

MARQUETRY, *s.* [*marqueterie*, Fr.] chequered work; work inlaid with various colours.

MARQUIS, *s.* [Fr.] a title of honour next to a duke. MARQUISATE, *s.* [*marquisat*, Fr.] the rank, seigniority, or province of a marquis.

MARRER, *s.* [*mar*, Fr.] one who spoils, damages, or hurts any thing or person.

MARRIAGE, *s.* [*marriage*, Fr.] the act or ceremony, ordained by any government, by which a man and a woman are lawfully united for life. This word is very often joined with others in composition, and then takes the nature of an adjective.

MARRIAGEABLE, (*marriageable*) *a.* fit for marriage; of an age to be married.

MARRIED, *part. a.* conjugal; connubial.

MARROW, (*marrô*, the *w* is mute at the end of this word and its derivatives,) *s.* [*mero*, Sax.] an oleaginous or fat substance

contained in the hollow of a bone. Figuratively, the quintessence or best part of any thing.

MARROWBONE, *s.* any hollow bone of an animal containing marrow.

MARROWFEAT, *s.* in Horticulture, a large kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, *a.* without marrow.

TO MARRY, *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr.] to join a man and a woman together in marriage; to dispose of in marriage; to take for a husband or wife.—*v. n.* to enter into the state of marriage.

MAIRS, *s.* in Astronomy, one of the superior planets, whose orbit lies next beyond that of the earth. Diameter, about 4100 miles; time of rotation on his axis, or length of day, 24 hours and rather more than a half; time of revolution in his orbit, or length of year, nearly 687 days; mean distance from the sun, 145,000,000 miles. The appearance of this planet through a telescope is very remarkable, as presenting so near an analogy to the condition of our globe. Round the poles are observed two spots of a white colour which contrast strongly with the dusky red and the dark spots of the other parts, and it is known that the spot which surrounds the pole farthest from the sun, is always much greater in extent than the one surrounding the pole nearest to the sun; which is the exact representation of the appearance of the ice-fields round the poles of our own planet. It has no satellite. In Roman mythology, the god of war.

MAIRS, MARSH, MAS, [*marse*, Sax.] in the names of places, a fen or watery place.

MARSDEN, DR. WILLIAM, an eminent antiquary and orientalist. He went to Bencoolen, in Sumatra, at an early age, and stayed there till he was about 25, when he returned to England; and after a time spent in literary labour, he obtained the post of secretary to the admiralty, which he relinquished, for a retiring pension, after 12 years. He then continued his oriental labours and publications. He gave up his pension of his own accord in 1831; and died in 1836, aged 81 years. His works relate chiefly to the languages of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago; but he also wrote a *History of Sumatra*, and a work on the coins of the Eastern nations. He left his coins, &c. to the British Museum; and to King's College, London, his library.

MARSEILLES, a flourishing sea-port in the département of Bouches du Rhône, France. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands, and is divided into the Old Town or the City, and the New Town. The armoury here is one of the finest, and contains arms for 40,000 men. Here is also a large arsenal, well stored with all the implements for building and fitting out the galleys. The harbour is not deep enough for men of war. With respect to commerce, Marseilles has been eminent since the days of antiquity, and it is now sometimes called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages. Its manufactures are numerous, and embrace a great variety of useful and costly commodities. Marseilles is 450 miles from Paris. Pop. about 130,000. Lat. 43. 18. N. Long. 5. 22. E.

MARSH, *s.* [*marse*, Sax.] a fen, bog, swamp, or tract of land abounding in water.

MARSHAL, *s.* [*mareschal*, Fr.] the chief officer of an army. An officer who regulates combats in the lists; any one who regulates the rank or order at a feast or other assembly; one who puts things or persons in proper order; an harbinging, or one who goes before a prince, to give notice of his coming, and prepare for his reception.

TO MARSHAL, *v. a.* to place in proper ranks or order; to lead as an harbinging.

MARSHALLER, *s.* a person that puts things in order.

MARSHALSEA, *s.* a prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MARSHALSHIP, *s.* the office of a marshal.

MARSH CISTUS, *s.* in Botany, the wild rosemary.

MARSHFIELD, Gloucestershire. It has a manufactory of broad-cloth, and a considerable trade in malt. It is seated on the Cotswold Hills, 105 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1674.

MARSHLOCKS, *s.* in Botany, an herb, the same with the purple marsh cinque-foil.

MARSHMALLOWS, *s.* in Botany, a plant with simple downy leaves, and purplish white blossoms; found in flower, in salt marshes, in August.

**MARSHWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with oblong egg-shaped leaves, and white blossoms; called also the round-leaved water-pimpernel.

**MARSHY**, *a.* boggy; wet; produced in marshes.

**MART**, *s.* [contracted from *market*.] a place of public traffic, or trade. Figuratively, a bargain, whether purchase or sale.

To **MART**, *v. a.* to trade; to buy or sell.

**MARTELO TOWER**, a kind of fort, consisting simply of a strongly built circular tower, not often more than two stories high, and having guns mounted on swivels on the flat roof. A few men in one of these towers are capable of making a desperate resistance; but that is the whole benefit of them.

**M'ARTEN**, **M'ARTERN**, *s.* [*marle*, Fr.] in Zoology, a large kind of weasel, whose skin or fur is much valued.—[*marlete*, Fr.] a kind of swallow that builds in houses.

**MARTIAL**, (*márshal*) *a.* [*martialis*, Lat.] warlike; brave; given to war; having a warlike show; used in war. *Martial Law*, is the superseding of the civil authorities by the military, in case of tumult or insurrection.

**MARTIALIS**, **M. VALERIUS**, or **MARTIAL**, a Latin poet of the 1st century A. D., whose works consist of 14 books of epigrams, some of which are admirable for poetry of expression and thought, others dull or incomprehensible, and many filthy beyond belief. The facts of his life are recorded only by his own pen, and all that can be certainly made out is, that he left his native town in Spain in early manhood, and afterwards returned there, having been enriched by the favour of several successive emperors. He died in about 104 A. D., aged 60 years.

**MARTIALIST**, *s.* a warrior; a fighter.

**MARTIN**, **ST.**, one of the W. India islands, between Anguilla and St. Bartholomew. It is above 10 miles long, and 4 broad on the average. It is hilly, and not very fertile, yet it yields the usual products of those islands. It belongs to the Dutch. Near its only town, Philipsburg, is a good harbour. Pop. about 150,000.

**MARTINET**, **M'RTLET**, *s.* [*martinet*, Fr.] a kind of swallow. In Heraldry, they are represented without feet, and used as a difference or mark of distinction for younger brothers.

**MARTINETS**, *s.* in Shipping, small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring that part of the leech next to the yard-arm close up to the yard, when the sail is to be furled.

**MARTINGALE**, *s.* [Fr.] a broad leather thong or strap, fastened at one end to the girth, under the belly of a horse, from whence it passes between his fore legs, and is fastened at the other end to the nose-band of the bridle, to prevent a horse from rearing.

**MARTINICO**, a considerable island of the West Indies, about 50 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. There are 3 high mountains, with numerous hills of a conical form, and several rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines. It possesses many natural advantages, and, in particular, its harbours afford a certain shelter from the hurricanes. It exports sugar, cocoa, cassia, ginger, cotton, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, tobacco, yarn, plantains, molasses, preserved fruits, &c., and has several safe and commodious harbours. The principal places are Fort Royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort Trinity, and Fort de Moulillage. It belongs to the French. Pop. about 120,000. Fort Royal is in Lat. 14. 44. N. Long. 61. 11. W.

**MARTINMAS**, *s.* in the Church Calendar, the feast of St. Martin. Nov. 11th.

**MARTYN**, **HENRY**, an eminent and devoted missionary to the East Indies. He studied at Cambridge, and with such zeal as to obtain the highest university honours. He was intimate with the equally well-known and esteemed Simeon, and determined to undertake the work of a missionary here he left Cambridge. Having reached India as chaplain of the Company, he studied the languages so successfully as to translate the New Testament into Hindustanee, and afterwards into Persian. Finding his health fail, he resolved to return home by land, but he proceeded no further than Tokat, where he died in 1812, aged but 31 years. The more private facts of his life, as disclosed by his letters and journals, make his history one of the most affecting that can be read. It is a gratifying fact that repeated instances of the effects of his preaching, conversations, and evangelical labours generally, have come to light under most unexpected circumstances.

**MARTYR**, *s.* [Gr.] in its primary sense, a witness; in its

secondary sense, a witness of the truth of Christianity; and now applied to those only who die in attesting the truth of any doctrine. Also, generally, any one who suffers much pain.

To **MARTYR**, *v. e.* to put to death for resolutely maintaining any opinion.

**MARTYRDOM**, *s.* the act of putting to death for resolutely and immovably maintaining any opinion; the act of enduring death for the sake of one's religion.

**MARTYROLOGIST**, *s.* a writer of martyrology.

**MARTYROLOGY**, *s.* [*martyr* and *logos*, Gr.] a register or catalogue of martyrs; a history of martyrs.

**MARVEL**, *s.* [*marveille*, Fr.] a wonder; any thing that raises wonder or astonishment.

To **MARVEL**, *v. n.* to wonder or be astonished.

**MARVELL**, **ANDREW**, a writer and eminent public character of the times of the restored Stuarts, whose conduct seemed to indicate that not all the ancient spirit was dead, or driven into obscurity and exile. He studied at Cambridge; and after travelling on the continent, and being employed by the Puritan government at Constantinople, and as assistant to Milton, was elected for Hull at the Restoration. His writings did some service to the cause of truth and liberty; and he might have been a court favourite and pensioner, but he preferred his garret and his integrity to such honours. He was afterwards secretary to an embassy; and after his return, engaged in a controversy with the celebrated Parker. He died in 1678, aged 58 years. Some of his poetry is known yet; but his claim to remembrance is himself, and that conduct by which he vindicated and represented the principles he avowed, and which ought to have been his as the companion of the bard and prophet of religion and liberty.

**MARVELLOUS**, *a.* [*marveilleux*, Fr.] capable of exciting wonder or astonishment; strange; surpassing credit;—to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to *probable*.

**MARVELLOUSLY**, *ad.* in a strange, extraordinary, and wonderful manner.

**MARVELOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality which excites wonder and astonishment.

**MARY**, (commonly designated the **FIRST**, to distinguish her from the wife of William III., queen of England, and successor to Edward VI., the brief sovereignty of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey not being reckoned. She was daughter of Henry VIII. by Catherine of Aragon, and was trained in the Romish religion, although, as most persons, she outwardly conformed to the changeable profession of her arbitrary father. Her first act as queen was the punishment of her unsuccessful and guiltless rival, with her friends; and her next, the retracing of the steps which had been taken during her brother's reign in the direction of Protestantism. The Romanist prelates were restored, the Reformed prelates deposed and imprisoned; and all the acts and statutes of the preceding period of change repealed. The sincerity of her attachment to popery she evinced by re-endowing as far as she could the churches and conventual establishments; by marrying the son of the emperor Charles V., Philip, who, as king of Spain, became afterwards the very type of a Romanist prince of those days; and by burning for their heresy some 200 persons, including Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, Hooper, Dr. Taylor, and several women. Her ministers were worthy of her;—being Gardiner, who maintained the character he had acquired in Henry VIII.'s reign, Cardinal Pole, Bonner, who rivalled the zeal of the holy office itself, &c. The only event of a political character which showed that England during this reign was a European state, was the feeble and hesitating alliance with Spain against France, which lost the country Calais, the only step of French territory that remained to justify the title of king of France, worn at the time by the English monarchs. She died in 1558, aged 42 years, and having reigned 6. The verdict of history on her reign and character, if coincident in phrase with that by which she is commonly characterized, would by no means omit to state that she does not deserve that bad pre-eminence assigned her by those who framed that epithet,—the *bloody queen*: from the days of Wicliffe to the revolution of 1688, men were persecuted and killed for their religious opinions, with the exception of the too brief period of Cromwell's supremacy; and if the number of sufferers indicates the ferocity of the persecutor, some of the most Protestant monarchs would stand far deeper down in the annals of infamy than the daughter of Henry VIII.

MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS, was crowned shortly after her birth, as successor to her father, who died then. During her infancy she was sought by Henry VIII. for his son, but the French king obtained her for the dauphin, and she was conveyed to France and educated there, Scotland being left to regents, and so being a prey to all discontents and troubles. After her marriage, the throne of England on the death of Mary was claimed as hers, but fruitlessly, save that it made the politic and powerful Elizabeth the deadly foe of the gentle and beautiful Stuart. Her husband ascended the throne after his father's death, but after about a year died, and Mary returned to her own land. She found all changed from what she had heard or remembered;—the fiercely earnest Knox was the presiding spirit of the nation. Mary's Romanism, however unpopular; her conduct, however defiant of the nation; produced, it seems, but transient displeasure, and she made her handsome and insipid cousin Darnley king-consort, and maintained the faith and the rites of the Romish Church, and the people said but little against it. But soon a change occurred, and then her course was one of almost unbroken gloom and sorrow—not without crime. She had been trained in a court where profligacy was regarded as no wrong; and she permitted persons, whose qualifications as poets or musicians made them welcome at court, to an intimacy, which wore to the stern morality of the nation, and to the jealousy of her husband, all the features of sin. Chateaufort was formally tried, and executed; Rizzio was assassinated before her face. Darnley, to whom Mary shortly afterwards gave a son, who, as James I. reigned over the united kingdom, was apparently reconciled to her; but before long he sickened, and then was by Bothwell's contrivance murdered. For this he was tried, but acquitted; and his next step was to seize Mary's person, divorce his own wife, and marry the dishonoured queen. An insurrection followed this insult to the nation, and she was compelled to abdicate in favour of her infant son, and was imprisoned in the castle of Loch Leven, abandoning Bothwell to his fate. She escaped thence, after a year, raised an army sufficient to make an effort to regain her throne, was defeated, and fled to England, to try the mercy of her cousin and opponent Elizabeth. She was imprisoned, and, after 19 years' duration, tried on a baseless and infamously-maintained charge of conspiring against Elizabeth, and beheaded in 1586, aged 45 years.

MARY II. See WILLIAM III.

MARYBOROUGH, Queen's County, in Leinster, Ireland. It is only considerable for its woollen manufactures; being a small borough, although the county town. It is 43 miles from Dublin. Pop. 3653.

MARYLAND, one of the United States, N. America. It lies on the Atlantic, and is bounded by Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia. It is 196 miles long, and 120 broad; and is divided into 20 counties. The state is divided into two portions, called the E. shore and the W. shore, by the wide river, the Chesapeake. The features of both shores are alike near the sea, being level and marshy, but fertile withal; but in the W., after this region comes a hilly and mountainous region, several ranges of the Alleghanies crossing it. The Potomac and Susquehanna are the chief rivers after the Chesapeake. Iron and coal are found here; and the state produces wheat, tobacco, flax, hemp, fruits, timber, &c. &c., and a little coarse cotton. Its manufactures are considerable; and its trade, both with the other States and with foreign countries, very great; its port, Baltimore, being one of the principal commercial places of the Union. It has two universities, to which several colleges are attached. It has also 13 banks. Annapolis is the seat of government. Pop. 469,232, of whom 89,495 are slaves. Coloured persons have no political rights in this State.

MARYPORT, Cumberland. It is situated at the mouth of the Ellen. Its shipping are engaged in the Baltic and coasting trade; ship-building is carried on pretty extensively. Here are iron works, a very fine glass-house, and a cotton factory. It is 307 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 5311.

MASCULINE, *a.* [*mas*, Lat.] male; resembling a man; bold. In Grammar, the gender appropriated to the male kind, though not always expressing sex.

MASCULINELY, *ad.* like a man; boldly.

MASCULINENESS, *s.* the quality by which a person resembles a man, applied by way of reproach to women. The figure or behaviour of a man.

MASH, *s.* [*masche*, Belg.] the space between the threads of a net; a flat needle used in netting; generally written *mesh*.—[*mischen*, Belg.] any thing mingled or confused together; a mixture for a horse.

To MASH, *v. a.* [*mascher*, Fr.] to beat or bruise into a confused mass; to mix water and malt together in brewing.

MASHAM, Yorkshire, N. Riding. Here is a considerable cotton manufactory. It is seated on the river Ure, 218 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 2974.

MASK, *s.* [*masque*, Fr.] a cover over the face to disguise it; a pretext, or subterfuge. A dramatic piece in a tragic style, without attention either to rule or probability.

To MASK, *v. a.* [*masquer*, Fr.] to disguise or cover with a mask. Figuratively, to cover or hide under some pretence.

MASKED, *a.* covered or concealed.

MASKELYNE, DR. NEVIL, an English mathematician and astronomer, of the last century. He studied at Cambridge, and entered the church; but his contemplations and instructions related to the visible heavens; and he did great service to mankind by the skill with which he conducted his observations and calculations. He was sent by the Royal Society to St. Helena, to observe the transit of Venus; he determined the method of finding the longitude by lunar observations; was made Astronomer Royal; and commenced the *Nautical Almanac*. His writings and other treatises are all devoted to astronomy; and he died in 1811, aged 79 years.

MASKER, *s.* one who exhibits in a mask.

MASON, *s.* [*maçon*, Fr.] one who builds in stone. *Freemasons*, the members of a fraternity of considerable antiquity, and which used to study the practice of ecclesiastical architecture; but which now seems to be no more than a large and respectable club, remarkable for their pretensions to be something more, and for their grand dinners in London.

MASONRY, *s.* [*maçonnerie*, Fr.] the craft or performance of a mason.

MASORA, *s.* a term in the Jewish theology, signifying a work on the Bible, performed by several learned rabbins, called Masorites; and which consisted in such invaluable services, as counting the letters; preserving rigidly all the spaces between the paragraphs, just as their copy had them; refusing to alter the size of a letter, where fancy or error put one larger or smaller than was fitting; and indicating all these matters in notes, which are retained in all Hebrew Bibles to this day. The insertion of the vowel points and accents, which are partly to aid in reading the text aloud, partly to elucidate the syntax, and partly to fix their meaning on the words, is attributed also to them.

MASQUERADE, *s.* [*mascara*, Arab.] a diversion or public assembly, wherein the company is masked and disguised; a disguise.

To MASQUERADE, *v. n.* to go in disguise; to assemble in masks and other disguises.

MASQUELADDER, *s.* a person in a mask.

MASS, *s.* [*masse*, Fr.] a body; a lump; a large quantity; bulk; a vast body; an assemblage of several things, forming one confused and distinct body; a gross body; the general. In the Roman Church, the name of the church service in which the eucharist is celebrated. *Low mass* is the ordinary service said by one priest. *High mass* is the more solemn observance, reserved for special occasions, in which several priests take part.

To MASS, *v. n.* to celebrate mass.—*v. a.* to thicken; to strengthen.

MASSA, a duchy of Italy, lying on the Mediterranean, between Tuscany and Carrara. It is about 6 miles in each direction. The town is pretty and pleasantly situated, having a fine cathedral, and a very handsome bridge over the small stream which flows by it. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 41. 1. N. Long. 10. 10. E. It belongs to Modena.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States, N. America; lying on the Atlantic; and bounded by Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. It is 190 miles long, and 90 broad; and is divided into 14 counties. The W. part is mountainous, and the coast region poor in soil; but the greater part of the surface is very fertile. The Connecticut and the Merrimack are the chief rivers. It yields iron, copper, slate, marble, and granite. Agriculture is carefully attended to, and corn of different kinds, cattle and sheep, and fruits are abundantly produced. It is in possession also of valuable fisheries.





Mary smothering

Her brother

Mary Queen of Scots



But its manufactures and its commerce are the chief sources of its wealth; and in both departments it stands near the head amongst the States. It has 118 banks, and canals and railroads in plenty. In learning and religion, the "Granite State," as its citizens call it, stands pre-eminent; it has 3 colleges, and 2 theological seminaries; and it has never forgotten, if it has not always followed, its founders, the Pilgrim Fathers of the Mayflower. Boston is its capital. Pop. 737,699.

**MASSACRE**, *v.* [Fr.] the act of killing great numbers of persons without any distinction, and not in a condition to defend themselves; carnage; murder.

To **MASSACRE**, *v. a.* [massacrer, Fr.] to butcher; to destroy great multitudes.

**MASSÉNA**, André, one of Napoleon's generals. He was a private soldier before the Revolution, and by it had the opportunity of rising to the rank his courage and military skill deserved. In the first campaign of Buonaparte in Italy, he took part in all the great engagements, and was left in command of Rome. His next command was in Switzerland, where he gained the great battle of Zurich. He held Genoa, in the next campaign, till reduced to the last extremity of famine, and forced to capitulate. But he recovered his character in 1805 and 1806, in Naples and Poland. In Germany he was equally successful, and was created, from one victory which he shared, Prince of Essling. Spain was not the theatre of his glory, for there he had to cope with a greater general, and the lines of Torres Vedras were the boundaries of his power, though there he showed a power rarely displayed, of conducting a retreat with equal skill as an advance. He did not appear in public again till after Waterloo, when he was made commandant of the Parisian national guard. He died in 1817, aged 59 years.

**MASSICOT**, *s.* [Fr.] ceruse calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three sorts, arising from the different degrees applied in the operation. *White massicot* is of a yellowish white, and is that which has received the least calcination; *yellow massicot* has received more; and *gold-coloured massicot* still more.

**MASSILLON**, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent French preacher, of the Congregation of the Oratory. His eloquence led to his appointments to preach at Paris and Versailles, and to his being named bishop of Clermont. He died in 1742, aged 79 years. His published discourses are admirable studies in sacred oratory.

**MASSINESS**, *s.* weight, bulk, or solidity.

**MASSINGER**, PHILIP, one of the early English dramatists. He studied at Oxford, and is believed to have become a Romanist whilst there. He appears to have been intimate with the writers of his day, and to have died in 1639, aged 54 years. Of his plays only 18 remain.

**MASSIVE**, *a.* [massif, Fr.] heavy; bulky; solid.

**MASSIVENESS**, *s.* the quality of being weighty, bulky, and solid.

**MASSY**, *a.* weighty; bulky; solid.

**MAST**, *s.* [mast, Sax.] the post standing upright in a ship or vessel, to which the yards and sails are affixed; the fruit of the oak or beech tree.

**MASTED**, *a.* carrying a mast.

**MASTER**, *s.* [magister, Lat.] a person who has servants under him; a ruler; a chief or head; a possessor; the commander of a trading vessel; an officer on board a ship of war; a person subject to no control; a teacher, or instructor; a young gentleman; a title of respect; a person eminently skilled in any trade or science; a title of dignity at the universities.

To **MASTER**, *v. a.* to rule, govern, or keep in subjection; to conquer; to perform with skill; to overcome any difficulty, or accomplish any design.

**MASTERDOM**, *s.* dominion or rule.

**MASTER-HAND**, *s.* one eminently skilled in any profession.

**MASTER-JEST**, *s.* a principal jest.

**MASTER-KEY**, *s.* a key which can open many locks that have different wards.

**MASTERLESS**, *a.* wanting a master or owner; not to be governed; unsubdued.

**MASTERLINESS**, *s.* eminent skill.

**MASTERLY**, *a.* suitable to or becoming a master; artful; showing great skill; imperious; with the sway of a master.—*ad.* with the skill of a master.

**MASTERPIECE**, *s.* a capital performance; a chief or eminent excellence.

**MASTERSHIP**, *s.* dominion; rule; power; a perfect work; a curious and capital performance; skill; knowledge; superiority, or pre-eminence.

**MASTER-STROKE**, *s.* a stroke or performance that shows great skill.

**MASTERY**, *s.* dominion; rule; superiority, or pre-eminence; skill.

**MASTFUL**, *a.* abounding in mast or fruit, applied to the oak or beech trees.

**MASTICATION**, *s.* [mastio, low Lat.] the act of chewing.

**MASTICATORY**, *a.* [masticoire, Fr.] related to mastication.

**MASTICH**, (mástik) *s.* [mastio, Fr.] in the Materia Medica, is a resin, of a pale yellowish white colour, brought principally from the island of Chios, in drops, as it naturally forms itself in exuding from the tree, about the bigness of a pea. It is chiefly used for making varnish, but was esteemed for its stomachic qualities.

**MASTIFF**, *s.* [mastin, Fr.] a large-sized dog, generally used as a guard in houses and yards.

**MASTLESS**, *a.* without masts.

**MASTLIN**, *s.* [mesler, Fr.] mixed corn, consisting of wheat and rye.

**MAT**, *s.* [matte, Sax.] a texture of sedge, flags, rushes, &c. In a ship, mats made of fine nets and thrums, to keep the cordage fast.

To **MAT**, *v. a.* to cover with mats; to twist, interweave, or join together like a mat.

**MATACHIN**, *s.* [Fr.] an old dance.

**MATADORE**, *s.* [matador, Span.] a murderer; the three chief cards at quadrille, so called from the advantage they have over the contrary party, and winning such a number of pieces out of the pack, which on that account are called *matadores* likewise.

**MATCH**, *s.* [meche, Fr.] a small piece of deal dip in brimstone; any thing that catches fire, particularly applied to a kind of rope slightly twisted, and prepared to retain fire, used in discharging guns, &c.—[meche, Gr.] a game; any mutual contest; one equal to contest or fight with another.—[maca, Sax.] one that suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To **MATCH**, *v. a.* to equal; to show any thing equal or like to; to suit or proportion; to marry, or give in marriage.—*v. n.* to be married; to suit; to tally.

**MATCHABLE**, *a.* suitable; resembling perfectly; fit to be joined.

**MATCHLESS**, *a.* without an equal; not admitting comparison.

**MATCHLESSLY**, *ad.* in a manner not to be equalled.

**MATCHLESSNESS**, *s.* the quality of not admitting an equal, or a comparison.

**MATCHMAKER**, *s.* one who busies herself in getting up marriages amongst her acquaintances; one who makes matches to burn.

**MATE**, *s.* [maat, Belg.] a husband or wife; a companion, whether male or female; the male or female of animals; one that sits in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; one that is the second in rank.

To **MATE**, *v. a.* to match or marry; to be equal to.—[matter, Fr. or mator, Span.] to crush; to confound.

**MATERIA-MEDICA**, *s.* in Medical Science, the description of the various drugs and chemicals employed in the art of healing, and the mode of their operation, as far as it can be discovered.

**MATERIAL**, *a.* [matériel, Fr. from materia, Lat.] consisting of matter, opposed to spiritual. Important; momentous; essential.

**MATERIALISM**, *s.* in Philosophy, a system which denies the existence of any soul in man apart from the body, and generally of any existence that cannot be discovered by the exercise of the human senses. If logically carried out, as in the System of Nature, published under the name of Mirabaud, it leads to blank Atheism, and to making personal and immediate gratification the only rule of right for man.

**MATERIALIST**, *s.* one who denies the existence of spirit.

**MATERIALITY**, *s.* [matérialité, Fr.] corporeity; material existence, opposed to spirituality.

**MATERIALLY**, *ad.* in the state of matter; essentially, or importantly.

**MATERIALNESS**, *s.* the state of consisting of matter. Figuratively, the quality of being important or essential.

**MATERIALS**, *s.* not used in the singular; [*matériaux*, Fr.] the substance of which any thing is made.

**MATERIATE**, *MATERIATED*, *a.* consisting of matter.

**MATERIATION**, *s.* the act of forming matter.

**MATERIALLY**, *a.* [*mater*, Lat.] motherly; becoming or belonging to a mother.

**MATERINITY**, *s.* [*maternité*, Fr.] the character or relation of a mother.

**MATFELON**, *s.* in Botany, the great knapweed.

**MATGRASS**, *s.* in Botany, the small matweed; a kind of grass.

**MATHEMATIC**, **MATHEMATICAL**, *a.* [*mathématique*, from *mathano*, Gr.] according to the rules of mathematics; belonging to mathematics.

**MATHEMATICALLY**, *ad.* according to the rules of mathematics.

**MATHEMATICIAN**, *s.* [*mathématicien*, Fr.] a person skilled in the mathematics.

**MATHEMATICS**, *s.* in Pure Science, that branch which treats of number, quantity, extension, and the like, and is usually taught under the heads of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the higher Mathematics, which comprise the calculus and all that is necessary for its study. In Natural Philosophy, the application of pure mathematics to the problems presented in the various departments of physics. The name given to this wide and profound study intimates one great benefit to be derived from it, which, for the young, is one of the most desirable attainments, and most needful for success in any pursuit,—the discipline of the mind to patient, connected, and accurate habits of thought.

**MATHER**, the name of two eminent divines of New England. *Dr. Increase Mather* was president of Harvard College, and repeatedly employed as agent for the colony in England. He wrote some works, and died in 1723, aged 84 years. *Dr. Cotton Mather*, his son, has connected his name too intimately for his fair reputation with belief in witchcraft, and the prosecution of alleged witches. He wrote on that and other subjects, and was in other respects a pious and enlightened man. He died in 1728, aged 65 years.

**MATHESSIS**, *s.* [*mathano*, Gr.] the doctrine or science of mathematics.

**MATHEWS**, **CHARLES**, a distinguished comic performer, who both in this country and in America gained such applause as genuine ability alone can. His most successful performances were what he called *Entertainments*, and *At Homes*, in which he had full scope for his peculiar powers. He was acquainted with a large circle of literary men, and he died in 1835, aged 50 years.

**MATIN**, *a.* [*matine*, Fr.] used in, or belonging to, the morning.

**MATIN**, *s.* [Fr.] the morning. In the plural, the prayers used at morning worship, in the Churches of England and Rome.

**MATLOCK**, Derbyshire. It is an extensive, straggling place, built in a very romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain, the houses rising regularly one above another, from the bottom to nearly the summit. It is a place of great resort on account of its warm baths, which are greatly recommended for some complaints. Notwithstanding the rockiness of the soil, the cliffs of the rocks produce an immense number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place. It is 142 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3782.

**MATRASS**, *a.* [*matras*, Fr.] in Chemistry, a glass vessel for digestion, or distillation, sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure.

**MATRICE**, *s.* [*mater*, Lat.] the womb; a mould giving form to something enclosed.

**MATRICIDE**, *s.* [*mater* and *cædo*, Lat.] the crime of murdering a mother; a person who kills a mother.

**TO MATRICULATE**, *v. a.* to enter as a member at a university; to enlist; to enter into a society by setting down a person's name.

**MATRICULATE**, *s.* a person entered in a university.

**MATRICULATION**, *s.* the act of entering a person as a member of a university.

**MATRIMONIAL**, *a.* [Fr. *matrimonium*, Lat.] suitable to marriage; belonging to marriage.

**MATRIMONIALLY**, *ad.* according to the manner or laws of marriage.

**MATRIMONY**, *s.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] marriage; the solemn contract between a man and woman to be faithful to each other during life; the state of a married person.

**MATRIX**, *s.* [Lat.] the womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed.

**MATRON**, *s.* [*matrona*, from *mater*, Lat.] an elderly lady, or old woman.

**MATRONAL**, *a.* suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.

**MATRONLY**, *a.* suitable to a matron; elderly; ancient.

**MATROSS**, *s.* in the train of artillery, a soldier next below a gunner, who assists in traversing, spunging, loading, and firing the guns; they carry firelocks, and march along with the store waggons, both as a guard and to assist in case of accidents.

**MATSY**, **QUENTIN**, a Dutch painter, who was originally a blacksmith. His paintings are not numerous, and that of *the Mower*, at Windsor, is about the best known. It is said that he loved him an artist; his lady's father having resolved that none but a painter should have his daughter. He died in 1529, aged 69 years.

**MATT**, *s.* in Metallurgy, that mass of metal which separates from the scoriae in smelting ores without previous roasting.

**MATTED**, *a.* in Botany, is applied to those parts of plants that are thickly interwoven together, as the fibres in turf bogs.

**MATTER**, *s.* [*materia*, Lat.] in Philosophy, that of which we are informed by means of our senses; the actual substratum of the properties and qualities we perceive by our senses. Body, opposed to spirit. The materials of which any thing is composed; a subject or thing treated of; an affair or business; the cause of any disturbance. Import; consequence; moment; or importance, generally preceded by *no*. The thing or object which is under particular relation.

**TO MATTER**, *v. n.* used impersonally, to signify; to import, or be of importance. In Surgery, to generate or produce.—*v. a.* to regard; to look upon or consider as of any importance.

**MATTHEW**, one of our Lord's apostles, and the author of one of the Gospels. He was originally a publican, or revenue-farmer at Capernaum, where he was called by Jesus to attend his ministry, and re-proclaim his message. He is alluded to once in the Acts of the Apostles, and after that no more of his history is known. His Gospel has been the occasion of an unended controversy; some critics maintaining that we have only the translation from the Hebrew or Chaldaeo-Syriac in which Matthew actually wrote. None can dispute the value of it as we have it; and it is as good as the alleged original for us. It is arranged with a greater attempt at preserving the order of time, than the other synoptic evangelists have shown; and there is in all that is recorded, whether incident or address, a directness and attention to the point and principal matter of the recorded affair that makes the whole very clear, although it gives an air of want of interest to some parts.

**MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER**, an English historian of the 14th century. He was a Benedictine monk, and his work is reckoned valuable.

**MATTOCK**, *s.* [*matte*, Sax.] a kind of toothed instrument, used to grub up trees and weeds, and to pull up wood.

**MATRESS**, *s.* [*matras*, Fr.] a hard bed, of hair, wool, or other similar material, usually placed beneath a feather-bed.

**MATURATION**, *s.* [Fr. from *maturo*, Lat.] the act of ripening; the state of growing ripe. In Medicine, the process of suppuration.

**MATURATIVE**, *a.* ripening, or conducing to ripeness. In Surgery, promoting suppuration.

**MATURE**, *a.* [*maturus*, Lat.] ripe; perfected by time; brought near to completion; fit for execution; well digested; arrived at full age, or years of discretion.

**TO MATURE**, *v. a.* [*maturo*, Lat.] to ripen.

**MATURELY**, *ad.* ripely; completely; with deliberation, or in a well-digested manner.

**MATURIN**, **ROBERT CHARLES**, an Irish clergyman, whose tragedy, entitled *Bertram*, excited considerable sensation at the time, but which is almost unknown now. He wrote several other dramas, and some novels, which are yet read. He was led into difficulties by his imprudence in after life, and died in 1824. His six sermons are said to show considerable power of thought and reasoning.

**MATURITY**, *s.* ripeness; completion.

**MATWEED**, *s.* in Botany, two plants go under this name; the

small matweed is a kind of grass; the sea matweed a kind of reed.

**MAUDLIN**, *a.* drunk; intoxicated with liquor; squeamishly sensitive in giving way to and expressing any feeling.

**MAUGRE**, (*maîgrer*) *a.* [*malgré*, Fr.] in spite of; notwithstanding.

To **MAUL**, *v. a.* to beat. See **MALL**.

**MAUND**, *s.* [*maunde*, Fr.] a hand-basket. In Scotland, it is the name of the plaids worn by shepherds and drovers.

To **MAUNDER**, *v. n.* [*maudière*, Fr.] to grumble; to murmur; to talk prolixly and foolishly about a subject.

**MAUNDERER**, *s.* one that uses murmuring and provoking words; or that talks long, and dully, to no purpose.

**MAUNDY-THURSDAY**, *s.* [*maunde*, Sax.] in the Church Calendar, the Thursday before Good-Friday.

**MAUPERTUIS**, **PIERRE LOUIS MOREAU DE**, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, who was one of the party sent to measure an arc of the meridian in Lapland, and afterwards settled at Berlin. He was engaged in a quarrel with Voltaire in the latter part of his life, and he died in 1759, aged 61 years. His works are numerous, and his great service was the defence of Newton's philosophy against the followers of Descartes.

**MARCE OF NASSAU, PRINCE OF ORANGE**, a very famous general during the religious wars of the 16th century. He was elected stadtholder very early in life, and was called into action by the opposition to the Reformation, on the part of Philip II. of Spain, which led to the war in the Netherlands. He possessed all the qualities of a great strategist and statesman, and his success was such as only such a one can secure. After a life spent in such labours and such triumphs, he died in 1625, aged 58 years.

**MAURITIUS**, an island of the Indian Ocean, to the east of Madagascar, about 35 miles long, and 20 miles broad. The interior is very mountainous, and some points exceed 3000 feet in height, and show evident traces of volcanic nature. Sugar, and the usual native tropical fruits, are its chief products, with coffee, cotton, and rice. Port Louis is its capital and its port, which has a good harbour. Pop. about 100,000. It was called Isle of France, when taken by them from the Dutch. It now belongs to England, who restored the ancient name.

**MAUSOLEUM**, *s.* [*Lat.*] a pompous tomb or monument, erected in honour of a person that is dead.

**MAW**, *s.* [*maga*, Sax.] the stomach of beasts, applied with contempt to that of mankind; the craw or first stomach of birds.

**MAWS**, *ST.*, Cornwall. It consists of only one street, and has a castle, with a governor and a deputy governor, two gunners, and a platform of guns. It is built under a hill, fronting the sea on the E. side of Falmouth haven. It is 250 miles from London. Pop. 940.

**MAWKISH**, *a.* [perhaps from *maw*,] apt to produce satiety or loathing.

**MAWKISHNESS**, *s.* the quality of cloying, or producing satiety and loathing.

**MAWMET**, *s.* [corrupted from *Mahomet*, used in the general signification of a false object of worship, or an idol,] a puppet or doll; formerly an idol.

**MAWMISH**, *a.* foolish; nauseous.

**MAXILLAR**, **MAXILLARY**, *a.* [*maxilla*, Lat.] belonging to the jawbone.

**MAXIM**, *s.* [*maxime*, Fr. from *maximus*, Lat.] an axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

**MAXIMIANUS**, **M. VALERIUS**, **HERCULIUS**, the colleague of Diocletian in the empire of Rome. He was one of the many who rose in those days from deepest obscurity in the army, to be at the head of affairs. He was a reluctant participant in his partner's abdication. His son Maxentius, availing himself of the troubled state of the empire, and the unpopularity of Severus, made himself Augustus at Rome, and associated his father with him. In the wars which followed, Maximian endeavoured to supplant his son, and at last abandoned his party, and joined Constantine's. By this prince he was afterwards put to death for a conspiracy, in 310. He reigned with Diocletian about 19 years.

**MAXIMINUS**, **C. JULIUS**, one of the emperors of Rome during its decline. He was by birth a Thracian peasant, who by his great strength and ferocity had gained such power in the army, as enabled him to procure the death of Alexander Severus,

and to place himself upon the throne. He carried on the German war with success, but gained general hatred by his savage manners. Two opponents having been set up by the senate, he marched towards Rome, but was killed by his troops before he reached the city, in 238, having reigned about 3 years.

**MAY**, *auxil. v. preter. might*, [*mag*, Goth.] to be possible; to have power. It is the regular auxiliary to the potential or subjunctive mood, and is used to express a wish also. *May be*, used adverbially, implies, perhaps, or it is possible.

**MAY**, *s.* [so called from *Maia*, Lat.] the fifth month in the year, which, in this country, is usually the most spring-like and delightful. Figuratively, the early, gay, and most pleasant part of life.

To **MAY**, *v. n.* to gather flowers on the first of May.

**MAYBUG**, *s.* in Entomology, a name of the chafer.

**MAYENNE**, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Sarthe, Maine et Loire, Ile et Vilaine, Manche, and Orne. It is about 50 miles long, by almost 35 broad. It is very mountainous, though none of its peaks attain any great elevation; and the river (whence it is named) Mayenne, with its tributaries, waters it. It yields coal, iron, slate, building-stone, &c. Corn of different kinds, fruits, wine, &c., with cattle and sheep, are also produced. It has in some of its towns manufactures of some value. Its capital is Laval. Pop. about 395,000.

**MAYGAME**, *s.* a diversion or sport; the object of ridicule.

**MAYLILY**, *s.* in Botany, a name of the lily of the valley.

**MAYNOOTH**, Kildare, in Leinster, Ireland. It stands on the Ryewater, and is a neatly built town, with remains of the ancient castle of the earls of Kildare. Near the ruins is the Roman Catholic college, which is a considerable institution, being the chief seminary for priests in Ireland. The course of study extends over 5 years, and embraces all the subjects of a good theological education, but, of course, is mainly devoted to the theology of the Church of Rome. It receives an annual grant from the imperial parliament. It is about 20 miles from Dublin. Pop. 2129.

**MAYO**, a county of Connaught, Ireland. It lies on the Atlantic, and is bounded by the counties of Galway, Roscommon, and Sligo. It is about 70 miles in length, and 55 in breadth. It is in some parts exceedingly mountainous, some points being above 2000 feet in height. Other parts are almost level. Its rivers are, the Moy, which is navigable, and divides it from Sligo, near the sea; and the numerous streams running from its mountains, and joining the large lakes named Conn, Mask, Nallenore, Carran, &c. The bogs are very numerous and extensive. It has many deep bays, that of Killala being the best as a harbour; and small rocky islands are numerous off the coast. The mineral productions are but partially explored, and agriculture is in a very backward state. The fisheries and linen manufactures are the chief support of the people. There is some trade at Killala, Westport, &c. The chief town is Castlebar. Pop. 388,887. It sends 2 members to parliament.

**MAYPOLE**, *s.* a long pole adorned with flowers, which used to be set up in towns and villages, and round which the festival and dances used to be held on the first day of May.

**MAYOR**, *s.* [*maer*, Brit.] the chief magistrate of a corporate town. In London and York, he is called *Lord Mayor*.

**MAYORALTY**, *s.* the office of a mayor.

**MAYORESS**, *s.* the wife of a mayor.

**MAYWEED**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of camomile.

**MAZARIN**, **JULIUS**, **CARDINAL**, an Italian by birth, whose first public appearance was in the service of Cardinal Sacchetti, in Lombardy. Some diplomatic engagements brought him under the notice of Cardinal Richelieu, and he was sent as papal nuncio to the court of France. Having received the purple, on Richelieu's death he became prime minister of France. His name is inseparably united with the first part of the reign of Louis XIV. He was at first popular, but afterwards, through the machinations of Cardinal de Retz, he became so obnoxious to the nobles, that the war of the Fronde followed, and he was compelled to flee; but he eventually returned and triumphed. He brought about the peace of the Pyrenees, and soon after died, in 1661, aged 59 years. He was master in the diplomacy and political science or art of the age, and met with only one opponent who, not only by superior force, but also through his nobler character, could bend him to his purposes,—Oliver Cromwell.

**MAZE**, *s.* [*missen*, Belg.] a labyrinth, or place whose passages

are so intricate that it is not easy to get out of them. Figuratively, perplexity, confusion, applied to the mind.

To MAZE, *v. a.* to perplex, bewilder, or confuse.

MAZER, *s.* [*maeser*, Belg.] a maple cup.

MAZY, *a.* having winding and intricate passages; perplexed; confused.

M. A., an abbreviation for *magister artium*, or master of arts.

M. B., an abbreviation for *medicina bacularius*, or *baccalaureus*, or bachelor of physic.

M. D., an abbreviation for *medicina doctor*, or doctor of physic.

ME, the objective case of the pronoun I.

MEAD, (*meed*) *s.* [*meid*, Brit.] a fermented liquor made of honey, called likewise *methelin*.

MEAD, MEADOW, (*meed*, *meido*) *s.* [*meade*, Sax.] ground used constantly for pasture; a field permanently laid down with grass.

MEAD, DR. RICHARD, a celebrated English physician, who, after studying at the best universities of the time, received an appointment at St. Thomas's Hospital, and eventually rose to be physician to George II. He accumulated a fine library and museum, greater part of which is now in the hands of the College of Physicians. He aided in introducing and vindicating vaccination, and wrote several works, which were of value, and are not yet wholly superseded. He died in 1754, aged 79 years.

MEADOWBOUTS, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also marsh marigold.

MEADOWGRASS, *s.* in Botany, the grass that grows in meadows; the reed meadowgrass is found in marshes, and on the banks of rivers.

MEADOWPINK, *s.* in Botany, a name for the campion cuckoo flower.

MEADOWLAURE, *s.* in Botany, a common plant, of which three species are found in England.

MEADOWSWEET, *s.* in Botany, a name of the dropwort or queen of the meadow.

MEAGRE, (*meïgre*, with the *g* hard), *a.* [*maigre*, Fr.] lean; wanting flesh. Thin, poor, or hungry, applied to ground. *SYNON.* *Meagre*, *lean*. In that sense in which these two words are reputed synonymous, *meagre* signifies want of flesh; *lean*, want of fat. *Meagreness* supposes a waste of body, owing either to a bad constitution, or a scarcity of food; *leanness*, supposes no want of flesh, being opposed only to corpulency or fatness.

MEAGRENESS, (*meïgerness*) *s.* leanness; want of flesh; scantiness; smallness.

MEAK, *s.* a hook with a long handle.

MEAL, (*meel*) *s.* [*male*, Sax.] the act of eating at a certain time; a repast; a part or fragment; the flour of corn; the milk produced by a cow, or by several at one milking.

To MEAL, (*meel*) *v. a.* [*mêler*, Fr.] to sprinkle, mingle, or spot.

MEALMAN, (*meelman*) *s.* one that deals in flour or meal.

MEALTREE, *s.* in Botany, a common name of the wayfaring-tree or water-elder.

MEALY, (*meely*) *a.* having the taste or other qualities of meal; besprinkled or spotted as with meal. *Mealy-mouthed*, implies unable to speak through bashfulness, or using affected words, &c.

MEAN, (*meen*) *a.* [*maene*, Sax.] wanting dignity; of low birth or rank; low-minded; contemptible, or despicable; middle.—[*moyen*, Fr.] moderate, or without excess; intervening; intermediate; coming or happening between any two periods of time. In Astronomy, when applied to the motion of the earth, moon, or planets, signifies that which would take place if they moved at a uniform rate in their orbits. *Mean time* is that which is kept by chronometers, and differs from *apparent time*, according as the motion of the earth varies in rate.

MEAN, (*meen*) *s.* [*moyen*, Fr.] mediocrity; a middle state between two extremes; a medium; an interval; any thing used to effect an end. In Arithmetic, a quantity having a certain relation to two other quantities; an *arithmetical mean* being one that differs from each by half the difference between them; and a *geometrical mean*, one the square of which is in the same relation to the squares of the other two numbers.

To MEAN, (*meen*) *v. n.* preter. and participle *meant*; (*mênt*) [*meenen*, Belg.] to have in the mind.—*v. a.* to intend; to design; to hint at.

To MEANDER, *v. n.* See MEANDER.

MEANDROUS, *a.* having many turnings or windings.

ME/ANING, (*meëning*) *s.* purpose or intention; the sense, or thing understood by any expression.

ME/ANLY, (*meënly*) *ad.* moderately; in a low degree; in a poor or base manner; without wealth, dignity, or respect.

ME/ANNESS, (*meëness*) *s.* want of perfection or excellence; defect; want of dignity, birth, or fortune; sordidness; lowness of mind.

ME/ANS, *s.* used only in the plural, [*moyens*, Fr.] manner, or instrument, or method. *By all means*, without doubt, or certainly. *By no means*, not at all. *Figuratively*, put for income, or source of income, or means of subsistence.

ME/ANT, (*mênt*) the perfect and past participle of To MEAN.

ME/ANWHILE, *ad.* in the mean, or intervening time.

ME/ASLED, (*mêzled*) *a.* infected with the measles.

ME/ASLES, (*mêzles*) *s.* [*messelen*, Belg.] in Medicine, a contagious disease which chiefly affects children, the external symptoms of which are eruptions resembling flea-bites, with considerable fever, diarrhoea, and cough. It is often fatal, and it is very seldom experienced a second time.

ME/ASLY, (*meëly*) *a.* infected with the measles.

ME/ASURABLE, (*mêzurable*) *a.* such as may be measured or computed. *Figuratively*, moderate, or in small quantity.

ME/ASURABLENESS, (*mêzurableness*) *s.* the quality of being capable of measure.

ME/ASURABLY, (*mêzurably*) *ad.* in such a manner as may be measured; moderately.

ME/ASURE, (*mêzshure*) *s.* [*mesure*, Fr.] that by which the quantity or extent of any thing is found; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; proportion, or settled quantity; a sufficient quantity; motion regulated by musical time; the cadence or time observed in poetry, or dancing; syllables limited to certain numbers composing a verse; metre; a tune. *To have hard measure*, is to be hardly dealt by.

To ME/ASURE, (*mêzshure*) *v. a.* [*mesurer*, Fr.] to compute the quantity or extent of any thing by some settled rule; to adjust or proportion; to allot or distribute.

ME/ASURELESS, (*mêzshureless*) *a.* not to be measured or comprehended.

ME/ASUREMENT, (*mêzshurement*) *s.* the act of finding the quantity or extent of any thing.

ME/ASURER, (*mêzshurer*) *s.* one that distributes things in proper quantities.

MEAT, (*meel*) *s.* [*mete*, Sax.] flesh to be eaten; food in general. *SYNON.* By *meat* is understood any kind of food; but *flesh* signifies only the natural composition of an animal.

ME/ATED, (*mêted*) *a.* fed; foddered; applied to cattle.

MEATH, or EAST MEATH, a county of Leinster, Ireland. It lies on the Irish Sea, and is bounded by Louth, Monaghan, Cavan, West Meath, King's County, Kildare, and Dublin. It is about 45 miles long, and 35 broad. It is, in good part, hilly, and is watered by the Boyne and its tributaries, and by some tributaries of the Liffey. There are also several lakes, but all of insignificant extent. It yields slates, limestone, &c. &c. Agriculture is attended to with some diligence, and the richness of the soil renders the county rich in corn, &c., and cattle. *Trin* is the county town. Pop. 183,828. It sends 2 members to the imperial parliament.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Leinster, Ireland. It is surrounded by Meath, King's County, Roscommon, Longford, and Cavan. It is nearly 45 miles long, by 25 broad. There are no hills of any considerable height here. It is watered by streams which flow partly W. to the Shannon, and partly E. to the Boyne. It has also some considerable lakes, as Loughs Rea, Shillin, Keinal, Hoyle, Ennel, &c. It is not deficient in bogs. Limestone and coarse building-stone are its chief mineral products. Its soil is good, but agriculture is little attended to; nor are the manufactures in a very flourishing condition. It has some trade by means of the Shannon and the Royal Canal. Mullingar is the county town. Pop. 141,390. It sends 3 representatives to the imperial parliament.

MEATH, a diocese of the Established Church of Ireland, whose bishop ranks next after the archbishops. Ardbreacan is the cathedral town.

MECCA, a city of Arabia, in the province of Hedjaz. It stands on a barren spot, in a valley surrounded by low hills, about a spring, named Zemern, held sacred by the Mussulmans, being looked upon as the very spring which appeared to save the

lives of Hagar and Ishmael. It is the most sacred spot in the regards of all Mohammedans, not only because the prophet was born there, but also because of the *Kaaba*, which was, long before Mohammed's time, a temple of the greatest sanctity in the eyes of all Arabians, and was built over a meteoric stone of no great size, which was an object of divine adoration amongst them, and receives divine honours to this day. The temple is not large, but the piazzas and outbuildings are of considerable extent, and are enriched with all the ornament that wealthy piety can bestow. The whole territory of Mecca is held to be sacred, and annually immense crowds of pilgrims resort to it, as an infallible means of obtaining the Divine favour. The whole support of the town is the trade arising from these pilgrimages. Lat. 21. 33. N. Long. 40. 4. E. It is connected with a port on the Red Sea, named Jidda.

**MECHANIC**, **MECHANICAL**, (*mekhánik, mekhníkal*) *a.* [*mechane, Gr.*] constructed by the laws of mechanics; skilled in mechanics. Figuratively, acting and working without any insight into principles; formal, in opposition to vital. *Mechanical Powers*, in Natural Philosophy, are machines of very simple construction, by which a small amount of force is enabled to overcome considerable resistance; the reason and laws of which are treated of in the science of mechanics. They are, the *lever*, the *wheel and axis*, the *inclined plane*, the *wedge*, the *screw*, and the *pulley*:—*which see*.

**MECHANIC**, (*mekhánik*) *s.* a manufacturer, or person engaged in handicraft employments.

**MECHANICALLY**, (*mekhníkal*) *ad.* according to the laws of mechanism.

**MECHANICALNESS**, (*mekhníkalness*) *s.* agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.

**MECHANICS**, (*mekhániks*) *s.* in Natural Philosophy, that branch which treats of the laws of solid bodies in regard to rest and motion, and is divided into *statics*, or the laws of equilibrium, *kine-matics*, or *dynamics*, or the laws of force as displayed in motion. To no part of natural philosophy has mathematical science been so fully applied; and it is to this that all the greatest discoveries of late ages in astronomy are owing. *See DYNAMICS, &c.*

**MECHANISM**, (*mekhánism*) *s.* action according to mechanic laws; the construction of the parts depending on each other in any engine, or complicated machine.

**SCHLESBURG**, the name of two grand-duchies of Germany, distinguished by the additional names of Schwarzin and Strelitz. Mecklenburg lies on the Baltic, and is bounded by Prussia, Brandenburg, Hanover, Lauenburg, and Lübeck. It is about 125 miles long, and nearly 100 broad. It has a range of hills running through it, but none are of any considerable height. It is watered by the Elbe and its tributaries, and by some smaller streams, which run direct to the sea. There are also very many lakes, but none of great extent. It is a very fertile country, yielding abundance of corn, timber, cattle, sheep, &c. &c. Game and fish are also abundant. It has some manufactures, but relies most on its agriculture. The two duchies take their titles from their chief towns. Pop. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, about 470,000. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, about 100,000.

**MECHORACAN**, *s.* [from the place,] in *Materia Medica*, a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long; the plant which affords it is a species of bindweed, and its stalks are angular: the pulverized root is a gentle and mild purgative.

**MECONIUM**, *s.* [*mekon, Gr.*] expressed juice of poppy: the first excrement of children.

**MÉDAL**, *s.* [*médaille, Fr.*] an ancient coin; a coin stamped in honour of some extraordinary action or person, and not intended to be used as money.

**MÉDALLIC**, *a.* belonging to medals.

**MÉDALLION**, *s.* [*médailon, Fr.*] a large antique stamp or medal; any carving or engraving brought within a circle, so as to resemble a medal.

**MÉDAILLIST**, *s.* [*médailiste, Fr.*] a man skilled or curious in collecting medals.

**TO MÉDLE**, *v. n.* [*middelen, Belg.*] to have to do; to concern oneself about; to interpose or interfere officiously.

**MÉDGLER**, *s.* one who interposes, or busies himself with things that he does not concern him.

**MÉDGLISOME**, *a.* officiously interposing in affairs that do not concern one; intermeddling.

**MEDE**, JOSEPH, a learned English divine, of the 17th cen-

tury, who studied at Cambridge, and deservedly obtained considerable reputation for his attainments. He rejected all invitations to leave his studious retirement, and died in 1638, aged 51 years. His works were not numerous; and amongst them his work on the interpretation of the Book of Revelation has held the highest place.

**MÉDEA**. *See JASON.*

**MÉDIA**, in Ancient Geography, a country lying above the district named Persis, very extensive and fruitful. Towards the N. it was mountainous, and was watered by the rivers Araxes, Mardus, &c. It abounded in grapes, oranges, and other fruits. Its drugs were held in great esteem, and its breed of horses was famed through all Asia. Ecbatana was its chief city, and in splendour rivalled Babylon itself. In connexion with Persia, this was the seat of the second great world empire, which was founded by Cyrus the Great.

**MÉDIATINE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Anatomy, the fimbriated membrane, round which the bowels are arranged.

**TO MÉDIATE**, *v. n.* [*medius, Lat.*] to interpose as an equal friend between two parties; to be between two.—*v. a.* to limit by something in the middle; to effect by mediation.

**MÉDIATE**, *a.* [*mediat, Fr.*] interposed; coming between; placed between two extremes.

**MÉDIATELY**, *ad.* by a secondary, or intervening, cause.

**MÉDIATION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] interposition or intervention; agency, or a power of acting between; intercession or entreaty for another.

**MÉDIATOR**, *s.* [*médiateur, Fr.*] one who acts between two parties, in order to procure a reconciliation; an intercessor for another.

**MÉDIATO'RIAL**, **MÉDIATO'RY**, *a.* belonging to a mediator.

**MÉDIATORSHIP**, *s.* the office of mediator.

**MÉDIATRIX**, *s.* a female mediator.

**MÉDICAL**, *a.* [*medeo, Lat.*] relating to medicine, or the art of healing.

**MÉDICALLY**, *ad.* after the manner of medicine; according to the art of physic.

**MÉDICAMENT**, *s.* any thing used in healing; generally applied to external remedies.

**MÉDICAMENTAL**, *a.* relating to medicines.

**MÉDICAMENTALLY**, *ad.* after the manner, or with the power, of medicine.

**TO MÉDICATE**, *v. a.* to tincture, or impregnate, by infusion of medicines.

**MÉDICATION**, *s.* the act of tincturing, or impregnating with medical ingredients.

**MÉDICI**, the name of one of the noblest families of Italy, which raised the city of Florence to its highest point of wealth and splendour, and eventually overthrew its liberties; furnished more than one pontiff to the Roman see; and, by intermarriages, was connected with the principal kingdoms of Europe. The following members of this family are the most illustrious, or the best known in modern history. *Giovanni de' Medici* was one of the greatest of the merchant princes of Florence, who, by his wealth acquired through commerce, and by his wisdom, rose to the possession of the greatest power in that state. He laid the foundation for all the subsequent honours of his house, and in the exercise of his power in the republic, confirmed the security of the citizens, and made it respected universally. He died in 1428. *Cosmo de' Medici*, his son, carried on the work his father had begun, and attained to yet greater honour. He had yet greater difficulties to contend with, in the older families of Florentine nobles, who at one time obtained sufficient influence to banish him. On his return, he immediately resumed his station in the republic, and devoted himself, with fresh energy, to his endeavours to raise and instruct it. It was during the great revival of letters; and he was indefatigable in collecting MSS. and works of art, and in inducing artists and scholars to take up their abode in Florence. The splendour of his administration prevented the citizens from perceiving the inroads that he made upon their freedom, and they honoured him with the title of *Pater Patriæ*. He died in 1464, aged 75 years. *Lorenzo de' Medici*, grandson of Cosmo, surnamed *the Magnificent*, succeeded, whilst yet a young man, to his grandfather's wealth and power. He had already been distinguished in the state, and from the commencement to the close of his long reign, (for he wielded almost absolute power in Florence,) he steadily pursued the track

of his ancestors in adorning and ennobling his native city, and in preserving for himself its chief power. He had powerful enemies to contend with, and unscrupulous in their means of opposing him. He nearly fell a victim to the conspiracy of Pazzi; he was excommunicated by the pope, who had encouraged the conspirators; he freed himself and the state from the hostility of the king of Naples, only by the perilous experiment of throwing himself, personally, on the generosity of his enemy. The accession of Innocent VIII. to the see of Rome, at length relieved him from fear, and gave him the means of carrying out his schemes. As a statesman, he was unsurpassed in his generation. He wielded the destinies of Italy, and by his consummate skill preserved the balance of power amongst its numerous and hostile principalities. At home, he changed the whole aspect of the state, and broke the power of the democracy. He laid aside the commercial engagements of his family, and adopted other means of securing and extending his wealth. In his patronage of literature, philosophy, and the arts, he excelled his father, and contributed in no small degree to the overturn of the dominion of the schoolmen. To him also must be attributed the greatest share in that paganizing of the Church of Rome, which was amongst the chief causes of the rapid spread of the Lutheran Reformation. He numbered amongst his personal friends and attendants some of the brightest ornaments of Italy; and, amongst his opponents, stands conspicuous the martyr-priest of Florence, Girolamo Savonarola. It was by him that the Medici family was first raised to a level with the royal families of Europe. He died in 1492, aged 44 years. *Piero de' Medici*, who succeeded his father Lorenzo, was remarkable only for his weakness and incapacity to maintain the position he held by his birth and fortune. Under his administration the family was expelled from Florence, and the city was spoiled by the French. He was drowned in 1504. *Cosmo de' Medici*, collaterally related to the foregoing, after the assassination of Alessandro de' Medici, obtained the title of Chief of the Republic, and by proceeding cautiously, succeeded in obliterating the last traces of freedom, and converting the state into a grand-duchy, with himself at the head. He, like the rest of the family, was a strenuous patron of learning and art, and maintained the splendour of Florence in those respects, when its true greatness had left it for ever. He died in 1574, aged 55 years, having reigned 34. See LEO X., and CATHARINE DE' MEDICI.

**MEDICINABLE**, *a.* having the power of physic.

**MEDICINAL**, *a.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.] having the power of healing; belonging to physic.

**MEDICINALLY**, *ad.* after the manner, or with the power, of medicine.

**MEDICINE**, (usually pron. *médisin*), *s.* [*medeo*, Lat.] physic; any drug given to cure a disorder; the art of healing.

**MEDICK**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with yellow flowers, called by some butterjags.

**MEDINA**, a city of Arabia, in the province of Hedjaz, esteemed by Mussulmans as next in sanctity to Mecca, being the burial-place of Mohammed. It stands in a plain, which is sufficiently well watered to be productive in some parts of fruits, &c. It is defended by a wall and a strong castle, and is now somewhat decayed both as to its trade and splendour. The only temple is the mosque containing the remains of the prophet, which falls short of the Kaaba of Mecca in its wealth and decorations. The pilgrims to this place are not so numerous as those to Mecca. Lat. 25. 28. N. Long. 39. 44. E.

**MEDIOCRITY**, *s.* [*mediocritas*, Fr.] a small degree; a middle rate or state; moderation.

**TO MEDITATE**, *v. a.* [*meditor*, Lat.] to plan, scheme, or contrive; to think on or revolve in the mind.—*v. n.* to think or contemplate with intense thought.

**MEDITATION**, *s.* deep thought; intense application of the mind.

**MEDITATIVE**, *a.* addicted to intense thought; expressing any intention.

**MEDITERRANEAN**, **MEDITERRANEAN**, **MEDITERRANEAN**, *a.* [*medius* and *terra*, Lat.] surrounded with land; inland; remote from the sea.

**MEDITERRANEAN**, the name of the great inland sea which separates Europe from Africa. It is about 2000 miles in length, but varies greatly in breadth. The eastern part is named the Levant; the part between Greece and Asia Minor is called the

Ægean Sea; the gulf that divides Italy from Greece is called the Adriatic Sea, or the G. of Venice; W. of Italy is the G. of Genoa. It abounds with islands, of which Candia, or Crete, Cyprus, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, are the largest. The capes and promontories are very numerous. By the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus it is connected with the Black Sea; and by the Straits of Gibraltar, with the Atlantic Ocean. There have been many attempts made to open a communication from it to the Indian Ocean, by means of a canal to the Red Sea. In its physical peculiarities it differs greatly from seas which have more open communication with the ocean. The tides are obscurely perceptible, and there is a double current in it, which produces the famous whirlpool in the Straits of Messina, called Charybdis. It is also subject to a very deadly wind from the Great Desert of Africa; and being so confined, there are often very destructive whirlwinds, which take place with great suddenness. The countries on the shores of this sea have been the scenes of the events which have most largely affected the human race. By means of it the civilization of Egypt, Phœnicia, Greece, Carthage, and Rome, spread to other nations. Near it sprang up Judaism, Christianity, the beautiful paganism of Greece, the cruel priestism of Egypt, the polluting worship of the Syrians, the domineering, all-embracing superstitions of pagan and of papal Rome, the stern and savage fanaticism of the Mohammedan reformation. Here, too, has every form of political tyranny, royal, sacerdotal, theocratic, oligarchical, military, and democratical, had its field for display; and here has it been proved, by Phœnicia and its colonies, by Greece and its colonies, and by the free cities of Italy in later days, how inseparable is the true national prosperity from the truest and fullest political freedom. The trade of the British islands with the Mediterranean is very considerable both for exports and imports.

**MEDIUM**, *s.* [Lat.] any thing that intervenes or comes between; the middle place or degree. In Mechanical Philosophy, that space or region which a body passes in its motion towards any point. In Arithmetic, a number equally distant from each extreme. In Logic, the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

**MEDLAR**, *s.* in Horticulture, the fruit of a tree allied to the apple, and to the whitethorn, which is not fit for eating till it begins to decay.

**MEDLEY**, **MEDLY**, *s.* a mixture; a miscellany; a confused mass.

**MEDLEY**, *a.* mixed, confused.

**MEDULLAR**, **MEDULLARY**, *a.* [*medullaire*, Fr.] belonging to the marrow.

**MEDUSA**, in Heathen Mythology, one of the Gorgons, whose head turned men who looked on it to stone. It was placed in the ægis of Pallas.

**MEDWAY**, the principal river of Kent, in England. It rises in Tilgate Forest, and enters the sea just at the mouth of the Thames, near the Isle of Sheppey. Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Chatham, with Rochester, stand on it.

**MEDY**, *s.* [*med*, Sax.] an old word for reward, recompence, present, gift.

**MEEK**, *a.* [*melek*, Slav.] not easily provoked to anger; bearing insults without resentment; not having an overweening opinion of oneself.

**MEEKLY**, *ad.* in a mild or gentle manner.

**MEEKNESS**, *s.* a temper of mind not easily provoked to resentment; mildness; absence of self-importance.

**MEER**, *s.* See *MERE*.

**MEERESCHAUM**, *s.* [*Dutch*, Jm Mineralogy, a kind of steatite, or French chalk. It is found in modules in various places near the

Ægean and the Black Sea. The larger pieces are made into bowls for tobacco-pipes, by being cut into form and soaked in wax, and the refuse is used as pipe-clay for the same purpose: when burnt it is of a rich vermilion red.

**MEET**, *a.* proper; qualified; adapted to any use.

**TO MEET**, *v. a.* pret. and participle *met*; [*metan*, Sax.] to light on; to close or touch; to come face to face; to encounter; to join another in the same place from different parts; to find.—*v. n.* to encounter, or come face to face; to assemble; to join. Synon. *We find things unknown, or which we sought after; we meet with things that are in our way, or which present themselves to us unsought for.*

**MEETER**, *s.* one that accosts, finds accidentally, or comes up to a person face to face.



**MEE-TING**, *s.* an assembly; a congress; a congregation for public worship.

**MEE-TING-HOUSE**, *s.* a place where persons assemble for public worship.

**MEE-TLY**, *ad.* in a fit or proper manner.

**MEE-TNESS**, *s.* fitness or propriety.

**ME/GALOSAURUS**, *s.* [*megas* and *saurus*, Gr.] in Paleontology, the name of a huge animal of the crocodile kind, whose remains are found in some of the oolitic strata of England.

**MEGA/RIS**, a state of ancient Greece, close to the isthmus of Corinth. It was the smallest of the Grecian countries, and was named from Megara, which stood a little way from the Gulf of Salamis, having one port, Nisea, on that gulf, and another, Pegæe, on the Corinthian Gulf. This state was crushed in the contest between oligarchy and democracy, usually named the Peloponnesian war.

**MEGATHERIUM**, *s.* [*megas* and *ther*, Gr.] in Paleontology, a huge kind of sloth, whose fossil remains occur in America, amongst the most recent formations. There are several different genera, one of which seems to have been covered with a kind of armour, like the recent armadillo.

**ME/GRIM**, *s.* [*meigrain*, Fr.] a disorder of the head, with a sensation of turning round; nausea.

**ME/LA, POMPONIUS**, a Roman geographer of the 1st century A. D. His work is valuable, although it appears to be altogether a compilation from the writings of others.

**MELANCHOLIC**, (*melankölik*) *a.* afflicted with melancholy; fanciful, gloomy, or sad.

**MELANCHOLY**, (*melanköly*) *s.* [*melancolie*, Fr. from *melas* and *chöle*, Gr.] a gloomy state of mind; dejection; despondency. This very frequently arises from the person's bodily condition, but may be occasioned by other causes.

**MELANCHOLY**, (*melanköly*) *a.* gloomy; dismal; habitually pensive and dejected.

**MELANCTHON**, PHILIP, properly *Schwarzertdt*, the celebrated coadjutor of Luther in effecting the German Reformation. He studied at Pfortsheim and Heidelberg, and afterwards at Tübingen, and he early obtained the friendship of the great scholar and herald of the Reformation, John Reuchlin. It was through him that he was appointed Greek professor at Wittenberg, where he met with Luther. He was amongst the first who embraced his views, and he was connected with Luther in his earliest defence of them against Dr. Eck, at Leipzig. He shared the great reformer's cares and labours, and gave powerful aid by his learning and literary skill. He was once hurried away by the fiery zeal of Carlstadt, but it was for a very short time. The Confession of Augsburg was his writing; and he engaged with his old opponent, Eck, in a second disputation before Charles V., at Worms and Ratisbon. After the loss of Luther, he was carried by his fearful disposition almost to a compromise with Romanism, and was opposed to all the other friends and helpers of the Reformation. He died in 1560, aged 63 years. He was admirably qualified by his scholarship and taste to aid Luther; and his temper, which was so different from Melancthon's, was oftentimes restrained and improved by his friend's mildness. But, without Luther, Melancthon would have taken no such place as he has taken amongst the friends of the human race. His works are numerous, and to theological scholars and divines of some value.

**ME/LCOMB-REGIS**, Dorsetshire. It is situated at the mouth of the river Wey, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which was erected in 1770, and has a drawbridge in the middle to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. It is further united to Weymouth as a port, a corporation, and a market town, and is 129 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Friday. Pop. 5039.

**MELICERIS**, (*meliceris*) *a.* [*melis*, Gr.] in Surgery, a tumour enclosed in a cystis or bag, consisting of matter like honey, whence it derives its name.

**MELILOT**, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Agriculture and Botany, a species of trefoil, which grows naturally among corn in many parts of England, and is difficult to be separated from it.

TO **MELIORATE**, *v. a.* [*meliorer*, Fr.] to make better or improve.

**MELIORATION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of rendering a thing better.

**MELIORITY**, *s.* [*melior*, Lat.] the state of being better.

**MELKSHAM**, Wilts. It has a considerable manufactory of

fine broad-cloth, and is situated on the river Avon, 95 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 6236.

**MELLI/FICATION**, *s.* [*mel* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of making honey; production of honey.

**MELLI/FUENCE**, *s.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Lat.] a honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

**MELLI/FUENT**, **MELLI/FUOUS**, *a.* flowing with honey; flowing with sweetness.

**MEL/LOW**, (*melö*) *a.* soft with ripeness; soft in sound. Fat, applied to ground. Figuratively, partly drunk.

TO **MEL/LOW**, (*melö*) *v. a.* to ripen; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age; to bring to maturity.—*v. n.* to grow ripe; to be matured.

**MEL/LOWNESS**, (*meliness*) *s.* the state of fruits made soft by ripeness or time; maturity; full age.

**MEL/MOTH, WILLIAM**, a lawyer, who is well known by some of his literary productions, the chief of them being translations of the letters of Cicero and Pliny. He died in 1799, aged 89 years.

**MEL/OUDIOUS**, *a.* sounding grateful to the ear; harmonious; musical.

**MEL/OUDIOUSLY**, *ad.* musically; harmoniously.

**MEL/ODI/OUNESS**, *s.* harmoniousness; sweetness of sound.

**MEL/ODRAMA**, *s.* a species of play, in which the musical part is not merely an addition and ornament, but an essential part of the representation.

**MEL/ODY**, *s.* [*mel* and *ode*, Gr.] the agreeable effect of different musical sounds ranged or disposed in a proper succession, and caused only by one single part, voice, or instrument; whence it is distinguished from harmony; though both words are used in discourse and writing as if they were synonymous. Music; an agreeableness of sound that raises pleasure in the mind.

**MEL/ON**, *s.* [*Gr.*] in Horticulture, a plant which runs along the ground, and produces a fruit of some size, and very luscious to the taste.

**MEL/PO/MENE**, in Heathen Mythology, one of the nine muses, to whom the invention of tragedy is ascribed.

**MEL/ROSE**, Roxburghshire, Scotland. This town stands on the Tweed, and is chiefly remarkable for the ruins of a very magnificent abbey, dedicated to St. Mary, built by David I. It is 35 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1902.

TO **MELT**, *v. a.* [*melan*, Sax.] to dissolve and make liquid, either by fire or heat; to dissolve or break in pieces. Figuratively, to soften to love or tenderness.—*v. n.* to become liquid, or to be made fluid. Figuratively, to be softened to pity; to grow tender, mild, or gentle; to be dissolved.

**MEL/TER**, *s.* one that dissolves metals or other solid substances by heat.

**MEL/TINGLY**, *ad.* in a tender or affectionate manner.

**MEL/TON-MOWBRAY**, Leicestershire. It is seated on, and almost encompassed with, the little river Eye, over which are two handsome stone bridges. The houses are well built. It is a large town, with a considerable market for provisions, cattle, &c. It is 106 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Fairs, on the first Tuesday after January 17th, Whitsun-Tuesday, and August 21st. Pop. 3937.

**MEL/VILLE, ANDREW**, one of the most eminent of the early divines of the Scottish Church, for learning, courage, and purity of purpose. After having studied at St. Andrews, he went to France, and studied at Paris and Poitiers, and obtained such reputation there, that he received a scholastic appointment. But he was compelled to leave France, and, retiring to Geneva, was made professor of general literature there. He subsequently returned to Scotland, and took the headship of Glasgow University; whence he, after a while, removed to St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. In these situations he displayed the great amount of his biblical and oriental erudition, and aided greatly in establishing the Presbyterian Kirk. He was not agreeable to the rulers from his fearlessness, and he was once obliged to leave Scotland for about a year to preserve his life. After the Union, James, who had his own reasons for endeavouring to show his zeal for Episcopacy, decoyed him to London, and had him imprisoned. He was released on condition of his leaving the kingdom; and he retired, by his liberator's desire, to Sedan, where he died in 1622, aged 76 years. George Herbert has directed some of his Latin poems against him.

**MEMBER**, *s.* [*membrum*, Lat.] a limb or joint of an animal

body; a part of a discourse; a head; a clause; a single person belonging to a society or community.

MEMBRANE, *s.* [Fr. *membrana*, Lat.] a fibrous web, serving to wrap up some parts in the fabric of an animal.

MEMBRANACEOUS, MEMBRANEOUS, MEMBRANOUS, *a.* [*membraneus*, Fr.] consisting of membranes.

MEMEL, a town of Prussia, on the river Dange. It is not badly built, but being devoted to trade, has had little care bestowed on its ornament. It is one of the chief seats of Prussian commerce. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 55. 43. N. Long. 21. 6. E.

MEMENTO, *s.* [Lat.] a hint or notice to recall a thing into the memory.

MEMNON, one of the early Egyptian kings, who fought at the defence of Troy, and fell there. He was fabled to be a child of the sun; and it was believed, that when the sun's rays at his rising first touched the lips of his statue, it uttered melodious sounds. To account for this, innumerable theories have been devised.

MEMOIR, *s.* [*mémoire*, Fr.] an account of some transactions written in a familiar manner; a hint, notice, or account of any thing; the history of any person's life, written in a compendious form.

MEMORABLE, *a.* [*memorabilis*, Lat.] worthy to be remembered.

MEMORABLY, *ad.* in a manner worthy of being remembered.

MEMORANDUM, *s.* [Lat.] a note to assist the memory.

MEMORIAL, *a.* [Fr. *memorialis*, Lat.] preserving the memory or remembrance of a thing; contained in the memory.

MEMORIAL, *s.* a monument, or something erected to preserve the memory of some great person or action; a hint to assist the memory; the representation of a transaction, by way of remembrance or complaint from one prince, or his ambassador, to another; an address, complaining of some grievance, made by subjects to the sovereign or the ministers of the crown.

MEMORIALIST, *s.* one who makes remonstrances, or sets forth any particular circumstance.

MEMORY, *s.* [*memoria*, Lat. *mémoire*, Fr.] the power of recalling mental impressions, which have disappeared, or have been laid aside for a time; the act of recollecting things past; the time or period of a person's knowledge.

MEN, *s.* the plural of MAN.

TO MENACE, *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr.] to threaten.

MENACE, *s.* a threat or positive assurance of mischief on certain conditions.

MENACER, *s.* one who threatens or denounces mischief to another.

MENAGERIE, *s.* [Fr.] a collection of animals.

MENAGOGUE, *s.* [*menes* and *ago*, Gr.] a medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

MENAI STRAIT, the narrow sea that runs between the Isle of Anglesa and Caernarvonshire. Across it has been constructed a suspension-bridge 100 feet above high-water mark, which is a great triumph of art.

MENANDER, a Greek comedian of the 3rd century B. C., of whose verses only fragments remain, and of whose plays we can form only a very indistinct conception, from the avowed imitations of Terence. He died in about 290 B. C.

TO MEND, *v. a.* [*emendo*, Lat.] to repair or make good any breach or decay; to correct or alter for the better; to help or advance; to improve or increase.—*v. n.* to grow better; to be changed for the better.

MENDA CITY, *s.* [*mendax*, Lat.] falsehood.

MENDELSSOHN, MOSES, a celebrated Jewish philosopher of Germany, in the last century. He was carefully instructed in Jewish learning by his father, and he came to be a partner in a factory. He now commenced his literary career, and published works illustrating his views of Judaism. His *Phædon* is the work by which his name will be longest known. He was the friend of Lessing, Nicolai, and other philosophical deists of his time. He died in 1786, aged 57 years.

MENDER, *s.* one that repairs breaches or decays; one that alters for the better.

MENDICANT, *a.* [*mendico*, Lat.] begging.

MENDICANT, *s.* [Fr.] a beggar. In Ecclesiastical History, a religious order subsisting by alms acquired by begging.

MENDIP HILLS, a range of hills in Somersetshire, being at its highest points about 10,000 feet above the sea. They con-

sist of mountain limestone and old red sandstone chiefly, and abound in combs, or narrow chasms, and caverns, in which many singular fossils have been found. Coal, copper, lead, galena, zinc, &c. &c. are found in abundance. There is good pasturage for sheep and cattle on the sides of these hills.

MENDOZA, DON DIEGO HURTADO DE, a Spanish poet, military commander, and statesman, during the 16th century. He was educated for the church at Salamanca, and whilst yet a student, invented the comic romance or novel. He was soon appointed envoy from Charles V. to Venice, and there formed an acquaintance with the most eminent Italian poets' writings. His successful diplomacy procured his appointment as delegate to the Council of Trent, and he discharged this difficult embassy to the emperor's satisfaction. This led to his being made imperial ambassador at Rome, with powers in Tuscany and elsewhere that made him the terror of the French party in Italy. He humbled the pope in his own court, braved all dangers, put down conspiracies; and after the death of Paul, and the election of Julius III., was made gonfalonier to the church. Returning to Spain, he lived the life of a literary man and courtier, and died in 1575, aged 70. He wrote many poems, and a history of the Moorish wars. He collected a very valuable library, with a great number of Arabic MSS., which forms one of the most valuable parts of the library of the Escorial. His influence on the literature of Spain was very great, and especially for the poetry, into which he introduced new forms borrowed from Italy.

MENGES, ANTONY RAPHAEL, a great German painter of the last century. He studied at Rome, and successfully imitated the style of Raffæle and Correggio. He painted in fresco, as well as on canvas. Amongst his greatest works must be numbered his paintings in the palaces of the king of Spain. He died in Rome in 1779, aged 51 years. He wrote on the theory of his art, and expounded the principles on which he had constructed and coloured his grand historic paintings.

MENIAL, *a.* [from *meiny* or *many*; *meni*, Sax. or *mesnie*, old Fr.] belonging to the number of servants; of a low or base employ.

MENIAL, *s.* one of the train of servants.

MENINGES, *s.* [*meninges*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the two membranes that envelop the brains, which are called the *pia mater* and *dura mater*; the latter being the exterior involucrem, is, from its thickness, so denominated.

MENISCUS, *s.* in Optics, a lens, one surface of which is convex, and the other concave, but so constructed that it is a magnifying glass.

MENSTRUAL, *a.* [*mensis*, Lat.] monthly; happening every month; lasting a month; belonging to a menstruum.

MENSTRUOUS, *a.* having a monthly flux.

MENSTRUUM, *s.* a liquor used to dissolve any thing, or to extract the virtues of any ingredients by infusion or boiling.

MENSURABILITY, *s.* [*mensurabilité*, Fr.] capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, *a.* [*mensura*, Lat.] capable of being measured.

MENSURAL, *a.* relating to measure.

TO MENSURATE, *v. a.* to measure or take the dimensions of any thing.

MENSURATION, *s.* the act or practice of measuring; the dimensions or quantity found by means of a measure.

MENTAL, *a.* [*mentale*, Fr.] existing in the mind; belonging to the mind; internal.

MENTALLY, *ad.* in the mind; in thought and meditation.

MENTION, (*menshon*) *s.* [*mentio*, Lat.] a hint; an expression in writing or speaking; a recital of a thing.

TO MENTION, (*menshon*) *v. a.* [*mentiommer*, Fr.] to express in words or writing.

MENTZ, a large city of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. It is finely situated, but is built in an irregular manner, with narrow streets and old-fashioned houses, and containing, besides the parish churches, 6 monasteries, 5 nunneries, and 6 hospitals. The cathedral is a gloomy fabric. Here are manufactures of stockings and stuffs. Its fortifications are very strong. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, (soon after its confluence with the Maine,) over which is a bridge communicating with Cassel. Population, 35,000. Lat. 49. 50. N. Long. 8. 11. E. It is called also Mainz, and Mayence.

MENU', (Sanskrit,) in Hindu Mythology, a descendant of Brahma, to whom is traditionally ascribed the authorship of a

work on religion and law, which is the authority for the whole social and religious state of the Hindus. It contains some singular and wild statements respecting the origin and the consummation of all things, and respecting the future state of man; and amongst much that is absurd and puerile, is to be found much also of genuine value for its excellent morality and wisdom.

**MEPHITIC**, **MEPHITICAL**, (*mephitis, mephical*) *a.* [*mephitis*, Lat.] ill-favoured; stinking; poisonous. Mephitic air is carbonic acid gas, which is deadly poison when received into the respiratory system.

**MERCANTILE**, *a.* belonging to trade; belonging to a merchant; commercial.

**MERCATOR**, **GERARD**, a geographer and mathematician of the 16th century, who first constructed maps of the world resembling those now used for nautical purposes, and called by his name. Another mathematician of the same name investigated the laws for drawing the parallels, and they were finally settled by an English geographer named Wright. In *Mercator's Projection* the parallels gradually increase in distance from each other as they recede from the equator, and the poles are infinitely removed from it. The advantage of this projection is, that the directest course for a ship from one point to another on the surface of the globe, is represented by a straight line drawn between the points in the map. Gerard Mercator died in 1594; Nicholas Mercator, in about 1685.

**MERCENARINESS**, *s.* a low and sordid respect to gain or lure.

**MERCENARY**, *a.* [*mercenarius*, from *merces*, Lat.] acting only for hire, or from a low and sordid prospect of gain; hired; sold for money.

**MERCENARY**, *s.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] a hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

**MERCER**, *s.* [*mercier*, Fr.] one who sells silks and stuffs.

**MERCERY**, *s.* [*mercerie*, Fr.] the trade of selling silks and stuffs.

**MERCHANTISE**, (*the s. in this and next word is usually pronounced like z.*) [*Fr.*] traffic, commerce, or trade; wares; any thing bought or sold.

To **MERCHANTISE**, *v. n.* to trade or traffic.

**MERCHANT**, *s.* [*marchand*, Fr.] one who trades with persons in foreign countries.

**MERCHANTABLE**, *a.* fit or likely to be bought or sold.

**MERCHANT-MAN**, *s.* a trading ship.

**MERCIA**, one of the original kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain. It occupied the centre of the country, being bounded by Wales and the other kingdoms of the heptarchy.

**MERCIFUL**, *a.* willing to pity, spare, or pardon an offence, or offender; unwilling to punish.

**MERCIFULLY**, *ad.* with pity, or an inclination to spare an offender.

**MERCIFULNESS**, *s.* the quality of pitying or sparing offenders.

**MERCILESS**, *a.* without compassion; cruel; severe.

**MERCILESSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as neither to pity nor spare an offender.

**MERCILESSNESS**, *s.* the quality of punishing without pity or pardon.

**MERCURIAL**, *a.* [*mercurialis*, from *Mercurius*, Lat.] active; sprightly; volatile. In Medicine, consisting of quicksilver.

**MERCURIFICATION**, *s.* the act of mixing or incorporating with quicksilver.

**MERCURY**, *s.* [*Mercurius*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the nearest planet of our system to the sun. From his proximity to the sun he is seldom seen, but when visible he shines with a very bright white light. His mean distance from the sun is about 37 millions of miles. His periodic, sidereal, and synodic revolutions are 87d. 23h. 14m. 25s. 9-10ths; 87d. 23h. 15m. 37s.; and 115d. 21h. 3m. 22s. respectively. His rotation round his axis, and consequently the length of his day, is about 24 hours. His diameter is 3264 miles, and therefore his solid contents about 7-100ths of the earth's. Mercury changes his phases, like the moon, except only that he never appears quite full. He is sometimes seen to cross the sun's disk, which is called his *transit*, when he appears like a little black spot, eclipsing a small part of the sun's body, only observable with the telescope. This phenomenon can only happen when the planet is in or near one of his nodes, which is about the beginning of May and November; for

the sun's place in the ecliptic must be the same, or nearly the same, with the planet's ascending or descending node. The following tables give the particulars of these transits to A. D. 2003.

Table of Transits at the Ascending Node, in November.

Year.	Time of the Middle.			Dist. of centres.	Semidur.
	DAY.	H.	M.		
** 1848	9	at 1	59 aft.	1 53 N.	2 43½
* 1861	12	7	32 mor.	9 55 N.	2 11
* 1868	5	7	40 mor.	12 52 S.	1 41
1881	8	1	12 mor.	4 49 S.	2 37
** 1894	10	6	45 aft.	3 13 N.	2 41
** 1907	14	12	17 noon.	11 15 N.	1 57
** 1914	7	12	26 noon.	11 32 S.	1 59
* 1927	10	5	58 noon.	3 29 S.	2 40½
1940	11	11	30 aft.	4 33 N.	2 38
* 1953	14	5	3 aft.	12 36 N.	1 46
* 1960	7	5	11 aft.	10 12 S.	2 8½
** 1973	10	10	44 mor.	2 9 S.	2 42½
1986	13	4	17 mor.	5 53 N.	2 33½
1999	15	9	49 aft.	13 56 N.	1 25

Table of Transits at the Descending Node, in May.

Year.	Time of the Middle.			Dist. of centres.	Semidur.
	DAY.	H.	M.		
* 1878	6	at 7	27 aft.	6 7 N.	3 43
* 1891	10	3	0 mor.	10 47 S.	2 56
* 1924	8	2	33 mor.	3 16 N.	3 56
** 1937	11	10	9 mor.	13 38 S.	2 6
** 1970	9	9	43 mor.	0 25 N.	4 0½
** 2003	7	9	16 mor.	14 28 N.	1 39

Those transits that may be seen from beginning to end, in London, are marked with two asterisks, but those that may be seen only in part are marked with one. The third column of the tables denotes the distance of the planet's centre from the sun's, either N. or S. at the time of the middle; and the last, the semiduration of Mercury's centre upon the sun's disk. If you subtract the semiduration of any particular transit noted in the table, from its middle time, the remainder will give the time of the planet's central ingress; and by adding it you will have that of his central egress.—In Mythology, a deity, held to be the messenger of the other gods, to preside over eloquence and trade, to be the inventor of music, the interpreter of the will of the other deities, and the son of Jupiter by Maia. In Chemistry, quicksilver. This metal, in the temperature of our atmosphere, is a fluid having the appearance of melted silver. It is the heaviest of all metals except platinum and gold. Mercury is used in large quantities for silvering mirrors; for gilding; for making barometers and thermometers; and in the manufacture of vermilion. It has also various and important uses in medicine. In Heraldry, purple. In Botany, a genus of plants, of which two kinds are native in England: there is also a kind of blight that goes by this name. Figuratively, sprightliness; a newspaper; a carrier of newspapers.

**MERCY**, *s.* [*merci*, Fr.] the act of passing by crimes without punishing them; unwillingness to punish; the act of pitying and pardoning offenders; pardon.

**MERCY-SEAT**, *s.* in the Jewish Tabernacle and Temple, was the covering of the chest in which the tables of the law were deposited, called the ark of the covenant; it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed two cherubim of the same metal, with their wings extended; between which appeared the Glory that betokened the presence of God.

**MERE**, *a.* [*merus*, Lat.] entire; only; exclusive of all other persons or things; simple.

**MERE**, *s.* [*Sax.*] in the beginning, middle, or end of the names of places, a pool or lake.

**MERE**, *s.* a large pool or lake; a boundary.

**MEREELY**, *ad.* simply; only; barely; exclusive of any other thing.

**MERETRICIOUS**, *a.* [*meretrix*, Lat.] used by or belonging to harlots; seducing or alluring by false shows.

**MERETRICIOUSLY**, *ad.* after the manner of a harlot, with false allurements.

**MERETRICIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of using false allurements, like those of harlots.

**MERIDIAN**, *s.* [*Meridien*, Fr.] noon, or mid-day. In Astronomy, an imaginary line from the N. pole to the S.; which the sun crosses at noon. Figuratively, the highest point of glory or power. In globes and maps, the lines drawn from N. to S.; also the brazen circle within which the globe revolves.

**MERIDIAN**, *a.* at the point of noon; extended from the N. to the S. Figuratively, raised to the highest point.

**MERIDIONAL**, *a.* [*meridional*, Fr.] southern; situated towards the S.; looking towards the S. This and the two following words have the assigned significations only in the N. hemisphere. In the S. the meaning is the reverse.

**MERIDIONALITY**, *s.* situation in the S.; position of a place so as to look towards the S.

**MERIDIONALLY**, *ad.* with a southern aspect.

**MERIONETHSHIRE**, a county of N. Wales, lying on the Irish Sea, and bounded by Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire, and Cardiganshire. It extends 30 miles in length, and is 34 wide in its broadest part. The soil is as bad as any in Wales, being very rocky and mountainous; however, large flocks of sheep and goats, and large herds of horned cattle, find pretty good pastures in the valleys. The face of the country is most romantic, and it is well clothed with wood. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dwy; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, which is nearly 3000 feet high. Merionethshire contains 5 hundreds, 5 market towns, and 37 parishes. Harlech is the capital. Pop. 39,332. It returns one member to parliament.

**MERIT**, *s.* [*mérite*, Fr.] desert; excellence deserving honour or reward.

**TO MERIT**, *v. a.* [*mériter*, Fr.] to deserve; to have a right to claim somewhat, on account of one's excellences; to earn.

**MERITORIOUS**, *a.* [*méritoire*, Fr.] deserving reward; having great desert.

**MERITORIOUSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to deserve reward.

**MERITORIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of a thing, action, or person, which gives them a right to approbation and reward.

**MERLIN**, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of hawk.

**MERLIN**, a fabulous person, who figures largely in elsh poetry and tradition, and especially in the legends relating to Prince Arthur, as a prophet and magician.

**MERMAID**, *s.* [from *mer*, Fr. and *maid*,] a fabulous creature, represented as half a woman and half a fish, inhabiting the sea. *See* SYRENS.

**MERMAID'S TRUMPET**, *s.* in Zoology, a kind of shell-fish. **MERNS**, or **MEARNS**. *See* KINCARDINESHIRE.

**MEROVINGIANS**, the earliest royal dynasty of France, which held the throne from 481 A. D. to 751, when they were supplanted by Pepin, who founded the Carolingian dynasty.

**MERRICK**, JAMES, an English clergyman and poet, whose metrical version of the Psalms is much admired, though not remarkable for its fidelity to the simplicity of the originals. He published a volume of poems, and some brief comments on the Psalms and on John's Gospel. He died in 1769, aged 49 years.

**MERRILY**, *ad.* in a gay, joyous, or mirthful manner.

**MERRIMAKE**, *s.* a festival; a meeting to be joyous.

**TO MERRIMAKE**, *v. a.* to feast; to be merry.

**MERRIMENT**, *s.* gaiety; sport that causes laughter.

**MERRINESS**, *s.* the quality of being cheerful, or promoting mirth among others.

**MERRY**, *a.* [*mîrig*, Sax.] full of mirth, joy, and laughter; causing laughter; prosperous, or making cheerful. *To make merry*, to junket, drink, and give a loose to laughter and joy with a friend.

**MERRY-ANDREW**, *s.* a buffoon, or person who endeavours to raise laughter in others by odd gestures and comical expressions.

**MERRY-THOUGHT**, (*merry-thaut*) *s.* the common name for the clavicular bone of fowls, given to it from its jocular employment in domestic vaticinations, about weddings, and such things.

**MERSE-NE, MARIN**, a French philosopher and mathematician, of the 17th century. He studied at La Flèche, joined the order of Minims, and became a professor of theology, &c. at Nevers. He was an intimate acquaintance of Descartes, and

his work on the theory of Music is esteemed very highly. He published other works, and was a warm advocate of the philosophical system of his friend. He died in 1648, aged 60 years.

**MERSEY**, a considerable river of England, separating Lancashire from Cheshire, *whicsee* *seo*.

**MERSON**, (*mérshon*) *s.* [*mercio*, from *mergo*, Lat.] the act of sinking or plunging over-head.

**MERTHYR-TYDFIL**, Glamorganshire, S. Wales. It stands near the river Taff, and is a very extensive and irregularly built place. It has arisen about the large iron-mines and iron-works erected there, and retained sufficient importance to have a parliamentary representation assigned to it. It is 176 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 34,977.

**MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD**, was founded in the 13th century. Its buildings are of a later date, and have nothing very remarkable about them.

**MESEMBRYANTHEMUM**, *s.* [*mesos*, *temera*, and *anthos*, Gr.] in Botany, a very large genus of succulent plants, with handsome composite flowers, very abundant in the S. parts of Africa.

**MESENTERIC**, *a.* [*mésentérique*, Fr.] belonging to the mesentery.

**MESENTERY**, *s.* [*mesos* and *enteron*, Gr.] in Anatomy, a fat membrane placed in the middle of the abdomen, almost of a circular figure, with a narrow projection, to which the end of the colon and beginning of the rectum are attached. The intestines are fastened like a border on its circumference.

**MESERIC**, *a.* [*meserique*, Fr.] belonging to the mesentery.

**MESIL**, *s.* [*maesche*, Belg.] the space or interstice between the threads of a net. *See* MASH.

**TO MESH**, *v. a.* to catch in a net; to insnare.

**MESHY**, *a.* made of net-work.

**MESLIN**, *s.* [*mesler*, Fr.] mixed corn, consisting of wheat and rye.

**MESMERISM**, *s.* [from the name of the reviver of the practice, Dr. F. A. Mesmer, who made considerable stir in France just before the Revolution, and died in 1815.] called also *Animal Magnetism*, *Hypnotism*, *Neurhypnology*, &c. by different writers and practitioners; the term most generally employed to designate the hypothesis of a subtle nervous influence which men and animals exert on each other, in various ways, but chiefly by means of light and rapid motions with the hands, and by the steady gaze of the eyes; the effects of which vary both with the patient, the operator, and the degree of habituation to the treatment; being in some cases only a profounder natural sleep; in others, a state resembling somnambulism; in others, and under other conditions, catalepsy; the most remarkable of all being that intensifying of the senses, called *clairvoyance*. The beneficial application of this influence in nervous diseases, deemed incurable, has been shown in too many cases to leave any room for doubt. As an anæsthetic agency, or means of rendering the frame insensible to the pain of surgical operations, it has been proved in innumerable instances, before ether or chloroform was thought of. As opening the way for totally new inquiries and discoveries respecting both the bodily and mental nature of man, and particularly respecting the relation or connexion of these natures, it has engaged the attention of the scientific. As yet, no satisfactory theory has been suggested, though several, widely different and even contradictory, are maintained; and the prejudices of the age, and of the faculty most interested in such inquiries, are, unhappily, so strong as to resist the demand made for careful attention and study, both by the facts of mesmerism, and by philosophy itself.

**MESNE**, (*mine*) *s.* in Law, signifies him who is lord of a manor, and so hath tenants holding of him, yet himself holding of a superior lord.

**MESOLEUCYCS**, *s.* [*mesos* and *leukos*, Gr.] a kind of agate, black with a streak of white in the middle.

**MESOLOGARITHMS**, *s.* [*mesos*, *logos*, and *arithmos*, Gr.] the logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Kepler.

**MESOMELAS**, *s.* [*mesos* and *melas*, Gr.] a kind of agate, with a black vein parting every colour in the middle.

**MESOPOTAMIA**, in Ancient Geography, a district lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates, extending from Armenia to Babylonia. It was in the interior a sterile table-land, which was wholly occupied by nomad hordes; the mountains on the N. were held by warlike and fierce tribes, quite independent of the

Persian king; on the Euphrates, were the cities Thapsacus, Cunaxa, and Carchemish or Circesium, with Nisibis and Edessa in other parts.

MESS, *s.* [mes, old Fr.] a dish; a quantity of food sent to table at once.

To MESS, *v. n.* to eat or feed.

MESSAGE, *s.* [Fr.] an errand; any thing told to another to be related to a third person.

MESSSENGER, *s.* [messenger, Fr.] one who is sent on an errand; one who is sent to a third person; a person paid by government to carry despatches relating to affairs of state, and is likewise employed by the secretary's warrants to apprehend and keep in custody persons suspected of high-treason; a forerunner or harbinger.

MESSSENE, in Ancient Geography, a country of the Peloponneseus in Greece, lying to the W. of Laconia, and subjected by the Spartans at an early period. It was tolerably level, with one beautiful valley in particular, called the Happy Valley. The chief river was the Panisus. It was very fertile, and its chief cities were Messene, Ithome, Ira, Pylus, &c.

MESSIAH, *s.* [Heb.] the title given in the Old Testament to all persons who were designated to any sacred office by anointing, and therefore used by some of the prophets in reference to the great Prophet, King, and Priest who was universally expected to raise Israel to the highest pitch of glory. Translated into Greek, as *Christ*, or the *Christ*, it is employed in the New Testament as the peculiar designation of our Lord, who was the expected and predicted Saviour.

MESSIEURS, *s.* [plural of *monsieur*, Fr.] sirs, or gentlemen. MESSINA, a city of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, about five miles in circumference, with four large suburbs. The public buildings and monasteries, which are very numerous, are magnificent, and well endowed. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon. It is five miles in circumference, extremely deep, and defended by a citadel and other works. It is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. It is 104 miles from Palermo. Pop. above 50,000. Lat. 38. 11. N. Long. 15. 49. E.

MESSMATE, *s.* one that eats at the same table.

MESSUAGE, *s.* [messagium, law Lat.] in Law, a dwelling-house, with lands adjoining.

MET, the pret. and part. of To MEET.

METABASIS, *s.* [metabaino, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.

METABOLA, *s.* [metaballo, Gr.] in Medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACARPAL, *a.* [meta and karpos, Gr.] in Anatomy, belonging to the metacarpus.

METACARPUS, *s.* in Anatomy, the wrist, or that part behind the hand and the fingers.

METAGRAMMATISM, *s.* [meta and grammata, Gr.] See ANAGRAM.

METAL, *s.* [metallum, Lat.] in Mineralogy and Chemistry, a large class of substances as yet indecomposable, and therefore regarded as elementary substances. They are all conductors of heat and electricity, opaque, good reflectors of light, and possessed of a peculiar lustre, called the metallic lustre. Some of them are highly malleable and ductile, most of them are very heavy, and are in fluid at the usual temperature of the atmosphere. There are in all 42 metals, which are divided into those which are the bases of alkalies and earths, by oxidation, viz. potassium, sodium, lithium, barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, aluminium, glucinum, yttrium, thorium, and zirconium; and those which are not, viz. manganese, tin, cobalt, zinc, cadmium, nickel, iron, arsenic, columbium, bismuth, chromium, antimony, titanium, vanadium, uranium, tellurium, molybdenum, cerium, copper, tungsten, tantalum, lead, mercury, platinum, osmium, silver, palladium, iridium, gold, rhodium: see these names. Figuratively, genuine worth and excellence.

METALEPTIS, *s.* [metaleptano, Gr.] a continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

METALLIC, METALLICAL, *a.* [metallique, Fr.] partaking, consisting of, or containing metal; made of metal.

METALLINE, *a.* impregnated with or containing metal; consisting or made of metal.

METALLIST, *s.* a worker in metals; a person skilled in metals.

METALLOIDS, *s.* in Chemistry, substances related to the metals.

METALLURGIST, *s.* [metallon and ergon, Gr.] a worker in metals.

METALLURGY, *s.* the act of working metals, and separating them from their ores.

To METAMORPHOSE, (metamorphose) *v. a.* [meta and morphe, Gr.] to change the form or shape of any thing; to change into a different shape or animal.

METAMORPHOSIS, (metamorphosis) *s.* change of shape; the change an animal undergoes both in its formation and growth; the various shapes some insects assume in the different stages of their existence, as the silkworm, &c. In Animal and Vegetable Physiology, it means the changes by which a simple organ is developed, so as to form other organs greatly differing in all external appearances. Thus all the various organs of the flowers of plants, sepals, petals, nectaries, stamens, pistilla, &c. are found to be metamorphosed leaves: the different plates that form the skulls of animals, are metamorphosed vertebrae, as is seen in the case of the tortoise's shell.

METAPHOR, (metaphor) *s.* [meta and phero, Gr.] in Rhetoric, the application of a word to a use, to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHORIC, METAPHORICAL, (metaphorik, metaphoral) *a.* belonging to a metaphor. Figuratively, not according to the primary and literal sense.

METAPHRASE, (metaphrase) *s.* [meta and phrasis, Gr.] a close and verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRAST, (metaphrast) *s.* one who translates literally, or word for word, out of one language into another.

METAPHYSIC, METAPHYSICAL, (metaphysik, metaphysikal) *a.* versed in metaphysics; abstracted.

METAPHYSICS, (metaphysiks) *s.* [meta and phusis, Gr.] ontology, or the science of being in the abstract; mental science, in opposition to natural history and philosophy, which is physical science; the science of supersensual truths, or of ideas.

METAPLASM, *s.* [meta and plasso, Gr.] in Grammar, the changing or transposing a letter or syllable in a word. In Rhetoric, the placing of words, syllables, or letters, contrary to the natural order.

METASTASIO, PIETRO, whose father's name was *Trappasi*, the great Italian lyrical dramatic poet, was early distinguished for his extemporaneous verses, which led to his adoption by the great lawyer of Rome, Gravina, and the change of his name. He was carefully instructed by his adopted father, and trained for the legal profession; but after his death, having continued to study law very diligently, the success of one of his operatic poems, and the notice bestowed on him by the famous singer Romanina, made him relinquish his professional pursuits and devote himself to his genius. After some years, his fame procured for him the appointment of poet laureate at the imperial court of Vienna, where he continued till his death in 1782, aged 84 years. He wrote above 25 operas, with several sacred dramas, and translations from Latin and Greek poets, with annotations. His poetry is remarkable for its elegance, purity of style, smoothness of versification, and for the pathos and noble sentiment that pervades it. It lacks greatness and tragic power; but it was the expression of Metastasio's own character, which every one loved and admired, and which deserved all their esteem.

METATARSUS, *s.* [meta and tarsos, Gr.] in Anatomy, that part of a human skeleton, which consists of five bones, and reaches from the heel to the toes, containing the middle of the foot.

METATHESES, *s.* [meta and thesis, Gr.] in Grammar, the transposition of the letters or syllables of a word; as *Evaradre* for *Evaradr*.

To METE, *v. a.* [metan, Sax.] to measure; to reduce to measure.

METELLUS, the name of a famous family of ancient Rome, one of the most celebrated members of which was *Q. Cæcilius Metellus*, who overcame Jugurtha, the Numidian king, who, after the conquest of Carthage, valiantly opposed the Romans; and was surnamed *Numidicus*, with the honour of a triumph for his victories. The final conquest of Jugurtha was accomplished by

Marius; and the jealousy of Metellus occasioned him some trouble at Rome, and a banishment for a year, through the means he adopted for showing it. He died in about 90 B. C.

**METEMPSYCHOSIS**, (*metempsychōsis*) *s.* [*metē* and *empsychō*, Gr.] the transmigration of souls after death to other bodies.

**METEOR**, (*metēora*, Gr.) in Natural Philosophy, a general and ill-defined name given to phenomena connected with the atmosphere, and not classed with the phenomena treated of under the other and definite branches of physical science; such as, clouds, rain, hail, &c., dew, falling stars, the weather, &c.; but popularly including other phenomena, such as rainbows, thunderstorms, halos, parhelia, aurora borealis, &c.

**METEOROLOGICAL**, *a.* belonging to meteorology.

**METEOROLOGIST**, *s.* a person skilled in meteorology.

**METEOROLOGY**, *s.* [*metēora* and *logos*, Gr.] in Natural Philosophy, the term under which are classed the inquiries into the laws of the weather, of dew, frost, rain, hail, snow, and of the state of the atmosphere generally. Notwithstanding the long-continued and numberless observations recorded, and the wide application of other sciences, this is in a most unsatisfactory state.

**METER**, *s.* a measurer.

**METHEGLIN**, *s.* [*meddyglyn*, Brit.] the old name of mead, or honey-wine.

**METHINKS**, *v.* [*me* and *think*,] I think, imagine, or suppose.

**METHOD**, *s.* [*méthode*, Fr. *methodos*, Gr.] the performing of several separate operations, in such an order as is most convenient and proper to attain some end; the manner in which a thing is done. In Philosophy, it is the science of scientific investigation; the *scientia prima* of Lord Bacon; which teaches the use of hypotheses in the formation of theories, and how to adopt such a one as shall serve as a safe guide in the collection, comparison, and arrangement of facts and phenomena; shall direct experiments, &c. &c. It prescribes especially such arrangements as shall involve continuity and progression; and applies to rhetoric and poetry, and to common life and thinking, as well as to scientific reflection and inquiry.

**METHODICAL**, *a.* [*methodique*, Fr.] ranged or placed in proper or just order, performing things according to a method.

**METHODICALLY**, *ad.* in a manner consistent with regularity and order.

**METHODISM**, *s.* in Ecclesiastical History, the system of doctrine and church government maintained by the Wesleyan Methodists. See that name.

**METHODISTS**, *s.* in Ecclesiastical History, the followers of John Wesley. There are several separate bodies of Methodists, who have separated from the Wesleyans on various points of discipline; as the *Primitive Methodists*, the *New Connexion Methodists*, &c. But they hold by the general principles of Methodism, both in doctrine and government. See **WESLEYAN METHODISM**.

To **METHODIZE**, *v. a.* to regulate, or dispose in just and proper order.

**METONIC CYCLE**, *s.* in the Ecclesiastical Calendar, a cycle of 19 years, invented by Meton, an astronomer of Athens; who supposed that the period of 235 lunations was exactly equal to 19 solar years; and that, therefore, in every such period, the new and full moons would regularly recur at the same seasons. The use of this cycle began in 432 B. C.; and it was adopted in the Western Churches for the calculation of the full moon that regulated the observance of the festival of Easter. The calculation was inaccurate, because 235 lunations are more than 19 solar years. It was not used in Greece for more than a century; and it was superseded in the 6th century A. D. in Christendom, by the introduction of the Dionysian Cycle. See **CALENDAR**, **CYCLE**, **EASTER**, &c.

**METONYMY**, *s.* [*metē* and *onyma*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word is used instead of another, as the effect for the cause, the thing containing for the thing contained.

**METOPE**, *s.* [*metē* and *ōpē*, Gr.] in Architecture, the spaces between the triglyphs in the Doric frieze; which were usually occupied by sculptures, in *basso-relievo*. In the Parthenon of Athens the story of the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ was represented on the metopes, and some of these marbles are now in the Elgin salon of the British Museum.

**METRE**, (*metēr*) *s.* [*metrum*, Lat. *metron*, Gr.] a collection of

words disposed in lines, of a certain number of syllables, so as to appear harmonious to the ear; measure; verse.

**METRICAL**, *a.* confined to metre; measured or limited to a certain number of syllables.

**METRONOME**, *s.* [*metron* and *nomos*, Gr.] in Music, an instrument so constructed that, by means of the beats of a pendulum, the exact time, in which any composition should be sung or played, is marked.

**METROPOLIS**, *s.* [*metēr* and *polis*, Gr.] the mother city or chief city of any country.

**METROPOLITAN**, *s.* [*metropolitānus*, Lat.] a bishop of the mother church, or of the chief church in the chief city; an archbishop.

**METROPOLITAN**, **METROPOLITICAL**, *a.* belonging to, or situated in, the metropolis.

**METTL**, *s.* [from *metel*,] spirit; sprightliness; courage.

**METTLED**, *a.* sprightly; courageous; full of spirits or fire.

**METTLESOME**, *a.* sprightly; lively; gay; courageous;

full of spirits; fiery.

**METTLESOMELY**, *ad.* with sprightliness, vigour, ardour, or courage.

**METZ**, capital of the department of Moselle, France. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe, and the square called Coslin, and the house of the governor, are elegant. The Jews live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue. The sweetmeats they make here are in high esteem. The gates, and public buildings generally, the barracks, and the public library, are very fine. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Moselle and Scille. It is 190 miles from Paris. Pop. about 45,000. Lat. 49. 7. N. Long. 6. 10. E.

**MEU**, *s.* in Botany, another name for the common spignel.

**MEULEN**, ANTHONY FRANCIS VANDER, a famous Dutch battle painter, who accompanied Louis XIV. in his repeated wars, and represented the most celebrated scenes of his military success. He died in 1690, aged 66 years.

**MEURSIUS**, JOHN, a learned Dutch historian, &c., who was tutor of Barneveldt's sons, and travelled with them, and afterwards was made Greek professor of Leyden, and historiographer of the states-general. Subsequently he held similar appointments in Denmark. His works are chiefly critical editions of classic authors, and essays on Athenian history, &c. He also wrote on Dutch and Danish history. He died in 1639, aged 50 years.

**MEURTHE**, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Vosges, Bas Rhin, Moselle, and Meuse. It is 70 miles long, and 45 broad. The Vosges mountains cross it, and attain the height of 3000 feet in some parts. The Moselle, with its tributaries, the Meurthe, (whence it is named,) the Madon, &c. are the chief rivers of this department. It yields building-stone and marble, with great quantities of excellent rock salt. Corn, fruits, and wine are produced abundantly. Sheep and cattle also abound. In the forests is much game, and wolves are too numerous. Its manufactures are of some importance. Nancy is its capital. Pop. about 430,000.

**MEUSE**, a department of France, lying next to Belgium, and bounded by the departments of Ardennes, Marne, Haute Marne, Vosges, Meurthe, and Moselle. It is above 80 miles in length, and more than 40 in breadth. In this department are the hills called the Heights of Argonne. Its rivers are the Meuse, from which it is named, and several streams which flow into the Seine on the W. and the Rhine on the E. Iron, building and limestone, &c. are found abundantly. Corn of all kinds, fruits, and excellent wine, are also produced most plentifully. The forests yield choice timber; and cattle of all sorts, game, &c. &c. are abundant. It has some valuable manufactures. Bar-le-duc is its principal place. Pop. about 320,000.

**MEW**, *s.* [*meu*, Fr.] a cage; an enclosure; a place wherein any thing is confined.

To **MEW**, *v. a.* to enclose in a cage; to shut up; to confine or imprison. [*meur*, Fr.] to shed the feathers; to moult. [*meuler*, Fr.] to make a noise like a cat.

**MEWS**, *s.* a prince's or nobleman's stables.

**MEXICO**, the name of a vast territory of N. America, reaching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and bounded on the N. by the territory of the United States, and on the S. by the States of Central America, occupied by the federal republic, called the United Mexican States. Along the W. part of this

region runs the vast chain of mountains called the Rocky Mountains, several parts of which approach to 20,000 feet in elevation, and in which are 6 active volcanoes, Jorullo and Popocatepetl being the most remarkable. To the W. of this mountain chain is a plain, which gradually narrows as it approaches the S., watered by several considerable rivers. On the E. side is a similar plain, growing narrow in like manner, and then expanding into the peninsula of Yucatan, which forms the W. shore of the Bay of Honduras. In the N. part of this vast plain are several great rivers, the chief being Rio Bravo del Norte. The S. part of Mexico is within the N. tropic, and the climate there is very hot and unhealthy, but it becomes more temperate as it expands into the body of the N. American continent. The productions of Mexico vary greatly with the latitude and the elevation. Corn, rice, aloes, sugar, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, maize, indigo, and a great number of fruits and drugs, are abundantly produced, and with comparatively slight cultivation. It has also plenty of cattle, sheep, and horses, for which it is indebted to its original Spanish conquerors and colonists. The wild animals are chiefly buffaloes, pumas, jaguars, and the various and beautiful species of humming-birds and parrots. In fishes, insects, &c. it also abounds, and many kinds are highly beautiful and singular. But the great source of Mexican wealth is its metals. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron, all of which are worked, and all of which yield plentifully. Of its manufactures it cannot boast. Its trade consists principally of its native productions, and the fruits of its agriculture, fisheries, hunting-grounds, &c., as exports; and as imports, of the manufactures of England, and other nations, whose wealth lies in the industry and skill of their people. The people are very mixed in their character, and very various in their origin. Very few of the aborigines were suffered to remain by the first conquerors, and the present population is made up of Spaniards, and settlers from different countries of Europe, Indians, and negroes, and the various cross-breeds that sprang up in process of time amongst them. The *United Mexican States* are 19 in number, each of which is independent of the rest in the management of its own affairs; but for the common welfare, there is a congress, which sits at Mexico, and is controlled by a senate and a president, after the model of the United States of N. America. The chief city is Mexico, which stands in a wide plain surrounded by mountains, in which are four lakes. It stands on the side of one of these lakes, and is a fine city, although most of the houses are only of one story in height. It is adorned by several noble squares, and public buildings, such as those connected with government, the prisons, the churches, the schools, &c. &c. The soil on which it is built is little better than a partially recovered morass, which is the reason for the peculiar style of its architecture. Its population is about 150,000. The other notable cities of Mexico, are Vera Cruz, Tampico, Monterey, Acapulco, Campeachy, Tehuantepec, &c. Pop. about 7,000,000. Mexico is at this very time engaged in a losing contest with the United States, and its ultimate destination is most uncertain. It has already lost Texas and California, which have been added to the States and the territories of the Union, and it is not unlikely that it may be altogether incorporated with that growing country. Its history has been one of calamities from the first glimpses we can obtain of it. The magnificent ruins of cities, and traces of civilization, long anterior to the Spanish conquest, are scattered throughout it; the savage suppressors of that antique glory fell before the bands of Cortes; the mistakes of Spanish rule were lost sight of in the revolutionary panic and struggle which passed over almost the whole of the American continents in the last generation; with the forms of a republic of the 19th century, there have co-existed the turbulence, the lawlessness, and the everlasting change of the most barbarous ages; and now the passage of its history it is going through, for bloodshed and spoliation, feeble rivalries and treasuries, and all that indicates the struggle in behalf of a desperate cause, seem to surpass all that has been before. See AZTECS.

**MEXICO, GULF OF**, the name of the sea between Mexico and the United States, whose entrance from the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea is narrowed by the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan, and almost closed by the island of Cuba. It is about 1000 miles in length, and 700 in breadth. It has only small rocky or sandy islands and shoals in it; and it receives the waters of the Mississippi, the Rio del Norte, and several

other large streams. It is from this gulf that the great oceanic current that flows quite to the Northern Ocean, derives its name of Gulf-stream, although it has been traced from the coast of Africa, entering this gulf by its S. opening before it leaves it by the Bahamas and Florida.

**MEZEOREON**, *s.* in Botany, the garden shrub called also daphne.

**MEZZOTINTO**, *s.* [Ital.] a kind of graving upon copper, said to be invented by Prince Rapert, which receives its name from resembling painting, and is performed by marking the plate in furrows or cross lines; after which they are rubbed down with a burnisher or scraper, according to the depth or lightness of the shades required.

**MIASM**, *s.* [*miasmos*, from *miaino*, Gr.] an atmospheric poison, consisting of the effluvia from putrifying vegetable or animal substances.

**MICA**, *s.* in Mineralogy, a peculiar kind of laminated transparent stone, found in crystalline and in irregular forms; and also in separate laminae, in the early slate rocks, in granite, &c. *Mica slate*, or *schist*, in Geology, one of the earliest sedimentary formations. It usually rests on a formation called *gneiss*. It is slaty in its structure, and universally characterized by the presence of detached laminae of mica. It has sometimes, also, fragments of quartz, and other parts of the components of granite. There are no organic remains in any part of these beds. It is best developed on the flanks of mountain chains, where the edges of the formation have been laid bare by the fracture of the beds through the upheaval of the granite mass which composed their summits.

**MICAH**, one of the prophets of the Hebrews, who discharged his office during the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. His ministry extended to Israel as well as to Judah, but no other facts respecting him are known. He flourished in and about 725 B.C. The book which contains the record of his prophecies is very brief, and relates to the captivity of the Jews, and the destruction of Jerusalem, with clear hopes of the restoration afterwards brought about by Cyrus. He pointedly refers to Bethlehem as the birth-place of Christ, and intimates with these themes the usual exhortations, warnings, and promises respecting the national sins of the chosen people. His style is in the highest degree poetical and animated, though it does not approach the sublimity and force of some of the other prophets.

**MICE**, *s.* the plural of Mouse.

**MICHAELMAS**, (*Mikelmás*) *s.* the festival of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September.

**MICHAEL'S MOUNT ST.** See CORNWALL.

**MICHAEL'S ST.**, one of the Azores, or Western Isles, which lie in the Atlantic Ocean, off the N.W. coast of Africa. It is mountainous, and plainly of volcanic origin. The highest point is more than 3500 feet above the sea. It is abundantly supplied with water, and yields corn and fruits, especially a fine kind of orange, in great plenty. It is well wooded in the higher parts, and has almost a uniform temperature throughout the year. Ponte Delgada is its chief place, but it has a bad harbour. The island belongs to Portugal. Pop. about 80,000.

**MICHAELIS**, JOHN DAVID, a distinguished Hebrew scholar and divine of Germany in the last century. He was educated at Halle, and became preacher at the German chapel, St. James's Palace, London, whence he removed to be theological professor at Göttingen. He received from the king of Sweden, and from other continental governments, great marks of respect. And he gained great fame by his works, of which the *Commentaries on the Law of Moses*, and his *Introduction to the New Testament*, were the most renowned. He died in 1791, aged 74 years.

To **MICHE**, (*niké*) *v. n.* to be secret; to lie hid.

**MICHER**, (*mikér*) *s.* a lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, out of sight.

**MICHIGAN**, one of the great group of lakes in the centre of N. America. It is the largest that lies wholly in the territory of the United States, being 330 miles long, and 60 broad. Its E. coast is sandy, and there are a few bays. It is deep, and yields excellent fish. There are several islands in the N. part.

**MICHIGAN**, one of the United States, N. America. It lies on the lakes Erie, Michigan, Huron, and Superior, which divide it from Canada, and is bounded by Ohio and Indiana. It consists of 2 peninsulas, the larger of which is 288 miles long, and 190 broad; and the smaller, 320 long, and about 80 broad. It has 32 counties.

It is in general level, and in the interior has some fine table-land covered with prairies and forests. The rivers Huron, Raisin, Rouge, Clinton, &c. are the largest. It is chiefly devoted to agriculture, and yields well for the time that has elapsed since its first clearings. Its trade consists chiefly in timber, agricultural and pastoral produce, skins, &c. But it has some small and rising manufactories. There are 3 colleges already, and 9 banks. Detroit is the largest and most commercial place, and is also the seat of government. Pop. 212,267. Slavery is prohibited, but coloured people are not politically free.

**MICROCOSM**, *s.* [*mikros* and *kosmos*, Gr.] the little world. Figuratively, man.

**MICROGRAPHY**, (*mikrográphy*) *s.* [*mikros* and *grapho*, Gr.] the description of the parts of such objects as are visible only by means of a microscope.

**MICROMETER**, *s.* [*mikros* and *metreo*, Gr.] an instrument applied to telescopes and microscopes for the purpose of enabling the observer to measure and compare extremely small spaces and distances.

**MICROSCOPE**, *s.* [*mikros* and *scopos*, Gr.] in Optics, an instrument constructed for the purpose of examining small objects. There are many different kinds. The *single microscope* is only one magnifying lens. The *compound microscope* is a combination of two or more lenses, so as to increase the magnifying power very greatly. The *solar* or *oxyhydrogen microscope* is one in which, by means of a strong light thrown upon a concave mirror, a magnified image of any object is thrown on a screen placed opposite to it, by an apparatus resembling part of a magic lantern. The recent studies of opticians have greatly improved this most valuable instrument, and every contrivance that ingenuity could suggest, or skill accomplish, has been introduced into the structure of the instrument, and into its fitting up. The power, and the convenience for use, of the best instruments of the present day, are quite incredible to such as have not had the opportunity of testing them by frequent and continued use. And the wonderful discoveries, especially in physiology, which have by means of them been made, sufficiently approve their excellence.

**MICROSCOPIC**, *MICROSCOPICAL*, *a.* made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope.

**MID**, *a.* [contracted from *middle*, Sax.] middle; equally between two extremes.

**MIDDAY**, *s.* noon.

**MIDDLE**, *a.* [*midde*, Sax.] in the centre; equally distant from the two extremes. In Greek Grammar, the name in old writers and their followers, given to the reflexive forms of the verb. **SYNTAX**. A thing is in the *middle*, when it stands at an equal distance from the two extremes: it is in the *midst*, when it stands in the centre of a great many.

**MIDDLE**, *s.* the centre, or part equally distant from two extremes; any thing between two extremes.

**MIDDLE-AGED**, *a.* of a moderate age; arrived to an equal distance between childhood and old age.

**MIDDELBURG**, a large commercial town of Zealand, Holland, capital of the province, and of the island of Walcheren. The squares, town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It has a communication with the sea by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels, and is seated in the centre of the island. It is 72 miles from Amsterdam. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 51. 30. N. Long. 3. 41. E.

**MIDDLEHAM**, or **MIDLAM**, Yorkshire, N. Riding. It is seated on the river Ure, and is noted for its woollen manufactory. It is 255 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 930.

**MIDLEMOST**, *a.* superlative of *middle*; most near to the middle or centre.

**MIDLESEX**, a county of England, bounded by Hertfordshire, Essex, Surrey, Kent, and Buckinghamshire. It is one of the least counties in England, being only about 22 miles in length, and 14 in breadth. It contains 7 market towns, and about 98 parishes, without including those in London and Westminster. The air is healthy; but the soil in general being a lean gravel, it is naturally a district of little fertility, though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almost perpetual verdure. Besides the Thames, the Lea, and the Coln, Middlesex is watered by several small streams, one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpose of supplying London with water. Indeed, the whole county

may be considered as a demesne to the metropolis, the land being laid out in gardens, pastures, and enclosures of all sorts, for its convenience and support. London is its chief place, and county town. Pop. 1,576,636.

**MIDDLETON**, **SIR HUGH**, the enterprising projector and constructor of the New River, by which great part of London is supplied with spring water. He was a London goldsmith; but was related to a Welsh family of respectability. His share in his own success was, like that of most genuine philanthropists, somewhat stinted. He died in 1637, aged about 60 years.

**MIDDLETON**, **DR. CONYERS**, a celebrated divine and critic of the beginning of the last century. He studied at Cambridge, and was early involved in a litigation with Bentley, about his diploma, which ended in a law-suit, and in Middleton's triumph. He visited Italy; and returning, became Woodwardian Professor at Alma Mater. He died in 1750, aged 67. His greatest work is his *Life of Cicero*. His *Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Church*, caused a great outcry against his piety to be raised, as though he had shaken, or could have shaken Christianity, by impugning what was scarcely ever believed as a fact, and had nothing whatever to do with that trust which is the means of salvation. In his *Letter from Rome*, he showed the real origin of most of the ceremonies of the Roman Church. He published many other works of less import.

**MIDDLETON**, **DR. THOMAS FANSHAW**, the first bishop of Calcutta, in connexion with the Church of England, was a man of great erudition, and by his *Essay on the Greek Article*, not only cleared up some difficult questions of classical interpretation, but swept away a whole host of Socinian cavils, based on pretended grammatical accuracy in rendering various passages of the Greek Testament. He was indefatigable in the discharge of the duties of his see, and died in 1822, aged 53 years.

**MIDDLEWICH**, Cheshire. It is seated near the conflux of the rivers Croke and Dan, and communicating with all the inland navigations. Here are two rich salt-water springs, the brine of which is so strong as to produce a full fourth part salt. A cotton manufactory has been established here. It is 107 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 4755.

**MIDDLEING**, *a.* [*midlen*, Sax.] of the middle rank; of moderate size, or qualities.

**MIDGE**, *s.* [*miege*, Sax.] in Entomology, a very small kind of gnat.

**MIDIANTES**, a nomadic tribe residing in the deserts of Arabia near Egypt and Syria; related to the Israelites by descent, and often mentioned in sacred History.

**MIDLAND**, *a.* remote or at a distance from the sea-coasts; in the midst of the land.

**MIDNIGHT**, (*midnit*) *s.* the depth of night; twelve at night.

**MIDNIGHT**, *a.* being in the middle of the night.

**MIDRIFF**, *s.* [*midhrife*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a name of the diaphragm.

**MID SEA**, the Mediterranean Sea.

**MIDSHIPMAN**, *s.* in the Navy, the lowest commissioned officer on board a ship, whose station is on the quarter-deck; his business is to mind the braces, look out, give the word of command from the captain and superior officers, and assist on all occasions in sailing the ship, &c.

**MIDST**, *s.* the middle.

**MIDST**, *a.* [contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*,] midstmost; situated in the middle, or nearest to the centre.

**MIDSTREAM**, *s.* the middle of the stream.

**MIDSUMMER**, *s.* the summer solstice, generally reckoned to fall on the 24th of June; the festival of St. John the Baptist.

**MIDWAY**, *s.* the part of a way which is equally distant from the beginning and ending.

**MIDWAY**, *a.* in the middle of the way.

**MIDWIFE**, *s.* a woman who assists women in child-bed.

**MIDWIFERY**, *s.* an assistance given in child-birth; that department of surgery which relates to the assistance of women in child-bed.

**MIDWINTER**, *s.* the winter solstice, or depth of winter, reckoned to fall on the 21st of December.

**MIEN**, (*neen*) *s.* [*mine*, Fr.] air; look; manner.

**MIGHT**, (*mit*) *s.* [*might*, Sax.] power; strength; force.

**MIGHTILY**, (*mitlily*) *ad.* with great power; powerfully; with efficacy; violently; vigorously; in a great degree.





REFERENCE  
TO THE  
NUMBERS  
1. Education of  
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RAILWAY STATIONS, SHOWING  
THEIR RELATIVE POSITIONS  
TO THE RIVER THAMES & TO EACH OTHER

Scale of Miles  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6



**MIGHTINESS**, (*mitness*) *s.* the quality of possessing or exercising power, greatness, or dignity; a title given to princes, and formerly applied to the states of Holland.

**MIGHTY**, (*mitly*) *a.* [*mitig*, Sax.] powerful; strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

**MIGHTY**, (*mitly*) *ad.* in a great degree.

**MIGRATION**, *s.* [*migratio*, from *migro*, Lat.] the act of changing places of abode.

**MILAN**, the capital of Lombardy, in Austrian Italy. It is seated in a pleasant plain, between the river Adda and Tesin. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and is called by the Italians, Milan the Great. Here are 22 gates, 230 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, and 120 schools. Broad and straight streets are but few in comparison to the narrow and crooked; and the many paper windows, or glass and paper panes intermixed, even in the finest palaces, have a mean appearance. The governor's palace, or the old regency-house, is the most stately and spacious. The cathedral is a grand structure, built of solid white marble, being 490 feet long, 298 broad, and 260 high. It stands in the centre of the city, and next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the largest in Italy. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, beside some thousands of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed volumes. In it is an academy of painting. The most considerable commerce of the inhabitants is in grain, (especially rice), cattle, and cheese, which they export; and they have manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbands, gold and silver lace, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and earthenware in imitation of China. Here are several rivers, and many canals. It is 280 miles from Rome. Pop. about 140,000. Lat. 45. 28. N. Long. 9. 12. E.

**MILCH**, *a.* [*milch*, Teut.] giving milk.

**MILD**, *a.* [*mild*, Sax.] kind; tender; indulgent; compassionate; not easily provoked to anger; gentle; void of acrimony; free from sharpness or acidity.

**MILDEHALL**, Suffolk. It is seated on the river Lark, a branch of the Ouse, with a harbour for boats, 69 miles from London. Market, Friday, especially for fish and wild-fowl. Pop. 3731.

**MILDEW**, *s.* [*mildeew*, Sax.] in Botany, is the popular name for a great variety of minute fungi, which grow on other plants, even when living, and greatly injure their health and strength. Their growth is promoted by some kinds of weather more than by other. This name is also applied to spots in linen, on metals, &c., which arise from very different causes.

To **MILDEW**, *v. a.* to spot or infect with mildew.

**MILDLY**, *ad.* with tenderness and gentleness.

**MILDNESS**, *s.* gentleness, tenderness, or clemency, applied to persons. Softness or mellowness, applied to taste.

**MILE**, *s.* [*meil*, Sax.] an English measure of length, containing 1760 yards, or 5280 feet. In other countries the *mile* contains a different number of feet or yards. In Ireland it contains 2240 yards.

**MILESTONE**, *s.* a stone set up on the road, marked with the number of miles from any chief town.

**MILFOIL**, *s.* [*milfo* and *Jolium*, Lat.] in Botany, the name of several English plants; as, the spiked water and verticillated water milfoil; also the common yarrow. The common and lesser hooded milfoil are species of bladder-wort.

**MILFORD**, Pembrokeshire. It is situated on the N. coast of Milford Haven, and has a good quay. It has a considerable amount of trade. It is 256 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 2577.

**MILFORD-HAVEN**, a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, off the coast of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales. It is the best harbour in Great Britain, and as safe and spacious as any in Europe. It has 16 deep and safe creeks, 5 bays, and 3 roads, all distinguished by their several names, in which 1000 sail of ships may ride in perfect security, and at sufficient distance from each other. There is no danger in sailing in or out with the tide, by day or night, from whatever point the wind may happen to blow. The spring tide rises in this harbour 36 feet, so that ships may at any time be laid ashore. The breadth of the entrance between rock and rock, is but 200 yards at high water, and 112 at low water.

**MILLYARY**, *a.* [*millium*, Lat.] small; resembling a millet-seed. *Military fever*, in Medicine, is a malignant fever, receiving its name from the skin being then sprinkled all over with little purple spots, resembling grains of millet-seed.

**MILITANT**, *a.* [*miles*, Lat.] fighting or acting in the character of a soldier.

**MILITARY**, *a.* [*militaris*, from *miles*, Lat.] professed or engaged in the life of a soldier; belonging to the army; becoming a soldier; warlike.

**MILITIA**, (*milishia*) *s.* [Lat.] in England, the infantry force which is raised in times of war, by lot, from the whole number of efficient male subjects, with a few exceptions, for the defence of the country.

**MILK**, *s.* [*meale*, Sax.] in Animal Physiology, a white fluid secreted by the glands composing the teats, by which the young are sustained until they are able to digest solid food. The milk of the cow is used generally as an article of food, both simple, and prepared in various ways, and made into butter, curd, and cheese. The milk of goats and asses is used by invalids. In other countries, camels' and mares' milk is used as cows' is with us. Any white fluid or liquor resembling milk; an emulsion made by almonds blanched, and bruised in a mortar.

To **MILK**, *v. a.* [*meolere*, Sax.] to draw milk from the teats of a cow, &c. with the hand; to give suck.

**MILKEN**, *a.* consisting of milk.

**MILKER**, *s.* one that draws milk from animals.

**MILKINESS**, *s.* the quality of a thing in which it resembles milk.

**MILKLIVERED**, *a.* cowardly or timorous.

**MILKMAID**, *s.* a woman employed in milking cattle.

**MILKPAIL**, *s.* a vessel into which cattle are milked.

**MILKPOTTAGE**, *s.* a kind of food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

**MILKSOP**, *s.* a soft, effeminate, or timorous person.

**MILKTEETH**, *s.* in Anatomy, the first set of teeth in all mammalian animals.

**MILKWHITE**, *a.* white as milk.

**MILKWOMAN**, *s.* a woman who sells milk.

**MILKWOIT**, *s.* in Botany, a pretty little plant found in pastures, whose flowers are of many various colours, but mostly resemble drops of milk.

**MILKY**, *a.* made of or resembling milk; yielding milk. Figuratively, soft; gentle; timorous.

**MILKMAID**, *s.* See GADSKY.

**MILL**, *s.* [*myln*, Sax.] a machine in which corn or any other substance is ground; any machine whose action depends on a circular motion; or a machine which, being put in motion, gives a violent impression on things. Also, a silk or cotton factory, where the looms, &c. are not moved by hand.

To **MILL**, *v. a.* to divide into small particles; to grind or divide into small particles in a mill; to beat up or make chocolate froth, by putting its particles into a circular motion with a stick rubbed between the hands; to full, scour, and cleanse woollen stuffs in a mill. In Coinage, to stamp the rim of money to prevent the clipping it.

**MILL, JAMES**, a political economist and metaphysician of Scotland, whose works have had a wide circulation in England. His great work is his *History of British India*, which led to his appointment in the India House, London. His *Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind*, has had admirers; but it is most distinctly sensuous in its whole tone and scope, and has found favour, therefore, chiefly with the ultra-Lockists. In Political Economy he was a great admirer of Jeremy Bentham, but did not confine himself by his theories and principles. He died in 1836, aged 62 years.

**MILL, JOHN**, a learned critic of the New Testament, and Anglican divine, of the latter part of the 17th century. He was an Oxford man, and was the first English critical student of the Greek Testament. He adopted Stephens's text; but added in notes the greatest mass of various readings which had, at that time, ever been made, and greatly facilitated the labours of subsequent scholars. He did not long survive the publication of his work, dying in 1707, aged 62 years.

**MILL-COG**, *s.* the teeth on the edges of the wheels belonging to a mill, by means of which they lock into each other.

**MILL-DAM**, *s.* the mound, or bank, by which water is kept to a proper height for working a mill.

**MILLENA'RIAN**, *s.* [*millenarius*, from *mile* and *annus*, Lat.] one who believes or expects the millennium.

**MILLENA'RIANISM**, *s.* in Ecclesiastical History, the belief in an expected millennium, which has usually been looked for-

ward to as a personal reign of Christ, which has at different times arisen amongst Christians; at which times, amongst its believers, all kinds of Christian instruction and devotion are superseded by enthusiastic announcements of, and supplications for, his speedy Advent.

MILLENARY, *a.* [*millenaire*, Fr.] consisting of a thousand.

MILLENIST, *s.* [*milite*, Lat.] one who holds the millennium.

MILLENNIUM, *s.* [Lat.] with theological writers, a period of 1000 years, expected to occur immediately before the consummation of the history of the world; when our Lord will, according to some, reign personally amongst men; but, according to others, *spiritually*, by the universal and entire submission of mankind to the principles of the Gospel.

MILLENNIAL, *a.* belonging to the millennium.

MILLEPEDE, *s.* in Entomology, a well-known insect, thus denominated from the great number of its feet.

MILLEPORE, *s.* [*milite*, Lat. and *poros*, Gr.] in Zoology, a large family of corals, distinguished by the great number of cells, which were inhabited by the zoophytes.

MILLER, *s.* one who looks after a mill.

MILLERS-THUMB, in Ichthyology, an English name for the fish called also the bull-head.

MILLE/SIMAL, *a.* [*milite*, Lat.] thousandth; consisting of a thousandth part.

MILLET, *s.* [*milium*, probably from *milite*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant brought originally from the East, which produces a very small grain, used in puddings. The millet cyprus-grass is a kind of bulrush.

MILLINER, *s.* [perhaps from *Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan,] one who sells ribands, caps, and other coverings belonging to a woman's dress.

MILLINERY, *a.* belonging to or sold by a milliner. Used substantively, for goods or dress sold by a milliner.

MILLION, *s.* [*millio*, Fr.] the number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand. Proverbially, any very great number.

MILLIONTH, *a.* the ten hundred thousandth.

MILL-REE, *s.* [Port.] a Portuguese gold coin, in value 6s. 8d.

MILLSTONE, *s.* [*mylenstan*, Sax.] the stone of a mill by which corn is ground.

MILLSTONE-GRIT, *s.* in Geology, one member of the great coal formation, occurring usually between the coal measures and the mountain limestone; but often intercalated in seams with seams of those beds near the junction. It is generally a coarse, gritty, sandy, and pebbly rock, united by a kind of felspathic clay; and it contains traces of coal plants, &c. It is best developed in the northern coal-fields.

MILNER, the name of two brothers, distinguished divines in the English Church. *Joseph Milner* studied at Cambridge, and was afterwards head-master of Hull grammar-school; and eventually vicar of the church of the Holy Trinity in Hull. He embraced the views of the evangelical school, in the middle of his life, and this change, which at first occasioned him much opposition and discomfort, in the end proved the foundation of his distinction. He wrote several works, the most celebrated of which is his *History of the Church of Christ*, which has been the text book of ecclesiastical history for the school of divines to which he belonged; and is, as a history of evangelical opinions and persons, a very valuable production. He died in 1797, aged 53 years. *Isaac Milner*, his younger brother, was first taught by him, and afterwards studied at Cambridge; where he gained considerable distinction in mathematics, holding successively the Jacksonian and Lucasian professorships. He was promoted in the end to be dean of Carlisle. He wrote several philosophical works, and defended the evangelical school in other writings. He also continued his brother's Church History, and died in 1820, aged 69 years.

MILNER, JOHN, an eminent English Romanist divine; whose chief work was the *End of Religious Controversy*, in which he defended the dogmas of his church with considerable ability. His other works relate chiefly to ecclesiastical antiquities. He was appointed to a bishopric in England, and died in 1826, aged 74 years.

MILT, *s.* [*militt*, Sax.] in Natural History, the soft roe in fish, so called because it yields a white or milky juice when pressed.

MILTIADES, a celebrated Athenian eupatrid, or noble;

who, in the first invasion of Greece by the Persians, commanded and won at the battle of Marathon, by which the whole scheme of conquest was overturned. This splendid victory, which preserved the freedom of Greece, has occasioned a total misapprehension of the character and politics of this general; who was a strenuous maintainer, if not of absolute, yet certainly of oligarchical power. Falling in an attack on Paros, which he had suggested, he was fined and imprisoned; where he died in 490 B.C.

MILTON, or MILTON ROYAL, Kent. It is seated on the E. Swale, a branch of the river Medway; and is famous for its excellent oysters. It is 42 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2538.

MILTON, JOHN, one of the chief poets and greatest men of England. He studied at Cambridge, where he acquired some celebrity for his Latin poems, and received some punishment for his too great freedom of thought. After a long residence at his father's house, where he continued his studies, and wrote some of his most beautiful minor poems, he travelled in Italy, and became acquainted with some of her greatest men; amongst whom was Galileo. At the beginning of the troubles which led to the Puritan revolution, he returned, and published several of his political tracts directed against Prelacy. During the war, he wrote his magnificent defence of the liberty of the press; and after the execution of Charles, defended that act. He was busied on his *History of England*, when the provisional government made him their foreign secretary, in which office he exposed the forgery of the *Eikon Basilike*, and answered the attacks of Salmasius, "in liberty's defence, his glorious task," by his two *Defences of the People of England*. This task totally destroyed his already impaired vision, but did not abate one jot the clearness and courage of his mind. The Restoration, which speedily followed, wholly overthrew the bright hopes he had indulged respecting the destinies of England, exposed him to the persecutions of his enemies, deprived him for ever of one means of labouring for his country's good; but not all this, even, prostrated him. Having, through some friend, been released from custody and pardoned, he returned to his History, and soon after fulfilled the prediction he had uttered in one of his former books, by bringing out the great English epic, *Paradise Lost*. The cool reception of this did not damp his ardour. He carried out his original thought one step further, and wrote *Paradise Regained*. *Samson Agonistes* was his last poem. After some years, during which he wrote a school book or two, and his *Treatise on Christian Doctrine*; he died in 1674, aged 66 years. In his domestic life, Milton endured much trouble. Deserted for a while by his first wife, he saw no relief but in divorce, and vindicated his opinions in several powerful, but unsatisfactory treatises. His daughters, in his age and blindness, treated him with notorious want of love. His universal fame now rests on his poems, which were hardly known, and not at all appreciated in his own day. His prose writings, which are amongst the most majestically eloquent productions in the language, and which were the foundations of his living fame, are now almost forgotten. Yet higher and more glorious than either poetry or prose does his personal character tower. His profound religious feeling and principle, his unstained purity, his unblenching courage, his genuine humility, his never shaken faithfulness to truth, tried in prosperity and fame, tried in adversity and obloquy, have made him shine forth before the eyes of men of every party and church in England, as one of the most illustrious of her greatest sons, and have shown him to be not merely in advance of his own generation, but so far beyond them that the fewest, even of these later ages, have been those who have approached his position.

MIME, *s.* [*mimœamai*, Gr.] a buffoon, who by mimicking the action or manner of some other person endeavours to create mirth.

To MIMÉ, *v. n.* to mimic the gestures or manners of another, so as to cause laughter.

MIMIC, *Mr* MICAL, *a.* [*mimicus*, Lat. from *mimœamai*, Gr.] imitating or copying the actions of a person, so as to render them ridiculous, and to excite laughter.

MIMIC, *s.* a person who imitates the actions or manner of another, so as to excite laughter. Figuratively, a servile imitator.

To MIMIC, *v. a.* to imitate the actions of another, so as to make them ridiculous, and to excite laughter; to imitate.

MIMICALLY, *ad.* in imitation; in a mimical manner.

**MINICRY**, *s.* the quality or art of assuming the air, looks, manner of expression, and action, of another.

**MINNERMUS**, *a.* Greek poet of the 6th century B. C., whose elegiac poems have wholly perished, with the exception of a few fragments.

To him is ascribed by some critics the introduction of the meter called pentameter.

**MINOGRAPHER**, *s.* [*minos* and *grapho*, Gr.] a writer of fables.

**MINARET**, *s.* a turret, or slender and lofty steeple, connected with a mosque, having one or more projecting galleries round it; whence the crier summons the worshippers to prayers.

**MINATORY**, *a.* [*minor*, Lat.] containing threats.

To **MINCE**, *v. a.* [*mincer*, Fr.] to cut into very small bits or pieces; to mention any thing scrupulously, or by a little at a time; to palliate or extenuate.—*v. n.* to walk with short steps in an affected manner; to speak with effeminacy, or so as to omit syllables.

**MINCINGLY**, *ad.* in small parts; not fully; with palliation or extenuation.

**MIND**, *s.* [*gemin*, Sax.] the rational soul; the understanding; affection; choice; thoughts or sentiments; opinion; memory; remembrance.

To **MIND**, *v. a.* to take notice of, or observe; to regard; to excite in the mind; to recall to a person's mind, or revive in his memory; to admonish.—*v. n.* to incline or be disposed to.

**MINDANAO**, the second in size, and the most southerly of the Philippine Islands; *which see*.

**MINDÉD**, *a.* disposed; inclined; affected.

**MINDFUL**, *a.* attentive; heeding; retaining in the memory.

**MINDFULLY**, *ad.* attentively.

**MINDFULNESS**, *s.* attention; heed, or regard.

**MINDLESS**, *a.* inattentive; regardless; inanimate; not endowed with a rational soul.

**MINDORO**, one of the Philippine Islands; *which see*.

**MIND, *pron. poss.*** [*my*, Sax.] belonging to me.

**MINE**, *s.* [Fr.] a place or cavern in the earth containing metals, stone, or coal; a hollow dug under any fortification, that it may sink for want of support, or that powder may be lodged in it, by means of which every thing upon it may be blown up.

To **MINE**, *v. n.* to dig mines; to form any hollows or cavities under ground by digging.—*v. a.* to sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by secret means or slow degrees.

**MINEHEAD**, Somersetshire. Here is a safe and commodious harbour for ships of large burden, formed by a pier and quay. It carries on a considerable trade to Ireland and the West Indies, and is 161 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1489.

**MINER**, *s.* [*mineur*, Fr.] one that digs in caverns for metals, stones, or coals; one who is a maker of military mines.

**MINERAL**, *a.* [*minérale*, low Lat.] any body dug out of the earth. It is a general term, and includes metals, earths, rocks, crystals, &c. &c.

**MINERAL**, *a.* consisting of or related to any of the substances which are classed under this name.

**MINERALIST**, *s.* one skilled or employed in extracting ores in minerals.

**MINERALIZERS**, *s.* in Chemistry, those substances which are combined with metals in their ores; such as sulphur, arsenic, oxygen, carbonic acid, &c.

**MINERALOGIST**, *s.* [*minéralogie*, Fr.] one who writes upon minerals.

**MINERALOGY**, *s.* [*minéralogie*, Fr.] the science of minerals.

**MINERAL WATERS**, *s.* waters which hold some metal, earth, or salt, in solution. They are frequently termed medicinal waters.

**MINERVA**, *s.* in Mythology, the goddess of wisdom and the arts. She is represented with the helmet on her head, a spear in her right hand, and a shield in her left, and was fabled to have been produced out of the head of Jupiter.

**MINEVER**, *s.* a skin with specks of white.

To **MINGLE**, *v. a.* [*mingelen*, Teut.] to mix; to join; to unite with something else; to compound.—*v. n.* to be mixed or united with.

**MINGLE**, *s.* a mixture; a medley or confused mass.

**MINGLER**, *s.* one who mixes different things together.

**MINGRELIA**, a province of Georgia, in Asia, situated along the E. coast of the Black Sea. The principality is hereditary, and is governed by a prince who takes the title of *Dadian*, or chief

of justice. The tribute exacted by the Turks, is a quantity of linen cloth made in the country. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia; *which see*.

**MINIATURE**, *s.* [Fr.] the representation of a thing in a very small size.

**MINIKIN**, *a.* small; diminutive. Used in contempt.

**MINIM**, *s.* [*minimus*, Lat.] a small being or person. In Music, a note equal to two crotchets, or half a semibreve.

**MINIMES**, in Ecclesiastical History, a religious order, which sprang up in the 15th century; and adopted this name by way of showing their superlative devotion, and especially their superiority over the *Minor Friars*. They did not thrive nor extend greatly.

**MINIMUS**, *s.* [Lat.] a being of the least size.

**MINION**, *s.* [*mignon*, Fr.] a favourite or darling. Generally applied to a person who has the chief place in a prince's or great man's favour, on account of his servile compliances and flattery. With printers, a small sort of printing-letter.

**MINIOUS**, *a.* [*minium*, Lat.] of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

To **MINISH**, *v. a.* [a contraction from *diminish*,] to lessen; to lop or impair.

**MINISTER**, *s.* [Lat.] any person employed as an agent, or to transact affairs for another; one employed by a sovereign in the administration of public affairs; an instrument or means applied to accomplish any end; a person who performs the public service in divine worship; an agent from a foreign power, who has not the dignity or credentials of an ambassador.

To **MINISTER**, *v. a.* [Lat.] to serve or attend on any one.

**MINISTERIAL**, *a.* attendant; acting under superior authority; connected with the ministry of religion.

**MINISTERIALLY**, *ad.* in a ministerial manner.

**MINISTRY**, *MINISTRY*, *s.* office; service; the discharge of any office or performance of the orders and employment of another; persons employed in any ministrations.

**MINISTRAL**, *a.* See **MINISTERIAL**.

**MINISTRANT**, *a.* [*ministrans*, Lat.] attending upon; acting as subordinate, dependent, or at command.

**MINISTRATION**, *s.* [*ministratio*, Lat.] the office of a person commissioned by, or acting at the command of, another; attendance; intervention; service; office; the employ of a public religious teacher.

**MINIUM**, *s.* [Lat.] lead calcined in a reverberatory furnace till it is of a red colour.

**MININOCK**, *s.* [perhaps from *mignon*, Fr.] a favourite, or darling.

**MINNOW**, *s.* [*menue*, Fr.] in Ichthyology, a small fresh-water fish.

**MINOR**, *a.* [Lat.] petty or inconsiderable; less; smaller.

**MINOR**, *s.* one not arrived at full age; one under age; one younger than another, when used comparatively. In Logic, the least term in a proposition, or the second proposition in a regular syllogism.

To **MINORATE**, *v. a.* [*minor*, Lat.] to lessen or diminish.

**MINORICA**, a considerable island in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Balearic group. It is about 39 miles in length and 12 in breadth, and chiefly valuable for the excellent harbour of Port Mahon. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys, where there are excellent nules. Rabbits are in great plenty, and here are plantations of palm-trees which bear no fruit, vines, olives, cotton, and capers. Citadella is the capital, beside which there are Port Mahon, Labor, and Mercadal. Pop. about 40,000. It belongs to Spain.

**MINORITY**, *s.* [*minorité*, Fr.] the state of a person who is under age, or not arrived to years of discretion and maturity; the state of being less; the smaller number, opposed to *majority*.

**MINORS**, in Ecclesiastical History, a name assumed in proof or token of humility by St. Francis of Assisi, and his religious order. See **FRANCISCANS**.

**MINOS**, in Ancient History and Mythology, a lawgiver of Crete, who was so inflexibly just, that he was promoted to be one of the judges in Hades.

**MINOTAUR**, *s.* [from *Minos*, an ancient king of Crete, who was supposed to keep the Minotaur, and *taurus*, Lat.] in Heathen Mythology, a monster supposed to be half man and half beast.

**MINSK**, a government of Russia, surrounded by the govern-

ments of Grodno, Wilna, Witepsk, Mohilev, Tschernigov, and Kiev. It is a vast plain, watered by the Dnieper and the Dwina; and though solely agricultural, is in a most wretched condition of barbarism and poverty. Its chief town, of the same name, stands on a small stream that runs into the Beresina; and is a place of trade, with a fine cathedral and some other public buildings. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 53. 16. N. Long. 27. 33. E. Pop. of the province, above 1,000,000.

**MINSTER**, *s.* [*minsterre*, Sax.] a monastery; a cathedral church.

**MINSTREL**, *s.* [*menestril*, Span.] a musician; one that plays upon musical instruments.

**MINSTRÉLSY**, *s.* instrumental music; a band or number of persons playing on musical instruments.

**MINT**, *s.* [*mint*, Sax.] in Botany, a kind of plant very well known.—[*mint*, Dan.] a place where money is coined.

To **MINT**, *v. a.* (see the noun,) to coin or stamp money. Figuratively, to invent or forge.

**MINTAGE**, *s.* that which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coinage.

**MINTER**, *s.* a coiner or stamper of money.

**MINTMAN**, *s.* one skilled in coinage.

**MINTMASTER**, *s.* a person who has the management and care of the coinage. Figuratively, one who invents.

**MINUET**, *s.* [*menuet*, Fr.] a stately regular dance, performed generally by two persons, now completely out of fashion.

**MINUTE**, *a.* [*minutus*, from *minuo*, Lat.] small, either in bulk or quantity; little; slender.

**MINUTE**, *s.* [*minutum*, Lat.] in Geometry, the 60th part of a degree of a circle. Minutes are denoted by one accent, thus ('); as the second, or 60th part of a minute, is by two accents, thus ("); and the third by three ("). *sc.* *Minute*, in Time, is the 60th part of an hour. In Architecture, it usually denotes the 60th, sometimes the 30th part of a module. In Writing, it is used for a short memoir, or sketch of a thing.

To **MINUTE**, *v. a.* [*minuter*, Fr.] to set down in short hints.

**MINUTE-BOOK**, *s.* a book of short hints, or memoranda.

**MINUTE-GLASS**, *s.* a glass of which the sand measures a minute.

**MINUTELY**, *ad.* with great exactness; without omission of the least circumstance.

**MINUTENESS**, *s.* excessive smallness; extreme accuracy or circumstantialness; inconsiderableness.

**MINX**, *s.* a young, pert, wanton, or affected girl.

**MIRABAUD**, **JEAN BAPTISTE DE**, a French writer of the last century, who was for a time secretary to the French Academy. He translated Tasso and Ariosto, and wrote several other works. But he did not write the atheistical and sensual book, called the *System of Nature*, which has his name attached to it: that was the product of the Baron D'Holbach. Mirabaud died in 1760, aged 85 years.

**MIRABEAU**, **HONORÉ GABRIEL DE RIQUETTI**, **COMTE DE**, one of the most distinguished actors in the early part of the French Revolution. His early years were characterized by ceaseless troubles and imprisonments, on account of his licentiousness, which ought to be ascribed in some degree, at least, to the foolish pedantry and severity of the plan pursued by his father in his education. In the course of these scandalous adventures, and in his imprisonments and his attempts to avoid the *lettres de cachet*, he visited Holland and England, formed acquaintances amongst some of the most famous literary men of the movement party in those countries, lived on the paltry pay of a garret-scribbler, and sometimes had not even that means of subsistence; and was an inmate of almost all the great state prisons of France. He was once sent to Berlin by Calonne on an official errand; and he was connected with the Notables, the convocation of whom, it was hoped, would save the country. Being rejected by the Provençal noblesse as a representative in the states-general, he entered the popular order, and sat for Aix and Marseilles. This was the brightest portion of his career: his overwhelming eloquence, his terrible sarcasm, his consummate self-possession, and undoubted power of will, made him, in fact, the king in that assembly. It was his proposal that brought the noblesse and the clergy at the feet of the representatives of the people, and gave a meaning to the otherwise inarticulate resolve of the nation. Over and over again he swept all resistance before him, and carried resolutions that the majority of the house

were most hostile to. In all his speeches he invariably showed that he saw what the things before the Assembly actually were, and also that he could make them seem to be what he pleased, to effect his own purposes. During the latter part of his course, he was earnest in his attempts to check the headlong hosts with which affairs were rushing to ruin, in the hands of a host of little, pedantic, fanatic, and bad men; and he did succeed in some things, on which he might have reared a constitutional monarchy. He was at last appointed president of the Assembly, and filled this office to the astonishment of even his admirers. But it was for a short time. A rapid illness carried him off in 1791, aged 42 years, and left the public welfare to the mercy of those whom he alone could have controlled. During the greater part of his representative engagement, he edited a public paper, and beside it, published occasionally pamphlets on the questions of the day as they arose. Not only in his licentiousness, which he never curbed to the last, did he display his utter want of principle. He was at the service of any party in his political character, who could and would purchase him; and it is undoubtedly the fact, that he was in the pay of the court at the time of his death, as he had been in the pay of the Duke of Orleans. Yet the French nation might well mourn his death as it did, for all the evils which his penetration foresaw, and his royal eloquence and power kept off, fell with unbroken weight upon it.

**MIRACLE**, *s.* [*miraculum*, from *miror*, Lat.] a phenomenon, either in itself or its circumstances supernatural; or that which, being of most rare occurrence, and apparently quite unsuitable as a consequent, to whatever is, in our view, its immediate antecedent, must be ascribed to the direct interposition of God himself. In the Evidences of Christianity, the question of miracles has always been made to take a place which in the facts of Christianity it does not, and an advantage has often been conceded to infidel objectors unnecessarily. The adaptation of the principles and declarations of the Gospel to the spirit and the circumstances of man is its only proper evidence, and it is full and satisfactory. But that on occasion of so great an event for man, as a new revelation from God, miracles should be wrought, the universal expectation of man, and the concurrent testimony of mankind respecting all promulgations of new faiths, are the evidence. If miracles were not recorded in the Gospel History, we should have good reason to suspect the veracity of the historians. The place they fill in that history is just the one they can fill,—they call attention to the Teacher and to the doctrine, but have no stress laid on them which the truth of the doctrine, proved by experience, alone could bear. The arguments against miracles, from the first to the last, are therefore, if satisfactory, incapable of damaging the Christian faith. But they are not satisfactory; and are capable, as has often been shown, of the completest *reductio ad absurdum*. The whole force of most of these arguments has arisen from the unhappy definition of a miracle as a *violation of the laws of nature*; which not only assumes that all these laws are known, but also that they are some, quite other than what they are known to be, mere general expressions of God's usual way of working in what we call Nature. With a more correct definition it will be seen that human testimony is quite as adequate to prove a miracle, as it is any thing else beyond the experience of those to whom the proof is addressed.

**MIRACULOUS**, *a.* [*miraculeux*, Fr.] resembling a miracle; effected by power more than natural.

**MIRACULOUSLY**, *ad.* beyond the known powers or laws of nature.

**MIRACULOUSNESS**, *s.* the state of being effected beyond the ordinary powers or laws of nature.

**MIRAGE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Optics, a phenomenon arising from the unequal or irregular refraction of light, through strata of air of various densities, by which objects considerably beyond the visible horizon are seemingly brought within it, and oftentimes exhibited reversed, and in very peculiar combinations.

**MIRANDA**, **SA DE**, an early poet of Portugal, whose productions, consisting of dramas, letters, &c. &c., are not so well known as their poetic worth, and their fidelity in depicting the manners of his times, deserve. He died in 1558, aged about 60 years.

**MIRANDOLA**. See **PICA DELLA MIRANDOLA**.

**MIRE**, *s.* [*moer*, Belg.] mud; dirt moistened with rain or water.

To **MIRE**, *v. a.* to daub with mud; to whelm in the mud.

MIRINESS, *s.* the quality of being muddy.

MIRROR, *s.* [*miroir*, Fr.] a looking-glass, or any thing which represents objects by reflection; a pattern or exemplar, as being that on which the eye ought to be fixed to transcribe its perfections.

MIRTH, *s.* [*myrthe*, Sax.] merriment; gaiety; laughter; a jest which excites laughter.

MIRTHFUL, *a.* full of joy and gaiety.

MIRTHLESS, *a.* sorrowful.

MIRY, *a.* deep in mud; consisting of mud.

MIS, [*Sax.*] is an inseparable particle, and in composition denotes defect, error, deprivation, corruption, &c.

MISACCEPTATION, *s.* the act of taking any thing in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, *s.* [*mesaventure*, Fr.] ill-luck; bad fortune. In Law, manslaughter.

MISADVENTURED, *a.* unfortunate.

MISADVICE, *s.* wrong or mistaken advice; bad counsel.

MISADVISED, (*misadvised*) *a.* wrongfully counselled.

MISAMED, *a.* not aimed rightly.

MISANTHROPIST, *s.* [*misos* and *anthropos*, Gr.] a hater of mankind; one that flies the society of mankind from a principle of discontent.

MISANTHROPY, *s.* the act of hating or avoiding the society of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION, *s.* an improper application; the act of applying a thing to a wrong use.

TO MISAPPLY, *v. a.* to apply improperly, or to wrong purposes.

TO MISAPPREHEND, *v. a.* to mistake a person's meaning; to understand a thing in a wrong sense.

MISAPPREHENSION, *s.* a mistake.

TO MISASCRIBE, *v. a.* to ascribe falsely.

TO MISASSIGN, *v. a.* to assign erroneously.

TO MISBECOME, *v. a.* preter. *misbecame*; to be inconsistent with a person's character; to disgrace; to be unsuitable.

MISBEGOT, MISBEGOTTEN, *a.* unlawfully begotten.

TO MISBEHAVE, *v. n.* to act ill, or inconsistent with a person's character.

MISBEHAVED, *a.* ill-bred; uncivil.

MISBEHAVIOUR, *s.* want of decency to others; ill conduct; want of civility or breeding.

MISBELIEF, (*misbelief*) *s.* an erroneous or wrong belief.

TO MISBELIEVE, (*misbelieve*) *v. n.* to distrust.

MISBELIEVER, (*misbeliever*) *s.* one that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

TO MISCALL, (*miscall*) *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.

TO MISCALCULATE, *v. a.* to be wrong in a computation or reckoning; to reckon wrong.

MISCARRIAGE, (*misckdrivg*) *s.* want of success; ill conduct; abortion, or the act of bringing forth before due time.

TO MISCHARRY, *v. n.* to fail; to fail of success in an undertaking; to be brought to bed before due time.

TO MISCAST, *v. a.* to add up or compute wrong.

MISCELLANEOUS, *a.* [*miscellaneous*, Lat.] mingled; consisting of different kinds.

MISCELLANY, *s.* (sometimes accented on the second syllable,) a book containing a collection of different pieces, sometimes containing the works of different authors.

MISCHANCE, *s.* ill luck; a thing happening amiss, but neither intended nor foreseen.

MISCHIEF, (*mischeef*) *s.* [*mescheef*, old Fr.] any thing done to harm or injure another; an ill consequence, or vexatious affair.

MISCHIEF-MAKER, *s.* one who promotes quarrels between others, and causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS, (*mischevovs*) *a.* (sometimes accented on the second syllable,) hurtful; injurious; spiteful; malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, (*mischevovsly*) *ad.* maliciously; spitefully; hurtfully.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, (*mischevovsness*) *s.* the quality of delighting in doing harm and injury to others.

MISCIBLE, *a.* [*miscos*, Lat.] capable of being mixed.

MISCITATION, *s.* a wrong quotation.

TO MISQUOTE, *v. a.* to quote words of an author wrong.

MISCLAIM, *a.* an erroneous or mistaken claim.

MISCOMPUTATION, *s.* false reckoning.

TO MISCONCEIVE, (*misconseeve*) *v. a.* to have a wrong idea of.

MISCONCEPTION, *s.* a false notion.

MISCOINDUCT, *s.* ill behaviour.

MISCONJECTURE, *s.* a wrong guess.

TO MISCONJECTURE, *v. a.* to guess wrong.

MISCONSTRUCTION, *s.* the act of ascribing a wrong sense to words or actions.

TO MISCONSTRUE, *v. a.* to interpret wrong.

TO MISCONSEI, *v. a.* to advise wrong.

TO MISCOUNT, *v. a.* [*miconter*, Fr.] to reckon wrong.

MISCREANCE, MISCREANCY, *s.* [*mescreance*, Fr.] adherence to a false religion; false faith.

MISCREANT, *s.* [*mescreant*, Fr.] in its primary sense, one that holds a false faith, or believes in false gods. Secondly, a vile and wicked wretch.

MISDEED, *s.* a vile action.

TO MISDEMEAN, (*misdemean*) *v. a.* to behave ill.

MISDEMEANOR, (*misdemeanor*) *s.* a slight offence; something less than a crime.

MISDEVOTION, *s.* mistaken piety.

TO MISDO, *v. a.* preter. *I have misdore*; to do wrong, or commit a crime.—*v. n.* to commit faults.

MISDOER, *v. n.* an offender.

MISDOING, *s.* offence; deviation from right.

TO MISDOUBT, (*misdoit*) *v. a.* to suspect of deceit or danger.

MISDOUBT, (*misdoit*) *s.* suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution.

TO MISEMPLY, *v. a.* to apply to a wrong use.

MISEMPLOYMENT, *s.* the act of applying to an improper use.

MISER, (*mizer*) *s.* [Lat.] formerly used for a person in wretchedness or calamity, or for a base and mean person; but at present to one who, though possessed of riches, endures all the hardships of indigence, either to increase or avoid spending them.

MISERABLE, (*mizerable*) *a.* [*miserabilis*, Lat.] unhappy; calamitous, or wretched; very bad.

MISERABLENESS, (*mizerableness*) *s.* the quality which denominates a person wretched, or an object of pity.

MISERABLY, (*mizerably*) *ad.* in such a manner as to become an object of compassion; desperately; shockingly.

MISERLY, *a.* like a miser; in a mean, penurious, or covetous manner.

MISERY, (*mizery*) *s.* [*miseria*, Lat.] such a state of wretchedness, unhappiness, or calamity, as renders a person an object of compassion.

MISFORTUNE, *s.* want of success; calamity; ill-luck, or poverty, not happening by a person's own fault.

TO MISGIVE, *v. a.* to suspect; to presage something ill; to suspect something amiss.

TO MISGOVERN, *v. a.* to govern ill.

MISGOVERNED, *a.* under no restraint; rude; ill-bred.

MISGOVERNMENT, *s.* ill administration of affairs; ill management; irregularity, or immodest behaviour.

MISGUIDANCE, *s.* a false direction.

TO MISGUIDE, *v. a.* to direct wrong; to guide the wrong way.

MISHAP, (*mis-hap*) *s.* any evil that happens unexpectedly.

MISHMASH, (*mischin*, Belg.) a hodgepodge; a low word.

MISHNA, or MISCHNA, *s.* [Rabbin. Heb.] the name of the first division or part of the Rabbinical Talmuds. See TALMUD.

TO MISINFER, *v. a.* to draw a wrong inference.

TO MISINFORM, *v. a.* to deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMATION, *s.* a false intelligence, or account.

TO MISINTERPRET, *v. a.* to explain in a wrong sense.

MISINTERPRETATION, *s.* explanation in a wrong sense.

TO MISJOIN, *v. a.* to join in an improper manner.

TO MISJUDGE, *v. n.* to form false opinions.—*v. a.* to mistake; to judge ill of.

TO MISLAY, *v. a.* to lay in a wrong place; to put away so as not to be able to find again.

MISLAYER, *s.* one who puts things in a wrong place.

TO MISLE. See TO MIZZLE.

TO MISLEAD, (*mislead*) *v. a.* preter. and past part. *misled*; to guide in a wrong way; to betray to mischief, or mistake, under a pretence of guiding.

**MISLEADER**, (*misleader*) *s.* one who seduces or leads to ill.  
**MISLETOE**. See **MISTLETOE**.

**MISMANAGE**, *v. a.* to conduct or manage wrongly.  
**MISMANAGEMENT**, *s.* defect of conduct or behaviour.

**MISMARRK**, *v. a.* to mark or distinguish wrong.  
**MISMATCH**, *v. a.* to mistake in matching.

**MISNAME**, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.

**MISNOMER**, *s.* [Fr.] in Law, the mistaking a man's name, or the using of one name for another, which is the cause of abatements of writs. An erroneous name.

**MISOSERVE**, (*misobérvé*) *v. a.* to make a wrong remark.  
**MISO GAMIST**, *s.* [*miséo* and *gamos*, Gr.] one that hates marriage.

**MISOGYNY**, *s.* [*miséo* and *gyné*, Gr.] hatred against women.

**MISORDER**, *v. a.* to conduct or manage ill.

**MISPEL**, *MISPEL*, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *mispeled*; to spell wrongly.

**MISPEND**, *MISPE'ND*, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *mispend*; to spend ill; waste to no purpose, or throw away.

**MISPENDER**, *s.* one who applies to a wrong purpose.

**MISPERVASION**, (*mispevashion*) *s.* a wrong notion, or false opinion.

**MISPLACE**, *v. a.* to put in a wrong place.

**MISPOINT**, *v. a.* to set a wrong point or stop after a sentence.

**MISPRISION**, (*misprishon*) *s.* [Fr.] scorn, slight, or contempt. In Common Law, a neglect or oversight; as where a person is privy to some treason or felony committed by another, and neglects to reveal it to the king or his council, or to a magistrate, but entirely conceals it. This is called *Misprision* of those crimes. In cases of *Misprision* of treason, the offender is to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and to forfeit his goods and chattels, with the profits of his lands, &c. But in *Misprision* of felony, the offender is only to be punished with fine and imprisonment, and to remain in prison till the fine is paid.

**MISPROPORTION**, *v. a.* to join in an unsuitable proportion.

**MISQUOTE**, *v. a.* to cite an author's words wrong.

**MISRECITE**, *v. a.* to quote or recite wrong.

**MISRECKON**, *v. a.* to reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

**MISREPORT**, *v. a.* to give a false account of; to give an account which is both disadvantageous and false.

**MISREPORT**, *s.* a false account; a false and malicious representation.

**MISREPRESENT**, (the last *s* is pron. like *z*), *v. a.* to represent falsely.

**MISREPRESENTATION**, *s.* the act of wilfully representing a thing otherwise than it is.

**MISRULE**, *v.* tumult; confusion.

**MISS**, *s.* [contracted from *unmarried*] a term of compliment used in addressing a young and unmarried lady.

**MISS**, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *misséd*, or *mist*; to mistake; to fail hitting a mark; to fail of obtaining; to discover something unexpectedly wanting; to omit; to perceive the want of;—*v. n.* to fly wide from; not to hit a mark; to prove unsuccessful; to fail or mistake; to be lost or wanting.

**MISSAL**, *s.* [*missa*, Lat.] the mass-book.

**MISSEEM**, *v. n.* to make a false appearance.

**MISSEL-BIRD**, *Mr'ssel-Traush*, in Ornithology, the common English name of the larger species of thrush.

**MISSEERVE**, *v. a.* to serve unfaithfully.

**MISSHAPE**, *v. a.* part. *misshaped*, or *misshapen*; to shape or form ill; to deform.

**MISPILE**, *s.* [*missilis*, from *mitto*, Lat.] thrown by the hand or from an engine. Striking at a distance, applied to weapons.

**MISSION**, (*mission*) *s.* [*missio*, Lat.] commission; the state of a person employed by another; persons sent on any account, usually applied to those sent to propagate the gospel in foreign parts; dismission or discharge.

**MISIONARY**, *MISIONER*, (*mishonary*, *mishoner*) *s.* [*missionaire*, Fr.] one sent to propagate religion in foreign parts.

**MISSISSIPPI**, the largest river of North America. Its source is the Itasca lake, near Lake Winnipeg, and after a varied course, interpreted often by falls, receiving the waters of the Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, and other great streams, by means of which, and its other tributaries, it drains a surface of more than 1,000,000 square miles in extent, it enters the Gulf of Mexico,

by several months. Its length considerably exceeds 3000 miles. It is navigable for a great part of its course; but eddies, and trees carried down by its waters and half buried in the mud, make it very dangerous. In some places the whole width is covered by rafts of trees, over which has accumulated soil sufficient for vegetation; and the stream is completely concealed.

**MISSISSIPPI**, one of the United States, N. America. It is bounded by Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas; and lies on the Gulf of Mexico. It is 339 miles long, and 150 broad, and is divided into 56 counties. The *S. part* of the State is low and level, covered with swamps, prairies, &c. This ground gradually rises to the slight elevations, called *bluffs*, which occur before the table land of the *N. part*. The Mississippi is its great river; the others are, for the most part, its tributaries. It produces timber, corn, fruits, and chiefly cotton and sugar. Its manufactures are valuable, and it has a good share of trade. It has 38 banks; and there are 3 colleges. Natchez is its chief place of trade; but Jackson is the seat of government. Pop. 375,651, of which 195,211 are slaves.

**MISSIVE**, *a.* such as may be sent; such as may be flung to a distance by the hand, &c.—*s.* a despatch or letter sent from one party or person to another.

**MISSOURI**, one of the greatest rivers of N. America, and a tributary of the Mississippi. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, and after a course, varied by falls, rapids, and every kind of scenery, 3000 miles long, joins the Mississippi. It receives the waters of many large tributaries; and is navigable, except where the falls break the continuity of the course. If it were looked upon as the stream which deserved to give name to the embouchure in the Gulf of Mexico, it would be upwards of 4000 miles in length.

**MISSOURI**, one of the United States, N. America. It is bounded by Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and by the Indian and the Iowa territories. It is 287 miles in length, and 230 in breadth; and is divided into 62 counties. It is almost one unbroken extent of prairie, with few hills of any height. It has noble forests, which make it one of the most enchanting regions of America. The Mississippi and the Missouri are its great streams. It yields lead, iron, zinc, and other metals; coal; lime and building stone, &c. &c. There are two mountains of oxide of iron, yielding about 80 per cent. of pure metal; being about 300 feet in height, and pyramidal in form. Timber, cotton, corn, tobacco, &c. are its chief productions. It has some rising manufactures, and a good trade for the time it has been in being. There are 3 banks, and 6 collegiate institutions. St. Louis is its great place of trade; and Jefferson City its seat of government. Pop. 389,702, of which 58,240 are slaves.

**MISPEAK**, (*misspéek*) *v. a.* pret. *misspoke*, part. *misspoken*; to speak wrong or amiss.

**MIST**, *s.* [Sax.] in Meteorology, a low thin cloud, or small rain, whose drops are not to be distinguished. Figuratively, anything that darkens, or obscures, applied to the understanding.

**TO MIST**, *v. a.* to cloud; to cover with a steam or moist vapour.

**TO MISTAKE**, *v. a.* to conceive a wrong idea of; to take a thing for that which it is not, or to take one thing for another.—*v. n.* to err; to form a false judgment or idea.

**MISTAKE**, *s.* the act of forming a wrong idea, or taking a thing for what it is not.

**MISTAKEABLE**, *a.* liable to be mistaken.

**TO MISTAKE**, *v. n.* to err, or to form a wrong opinion or judgment.

**MISTAKINGLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to form a wrong judgment or idea.

**TO MISTATE**, *v. a.* to state wrong; to represent in a false light.

**TO MISTEACH**, *v. a.* to teach wrong.

**TO MISTELL**, *v. a.* to relate falsely; to reckon wrong.

**TO MISTERM**, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.

**MYSTERY**. See **MYSTERY**.

**TO MISTHINK**, *v. a.* to think ill; to think wrong.

**TO MISTIME**, *v. a.* to do unseasonably.

**MISTINESS**, *s.* cloudiness; the state of being overcast, applied to the sky.

**MISTION**, (pron. as spelt), *s.* [*mistus*, Lat.] the state of being mixed.

**MISTLETOE**, *Mr'sLETOE*, *Mr'sSELTOE*, *s.* in Botany, a plant



of which there is only one kind in Europe, growing not on the ground, but on other trees, as the oak, apple-tree, pear-tree, white thorn, &c. It was regarded with religious veneration by the Druids.

**MISTLIKE**, *a.* resembling a mist; like a mist.

**MISTO'LD**, the past part of **MISTELL**.

**MISTOOK**, the past part of **MISTAKE**.

**MISTRESS**, *s.* [*maîtresse*, Fr.] a woman who manages a house, and keeps servants; a woman skilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman who is the object of a person's love, in a good sense, and in a bad one.

**MISTRUST**, *s.* suspicion; diffidence.

To **MISTRUST**, *v. a.* to doubt.

**MISTRUSTFUL**, *a.* suspicious.

**MISTRUSTFULLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as betrays a suspicion.

**MISTRUSTFULNESS**, *s.* the quality of suspecting the fidelity of another.

**MISTRUSTLESS**, *a.* confident.

**MISTY**, *a.* cloudy; overcast, applied to the sky; obscure; dark.

To **MISUNDERSTAND**, *v. a.* preter, and part. *misunderstood*; to take any person's meaning wrong; to mistake.

**MISUNDERSTANDING**, *s.* a difference, or disagreement, implying that the parties do not understand each other; an error; a false judgment or conception of the meaning of words or sentences.

**MISUSAGE**, (*misusage*) *s.* abuse, or bad treatment.

To **MISUSE**, (*misuse*) *v. a.* [*meuser*, Fr.] to treat or use in an improper manner; to abuse.

**MISUSE**, *s.* a bad use or treatment.

**MITE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Natural History, a very small insect which breeds in cheese. In Weights, a 20th part of a grain. In Money, the third part of a farthing. Proverbially, any thing very small; a very small particle or atom.

**MITHRAS**, [Pers.] in Zendish Mythology or Theogony, one of the inferior spirits which were created by Ormuz, the great spirit of goodness. It seems to have been originally a name of the sun, and this Sabian worship to have become thus transfigured by the glow of Oriental imagination. Later speculators attempted to identify this lower deity with Jesus; and many tenets of faith and rites of worship were introduced into Christendom by them, from the Mithraic mysteries.

**MITHRIDATE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Medicine, a kind of electuary; one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients. In Botany, a genus of plants, of which six are British species.

**MITHRIDATES THE GREAT**, or **EUPATOR**, the 6th king of Pontus in Asia, of that name. His reign was one constant struggle against Rome, which was then at its culminating period of glory. Rome attacked him before he was fairly established on the throne, but he was soon enabled to show this republic that he could defend his own. He seized on several kingdoms, whose kings appealed to Rome, without being able to obtain redress by that means. He defeated the armies sent against him; and in 25 years he was master of Asia Minor. After that he was engaged in three distinct wars with Rome, in which he fought with various success, and was opposed by Sylla, Lucullus, and Pompey; but the end of all was, his defeat, through the defection of his own son, and his suicide, in 63 B. C., having been king for 57 years. With him fell his kingdom, and Pontus was united with the empire of Rome.

**MITIGANT**, *part.* [*mitigo*, Lat.] lenient, or lenitive.

To **MITIGATE**, *v. a.* [*mitis*, Lat. *mitiger*, Fr.] to abate, to lessen, applied to rigour or severity. To soften, lessen, or make less, applied to pain. To assuage or calm, applied to the heat and turbulence of factions.

**MITIGATION**, *s.* [*mitigatio*, Lat.] the act of lessening any punishment, severity, or pain.

**MITRE**, (*mître*) *s.* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Lat.] a round cap, pointed and cleft a-top, with two pendants hanging down on the shoulders, worn on the head by bishops and abbots on solemn occasions, and in heraldry borne as a crest by a bishop and archbishop.

**MITTENS**, *s.* [*mitains*, Fr.] gloves that cover the arms, but not the fingers.

**MITTIMUS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ for transferring records from one court to another. Likewise a writ under the hand and

seal of a justice of the peace, directed to the gaoler or keeper of a prison, for receiving and safe keeping an offender, till he be delivered by due course of law.

To **MIX**, *v. a.* [*mischen*, Belg.] to unite different bodies into one mass, to compose of different things.

**MIX'EN**, *s.* [*mizen*, Sax.] a dunghill; a laystall.

**MIXTION**, (pron. as spelt,) *s.* [Fr.] mixture; confusion of one body with another.

**MIXTLY**, *ad.* in a mixed manner.

**MIXTURE**, *s.* [*mixtura*, from *misceo*, Lat.] the act of joining or adding several things together; the state of different things united or added together; a mass or liquor formed by uniting different ingredients; any thing added or mixed.

**MIZMAZE**, *s.* [formed by the reduplication of *maze*,] a maze; a labyrinth.

**MIZZEN**, *s.* [*mezen*, Belg.] in the sea language, is a particular mast or sail. The *mizzen-mast* stands in the sternmost part of a ship. The sail which belongs to the *mizzen-mast*, is called the *mizzen-sail*; and whenever the word *mizzen* is used at sea, it always means the sail.

To **MIZZLE**, *v. a.* [from *mist*,] to rain in small drops, like a thick mist.

**MIZZYS**, *s.* a bog; a quagmire.

**MNEMONICS**, (*mnemoniké*) *s.* [*mnemai*, Gr.] the art of memory.

**MOAB**, the name of a half-nomade people who lived E. of the Dead Sea, and were remotely related to the Israelites. During the march of this nation for Canaan, the king of the Moabites attempted to oppose them, and hired Balaam to curse them, but the prophet failed to imprecate a curse on a nation blessed by God; yet he introduced fornication and idolatry amongst them, and gained a deserved name of evil for his deed. Scattered notices of this people occur in the Old Testament, even to the time of the captivity.

To **MOAN**, (*mōn*) *v. a.* [*moan*, Sax.] to lament; deplore.—*v. n.* to show sorrow by the looks, a mournful tone of voice, and dismal complaints.

**MOAN**, (*mōn*) *s.* lamentation; sorrow expressed by words and actions.

**MOAT**, (*mōt*) *s.* [*moite*, Fr.] a canal, or collection of water, which runs in a ditch or channel round a building.

To **MOAT**, (*mōt*) *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr.] to surround any building with a canal or water.

**MOB**, *s.* [contracted from *mobile*, Fr.] the crowd; the vulgar; a tumultuous rout or multitude. In Dress, a woman's cap.

To **MOB**, *v. a.* to harass or overbear by a mob or tumult.

**MOBILE**, (*mobile*) *s.* [Fr.] the populace or vulgar; a tumultuous assembly of the common and lower order of people.

**MOBILE**, a city and port of Alabama, U. States. It stands on the river of the same name, near the bay also called Mobile. It is beautifully situated; and has several handsome public buildings. There are 46 wharfs, and next to New Orleans, it has the greatest trade in cotton in the S. of the Union. The harbour is defended by a fort. It is 1013 miles from Washington. Pop. 12,672, of whom 3869 are slaves.

**MOBILITY**, *s.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, from *moveo*, Lat.] the power of being moved. Figuratively, quickness of motion; the vulgar or populace. Fickleness or inconstancy, applied to the mind.

**MOCHA**, a port of Yemen in Arabia. It is the chief seat of the trade with Africa, by which it communicates across the Red Sea. Coffee is a great article of export. Lat. 13. 27. N. Long. 43. 27. E.

To **MOCK**, *v. a.* [*moquer*, Fr.] to deride, scoff, or laugh at; to defeat; to elude; to disappoint a person's expectations; to beguile or delude with words.—*v. n.* to scoff or jest at.

**MOCK**, *s.* ridicule; a sneer; an act of contempt; an object of ridicule; a contemptuous imitation or mimicry.

**MOCK**, *a.* counterfeit; false; not real.

**MOCKABLE**, *a.* exposed to derision.

**MOCKER**, *s.* one that ridicules another; a deceiver; an impostor.

**MOCKERY**, *s.* derision; scorn; ridicule; contemptuous mimicry of a person's actions or words; sport; a vain show or counterfeit appearance; disappointment.

**MOCKING-BIRD**, *s.* in Ornithology, an American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

MOCKINGLY, *ad.* insultingly.

MOCKING-STOCK, *s.* the subject of derision, or object of ridicule.

MODAL, (*mōdal*) *a.* [*modus*, Lat.] relating to the form only, opposed to essence.

MODALITY, *s.* an accidental difference; the quality of an accident.

MODE, *s.* [*modus*, Lat.] form. In Logic, that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always esteemed as belonging to, and subsisting by the help of, some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject. Gradation or degree; manner or method; state or appearance; fashion or custom. *See* MOOD.

MODEL, *s.* [*modele*, Fr.] a representation in miniature of some buildings, &c.; a copy to be imitated; a mould; a standard by which any thing is measured. *See* MODULE. *SYNON.* *Model* is used for relief; *copy*, for painting. *A copy* ought to be faithful; *a model*, just.

To MODEL, *v. a.* [*modeler*, Fr.] to plan; to shape; to form, mould, or delineate.

MODELLER, *s.* a planner or schemer.

MODENA, a duchy of Italy, bounded by Austrian Italy, the Papal States, and Tuscany. It reaches from the Apennines nearly to the river Po; and is about 90 miles long, and 30 broad. The Apennine mountains here exceed 6000 feet in height. It is watered by the Secchia and other rivers. Agricultural produce is abundant; and there are some manufactures. Its capital is *Modena*, which stands between the Secchia and the Panaro; and is not remarkable for its beauty, nor for its public buildings. The ducal palace is, however, large and splendid, and has a fine gallery of paintings. The ridiculously famous *Secchia rapita*, a mere household paln, is religiously preserved in the cathedral; to show what the states of Italy used to go to war about, and how rich the spoils of battle were. Pop. above 20,000. Lat. 44. 35. N. Long. 10. 56. E. Pop. of duchy, about 350,000.

MODERATE, *a.* [*moderator*, from *moderor*, Lat.] temperate, or between the two extremes. Not hot, applied to temper. Not extravagant, applied to expense.

To MODERATE, *v. a.* [*moderor*, Lat.] to keep within due bounds and limits; to repress, regulate, or restrain.

MODERATELY, *ad.* temperately; mildly; in a middle degree.

MODERATENESS, *s.* the quality of keeping within any two extremes.

MODERATION, *s.* [*moderatio*, Lat.] the state of keeping a due mean between extremes; calmness, temperance, or equanimity.

MODERATOR, *s.* [*moderator*, Lat.] a person or thing which calms, or keeps from flying into excess; a person who presides at a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, confine them to the point in question, and show the conclusiveness or inconclusiveness of their arguments and responses.

MODERN, (*mōdern*) *a.* [*moderne*, Fr.] late; not long done or existing.

MODERNISM, *s.* any thing formed according to the taste of the present age, opposed to that of the ancients.

MODERNS, *s.* those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

To MODERNIZE, *v. a.* to form any thing according to the taste of the present age; to translate or alter any thing ancient to the present taste.

MODERNNESS, *s.* novelty.

MODEST, *a.* [*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, Lat.] humble in opinion of one's own excellencies; free from boasting; reserved or backward in doing any thing for fear of incurring censure; chaste; avoiding every appearance of vice, without being carried to excess; moderate.

MODESTLY, *ad.* in an humble, chaste, and moderate manner; without excess, forwardness, boasting, or impudence.

MODESTY, *s.* [*modestia*, Fr.] a virtue which includes an humble opinion of one's own abilities, an utter abhorrence of the least appearance of vice, and a fear of doing any thing which either has or may incur censure; chastity.

MODESTY-PIECE, *s.* a narrow lace or border, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and is part of a woman's tucker.

MODICUM, *s.* [*Lat.*] a small portion or pittance.

MODIFIABLE, *a.* capable of receiving a difference with respect to all its modes or accidents.

MODIFICATION, *s.* [*modification*, Fr.] the act of giving a thing new accidental differences of form or mode; that which gives to any particular manner of being.

To MODIFY, *v. a.* [*modifio*, Fr.] to change the form, accidents, or qualities, of a thing.

MODILLION, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Architecture, an ornament in the cornice of Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, consisting of little inverted consoles or brackets in form of an *S*, seeming to support the projecture of the larmier.

MODISH, (*mōdish*) *a.* agreeable to the fashion or reigning custom.

MODISHLY, *ad.* fashionably.

MODISHNESS, *s.* a strict observance of the fashion.

To MODULATE, *v. a.* [*modular*, from *modulus*, Lat.] in Music, to change the key, and to return to it again, without giving offence to the ear.

MODULATION, *s.* [*Fr. modulatio*, Lat.] in Music, the art of keeping in, and on occasion changing, the key, and returning to it again, without offence to the ear; sound modulated; agreeable harmony.

MODULATOR, *s.* [*Lat.*] one that forms sounds to a certain key.

MODULE, *s.* [*modulus*, Lat.] a model; an empty representation, or mere shadow. In Architecture, a certain measure, taken at pleasure, for regulating the proportion of columns, and the symmetry or distribution of the whole building.

MODUS, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Law, the giving money or land to a minister, instead of his tithes in kind. *See* TITHES, RENT-CHARGE.

MOGUL, the name of a great empire of Asia, founded by the descendants of Timour, the Tatar conqueror, in India, in the 16th century. It endured, with various fortunes, till the beginning of the present century, when it fell into the hands of Britain.

MOHAIR, *s.* [*mohere*, Fr.] thread or stuff made of camels' or other hair.

MOHAMMED, the Arabian prophet, and the founder of the great empire, now divided into numerous kingdoms, &c., under Mohammedan rulers, whose legitimate successor is the sultan porte at Constantinople. Mohammed belonged to the tribe of Koreishites, one of the most eminent amongst the Arabs, the hereditary guardians of the *Kaaba* at Mecca. He was engaged in various mercantile journeys, and distinguished himself in his youth in an attempt to suppress the armed robbers who often plundered the caravans. At the beginning of manhood he was agent for a rich merchant's widow, named Khadija, and so won her favour that she married him. His family connexion and his journeys had brought before him the degrading idolatry of his nation; and the religious dissensions amongst the Christians of the East, had also come under his notice. After much reflection, and much communication with the most learned Jews and Christians he could find, he, in his 40th year, announced himself privately as a prophet of the true God, and gained his wife, his uncle, his cousin, and a few others, as his converts. He continued quietly winning his way, but very slowly, for about 10 years, and then the adherents of the old faith rose against him, and he with difficulty escaped from Mecca to Medina. This was his famous *Hegira*, the era in Mussulman chronology. A new era it was to Mohammed. He now began to make loftier claims, and to assert that the sword was the instrument of suasion which he should employ. The 10 years that intervened between his flight and his death, were marked by military enterprises of constantly progressive magnitude and results. He gained all the most warlike chiefs and tribes to his banner; he changed the whole national character of the effeminate; his whole army, or armies, were animated with the most absorbing fanaticism, and they were every where successful. Partial defeats only led to more terrible victories. He won his way slowly from Arabia to Palestine, took Jerusalem, attacked Chosroes of Persia on one hand, and Heraclius, the Byzantine emperor, on the other, and prepared for and threatened the invasion of Egypt. In these 10 years the foundation of the mighty empire, that one generation afterwards menaced Europe at each extremity, was laid. Mohammed himself did not, in the latter part of his career, head his forces, but every one of his chiefs was a Mohammed in earnestness for his creed. The prophet continued to carry on his religious mission, being a pattern of abstemiousness and outward humiliation, preaching constantly, and announcing from time to

time new revelations as received from heaven. At last, in 632, he died, aged 63 years, 11 years after the Hegira. There can be no doubt that the whole of the extraordinary force that Mohammed possessed, and by which he created his wonderful sovereignty, arose from the truth of what he taught, and the adaptation of the forms he wrapped it in to the people he had to deal with. And there can be as little doubt that, as a religious reformation, the change he produced in most of the countries he overcame was highly beneficial. But there is as little doubt that the truth he saw was so imperfect and clouded, that, except in political and military combinations, it never could have maintained its ground, but must have passed on to some better and nobler developments, that did not need the sword either to prove or to defend them. That Mohammed was thoroughly in earnest,—believed in himself,—there can be no question, amongst such as inquire with the remembrance of the totally different circumstances, manners, habits, &c. of his age, and his nation, and our own. Respecting the legends connected with him, it remains only to be said, that he must not be judged and condemned for the fables committed by his followers. He told no such tales. His famous journey to heaven was in all probability an outrageous allegory; or it may even have been a delusion on his part, for similar delusions have been proved in other cases. The sensuality of Mohammed, which has been condemned as fiercely as if no such monster had ever been known before, is of a very extraordinary kind. As long as his Khadija lived, he did not look upon another woman. And when she had died, he multiplied his wives, it is almost unquestionable, in the desperate hope of male offspring. Regarded in connexion with his parsimonious abstinence from other sensual indulgences, his national habits and feelings, which remain in all great features the same that they were in the days of Abraham, to this very hour, this charge ought to fall to the ground. There is no fear now, that in doing justice to the name and the deeds of Mohammed, any slight or harm should arise to the truth as it is in Jesus. Turning away from Mohammedanism to the Gospel, as is as though one should turn from earth, and all that is of earth, to heaven. And the Divinity of this revelation stands too confessed, to make any who have seen it fear that aught can cast a doubt on it.

MOHAMMEDAN, *a.* relating to, or believing in, Mohammed. MOHAMMEDISM, MOHAMMEDANISM, the system of religious faith, and ritual and ecclesiastical forms, taught by Mohammed, expounded and developed by his successors, and maintained in the whole Mussulman world. Its sacred book is the *Korân* (which see); but, like all other religious communities, it is broken up into parties, which hold by tenets partly religious and partly political, or ecclesiastical, held or propounded by different eminent, early followers of the prophet. See ISLAM.

MOHAWKS, a tribe of N. American Indians, now confounded with the Iroquois.

MOHILEF, a government of the Russian empire, bounded by Vitepsk, Smolensk, Tschernigov, and Minsk. It is almost wholly agricultural. Its capital is Mohilef, a populous and well-built town, seated on the Dnieper. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 53. 30. N. Long. 31. 2. E. Pop. about 1,000,000.

MOJDERED, *part.* *a.* crazed.

MOIDORE, *s.* [Port.] a Portugal gold coin, valued at 27s. sterling.

MOÏETÉ, *s.* [moïété, Fr.] one of two equal parts; a part or portion.

To MOIL, *v. a.* [mouiller, Fr.] to daub with dirt; to fatigue or weary.—*v. n.* to labour in the mire; to toil, drudge, or labour hard.

MOIST, *a.* [moïste, Fr.] wet in a small degree, so as not to be liquid; juicy.

To MOIST, MOISTEN, *v. a.* to make wet in a small degree.

MOISTENER, *s.* the person or thing which moistens.

MOISTNESS, *s.* the quality of being wet in a small degree.

MOISTURE, *s.* [moïeur, Fr.] a small quantity of water or liquid; dampness.

MOLASSES, *s.* in Commerce, &c., the syrup of sugar; or that part of the extract of the sugar cane which will not crystallize; and which is left after refining, or which drains from the sugar whilst drying.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded by Russia, Bessarabia, Austria, and by the provinces of Walachia and Transylvania, being 180 miles in its greatest length, and

somewhat less in breadth. The principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, Bardalach, and Sereth. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game, fish, and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek Church. The Turks oblige the hospodar, or waiwode, to pay an annual tribute, and to raise a large body of troops at his own expense, in time of war. Jassy is the capital. Lat. 47. 58. N. Long. 27. 5. E. Pop. about 500,000.

MOLE, *s.* [mol, Sax.] a natural spot on the skin, sometimes having hair in it. In Natural History, a common English quadruped, which burrows in the ground with its broad, strong feet, and lives on worms and grubs. Its eyes are very minute. The hillocks it throws up do great harm in pastures.—[moles, Lat.] a dyke or embankment carried out to sea for the formation or protection of a harbour.

MOLECULAR, *a.* relating to the theory of ultimate molecules, or connected with such atoms.

MOLECULE, *s.* in Chemistry, one of those ultimate particles of matter which cannot be decomposed by any chemical means.

MOLEHILL, *s.* a hillock thrown up by a mole.

To MOLEST, *v. a.* [molester, Fr. from molestus, Lat.] to disturb, trouble, or vex.

MOLESTATION, *s.* disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLESTER, *s.* one who disturbs.

MOLIÈRE, JEAN BAPTISTE (POQUELIN), the great French comedist. He was at first in the royal household; but he left it for the stage; and having produced a comedy, and obtained the patronage of the Prince de Conti, he settled at Paris. His remaining life was distinguished by the dramas he produced; in which he held up to merited ridicule the follies and vices of the day; and which are yet so far from being merely satires, that, excepting Shakspeare and Hudibras, few works are more faithful representations of man. His works are very numerous, and the more distinguished are well known to students. He died in 1673, aged 51 years.

MOLINISTS, *s.* a sect in the Romish Church who follow the doctrines of the Jesuit Molina, relative to sufficient and efficacious grace. Their great antagonists were the Jansenists.

MOLLIENT, *part.* [molliens, from mollio, Lat.] softening or making soft.

MOLLIFIABLE, *a.* capable of being softened or appeased.

MOLLIFICATION, *s.* the act of making soft. Mitigation or pacification, applied to anger.

MOLLIFIER, *s.* that which makes soft or calm.

To MOLLIFY, *v. a.* [mollio, from mollio, Lat.] to soften. To appease, applied to anger. To moderate, applied to any thing harsh or rigorous.

MOLYEN, *part.* *part.* of To MELT.

MOLYBDATES, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the molybdic acid.

MOLYBDENUM, *s.* in Mineralogy, a metal which was at first mistaken for black lead, in its ore. It is brittle and white, and has hitherto been only partly fused. It is employed in Germany in dyeing.

MOLYBDIC, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to molybdenum.

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, a cluster of small but valuable islands in the Indian Archipelago. The principal are Ternate, Amboyna, Tydore, Machiau, Timor or Muiyr, Bachian, Bourso, and Ceram. They are situated to the E. and S. of Celebes. Their coasts are rendered very dangerous by sands and shelves. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, coarse tobacco, and, above all, nutmegs, cloves, and other spices. Here are parrots of extraordinary beauty, and many birds of paradise. They have large snakes which are not venomous, but very dangerous lizards, or land crocodiles. The natives are Pagans, but there are many Mohammedans. All the particular kings of these islands are subject to the king of Ternate, who is in alliance with the Dutch. They are either independent, or else belong to Holland.

MOME, *s.* a dull, stupid, dronish fellow.

MOMENT, *s.* [momentum, Lat.] consequence, importance, or weight; force, or acting power; an indivisible particle of time.

MOMENTALLY, *ad.* for a moment.

MOMENTANEOUS, *a.* [momentum, Lat.] lasting but a moment.

MOMENTARY, *a.* done in, or lasting, a moment.

**MOMENTLY**, *ad.* every moment; moment by moment.

**MOMENTOUS**, *a.* of weight, consequence, or importance.

**MOMENTUM**, *s.* [Lat.] in Mechanics, that force which a moving body possesses, which results from its weight combined with the velocity at which it is moving, and which is known by observing what force, or power, is needful to be applied to bring it to a state of rest.

**MONACHAL**, (*mónakal*) *s.* [*monachalis*, Lat. *monachos*, Gr.] monastic; relating to monks.

**MONACHISM**, (*mónakizm*) *s.* [*monachisme*, Fr.] the state of monks; a monastic life.

**MONACO**, a small but handsome town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is very strong by nature, seated on a craggy hill, and had its own prince, under the protection of France. The rock stretches out into the sea. Pop. about 6000. Lat. 43. 48. N. Long. 7. 36. E.

**MONAD**, *MONADE*, *s.* [*monas*, Gr.] in Metaphysics, an indivisible atom; an ultimate particle; a centre of force contemplated as a distinct existence.

**MONAGHAN**, a county of Ulster, Ireland, 30 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth, bounded by Fermanagh, Tyrone, Armagh, Louth, and Cavan. The Blackwater, Glyde, Finn, &c. are its chief rivers, and it has some lagoons, or lakes. It contains 21 parishes. It yields iron, lead, building and limestone, &c. &c. The soil is, in general, deep and fertile; wet and damp in some places, and hilly in others. The linen manufacture flourishes in the N. and W. parts. *Monaghan*, its county town, is an ancient place, but has many handsome modern public buildings. It has a great agricultural market. It is 70 miles from Dublin. Pop. 4130. Pop. of county, 200,442. It sends 2 members to the imperial parliament.

**MONARCH**, (*mónark*) *s.* [*monos* and *arche*, Gr.] a king; a governor invested with absolute authority; any thing superior to others of the same kind.

**MONARCHAL**, (*mónarkhal*) *a.* governed by a single person or king; suiting a king.

**MONARCHICAL**, (*mónarkhikal*) *a.* belonging to a single ruler or king.

**MONARCHY**, (*mónarky*) *s.* the government of a single person; a kingdom.

**MONASTERY**, *s.* [*monasterium*, Lat.] a house for persons to retire to on a religious account; a convent.

**MONASTIC**, **MONASTICAL**, *a.* [*monasticus*, Lat.] religiously seclude; belonging to a monk.

**MONASTICALLY**, *ad.* after the manner of a monk.

**MONODDO**, **JAMES BURNETT**, (LORD.) *s.* an eminent Scottish judge in the last century. He is more widely known by his classical monomania, and his speculations respecting the origin of the human race, in which he anticipated Lamarck, somewhat ludicrously. He was intimately acquainted with the scientific circle of that day resident in the northern metropolis, and he died in 1799, aged 85 years. His books are not much read.

**MONDAY**, (*Ménday*) *s.* [*monandæg*, Sax.] the second day of the week, so called because formerly dedicated to the moon.

**MONETARY**, *a.* [*moneta*, Lat.] relating to money.

**MONEY**, (the *o* is pron. like *u* in this word and its following compounds and derivatives; as *mónny*, *mónneyed*, &c.) *s.* it has properly no plural, except when money is taken for a single piece; but *monies* was formerly used for sums; [*monai*, Brit.] a piece of metal stamped with some mark or image, whose value is fixed by public authority. In Political Economy, it is any representative of wealth, whether metallic or of paper, issued by government, and sustained by their credit. See **COINS**. *Money of account*, is a term used to designate those terms used in commerce, &c. that are not the names of particular coins, but of particular sums made up of several coins; such as the *sestertium* and *talent*, of ancient Rome; and the *guinea*, *noble*, and *mark*, with us.

**MONEYBAG**, *s.* a large purse.

**MONEYBOX**, *s.* a till; a repository of ready coin.

**MONEYCHANGER**, *s.* a broker in money; one who changes one piece of coin for more of less value, or several pieces for one of more value.

**MONEYED**, *a.* rich in coin, opposed to wealth in lands.

**MONEYLESS**, *a.* wanting money; penniless.

**MONEYMATTER**, *s.* account of debtor and creditor.

**MONEYSCRIVENER**, *s.* one who raises money for others.

**MO NEYSWORTH**, *s.* something worth money; something that will bring money.

**MO NEYWORT**, *s.* in Botany, the name of several pretty English plants. The bastard moneywort is a plant with pale red blossoms, found in rivulets and springs; the purple moneywort is a species of loosestrife.

**MONGE**, **GASPAR**, a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher of France, who, during the revolutionary struggle in that country, was of the highest service, as Minister of the Marine; and in devising means for meeting the armies of the coalized kings, at a time when France was shut up to her own resources. He founded the Polytechnic School; and accompanied the army of Napoleon in Italy and to Egypt. He was distinguished by many marks of Napoleon's favour, and was, in consequence, marked for disgrace at the Bourbon restoration. He died in 1818, aged 72 years. His works on the higher branches of mathematics, and particularly on geometry, are exceedingly valuable.

**MONGER**, (*mínger*) *s.* [*mangere*, Sax.] in compound words, after the name of any commodity, it implies a person who deals in it, or sells it; thus, *fishmonger* is one who sells or deals in fish.

**MONGREL**, (*míngrel*) *a.* [*mong*, Sax.] of a mixed breed.

**MONGULS**, a people who inhabit one of the vast plains in the interior of Asia. Their country is very little known, except that part of it which the caravans pass through in travelling from Russia to China. They dwell in tents, or little movable houses, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They exchange their commodities for rice, sugar, tea, tobacco, cotton cloth, and several sorts of household utensils; not knowing the use of money. The religion of the Monguls of the W. is that of the Dalai-Lama, which is full of ceremonies not unlike Popery. Others are Mohammedans. In number they are estimated at some millions; and they are divided into several distinct tribes.

**MONITION**, *s.* [*monito*, from *monere*, Lat.] an information or hint; instruction or advice.

**MONITOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. In Schools, applied to a scholar commissioned by the master to take notice of the behaviour of his school-fellows.

**MONITORIAL**, *a.* relating to the duties or work of a monitor. *Monitorial System*, in Popular Education, is the scheme by which, though the employment of monitors, picked from the more advanced pupils, and specially instructed, one teacher is able to preside over a very large school. This system is chiefly used by the two rival establishments, the National, and the British School Societies.

**MONITORY**, *a.* [*monitorius*, Lat.] conveying useful instructions or admonitions.

**MONITORY**, *s.* an admonition.

**MONK**, (the *o* pron. like *u* in this and its derivatives; as *múnk*, *múnkish*, &c.) *s.* [*monachus*, Lat. *monachos*, from *monos*, Gr.] a person who retires from the world to give himself wholly up to devotion, and to live in abstinence and solitude.

**MONK**, **GEORGE**, (GENERAL,) afterwards Duke of Albe-marle, one of the prominent parties in the Puritan Revolution of the 17th century. He served first in the Netherlands, and on his return to England was employed in the first Scotch war, on the side of Charles I. He was much honoured by the king, and was once made governor of Dublin. Being taken by Fairfax at Nantwich, he was sent to the Tower, and remained there more than two years; when he was won by bribes and other influence to change sides. He was employed in Ireland by the victorious parliament, and afterwards served under Cromwell in Scotland, where his conduct so far pleased the lord-general, that he was left in command of the country, and acquitted himself to his superior's satisfaction. After Cromwell's death, he seems to have begun to deal with the exiled party, and eventually, by means of his army, he effected the restoration of Charles II. He was ennobled and otherwise honoured by the king, and gained, as admiral, a great victory over the Dutch. He died in 1666, aged 58 years.

**MONKERY**, *s.* a monastic life.

**MONKEY**, (*mónkey*) *s.* [*mon* and *kín*, Teut.] in Natural History, an animal which much resembles the human species. The monkey race consists of many different species, and are divided into apes, that are destitute of a tail; baboons, which have short

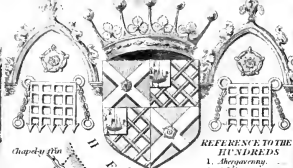




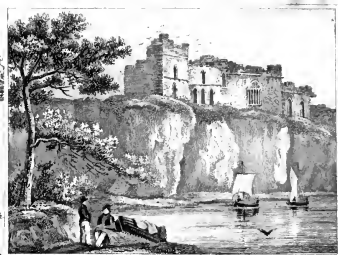
TINTERN ABBEY

Scale of Miles.

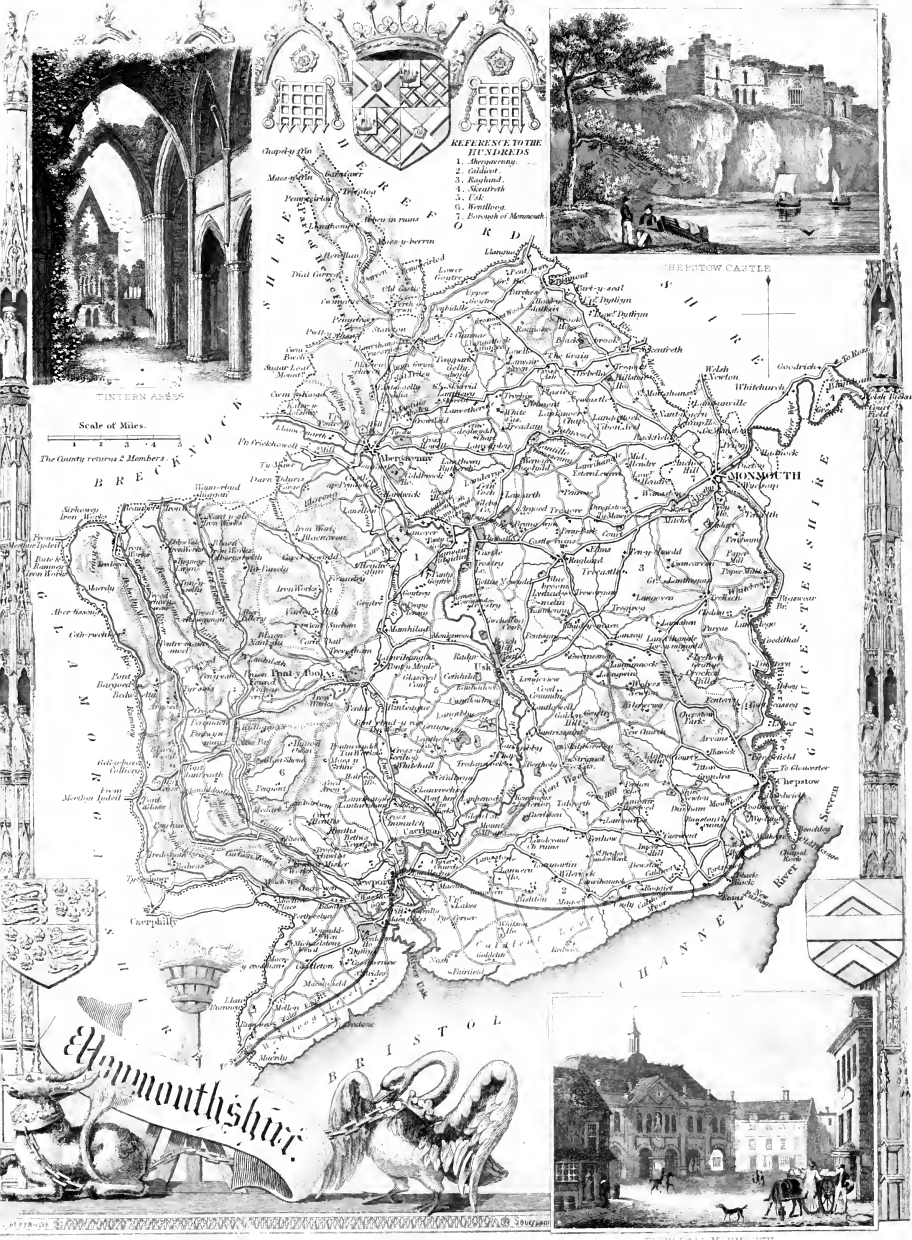
The County returns 2 Members.



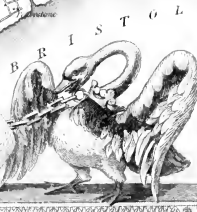
- REFERENCE TO THE TOWNARDS
1. Abington.
  2. Ashford.
  3. Basildon.
  4. Beaulieu.
  5. Chichester.
  6. Haverhill.
  7. Portmouth of Monmouth.



STRETTON CASTLE



Shropshire



tails and muscular bodies; monkeys, whose tails are generally long; and sapajous, which have prehensile tails.

**MONKHOOD**, *s.* the condition, state, or profession of a monk.

**MONKISH**, *a.* taught or professed by monks.

**MONKSHOOD**, *s.* in Botany, a plant which is of a very poisonous nature, though it is common in gardens.

**MONKS-RHU/BARB**, *s.* in Botany, a species of dock. Its roots are used in medicine.

**MONMOUTH, JAMES, DUKE OF**, son of Charles II., by Lucy Walters, was born before the Restoration. Being acknowledged after his father gained his crown, he became a great favourite with the people; chiefly owing to the agreeable contrast he formed to the sullen and fanatical Duke of York, afterwards James II. After that king's accession, the Duke of Monmouth, invading England, was defeated at Sedgemoor, taken, and executed as a traitor. He fell in 1685, aged 36 years.

**MONMOUTH, Monmouthshire.** It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the rivers Wye, Munnow, and Trothy, which almost surround it. It is a large handsome town, and carries on a considerable trade with Bristol by the Wye. It had once a stately castle, the remains of which show it to have been very strong. It is 128 miles from London. Market for corn and provisions, Saturday. Fairs on Whitson-Tuesday, September 4th, and November 22nd. Pop. 5446.

**MONMOUTHSHIRE**, a county of England, lying on the Bristol Channel, and bounded by Herefordshire, Brecknockshire, Gloucestershire, and Glamorganshire. Its length is about 24 miles, and its breadth 21. It is divided into 6 hundreds, and contains 7 market towns, and 127 parishes. The air is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. The hills feed sheep, goats, and horned cattle, and the valleys produce plenty of grass and corn. Beside the Wye, the Munnow, and the Rhynney, or Rymney, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions, the eastern and largest part of which is a tract fertile, on the whole, in corn and pastures, and well wooded. It abounds with limestone, which is burnt on the spot, for the general manure of the country. The smaller western portion is mountainous, and in great part unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep. It has several long narrow valleys, watered by streams that fall into the Bristol Channel. All the rivers above-mentioned, particularly the Wye and Usk, abound with fish, especially salmon and trout. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales, but since the reign of Charles II. it has been considered as an English county. The people use the Welsh language, but the English tongue is coming into use. The manufacture of this county is flannels. Monmouth is its county town. Pop. 134,355. It sends 4 members to parliament.

**MONOCEROS**, (*Unicorn*), *s.* in Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

**MONOCHORD**, (*monokord*), *s.* [*monos* and *chorde*, Gr.] an instrument having but one string.

**MONOCULAR**, **MONOCULOUS**, *a.* [*monos*, Gr. and *oculus*, Lat.] one-eyed.

**MONODY**, *s.* [*monos* and *ode*, Gr.] a poem or song sung by a single person, and expressive of grief.

**MONOGAMIST**, *s.* [*monos* and *gameo*, Gr.] one who disallows of second marriages.

**MONOGAMY**, *s.* marriage of but one wife.

**MONOGRAM**, *s.* [*monos* and *gramma*, Gr.] a cipher or character compounded of several letters; a sentence in one line; an epigram in one verse.

**MONOLOGUE**, (*monology*) *s.* [*monos* and *logos*, Gr.] a soliloquy.

**MONOMACHY**, *s.* [*monos* and *machomai*, Gr.] a duel; a single combat.

**MONOPETALOUS**, *a.* [*monos* and *petalon*, Gr.] in Botany, having but one flower-leaf.

**MONOPHYTES**, **MONOTHEITES**, *s.* [*monos* and *physis*, and *monos* and *theos*, Gr.] in Ecclesiastical History, names of the Eutychians; *whicq. see.*

**MONOPOLIST**, *s.* [*monos* and *poleo*, Gr.] one who by engrossing or patent has the sole power of vending any commodity.

To **MONOPOLIZE**, *v. a.* to have the sole power of making or selling any commodity. Figuratively, to engross favour. &c. to oneself.

**MONOPOLY**, *s.* the sole privilege of making or selling any thing.

**MONOPTOTE**, *s.* [*monos* and *ptosis*, Gr.] in Grammar, a noun having no inflexions.

**MONOPYRENEOUS**, *a.* [*monos* and *pyren*, Gr.] in Botany, such fruits as contain only one seed or kernel.

**MONOSTICK**, (*monistick*) *s.* [*monos* and *stichos*, Gr.] a composition consisting of a single verse.

**MONOSYLLABICAL**, *a.* consisting of but one syllable.

**MONOSYLLABLE**, *s.* [*monos* and *syllabe*, Gr.] a word of only one syllable.

**MONOSYLLABLE**, *a.* consisting of words of one syllable.

**MONOTONY**, *s.* [*monos* and *tonos*, Gr.] a fault in pronunciation, wherein a long series of words are delivered with one unvaried tone, and without any cadence. Figuratively, wearisome sameness in discourse, &c.

**MONROE, JAMES**, twice president of the United States. He was personally engaged in the war of Independence, and was sent as a representative to congress on the peace. He was sent to France and to England on embassies, and afterwards became secretary of state. He was president from 1817 to 1825, and died in 1831, on the anniversary of the declaration of Independence, aged 73 years.

**MONS**, capital of the province of Hainault, Belgium. It stands on the Trouille, and is strongly fortified. The streets are handsome, and it has some fine churches and public buildings. There are some manufactures of importance here, and it has a fine trade. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 50. 26. N. Long. 3. 59. E.

**MONSOON**, *s.* [*monsoon*, Fr.] a species of trade-wind, in the Indian Ocean, which for six months blows constantly the same way, and the contrary way the other six months.

**MONSTER**, *s.* [*monstrum*, Lat.] a production or birth, wherein the parts differ from the general figure or form of its species; something horrible for deformity or mischief.

**MONSTER**, *v. a.* to represent as monstrous.

**MONSTRELET, ENGERRAND DE**, a French chronicler of the 15th century. His work extends from 1400 to 1453, in which year he died, aged 63 years.

**MONSTROSITY**, *s.* the state of being out of the common order of nature.

**MONSTROUS**, *a.* [*monstrum*, Lat.] deviating from the stated order of nature; strange or wonderful, including dislike; irregular or enormous; shocking; hateful.

**MONSTROUSLY**, *ad.* in a manner that is out of the common order of nature; terribly; horribly; to a great degree.

**MONSTROUSNESS**, *s.* the quality which renders any thing or action shocking, irregular, or enormous.

**MONTAGU, LADY MARY WORTLEY**, an English writer of the last century, whose letters are the most perfect models of unaffected grace in that style of composition that can be imagined. She was well instructed under the care of Bishop Burnet, and knew Latin, if not Greek. She accompanied her husband in his embassy to Constantinople; and amongst other services rendered to her country, introduced the practice of inoculation for the small-pox, as she had seen it practised in Turkey. After a tour in Italy, unaccompanied by her husband, on her return to England she died, in 1702, aged about 70 years. She had the friendship of the brilliant writers of that day, and her works embrace satires and other poems, as well as her famous letters.

**MONTAIGNE, MICHEL DE**, the celebrated French essayist, was most carefully, though singularly, educated, and intended for the higher walks of the legal profession. He did not, however, carry out his father's purpose. France was a terrible scene of treachery and bloodshed at the time, and he resorted to philosophy, and literature, and travel for consolation. After his return, he found matters scarcely better, and the plague added to the horrors of the civil war. He resided for some time in Paris, and died in 1592, aged 59 years. His best known productions are his Essays, which abound in wisdom, but all of the earthly and intellectual order. The frequent references to them for refutation, or correction, by the great and pious Pascal, will best characterize them. Montaigne was one of the earlier school of infidels, whose unbelief did not arise from their grossly sensual and material philosophy.

**MONTANISM**, in Ecclesiastical History, the name of the creed, or system of dogmas and rites, held by the followers of Montanus of Phrygia, who, in the end of the 2nd century,

caused great alarm to the Catholics. They seem to have been simply of an enthusiastic and ascetic character; except that Montanus himself was esteemed the promised Paraclete. Tertullian, whose general orthodoxy is not impugned, joined them. It gradually died out, lacking vitality, or not being persecuted into importance.

MONTEFANT, s. [Fr.] a term in Fencing.  
MONTEAUCULL, RAYMOND DE, the famous imperialist general during the thirty years' war, whose career was one full of profound studies for strategists, in spite of his reverse at Prague, and the paucity of his victories. He was opposed by Turenne and Condé, and surpassed them and defeated them by some of the most splendid manoeuvres ever seen in war. He did gain several victories, over the Swedes and Turks, &c. He wrote on the subject of strategy; and the book, and his own illustrations in action, obtained the praise of Napoleon Buonaparte. He died in 1680, aged 72 years.

MONTE DI PIETA, [Ital.] establishments which were first set up in Italy, and have since been copied in Spain, Holland, &c., in which loans of money at moderate interest are obtained on pledges left, in the manner practised by pawnbrokers. They have been of great service to the poor.

MONTERO, s. [Span.] a horseman's cap.  
MONTEQUEU, CHARLES DE SECONDAT, BARON DE, one of the great French writers of the last century. He was engaged in the legal profession, and spent his time in his professional occupations, varied by his studies and writings, and finally laid aside for travelling in Europe, and the composition of his chief works. His *Persian Letters* gained him a place in the Academy; but works on the *Spirit of Laws*, and the *Greatness and Fall of the Romans*, have raised him to the higher rank of a classic for the world. He died in 1753, aged 66 years.

MONTEVIDEO, the capital of the republic of Uruguay, S. America. It stands on the La Plata, and is well built, with a good harbour. Its trade consists in the export of the productions of the interior, and the import of European goods. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 34. 53. S. Long. 56. 15. W.

MONTFAUCON, BERNARD DE, a French ecclesiastic and antiquary, whose great work is a repository of illustrations of the writings, and of the manners and customs, of the classical ages. He was a soldier before he joined the Benedictine order; and he died in 1741, aged 86 years.

MONTFORT, SIMON DE, EARL OF LEICESTER, the leader of the rebellious barons in their attacks on Henry III. which led to the victory of Lewes. He subsequently summoned the representatives of the freeholders and burgesses, in such a way as to lay the foundation for the existence and the authority of our House of Commons. He fell in the same year, 1265, in battle at Evesham, when Prince Edward was conqueror, and Henry III. was delivered from captivity.

MONTGOMERY, Montgomeryshire. It is a small neat town, with a rich soil, but little trade. The relics of its castle, which stand on a projecting ridge of a great height and steepness, and towards the end are quite precipitous, impend in a picturesque manner over the town, but are now very small. It is pleasantly seated on a rocky hill, near the Severn, 161 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1208.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded by Merionethshire, Denbighshire, Shropshire, Radnorshire, and Cardiganshire. It extends 33 miles in length, and about 24 in breadth, and is divided into 9 hundreds, which contain 7 market towns and 47 parishes. The air is pleasant and salubrious; and the country in general mountainous, but fertile, (the S. S. E. and N. E. parts are extremely so, being much more level), and agreeably interspersed with valleys, hills, meadows, and cornfields. The hilly tracts are almost entirely sheep-walks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead; and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Yrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for their great variety of fish, and for salmon in particular. Montgomery is its chief town. Pop. 69,219. It sends two members to parliament.

MONTH, (*month*), s. [*mona*, Sax.] a space of time measured by the revolution of the sun or moon, and reckoned the 12th part of the year. A *lunar month*, is the space between two conjunctions of the moon with the sun, or between two moons. A *solar*

*month*, the space of time wherein the sun revolves through one entire sign of the ecliptic. The *calendar months* are artificial divisions of the civil year, and consist unequally of thirty and thirty-one days, except February, which in leap-years has twenty-nine, but in other years twenty-eight days.

MONTHLY, (*monthly*), a. continuing or performed in a month; happening every month.

MONTHLY, (*monthly*) ad. once in a month.  
MONTI, VICENZO, a great Italian poet of the last generation. He was secretary to the pope's nephew, and poet to the see; afterwards he espoused the Gallican side, was professor at Padua, historiographer to the king of Italy, and laureate also. His poems are formed on the model of Dante's, and are full of the most vivid and graphic description. His works are numerous, and include some tragedies. He died in 1828, aged 75 years.

MONTTOIR, s. [Fr.] in Horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup.

MONTPELLIER, a large, rich, and beautiful city in the department of Herault, France. The town-house is remarkable for its halls, which are embellished with fine paintings. It has many fine houses, and several stately edifices, but the streets are very narrow. The trade lies in verdigris, which is the principal manufacture, wool, wine, aqua-vite, Hungary-water, cinnamon-water, capillaire, essence of bergamot, lemons; also in woollen carpets, dimities, fustians, and silk stockings. These commodities are sent, by the canal, to Certe, which is the seaport of Montpellier. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of persons flock thither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is pleasantly seated upon a hill, by the river Lez. It is 212 miles from Paris. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 43. 36. N. Long. 3. 52. E.

MONTREAL, a city of lower Canada, N. America, situated on an island (of the same name) in the river St. Lawrence, is chief place in a district called after it. It is well built, and has some fine public edifices. It has a small harbour; but its trade is very considerable. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 45. 33. N. Long. 73. 31. W.

MONTROSE, Forfarshire, Scotland. At high water it is almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a handsome stone pier; and a great number of trading vessels belong to this port. The buildings are neat, and many of them in the modern taste. The most remarkable are the town-house, the Presbyterian church, and an elegant Episcopal chapel. A great quantity of malt is made here; and there are manufactures of sail-cloth, linen, coloured and white thread, brown sheeting, Osnaburghs, and cotton stockings, as also a tannery and rope-works. The salmon fisheries on the N. and S. Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. Montrose is seated on a gentle eminence, in a peninsula, formed by the estuary of S. Esk (over which is a bridge) and the German Ocean, 48 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 13,402.

MONTROSE, JAMES (GRAHAM), MARQUIS OF, a distinguished royalist leader in Scotland, during the troubles of Charles I. He was first on the popular or Covenanters' side; and left it because older and more tried men were set above him. When the war fairly broke out, after various fortunes, he was made chief of the king's Scottish troops; and in this character he won several considerable battles against the Covenanters. But he was thoroughly defeated at last, and left the country. Returning, after the king's execution, to see if any thing could be done to retrieve the Stuarts' cause, he was taken and hung as a traitor, in 1650, aged 38 years.

MONTERRAT, one of the W. Indian islands, lying between Antigua and Guadaloupe. It is about 9 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is divided into two parishes. The mountains, which are lofty and very precipitous, are covered with cedar, cypress, the iron-tree, with other woods, and some odoriferous shrubs. As to soil, animals, and commerce, Montserrat is much the same as the other Caribbee islands. It is possessed by the English. Pop. about 10,000. Plymouth, its chief place, is in Lat. 16. 45. N. Long. 61. 6. W.

MONTUCLA, JEAN ETIENNE, a very eminent French mathematician of the last century. He studied for the legal profession; but afterwards renounced it, and adopted that by which he has become so widely known. He was sent once as



astronomer, &c. to an expedition to Cayenne. His great work is his *History of Mathematics*. He died in 1799, aged 74 years.

**MONUMENT**, *s.* [*monumentum*, Lat.] anything by which the memory of persons or things is preserved.

**MONUMENTAL**, *a.* preserving the memory or remembrance; belonging to a tomb raised in honour of the dead.

**MOOD**, *s.* [*modus*, Lat.] in Logic, the character of a syllogism, determined by the quantity and quality of its propositions. In Music, manner or style. In Grammar, the inflexions or changes by which the assertion made by a verb is distinguished as simply made, or as conditionally made, or as necessary. The common moods are the indicative; the conjunctive, or subjunctive; and the imperative. There are also the conditional, the optative, the jussive, and the hortative.—[*mod*, Sax.] temper of mind; state of the mind as affected by passion; anger; rage; an habitual temper of the mind.

**MOODY**, *a.* angry, or out of humour; mental; intellectual; belonging to the mind.

**MOON**, *s.* [*luna*, Sax.] in the Solar System, is a satellite or secondary planet. It is peculiarly given to the satellite belonging to our earth; which is distant from it about 240,000 miles; and revolves round it, and round its own axis also, in the space of about 29½ days. It is above 2100 miles in diameter. The mean inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic, 5° 8' 46". The appearance of the moon through a telescope is that of a very diversified surface, with large and lofty mountains and volcanic craters; but even by the aid of Lord Rosse's immense telescope, by which any thing of 100 yards in length would have been seen, no traces of the works or habitations of rational beings could be perceived. It is also much questioned if there is any atmosphere resembling our own surrounding it; or if there is any water on its surface. The same hemisphere of the moon is always presented to us; the variation effected by her libration being too small to be worthy of notice. And in this hemisphere most of the hollows, plains, and mountains have been very carefully examined and measured. Some observers have recorded the appearance of what seemed to be volcanic eruptions actually taking place. See ECLIPSES, TIDES, PHASES, LIBRATION, EJECTION, OCCULTATION, &c. &c. Figuratively, a month. In Fortification, something resembling a crescent or half-moon: this word is generally used in composition, either in the last sense, or for something belonging to the moon.

**MOON-BEAM**, *s.* a ray of light darting from the moon.

**MOON-CALF**, *s.* a monster; a false conception; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

**MOONEYED**, *a.* having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. Figuratively, dim-sighted; purblind.

**MOON-FERN**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of fern.

**MOON-FISH**, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of fish, so called because the tan-fin is shaped like a half-moon, by which, and his odd-trussed shape, he is sufficiently distinguished.

**MOONLESS**, *a.* not enlightened by the moon.

**MOONLIGHT**, (*moonlit*) *s.* the light afforded by the moon.

**MOONLIGHT**, (*moonlit*) *a.* enlightened by the moon.

**MOONSHINE**, *s.* the light or lustre of the moon. Figuratively, a delusion.

**MOONSHINE**, **MOONSHINY**, *a.* [both from a corruption of *moon-shining*] during the shining of the moon; by means of moonlight.

**MOONSTONE**, *s.* in Mineralogy, a kind of stone.

**MOONSTRUCK**, *a.* lunatic; affected by the moon.

**MOON-TREFOIL**, *s.* in Botany, a plant so called on account of the shape of its fruit.

**MOONWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of fern.

**MOOK**, *s.* [*moer*, Belg.] a marsh, fen, or tract of barren heathy land.—[*maurs*, Lat.] a negro, or native of Africa.

To **MOOR**, *v. a.* [*morer*, Fr.] to fasten a vessel by anchors or other means.—*v. n.* to be fixed or stationed.

**MOORCOCK**, *s.* in Ornithology, the red grouse.

**MOORE**, EDWARD, an English poet and play writer, whose *Poems for the Female Sex*, and editorship of the *World*, a weekly paper on the plan of the *Spectator*, have preserved his name from utter oblivion. He died in 1757, aged 45 years. He was acquainted with Lord Lyttleton, Walpole, and others of the literary cognoscenti of the day; and was helped by them in the *World*.

**MOORE**, DR. JOHN, an English writer, who was travelling in France during the Revolution, and was present at some of its most frightful scenes. He published accounts of his travels;

and the results of his observations on the causes of that Revolution. He also wrote some works of fiction, and died in 1802, aged 72 years.

**MOORE**, SIR JOHN, son of the above, a distinguished military commander during the late continental war. He began active service in Corsica, and afterwards was engaged in the W. Indies; in Ireland, during the Rebellion; in Holland, and in Egypt. He was subsequently employed as ambassador to Sweden, and gave the greatest satisfaction. Being sent into Spain, he was obliged to retreat before an overwhelming numerical majority; and at last, under the walls of Corunna, whilst the troops beat back the French on all sides, Sir John Moore fell, mortally wounded by a cannon-ball. He died in 1809, aged 48 years.

**MOOTHEN**, *s.* in Ornithology, the water-hen, also the hen of the red grouse.

**MOORISH**, *a.* fenny; marshy; watery.

**MOORLAND**, *s.* a marsh, or watery ground.

**MOORSTONE**, *s.* in Mineralogy, a species of granite.

**MOORY**, *a.* marshy; fenny; watery.

**MOOSE**, (*moos*) *s.* in Natural History, the large American deer.

To **MOOT**, *v. a.* [*motian*, Sax.] in Law, to plead a mock cause; to state a point of law, or argue a case, by way of exercise, for a degree of barrister in the Inns of court, called to *argue a moot*. A *moot case*, or *point*, such as may admit dispute.

**MOOTER**, *s.* one that argues a moot.

**MOP**, *s.* [*moppa*, Brit.] pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, used in washing floors.

To **MOP**, *v. a.* to rub with a mop.

To **MOPE**, *v. n.* to be stupid; to be drowsy, spiritless, inactive, or dull.—*v. a.* to make one spiritless or delirious.

**MOPE-EYED**, *a.* blind of one eye.

**MOPPET**, **MO'PSEY**, *s.* a doll made of rags; a fond name for a child.

**MOPUS**, *s.* [a cant word from *mope*] a drone; a dull or inactive person.

**MORAL**, *a.* [Fr. from *mores*, Lat.] relating to the character of the actions or conduct of life, as good or bad; constructed or composed to promote or instruct in right-doing. A *moral impossibility*, is a very great or insuperable difficulty, opposed to a natural impossibility. A *moral certainty* or *assurance*, implies a very strong probability, and is used in contradistinction to mathematical probability. *Moral science*, usually means metaphysics. *Moral sense*, is an incorrect name for the conscience. *Moral philosophy*, is the scientific and practical development of ethics.

**MORAL**, *s.* morality, or the practice of the duties of life; doctrine, or instruction, drawn as a corollary from a fable.

To **MORAL**, *v. n.* to moralize; to make moral reflections.

**MORALIST**, *s.* one who teaches the duties of life.

**MORALITY**, *s.* [*moralité*, Fr.] the doctrine of morals, or right doing; ethics reduced to rules for practice.

**MORALITY**, *s.* the name of a kind of dramatic representation, in which the virtues and vices were personified; employed by the Romanist clergy and monks in the middle ages, to instruct and to amuse the people. See MYSTERY.

To **MORALIZE**, *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.] to apply to the conduct or regulation of our actions; to explain in such a manner as to convey some practical truths.—*v. n.* to speak or write on moral subjects.

**MORALIZER**, *s.* one who moralizes.

**MORALLY**, *ad.* in the ethical sense; according to the common occurrences of life; according with the right.

**MORALS**, *s.* (without a singular.) the practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

**MORASS**, *s.* [*morais*, Fr.] a fen; a bog or tract of land abounding in water.

**MORATIN**, the name of two Spanish dramatists of the last century, by whose exertions a considerable improvement in the theatrical performances was effected. *Nicholas Fernandez Moratin* was a comic writer; and apart from the character he acquired by his plays, gained well-deserved praise, and nothing more, for his noble simplicity and independence. He died in 1780, aged 43 years. *Leandro F. Moratin*, his son, excelled in tragic composition; and died in 1828, aged 68 years.

**MORAVIA**, a province of Austria, surrounded by Bohemia, and other provinces of Austria, and bordering on Prussia. It is surrounded on three sides by mountains, the loftiest of which are the Carpathians, which divide it from Hungary. It was watered

by the river Morawa, (from which it is named,) which flows into the Danube. It yields iron and other metals, coals, marble, &c. It is fertile, and produces corn, timber, and cattle in great abundance. There are here also manufactories of clothing stuffs, which are very valuable. It is from this province that the church founded by the Hussites, called the *Unitas Fratrum*, takes the title of Moravian Brethren. Olmutz is the capital. Pop. about 2,000,000.

MORAVIANS, in Ecclesiastical History, a church which was founded by the Hussites in Bohemia; it is episcopal in its form of government, and somewhat communitarian in its discipline, many of its regulations being remarkably like those of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. They also resemble that communion in some of the more spiritual of their tenets. Being driven from Moravia by the disasters attendant on the thirty years' war, they settled at Herrnhut, whence they were for a long time called *Herrnhutters*. They are now to be found throughout Germany, in England, and in America, in considerable numbers. The most distinguished deeds of missionary enterprise have been performed by members sent forth from this church; which still supports similar efforts in some of the most unpromising fields, and that species of evangelical labour. The name by which they call themselves, and have been called from their first foundation, is *Unitas Fratrum*, or the *United Brethren*. See ZINZENDORF, BOHEMIAN BRETHREN, HUSS, &c.

MORAY, or MURRAY. See ELGIN.

MORBID, *a.* [*morbidus*, from *morbus*, Lat.] diseased, opposed to healthy. Figuratively, unreasonable; absurd.

MORBIDNESS, *s.* the state or quality of being diseased.

MORBIFFIC, *a.* [*morbificus*, Fr.] causing diseases; injurious to health.

MORBIHAN, a department of France, lying on the Atlantic Ocean, and bounded by the departments of Finistère, Côtes du Nord, Ille et Vilaine, and Loire Inférieure. It is about 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is somewhat rocky and mountainous in its general character; and along its coast are several small islands. It yields iron abundantly; and there are slate quarries, &c. &c. The Vilaine is its chief river; and the Oust and others are of considerable size. It produces corn, fruit, timber, and cattle; and has good manufactories and fisheries. Vannes is the capital of the department. Population, about 450,000.

MORBOSE, (*morböse*) *a.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] proceeding from disease, unhealthy.

MORDACITY, *s.* [*mordacis*, Fr. *mordacitas*, from *mordax*, Lat.] of a biting, stinging quality.

MORDANTS, *s.* in Chemistry, substances which have a chemical affinity for particular colours; they are employed by dyers as a bond to unite the colour with the cloth intended to be dyed. Alum is of this class.

MORDICANT, *a.* [Fr.] biting; acrid.

MORDICATION, *s.* the act of corroding or biting.

MORE, *a.* the comparative of *some*, *many*, or *much*, whose superlative is *most*; greater in number, quantity, or degree.

MORE, *ad.* to a greater degree. Longer, applied to time. Again, or a second time. It is also used to form the comparative degree of adjectives, which, from any cause, do not admit the affix *er*.

MORE, SIR THOMAS, chancellor of England after Cardinal Wolsey, in the reign of Henry VIII., and celebrated for his piety, learning, and wit. He was the son of a judge, and studied at Oxford and Lincoln's Inn; and took a conspicuous part in parliament in the reign of Henry VII. He rose in his profession, and in general consideration, continually, and obtained by Wolsey's influence several dignities. This favour, however, did not pervert him. As speaker of the Commons, he resisted some breach of privilege committed by the lordly cardinal, with a firmness that was a foreshadowing of the triumphs of Charles I.'s parliaments. On Wolsey's fall he was raised to the wool-sack; but the king found him not a whit more compliant to his sensual conscientiousness than the cardinal had been. Sir Thomas was a staunch but enlightened Romanist, and he refused to acknowledge Henry's lay-papacy; wherefore he was imprisoned, and on the ground of some tenderness shown to that silly impostor the Holy Maid of Kent, was condemned and beheaded in 1535, aged 55 years. Sir Thomas More was an intimate friend of Erasmus, who rivalled him in his wit, and dedi-

cated to him, for the sake of the pun upon his name, his Eulogy of Folly (in Greek, *Moria*). More wrote several works, of which his *Utopia* is most famous.

MORE, HENRY, one of the brilliant scholars and philosophers of the "Latitude-men about Cambridge," in the time of Charles II., and a most eloquent vindicator and exponent of Platonism. He was in orders, but declined preferment, and carried on his studies with no further distraction than the occasional publication of his writings. These works, which are too little known now, contain the germs of the philosophy which is now depreciatingly termed Transcendentalism, and will abundantly repay the careful student. His poetical writings, with all their quaintness, evince no small share of true inspiration. He died in 1687, aged 83 years.

MORE, HANNAH, a very popular and agreeable writer of the latter part of the last century and the beginning of this, is one of the most striking examples of the successful pursuit of literature under difficulties. Her father was a village school-master, and she and her four sisters had no better instruction than he could impart, or they could gain by their own efforts. She began at the age of 18 her literary career, and her first publications were dramas, which, through the influence of Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Reynolds, and the distinguished circle she was introduced to in London, were brought out on the stage with most gratifying success. After a while, her opinions on the propriety of dramatic representations as an amusement for a Christian, led to the total abandonment of that branch of literature and art. Her sisters having about the same time realized a competency by their school at Bristol, they purchased Barley-Wood, and resided there together. Hannah More now began to write works of higher pretensions, and she met with the same success. She was introduced by some of these writings to the notice of royalty, and the government purchased and distributed her *Cheap Repository* Tracts in the disturbed districts, with most noticeable effects. The last years of her life were spent at Clifton, where she died in 1833, aged 88 years. Of her numerous works, the *Sacred Dramas* are most popular with the young; and *Practical Piety, Catechisms in Search of a Wife*, and her works on Manners and Education, most generally known and approved. Amongst her many tracts, the *Shepherd of Salisbury Plain* has been read by every one.

MOREA, formerly called PELOPONNESUS, the peninsula forming the southern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the Isthmus of Corinth. It is 180 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, excepting the middle, where there are many mountains. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vasilis, Potamo, and the Stromio, are the chief. See GREECE, and PELOPONNESUS.

MOREAU, JEAN VICTOR, one of the celebrated French generals during the last great war. He rose from the ranks, having engaged as a volunteer, and his first command was on the Rhine, where his splendid retreat before a vastly superior force raised him to the summit of fame at once. He was intrusted with an army in Germany during Buonaparte's absence in Egypt, and he then won the battle of Hohenlinden. Being implicated in Pichegru's treason, he was exiled, and went to N. America. He returned thence to serve Russia against his native country, and fell before Dresden, by a cannon-ball, in 1813, aged 50 years.

MOREL, *s.* in Botany, an eatable kind of fungus, used in soups; likewise a species of large cherry.

MORELAND, MOORLAND, *s.* [*morland*, Sax.] a barren, heathy country.

MOREOVER, *ad.* besides or beyond what has been mentioned. SYNON. Furthermore is properly used, when there is need only to add one more reason to those before mentioned. Its intent is to multiply, and it has no relation but to number. Moreover is in its right place, when used to add a reason of a different kind to those that went before. Its chief office is to add, with a particular respect to diversity. Besides is used with propriety, when we would strengthen, by a new reason, the force of those that were sufficient of themselves. Its principal office is to enhance by abundance.

MORESK-WORK, *s.* in Carving or Painting, consisting of several pieces in which there is no perfect figure, but a wild representation of birds, beasts, &c.

MORETON-HAMSTEAD, Devonshire. It has a consider-

able woollen manufacture; and is seated on a hill near Dartmoor. It is 185 miles from London. Market for yarn, Saturday. Pop. 2037.

MORIAH, the hill within the walls of Jerusalem, on which the Temple was built; and where the mosque of Omar now stands. On it the patriarch Abraham was directed to offer up his son, for the trial of his faith.

MORIGEROUS, *a.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] dutiful; obedient; compliant.

MORION, *s.* [Fr.] a helmet, or armour for the head.

MORKIN, *s.* in Hunting, a wild beast that has died through sickness or mischance.

MORLAIX, a considerable sea-port in the department of Finistère, France, with a tide harbour. The Notre-Dame church is a singular structure, and the hospital is very handsome; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is seated on a river of the same name, 330 miles from Paris. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 48. 34. N. Long. 3. 50. W.

MORLAND, SIR SAMUEL, an English statesman of the 17th century, who was first in the employ of Cromwell, and afterwards of Charles II., in whose restoration he aided considerably. He was an able practical mechanic, and spent a great fortune in making and attempting inventions. The speaking-trumpet, the fire engine, and some other common and useful machines are attributed to him. He died in 1696, aged about 70 years.

MORLAND, GEORGE, an English painter, who, with Dutch fidelity and lack of idealism, has painted pigs, and farmyards, and tavern-tap company; and whose life was as low and coarse as his genius. He died in 1804, aged 40 years.

MORLEY, THOMAS, an eminent English composer of the 16th century. His works are madrigals, canzonets, anthems, and lessons for the voice and for instruments. He died in 1604, aged about 50 years.

MORMO, *s.* [Gr.] a bugbear, or something used to frighten persons.

MORMONITES, in Ecclesiastical History, a sect of enthusiasts who sprang up in America, in the beginning of the second quarter of the present century, who call themselves  *Latter-day Saints*, practise immersion for baptism, and hold by a book which they call the *Book of Mormon*, (for no known reason,) as well as the Bible, esteeming it a divine revelation. It is known to have been composed by a gentleman during a period of infirm health, many years before, as a kind of philosophico-religious romance; and falling by some means into the hands of the founder of the sect, proved in a garbled and imperfect condition a very available instrument of pious fraud. The Mormonites are very numerous in the United States, and are gaining ground amongst the ignorant in England and Wales.

MORN, *Mo'ring*, *s.* [*marne*, Sax. *morgen*, Teut.] the first part of the day, from the appearance of light till twelve o'clock at noon. Used in composition for any thing belonging to, or used in, the morning.

MORNING-GOWN, *s.* a loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

MORNING-STAR, *s.* the planets Venus and Jupiter, when they appear before sunrise.

MORNINGTON, GARRETT, EARL OF, an English composer of some name, was distinguished as a child for his love of music, and for his ready acquisition of skill in performing on various instruments. He was eventually professor of music at Dublin, and died in 1781, aged 60 years. His glee, *Here in cool grove*, is universally known and admired, and a chant that is called by his name is equally popular; these are fair specimens of his musical skill and taste.

MOROCCO, an empire of Africa, lying on the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, and bounded by Algeria and the Great Desert of Sahara. Its greatest length is about 450 miles; and where widest, about 390. The Atlas range runs along the interior; and the sea-coast is for the most part very rocky. It has several considerable rivers, which rise in the Atlas mountains, and flow part into the Atlantic and part into the Mediterranean Sea. The soil, though sandy and dry on the western coast, is exceeding fertile, the land containing within itself salts sufficient to make it fruitful. The increase of corn is often as sixty to one. The fruits, such as vines, figs, melons, apricots, apples,

pears, olives, and the prickly pear, or Barbary fig, the palm-tree, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but dates ripen with difficulty; and indeed the country, &c. is not properly cultivated, as two-thirds at least of it lie waste. Acorns which taste like chestnuts, salt, and wax, abound here. It has some few manufactures, but they are of no great value. The inhabitants are Mohammedans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skillful in managing a horse and wielding a lance. The inhabitants

are chiefly of two races, the Arabs, who dwell in movable villages, and the Berbers, who are the ancient inhabitants, and dwell in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian slaves, and some merchants, upon the coast, besides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade, especially by land, with the negroes of the interior, by caravans, which cross the Great Desert by certain routes. There are also great numbers of negro slaves and freed-men. The emperor is absolute, his will being law. Mogadore, Mequinez, and Fez are places of considerable importance. Morocco, the capital, is seated in a beautiful plain, planted with palm-trees, formed by a chain of mountains on the N., having Mount Atlas, from which it is distant about 20 miles, on the S. and E. It has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace. It is enclosed by remarkably strong walls, which have 2 gates, and are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques are more numerous than magnificent. The streets are narrow, dirty, and irregular, and many of the houses uninhabited and falling to ruin. The Jews, who are pretty numerous here, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcade, appointed by the emperor; they have a market of their own. The palace is a very extensive and solid building, with gates composed of Gothic arches, embellished with ornaments in the Arabian taste. Within the walls are various courts and gardens elegantly laid out by European gardeners. Pop. about 70,000. Lat. 31. 37. N. Long. 7. 37. W. Pop. of the empire, about 9,000,000. See FEZ.

MOROCCO, MARMO'QUIN, *s.* the skin of a goat, or some animal resembling it, dressed in sumac or gail, and coloured of any colour at pleasure, much used in book-binding. The name derived from the kingdom of Morocco; but Morocco skins are brought from the Levant, Barbary, Spain, Flanders, and France, in all different colours.

MOROSE, *a.* [*morosus*, Lat.] sour of temper; not easily pleased, and soon disgusted.

MOROSELY, *ad.* sourly; peevishly.

MOROSENESS, *s.* sourness; peevishness.

MOROSITY, *s.* sourness or peevishness.

MORPETH, Northumberland. It is seated on the Wansbeck. It is 287 miles from London. Markets, Saturday, for corn, cattle, and provisions; and Wednesday, for live cattle. Fairs on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday before Whit-Sunday; and the Wednesday before July 22nd. Pop. 4237.

MORPHEW, (*môrfeus*) *s.* [*morpheus*, Fr. *morpheus*, Ital.] a scurf on the face.

MORPHIA, *s.* [*Morpheus*, Lat.] in Organic Chemistry, and Materia Medica, the chief active principle of opium. The hydrochlorate is most commonly used in medicine. It is also called *morphine*.

MORRIS, MORRIS-DANCE, *s.* [for *Moorish* or *Morisco dance*,] a kind of dance in which the person jingles bells sewed to his clothes; used now only in rustic wakes and sports.

MORRISON, DR. ROBERT, the distinguished Chinese missionary. His parents were respectable persons, but in lowly circumstances; and he having commenced a course of study for the purpose of being prepared for the ministry, was induced to undertake the mission to China proposed by the London Society, in which he was afterwards joined by Dr. Milne. In the discharge of his work in China, he composed a grammar, and compiled a dictionary of the language, and translated, either by the aid of partial older versions, or for the first time, the whole Scriptures into that tongue. He was appointed by the East India Company their interpreter and correspondent, and he accompanied Lord Amherst on his embassy to Peking. He succeeded in establishing a very valuable institution, the Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca; and he died in 1834, aged 52 years. His library was bequeathed to University College, London, with the condition that a Chinese professorship should be founded; which has been done.

**MORROW**, (*quérro*) *s.* [*morgen*, Sax.] the day after the present day. See *TO-MORROW*.

**MORSE**, *s.* in Zoology, a large amphibious animal which inhabits the northern regions, and is very improperly called the sea-horse.

**MORSEL**, *s.* [*morsellus*, low Lat. from *mordeo*, Lat.] a small piece; a piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful; a meal; a small quantity.

**MORSURE**, *s.* [*morura*, from *mordeo*, Lat.] the act of biting.

**MORT**, *s.* [*morie*, Fr. from *mors*, Lat.] in Hunting, a tune sounded at the death of game.

**MORTAL**, *a.* [*mortalis*, from *mors*, Lat.] subject to death; destructive, or causing death; human, or belonging to man. Figuratively, as an intensive, excessive; violent.

**MORTALITY**, *s.* subjection to death; the state of a being subject to death. Figuratively, death; human nature.

**MORTALLY**, *ad.* irrevocably; so as to be doomed to death; extremely; excessively.

**MORTAR**, *s.* [*mortier*, Fr.] a strong vessel, in which things are pounded with a pestle. In Gunnery, a short piece of ordnance, out of which bombs or carcasses are thrown. In Architecture, [*morter*, Belg.] a preparation of lime and sand with water, used as a cement in building walls, &c.

**MORTGAGE**, (the *t* is usually not pronounced in this word and its derivatives, and the last *g* is soft.) *s.* [*mort* and *gage*, Fr.] a pledge or pawn of lands, &c. for money borrowed.

**TO MORTGAGE**, *v. a.* to pledge, pawn, or make over to a creditor, as a security.

**MORTGAGEE**, *s.* the person who receives lands, &c. as a pawn for money lent.

**MORTGAGER**, *s.* a person who mortgages or pawns his lands.

**MORTIFEROUS**, *a.* [*mortifer*, Fr. from *mors* and *fero*, Lat.] destructive.

**MORTIFICATION**, *s.* [Fr. from *mors* and *facio*, Lat.] in Surgery, the death and decomposition of any part of the body, occasioned in various ways, and often fatal; a gangrene; a destruction of active qualities. The act of keeping in a state of subjection, applied to the passions. The act of subduing the body by ascetic exercises, to abate the strength of appetite or passion. Any thing or occurrence that fills the mind with vexation or uneasiness.

**TO MORTIFY**, *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr.] to rob of the vital qualities. In Surgery, to destroy or lose the vitality of any part; to destroy active powers; to subdue inordinate passions; to keep the body low by labour and abstinence; to humble, deject, or vex; to be subdued; to die away.

**MORTISE**, (*mórtiss*) *s.* [*mortaise*, Fr.] in Carpentry, a hole cut in wood for another piece to be let into it, and form a joint.

**TO MORTISE**, (*mórtiss*) *v. a.* to cut or join with a mortise.

**MORTMAIN**, *s.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] in Law, such a state of possession as makes it unalienable, and therefore said to be in dead hand, because it cannot be restored to the donor, or to any common or temporal use; the word is generally applied to such lands as are given to any religious house, corporation, &c.

**MORTRESS**, *s.* a dish composed of meats of various kinds pounded together.

**MORTUARY**, *s.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. from *mortuus*, Lat.] in Law, a gift by a person at his death to his parish church, in lieu of personal tithes neglected to be paid in his life-time; in some places a beest, or other movable chattel, as are, by custom, due on the death of a person, and styled by his name.

**MOSAIC**, *Musa'ic*, *s.* [*mosaïque*, Fr.] an assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, or precious stones of various colours, cemented on a ground of stucco, and imitating pictures in form, natural colours, and the shades used in paintings.

**MOSAMBIQUE**, the name of the coast of Africa opposite to the island of Madagascar, called so from a settlement of the Portuguese of that name. It is a place of great trade, and the whole region, excepting the parts covered with jungle, is very fertile, and yields all tropical productions abundantly. It is a very unhealthy place for Europeans. Lat. 14. 50. S. Long. 40. 50. E. The adjoining sea is called the Straits of Mosambique.

**MOSCHATTELL**, *s.* [*moschattellina*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant with green blossoms, and reddish berries, found in woods and shady places, flowering in April and May.

**MOSCHUS**, a Greek poet of the 3rd century B. C., of whose writings a few idylls alone remain. They are usually published together with those of Bion and Theocritus, the former of whom seems to have been a friend of Moschus.

**MOSCOW**, a government of European Russia, surrounded by the governments of Tula, Riasan, Vladimir, Smolensk, and Kaluga. It is generally level, and is well cultivated, yielding corn, fruits, &c. &c. It has also great numbers of manufactories, and a very considerable trade. Its capital is of the same name. Pop. about one million and a half.

**MOSCOW**, a large city of the Russian empire, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be considered as a town built upon the Asiatic model; but gradually becoming more and more European, it exhibits in its present state a motley mixture of discordant architecture. It is distributed into five divisions, viz. 1. The Kremlin; 2. The Khitainogorod, or the Chinese Town; 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town; 4. Smeleinogorod; 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which form a vast exterior circle round all the other parts, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. The streets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions; many brick structures are covered with wooden tops; some of the wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt, or painted green, and many roofed with wood. The places of public worship in Moscow, including chapels, amount to above 1000. Some of their bells are of a stupendous size; one of them weighs above 300,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. Among the public institutions in Moscow, is the Foundling Hospital, which is very richly endowed. The gardens hereabout, yield the famous transparent apple, called by the Russians Nalivi, with variety of other fruits. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed solely by the Moskva, which communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as it is navigable in the spring only, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandise is conveyed upon sledges in winter: these are the only conveyances used either for pleasure or business. The Kremlin is a hill which was formerly surrounded by marshes on all sides. It contains a royal palace, and the Divitchy Monastery, or Ladies' Convent, and is surrounded by a strong wall. The suburbs contain, besides buildings of all kinds, corn-fields, gardens, and much open pasture. This city is 460 miles from St. Petersburg. Pop. about 400,000. Lat. 55. 42. N. Long. 37. 35. E.

**MOSELE**, a department of France, bordering on Luxemburg and Prussia, and bounded by the departments of Meuse, Meurthe, and Bas Rhin. It is 100 miles long and 40 broad. It consists of a wide valley, through which runs the Moselle, (whence it takes its name,) with the smaller streams that feed it; between the heights of Ardennes and the Vosges. It yields iron, coal, salt, building-stone, &c. &c. Corn, fruits, and wine are abundantly produced. It has also extensive and valuable forests, abounding with game; and some considerable manufactories. Metz is its capital. Pop. about 450,000.

**MOSES**, the great Hebrew legislator, was born during the cruel slavery of the Israelites in Egypt, and saved from the operation of the Pharaoh's edict for infanticide, by the loving art of his mother, and the providential intervention of the king's own daughter, who adopted the child, and trained it as her own. Being grown up to manhood, his spirit was deeply affected by the bondage of his race, and he began to feel within him the Divine call to attempt their deliverance. But imprudently yielding to resentment, in killing one of the Egyptian task-masters, he was forced to flee the country; and he remained as a herdman in the family of the priest of one of the nomadic tribes of Arabia for 40 years. He was then sent by the express command of God to free his people. After many delays, and the exercise of his miraculous power in the infliction of ten terrible plagues on Egypt, he was successful, and brought them out. At Mount Sinai in the desert he delivered the law to them, accompanied by circumstances calculated to impress the half-savage and de-

based horde with the awful sanctions under which it was to be administered. But then, and on repeated occasions, Moses found the Israelites a rebellious and imbruted race; and, for 40 years, he with them remained leading a wandering life between Canaan and the Red Sea. He was forbidden to hope to enter the land himself, for a rash act of disobedience to God; and having appointed Joshua, one of the two men who remained out of all the multitudes that had left Egypt, his successor, he died on Mount Nebo, as he was there contemplating the promised land, to which all his affections and thoughts had so long been directed, and which he might never tread. This was in 1451 B.C., according to the received chronology, when Moses was 120 years old. There are few persons in the history of humanity, who have achieved so great a work in the world as the Jewish lawgiver, historian, poet, and prophet. And his greatness is enhanced, not lessened, by the knowledge that we have of the instruction and aid afforded him in it by God. His laws, which relate to every department of government, and which always presuppose the nation to be under a Theocracy, are not only suited to the low condition of spiritual and intellectual development, in which they were, when they were first given, but are also calculated to raise them continually, until a nobler and more spiritual rule should be introduced amongst men. It must, however, be observed, that the distinctively religious culture of the people was always left to the individual, unofficial efforts of men raised up for that special purpose by God, and called prophets. The law contemplated the *nation*, and was, as the theocratic code, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of religion; yet could never, except by the very mistake which the Jewish people constantly made, be regarded as the source of religious instruction, which must always be addressed to the *individual*, and can relate, essentially, only to his personal relation to God. Accordingly, we find in the law itself little that conduces to the cultivation of spiritual religion, except by a process invented by the Church of Rome, and repugnant alike to common honesty and common sense,—the interpretation of its precepts, &c. as if they were the symbols, or *types*, (as they are called,) of spiritual truths; which plan effectually destroys the whole historic value of the institution, and introduces unutterable confusion into the whole of the sacred Scriptures. But in the prophetic writings, the Psalms, and the other poetical books, we find the loftiest and most spiritual instruction, most simply and affectingly expressed; and agreeing in particulars with that which is the sum and essence of the New Testament. The use made by the writers of the Epistles of the New Testament of some prominent parts of the legal ritual of the Jews, in illustration of the teaching of Jesus Christ, will be found, if candidly and carefully examined, to be not at all opposed to the representation of the scope and nature of the law of Moses given above. The study of this law, as a national law, is not only indispensable for the correct understanding of the whole of the other Scriptures, but is also replete with light as to the true relation in which nations, and governments, and laws ought to stand in to God and his truth; though no one of the rules or precepts may be applicable to other ages and other people.

MOSHEIM, JOHN LAURENCE VON, the ecclesiastical historian and divine of the last century in Germany. He was theological professor at Helinstedt and Göttingen, successively; and was as greatly distinguished for his eloquence, as for the wide range of his scholarship. He died in 1755, aged 61 years. His great work is his *Ecclesiastical History*, with which all English students are familiar. He also wrote a fuller *History of the Affairs of Christendom before Constantine*, and translated Cudworth's great work. As a manual, but as nothing more, his work is about the best in Church History; but all readers should ascertain that they have Murdock's translation, as that by MacLaine is garbled and incorrect.

MOSQUE, (*mosk*) s. [*moschil*, Turk.] the name of Mohammedan places of religious worship and instruction.

MOSQUITO, (*moskito*) s. in Natural History, a small kind of gnät common in hot countries, which sucks the blood of men as well as of animals, and causes great annoyance by the inflammation of the wounds it makes.

MOSQUITO COAST, a district of Central America, lying on the Caribbean Sea, and now governed by an independent king. The trade of the country is monopolized by the British.

MOSS, s. [*moos*, Sax.] in Botany, the name of a large class of

small plants, which produce seed, but have no flowers. Popularly, it includes many lichens, as well as the true mosses.

To MOSS, v. a. to cover with moss.

MOSSBERRIES, s. in Botany, the fruit of the craneberry whortle; called by some moor-berries.

MOSSINESS, s. the state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MOSSY, a. overgrown with moss; covered with moss.

MOST, a. the superlative of *some*, *many*, *much*; consisting of the greatest number, quantity, or degree. It is used to form the superlative of adjectives which do not admit the use of the affix *est*.

MOST, ad. [*maest*, Sax.] in the greatest degree. Sometimes used as a substantive, and is either singular or plural. Followed by *of*, and used partitively, signifies the greater number, and is plural. Used with *more*, it signifies the greatest value, or advantage, and is singular. When preceded by *at*, it signifies the greatest degree or quantity.

MOSTIC, s. [*mohlen*, Teut.] a painter's stick, on which he leans his hand when he paints.

MOSTLY, a. for the greatest part; generally.

MOTE, s. [*mot*, Sax.] a small particle of matter; an atom; any thing very small. In Law-books, it signifies a court or convention, as a ward-mote, burgh-mote, swan-mote, &c.

MOTET, s. [Ital.] in Music, a composition very much resembling an anthem, and similarly used in cathedrals, &c.

MOTH, s. in Natural History, the name of the full-developed insects of one division of the order Lepidoptera. They have four wings, are much more thickly covered with scales or plumes than the butterflies, and are almost all nocturnal in their habits. Some of the genus hawk-moth are very beautiful insects, with transparent wings; they fly in the day-time, and have more the appearance of bees than moths. In some instances, as the twenty-plumed moth, the two pairs of wings are only obscurely traceable. Several species are very large, but none have such brilliant colours as many of the butterflies have. The silkworm is the caterpillar of a very plain-looking moth. See CATERPILLAR, CHRYSALIS, BUTTERFLY, &c.

MOTHER, (the *o* is pron, like *u* in this word and its derivatives and compounds; as *mother*, *motherly*.) s. [*mothor*, Sax.] a term of relation, denoting a woman who has borne a child. Figuratively, it denotes whatever gives origin to other things of the same kind: thus we say, a *Mother-church*, a *Mother-tongue* or language, &c. Also, [from *moeder*, Belg.] a thick substance concreting in liquors, or the scum.

MOTHER, a. native; that which a person receives at his birth.

MOTHER-IN-LAW, s. the mother of a husband or wife.

MOTHER OF PEARL, s. a kind of coarse pearl made of the shell of such fishes as generate pearls.

MOTHER OF THYME, s. in Botany, a plant with trailing branches, which are not so woody and hard as those of thyme, but in every other respect the same.

MOTHERHOOD, s. the office, condition, state, or quality of a mother.

MOTHERLESS, a. having no mother; orphan of a mother.

MOTHERLY, a. belonging to or becoming a mother.

MOTHERLY, ad. after the manner of a mother.

MOTHER-WATERS, MOTHERS, s. in Chemistry, the liquors which are left after the crystallization of any salts.

MOTHERWORT, s. in Botany, a plant with purplish blossoms, and stem leaves spear-shaped, found amongst rubbish. A plant called also mugwort.

MOTHERY, a. full of dregs; having white concretions, applied to liquors.

MOTHY, a. full of moths.

MOTION, (*móshan*) s. [*motio*, from *moveo*, Lat.] the act of changing place; the manner of moving the body; gait; change of posture, or action; thought or tendency of mind; a proposal; an impulse communicated. *Laws of Motion*, in Mechanics, are the following, and are partly the result of observation and experiment, and partly axiomatic truths:—1st, A body, not acted upon by any force from without, would continue for ever in motion, if it is a moving body; at rest, if it is not. 2nd, If a body in motion is acted on by an external force so as to experience any change in its motion, the amount of that change is proportioned to the amount of the force, and takes place in the

direction of it. 3rd, The actions of two bodies on each other are equal, and in opposite directions. *Proper Motion*, in Astronomy, is a slow but gradual change of place observed in several different stars, which is referred now to the slow revolution of the whole stellar system, with which we are associated, round a fixed point near the Pleiades. In Botany, it is sometimes used to express a motion observed in parts of plants, or in the whole plant, by change of place, which resembles much some of the ordinary phenomena of the animal kingdom.

MOTIONLESS, (*inertness*), *a.* without motion.

MOTIVE, *a.* [*motius*, Lat.] causing motion; having the power to move or change place.

MOTIVE, *a.* [*motif*, Fr.] that which fixes the choice, or incites to action; *a.* mover.

MOTLEY, *a.* [supposed to be corrupted from *medley*,] of various colours.

MOTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a mover.

MOTORY, *a.* [*motorius*, Lat.] causing motion.

MOTTO, *s.* [Ital.] a sentence added to a device, or any writing.

To MOVE, (the *o* in this word and its derivatives and compounds is pronounced like *oo*; as *move*, *moveables*, *moiver*, *moving*, &c.) *v. a.* [*moveo*, Lat.] to put out of one place into another; to put in motion; to give an impulse to; to propose; to recommend; to persuade, or prevail on; to affect; to excite tenderness, or any passion; to make angry; to put into commotion, applied to the mind.—*v. n.* to go from one place to another; to walk; to forward; to march as an army; to change the posture of the body in ceremony.

MOVEABLE, *a.* capable of being moved or carried from one place to another. Changing, or not always happening on the same day of the month or year, applied to the feasts observed by the church.

MOVEABLES, *s.* it has no singular; [*meubles*, Fr.] goods or furniture; distinguished from lands, or other hereditary possessions.

MOVEABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being possible to be moved.

MOVEABLY, *ad.* so as it may be moved.

MOVELESS, *a.* unmoved; not to be put out of its place.

MOVEMENT, *s.* [*movement*, Fr.] the manner of moving; motion; any thing which moves; generally applied to the parts of a watch, or other machine.

MOVENT, *part.* [*moventes*, Lat.] in motion.

MOV'ENT, *s.* that which puts any thing into motion.

MOVER, *s.* the person or thing that gives motion; something in motion; a proposer.

MOVING, *part.* in motion. Figuratively, pathetic, or causing pity and compassion.

MOVINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to cause pity and compassion.

MOULD, (the *ou* in this word and its following derivatives is usually pronounced like *o* in *cold*; as *mold*, *molder*, *moldy*, &c.) *s.* [*mogel*, Swed.] a minute species of fungous plants, that grows on animal and vegetable substances, when exposed to cold and wet.—[*mold*, Sax.] earth in which any thing grows.—[*moule*, Fr.] matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is cast or shaped. Cast, form, or disposition. Also, the suture of the skull, wherein the several bones meet.

To MOULD, *v. n.* to gather mould.—*v. a.* to cover with mould; to corrupt by mould.

To MOULD, *v. a.* to form; to shape; to model.

MOUL'DABLE, *a.* capable of being formed or shaped; liable to be mouldy.

MOULDER, *s.* one that shapes or fashions.

To MOULDER, *v. n.* [*mölde*, Sax.] to be turned to dust; to waste away.—*v. a.* to turn to dust, or crumble.

MOULDINESS, *s.* the state of being mouldy, on account of being in a damp place.

MOULDINGS, *s.* ornamental cavities cut in wood or stone. In Architecture, the jettings or projections beyond the level of a wall, &c., the assemblage of which forms cornices, door-cases, and other decorations.

MOUL'DY, *a.* covered with mould from standing in a moist place.

To MOULT, (*mölt*) *v. n.* [*muyten*, Belg.] to shed or change feathers, applied to birds.

MOULT'N, a province of Hindustan Proper, bounded on the N. by Lahore, on the E. by Delhi and Agimere, on the S. by Guzerat, and on the W. by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, wine, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on a branch of the river Indus. Lat. 30. 12. N. Long. 71. 30. E.

MOULTON, SOUTH, Devonshire. It is seated on the river Moul, 179 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Both N. and S. Moulton are considerably engaged in the manufacture of serges, shallons, felts, &c. Pop. 4274. N. Moulton, 2121.

MOUND, *s.* [*mundian*, Sax.] a bank, rampart, or other fence of earth.—[*monde*, Fr.] in Heraldry, a globe with a cross upon it.

To MOUND, *v. a.* to fortify or defend with a rampart or bank of earth.

MOUNT, *s.* [*mont*, Fr.] a mountain, or small hill; an artificial hill in a garden; the painted paper or leather glued to the sticks of a fan.

To MOUNT, *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] to ascend or rise upwards; to tower, or be built to a great height; to get on horseback.—*v. a.* to raise in the air; to lift or force upwards; to ascend or climb; to place on horseback; to ornament. To mount guard, to do duty; to watch at any particular place. To mount cannon, to set a piece on its wooden frame.

MOUNTAIN, *s.* [*montagne*, Fr. from *mons*, Lat.] a part of the earth rising to a considerable height above its surface. For the general and particular features of mountains, see the names of the different chains, and of the countries through which they run.

MOUNTAIN, *a.* built on a mountain; growing or situated on mountains; belonging to a mountain.

MOUNTAINEER, *s.* one who lives on a mountain; a savage rustic or free-booter.

MOUNTAINOUS, *a.* hilly, or full of mountains. Figuratively, large; huge; in bulk as big as a mountain.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being full of mountains.

MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, *s.* in Botany, a kind of spiguel; an umbelliferous plant.

MOUNTANT, *a.* [*montant*, Fr.] rising or swelling upwards.

MOUNTEBANK, *s.* [*montare in banco*, Ital.] a person who vends medicines in public places, and harangues the mob from a bench or stage; a buffoon. Figuratively, any vain pretender.

MOUNTEER, *s.* one that mounts.

MOUNTING, *s.* in Mechanics, is something that serves to raise or set off a work;—thus the frame and its dependencies make the mounting of a looking-glass; the hilt, the mounting of a sword; the stock or butt, the mounting of a gun.

MOUNT-SORREL, Leicestershire, so named from a high mount, or solid rock, adjoining to the town. The town is built of rough stones hewn out of this rock. It is seated on the river Stour, or Soare, 105 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 1536.

MOUNTY, *s.* [*montée*, Fr.] the ascent of a hawk.

To MOURN, (the *diphthong ou* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like *o* in *hold*, as *mörner*, *mörning*, &c.) *v. n.* [*mur-nai*, Sax.] to grieve or be sorrowful; to wear the dress of sorrow; to preserve an appearance of grief.—*v. a.* to grieve for or lament.

MOURNE, *s.* [*morne*, Fr.] the round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

MOURNEFUL, *a.* one that shows grief or sorrow; one that follows a funeral in black.

MOURNFUL, *a.* causing sorrow; feeling sorrow; having the appearance of sorrow; dismal, or expressive of grief.

MOURNFULLY, *ad.* in a sorrowful manner.

MOURNFULNESS, *s.* sorrow; the appearance of sorrow.

MOURNING, *s.* sorrow; grief; a dress worn by persons when they have lost a relation, &c. by death. Mourning, among the ancients, was expressed by very different signs, as by tearing their clothes, wearing sackcloth, laying aside crowns and the ensigns of honour, &c. The colours of the mourning dress are different in different countries. In Europe, the ordinary colour for mourning is black; in China, it is white; in Turkey, blue or violet; in Ethiopia, brown; in Egypt, it is yellow; and kings and cardinals mourn in purple.

MOURNINGLY, *ad.* in a sorrowful manner.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, situated on a

small river, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. The vast ruins of ancient stone buildings, erected by its early Christian inhabitants, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, present a singularly grotesque contrast. It is surrounded by a high wall, which enables the government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. A caravan sets out annually from Mesurata to this place; and hence, the Fezzaners themselves despatch, every year, a caravan to Cashna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 miles S. of Mesurata, 650 N. W. of Bornou, and 710 N. by E. of Cashna. Lat. 25. 53. N. Long. 14. 10. E.

MOUSE, *s.* [*mus*, Lat. *mause*, Germ.] in Natural History, the name of a family of small quadrupeds, the most common species of which is too well known as a domestic pest. The species that frequent fields and woods are very elegant creatures, and of very interesting habits. *White mice* are an albino variety of the common mouse, and are petted by persons of peculiar taste.

TO MOUSE, (*mouse*) *v. n.* to catch mice; to be sly, insidious, or upon the catch.

MOUSE-EAR, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which the English species are seven; the best known being the *Forget-me-not*.

MOUSEHOLE, *s.* a small hole.

MOUSER, *s.* (*moizer*) one that catches mice.

MOUSETAIL, *s.* in Botany, a plant with a simple stem, narrow, strap-shaped root leaves, and greenish blossoms; found in gravelly meadows.

MOUSETRAP, *s.* a trap for mice.

MOUTH, *s.* [*mith*, Sax.] in Anatomy, that part of the face which consists of the lips, gums, and the inside of the cheek, at which the food is received. An opening, or that part of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied; that part of a river by which it is entered from the sea. In Botany, the upper part of the tube of blossoms consisting of a single petal, as borraghe, hounds-tongue, deadnettle, &c. Figuratively, a speaker or orator.—*To make mouths*, is a distortion of the features; a very face made in contempt. *Down in the mouth*, implies dejected.

TO MOUTH, (*th* is pron. harder in this and the next word than in the substantive), *v. a.* to utter with a voice affectively big, applied to speech. To chew or grind in the mouth, applied to eating. To seize in or with the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MOUTHED, *a.* having a mouth; delivered with an affected bigness of voice. In Composition, *foul-mouthed*, implies using abusive language; *mealy-mouthed*, bashful.

MOUTHFUL, *s.* as much as the mouth can contain; any small quantity.

MOUTHLESS, *a.* without a mouth.

MOW, (*ow* in this and the next word is pron. as in *now*), *s.* a loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up. Hay in *mow*, properly signifies hay laid in a house. Hay in *rack*, that which is heaped together in a field.

TO MOW, *v. a.* to heap together, or put in a mow.—*v. n.* to gather the harvest.

TO MOW, (*mō*) *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, participle passive *mown*; [*mawen*, Sax.] to cut with a scythe. Figuratively, to cut down with speed or violence.

MO'WER, (*mōer*) *s.* one who cuts with a scythe.

MOXA, *s.* an Indian moss, used in the cure of some local diseases, by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MOYLE, *s.* a mule.

MOZART, JOHN CHRYSOSTOM WOLFGANG AMADEUS, the great musical composer, who lived in the last century, was the son of a musician, and displayed in his earliest years most extraordinary musical talent. Before he was eight years old he had exhibited his skill in several European courts, including the British; had performed at sight some of the most difficult compositions of Handel, Bach, and other great masters, and published several sonatas of his own composition which excited the astonishment of the whole musical world. The remainder of his life was spent in journeying from one capital to another, and in an occasional residence of some time where there was a greater demand for the productions of his genius, chiefly at Vienna. He composed every kind of instrumental and vocal music, and his operas, particularly *the Magic Flute*, *Don Giovanni*,

*the Marriage of Figaro*, are universally admired. In the service of the Roman Catholic Church the magnificent Masses he wrote are constantly employed. But the crowning work of this most remarkable man was his last. He had engaged to write a *Requiem* for a stranger. His own failing strength gave a character of reality to what else must have been imagined alone. He laboured at it incessantly, completed it, and died. It was first performed at his own funeral. He died in 1792, aged 36 years.

MUCH, *a.* [*mucho*, Span.] large, applied to quantity; long, applied to time; many, applied to number.

MUCH, *ad.* in a great degree; by far; to a certain degree. Often or long, applied to time.

MUCH, *s.* a great deal. Multitude, applied to number; abundance, applied to quantity. Something strange, uncommon, or deserving notice. *To make much of*, signifies to treat with great respect, fondness, or tenderness. *Much at one*, means of equal value; of equal influence.

MUCID, *a.* [*muicus*, Lat.] slimy; musty.

MUCIDNESS, *s.* sliminess or mustiness.

MUCILAGE, *s.* [*Fr.*] a slimy or viscous matter.

MUCILAGINOUS, *s.* [*mucilaginosus*, Fr.] slimy; viscous. *Mucilaginous glands*, are of two sorts; some are small, and, in a manner, military glands; the other sort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one upon another.

MUCILAGINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being slimy or viscous.

MUCITES, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the mucous acid.

MUCK, *s.* [*moor*, Sax.] dung used for improving lands; any thing mean or base. *As wet as muck*, or *to be muck-wet*, implies being wet with water or rain. *To run a muck*, to attack all in the way.

TO MUCK, *v. a.* to dung; to manure with muck.

MUCKENDER, *s.* [*mocadero*, Span.] a handkerchief.

MUCKINESS, *s.* nastiness; filth.

MUCKSWEAT, (*micksweat*) *s.* a profuse sweat.

MUCKWORM, *s.* a worm that lives in dung; a miser; a curmudgeon.

MUCKY, *a.* nasty or filthy.

MUCOUS, *a.* [*muicus*, Lat.] slimy or viscous.

MUCOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being slimy or viscous.

MUCRO, *s.* [*Lat.*] a point.

MUCRONATED, *a.* [*muero*, Lat.] pointed.

MUCUS, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Physiology, a mucilaginous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands; it is likewise used for any other slimy liquor or moisture.

MUD, *s.* [*mucl*, Brit.] the slime or moist earth at the bottom of water; the dust or dirt of roads made wet with rain or water.

TO MUD, *v. a.* to bury in slime or mud; to make the water foul by disturbing the mud; to dash or daub with mud.

MUD'DLY, *ad.* with foulness, or disturbed mud and sediment.

MUD'DINESS, *s.* foulness caused by mud; dregs or sediment.

TO MUD'DLE, *v. a.* to make muddy or foul; to make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy; to put things in disorder.

MUD'DY, *a.* soiled or daubed with mud; dark; cloudy, or drunk.

TO MUD'DY, *v. a.* to make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.

MUD'SUCKER, *s.* in Ornithology, a sea-fowl, with two toes joined; so called from its manner of life.

MUDWALL, *s.* a wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud, and suffering it to dry.

MUDWEEED, *s.* in Botany, a plant common in places liable to be flooded; called also bastard plantain.

TO MUE, *v. a.* [*muere*, Fr.] to moult or change the feathers.

MUEZZIN, the crier who summons the Mussulmans to their prayers, bells not being allowed in Islam.

MUFF, *s.* [*muff*, Swed.] a covering of hair or feathers, to keep the hands warm in winter; a glove without divisions for the fingers.

MUFFETEE, *s.* [diminutive of *muff*] a kind of short muff, worn upon the wrist to keep that part of the shirt clean.

MUFFIN, *s.* a kind of light cake, made of the best flour, mixed with milk, &c., partly baked, to be toasted and eaten hot with butter.

MUFFLE, *s.* a semi-cylindrical utensil, resembling the tilt of a boat, made of baked clay; its use is that of a cover to cupels in the assay furnace, to prevent the charcoal from falling upon the

metal, or whatever is the subject of experiment. Also, a padded glove used in boxing.

TO MU'FFLE, *v. a.* [*mufler*, Fr.] to cover from the weather; to blindfold; to fasten up the mouth of a dog with leathern thongs, to prevent his biting; to hide, conceal, or involve.

TO MU'FFLE, *v. n.* [*mufleren*, Belg.] to speak inwardly; to speak inarticulately.

MUFFLER, *s.* a cover for the face; a cover made of thongs, put over a dog's mouth to prevent his biting.

MU'FTI, *s.* [Turk.] the name given the chief teachers of Mohammedan law, who are the principal exponents of the Kôran.

MUG, *s.* a vessel to drink in.

MUGGLETONIANS, in Ecclesiastical History, a sect which arose in England during the commotions of the 17th century. They claimed for Ludovic Muggleton, and John Reeve, his associate, the title and office of the two prophets mentioned in the Book of Revelation, and held very strange and absurd tenets. They were persecuted into notoriety, and have a few followers to the present day.

MUGGY, *a.* moist; dampish; mouldy; gloomy.

MUGIENT, *part.* [*muigio*, Lat.] bellowing.

MUGWORT, *s.* in Botany, a plant which grows naturally on banks and the sides of foot-paths, in most parts of England. The common wormwood.

MULATTO, [*Span.*] a name given in the Indies to those who are born of a Negro and an Indian.

MULBERRY-TREE, *s.* [*morberig*, Sax.] in Botany, a tree bearing a fruit, raspberry in form, and affording a delicious juice.

MULCT, *s.* [*multa*, Lat.] a fine, or sum of money, which a person is sentenced to pay.

TO MULCT, *v. a.* [*multo*, Lat.] to sentence a person to pay or forfeit a sum of money.

MULE, *s.* [*mula*, Lat.] a hybrid animal from the horse and the ass.

MULETEER, *s.* [*muletier*, Fr.] one that drives mules.

MULHAUSEN, a city of Prussia, seated in a fertile country, on the river Ustruth, with flourishing trade and manufactures. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 51. 13. N. Long. 10. 49. E. There is a town of the same name in the department Haut Rhin, France.

MULIEBRITY, *s.* [*mulier*, Lat.] womanhood; the condition of a woman.

MULIER, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a person begotten before, but born after, marriage, and reckoned lawful or legitimate.

MULL, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about 25 miles in length, and in some places of an equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours, but there is only one village, which is called Tobermory. The soil is unfavourable for corn, being, for the most part, rocky and barren. The mountains, however, abound with springs, and are covered with cattle, of which a great number are annually exported. These, with fish, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. Pop. 10,754.

TO MULL, *v. a.* [*mollio*, Lat.] to soften or dispirit, as wine is when heated or sweetened; to warm any liquor, but especially wine, &c.

MULLAR, *s.* [*mouleur*, Fr.] a stone flat at the bottom, and roundish at the top, with which any powder is ground on a marble.

MULLEIN, *s.* in Botany, a somewhat fine-looking plant, of which there are four species native in England; the great, hoary, black, and yellow moth mullein.

MÜLLER, JOHN, a learned astronomer and mechanic, of the 15th century. He studied at Leipsic and Vienna, and was associated with Purbach in some of his great works. He lived at Buda, Nürnberg, and at Rome, which he visited twice, to translate the Almagest of Ptolemy, and to aid in the reformation of the calendar under Sixtus IV. He constructed several very curious automata, and wrote some works respecting his favourite study. He died in 1476, aged 40 years. He is usually called *Regiomontanus*, from the Latin name of Königsberg, where he was born.

MÜLLER, JOHN VOX, the celebrated Swiss historian, studied at Göttingen and Berlin; and was afterwards professor of history at Schaffhausen and Cassel; and held several responsible and honourable offices under the emperor of Germany. His great work is his *Universal History*, but he wrote others, one of

which was a *History of the Swiss Confederation*. He died in 1809, aged 57 years.

MÜLLER, KARL OTTFRIED, the celebrated scholar of Germany, of the beginning of the present century. He studied at Breslau and Berlin, and early in life attracted great attention by the vast amount of his scholarship, and by his learned writings. He was appointed to a chair at Göttingen, and devoted himself to the subject of classical antiquities, with great success, and most remarkable effects throughout the world of letters. He travelled in Germany, France, and England, with this object in view; and carried out his original purpose in the books so well known amongst scholars, the *Dorians*, the *Etruscans*, &c. &c. He also wrote on Mythology, Ancient Art, Greek Literature, &c. He was engaged in investigating and exploring the ruined temples and cities of Greece at the time of his premature death, in 1841, aged 44 years.

MU'LLET, *s.* [*mulet*, Fr.] in Ichthyology, a sea-fish reckoned very fine eating. In Heraldry, a bearing in form of a flat-rowel spur, having five points.

MULINGAR, Westmeath, in Leinster, Ireland. It is the county town, holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and is seated on the river Foyle, 39 miles W. of Dublin. Pop. 4508.

MULLION, *s.* in Architecture, the upright that divides the opening of a window into several parts. It is best exhibited in church windows.

MULSE, *s.* [*mulseo*, Lat.] a liquor made of wine, or water and honey boiled together.

MULT, [*multus*, Lat.] a syllable used in composition, signifying much, or many.

MULTANGULAR, *a.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] having many angles or corners.

MULTANGULARLY, *ad.* with many corners or angles.

MULTANGULARNESS, *s.* the quality of having many angles or corners.

MULTICAPSULAR, *a.* [*multus* and *capsula*, Lat.] having many capsules or cells.

MULTICA'VOUS, *a.* [*multus* and *cavus*, Lat.] full of holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [*multifarius*, low Lat.] various; complicate; having great diversity in itself.

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in a complicate manner.

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS, *s.* multiplied diversity, or variety.

MULTIFID, MU'LTIFIDUS, *a.* [*multifidus*, from *multus* and *fido*, Lat.] having many partitions; divided into many branches.

MULTIFORM, *a.* [*multus* and *forma*, Lat.] having various shapes, forms, or appearances.

MULTILA'TERAL, *a.* [*multus* and *latus*, Lat.] having many sides.

MULTINO'MIAL, MU'LTINO'MINAL, *a.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, *a.* [*multus* and *pario*, Lat.] bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPARTITE, *a.* [*multus* and *partio*, Lat.] divided into many parts.

MULTIPEDE, *s.* [*multus* and *pes*, Lat.] in Entomology, an insect with many feet; a sow, or woodlouse.

MULTIPLE, MU'LTIPLE, *a.* [Lat.] manifold. In Arithmetic, applied to a number which contains another several times; thus six is the multiple of two, containing it three times.

MULTIPLI'ABLE, *a.* [Fr.] capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, *a.* [*multiplicio*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, *s.* [*multiplicandus*, Lat.] the number given to be multiplied.

MULTIPLICATE, *a.* [*multiplicatus*, Lat.] multiplied; consisting of more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, *s.* [*multiplicatio*, Lat.] the act of increasing any number by adding more of the same kind. In Arithmetic, the process by which the result of the repeated addition of any number to itself is obtained. *Multiplication Table*, in Arithmetic, is a table, usually carried up to 12, (and which ought to be learnt as high as 20,) in which the products of all processes of multiplication below 12 times 12, or 20 times 20, are set down in order to be learnt by rote. *Compound Multiplication* is usually performed by the aid of the rules called, in common arithmetic, *Practice*.



**MULTIPLICATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] the number given to multiply another by.

**MULTIPLICIOUS**, *a.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] manifold.

**MULTIPLICITY**, *s.* [*multiplicitas*, Fr.] more than one of the same kind; state of being many.

**MULTIPLY**, *v. a.* [*multiplico*, Lat.] to increase a number by the addition of more of the same kind; to work a sum in multiplication.—*v. n.* to propagate or increase in number.

**MULTIPOTENT**, *a.* [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] having a manifold power, or power to perform many different things.

**MULTIPRESENCE**, *s.* [*multus* and *presentia*, Lat.] the power or act of being in several places at one and the same time.

**MULTISCIOUS**, *a.* [*multus* and *scio*, Lat.] having a variety of knowledge.

**MULTISILIQUEOUS**, *a.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, Lat.] having many pods. In Botany, applied to such plants as have, after each flower, many distinct pods or seed-vessels.

**MULTISONOUS**, *a.* [*multus* and *sonus*, Lat.] having many sounds.

**MULTITUDE**, *s.* [*multitudo*, from *multus*, Lat.] a great number; a crowd or throng of several persons assembled together; the vulgar.

**MULTITUDINOUS**, *a.* having the appearance of a great number or multitude; manifold.

**MULTIVAGANT**, **MULTIVAGOUS**, *a.* [*multus* and *vagor*, Lat.] that wanders or strays much abroad.

**MULTIVIOUS**, *a.* [*multus* and *via*, Lat.] having many ways.

**MULTOCULAR**, *a.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] having many eyes.

**MUM**, *interj.* [inarticulate sound, written so,] silence! hush! It is not elegant.

**MUM**, *s.* [*munne*, Teut.] a strong pleasant liquor, brewed from wheat, oats, and ground beans.

**TO MUMBLE**, *v. n.* [*monipelen*, Belg.] to speak inwardly; to mutter; to chew in an awkward manner, for want of teeth; to bite softly; to eat with the lips closed.—*v. a.* to mutter with a low, indistinct voice.

**MUMBLER**, *s.* one that chews awkwardly for want of teeth; one that grumbles or mutters.

**MUMBLINGLY**, *ad.* in an inarticulate or muttering manner.

**TO MUMM**, *v. a.* [*munne*, Dan.] to mask; to frolic or play tricks in masquerade.

**MUMMER**, *s.* a masker; one who performs tricks in masquerade.

**MUMMERY**, *s.* [*monerie*, Fr.] masquerade; frolic at a masquerade; foolery; mimicry.

**MUMMY**, *s.* [*mumie*, Fr.] a dead body embalmed and preserved after the Egyptian manner. In Medicine, the flesh of a body that has been embalmed, or the liquor running from embalmed bodies when newly prepared. Among gardeners, a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *To beat to a mummy*, is to beat so as the flesh shall appear much bruised.

**TO MUMP**, *v. a.* [*monipelen*, Belg.] to nibble, bite quick, or to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick.

**MUMPS**, *s.* [*monipelen*, Belg.] sullenness; silent anger, or discontent. In Medicine, the suppurancy, or inflammation of the parotid gland in the fauces.

**TO MUNCH**, *v. a.* [*manger*, Fr.] to chew by great mouthfuls.—*v. n.* to chew ravenously.

**MUNCHER**, *s.* one that eats greedily.

**MUND**, [*mundi*, Sax.] in proper names, signifies peace; thus, *Edmund*, now written *Edmond*, signifies happy peace; from *ead*, Sax. happy, and *mund*, Sax. peace.

**MUNDANE**, *a.* [*mundus*, Lat.] belonging to the world.

**MUNDATORY**, *a.* [*mundus*, Lat.] having the power to cleanse.

**MUNDIFICATION**, *s.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of cleansing any body from dross.

**MUNDIFICATIVE**, *a.* having the power to cleanse.

**TO MUNDIFY**, *v. a.* to cleanse, purify, or make clean.

**MUNDIVAGANT**, *a.* [*mundus* and *vagor*, Lat.] wandering through the world.

**TO MUNERATE**, *v. a.* [*munus*, Lat.] to reward.

**MUNERATION**, *s.* a reward.

**MUNGREL**, *a.* See MONGREL.

**MUNICH**, (*Münich*), capital of the kingdom of Bavaria, in Germany. It is a very handsome city, and the houses are high, and the streets large and spacious, with canals in many of them.

The palace of the late electors of Bavaria is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, in which are many marble statues, busts, and other antiques, mostly brought from Italy; the museum, the library, and the ducal gardens, attract the attention of travellers. The cathedral contains 25 chapels and 30 altars; but the two steeples, and the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of bronze, are the most remarkable things belonging to it. There are many other fine buildings, both ecclesiastical and civil, in this city, and the streets are straight and broad. The marketplace is very beautiful; and here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapestry. It is seated on the river Isar. Pop. about 100,000. Lat. 48. 9. N. Long. 11. 36. E.

**MUNICIPAL**, *a.* [*munus* and *capio*, Lat.] in the Roman Civil Law, is an epithet which signifies invested with the rights and privileges of Roman citizens. Thus the municipal cities were those whose inhabitants were capable of enjoying civil offices in the city of Rome. Among us, it is applied to the laws that obtain in any city or province. And those are called municipal officers, who are elected to defend the interests of cities, to maintain their rights and privileges, and to preserve order and harmony among the citizens.

**MUNIFICENCE**, *s.* [*munus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of giving money and presents, or doing acts of liberality.

**MUNIFICENT**, *a.* liberal; generous.

**MUNIFICENTLY**, *ad.* liberally.

**MUNIMENT**, *s.* [*munio*, Lat.] a fortification or strong hold, support, or defence. In Law, the title-deeds of an estate.

**TO MUNTTE**, *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] to fortify; to strengthen; to defend.

**MUNITION**, *s.* a fortification, or strong hold; ammunition, or stores for carrying on a war.

**MUNSTER**, the capital city of Westphalia, in Prussia. The cathedral is a stately fabric, and the houses, in general, are of freestone, and well-built. It has some noble institutions for educational, scientific, and charitable purposes. It is seated on the river Aa. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 51. 58. N. Long. 7. 38. E.

**MUNSTER**, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded by Leinster, Connaught, and the ocean. It is about 135 miles in length and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Suir, the Audliffe, the Lee, the Bande, the Leane, and the Cashon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the valleys are embellished with corn-fields. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. Pop. 2,396,161.

**MURAGE**, *s.* [*murus*, Lat.] money paid for keeping walls in repair.

**MURAL**, *a.* belonging to a wall. *Mural crown*, was an honorary reward given by the ancient Romans to the soldiers who first scaled the walls of an enemy's city.

**MURAT**, JOACHIM, the bold dragoon, who by his sabre won his way under Napoleon to a field-marshalship first, and to the throne of the kingdom of Naples subsequently. He was in the army before the Revolution, but not at its outbreak. He joined the national guards first; and rose gradually, but rapidly, so as to be Buonaparte's aide, in his first Italian campaign. He was afterwards always by Napoleon's side; and enjoyed such confidence that he married his sister. He was occasionally employed as an ambassador; but in a cavalry charge he was most at home, and it was by such gallantry that he was proud to be distinguished. After he was made king of Naples, he joined in Napoleon's campaigns, to the defeat of Leipzig, when he left him. The rapid overthrow of the great general in 1815, however, alone prevented him from co-operating with him in gaining all Italy. This lost him his throne. He fled, but was taken, condemned by a court-martial, and shot, in 1815, aged 44 years. He reigned for seven years; but he neither gained nor deserved any fame as a king; he never ceased to be the mere soldier, even on the throne.

**MURATON**, LUDOVICO ANTONIO, the great Italian historian, of the beginning of the last century. He was, first, keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan; and afterwards librarian to the Duke of Modena. He wrote on the history of Italy during the middle ages; and edited the contemporary his-

torians and annalists of those times. He also wrote a larger history, and more entirely his own work, extending from the Christian era to his own day; and several other works on Antiquities, &c. &c. A more laborious compiler and editor has rarely accumulated materials for the true writer of history. He died in 1750, aged 78 years.

**MURCIA**, a province of Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean, and bounded by the provinces of Valencia, New Castile, Andalusia, and Granada. It is about 90 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is crossed by several ranges of mountains, which attain the height of 5000 and 6000 feet at some points. Its principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, because it seldom rains here, and therefore produces little corn or wine; but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. The air is very healthy, and the climate generally agreeable. Its capital is of the same name. It has a superb cathedral, and several churches and public buildings of fine appearance. It is seated in a plain, which abounds in fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the river Segura, 212 miles from Madrid. Lat. 38. 3. N. Long. 1. 14. W. Pop. about 130,000. Pop. of the province, about 450,000.

**MURDER**, *v. a.* [murthor, or morthor, Sax.] In Law, the act of wilfully and feloniously killing a person upon malice or forethought.

To **MURDER**, *v. a.* to kill a man wilfully, feloniously, and of malice or forethought; to destroy or put an end to.

**MURDER**, *interj.* an outcry when life is in danger.

**MURDERER**, *s.* one who murders.

**MURDERESS**, *s.* a woman who commits murder.

**MURDEROUS**, *a.* guilty of murder; cruel; bloody; addicted to shedding blood.

To **MURE**, *v. a.* [murus, Lat.] to build a wall; to enclose within or by walls.

**MURETUS**, or MARC ANTOINE FRANÇOIS MURÉT, a very learned French professor of the 16th century. In Paris and several other places of France he gained great applause for his lectures on the classics and on law and philosophy. Migrating to Italy, at Venice, Ferrara, and Rome he gained yet more admiration. He was ill-advised enough (as regards his posthumous renown) to write verses; which are charitably forgotten. And his works in explanation of various classic authors, are yet of great use to the scholar. He died in 1585, aged 59 years.

**MURIATIC**, *a.* [muria, Lat.] in Chemistry, the old name for hydrochloric acid.

**MURILLO**, BARTHOLOMEO ESTEVEN, the great painter of Spain, who lived in the 17th century. He studied under Castillo and Velasquez, and carried on his art chiefly at Seville. His greatest works are altar-pieces to various churches; but some of his paintings are well known in England. The gracefulness, fidelity, and absence of artificiality gives the great charm to his pictures, added to the deep, rich colouring. He fell from a scaffold whilst engaged on one of his altar-pieces, and died in 1685, aged 67 years.

**MURKY**, *a.* darkish; obscure; cloudy.

**MURMUR**, *s.* [Lat.] a low rough noise; a complaint not openly expressed.

To **MURMUR**, *v. a.* to make a low rough sound; to grumble, or utter discontent.

**MURMURER**, *s.* one who repines, grumbles, or expresses discontent by muttering, or by some indirect manner.

**MURRAIN**, *s.* the plague in cattle.

**MURRAY**, DR. ALEXANDER, a self-taught linguist of Scotland, was originally a shepherd-boy, and acquired the knowledge of several languages by his own exertions solely, so well as to attract notice, and gain a scholarship at Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his studies with rapid success. He entered the Scottish kirk, and obtained, eventually, the professorship of the Oriental languages at Edinburgh; but he died in the following year, 1813, aged 38 years. A posthumous work, called the *History of the European Languages*, sustains his living reputation, and gives encouragement to those of lowly station, who may aspire to the acquisition of knowledge that seems almost wholly out of their reach.

**MURRAY**, DR. LINDLEY, the writer of certain school-books, held in liveliest remembrance by all who have been dragged through the thorny hedges, placed by the wisdom of our

ancestors athwart the road to learning. He was born in Pennsylvania, United States, and was of Quaker origin; and he settled as a barrister in New Jersey, but subsequently followed the less ambitious calling of merchant, and retired to a country-house near New York.

Thence he wandered in search of health to the Old Country, and fixed his abode near York, where he alleviated the tedium of his painful disease by composing his *Grammars*, and *Exercises*, and *Spelling-books*, and *Readers*, and *Keys*, by which he gained more than commerce had brought to him. Perhaps the circumstances under which they were composed may explain the effect they have had on the English language and on English youth; but this certainly shows the woful neglect, or ignorance, or contempt of their mother-tongue by our progenitors, that such grammars should have become so popular, that even now the least possible impression is made on their reign in the schools. His little work illustrating the *Power of Religion on the Mind*, is interesting to young readers, if not very instructive, and the same may be said of his multitudinous reading books. There are, however, so many better and more even with the advance of letters, that these must needs be forgotten. He died in 1826, aged 81 years.

**MURRAY**, JAMES STUART, EARL OF, the *Good Regent* of Scotland during the troubled times preceding the Union of the two Crowns. He was an illegitimate son of James V.; and having held distinguished offices in the kingdom, joined the side of Knox and the Reformers. This brought him to the head of affairs, on that question, and to him may be ascribed the rapid progress of public opinion respecting it. On the return of Mary Queen of Scots, he was advanced to be her chief counsellor; in which office he conducted himself so as to show her all kindness and respect, and yet to advance the Reformation, though the fiery zeal of the Reformers made them misjudge his cool statesmanship. He was not wholly clear from suspicion of implication in Darnley's murder, and the events which followed it, though he was during some of this time absent from Scotland. He was appointed regent during Mary's imprisonment, and defeated her forces at Langside, after her escape. He, too, bore witness against her before Elizabeth; and was finally assassinated by Bothwellhaugh in 1570, aged about 38 years.

**MURRAYSHIRE**. See ELGIN.

**MUSA**, or MU'CA, IBN NOSSEIR, the famous Mussulman conqueror of N. Africa and Spain. His whole career was one of conquest, and he embodied the very spirit of martial fanaticism, that made the followers of the prophet every where victorious. His name is painfully connected with some of the finest old Spanish songs and poems. And his end was most tragic. The caliph feared him, and summoned him, from his schemes of subjugating all W. Europe, to Damascus. There he was imprisoned, and afterwards in dishonoured, though not dishonourable, degradation, he died, in 717, aged about 75 years.

**MUSE/US**, a poet of Greece, whose poem on the *Amours of Hero and Leander* is well known to scholars. There was another poet of this name, who wrote respecting the sphere; but the dates of both are very uncertain.

**MUSE/US**, JOHN CHARLES AUGUSTUS, a popular writer of Germany, in the last century. He was a professor at Weimar; and his tales are familiar to English readers, and as popular here as they were at home. He wrote other works; and died in 1787, aged 52 years.

**MUSCAD**, or ME/SCADINE, *s.* [Fr.] in Horticulture, &c., a kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

**MUSCLE**, (*múscle*) *s.* [musculus, Lat.] in Anatomy, the fleshy, fibrous parts of the animal frame, by means of which voluntary motion is communicated to the limbs, &c. In Natural History, a common, edible, bivalve shell-fish.

**MUSCOSPITY**, *s.* [musculus, Lat.] mossiness.

**MUSCULAR**, *a.* [musculus, Lat.] belonging to the muscles; performed by the muscles.

**MUSCULARITY**, *s.* the quality which shows that a thing is of the nature of a muscle.

**MUSCULOUS**, *a.* full of muscles; having large and swelling muscles; brawny; belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a muscle.

**MUSE**, (*múze*) *s.* [Musa, Lat.] deep thought or study; a close and intense application of the mind to any object. In Heathen Mythology, the *Muses* were the deities who presided over the arts and sciences. Some reckon no more than three of them,

viz. Mnemo, Acde, and Melete, i. e. memory, singing, and meditation; but Homer and Hesiod reckon nine; Clio, who presided over history; Euterpe, over music generally; Thalia, over comedy; Melpomene, over tragedy; Terpsichore, over dancing and song; Erato, over the poetry of the passions; Polyhymnia, over sacred poetry and song; Urania, over astronomy; and Calliope, over epic poetry. They resided on Parnassus in Greece; and were the daughters of Zeus, or Jupiter, and Antiope.

To MUSE, (*múze*) *v. n.* to apply the mind with intemperance to any subject; to study or revolve in the mind; to be absent of mind; to wonder.

MUSEFUL, (*múze-fúl*) *a.* full of thought.

MUSER, (*múzer*) *s.* a plodding person; or one that thinks intensely.

MUSETTE, (*músette*) *s.* [Ital.] a short air or song.

MUSEUM, (*múzeum*) *s.* a name which originally signified a part of the palace of Alexandria, which took up at least one-fourth of that city. This quarter was called the *Museum*, from its being set apart for the study of the sciences. Hence the word *Museum* is now applied to any place set apart as a repository for things that have an immediate relation to the arts and sciences. See BRITISH MUSEUM.

MUSHROOM, (*múshcheron*, Fr.) in Botany, the eatable fungus, that grows in pastures, and is cultivated in gardens; whence catsup is made. Figuratively, an upstart; a person that rises to grandeur from a mean and poor birth.

MUSIC, (*múzik*) *s.* [*Musa*, Lat.] one of the fine arts, in which by means of melodious sounds, and harmonies of sound, in measured cadence, expression is given to the passions, feelings, or sentiments of the human mind. It is the most entirely human of the fine arts; and charms not only by its accordance with the ear, but by its power of recalling associations that are least easily recalled, and of giving depth and intensity to the most usually recurring associations. In genuine music, too, there is always something more than and beyond the immediate expression implied, whence arises the chief part of its power. When composed for instruments alone, it is called *instrumental music*; and when written to aid the expression of poetical or religious sentiments, in songs, and hymns, &c., it is called *vocal music*. The theory of music is a branch of the higher mathematics.

MUSICAL, (*múzikál*) *a.* [Fr.] harmonious; belonging to music.

MUSICALLY, (*múzikálly*) *ad.* harmoniously; with sweet sound.

MUSICALNESS, (*múzikálnesse*) *s.* the quality of sounding sweetly, harmoniously, or melodiously.

MUSICIAN, (*múzikshon*) *s.* [*musicien*, Fr.] one skilled in harmony, or who plays on musical instruments.

MUSK, *s.* [*mus*, Fr.] in Commerce, &c., a dry, light, and friable substance, of a dark, blackish colour, tinged with purple; with a very powerful perfume, agreeable only when in a very small quantity, or moderated by the mixture of some other; found in a kind of bag, which grows under the bellies of a tribe of animals which are called musk animals or musks. They bear some resemblance to the antelopes, but have no horns. They are gentle, but extremely timid. Some of them are as large as a small deer, and others do not exceed the size of a rabbit.

MUSKCAT, *s.* in Natural History, the animal from which musk is got.

MUSKET, *s.* [*mousquet*, Fr.] the common fire-arm used in war by the infantry.—[*moschetto*, Ital.] in Falcoy, a small hawk.

MUSKETEEER, *s.* a soldier who carries a musket.

MUSKETOON, *s.* [*mousqueton*, Fr.] a fire-arm, shorter and thicker than a musket; a blunderbuss.

MUSKINESS, *s.* the quality or scent of musk.

MUSKMELOON, *s.* in Horticulture, a fragrant melon.

MUSK-PLANT, *s.* in Botany, a species of *minulus*, very commonly cultivated in pots and in gardens now, which has a very strong and agreeable odour resembling musk.

MUSK-RAT, *s.* in Natural History, an animal of N. America, called also the *musquash*, whose skin is used in furrery, and which builds a nest like the beaver. Its flesh smells strongly of musk.

MUSKY, *a.* fragrant; sweet-scented.

MUSLIN, (*múslin*) *s.* [*mousseline*, Fr.] a fine cloth made of cotton, and originally imported from India, &c., but now made chiefly in our own manufactories.

MUSLIN, (*múslin*) *a.* made of muslin.

MUSROLO, *s.* [*musserole*, Fr.] the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

MUSSELBURGH, Edinburghshire, Scotland. It stands on the Esk, over which it has 4 bridges, not far from the Frith of Forth, and it has a small but good harbour. It is chiefly a fishing place, and is very famous for that. It is 5 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 6331.

MUSSULMAN, *s.* plur. *Mussulmans*, [Arab.] a word used by Mohammedans to signify a true believer.

MUST, *verb imperf.* [*musen*, Belg.] signifies, be obliged. It is of all persons and tenses, used of persons and things, and placed before a verb.

MUST, *s.* [*mustum*, Lat.] new wine; new wort.

To MUST, *v. a.* [*mus*, Brit.] to give an ill scent or stink to a thing, generally applied to casks. To make mouldy.—*v. n.* to contract an ill scent, applied to vessels that are not in use; to grow mouldy.

MUSTA/CHIOS, *s.* [*mustaches*, Fr.] whiskers or hair growing on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, *s.* [*mustard*, Brit.] in Botany, a plant producing a small and warm seed. Sauce made of the flour of mustard-seed mixed with water, &c.

To MUSTER, *v. a.* [*munsteren*, Belg.] to review an army; to collect or bring together.—*v. n.* to assemble, in order to form an army.

MUSTER, *s.* a review of an army; a register of forces mustered; a collection. To *pass muster*, signifies to be allowed. This word is used in composition.

MUSTERBOOK, *s.* a book in which the names of the soldiers are registered.

MUSTERMASTER, *s.* one who superintends the muster, to prevent frauds.

MUSTERROLL, *s.* a register of forces.

MUSTILY, *ad.* with an ill scent.

MUSTINESS, *s.* damp foulness; a bad scent.

MUSTY, *a.* mouldy; spoiled with dampness; ill scented; stale; spoiled with age. Figuratively, dull; heavy; wanting activity or experience.

MUTABILITY, MUTABLENESS, *s.* [*muta*, Lat.] the quality of not continuing long in the same state; inconstancy or fickleness.

MUTABLE, *a.* changeable; inconstant; fickle, or unsettled.

MUTATION, *s.* the act of changing or altering.

MUTCHKIN, *s.* a liquid measure used in Scotland, containing four gills, and is the fourth part of a Scotch pint.

MUTE, *a.* [*mutus*, Lat.] silent; dumb; unable to say any thing. *SYNON.* By *mute*, is understood incapability of speech; by *silent*, a voluntary forbearance.

MUTE, *s.* one that cannot speak. In Grammar, the name of a class of consonants, which by themselves have no sound, being only the representatives of modifications of the vowel sounds, by the lips, teeth, &c. They are divided into different kinds, according to the organs.

	SUDDEN.	GRADUAL.	ASPIRATED.
LABIAL.	p.	b.	ph, f, v.
DENTAL.	t.	d.	th.
GUTTURAL.	c, k, qu.	g.	ch, gh.

MUTELY, *ad.* in a silent manner; without speech.

To MUTILATE, *v. a.* [*mutilus*, Lat.] to deprive of some essential part or limb.

MUTILATION, *s.* [Fr.] the loss of any essential part or limb.

MUTINEER, *s.* in the army or navy, a person who causes or joins in sedition.

MUTINOUS, *a.* [*mutiné*, Fr.] in the army, seditious; turbulent; resisting lawful authority.

MUTINOUSLY, *ad.* in a seditious manner.

MUTINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of causing sedition, or disobeying lawful authority.

To MUTINY, *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] in the army, to rise against or resist persons in authority; to move sedition.

MUTINY, *s.* in the army or navy, the act of resisting lawful authority; sedition.

To MUTTER, *v. n.* [*mutio*, Lat.] to grumble; to murmur.—*v. a.* to utter discontent in a low tone of voice.

MUTTER, *s.* a murmur; or the act of expressing discontent in a low voice.

MUTTERER, *s.* one that mutters.

MUTTERINGLY, *ad.* expressing discontent in mutters.

MUTTON, *s.* [*mouton*, Fr.] the flesh of sheep. Figuratively, a sheep.

MUTUAL, *a.* [*mutuus*, Lat.] reciprocal; acting so as to perform the same action by turns.

MUTUALLY, *ad.* in return; reciprocally.

MUTUALITY, *s.* reciprocation; return.

MUZZLE, *s.* [*museau*, Fr.] the mouth of any thing; a fastening of thongs, to hinder a dog or other animal from biting.

To MUZZLE, *v. n.* to bring the mouth near; to mouth.—*v. a.* to bind the mouth; to restrain from hurt.

MY, *pron. possessive*, belonging to me. *Mine* is used instead of *my* in the predicate of a sentence, and the answer to a question.

MYCENE, in Ancient Greece, a city of Argolis, in the Peloponnese, originally the chief city of the state, but afterwards subjugated. Its ruins are very remarkable.

MYOGRAPHY, (*mylography*) *s.* [*mus* and *grapho*, Gr.] a description of the muscles.

MYOLOGY, *s.* the description and doctrine of the muscles.

MYOPS, *s.* [*mus* and *ops*, Gr.] a person who is short-sighted.

MYOPY, *s.* shortness of sight.

MYRIAD, *s.* [*myrias*, Gr.] the number of ten thousand. Figuratively, a great number.

MYRMELON, *s.* [*myrmex* and *leon*, Gr.] in Entomology, a winged fly allied to the dragon-flies, whose larva is known as the *ant-lion*. It makes a small conical pit in loose sand, and buries itself at the bottom, with its jaws extended, to seize on any insect that unwarily should fall in.

MYRMIDONS, *s.* [Gr.] armed men, ready to obey any command of their superior, or hirer.

MYROPOLIST, *s.* [*myron* and *poleo*, Gr.] one who sells ointments.

MYRRH, (*mīr*) *s.* [*myrrha*, Lat.] in Materia Medica, &c., a gum resin, which exudes from one or two trees growing in the East. It is of a reddish brown hue, with a disagreeable scent and taste. The tincture is used as a tonic stimulant, and has highly valuable properties.

MYRTIFORM, *a.* [*myrtus* and *forma*, Lat.] having the shape of a myrtle.

MYRTLE, *s.* [*myrtus*, Lat. *myrte*, Fr.] in Botany, a low fragrant shrub, with small leaves.

MYSELF, a reciprocal pronoun, [*minselfe*, Sax.] used by a person to show that a thing relates to him only, exclusive of any other.

MYRIA, in Ancient Geography, the country occupying the N. W. angle of Asia Minor. It had a good soil, and the people cultivated it diligently. It was the Troad. Troy and Pergamus were its most distinguished cities.

MYSOLE, a province of Hindustan, Asia. It includes the districts of Seringapatam, Nagara, and Chatracul. Its extent is near 250 miles, and its breadth about 150. The country in general is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren, inasmuch that sustenance for men and animals cannot be raised upon it, but by the most persevering industry. It is subject to England. Pop. about 2,000,000.

MYSTAGOGUE, (*mystagog*) *s.* [*mustes* and *ago*, Gr.] one who interprets divine mysteries.

MYSTERIARCH, (*mysteriark*) *s.* [*mysterion* and *arche*, Gr.] one who presides over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS, *a.* [*mysterius*, Fr.] not to be comprehended or discovered by the human understanding; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be discovered by reason, or to be comprehended by the understanding; in an obscure or perplexed manner.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which renders any truth or doctrine above the discovery of reason, or comprehension of the understanding.

To MYSTERIZE, *v. a.* to explain as enigmas.

MYSTERY, *s.* [*mysterion*, from *mues*, Gr.] in its primary sense, originally used for some sacred rite or doctrine communicated only to a few chosen persons by the ancient priests. In the New Testament, a truth formerly concealed, but then made plain and manifest. Any thing artfully made difficult.—[*metier*, Fr.] a trade or calling: in the last sense it should be written *mystery*.

MYSTERY, *s.* in the middle ages, the name of some rude dramatic representations got up by the clergy, in which the Creation, Fall of Man, Last Judgment, &c. &c., were played. They were revoltingly coarse, according to our notions, but they answered the purpose of the inventors and promoters, in keeping down more improving dramatic entertainments, and in fixing certain opinions fast in the vulgar mind; all of which led to the supremacy of the priests.

MYSTICS, and MYSTICISM, *s.* the name given to the Platonic interpretation and interpreters of the gospel, in derision, by those who adopted the logic of Aristotle as their instrument of inquiry. The well-known *Imitation of Christ*, ascribed to Thomas à Kempis, is one of the best means for becoming acquainted with the Mystics of the middle ages.

MYSTIC, MYSTICAL, *a.* [*mysticus*, Lat.] obscure, emblematical, or including second or secret meaning under the form of a picture.

MYSTICALLY, *ad.* in a manner which conveys some secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, *s.* the state of conveying some secret meaning.

MYTH, *s.* [*mythos*, Gr.] in uncertain History, a fact which has been overlaid by the additions and ornaments of later ages; or an invented fact to account for some things the origin of which was not clear. It has been used lately, with great absurdity, by some writers, to characterize parts of the sacred narratives in the Bible.

MYTHOLOGICAL, *a.* [*mythos* and *logos*, Gr.] relating to the application or explanation of mythology.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, *ad.* in a manner suitable to mythology.

MYTHOLOGIST, *s.* one who explains mythology.

To MYTHOLOGIZE, *v. n.* to relate or explain mythology.

MYTHOLOGY, *s.* the name for the sacred legends and superstitions of heathen nations, which has lately been extended to embrace all popular traditions relating to the ante-historic period. Respecting heathen mythology, various and apparently conflicting theories have been advanced to account for its origin; but it is exceedingly likely that history, and tradition, and instinct, and poetry, have all had a share in the mythologies of all nations.

## N

N IS the thirteenth letter in the English alphabet, having an invariable sound; except that after *m* it is lost, as in *condemn*. It is one of the consonants called liquids, or semivowels, because they have a distinct sound without a vowel. It is uttered by means of the teeth, and so is called a dental liquid. In the beginning of words or syllables, no consonant is used immediately after it; nor any before it, except *g*, *k*, and *s*, as in *gnave*, *know*, *snail*, &c. In Composition, before an *l*, *b*, *p*, and *m*, the *n* is frequently changed into an *m*, and before an *l* and *r* into an *l* and *r*, according to the custom of the Romans; as *illicit*, for *inlicit*; *impress*, for *inpress*; *irreverent*, for *inreverent*. When used for a numeral, N stands for 600, and with a dash over it thus, *N̄*, for 600,000.

N. B. (a contraction for *nota bene*), mark well; take notice; observe.

To NAB, *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swed.] to catch or seize unexpectedly. A low word.

NA'BOB, *s.* the name of a viceroy or governor of one of the provinces of the mogul's empire in India. Vulgarly, any person who has made a great fortune in India.

NABONASSAR, the founder of the kingdom of Babylon. He was the author of the *Era of Nabonassar*, which is important in Chronology, since by it all other epochs are connected and adjusted. It commenced with his reign in 747, B. C. The years are vague, each containing 365 days without intercalation. This year, 1848, A. D., corresponds with 2500 of this era.

NA'DIR, *s.* [Arab.] in Astronomy, is that point of the heavens which is diametrically opposite to the zenith, or point directly over our heads. The zenith and nadir are the two poles of the horizon.

NADIR SHAH, the celebrated king of Persia, at the commencement of the last century. He was originally of low rank in one of the Turkish tribes of Khorassan; and rendered effectual aid

to Tâmasp, the king of Persia, when, by valour and ability, he had acquired power. He was made ruler of four fine provinces. Afterwards, when the king was defeated by the Turks, he dethroned him, and occupied his place. He subdued the Turks, gained all the country west of the Indus, conquered Bokhara and Khowaresm, and, lastly, the Turks of Armenia. Being now absolute, he ruled with dreadful tyranny. He blinded his own son, and put to death thousands of his subjects; and was at last assassinated by his own officers, in 1747, aged 59 years, after a reign of 15. His summary proceedings by way of settling questions of political economy, have, not long ago, found an admirer in the British parliament.

**NEVIUS, CNEUS**, an early Roman poet, who wrote comedies, &c., of which quoted fragments alone remain. He died in 203 B. C.

**NAFF, s.** in Ornithology, a kind of tufted sea-bird.

**NAG, s.** [*nagge*, Belg.] a small or young horse. In familiar language, a horse.

**NAGPOUR**, the capital in part of Berar, the Decan of Hindustan, which is subject to a native rajah. It is a city of modern date; but, though extensive and populous, is poorly built; and, excepting a small citadel of no strength, is open and defenceless. It is 700 miles from Calcutta. Pop. about 120,000. Lat. 21. 10. N. Long. 79. 7. E.

**NAHUM**, a Hebrew prophet, whose writings are included in the Old Testament. He prophesied in Judah, in the latter part of Hezekiah's reign; and his book, or poem, relates wholly to the destruction of Nineveh, and the benefits that should follow to the Jewish race. He is one of the sublimest, most fervent, and most daring of the minor prophets in his style; and the descriptions he introduces are full of life and power. He lived in about 700 B. C.

**NAIADS, s.** [*naiades*, Gr.] in Mythology, nymphs of the fountains.

**NAIL, s.** [*nægal*, Sax. *nagel*, Teut.] in Anatomy, a kind of horny substance upon the ends of the fingers and toes; talons, or a horny substance at the extremity of the toes of birds and beasts. A spike of metal with a sharp point, and sometimes a flat head, used to fasten things together; a stud or boss; also, a measure containing two inches and a half. *On the nail*, implies immediately or without delay.

*To nail, v. a.* to fasten any thing with small spikes of iron called nails; to stud with nails.

**NAILER, s.** a nail-maker.

**NAIRN**, Nairnshire, Scotland, the capital of the county, seated on the Frith of Murray, 104 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 2672.

**NAIRNSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, lying on the Frith of Murray, and enclosed on every side by the counties of Inverness and Murray. Its length is about 12 miles, and its breadth about 10. The soil, though rocky, is fertile, and in general well cultivated. Findhorn is its chief river. It contains several lakes, which abound in fish, and some forests of firs. Pop. 9217. This county returns the moieties of 2 representatives to parliament.

**NAKED, a.** [*nacod*, Sax.] without clothes or covering: figuratively, unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. Plain, or evident, applied to truth. Mere; bare; simple; without any additional circumstances; applied to narratives of facts.

**NAKEDLY, ad.** without clothes, covering, or disguise.

**NAKEDNESS, s.** the state of a person without clothes or covering; plainness; evidence; freedom from disguise.

**NALL, s.** [*naal*, Isl.] anawl made use of by collar-makers.

**NAME, s.** [*nama*, Sax. *naem*, Belg.] denotes a word which serves to signify a thing or subject spoken of. The grammarians usually call a noun. *Names* are either proper or appellative. Proper names are those which represent some individual thing or person, so as to distinguish it from all other things of the same species; as *Cicero*, which represents a certain orator. Appellative names are either called Christian, or surnames; the first imposed for the distinction of persons, answering the Roman *Prenomen*; the second for the distinction of families, answering to the *Nomen* of the Romans, and the *Patronymicum* of the Greeks. Figuratively, reputation or character; renown; honour or glory; memory or remembrance; power given to a person to act for another; appearance, or an assumed character.

*To NAME, v. a.* [*naman*, Sax.] to apply a word constantly to distinguish a person or thing from others; to mention the word

applied to any being; to specify or distinguish by mentioning the word used to express any person or thing; to utter or mention. *SYNON.* We *name*, to distinguish in conversation; we *call*, as for help when wanted.

**NAMELESS, a.** [*namless*, Sax.] having no word by which it may be expressed; one whose name is not known or expressed.

**NAMELY, ad.** [*naemlick*, *nahmlich*, Belg.] particularly; specially; to mention by name.

**NAME'R, s.** one that calls or knows any person or thing by name.

**NAME'SAKE, s.** one that has the same name with another.

**NAMUR**, the capital of the province of the same name, in Belgium. It has a very strong castle, built on the opposite side of the Sambre, on a sharp rock, and defended by Fort William, and many other considerable forts, so as to be supposed almost impregnable. It is seated at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, and is a well-built city, with some fine public edifices. It has a good trade, and some valuable manufactures. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 50. 27. N. Long. 4. 48. E.

**NAMUR**, a province of Belgium, bordering on France; and bounded by Hainaut, Liège, and Luxembourg. It is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal; and is about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The Sambre and the Maese are its great rivers. Pop. about 240,000.

**NANCY**, capital of the department of Meurthe, France. It is divided into the Old and New Town, which are separated by a canal. The first, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine. The New Town is very handsome, having long straight streets, and many fine public buildings. Here are several excellent educational and charitable institutions, and a capital public library. It is 190 miles from Paris. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 48. 42. N. Long. 6. 10. E.

**NANKEEN, s.** [*from Nanking*, in China,] a kind of salmon-coloured cotton cloth, manufactured in China, and formerly much more used in England than at present. Most of what is used now is of home manufacture.

**NANKING, or KIANGNIN**, a city of China, capital of the province of the Kiangan, and formerly the imperial city. It is the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and about 3 miles distant from the great river Yang-tse-Chiang, from which canals are cut, so large that vessels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour; for a third part of the city is desolate, but the rest is extremely populous, well inhabited, and full of business. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved, and on each side are shops, neatly furnished. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and the famous tower of porcelain, 200 feet high, and divided into 9 stories, by projections, &c., covered with green varnished tiles. They have several manufactures in silk and wool. Here the physicians have their principal academy. It is seated near the river Yantschiang, 500 miles from Peking. Pop. about 500,000. Lat. 32. 12. N. Long. 118. 16. E.

**NANTES**, an ancient and large city in the department of Loire Inferieure, France. It is one of the most considerable places in the empire, and contains the richest merchants. The bridges over the river Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs are so large, that they exceed the city. It is well and regularly built, and has some fine edifices, as the cathedral, town-hall, exchange, &c. Here is a good public library also. It has some valuable manufactures, and abounds with seminaries of learning. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the Bay of Bourgneuf and in the salt-marshes of Guerande and Croisic. It has a good trade, but large vessels can come no higher than Paimbeuf, which is some miles below Nantes. It is 217 miles from Paris. Pop. about 80,000. Lat. 47. 13. N. Long. 1. 33. W.

**NANTUCKET**, the name of an island, a bay, a town, and a county of Massachusetts, United States. The town has a good harbour, and is compactly built. There are dangerous shoals on the S. E. of the island. It is 500 miles from Washington. Population, 912.

**NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH**, Cheshire. It stands on the river Weaver, near a large basin of the Chester canal, and is a large and regularly built town. The salt-works that furnish so much of the fine white salt, in common use, are here. And

round it lie the principal dairies of the county. It is 162 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 5921.

NAP, s. [*hnæppan*, Sax.] a slumber; short sleep; the soft or downy part of woollen cloth above the surface. In Botany, the catmint.

To NAP, *v. n.* to sleep; to be drowsy; to be in a state of seeming security.

**NAPE**, *s.* the joint of the neck behind.

**NAPHTHA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Chemistry, &c., a very pure, clear, and thin fluid, of a very pale yellow-brown; it is a compound of hydrogen and carbon, and is obtained from wood by distillation, and from coal tar by rectification. It is used in the preparation of caoutchouc for manufactures, and is burnt in lamps, &c. *See* PETROLEUM, BITUMEN, &c.

NAPIER, JOHN, a laird of Merchiston, near Edinburgh, a celebrated Scottish mathematician, of the 16th century. He studied at St. Andrews, and afterwards travelled on the continent. After his return, he devoted himself to the study of mathematics and theology. In the latter science he seems to have made no great way, except as regards the calculating of periods for the accomplishment of various unfulfilled prophecies, particularly those relating to the end of the world; in all which he was, as all others have been, disappointed. He happily wrote, "He also re-discovered that the pope of Rome was antichrist." More usefully for that, and more creditably to himself, in the other, and more favourite study, he was led on step by step till he invented *logarithms*, by a process we cannot detail, and with effects that are not yet fully developed, great as has been the use of his invention in practical mathematics. This has cast into the shade several other discoveries and improvements that he made in trigonometry, &c., which would have immortalized him in the annals of science. Another equally useful and successful invention, the *bones of reckoning*, he died in 1607, aged 67 years, having obtained the reputation of being addicted to the black arts amongst his neighbours, but having received in Kepler's admiration the verdict of all subsequent ages.

**NAPIER'S BONES**—as, in Arithmetical Computation, an ingenious contrivance for facilitating processes of multiplication and division. It may be made thus:—Write out on cardboard the *Multiplication Table*, but taking care to divide each square, in which the products are arranged, diagonally, and to write the unit on the right hand, and the tens and hundreds on the left hand side of the line; then cut the whole into vertical strips;—and for use, take those strips which contain the figures of the multiplicand at the head of them, and arrange them in their proper order, so that the figures that come in the products of the multiplier in order, and write down the sum of the two figures that occur in the adjoining segments of the squares, placing the figures that occur in the half squares at the beginning and ending of the line, in their respective places also: thus,—to multiply 1848 by 247:—

	1	8	4	8	
2	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$	= 3696
4	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$	= 7392
7	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$	= 12936
					456456

We have given only the series containing the necessary figures for the operation.

NA/PKIN, *s.* linen used at table to lay in the lap, and wipe the hands.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Europe, part of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; consisting of the island of Sicily, and all Italy S. of the States of the Church. We refer to the word *Sicily* for an account of that part of the kingdom, and give here an account of the Italian part. It is nearly 400 miles long, and varies in breadth from 120 to 30 miles. It is divided into 13 provinces, namely, Terra di Lavoro; Provincia di Napoli; Principato di Salerno; Principato di Capua; Terra di Brindisi; Terra di Bari; Terra di Otranto; Terra di Taranto; Terra di Reggio; Terra di Catanzaro; Terra di Crotone; Terra di Gerace; and Terra di Reggio Calabria. The climate is extremely hot in summer; but the most disagreeable

part of the climate is the sirocco, which is very common in spring, and is still more relaxing. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow except on the mountains. On account of its fertility, the country has been termed a terrestrial paradise; it abounds with all sorts of grain, the finest fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, with rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna; poultry, game, and fish, are also plentiful and cheap. It affords also alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock-crystal, marble, and several sorts of minerals, together with fine wool and silk. Besides these there are some valuable manufactures. The principal mountains are the Apennines, which traverse it from N. to S., and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius. The greatest inconvenience to which this kingdom is exposed, is the frequent earthquakes, though the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius contribute in some measure to prevent them. The Voltorno and the Ofanto are its chief rivers. The established religion is the Romish; and the clergy and convents possess two-thirds of the whole kingdom; but the Jews are allowed to settle here. Pop. about 6,250,000.

NAPLES, the capital of the above kingdom, and of that of the Two Sicilies, is one of the finest cities in the world, is the see of an archbishop, the seat of a university, and is defended by thick walls which surround it, regular bastions, strong towers, deep ditches, and fortified castles. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and has seven large suburbs. The palace royal is a spacious and convenient building; but the most magnificent are the cathedral and the chapel of St. Januarius, where they pretend the blood of that saint is preserved. The air of Naples is serene and healthy, and the winter mild. Its situation is most enchantingly beautiful. The harbour is capable of containing 500 vessels, which may ride with safety. It has some small manufactures. It is 110 miles from Rome. Pop. about 350,000. Lat. 40. 49. N. Long. 14. 15. E.

NA/PLESS, *a.* worn threadbare.

**NA'PPINESS**, *s.* the quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY, *a.* [from *nap*,] frothy; spumy; whence apples and ale are called lamb's wool.

**NA'PTAKING**, *s.* a surprise, or unexpected seizure and attack.

**NARBONNE** an ancient city in the department of Aude, France. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible, and the canal, from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by them. There are some fine buildings and institutions. Narbonne is famous for its honey. It is 500 miles from Paris. Pop. about 60,000. Lat. 43. 10. N. Long. 3. 1. E.

JOSEPH ARMAND DE LOUIS, COMTE DE, one of the noblesse of France, who, animated by some theory of constitutional monarchy, took part in the Revolution, and was in the ministry preceding that of the Girondists. He fell with the monarchy on the 10th of August; and was with difficulty got out of the country by his friend Madame de Staël. On Napoleon's acquisition of power, he returned, and was much honoured by him; and employed in several of his campaigns and embassies, particularly one to Vienna, where he succeeded to admiration. He died in 1813, aged 58 years.

NARCISSUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, a kind of daffodil.

**NARCO'SIS**, *s.* [*narke*, Gr.] a privation of sense, as in a palsy, or by taking opium.

NARCOTIC, *a.* procuring sleep; stupifying; or causing stupefaction.

**NARCO'TICS**, *s.* medicines which take away the senses, or stupify.

NARD, *s.* [*nardos*, Gr. *nardus*, Lat.] a fragrant ointment called spikenard. In Botany, a sweet-scented shrub.

**NARES, DR. JAMES**, an English composer and organist of the last century. He was first appointed to York minster; and subsequently he held situations about the court. His works are numerous, and are very simple and beautiful; marked with great scientific skill. He died in 1783, aged 68 years.

NARES, DR. ROBERT, son of the foregoing, a divine and critic, who was assistant librarian at the British Museum, and archdeacon of Stafford. He was joint editor of the *British Critic*, and author of several works on *Words*, &c. His continuation of Tytler's History is not very good. He died in 1829, aged 65 years.

NA'RRABLE, *a.* [*narro*, Lat.] capable of being told or related.  
NARRAGA'NSET BAY, a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, enter-

ing the New England portion of the United States. It is 28 miles long, and from 3 to 12 broad. It is accessible at all seasons, and has some fine harbours. Rhode Island, and several others equally beautiful and fertile, are in it.

To NARRATE, *v. a.* to tell or relate.

NARRATION, *s.* [*narratio*, Lat.] an account, relation, history, or description of any action, or series of actions.

NARRATIVE, *a.* [*narrativus*, Fr.] relating; giving an account of facts as they happened; fond of telling stories, or relating things past.

NARRATIVE, *s.* a relation; an account or recital of a fact as it happened.

NARRATIVELY, *ad.* by way of narrative.

NARRATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one that relates any fact.

NARROW, (*nárró*) *a.* [*nearu*, Sax.] of small breadth; containing a small distance from one extreme to another. Short, applied to time. Niggardily, or covetous; contracted; of confined sentiment; ungenerous; applied to the mind. Near, or within a small distance; close; vigilant; attentive.

To NARROW, (*nárró*) *v. a.* [*nearwan*, Sax.] to lessen the breadth or width of a thing; to shorten the space between any two things.

NARROWLY, (*nárróly*) *ad.* with small space between the sides; of little breadth; contractedly; without extent or generosity of sentiment; closely or attentively; scarcely; in an avicious or niggardly manner.

NARROWNESS, (*nárróness*) *s.* having its extremities at a small distance from each other. Want of extent or generosity, applied to the mind. Meanness, poverty, or a state of uneasiness, applied to condition. Want of capacity, applied to the understanding.

NARSES, one of the generals of Justinian I. in the declining period of Roman history. He was one of the eunuchs of the court at Constantinople, and was elevated by intrigues against the great Belisarius to the command of the army in the Italian war. He defeated Totila, took Rome, and gave to the harassed country abundance and peace. He ruled in Italy for 15 years, and was then deposed by intrigues similar to those which had removed from his way the former favourite of fortune. He retired to Naples, and invited the incursions of the Lombard king, Alboin, into the country, and died as his treason was about to take effect, in 567 A. D.

NARWHALE, *s.* in Zoology, a kind of whale, armed with a strong horn, whence it is called the sea-unicorn.

NARVA, capital of a government of Russia called by the same name. The houses are built of brick, stuccoed white; and in the suburbs, called Ivangorod, or John's Town, are the stupendous remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Vassilievitch the Great, over the steep banks of the river. The principal exports from it are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. It is situated on the river Narova, 8 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Finland, 83 miles from St. Petersburg. Pop. about 5000. Lat. 59. 20. N. Long. 28. S. E.

NASAL, *a.* [*nasus*, Lat.] belonging to the nose. In Grammar, pronounced through the nose.

NASH, JOHN, the architect, whose works in the metropolises are sad memorials of his former pre-eminence. Regent Street, Regent's Park, Buckingham Palace, &c. in town, and the Pavilion at Brighton, are his *chefs d'œuvre*; and most of these are being altered, or removed, to make way for what is not quite so offensive to good taste. He died in 1835, aged 83 years.

NASH, RICHARD, better known as *Beau Nash*, the renowned *arbitrer elegantium* of Bath; who maintained his royalty at that seat of folly, in perfect character and keeping, for 50 years. He did one good service for society, for which, in spite of his laced hat, and six-horsed chariot, with riders and runners, he deserves honourable mention;—he banished swords from common wear amongst the fashionables; and they have never been reintroduced. He died in 1761, in poverty and neglect, aged 87 years.

NASHVILLE, capital of Tennessee, United States. It stands on the Cumberland river, and is a place of some importance. Its public buildings are handsome and numerous, and there is a rising university here. It is 684 miles from Washington. Pop. 11,000. Some other places in the States are similarly named.

NASICO'ROUS, *a.* [*nasus* and *cornu*, Lat.] having a horn on the nose.

NASSAU', a duchy of Germany, bordering on Prussia, and bounded by Hesse. It is a very small territory, but is very beautiful, being altogether hilly, and having some mountains more than 2000 feet high. The Rhine and the Main are its chief rivers. It yields silver, iron, copper, building-stone, marble, and other metals and minerals; and no part of Germany so abounds with *Brünnen*, or mineral springs. Corn, but in small quantities; and wine, especially *hock*, and fruit in abundance, are produced. Cattle and swine are fed in great numbers. It has some good and valuable manufactures. *Nassau*, whence it is named, is a small town. Wiesbaden is its largest place. Pop. about 400,000.

NASTILY, *ad.* in such a dirty, filthy, or polluted manner, as to raise nausea.

NAUSTINESS, *s.* the quality of being so dirty and filthy as to raise nausea. Obscenity, grossness, applied to words and thoughts.

NASTY, *a.* [*nast*, Tent.] raising disgust from dirt; nauseous; filthy. Figuratively, obscene, or lewd, applied to language.

NATAL, *a.* [*natalis*, from *nascor*, Lat.] native; relating to the time when, or place where, a person was born.

NATAL, the name of part of the E. coast of Africa, extending along Caffrelan, above Cape Colony. It has high mountains, and wide swamps; but there is also very fertile soil, which is beginning to be cultivated to advantage.

NATATION, *s.* [*natio*, Lat.] the act of swimming.

NATHLESS, *ad.* [*natheless*, Sax.] nevertheless; notwithstanding; not the less.

NATION, (*náshón*) *s.* [*natio*, Lat.] a considerable number of people inhabiting a certain extent of ground, and under the same government; a government or kingdom.

NATIONAL, (*náshónal*) *a.* [*national*, Fr.] public, general, opposed to particular; bigoted to one's country; confined to a particular country. *National debt*, the amount of various and vast sums of money raised by the funding system, at different times, but chiefly within the last half century, to defray the cost of the different wars, in which the rulers of England thought fit to engage; the interest on which due to the fund-holders, is the greatest cause for the excessive taxation of the country. It is considerably more than £800,000,000 at the present time. The proposition often made by demagogues to wipe off this debt, is tantamount to proposing to rob the middle classes (who are the greatest fund-holders) of this amount, which they have advanced to the government on no other security than the public faith. Yet it is greatly to be deplored that governments have not yet adopted some plan for redeeming this terrible debt gradually, and so giving effectual relief to the nation in an honourable way.

NATIONAL GALLERY, the name of the curious and insignificant building forming one side of Trafalgar Square, London; one half of which is devoted to a collection of paintings, purchased by or bequeathed to the government, in trust for the nation; and the other half to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. The national collection is a gratuitous exhibition, and contains some very fine masterpieces, with some of very inferior worth and beauty.

NATIONALLY, (*náshónally*) *ad.* as a nation; generally.

NATIONALNESS, (*náshónalness*) *s.* reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, *a.* [*nativus*, from *nascor*, Lat.] produced by nature; natural, opposed to artificial; agreeable to nature; belonging to the time or place of a person's birth; original, or that from which a thing is made originally.

NATIVE, *s.* one born in any place; an original inhabitant; offspring.

NATIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being produced by nature, opposed to artificial.

NATIVITV, *s.* [*nativité*, Fr.] birth; time, place, or manner of birth; the state or place of being produced.

NATOLIA, or ANADOL. See ANATOLIA.

NATRON, *s.* in Chemistry, the native sesquicarbonate of soda, or the peroxide of sodium, found in certain lakes in Egypt.

NATTY-JACK, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of toad of a light green and yellow colour, common in dry, sandy heaths and soils in England; which runs very fast, and cannot jump.

NATURAL, *a.* [*natural*, Fr. *naturalis*, from *natura*, Lat.] produced or effected by nature. In Law, illegitimate, begotten by

parents not joined in wedlock. Bestowed by nature, applied to the faculties of the mind. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. Proceeding from natural causes, opposed to violent. *Natural functions* are those actions of the bodily organs, whereby the aliments are changed and assimilated so as to become a part of the body. *Natural History* is a description of the productions of the earth. *Natural inclinations* are the spontaneous tendencies of our minds. *Natural Philosophy* is the popular name for all the branches of physical science; as Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy, &c. *Natural System* is that scheme for arranging plants, which regards, not any particular organ, &c. to the neglect of the rest; as Linnaeus's System does the sexual organs; but takes every part of the plant into due account, and thus groups together into orders, classes, &c. only plants which are truly related to each other.

**NATURAL**, *s.* a person who has not the use of reason. In Music, a sign made thus ( $\natural$ ), indicating that the note it precedes, and which is required by the key to be sounded as a sharp, is to be sounded half a tone lower, or as if it were in the natural key.

**NATURAL BRIDGE**, one of the most remarkable curiosities of the United States. It consists of a stupendous arch of limestone, over a chasm 90 feet wide at the top, and 50 at the base. The height of the bridge above the Cedar creek which flows under it, is 215 feet. Its average width is 80 feet. Its length is 93 feet; and it is 55 feet in thickness. It is covered to the depth of some feet with clayey earth, and has a natural parapet of rocks, rendered firm by trees and shrubs. It commands a prospect of terrible grandeur; and it is of considerable economic use for traffic, &c. It is in Rockbridge county, Virginia, 156 miles from Richmond. A much smaller bridge of the same kind is in New York; and near it is a village called by the same name.

**NATURALIST**, *s.* a person who studies and is versed in the works of nature.

**NATURALIZATION**, *s.* in Law, the act of giving foreigners the privileges of natives.

To **NATURALIZE**, *v. a.* to adopt into a community, or invest with the privileges of native subjects; to familiarize; to make easy, as if taught by nature.

**NATURALLY**, *ad.* without instruction, or being taught; by the impulses of unassisted nature; according to nature; without affectation; spontaneously.

**NATURALNESS**, *s.* the state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth, reality, or the nature of things.

**NATURE**, *s.* [*natura*, Lat.] the system of the world, or of the universe; the assemblage of all created beings; a distinct species or kind of being; the essential properties of a thing, or that by which it is distinguished from all others; the established order and course of material things; the series of second causes, or the laws by which the material universe is governed; the constitution, or an aggregate of the powers of an animal body; the action of Providence, or that spiritual power diffused throughout the creation, which moves and acts in all bodies, and gives them certain properties. Figuratively, disposition of mind, or temper; natural affection and reverence, or the principles implanted in us by the Deity; sort, kind, or species.

**NATURITY**, *s.* the state or quality of being produced by nature.

**NAVAL**, *a.* [*navalis*, from *navis*, Lat.] consisting of ships; belonging to ships.

**NAVARRE**, a province of Spain, adjoining to France, and bounded by Aragon, Biscay, and New Castile. It is 80 miles long, by about 60 broad. It is very mountainous, lying amongst the Pyrenees, some of whose heights are more than 5000 feet above the sea. The Ebro and the Bidasson are its chief rivers. It yields iron, copper, &c. &c. And produces corn, fruits, oil, wine, timber, cattle, &c. in considerable abundance. Pampeluna is its capital. Pop. about 250,000.

**NAUDE, GABRIEL**, a physician and literary character of France, in the 17th century. He served Richelieu, Mazarin, and Queen Christina of Sweden. His works are numerous, but are little known now. He died in 1653, aged 53 years.

**NAVY**, *s.* [*navis*, Sax.] the middle part of a wheel, in which the axle moves, and the spokes are fixed.—[old Fr.] the middle or body of a church.

**NAVEL**, *s.* [*navela*, or *navela*, Sax.] See **UMBILICUS**. Figuratively, the inward part or middle.

**NAVELGALL**, in Farriery, a bruise on the top of the chine

of the back, behind the saddle, occasioned either by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being wanting.

**NAVELWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also wall-penny-wort, and kidneywort.

**NAVEW**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of cabbage, found on ditch-banks and among corn.

**NAUTRAGE**, *s.* [*navis* and *frango*, Lat.] shipwreck.

**NAUGHT**, (*naught*), *a.* [*nacht*, Sax.] bad; worthless.

**NAUGHT**, (*naught*), *s.* nothing. Improperly written *nought*.

**NAUGHTILY**, (*naughtily*) *ad.* badly; viciously; wickedly; corruptly.

**NAUGHTINESS**, (*naughtiness*) *s.* [*nahtiness*, Sax.] depravity; a slight degree of wickedness.

**NAUGHTY**, (*naughty*) *a.* bad; vicious; wicked; corrupt.

**NAVICULAR**, *a.* [*navicula*, Fr.] in Anatomy, formed like a ship, applied to the third bone in each foot, situated between the astralagus and ossa cuneiformia.

**NAVIGABLE**, *a.* [*navigo*, Lat.] capable of being passed by ships or boats.

**NAVIGABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being capable to be passed by ships or boats.

To **NAVIGATE**, *v. n.* [*navis*, Lat.] to sail; to pass in a vessel.—*v. a.* to pass over in a ship or boat.

**NAVIGATION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of passing by water; the art or act of conducting any vessel by water from one place to another the most commodious way; the science of managing a ship. *The Navigation Laws* are statutes which forbid the employment of any but British vessels, or vessels belonging to the country in which any article of commerce is produced, in the importation of such product, and which impose analogous restraints on exports also. The effects of these laws, which were purposed for the protection of the carrying trade of British merchants, has been so disastrous to the nation, that they have been suspended lately, and will soon be repealed.

**NAVIGATOR**, *s.* [*navigator*, Fr.] a sailor, or person who passes from one place to another by water; one that works a ship. Also, a man employed in digging canals, which are called *inland navigations*; or in making the cuttings and embankments for railways, commonly, according to no known analogy, contracted to *navie*.

**NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. They are surrounded by a coral reef; but boats may land with great safety.

**NAULAGE**, *s.* [*navium*, from *navis*, Lat.] the freight of passengers in a ship.

**NAUMACY**, *s.* [*navis* and *mache*, Gr.] a mock sea-fight.

To **NAUSEATE**, *v. a.* [*nauseo*, Lat.] to loathe; to reject with disgust; to affect with loathing.—*v. n.* to grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

**NAUSEOUS**, *a.* disgusting; loathsome.

**NAUSEOUSLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to cause loathing or disgust.

**NAUSEOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality which causes loathing and disgust.

**NAUTIC**, **NAUTICAL**, *a.* [*nautica*, Lat.] belonging to sailing, or sailors.

**NAUTILUS**, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Conchology, a genus of shell-fish, resembling the cuttle-fish in form, &c., whose shells are made with chambers communicating with the animal by means of a slender tube running through the whole; the animal lives in the outermost or open cell. It was formerly fabled that these animals were furnished with sails and oars, and they were thence named *nautili*; but more accurate observation has proved them to be in no way distinguished from the rest of their large family by such superfluous gifts, and has spoiled much affecting poetry thereby.

**NAUVOO**, the Mormonite city of Illinois, United States. It stands on the Mississippi, and includes a space 4 miles long and 3 wide. Its public buildings are Nauvoo House, a spacious hotel, where the pretended prophet, Joe Smith, resided; and Nauvoo Temple, the place of Mormonite worship. They have raised a legion for defence, and they maintain a university here. The whole population was about 10,000.

**NAVY**, *s.* [*navis*, Lat.] a fleet or collection of ships, generally applied to men of war.

**NAVY**, *ad.* [*na*, Sax.] a word used to imply denial or refusal. In Grammar, it is used as a cumulative conjunction.



NA'YLAND, or NEY'LAND, Suffolk. It has a manufacture of soap, bays, and says; and is seated on the river Stour, which divides it from Essex, 56 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 1114.

NA'YWORD, *s.* a refusal; a by-word; a watch-word.

NAZARE'NES, in Ecclesiastical History, one of the sects of converted Hebrews, who combined the observance of the Mosaic law with trust in Jesus as the Messiah. They rejected the traditions of the elders respecting the law, and they used a History of Christ, or Gospel, which was not one of the four we have had handed down to us. It was not till the 4th century that they were placed in the list of heretics.

NAZARETH, a town of Palestine, in Syria, Asia, famous for being the residence of our Lord in the early part of his life. It is greatly reduced in size. Superstition and poetry have preserved sacred names for some sites. Lat. 32. 44. N. Long. 35. 19. E.

NAZARITE, in the Jewish Law, a person under a special vow, as Samson and John the Baptist were.

NEAGH, LOUGH, or LAKE, in Ulster, Ireland. It is 18 miles long and 12 broad. It communicates with the sea by means of the river Barne.

To NEAL, (*neel*) *v. a.* [*onalen*, Sax.] to temper by heating and cooling gradually.—*v. n.* to be tempered by fire.

NEAL, DANIEL, a Dissenting minister of London, in the beginning of last century, who wrote the *History of the Puritans*, and the *History of New England*. He died in 1743, aged 65 years.

NEAP, (*neep*) *a.* [*nepfod*, Sax.] low; decreasing: applied only to the tide, and sometimes used as a substantive. *Neap-tides* are those which happen when the moon is either about 9 or 24 days old.

NEAR, (*neer*) *prep.* [*ner*, Sax. *naer*, Belg. and Scot.] at a small distance from; close to.

NEAR, *ad.* almost at hand; not far off. After *ge*, not to want much, or not far off.

NEAR, *a.* not far off; advanced towards the end of a design or undertaking; affecting; dear; inclining to covetousness.

NEARCHUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who conducted the fleet from India to the Persian Gulf. The journal of this voyage, preserved by Arrian, is of great value in the study of Ancient Geography. This general, in the subsequent part of the Macedonian empire, followed Antigonus. He lived in and about 320 B. C.

NEARLY, (*neerly*) *ad.* at no great distance; affecting; pressing; closely, used with *concern*. In a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS, (*neerness*) *s.* the quality of being at a small distance, or almost close to, applied to situation. Alliance of blood or affection, applied to relations or friends. Too great care of money, applied to expense.

NEAT, (*neet*) *s.* [*Sax. naut*, Isl. and Scot.] black cattle and oxen, used collectively; a cow or ox.

NEAT, (*neet*) *a.* [*net*, Fr.] made with skill and elegance, but void either of splendour or dignity; cleanly. In Trade, pure; unadulterated; not spoiled by foreign mixtures.

NEATH, Glamorganshire. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which is a bridge, where a number of small vessels come to load coal. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, extensive tin works, smelting works for copper, and many coal mines. A navigable canal has been cut from hence to the county of Brecon. It is situated near the Bristol Channel, 200 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 4970.

NEATHERD, (*neetherd*) *s.* [*neathryd*, Sax.] one that keeps black cattle.

NEATLY, (*neetly*) *ad.* in a cleanly manner; in such a manner as discovers skill and elegance, free from pomp, and without dignity.

NEATNESS, (*neetness*) *s.* spruceness; elegance, without pomp, affectation, or dignity; the quality of being free from adulation.

NEB, *s.* [*nebbe*, Sax.] nose; beak; mouth.

NEBULA, *s.* [*Lat.*] an appearance like a cloud in a human body; a film on the eye. In Astronomy, a cluster of stars, so distant from the earth, as to appear to ordinary telescopes only as dim and indistinct cloudlets. The gigantic telescope of Lord Rosse has exhibited all that were thought to be unformed stellar systems in their true character of clusters of stars.

NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS, in Cosmogony and Astronomy,

a conjecture started by Sir W. Herschel and elaborated by La Place, respecting the process of the formation of stellar and solar systems, &c. Given, the material out of which the universe is made, and a rotatory motion, and then, according to this hypothesis, separate stellar systems are first condensed; next, in each system, the multitudinous solar systems, including planets, with their rings and satellites, and all that modern astronomy wots of; leaving, in the case of our own solar system, an undigested residuum of primal matter, that appears in the form of a lens-shaped disc round the sun, as the *zodiacal light*. Experiments with globules of oil, and several other little things, had proved this, analogically, to the contentment of all speculators, to whom *law* (whatever that is) was *Gon*; when Lord Rosse directed his telescope to the various nebulae, which had given indirect or indistinct countenance to this hypothesis, and instead of being luminous mists they were cluster of stars, arranged in most varied and wondrous forms; and the whole structure was overturned, leaving the vestiges of creation to be traced and delineated by those who believe in a Creator, and hesitate not to ascribe to Him his own work.

NEBULOUS, *a.* [*nebula*, Lat.] misty; cloudy.

NECESSARIANS, *s.* in Philosophy and Theology, those who are advocates for the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

NECESSARIES, *s.* such things as a person cannot live without; things necessary for the support of life.

NECESSARILY, *ad.* indispensably; by inevitable consequence.

NECESSARINESS, *s.* that quality of a thing which renders it such that it cannot be without it.

NECESSARY, *a.* [*neceesse*, Lat.] that which must be indispensably done or granted; that without which a thing cannot exist; impelled by an irresistible principle; conclusive; followed by inevitable consequences.

To NECESSITATE, *v. a.* to make necessary; to deprive of choice; to compel by irresistible force.

NECESSITATION, *s.* the act of making necessary, or compelling in such a manner as cannot be resisted.

NECESSITOUS, *a.* oppressed with want or poverty.

NECESSITOUSNESS, *s.* poverty; want of things essential to the support of life.

NECESSITUDE, *s.* want; need.

NECESSITY, *s.* in Metaphysics and Philosophy, signifies, first, the inevitable consequence of a certain proposition from those on which it depends in a syllogism, the opposite of which must needs be false or absurd; this is called *mathematical or logical necessity*;—second, the state in which irresistible power is exerted to compel things to be and to do as they do and are; as, for instance, in the operation of the (so called) laws of nature; this is called *physical necessity*;—third, the condition of beings when left perfectly free, and treated as moral agents, in which circumstances they ever act in accordance with the principle, or maxim, they have taken as their guide in respect of conduct, though it is in their power to act otherwise; and this is *moral necessity*. It is also used to signify an imagined state of subjugation, on the part of men, to the operation of the decrees of absolute power, in conformity with which they must act and be; in which case it is equivalent to Fate, and its consistent believers to Fatalists. Generally, it signifies a state of poverty, or want of those things without which life cannot be supported.

NECK, *s.* [*neck*, Belg. *hanea*, Sax.] in Anatomy, that part of the body which supports the head, and is between it and the body. Figuratively, a long, narrow part. On the neck, means immediately after, from one following another closely.

NECKCLOTH, *s.* a piece of linen worn round the neck.

NECKER, JAMES, the celebrated minister of finance to Louis XVI., who was the occasion of the outbreak of the Revolution. He was a native of Geneva, and was first clerk, and afterwards partner, in the house of Thelloussin, the Parisian banker. His wealth, and his pamphlets on questions of finance, introduced him to the notice of the ministry, who were at their wit's end, through fruitless attempts to choke the deficit in the revenue. He held at first a subaltern post, and was finally the finance minister. He managed matters just as he would have done in his bank; and, as circumstances were, such a pilot could only steer to bankruptcy. Yet he was the only man who could see at all into the inextricably involved affairs of the treasury, and after a resignation, and pettish retirement to Switzerland, he was recalled,

and soon became the idol of the people. His publication of the condition of the revenue, laid bare a whole world of abominations; his being a Protestant, and literary man, ingratiated him still more with the spirit of the day; his rigid honesty, which would make no distinction between the burdens of the great and of the little, raised him still higher; and to crown all, he obtained both the promise and the performance of the summoning of the States-general. He then found greater difficulties than ever, and so left things to settle themselves; which resulted in the third estate obtaining all the power, and declaring itself the National Assembly. In the midst of the turmoil Necker was dismissed; and the populace of Paris rose, and from mourning over him proceeded to the attack and capture of the Bastille. He was soon recalled; but his popularity was passed away, the people had advanced more in a few months than he had in years, and further advance was out of his power. He returned again to Switzerland, and amused himself with pursuits more harmless and obscure than the guidance of revolutions. He died in 1804, aged 70 years.

NECKLACE, *s.* a string of beads or jewels worn by way of ornament round a woman's neck.

NECROMANCER, *s.* [*nekros* and *mantis*, Gr.] one that converses with ghosts, or reveals secret things by means of the dead; a conjurer.

NECROMANCY, *s.* the art of revealing future events by conversing with the dead; enchantment.

NECROSIS, *s.* [*nekros*, Gr.] in Surgery, the death of any of the bony parts of the animal frame.

NECTAR, *s.* [Gr.] a liquor said to be drunk by the gods, and that whoever drank of it should be immortal.

NECTARED, *a.* tinged, mingled, or abounding with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, *a.* [*nektar*, Gr. *nectareus*, Lat.] resembling nectar; as sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, *s.* [Fr.] in Horticulture, a delicious fruit of the plum or peach kind.

NEED, *s.* [*need*, Sax. *nood*, Belg.] a pressing difficulty; want; distressful poverty; want of any thing useful or serviceable.

TO NEED, *v. a.* to want; to require; to be in want of.—*v. n.* to be wanted, or necessary.

NEEDER, *s.* one that wants, or cannot do without a thing.

NEEDFUL, *a.* necessary; not to bedone without; indispensably requisite.

NEEDFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be necessary.

NEEDFULNESS, *s.* the quality of being necessary to an effect or end.

NEEDHAM, Suffolk. It has some trade in Suffolk blues and cloths; the poorer sort of women are employed in spinning and weaving bonelace. It is seated on the river Orwell, 73 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1353.

NEEDINESS, *s.* the quality of being in want of things essential to the support of life.

NEEDLE, *s.* [*nadl*, Sax.] a small slender piece of steel, used in sewing; the small steel bar, which points towards the north in the sea compass.

NEEDLES, two sharp-pointed rocks at the N. W. end of the Isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities. Lat. 50. 40. N. Long. 1. 29. W.

NEEDLEFISH, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of sea-fish.

NEEDLEFUL, *s.* as much thread as generally is used with a needle.

NEEDLER, NEEDLEMAKER, *s.* a person that makes needles.

NEEDLEWORK, *s.* any work performed with a needle; embroidery.

NEEDLESS, *a.* unnecessary; not requisite; not wanted.

NEEDLESSLY, *ad.* without obligation or necessity.

NEEDLESSNESS, *s.* the quality of being unnecessary.

NEEDS, *ad.* [*nedes*, Sax.] necessarily; by irresistible force or compulsion; indispensably.

NEEDY, *a.* distressed by poverty; wanting the necessities of life.

NEER, a contraction of NEVER.

TO NEESE, (*neese*) *v. n.* [*nyse*, Dan.] to discharge breath violently, and by a convulsive motion, through the nose.

NEFARIOUS, *a.* [*nefas*, Lat.] excessively wicked. In Law, unlawful.

NEGATION, *s.* [*negatio*, from *nego*, Lat.] denial, opposed to affirmation or assent. Refusal, opposed to consent. The ab-

sence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it.

NEGATIVE, *a.* [*negativus*, from *nego*, Lat.] denying, opposed to affirming. Implying the absence of something; having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *Negative quantity*, in Mathematics, a quantity which is, in common phrase, less than nothing, but which by a slight extension of the meaning of a term or two, and by the use of the negative sign, in Algebra, can be treated as if it had an actual existence, as well as existence to our thoughts. In Geometry, the extension of a few common terms introduces the same results.

NEGATIVE, *s.* a proposition by which something is denied. In Grammar, a particle made use of to imply denial; as, *not*.

NEGATIVELY, *ad.* with denial; in the form of a denial.

TO NEGLECT, *v. a.* [*negligo*, Lat.] to omit by carelessness; to refuse; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone something that should be done.

NEGLECT, *s.* [*neglectus*, from *negligo*, Lat.] inattention; careless treatment, or scornful heedlessness; omission of something which ought to be done.

NEGLECTER, *s.* one who wilfully, scornfully, or heedlessly omits doing something which he ought to do.

NEGLECTFUL, *a.* heedless; omitting through scorn, heedlessness, or inattention.

NEGLECTFULLY, *ad.* so as to omit some duty for want of attention or caution; treating in a cold and indifferent manner.

NEGLENCE, *s.* [*Fr. negligencia*, Lat.] the habit of omitting some duty by heedlessness, or want of attention; want of care or caution.

NEGLENT, *a.* [*Fr. negligens*, Lat.] careless; heedless; inattentive; scornfully regardless.

NEGLENTLY, *ad.* in a careless, heedless, or unexact manner.

TO NEGOTIATE, (*negotiate*) *v. n.* [*negociar*, Fr. from *negotium*, Lat.] to carry on the trade of a merchant; to traffic; to enter into treaty with a foreign state; to pass a bill or draught for money.

NEGOTIATION, (*negotiation*) *s.* a treaty of business; a treaty with a foreign state.

NEGOTIATOR, (*negotiator*) *s.* [*negotiator*, Fr.] one employed to treat with others; one that transmits or pays away bills drawn on foreigners.

NEGOTIATING, (*negotiating*) *part.* employed in treating with others; passing bills drawn on foreigners.

NEGRO, *s.* [Span.] one of the varieties of the human race, inhabiting the tropical regions of Africa; distinguished by the woolly-seeming hair, the projecting mouth, the form of the legs, &c.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, the general name of that part of Africa through which the great river Quorra runs, lying between the Great Desert and the Atlantic Ocean. It is also called *Soudan*.

NEGROPONT, an island of Greece. It is near 100 miles long, and from S to 16 broad. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, fruits, flesh, fish, and fowls, and provisions of all kinds. A bridge reaches from the island to the continent, across the Strait of Negropont.

NEHEMIAH, an eminent leader of the Jews on the return from the captivity at Babylon. The services he rendered to his degraded and dejected countrymen are recorded in the book of the Old Testament that bears his name. His character was one of the purest patriotism, and he suffered nothing to hinder him in his endeavours to secure and to elevate those who were placed under his guidance. From some things in the Book of Nehemiah, it is evident that additions were made to it long after his time. In the Septuagint it is ascribed to Ezra, under the title of the Second Book of Esdras. He died in 420 B. C., having governed Judea about 30 years.

TO NEIGH, (*ney*) *v. n.* [*hnegan*, Sax.] to make a noise like a horse.

NEIGH, (*ney*) *s.* the noise made by a horse.

NEIGHBOUR, (*neybur*) *s.* [*neigebur*, Sax.] one who lives near to another; one familiar to another; any thing situated near or next to another; intimate; confidant.

TO NEIGHBOUR, *v. a.* to adjoin to; to confide on; to acquaint with; to make near to.





W. Hallard

DEATH OF HORATIO  
VASSANT NELSON.



A.W. Davis.

**NEIGHBOURHOOD**, (*něyburhūd*) *s.* [*nēgēburhade*, Sax.] a place situated near another; the state of being near to each other; those that live near one another.

**NEIGHBOURLY**, (*něyburhly*) *a.* in the manner of a neighbour; in a social and civil manner.

**NEISSE**, a city and principality of Silesia, in Prussia. The bishop of Breslaw generally resides here, and has a magnificent palace. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. It is seated on the river Neisse, is fortified, and abounds in educational and charitable institutions. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 50. 19. N. Long. 17. 35. E.

**NEITHER**, (*něther*) *conj.* [*næther*, Sax.] not either. When used in the first branch of a negative sentence, it is answered by *nor*. Sometimes it is used before the second branch of a negative sentence, when that is the most emphatic. Sometimes it follows a negative at the end of a sentence, and often, though not grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative.

**NEITHER**, *pron.* not either; not one nor the other; not this nor that.

**NEILON, HORATIO LORD**, one of the most celebrated of the naval commanders of Great Britain. He was born at Burnham, Norfolk; and at an early age entered the service. His first voyages were to the E. and W. Indies, and in one of the N. polar expeditions. When the war broke out between England and the United States, he was engaged in several of the minor undertakings of the fleet; and was so shattered in health, that he stayed on land till the commencement of the war with France. His career in this war, till his death, was one of victory; with the exception of the affair at Teneriffe. He was at Toulon, Bastia, Calvi, St. Vincent, Teneriffe, Cadiz, the Nile, Copenhagen, Boulogne, and Trafalgar. He lost an arm at Teneriffe, an eye at Calvi, and his life in his crowning victory of Trafalgar. His character as a naval commander was such as to make him the idol of the whole service. Cool, fertile in expedients, of undaunted courage; understanding every point of tactics, and able to invent others; his presence carried with it the assurance of triumph. In the part he had occasionally to play, of statesman, he was not so eminent; and his allowing or commanding the execution of the Prince Carracioli has irretrievably stained his name. His private character is fully developed in his infamous connexion with the notorious Lady Hamilton. He received honours almost without number; and a magnificent funeral in Westminster Abbey realized his highest ambition, and closed his work here. He fell in 1805, aged 47 years. His name has not, perhaps never will lose its charm for British seamen; and the curious in strategy have remarked, that the greatest general of modern times, Napoleon Buonaparte, and the greatest admiral, Horatio Nelson, gained their victories by the adoption of the same manoeuvre.

**NEILSON, ROBERT**, an English churchman, not in orders, but regarded by our school as, at least, a confessor; of the latter part of the 16th century. He was an excellent man, modest and learned; and inflexible in maintaining what are called high-church principles. He was one of the stoutest friends of the nonjurers; and in that his opinions are sufficiently manifested. His works were numerous, and all of them enforced his ecclesiastical views; the one on the *Fasts and Festivals of the English Church*, is very popular with those who hold his opinions. He died in 1714, aged 58 years.

**NEMEAN GAMES**, one of the great national religious festivals of the ancient Greeks; instituted, as they held, by Hercules (Hercules); and observed at a village of Argolis, named Nemea. They were celebrated every third year, and the crowns bestowed were made of parsley.

**NEMESIS**, in Heathen Mythology, one of the old Grecian divinities, who personified the assurance of retribution for guilt.

**NENNIUS**, one of the early British historians. Very little is known of him, though much that is fabulous is related. The date assigned to him is sometimes the 8th and sometimes the 10th century. His work, the *History of the Britons*, has some value, from the absence of better documents, but needs careful selection.

**NEOLOGY**, *s.* [*neos* and *logos*, Gr.] in Church History, the name given to the theological system which arose in Germany, as the fruit and expression of the philosophy, originating with Hobbes and Locke, of England. It consists in the steady and uncompromising rejection of every thing contrary to experience or

common sense; and sometimes bore the misnomer of *Rationalism*. The growth of the Critical Philosophy has overturned it, or changed its form completely. Yet there are in Germany, France, England, and the United States, especially amongst the old school of Unitarians in the last two countries, some who yet hold and teach its cold and barren scepticism.

**NEOPHYTE**, *s.* [*fr. neos* and *phao*, Gr.] one regenerated; a convert.

**NEOTEERIC**, *a.* [*neotericus*, Lat. from *neos*, Gr.] modern; novel; late.

**NEPAUL**, a territory of Hindustan, Asia. It lies amidst the Himalah mountains, between British India and Thibet, and is a long strip of about 500 miles by 100 miles in extent. The mountains are in some cases 20,000 feet high; and the rivers are almost all tributaries of the Ganges. The soil is in part fertile, and produces fruits, &c. &c., resembling those of the temperate zone. It also has mines of iron, lead, copper, &c. And it has wide forests which abound with game, &c. It has a good trade, both in transit between Thibet and India, and in the export of their own productions. Catmandoo is its capital. Pop. about 2,500,000. The religion most generally professed is Buddhism, but Brahminism and Lamaism exist amongst the people on the borders of India and Thibet respectively.

**NEPENTHE**, *s.* [*ne* and *penthos*, Gr.] in Antiquity, a fabled potion or opiate, which rendered persons insensible to, or made them forget, all their pains and grief.

**NEPENTHES**, *s.* in Botany, a very remarkable plant of interior Asia; the end of whose leaves extends into a tendril with a remarkably shaped cup, provided with a lid or cover at the extremity of it. In this cup is water, and some peculiar fresh-water species of shrimp has been occasionally found in it.

**NEPHEW**, (*něpew*) *s.* [*nepew*, Fr.] a brother or sister's son.

**NEPHRITIC**, (*něphritic*) *a.* [*nephros*, Gr. *nephriticus*, Lat.] in Surgery, belonging to the kidneys, reins, or vessels that convey the urine; troubled with the stone; good against the gravel and stone.

**NEPOS, CORNELIUS**, a Roman historian of the Augustan age, whose *Biographies of Greek and Roman Generals* are well known, being a common school-book. Some doubts are entertained by critics, however, respecting the genuineness of this work. Nepos flourished about the Christian era.

**NEPOTISM**, *s.* [*nepotisme*, Fr. *nepos*, Lat.] fondness for nephews. This word is chiefly used to express the extravagant power given by the ruling popes to their nephews, or other relations, in ecclesiastical affairs.

**NEPTUNE**, *s.* in Roman Mythology, the god of the sea. He was the brother of Jupiter and Pluto, and the son of Saturn and Ops. He is represented riding upon the waves, armed with a trident, and sitting in a chariot drawn by sea-horses. In Astronomy, the name given to a recently-discovered planet, whose orbit lies outside of that of Uranus. Its discovery was made simultaneously by two young astronomers, Mr. Adams of England, and M. Leverrier of France, by means of calculations founded on Bode's law of planetary distances, and the observed perturbations of the satellites of Uranus. The calculations were made by each in ignorance of what the other was doing, and the indifference of some official astronomers of England alone prevented Mr. Adams from being the first discoverer. This is one of the most brilliant triumphs of modern astronomy; and expands the inductive philosophy into an instrument for the prediction of facts, instead of chaining it down to the drudgery usually assigned it. For further particulars relating to this planet, see SOLAR SYSTEM.

**NEPTUNIAN**, *a.* in Geology, the name borne by a school of theorists, at whose head was the illustrious Werner, who explained all phenomena by the action of water. It is nearly exploded now, in consequence of the advance made in the general application of Bacon's philosophy.

**NEIRO, CLAUDIUS CÆSAR**, one of the emperors of Rome, successor to Claudius. He was son of one of the worst women that ever disgraced the world; and though, at first, under the guidance of Seneca and Burrhus, he governed with lenity and justice, he soon broke out into the most appalling tyranny. One of his first murders was committed on his own mother. Seneca fell by his orders. The detail of his crimes is impossible; and to make his debaucheries and cruelties seem the more frightful, he was wont to practise a kind of jocosity, such as

the joining in street frolics with young men of his own age, similar to those practised by the Marquis of Waterford. Rome was burnt down, in good part, during his reign; and he fixed the crime on the Christians, who were forthwith subjected to a frightful persecution; whilst Nero amused himself with the conflagration, and with the punishments, which he knew to be unjust, too. He fell, at last, by a conspiracy, committing suicide in his abject terror of a retributive punishment, in 68 A. D., aged 31 years, and having reigned for nearly 14.

**NERVA, MARCUS COCCUUS**, the successor of Domitian in the empire of Rome, whose brief reign was a delightful contrast with the polluted and cruel tyranny of his predecessor. He raised Trajan to the throne as his co-emperor, and died in 98 A. D., having reigned not quite a year and a half.

**NERVE**, *s.* [*nervus*, Lat. *nerf*, Fr.] in Anatomy, a round, white substance, like a cord, composed of several threads or fibres, deriving its origin from the brain or spinal marrow, and distributed through all parts of the body, serving as the organ of sensation or motion, and consisting of two kinds, called nerves of motion and nerves of sensation. The beneficial operation of the recently discovered anæsthetic, or stupor-producing, agents, æther and chloroform, depends on this distinction. The nerves of motion being unaffected, whilst those of sensation are benumbed by them. A sinew or tendon. In Poetry, any thing which gives strength or is essential.

**NERVELESS**, *a.* faint; without strength; weak.

**NERVOUS**, *a.* [*nervus*, Lat.] well strung; strong; vigorous; relating to the nerves; having its seat in the nerves. Having weak or disordered nerves, in medical cant.

**NESCIENCE**, *s.* [*ne* and *scio*, Lat.] ignorance; the state of not knowing.

**NESS**, a termination added to an adjective, by means of which it is changed to a substantive, signifying state or quality in the abstract. Thus *good* is changed into *goodness*.—[*ness*, Sax.] used at the ends of the names of places, a nose, promontory, or headland; as, *Inverness*.

**NESS, LOCH**, one of the Scottish lakes, in Inverness-shire, lying amidst lofty mountains, about 20 miles long, and varying much in breadth. The waters of the Caledonian Canal pass through it. The scenery on and around it is very beautiful.

**NEST**, *s.* [Sax.] a bed or structure formed by a bird or fowl, for laying, hatching, and feeding her young in; any place where animals are produced; the young of a nest. Figuratively, a receptacle or place of residence; a collection of drawers, boxes, or pockets, that communicate with each other, or belong to the same frame.

To **NEST**, *v. n.* to build nests.

**NESTEGG**, *s.* an egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

To **NESTLE**, *v. n.* to settle, harbour, or lie close and snug, like birds in a nest.—*v. a.* to house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird does her young in a nest.

**NESTLING**, *s.* a bird just taken out of the nest.

**NET**, *s.* [net, Sax.] a texture of cord, &c. woven or knit with meshes, used as a snare for birds, fishes, &c.

**NETHER**, *a.* [neither, Sax.] lower, opposed to upper; situated in a lower place, or in the internal regions.

**NETHERLANDS, or THE LOW COUNTRIES**, a kingdom of Europe, lying on the German Ocean, and bounded by Belgium and Germany. It is about 150 miles in length, by 80 in breadth. It is an almost unbroken level, and near the sea, consists of marshes that are preserved by huge dikes, or embankments, which have been raised for the preservation of the land. Some parts of it are actually lower than the sea-level. Its rivers are the Rhine, the Scheldt, the Maase, the Yssel, &c., and it has an inland sea, communicating with the German Ocean, called the *Zuyder Zee*. Across the opening of this sea a range of islands extends, one of which is *Texel*. The climate is in accordance with these features of physical geography; and the excellent drainage alone, carried on by machinery, renders it fit for human habitation. It produces some corn, but more cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, &c., with butter, cheese, and other things of this kind. Its manufactures are known all over the world; they are principally linen and woollen goods, with silk, sugar, gin, &c. In trade it has always held a high rank, but the carrying trade, which at one time they almost monopolized, has been much injured by the navigation laws of various countries. It is

divided into 10 provinces, Brabant, Guelderland, N. and S. Holland, (a name often wrongly given to the whole country,) Zeeland, Utrecht, Friesland, Gröningen, Overysse, and Drent. (See these names.) To which may be added the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which belongs to the king of the Netherlands, (see LUXEMBURG,) and the Duchy of Limburg. (See LIMBURG.) The capital is Amsterdam. Pop. about 3,000,000.

**NETHERMOST**, *a.* [the superlative of *nether*.] lowest; below any thing that it is compared with.

**NETTING**, *s.* a piece of net-work.

**NETTLE**, *s.* [netel, Sax.] in Botany, a stinging herb.

To **NETTLE**, *v. a.* to sting, irritate, or provoke.

**NETWORK**, *s.* the work with which a net is made; any thing made with interstices resembling the meshes of a net.

**NEVA**, the river on which St. Petersburg stands, which connects the lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland.

**NEVER**, *ad.* [nefre, Sax.] at no time, either past, present, or to come; in no degree; none, or not a single one. "He answered him to *never* a word," *Matt.* xxvii. 14. This word is used in a form of speech which is a solecism; as in, "He is mistaken, though *never* so wise;"—which should be, "He is mistaken, though *ever* so wise;"—or else supplying the ellipsis, thus, "He is mistaken, though there *never* was a person so wise." In this sense, it always includes a comparison, and is followed by *so*.

**NEVERS**, the capital of the department of Nièvre, in France. It stands on the Loire, and is not a very well-built town. It has a cathedral, two palaces, and some government buildings. Several excellent educational institutions are here. It is a great place for iron manufactures of all kinds, and for other manufactures also. It is 140 miles from Paris. Pop. about 16,000. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 3. 9. E.

**NEVERTHELESS**, *ad.* notwithstanding.

**NEUCHÂTEL**, a canton of Switzerland, lying next to France, and bounded by the cantons of Bern and Vaud. It is about 50 miles long, and 20 broad. It is in the midst of the Jura mountains, some of whose peaks are 3000 feet high. The Doubs is its chief river. The air is healthy and temperate, but the soil is not every where alike fertile; it produces, however, a good deal of wine, both white and red; There is a great deal of manufacturing industry also displayed. The capital is of the same name, and is situated at the end of the lake of Neuchâtel. It is 25 miles from Bern. Pop. about 7000. Lat. 47. 7. N. Long. 7. 33. E. This canton is held as a principality by the king of Prussia. Pop. about 60,000. It is called *Neuchâtel* in Germany.

**NEUCHÂTEL, LAKE OF**, in Switzerland, is 25 miles long, by 5 broad. It lies between the canton of the same name and that of Bern. It receives the waters of the rivers Orbe, Reuse, Seyon, &c.; and discharges its own into the Rhine, through the lake Bienné and the river Aar. Neuchâtel stands on its banks.

**NEVIS**, one of the W. Indian islands, divided from St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. Here are springs of fresh water, and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and a colony of the English. Charlestown is its only town. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 17. 14. N. Long. 62. 35. W.

**NEURALGIA**, *s.* [*neurion* and *algos*, Gr.] in Nosology, a disease of the nerves, whose chief symptom is the most acute pain, usually confined to some one nerve, and occasionally shooting along it to its very extremities. One of the most common and distressing varieties of this disease is the *tic douloureux*.

**NEUROLOGY**, *s.* [*neurion* and *logos*, Gr.] a description of, or discourse concerning, the nerves.

**NEUROTOMY**, *s.* [*neurion* and *temno*, Gr.] the anatomy of the nerves.

**NEUTER**, *a.* [Lat.] indifferent; not engaged in or taking part with either side. In Grammar, applied to a noun or adjective, &c. which implies no sex; applied to a verb, that which signifies neither action nor passion, but some state or condition of being; as, *I sit*.

**NEUTER**, *s.* one indifferent, or not engaged in any party.

**NEUTRAL**, *a.* [Fr. from *neuter*, Lat.] indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad. In Chemistry, neither acid nor alkaline.

**NEUTRAL**, *s.* one who does not act or engage on either side.

**NEUTRALITY**, *s.* a state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil.

To NEUTRALIZE, *v. a.* to render neutral. NEUTRALLY, *ad.* in an indifferent manner; on neither side. NEW, *a.* [*neue*, Sax.] lately made or had; fresh; not used; modern; having the effect of novelty; not accustomed or familiar; renewed or repaired, so as to recover its first state; fresh after any cessation or impediment; of no ancient extraction. Generally applied to things in the same sense as *young* is to persons. In Composition, it signifies newly, or lately.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, Nottinghamshire. It is seated on the river Trent, over which is a bridge into a small island, made by the river. Here is a handsome and most spacious market-place. The trade is chiefly in corn, cattle, wool, &c.; and there is a considerable manufacture of malt, and a small one of sack. It once had a magnificent castle, of great importance, now in ruins. It is 124 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 10,195.

NEW BEDFORD, a town of Massachusetts, United States. It stands on the Acushnet river, and is very regularly laid out. The town-house, court-house, and custom-house, with other public buildings, are fine structures. The whale fishery is the chief support of this place. There are several manufactures carried on, and ship-building is a very considerable business. It is 434 miles from Washington. Pop. 15,000.

NEW BRITAIN. See BRITAIN, NEW.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a town of New Jersey, United States. It stands on the Karitan river, over which is a bridge. It is connected with an extensive scheme of railways, and is at the end of a fine and useful canal. There are many fine buildings in the upper part of the town. Rutgers's College is here, which has a good library. It is 193 miles from Washington. Population, 8693.

NEW BRUNSWICK, the name of one part of British N. America. It lies on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is bounded by Nova Scotia, the United States, and Canada. It has several hills of some height, but is not mountainous. It is chiefly covered with dense forests, and has some wide swamps, but, where cleared, the soil is rich and fertile. The river St. Lawrence flows on one side of it; St. John, St. Croix, the Miramichi, are its other rivers. Iron, copper, and other metals, with coal, and many valuable kinds of stone and marble, abound. It has also excellent salt, and other kinds of mineral springs. The timber of the forests is of the most useful kind. The fur trade is carried on here with success. Game and fish are plentiful. Fredericton is the capital. Pop. about 100,000.

NEWBURY, Berkshire. It has a handsome market-house, and is seated on the river Kennet. It was formerly eminent for the clothing manufacture, but is much declined in this respect; yet many of the people are employed in spinning. It is 56 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 6379.

NEWBURYPORT, a town of Massachusetts, United States. It stands at the mouth of the Merrimac, and has a safe and spacious harbour. The place is regularly built, and has some handsome public edifices. Its fisheries are of considerable value. It is 478 miles from Washington. Pop. 7161. The celebrated English preacher, George Whitefield, died and is buried here.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Northumberland. It is situated among steep hills, on the Tyne, which is here a fine and deep river; so that ships of 3 or 4 hundred tons burden may safely come up to the town, though the large colliers are stationed at Shields. It is a very secure haven, and is defended by Clifford's Fort, which effectually commands all vessels that enter the river. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, of which Gateshead, on the Durham side, is one; and both are joined by a fine stone bridge consisting of 9 arches. The town rises on the N. bank of the river, where the streets upon the ascent are exceedingly steep. Many of the houses are built of stone, but some of them are timber, and the rest of brick. The castle, which is old and ruins, overlooks the whole town. The exchange, church-houses, and other public buildings, are elegant; and the quay for landing goods is long and large. Here is a hall for the surgeons, a large hospital, built by the contribution of the keel-men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; and several other charitable foundations. It is situated in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London, all the eastern, and some of the midland and southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; which, besides, ex-

ports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. It also possesses manufactories of steel, iron, and woollen cloth; and in the town and neighbourhood are several glass-houses. The streets in the old part of Newcastle are unsightly and narrow, but the newer parts are handsome and commodious. Newcastle is 270 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 49,800. See GATESHEAD.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, Staffordshire. It has a manufactory of cloth, and a large one of hats, here being an incorporated company of felt-makers. In the neighbourhood are many manufactories of stone ware. It is seated on a branch of the Trent, 149 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 9869.

NEW COLLEGE, Oxford, was founded by the celebrated William of Wykeham, in the 14th century. The buildings are very noble specimens of architecture, and the chapel is richly ornamented. It is a very rich establishment.

NEWCOME, DR. WILLIAM, an Irish prelate, who was an eminent divine and biblical scholar. His works which are best known, are his *Harmony of the Gospels*, and the *Translations of Ezekiel and the Minor Prophets*. The principle on which these translations are made is, however, too lax, and allows too much conjectural emendation to give them much intrinsic value. But they helped considerably to promote the study of the original Scriptures, as did his other works. He died in 1800, aged 71 years.

NEWEL, *s.* the centre round which a spiral staircase is carried.

NEW ENGLAND. See ENGLAND, NEW.

NEWENT, Gloucestershire. It is seated on a branch of the Severn, navigable for boats. Some valuable mines of excellent coal, the beds of which are of great magnitude, are here; and there is a navigable canal hence to Hereford. It is 114 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 3099.

NEWFANGLED, *a.* formed with a vain love of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, NEWFANGLEDNESS, *s.* a vain or foolish love of novelty.

NEW FOREST, an extensive tract on the coast of Hampshire, which was cleared and enclosed as a royal hunting-ground by William the Conqueror. It covers about 90,000 acres. But the real forest belonging to the crown, and held by a staff of officers, and protected by special laws and statutes, is about 60,000 acres; the rest being under cultivation.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a triangular island on the eastern coast of N. America, forming the E. boundary of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is 350 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is hilly, and yields coal and other minerals. There is great plenty of venison, fish, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle; upon which account the inhabitants have not only their clothes and furniture, but provisions, from England. The great trade of the island arises from the cod-fishery, on the Great Bank near it. St. John's is its chief town. Pop. about 100,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, *s.* in Natural History, a remarkably fine variety of the canine species, derived from a small but excellent breed indigenous to the island of Newfoundland. They are remarkably intelligent and docile, and have gained a good name by the frequency with which they have saved persons from being drowned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the United States, N. America. It lies on the Atlantic; and is bounded by the States of Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont; and touches on the province of Lower Canada. It is about 160 miles long, and 50 broad; and is divided into 10 counties. It is mountainous in some parts, having hills of above 3000 feet; but near the sea is level, and the coast is low and sandy. Its rivers are the Connecticut and the Merrimac, navigable in part for boats, and several other smaller ones. It has also some lakes. It yields coal, iron, and other valuable minerals. It is also a fertile country, the elevated parts affording fine grazing lands. It exports the produce of these lands, and of its fisheries. There are many very valuable manufactories here of woollen, cotton, iron goods, &c. &c. It has 28 banks. There are but 2 colleges. Concord is its chief town, and Portsmouth its chief seat of trade. Pop. 284,574.

NEWHAVEN, a city and semi-capital of Connecticut, United States. It stands at the head of a bay opening into Long Island

Sound. It is finely situated, and built with great regularity; and has some splendid public buildings, which are gathered together in its centre. The houses are chiefly of wood; and the whole place has a quiet and rural aspect that is remarkable in a city of such extent. It has many important institutions; one of the chief of which is Yale College, which is the most valuable in the Union. It has a fine set of buildings, with library, museum, and a good staff of professors. There are here numerous and extensive manufactories; and its commerce is greater than that of any other place in the same State. The harbour is safe, but gets gradually shallower. It is 300 miles from Washington. Pop. 12,960. Six other places in the States bear the same name.

NEW JERSEY, one of the United States, N. America, lying on the Atlantic, and bounded by New York, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, from which last it is divided by Delaware bay and river. It is 160 miles long and 50 broad, and is divided into 18 counties. The N. part is mountainous, the middle is agreeably diversified by hill and valley, and the S. is level and sandy. It produces iron, and other valuable mineral treasures; corn, fruits, cattle, tar, pitch, &c. &c. The rivers are the Hudson, the Delaware, the Karitan, the Passaic, &c., and there are several excellent bays. The commerce and manufactures are extensive. There are 26 banks. There are also 2 colleges, with theological seminaries attached to them. Trenton is the capital; and Newark is a great place for trade. Pop. 373,306.

NEW LONDON, a city of Connecticut, United States. It stands on the Thames, and is in general not very well built. The harbour is one of the best in the United States, and is both spacious and safe, and is defended by 2 forts. Beside various manufactures which are carried on here, a great amount of capital is embarked in the whale fishery, with great profit. It is 353 miles from Washington. Pop. 5519. There are in the Union 8 other places so named.

NEWLY, *ad. lately*; not long ago.  
NEWMARKET, Cambridgeshire, on the borders of Suffolk. It consists chiefly of one long, well-built street, the N. side in Suffolk, and the S. side in Cambridgeshire. It is chiefly celebrated for horse-races, (its heath being the finest race-course in England,) and the two meetings in April and October are the first in the kingdom. It is situated in a healthy air, 61 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Thursday. Pop. 2566.

NEWNESS, *s. freshness*; the quality of being lately made, discovered, or possessed.

NEWNHAM, Gloucestershire. It is seated on the W. side of the Severn, over which it has a ferry. It has to this day the sword of state which King John gave with their charter. It is 112 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 1105.

NEW ORLEANS, the capital of Louisiana, United States. It stands on the Mississippi, about 100 miles from its mouth. It is a very large place, and has 5 faubourgs. A huge embankment protects it from inundation, its level being below that of the river. The city is generally well built, and it has a great number of squares. The public edifices, churches, &c. are fine. Its situation for commerce is very commanding, having not only the Mississippi, and all its branches, to bring trade to it; but numerous canals and railroads also. The harbour is extensive, and the river, near it, half a mile in width. Its inhabitants present a most remarkable variety of manners, language, and appearance, being in great part still of French origin. It is 1172 miles from Washington. Pop. 102,193; of whom 23,448 are slaves.

NEWPORT, Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight. It is called in Latin, Medina, from whence the whole island, on the E. and W. sides of it, is called E. and W. Medina. It is situated almost in the centre of the island, on the river Cowes, (which falls 7 miles below it into the sea, and which is navigable up to the quay here for small vessels,) 91 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 3858.

NEWPORT, Shropshire. It has a handsome free-school and a market-house; and is 140 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2497.

NEWPORT, Monmouthshire. It is seated on the river Usk, over which is a handsome bridge. It has a good harbour, whence it has its name; and is 147 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 10,815.

NEWPORT, Pembrokeshire, Wales. It is seated at the bottom of a high hill, on the Nevers, a fine navigable river, at the

bottom of a bay of the same name. 235 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 1751.

NEWPORT, semi-capital of Rhode Island, United States. It stands about 5 miles from the ocean; and has a fine harbour, easy of access, safe, deep, and capacious. It is most pleasantly situated, and has some fine buildings connected with the government, &c. Its commerce is considerable; and it has good fisheries. It is 408 miles from Washington. Pop. 5333. There are 14 other places similarly designated in the United States.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, Buckinghamshire. It is seated on a small river, which soon after falls into the Ouse. It is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, for which it is a sort of staple; and it flourishes considerably on that account. It is 51 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 3569.

NEWRY, Armaugh and Down, in Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is the Newry Water, having over it two stone bridges, and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford Bay. Newry is so much improved in its shipping trade, buildings, and the linen manufacture, that it is now the largest town in the county. It is 50 miles from Dublin. Pop. 11,972.

NEWS, *s. (used only in the plural.)* fresh account of something; something not heard before.

NEWSMONGER, *s. one who deals in newspapers; one who makes it his business to hear and tell news.*

NEWSPAPER, *s. one of the essentials of modern life, and the most effective means of spreading information respecting every subject of civilized man's care.* These daily, weekly, and monthly sheets are, however, chiefly employed for the circulation of political opinions, and whether they lead or follow the opinions of their supporters, exert an influence on the community, which no other means of instruction and agitation can approach. In the time of the Puritan Revolution of England, they first assumed this station. During the French Revolution they did more than all the orators and insurgents. In England, America, France, and other countries that have a free press, they are the chief organs by which the reflecting and wise, and the designing and plotting, address the public ear; and they are multiplied beyond belief. In Germany, and other countries under a censorship, they are the means by which absolutism secures itself against the people. In all the colonies they play a very conspicuous part. And they are, indeed, one of the most characteristic signs of the age.

NEWT, *s. [Sax.]* in Natural History, an eft; a small water lizard.

NEWTON, SIR ISAAC, England's greatest mathematician and natural philosopher. He was educated at Grantham grammar-school, and at Cambridge, and began, during his studies at that university, those great discoveries which have immortalized his name. He was first appointed to a professorship at Cambridge, and afterwards appeared in parliament, and was made warden and master of the Mint. Perhaps his highest honour was that of being president of the Royal Society. Queen Anne knighted him, and he died in 1727, aged 85 years, receiving at his funeral honours almost equaling those paid to royalty itself. It will be impossible to give more than a brief and very imperfect outline of his labours, because most of his discoveries were made in the highest regions of science. In mathematics, he invented, contemporaneously with Leibnitz, with whom he was in consequence involved in a bitter controversy, the *calculus*, an instrument of discovery, the powers of which are even yet but partly proved. He called it the *Method of Fluxions*; and his notation has been superseded by the clearer and more easy one, adopted by his rival discoverer. Several of the most important steps preliminary to this were also taken by him, and the power shown in them is overlooked in consequence of the superior brilliancy of intellect displayed in the crowning invention. His mind was of such a penetrating character, that he found Euclid to be but a collection of axiomatic propositions; and at the same time, he was able to use the method of Euclid in teaching, with the same facility and elegance that he employed his own analytical method in making his discoveries. This mathematical faculty was the basis of all his skill, and led him to those other branches of science with which his name is more popularly associated. In astronomy, he discovered and applied the *law of gravitation*, which he developed so as not merely to explain the observations of



preceding astronomers, but so as to correct their errors, and also to anticipate other discoveries. He first placed the Copernican system on a secure foundation, and opened the way to all the splendid discoveries since made, including, especially, that of the planet Neptune, and to all that Laplace and his fellows taught and arranged. In optics, he proposed a novel hypothesis respecting the nature of light, which has, however, been set aside for that of Huyghens; he analyzed it, applied with astonishing effect his mathematics to it, improved the construction of lenses, invented a reflecting telescope, and, in fact, first made the study of this branch scientific in its method; to which may be traced all the astonishing discoveries of later days. In his office of Mint master, he also studied the nature of assays. In chronology, he proposed a new way of computing dates, by which many errors were corrected. He applied himself also to the study of the prophecies of Daniel, and of the Book of Revelation, and wrote a masterly essay on the interpolation in the First Epistle of John, and the fifth chapter, relating to the three witnesses. His great work is entitled *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*, or, more briefly, *Principia*. His *Optics*, *Universal Arithmetick*, and other minor works are deserving of study. He also communicated a great number of papers to the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, and left many unpublished MSS. His character was quite in keeping with the genius of his works; calm, modest, yet assured; and the bitterness of his controversy with Leibnitz is, perhaps, more to be charged to the manners of the age, and the proceedings which he adopted or allowed in respect of Flamsteed, to the petulant and feeble self-importance of the astronomer royal, than to Newton himself.

NEWTON, JOHN, the friend of Cowper, and one of the most affectionate and affecting preachers of evangelical truth, was an English clergyman at Olney, and afterwards at St. Mary's Woolnoth, London. He was in early life a sailor, and of very bad character; but after the striking change, which he has so well described, took place, he devoted himself to study, and to the ministry. The friendship of Cowper was undoubtedly of great advantage to him. His *Hymns*, and his *Cardiphonia*, and *Letters*, are well known and universally esteemed. He died in 1807, aged 82 years.

NEWTON, DR. THOMAS, an English bishop, whose *Disquisitions on the Prophecies* are a standard work on that subject; and whose editions of Milton, and *Life of that poet*, helped to extend his fame. He died in 1782, aged 75 years.

NEW YORK, the most populous of the United States. N. America, lies on the Atlantic, and stretches to the lakes Erie and Ontario, and the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers, which divide it from Canada. It is bounded by Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It is crossed by two ranges of mountains, called the Catskill Mountains, the Highlands, Adirondach Mountains, &c., and having some points above 5000 feet high, and several surpassing 2000 feet. On the E. and W. of these heights the surface is more level, or quite plain. The rivers are the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Genesee, the Black River, &c. &c., with St. Lawrence, Niagara, and others on its boundaries. It has very many lakes, beside those next to Canada: Lakes Champlain, George, Oneida, Cayuga, &c. &c. Long Island, Staten Island, Grand Island, (above Niagara Falls,) belong to it. Iron, coal, building-stones, and a great variety of valuable metals and minerals are obtained abundantly. Corn, fruits, timber, cattle, silk, sugar, wine, &c. &c. are produced in great plenty. It has an immense trade; and its manufactures are exceedingly extensive. There are 96 banks. And there are 13 colleges for general, theological, or medical purposes. New York is its capital and greatest commercial place. Other places of great importance will be noticed elsewhere. Pop. 2,428,921.

NEW YORK, capital of the State so named, in the United States. It stands at the S. end of New York island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East river, which connects its harbour with Long Island Sound. The old parts of the city are very irregularly built, but the more modern parts are well built, with wide and straight streets; to which pattern many of the other parts have been conformed. Broadway, the great thoroughfare, is 3 miles long, and 80 feet wide; and several other streets are proportionably fine. The most noble public buildings are the merchants' exchange, the custom-house, the city hall, the hall of justice, &c. &c. The Croton water-works are a very splendid work, the aqueduct being 33 miles long. There are many noble

institutions here; such as Columbia college, and New York university, each with excellent libraries, and every thing needful in apparatus and professorships; 2 theological seminaries, also with good libraries; the college of physicians and surgeons, and other educational and benevolent foundations. There are, besides, 2 fine public libraries, and several others connected with mechanics' and literary institutions, museums, galleries of art, &c. &c. The churches are also fine buildings. And the theatres, hotels, and other like establishments are handsome structures. The principal part of the shipping lies in East river, and in its harbour (which is safe and commodious, being 25 miles in circumference) are always to be found vessels from all parts of the world. Packet ships and steamers run regularly to England and other parts of Europe, and to all the other great ports in the States. There are 30 banks; and manufactures of all kinds are carried on. There are on all sides strong defences; and a considerable garrison occupies the barracks. Bridges connect the city with several small islands, and with the mainland; and ferries, with Brooklyn, and other neighbouring towns. It is 225 miles from Washington. Pop. 312,710.

NEXT, *a*, the superlative of *near*, [Sax.] nearest, applied to place. Immediately succeeding, applied to order. Nextest in degree.

NEXT, *ad*, at the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NEY, MICHAEL, a peer and marshal of France, and one of the bravest of the generals raised by Napoleon. He was originally a law-student, but disliking the profession, he enlisted as a private; and in the first revolutionary war he displayed such courage that he rose in less than nine years to the rank of general of brigade. He was attached to Napoleon by every tie that could bind such a soldier, and he served with such distinction in Germany, Prussia, Spain, Russia, and in the last German campaign of the emperor. He received every mark of distinction, and the epithet *bravest of the brave*. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was sent to arrest his progress; and he deserted to his side, carrying the army with him. He fought at Waterloo; and returned to Paris, where, after the capitulation, and in spite of its express provisions, he was tried and shot. He fell by this unworthy means, under the brand of treason, in 1815, aged 46 years.

NIAGARA, the river by which the waters of Lake Erie are conveyed to Lake Ontario. It is about 33 miles long, and has in its course one of the most magnificent cataracts in the world. The river is at first some miles wide, but it contracts at the rapids; and being divided below by Goat Island, forms two falls, the larger of which is 407 yards in a direct line across it, but is bent by the wear of the waters into a hollow form, which nearly doubles its direct length. The fall on the American side is about 300 yards across, and its height 160 feet. The height of the horse-shoe fall is about 150 feet. Under the arch formed by this terrific torrent curious tourists often venture, but it is a perilous experiment. The surface of the water immediately below the fall is remarkably tranquil, and its rate not rapid, the great mass of the waters escaping by an under current, which appears about 4 miles down. A bridge is built over the smaller fall to Goat Island; and platforms are erected so as to enable visitors to obtain the most favourable view of the scene. A railway has been projected which will require a suspension bridge to be carried over the river directly in front of the falls. Many foolish stories are told of Indians being carried down in their canoes, and being alive in the pool below; but when the Caroline drifted over, she was literally shivered to atoms; not being seen at all beyond half the length of the rapids above the fall. It was once reported that they were destroyed,—had become a mere rapid; but the structure of the rocks makes this impossible; the upper bed being a very hard limestone, and the lower a much softer bed, and both lying almost horizontally; the cataract, by wearing away the softer rock, and by the falling in of the upper, has already cut a channel from the heights of Queenston, over which it originally fell, and this process still continues, but most slowly, and will continue till the channel be cut to the lake Erie itself. The thunder of this immense mass of waters falling may be heard 15 miles.

NIAS, *a*, [nias, Fr.] simple; silly; foolish.

NIB, *s*, [neb, Sax. nebbe, Belg.] the bill or beak of a bird; the point of any thing, as that of a pen.

To NIB, *v. a*, to cut the point of a pen.

NIBBED, *a.* having a point; having its point cut.

TO NIBBLE, *v. a.* to bite by little at a time; to eat slowly; to bite, as a fish does the bait.—*v. n.* to bite at. Figuratively, to carp at or find fault with.

NIBBLER, *s.* one that bites by little at a time.

NICARAGUA, a large lake of Central America, lying E. of the Rocky Mountains; and giving its name to one of the states of Guatemala.

NICE, an ancient and considerable sea-port, on the confines of France and Italy, capital of a county of the same name, in the Sardinian dominions. It is very agreeably situated on a sharp rock, with a strong citadel, at the mouth of the river Pagliu, and is a place of some trade. It is 83 miles from Turin. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 43. 42. N. Long. 7. 23. E.

NICE, *a.* [nise, Sax.] accurate in judgment to minute exactness and culpable delicacy; delicate; scrupulously captious; squeamish; refined.

NICELY, *ad.* in such a manner as discovers the greatest accuracy, delicateness, and the most scrupulous exactness.

NICENE CREED, in the Roman and Anglican Churches, is a formula of faith drawn up first at the council of Nice in the year 325, which was assembled on occasion of the spread of Arianism; and finally settled at the council of Constantinople, 60 years afterwards.

NICENESS, *s.* the quality of being minutely exact, superfluously delicate, and excessively scrupulous.

NYCETY, *s.* minute accuracy of thought or performance; squeamishness; minute observance, or critical exactness; delicate and cautious treatment; effeminacy. In the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, *s.* [Fr.] a hollow or recess, in which a statue may be placed.

NICK, *s.* [nicke, Teut.] that exact point of time in which a thing is most proper or convenient to be done; a notch cut in any thing; a lucky cast; a score or reckoning.

TO NICK, *v. a.* to hit; to touch luckily; to perform at that point of time which is most proper and convenient; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit like tallies cut in notches; to defeat or cozen; to disappoint by some trick.

NICKEL, *s.* in Chemistry, is a fine white metal, ductile and malleable, but of difficult fusion. It is attracted by the magnet, and has itself the property of attracting iron. It is used most in the manufacture of spoons, and other articles usually made of silver.

NICKNAME, *s.* a name given to a person or body of men in scoff and contempt.

TO NICKNAME, *v. a.* to call by some reproachful name.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, taking their name from the largest amongst them. They lie between Sumatra and the Andaman islands. They are hilly, and mostly covered with woods, in which excellent timber is found, and delicious tropical fruit. The inhabitants are Malays, though differing in many things from those of the main-land, and are not numerous. There is no European settlement on any of them. Lat. 7. 7. N. Long. 93. 0. E.

NICOLAÏ, CHRISTOPHER FREDERICK, a German author and bookseller of the last century. He was settled at Dublin, and his works were chiefly critical, those best known being *Letters on the present State of Literature*, and *Anecdotes of Frederic II.* He edited the *General German Library*; and was engaged in many controversies, arising from the acerbity of his judgments. He died in 1811, aged 78 years.

NICOLAÏTANS, in Ecclesiastical History, a sect of the first century, of whom nothing is certainly known beyond their condemnation in the Book of Revelation.

NICOMEDES, the name of three kings of Bithynia, the second of whom was educated at Rome, and the third gave to the empire of Rome its first Asiatic possession, for he bequeathed his kingdom to it. This one died in 74 B. C.

TO NICITATE, *v. n.* [nicitudo, Lat.] to wink.

NYCTITATING MEMBRANE, in Animal Physiology, is an inner eye-lid, which lies in the corner of the eyes of birds, and is drawn rapidly in a horizontal direction across the cornea: it is translucent.

NYDGET, *s.* [niding, Sax.] a term with which a person was formerly bandied, who did not repair to the royal standard in times of danger; a coward.

NIDIFICATION, *s.* [nidus and facio, Lat.] the act of building nests.

NIDIROSITY, *s.* belching, attended with the taste of undigested roast-meat.

NYDOROUS, *a.* [nidor, Lat.] resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.

NIDULATION, *s.* [nidulor, from nidus, Lat.] the time of re-maining in the nest.

NIEBUHR, CARSTEN, a celebrated German traveller. He studied at Hamburg and Göttingen, and was engaged as geographer to the Danish exploring expedition to Arabia. He went, besides visiting Arabia and Egypt, to India, Persia, and Turkey; and returned to Copenhagen after an absence of nearly 6 years, alone; his companions had all perished. The published narrative of his travels is very interesting, and is known in England by means of translations. He held a situation under the government afterwards, and received various honours and rewards for his services. He died in 1815, aged 82 years.

NIEBUHR, BARTHOLOMGE, son of the foregoing, the celebrated historian of Rome. He studied at Kiel; and after holding some subordinate situations, visited England. On his return he received an appointment at Copenhagen; and after several changes, he finally entered the Prussian service. He rapidly rose to be a privy counsellor; but afterwards retired to a private and literary situation in connexion with the court. He next appears as lecturer on Roman History at Berlin; but on the outbreak of war again, he held another public post. On the final establishment of peace, he was sent as ambassador to Rome, where he had the opportunity of studying the very scenes of the history he was to unravel and elucidate. After 7 years he returned to Germany, and settled at Bonn, where he again lectured on the History and Antiquities of Rome. The 3 days of July at Paris, and the Belgian revolution which followed, filled him with such perturbation that he died in 1831, aged 55 years. Niebuhr's great work was his *Roman History*: beside that he wrote some smaller and less important ones, and edited a few classical works. In his History he examined with keen eye and steady judgment the original sources of Roman history, and exposes their true value. It is a work of immense learning and research, and not less originality. But in the proper sense of the word, the parts he lived to finish are not history, but criticism. Dr. Arnold's History may be looked upon as giving a fair exposition of the results of Niebuhr's inquiries, and as exhibiting the genuine fruits of Niebuhr's critical principles. Nothing can be more perverse than the application of Niebuhr's method to the documents of Scripture history, and especially to the narratives of our Lord's ministry and works. Nothing like the spirit of Strauss can be detected in Niebuhr; and yet he was writing only of secular history, whilst Strauss was engaged on the history of man's redemption. Niebuhr's private life and character was of the most winning kind; and the anxiety which brought him to his grave, was not the result of cowardice, but of too great love for those who had made his home so dear to him, and which he feared would be spoiled by war.

NIECE, (niece) *s.* [Fr.] the daughter of a brother or sister. NIEUENTYT, or NIEUVENTYT, BERNARD, a Dutch philosopher and mathematician of the beginning of the last century. His name is known in England, popularly even, by means of a work on the works of nature, written in a deeply devout spirit, and containing as much information as could be gathered together then. He died in 1718, aged 64 years.

NIEVRE, a department of France, bounded by Côte-d'Or, Yonne, Loiret, Cher, Allier, and Saône et Loire. It is 70 miles long, by about 60 broad. It is hilly generally; and its rivers are the Allier, the Yonne, and the Loire, and, among several of less note, the Nièvre, a tributary of the Loire, whence it is named. It yields granite and building-stones of several kinds; and coal and iron are also found. Corn and wine are produced in very great quantities; and cattle, &c. are plentiful. Abundance of timber is procured in the forests, which are very spacious. Iron is the chief article of manufacture. Nevers is its capital. Pop. about 320,000.

NYGER, See QUORRA.

NYGER, C. PESCENNIUS, one of the military leaders who revolted when the imperial throne was sold by auction to Didius Julianus. He was attacked by Severus, who had dethroned

Julianus, and defeated in several battles, and at length killed. This was in 194 A. D.

**NIGGARD**, *s.* [*nigggr*, Isl.] a person who gives or spends little, or with unwillingness.

**NIGGARD**, *a.* sordid; avaricious; parsimonious; sparing. **NIGGARDISH**, *a.* somewhat inclined to avarice or parsimony. **NIGGARDINESS**, *s.* avarice.

**NIGGARDLY**, *a.* avaricious; sparing; wary.

**NIGGARDLY**, *ad.* in a sparing or grudging manner.

**NIGHT**, (*the gh* in this word and its following derivatives is mute in pronunciation; as, *nî, nîgh, &c.*) *prep.* [*nygh*, Sax.] not far from.

**NIGHT**, *ad.* at no great distance; a place not far off.

**NIGHT**, *a.* near; at no great distance. Allied closely by blood, applied to kindred.

**NIGHTLY**, *ad.* nearly; within a little.

**NIGHTNESS**, *s.* nearness; proximity.

**NIGHT**, (this word, and its following compounds and derivatives, is pronounced with the *gh* mute, as, *nî, nîgh, nîghale, &c.*) *s.* [*nîht*, Sax.] the time when the sun is below our horizon.

**TO-NIGHT**, *ad.* this night.

**NIGHTCAP**, *s.* cap worn in bed, or in undress.

**NIGHTCROW**, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird that cries in the night.

**NIGHTDOG**, *s.* a dog that hunts in the night.

**NIGHTDRESS**, *s.* a dress worn at night.

**NIGHTED**, *a.* blind; black.

**NIGHTFARING**, *s.* travelling in the night.

**NIGHTFOUNDERED**, *a.* distressed for want of knowing the way in the night.

**NIGHTHAG**, *s.* a witch, supposed to wander in the night.

**NIGHTJAR**, *s.* in Ornithology, a name given to the goat-sucker, from the noise it makes.

**NIGHTINGALE**, *s.* [*nyght and gale*, Sax.] in Ornithology, one of the common British migratory warblers, whose song has ever been the admiration of those who could appreciate the beautiful. It is a plain bird, and very bold in its habits, and sings both day and night.

**NIGHTLY**, *ad.* in the night; by night; every night.

**NIGHTLY**, *a.* done or acting by night.

**NIGHTMAN**, *s.* one who cleanses bins, &c. by night.

**NIGHT-MAIR**, *s.* in popular superstitions, an evil spirit, called also *Inebus*, which sits on the breasts of sleepers, and suggests frightful dreams. It is one of the features of *dyspepsia*, and is the penalty often paid by gourmands for the indulgence of too substantial suppers. It also often arises, with persons of delicate habit, from an inconvenient posture assumed during sleep. See *INCUBUS*, *MARE*, &c.

**NIGHTPIECE**, *s.* a picture, so coloured as to be supposed to be seen by candle-light, not by day-light; a description of some scene in the night.

**NIGHTTRAIL**, *s.* [*nyght*, Sax. and *nyght*] a cover thrown over the dress by night to keep it clean.

**NIGHTTRULE**, *s.* a tumult in the night.

**NIGHTSHADE**, *s.* [*nîht scada*, Sax.] in Botany, a poisonous plant of two kinds, one called the common, and the other deadly, nightshade.

**NIGHTSHINING**, *a.* glittering or shining by night.

**NIGHTWALKER**, *s.* one who roves in the night upon ill designs.

**NIGHTWARD**, *a.* approaching towards night.

**NIGHTWATCH**, *s.* a part or time of night distinguished by a change of the watch.

**NIGHTS**, *NIGHTS*, in Law, issues which the sheriff says are nothing worth and illeivable, from the insufficiency of the parties that should pay them.

**NIGHTLY**, *s.* [*nîhtlîc*, Fr. from *nîht*, Lat.] nothingness; the state or quality of being nothing.

**NILE**, a great river of Egypt, Africa, which rises in the mountains of Abyssinia, from several heads, and very soon flows on in one grand stream, along the hollow Egyptian valley. In some parts of this river there are rocks, whence the water falls several feet, and these are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year, from June to September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon this, which is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia. All the great cities and towns of Egypt, ancient and modern, stand near this stream.

It is about 2000 miles long; and the Delta at its mouth is equal in extent to the whole of Wales.

**TO NIL**, *v. a.* [*nîllan*, Sax.] to reject; to refuse.

**NILL**, *s.* the shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

**TO NIM**, *v. a.* [*nemen*, Belg.] to take.

**NIMBLE**, *a.* [*numan*, Sax.] moving or acting with quickness or swiftness.

**NIMBLENESS**, *s.* the quality of acting or moving with swiftness or quickness.

**NIMBLEWITTED**, *a.* too quick in displaying one's own wit and eloquence.

**NIMBLY**, *ad.* in a quick, swift, or active manner.

**NIMMER**, *s.* a thief; a pilferer.

**NIMUEGEN**, a strong town of Guelderland, in the kingdom of the Netherlands. It stands on the Waal, and is built as most Dutch towns are. There is a great deal of manufacturing industry displayed here. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 51. 50. N. Long. 5. 48. E.

**NINCOMPPOOP**, *s.* [a corruption of *non compos*, Lat.] a fool or silly person.

**NINE**, *a.* [*nîun*, Goth.] a number consisting of one more than eight, or one less than ten.

**NINEFOLD**, *a.* nine times.

**NINEPINS**, *s.* a play wherein 9 pieces of wood are set in a square in 3 rows, and knocked down with a bowl.

**NINETEEN**, *a.* a number consisting of nine and ten added together.

**NINETEENTH**, *a.* next to the eighteenth, or eighteen beyond the first.

**NINETIETH**, *a.* the ordinal of ninety, or the tenth nine times told.

**NINETY**, *a.* nine times ten.

**NINEVEH**, in Ancient Geography, a great city standing on the river Tigris, and once capital of the Assyrian empire. Various accounts in old Greek authors confirm the descriptions of it incidentally given in the Hebrew Scriptures; and the prophecies therein spoken against it, appear from the accounts of travellers to have been most completely fulfilled. Recent excavations on the site it once occupied, have brought to light many very curious antiquities, in sculpture, &c., which may cast great light on the dim notices of this lost metropolis of the Eastern world.

**NINNY**, *s.* [*nîno*, Span.] a fool or simpleton.

**NINNYHAMMER**, *s.* a simpleton or fool.

**NINTH**, *a.* [*negotha*, Sax.] an ordinal, implying that a thing is the next in rank, order, or number, beyond the eighth.

**TO NIP**, *v. n.* [*nîpen*, Belg.] to pinch off with the nails; to bite off with the teeth; to cut off by slight means; to blast; to pinch.

**NIP**, *s.* a pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut, a blast.

**NIPRON**. See *JAPAN*.

**NIPPERS**, *s.* an instrument to cut the nails with, somewhat resembling pinners.

**NIPPLE**, *s.* [*nûpele*, Sax.] the teat.

**NIPPLEWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, with yellow composite blossoms, and slender stalks, very much branched, called also dock-creases.

**NISAN**, in Jewish Chronology, a month of the Hebrews, answering to our March, February, or April, according to the course of the moon.

**NISHNEI-NOVGOROD**, or **NISNGOROD**, a populous town of Russia, with a considerable trade, capital of the government of the same name. As it was the appendage and place of residence of the ancient Russian princes, many of them lie buried here. It is seated at the confluence of the Volga and Ocea, 250 miles from Moscow. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 56. 19. N. Long. 44. 28. E.

**NISI PRUUS**, [*s.* [Lat.] a judicial writ, so called from the first words in it, "*Nisi apud talem locum prius venerint*;" i. e. "Unless the justice, to take the assizes, come to such a place before that day;" by means of which all easy pleas may be tried in the country, before justices of assize: it is directed to the sheriff to cause men to be impannelled to determine the cause there, in order to ease the county, by saving the parties, jurors, and witnesses, the charge and trouble of attending at Westminster.

**NIT**, *s.* [*hnitu*, Sax.] the egg of any small insect.  
**NITENCY**, *s.* [*niten*, Lat.] lustre; clear brightness.—[*nitor*, Lat.] endeavour; spring to expand itself.

**NITID**, *a.* [*nitidus*, from *nitro*, Lat.] bright; shining.  
**NITRATES**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with nitric acid.

**NITRE**, (*niter*) *s.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Lat.] in Chemistry, the common name for the nitrate of potassa. Its chief use is in the manufacture of gunpowder. It is also employed as an antiseptic.

**NITRIC**, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to nitre. *Nitric acid*, in Chemistry and Commerce, or *spirit of nitre*, a compound of oxygen and nitrogen gases, which is usually in solution with water, and by manufacturers is called *agua fortis*. It is most frequently made by distilling vitriol and nitre, and is rarely sold in a perfectly pure state. It is a strong, highly corrosive acid, and is used in dyeing, in medical preparations, &c. &c.

**NITROGEN**, *s.* in Chemistry, also called *azote*, one of the elementary gases, which is not inflammable, and cannot support combustion, nor life; it enters into the composition of the atmosphere, in the proportion of 4 parts to 1 of oxygen. See **AZOTE**, **ATRA**.

**NITROUS**, *a.* [*nitreux*, Fr.] impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre. *Nitrous oxide gas*, or *protoxide of nitrogen*, commonly called *laughing gas*, composed of 2 parts of nitrogen and 1 of oxygen, is colourless, with a slightly agreeable odour, and a sweetish taste; is inflammable, and supports combustion, &c. It will support respiration for a few minutes, and produces the most exciting and delicious sensations and feelings, with a strong tendency to laughter and muscular exertion; but though generally followed by no unpleasant languor even, has in a few instances produced very singular and even painful results. *Nitrous acid*, in Chemistry, differs from *nitric acid*, only in the proportions in which the constituent gases are combined. In the gaseous state it is red; but liquid, colourless, or nearly so.

**NITRY**, *a.* impregnated with or consisting of nitre.  
**NITTY**, *a.* abounding in nits.

**NIVAL**, *a.* [*nivialis*, from *nix*, Lat.] abounding with snow.  
**NIVEOUS**, *a.* [*niveus*, Lat.] snowy; resembling snow.

**NIZAM**, (Hind.) the title of the native prince of Hydrabad in Hindustan. See **HYDRABAD**.

**NIZY**, *a.* a simpleton; a dunce. A low word.

**NO**, [*na*, Sax.] a word used to signify denial, refusal, and resolution not to do or consent. Sometimes it is used to confirm a former negative; and sometimes it strengthens a negative that follows it. In a period which consists of several negative sentences, it is placed in the first, and is answered by *nor* in the following ones.

**NO**, *a.* not any; none. It is generally placed in the first sentence of a negative period, and answered by *nor* in the subsequent sentences.

To **NOBILITATE**, *v. a.* [*nobilis*, Lat.] to make noble; to enable.

**NOBILITY**, *s.* antiquity and dignity of family; the chief persons of a kingdom, or those who, by their honours and titles, are exalted above the commons; dignity; grandeur; greatness.

**NOBLE**, *a.* of an ancient and splendid family; belonging to the peerage; great; worthy; illustrious; exalted; elevated; sublime; magnificent; stately; pompous; or becoming a nobleman. Figuratively, free; generous; liberal.

**NOBLE**, *a.* a peer, or one of high rank. In Ancient Coinage, a piece of money valued at six shillings and eight pence.

**NOBLEMAN**, *s.* one who by birth, office, or patent, is above a commoner.

**NOBLESSE**, *s.* the quality which denominates any thing or person great, worthy, generous, magnanimous, or above the vulgar; splendour of descent or pedigree.

**NOBLESS**, *s.* [*noblesse*, Fr.] nobility; the collective body of nobles or noblemen.

**NOBLY**, *ad.* of an ancient family, applied to descent; in a manner worthy of a person of ancient birth, high office, and lofty sentiments; to a magnificent and splendid manner.

**NOD**, *a.* not any one; no one.

**NOCENT**, *a.* [*nocens*, from *nocere*, Lat.] guilty; criminal; hurtful; mischievous.

**NOCTAMBULO**, *s.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Lat.] one who walks in the night in his sleep.

**NOCTIDIAL**, *a.* [*nox* and *dies*, Lat.] containing or consisting of a night and a day.

**NOCTIFEROUS**, *a.* [*nox* and *fero*, Lat.] bringing night.

**NOCTIVAGANT**, *a.* [*nox* and *vago*, Lat.] wandering in the night.

**NOCTUARY**, *s.* [*nox*, Lat.] an account of what passes by night.

**NOCTURN**, *s.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] in the Ancient and in the Roman Churches, an office of devotion performed in the night.

**NOCTURNAL**, *a.* nightly; in the night.

**NOCTURNAL**, *s.* an instrument by which observations are made in the night.

To **NOD**, *v. n.* [Brit.] to decline or bend down the head with a quick motion; to make a short or slight bow; to bend downwards by a quick motion; to give a sign by bending the head downwards; to be drowsy.

**NOD**, *a.* a quick motion of the head downwards; a motion made with the head as a sign, or to show assent; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight bow.

**NODATION**, *s.* [*nodus*, Lat.] the state of being knotted, or act of making knots.

**NODDER**, *s.* one who makes nods.

**NODDLE**, *s.* [*hnol*, Sax.] the head, used in contempt.

**NODDY**, *s.* [*naudin*, Fr.] a fool; an idiot.

**NODE**, *s.* [*nodus*, Lat.] a knot; a knob; a swelling on a bone.

In Astronomy, applied to the two points wherein the orbits of the moon or planets intersect the ecliptic.

**NODOSITY**, *s.* a complication, or something in the nature of a knot.

**NODOUS**, *a.* knotty, or full of knots.

**NODULE**, *s.* a small knot; a small lump.

**NOGGEN**, *a.* hard; rough; harsh.

**NOGGIN**, *s.* [*nosset*, Teut.] a small mug.

**NOISE**, (*noice*) *s.* [Fr.] any kind of sound, generally applied to such as are unmusical, and implying excessive loudness; an outcry, clamour, or boasting and impertinent talk.

To **NOISE**, (*noize*) *v. n.* to sound loud, or so as to be heard at a great distance.—*v. a.* to spread by rumour or report; generally followed by *abroad*.

**NOISEFUL**, (*noizeful*) *a.* loud.

**NOISELESS**, (*noizeless*) *a.* silent, or without sound.

**NOISINESS**, (*noiziness*) *s.* loudness of sound; loud clamour by impropriety.

**NOISOME**, (*noisao*, Ital.) noxious; unwholesome; offensive; disgusting.

**NOISOMELY**, *ad.* so as to be offensive and unwholesome.

**NOISEMNESS**, *s.* the quality of occasioning disgust.

**NOISY**, (*noizy*) *a.* sounding loud; clamorous.

**NO LI ME TA'NGERE**, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, a cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications. In Botany, a plant of the sensitive kind.

**NOLITION**, *s.* [*nolitio*, from *nolo*, Lat.] the state of refusing or rejecting, opposed to volition.

**NOLL**, *s.* [*hnol*, Sax.] a head; a noddle.

**NOLLEKENS**, JOSEPH, in Italy, a celebrated English sculptor of the last century. He studied in Italy, and on his return, devoted himself to the most lucrative branch of his profession, the carving of busts, by which he gained the favour of George III. and realized a very handsome fortune. He executed several monuments, few of which display any true art, and several classic statues which are much admired. He was engaged by Townley in working at the marbles now in the British Museum. His bluntness was greatly esteemed by his admirers, and his penuriousness by his heirs and legatees. He died in 1823, aged 86 years.

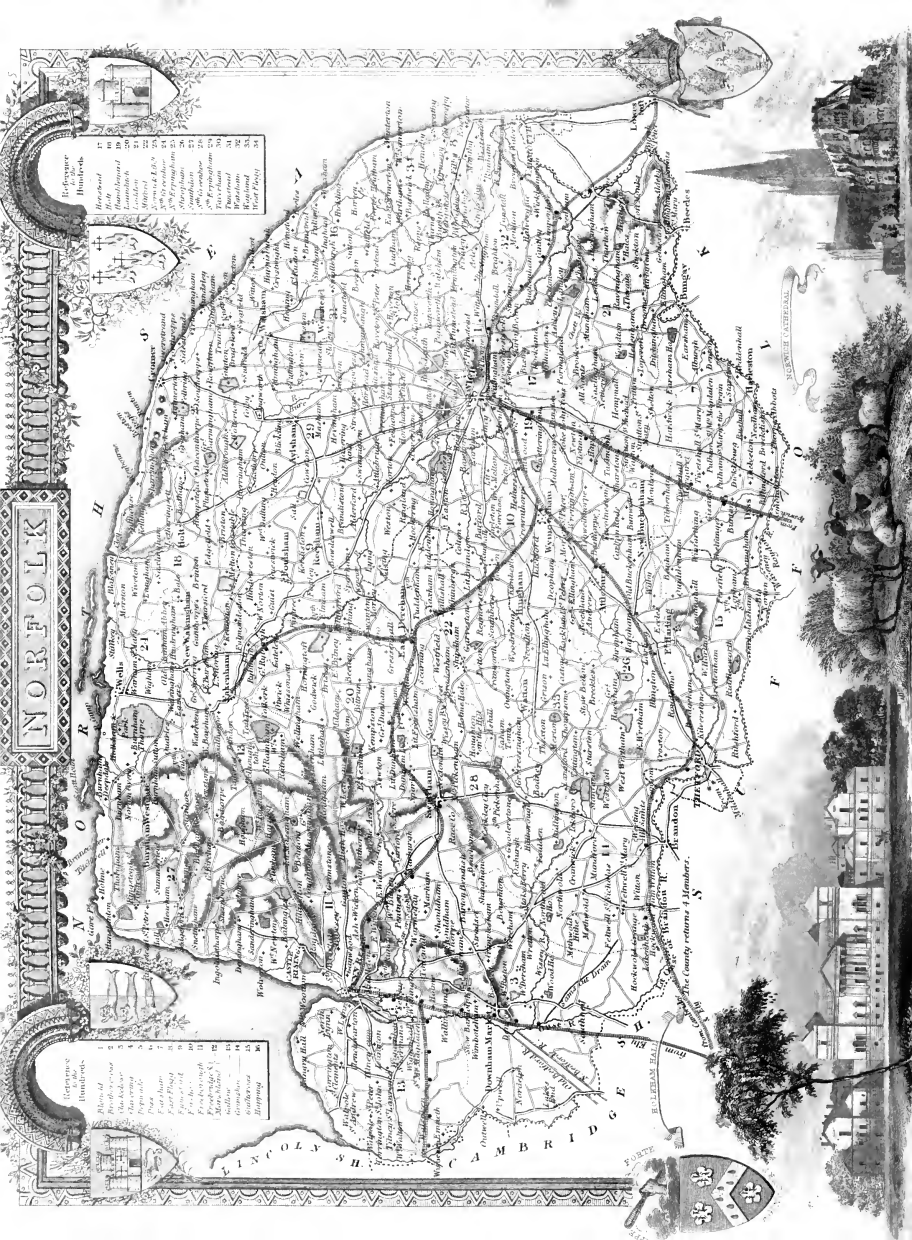
**NOLLET**, JOHN ANTOINE, a French abbé who prosecuted the study of natural philosophy, and especially of electricity, with some success, in the last century. He was professor of physics at the college of Navarre, Paris, and belonged to several of the learned and scientific societies of Europe. He wrote several works on his favourite studies, mostly of a popular character, and died in 1770, aged 70 years.

**NOMANCY**, *s.* [*nomance*, Fr. *nomen*, Lat. and *manteia*, Gr.] the art of foretelling the fate or fortune of a person from the letters which compose his name.

**NOMIBLES**, *s.* the entrails of deer.

**NOMENCLATOR**, *s.* [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] one who calls persons or things by their proper names.





NORFOLK

Representative  
Hundred

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
North-west	North-east	South-west	South-east	West	East	North	South	West	East	North	South	West	East	North	South

Representative  
Hundred

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
West	West	West	West	West	West	West	West	West	West	West	West	West	West	West	West



NEWCASTLE ABBEY

The County returns 1 Member.

**NOMENCLATURE**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of telling the names of persons or things; a vocabulary or dictionary.

**NOMINAL**, *a.* [nomens, Lat.] referring to names rather than things; not real; merely titular.

**NOMINALISM**, *s.* in Philosophy, a doctrine held chiefly by the opponents of Scholasticism, which for many years agitated the learned world, and excited a rancour amongst the students of high science, quite as fierce as religious fanaticism. At the council of Constance, its adherents were very numerous, and the opposition of John Huss to it, quite as much as his opposition to the corruptions of the Church, brought him to the stake. It may be stated briefly thus: it denied any objective reality to general notions, which *Realism* (which see) affirmed, and thus led the way directly to modern Scottish and Lockian philosophy, which relies chiefly, if not solely, on the testimony of the senses, and the conclusions of experience. Its principal applications were to the theological questions of the Trinity and the sacraments, and happily, the disposition of these days being to deduce our belief from the Bible, rather than from Aristotle, makes it a very small matter to us.

**NOMINALLY**, *ad.* by name; with respect to its name; titularly.

To **NOMINATE**, *v. a.* to name; to mention by name; to entitle; to set down, or appoint by name.

**NOMINATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing by name.

**NOMINATIVE**, *s.* [nominatif, Fr. *nominativus*, from *nominare*, Lat.] in Grammar, that form of nouns and pronouns, which is used to designate the *subject* in a simple sentence; and of adjectives and participles, to designate the attributes of the subject. In other parts of the sentence it, however, is occasionally used to express other notions, and in most languages has a distinguishing termination.

**NON**, *ad.* [Lat.] an inseparable particle, which signifies, when joined to words, the absence or denial of what they would imply if it were not joined to them.

**NONAGE**, *s.* in Law, generally signifies all the time a person continues under the age of 21; but in a special sense, it is all the time a person is under the age of 14.

**NONCE**, *s.* [from *once*,] purpose; design.

**NON COMPOS MENTIS**, *s.* in Law, is used to denote a person's not being of a sound memory and understanding. Of these persons there are four different kinds; an idiot, a mad-man, a lunatic, who has lucid intervals, and a drunkard, who deprives himself of reason by his own act and deed. In all these cases, except the last, one that is *non compos mentis* is not subject to capital punishment for any crime.

**NONCONFORMIST**, *s.* one who refuses to join the established worship; a common designation of Protestant Dissenters.

**NONCONFORMITY**, *s.* the act of refusing compliance. In Ecclesiastical History, the refusal to subscribe to the articles, &c. of the Established Church, and to conform to its forms of worship. **SYNON.** Though used commonly to express the same thought as *Dissent*, this word refers rather to the act of refusing to comply with external rites, creeds, &c.; whilst *Dissent* refers to difference of internal conviction and principle. See *Dissent*, &c.

**NONE**, *s.* [ne ane, Sax.] not one or any; nothing.—*a.* no; not any.

**NON-ENTITY**, *s.* non-existence; a thing that does not exist.

**NONEXISTENCE**, *s.* the state of not existing; a thing without existence.

**NONJURING**, *a.* [non and *juro*, Lat.] refusing to swear allegiance to the sovereign.

**NONJUROR**, *s.* in the Church of England, the designation of certain clergymen, who adhered to the cause of James II. after his abdication, and refused to swear allegiance to William III. and his successors.

**NONIUS**. See **VERNIER'S SCALE**.

**NONNATURAL**, *s.* it has no singular; such things as being neither naturally constitutive nor destructive, do, notwithstanding, both preserve and destroy in certain circumstances; these physicians call the *air, meat and drinks, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind*.

**NONPAREIL**, *s.* [Fr.] matchless excellence. In Horticulture, a kind of apple. In Printing, a small kind of type.

**NONPLUS**, *s.* [non and *plus*, Lat.] a state of perplexity, in which a person cannot either do or say more.

To **NONPLUS**, *v. a.* to confound or perplex, so that the mind is at a stand, and cannot proceed, and the person cannot either speak or do any more.

**NONRESIDENCE**, *s.* the act of not residing in one's parish, amongst clergymen of the Church of England.

**NONRESIDENT**, *s.* a clergyman of the English Church, who does not live nor work in his parish; but who takes the revenues of it as if he did.

**NONRESISTANCE**, *s.* in high-church politics, the principle of not opposing the king in any case; ready obedience to a superior.

**NONSENSE**, *s.* unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, or things of no importance.

**ONSENSICAL**, *a.* without meaning.

**ONSENSICALNESS**, *s.* the quality of having no meaning.

**NONSOLVENT**, *s.* one who cannot pay his debts.

**NONSOLVENT**, *a.* who cannot pay his debts.

**NONSOLUTION**, *s.* failure of explaining.

To **NONSUIT**, *v. a.* to set aside an action at law, on account of some error in the plaintiff's proceedings.

**NONSUIT**, *s.* in Law, the dropping or renouncing of a suit or action, upon the discovery of some error in the plaintiff's management, or his being absent from court when called upon to hear the verdict, or being not ready for trial on the swearing of the jury.

**NOODLE**, *s.* a fool; a simpleton.

**NOOK**, *s.* [een hoeck, Teut.] a corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection.

**NOON**, *s.* [non, Sax.] the middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun's centre is in the meridian.

**NOONDAY**, *s.* mid-day.—*a.* about noon.

**NOONTIDE**, *s.* [non-tide, Sax.] mid-day.—*a.* about noon.

**NOOSE**, *s.* a running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the faster; a snare.

To **NOOSE**, (*nooze*) *v. a.* to tie or catch in a noose; to entrap, or insnare.

**NOOTKA SOUND**. See **KING GEORGE'S SOUND**.

**NOPE**, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird called a bulfinch.

**NOR**, *conj.* [ne and or, Sax.] a particle used in the second branch of a negative proposition. In Poetry, it is sometimes used in the first branch for *neither*.

**NORF**, a department of France, occupying the N. E. corner of the kingdom, lying on the German Ocean, and next to Belgium. It is bounded by the departments of Pas de Calais, Somme, and Aisne. It is about 100 miles in length, and about 40 in breadth. The S. part alone is hilly. Its rivers are the Aa, the Sambre, the Yser, &c. Coal is found here in the greatest abundance. Iron, building-stone, &c. are also found. Corn, hops, fruit, &c., and cattle of all kinds are reared in great plenty. It has also profitable and valuable manufactures; and excellent fisheries. It is well supplied by its navigable streams and canals, as well as by its position, with the appliances of trade and commerce. Lille is its capital. Pop. about 1,250,000.

**NORFOLK**, a county of England, lying on the German Ocean; bounded by Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Suffolk. It extends 70 miles in length and 40 in breadth. It contains 33 hundreds, 1 city, 32 market-towns, and 660 parishes. The face of this county varies less than in most tracts of equal extent in England. Not one hill of any considerable height is to be seen in the whole county; yet, in most parts, its surface is broken into gentle swells and depressions. At the western extremity is a considerable tract of flat fenny land, which is part of the Bedford Level; and, on the east, a narrow tract of marshes runs from the sea, near Yarmouth, to some distance up the country. Between Lincolnshire and the W. extremity, is a broad but shallow arm of the sea, called the Wash. The S. W. part is very sandy and light land, not very easy nor profitable for husbandry; but the rest is a good mixed soil, generally very productive in corn of all kinds, mangold-wurzel, turnips, &c. Excellent butter and cheese is made, especially in the marshlands, and is sold in London as Cambridge butter and Siltton cheese. Cattle, sheep, fowls, &c. are abundant. Game and rabbits are too plentiful by far for the farmers. A few bustards yet live in the W. parts. On the sea-coast, herrings and mackerel are caught in great plenty; and Yarmouth, in particular, is noted

for the curing of red herrings. The air of this county is sharp and piercing, which throws the seasons more backward than in other counties under the same latitude; but it is very wholesome, particularly in the inland parts. Its principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Wensum, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital. Pop. 412,664. It sends 12 representatives to parliament.

**NORFOLK ISLAND**, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts subordinate to that government. It is a fertile spot and very hilly. Among its most valuable productions are the flax plant and a very large species of pine tree. The island is well supplied with streams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The settlement is formed in Sidney Bay, on the S. side of the island. Lat. 29.3 S. Long. 168.10 E.

**NORMAL**, *a. (Norma, Gr.)* in Pathology, according to rule; in a healthy or natural condition; in conformity with the natural laws of its being.

**NORMAN**, *a.* belonging to or originating in Normandy. *Norman Conquest*, the acquisition of England, and overthrow of the Saxons there, by William, Duke of Normandy, who became William I., or the Conqueror.

**NORMANS**, in early European History, a name of the Danish adventurers or pirates, who ravaged the coasts of most of the S. states of Europe, and obtained a footing in France, establishing the Duchy of Normandy, in S. Italy, in Sicily, &c.

**NORREY, NORROY**, *s.* the title of the third king at arms. His jurisdiction lies on the north side of the river Trent.

**NORTH**, *s. [Sax.]* one of the four cardinal points. The point opposite to the sun when he is in the meridian.

**NORTH**, *a.* situated to the north; northern.

**NORTH**, the name of an English family, which, from the 16th century to the end of the last, always had some eminent representative, in law, literature, or politics, before the public eye. *Sir Edward, Baron North*, was an eminent lawyer under Henry VIII., and Mary I. *Sir Thomas North* translated Plutarch's Lives, and published it and other works, in the reign of Elizabeth. *Dudley Lord North*, was the name of two members of it, both of whom espoused the parliament's side in the Puritan Revolution; and the second of whom wrote the *Life of the first Lord North*. *Francis, Baron Guildford*, eldest son of the last named, was lord keeper under Charles II. and James II. He studied at Cambridge, and was entered of the Middle Temple, and he rose gradually, after first attracting the attention of the government, to the highest point in his profession; and his character was such as became the son of a Puritan champion, though his powers were none of the greatest. His life, by his brother, has contributed not a little to his fame. He died in 1685, aged 52 years.

*Sir Dudley North*, his brother, was a Turkey merchant, having, perhaps, acquired a roving habit from the gipsies, who carried him off in his infancy. He held offices in the government, under Charles II. and James II., and wrote a book containing the observations he made during his voyages. He died in 1691, aged 50 years. *Dr. John North* was Greek professor at Cambridge, and died in 1683, aged 38 years. *Roger North*, brother to the 3 foregoing, was attorney-general in James II.'s reign. He wrote on music; in vindication of Charles II. and his reign; and the Lives of his 5 brothers. These works abound with racy anecdotes, and are amongst the happiest specimens of the power and ease of the English tongue, when used without affectation. He died in 1733, aged 82 years. *Frederick Lord North, Baron Guildford*, was educated at Oxford, and after his return from his travels on the continent, was appointed to some subaltern post in the government, in which he rose at length to be first lord of the treasury. He was minister through almost the whole of the American war, and retired on being defeated in a motion respecting it. He once more, in the Duke of Portland's ministry, held an office, and then retired for ever from public life. He died in 1792, aged 59 years, having been for several years quite blind. He was an estimable man, but of very moderate abilities; and so easily led away by love of approbation and kindness of disposition, as to act often in direct opposition to his own genuine convictions; as, for instance, in maintaining the war in America to please George III., whilst he believed it to be flagrantly wrong, and voting against the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. The appointment of such a man to the virtual sovereignty of the nation, is a sufficient exposure of the weakness of the ever-lauded

British constitution, through the predominance and form of the aristocratic element.

**NORTHALBERTON**, Yorkshire, N. Riding. It consists of only one street, about half a mile long, and is situated in a district called Alvertons, on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wisk. It is 223 miles from London. Market, Wednesday, for cattle, corn, &c. Fairs, on Jan. 2, and on St. Bartholomew's day. Pop. 5273.

**NORTH AMERICA**. See AMERICA.

**NORTHAMPTON**, Northamptonshire. It is seated on an eminence, gently sloping to the river Nen, which is joined here by another rivulet, and has been made navigable to Lynn. Its principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes, of which many are made here, and in other parts of the county, for exportation. Some stockings and lace are also made here. The horse-fairs of this place are reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom. It is a handsome, well-built town, and has a regular, spacious market-place, one of the finest in England, a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. Within half a mile of Northampton is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor. It is 66 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs, on Feb. 20, April 15, May 4, August 5, and 26, Sept. 19, Nov. 28, and Dec. 19. Pop. 21,242.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded by Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford, Bucks, Oxfordshire, and Warwickshire. It is divided into 20 hundreds, containing a city, 13 market towns, and 336 parishes. The air of this county is very healthy, except in the N. E. part near Peterborough, which being surrounded and intersected by rivers, is very liable to inundations, and forms the commencement of the fenny tract extending to the Lincolnshire Washes. It is a fine and pleasant county, and possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the N. W., and of Salsley and Whittlebury on the S. In this last wild cats are still found. The products of this county are, in general, the same with those of other farming countries. It is, indeed, peculiarly celebrated for grazing land; that tract, especially, which lies from Northampton northward to the Leicestershire border. Horned cattle and other animals are here fed to extraordinary sizes, and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Wood for the dyers is cultivated in this part; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures, excepting the trifling one of bone lace. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beside which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon. The county-town is Northampton. Pop. 199,228. It sends 8 members to parliament.

**NORTH CAPE**, the most northerly point of the European continent, in Norwegian Lapland. Lat. 71.10 N. Long. 25.50 E.

**NORTH CAROLINA**. See CAROLINA.

**NORTH COTE, JAMES**, an eminent English painter of the last century. He studied under Sir Joshua Reynolds, and afterwards in Italy. He was at first a portrait painter only, but subsequently attempted, with tolerable success, the higher walks of art. He was a writer also, and his *Fables*, with their admirable wood-cuts, the *Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, the *Life of Titian*, &c., show his industry and ability. He was one of those who, with all their enthusiasm for art, contrive to keep on good terms with more terrene pursuits; and a handsome fortune was the proof of his devotion to the less sublime object of his life. He died in 1831, aged 85 years.

**NORTH CURRY**, Somersetshire. It is a pretty considerable town, seated on the river Tove. It is 134 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 2028.

**NORTHEAST**, *s. [nordest, Teut.]* the point between the north and the east.

**NORTHERLY**, *a.* being towards the north.

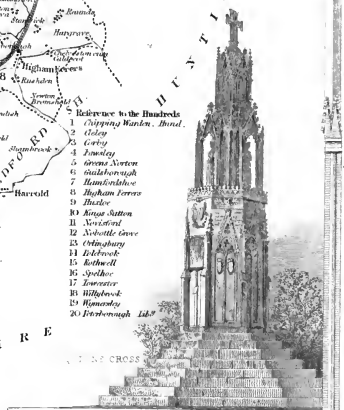
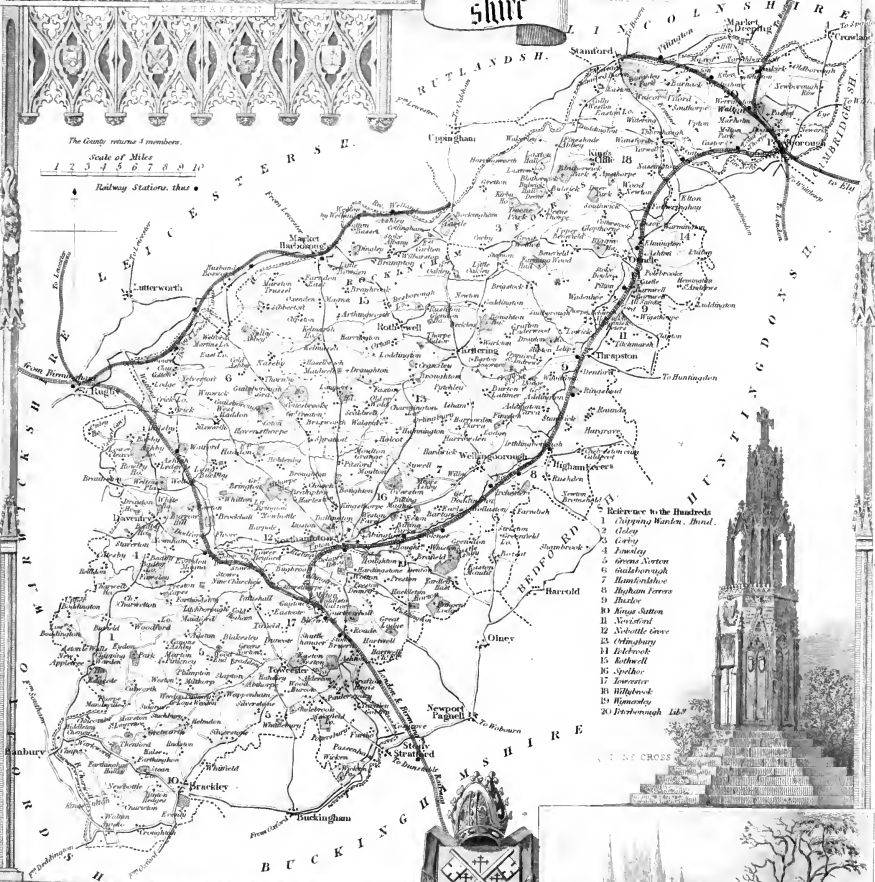
**NORTHERN**, *a.* in the north.

**NORTHING**, *s.* in Navigation, the difference of latitude which a ship makes in sailing towards the north.

**NORTHEE/CH**, Gloucestershire. It has several almshouses and a free grammar-school, and is seated on or near the river Leech, 80 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1290.

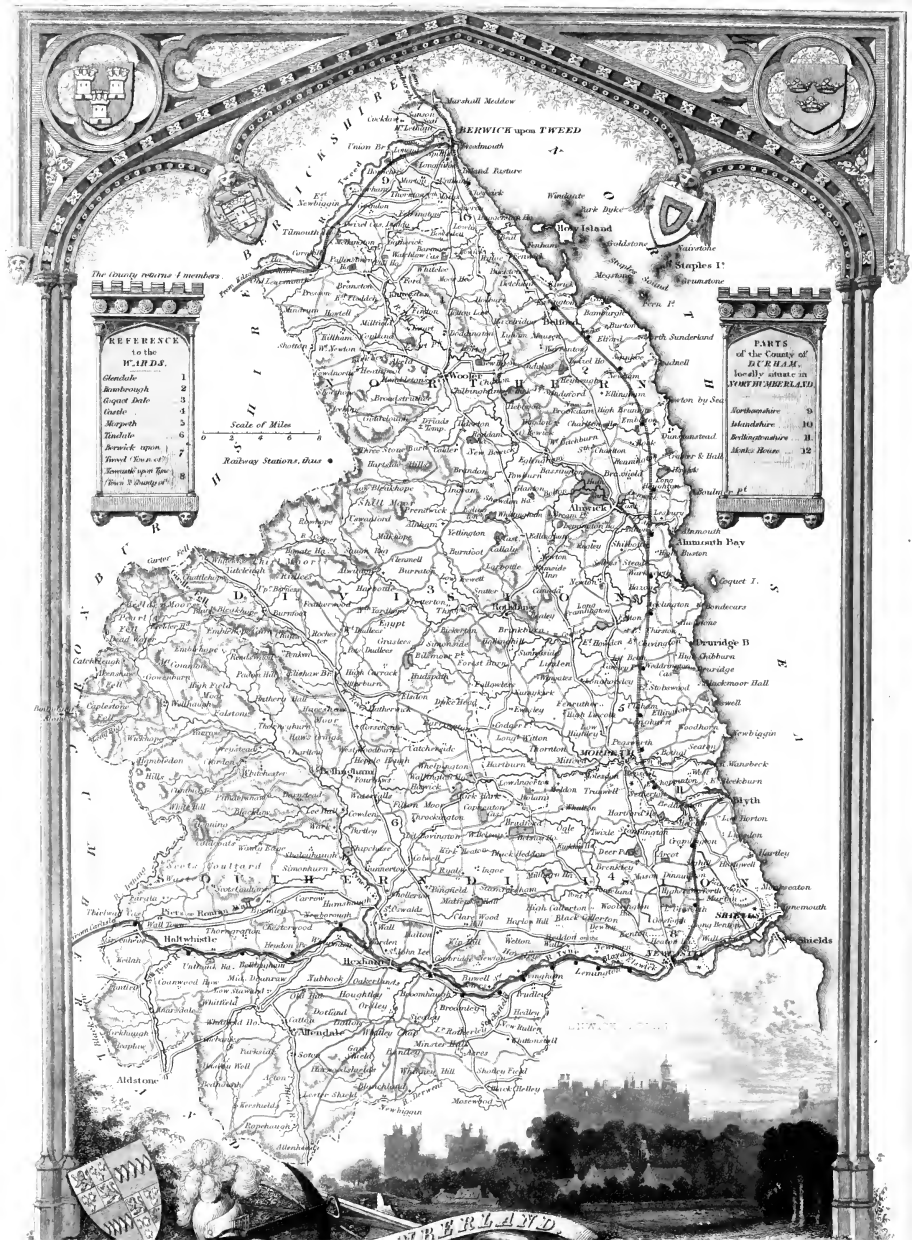
**NORTH SEA**, the name for that part of the ocean which lies between the British Isles and the N. part of the European Con-





1000





minent. The S. part of it is commonly called the German Ocean.

**NORTHSTAR**, *s.* the polestar, or the last star in the constellation named the Little Bear.

**NORTHUMBERLAND**, the most northerly county of England. It lies next to Scotland, on the German Ocean, and is bounded by Durham and Cumberland. It extends about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; and contains 12 market-towns, and 460 parishes. The air is not so cold as might be imagined from the latitude in which it lies; and the snow seldom lies long in Northumberland, except on the tops of hills, some of which are above 2000 feet high. The soil is various; the eastern part being fruitful, having very good wheat and most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the western part is generally barren, it being mostly heathy and mountainous. It yields lead; and is one of the most productive and best coal-fields in England. Iron and glass-works are its principal manufactures; and it has some fisheries. This county is well watered by rivers, the principal of which are the Tyne, Tweed, and Coquet. Alnwick is the county-town, but the largest and richest is Newcastle. Pop. 250,278. It returns 8 members to parliament.

**NORTHWARD**, *a.* towards the north.

**NORTHWARD**, *ad.* towards the north.

**NORTH-WEST**, *s.* the point between the north and the west.

**NORTH-WEST PASSAGE**, the name by which is designated an anticipated ocean-path to China and the E. Indies, through the bays, &c. of the N. part of N. America. As this part of the sea is for the greater part of the year frozen over, and for the rest beset with detached and most dangerous floating masses of ice, the benefits of the passage, if it be ever discovered, are somewhat problematical. By the various costly expeditions that have been made for that purpose, however, some curious light has been thrown on the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism.

**NORTH-WEST TERRITORY**, a region in N. America, lying N. of the United States; and stretching to the lakes discharging into Hudson's Bay on the N., and from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. It possesses almost every variety of soil, and of temperate and cold climates. It has vast mountains, rivers, lakes, savannahs, forests, with wide tracts of fertile land, and barren and rocky countries. Almost all the native animals of N. America are found in it in the greatest abundance, and the waters abound with fish. With the exception of the fur traders' posts, the recent settlements in the Oregon territory, and a settlement on the banks of the Red River, the whole of this tract, which possesses resources capable of yielding sustenance and independence to many millions of people, is uninhabited. This is also called the *Indian Territory*, but it must be distinguished from the Territory of the United States so called. See OREGON TERRITORY.

**NORTHWICH**, Cheshire. It is seated near the river Dane, and is a handsome place, chiefly noted for its salt-works. Vast pits of rock salt have been dug here, from which immense quantities are raised, partly to be purified on the spot, and partly to be exported in its crude state. It is 173 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 1368.

**NORTH-WIND**, *s.* the wind that blows from the north.

**NORTON**, or CHIPPING-NORTON, Oxfordshire. It has manufactures for horse clothing and harnesses; and is 73 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 3031.

**NORWAY**, a country in the N. of Europe. Northern Norway extends from Cape North to the Nahe, about 1100 miles, lying next to the N. Atlantic Ocean; and is bounded by Russia and Sweden. It is a very mountainous country, a chain of lofty and precipitous rocks running throughout its whole length, some points of which are above 7000 feet, and one above 8000 feet high. It abounds in rivers, which are more torrents than rivers; and lakes, which lie amongst the mountains; whilst the whole coast is deeply indented with sea bays. The horses are small, but strong, active, and hardy. The country does not yield corn sufficient for its inhabitants, but is exceedingly rich in pasture, and produces much cattle. There are large fisheries on the western coast, principally for the cod, the ling, and the whiting. The extensive forests abound with oak and pine, and with the birch, which not only supplies fuel, but a kind of wine which is produced by boring a hole in the trunk. The general exports of Norway are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber and

planks, horses and horned cattle, silver, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. It belongs to Sweden, but is under distinct laws, and has a legislative assembly of its own. There are several distinct varieties amongst the inhabitants; the Laps of the extreme N. being very different from the people of the S. The capital is Christiania. Pop. about 1,500,000.

**NORWICH**, Norfolk. It is an ancient, large, and populous city, seated on the river Wensum, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth, without locks. It has a stately ancient castle, on a hill, which commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country, and is used as the county gaol; and a fine cathedral, with a very lofty spire: here are also 2 good public libraries, a city and county hospital, a shire-hall, a handsome guild-hall, and a corn-hall. The ancient bridewell, now a private house, is built of flints, remarkable for being beautifully cut into regular little squares, without any visible cement. It had formerly 60 churches, &c., and has now 36 churches, beside the cathedral, chapels, and dissenting meeting-houses. It was formerly a great manufacturing city; but it has much declined of late. Norwich has 10 bridges over the Wensum, and is the centre of several important lines of railways. The provision market is a fine square, and is well supplied. It is 108 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 62,344.

**NORWICH**, a city of Connecticut, United States. It stands at the head of the Thames navigation, and consists of 3 parts; called Chelsea Landing, or Norwich City, the Town, and Westville. These are situated at a little distance from each other, in very pleasant and commanding sites; and are adorned with many handsome public buildings. Manufacturing and commercial industry are very active here. Near this place is a very romantic cataract, which affords a fine water-power for mills, &c., and around which a village, called (after the name of the river) Yanticville, has sprung up. It is 357 miles from Washington. Pop. 7239. Eight other places in the States are called Norwich, and one Norwichtown.

**NOSE**, (*nose*), *s.* [*naze*, or *nosa*, Sax.] in Anatomy, that part of a human face which is the organ of smelling, and the emunctory of the brain. Figuratively, the end of any thing which is perforated or hollow; scent, or the power of distinguishing or discovering by the smell. *To lead by the nose*, signifies to drag by force; to have so much influence over a person as to make him do what you please. *To thrust one's nose into the affairs of another*, is to concern ourselves with the affairs of others without being invited, or to be officious, or a busy-body. *To put one's nose out of joint*, is to deprive us of the affections of another.

**NOSEBLEED**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of herb.

**NOSEGAY**, (*nósegay*) *s.* a bunch of flowers.

**NOSELESS**, (*nózeless*) *a.* without a nose; having no smell.

**NOSLE**, (*nózele*) *s.* [a diminutive of *nose*.] the extremity of a thing which is hollow, as of a pair of bellows.

**NOSOLLOGY**, *s.* [*nosos* and *logos*, Gr.] the scientific investigation and classification of diseases.

**NOSOPHETIC**, *a.* [*nosos* and *pheto*, Gr.] producing diseases.

**NOSTRADAMUS, MICHAEL**, an astrological quack of the 16th century, in France. He gained no little renown in his own day by a nostrum which he sold as a specific against a dangerous epidemic that was very fatal in the country, and was made court physician by Charles IX., whose reputation for wisdom is not very high on other accounts. His predictive rhymes, also, gained him no little notoriety, from some imaginary fulfillments of them. In after-ages credulity discovered many more fulfillments of his prophecies; but though a century and a half of them yet may be reckoned amongst the unfulfilled, people, both small and great, have ceased to consult Nostradamus. The end of all such impostures is devoutly to be hoped for. This prophet died in 1566, aged 63 years.

**NOSTRIL**, *s.* [*nos*, Isl. and *thryl*, Sax.] the hollow or cavity of the nose.

**NOSTRUM**, *s.* [Lat.] a medicine, the ingredients of which are not divulged. Figuratively, any remedy for any kind of wrong, put forward in an empirical and ignorant manner.

**NOT**, *adv.* [*ne* and *Sax. niet*, Belg.] a particle used in denoting denial and refusal; in a negative proposition it is placed in the first branch, and is answered by *not*.

**NOTABLE**, *a.* [*noto*, Lat.] worthy of notice.

**NOTABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of deserving notice.

The NOTABLES, of French History, were the most eminent men of the upper classes throughout the kingdom, who, on occasions of emergency, such as that which gave occasion to the outbreak of the Revolution, were assembled, as an extraordinary council, to aid the sovereign and his ministers with their advice.

NOTABLY, *ad.* in a remarkable manner; in a manner that deserves notice.

NOTARIAL, *a.* taken by a notary.

NOTARY, *s.* [notarius, from *noto*, Lat.] a person or scrivener who takes notice of any particulars which concern the public, and frames short draughts of contracts, obligations, charters, parties, &c. A *notary public* is one who publicly attests deeds, in order to make them authentic in other nations, and is principally employed by merchants in noting or making a mark on such bills as are refused to be paid, and in making protests on that account.

NOTATION, *s.* [notatio, Lat.] the act of describing any thing by figures and letters. In Arithmetic and Algebra, the method of expressing quantities by figures and letters.

NOTCH, *s.* [nocchia, Ital.] a nick or hollow cut in any thing.

To NOTCH, *v. a.* to cut into small hollows.

NOTCHWEED, *s.* in Botany, the herb orache.

NOTE, *s.* [nota, Lat.] a mark or token; a notice; heed; reputation, fame, or character. A single sound, or the character by which it is expressed in writing, applied to music. A state of being observed; a short hint, or minute; an abbreviation; a short letter; an explanation at the bottom or in the margin of a book. A *promissory note* is a writing under a person's hand, by which he engages to pay to another, or order, a sum of money.

To NOTE, *v. a.* to observe; to remark; to take notice of; to set down; to mention; to charge with a crime publicly. In Traffic, to have a bill witnessed by a notary-public, that the person on whom it is drawn refuses to accept or pay it. In Music, to set down the characters used to express any tune.

NOTEBOOK, *s.* a memorandum book.

NOTED, *a.* remarkable; celebrated.

NOTER, *s.* one who takes notice of any thing.

NOTHING, *s.* [Scot.] nonentity; negation of being; that which has no existence; no other thing; no quantity or degree.

NOTICE, *s.* [Fr. *notitia*, from *nosco*, Lat.] a remark made by attention and observation; heed; regard; information or intelligence.

NOTIFICATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of making known; any thing represented by marks or symbolical characters.

To NOTIFY, *v. a.* [notus and *facio*, Lat.] to make known; to publish.

NOTION, (*nōshn*) *s.* [Fr. *notio*, from *nosco*, Lat.] a thought or opinion. In Metaphysics, the result of the combination of the impressions or representations derived from the senses, according to the forms or laws of the understanding; or the product of the activity of the understanding exercised on the perceptions furnished through our sensibility, regarded abstractly, i.e. as existing for the mind, independently of its actual existence.

NOTIONAL, (*nōshnāl*) *a.* relating to, or expressive of, notions. In Grammar, those words which express notions; as *notus*, which express notions of existences, and *adjectives* and *verbs*, which express notions of activities, without or with an assertion respecting them. See ADJECTIVE, NOUN, VERB.

NOTIONALITY, (*nōshnālity*) *s.* an empty or groundless opinion.

NOTORIETY, *s.* [notoriété, Fr.] the quality of being universally known, used in a bad sense.

NOTORIOUS, *a.* [notorius, Lat.] publicly known; evident; generally in a bad sense.

NOTORIOUSLY, *ad.* in a public, evident, or open manner.

NOTORIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being universally or generally known.

NOTTINGHAM, Nottinghamshire. It is pleasantly seated on a rocky eminence, above the meadows bordering the Trent; on the highest part of which stands the castle, a large, elegant, and noble palace, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, with a most extensive prospect. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, with a spacious market-place, and considered as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton. It has also a manu-

factory of glass and coarse earthenware, and a considerable trade in malt. It is remarkable for its vaults or cellars cut in the rock. It is 125 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, on Friday after January 13th, May 7th, Thursday before Easter, and October 2nd. Pop. 53,091.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, its greatest breadth about 25. It is divided into 8 hundreds, and contains 13 towns and 168 parishes. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Sherwood, which is the only royal forest N. of the Trent; but the wood has in many parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted. The chief products of this county are corn, malt, pit-coal, of which there is great plenty. Their other commodities are malt, wool, liquorice, wood, fish, and fowl. Their manufactures chiefly consist of frame-work, knitting, glass, and earthenware. The principal town is Nottingham. Pop. 249,910. It returns 8 parliamentary representatives.

NOTWHEAT, *s.* in Farming, a kind of unbearded wheat.

NOTWITHSTANDING, *conj.* without any hindrance or obstruction; although; nevertheless; however.

NOVALIS, or FRIEDRICH VON HARDENBURG, a German writer and poet, of the end of the last century. He studied at Jena, Leipzig, and Wittenberg; and was an intimate friend of Tieck, and the Schlegels. It is highly characteristic of him, that, despite of his daring inquiries and speculations in philosophy and theology, he joined the Roman Church with Schlegel. He did not live long enough to complete any great work. His *Hymns to Night*, and *Spiritual Songs*, contain most exquisite poetry. His *Heinrich von Ofterdingen*, and *Pupils at Saiz*, were intended to embody his views of poesy and philosophy. The chief part, and perhaps the most interesting, of his writings, are fragments written unconnectedly, but classified by his friendly editors, on all his favourite subjects of thought. They contain passages of the profoundest significance and beauty; and many that indicate the earnest and resolute struggle of his spirit after some suffering representation of truth. He died early, after a beautiful and devout life, in 1801, aged 29 years.

NOVA SCOTIA, a province of British America, consisting of a peninsula, surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Fundy, and bounded by New Brunswick. Prince Edward's Island, separated from it by Northumberland Strait, and Cape Breton Island, separated by the Strait of Canso, belong to this province. (See these names.) It was named Acadia by the French. It is about 250 miles long, and 70 broad. It has no heights exceeding 700 feet; but the rivers and lakes are very numerous. The Atlantic coast is indented with innumerable bays and harbours; and the shores are lined with rocks and thousands of small islands. In the Bay of Fundy, the shores have a more continuous outline. Coal, iron, lead, and copper, granite, and many valuable kinds of stone, are found here. The soil varies much in fertility; some, however, yield corn of all kinds, and fruits and vegetables common to the temperate climates, abundantly. The forests furnish excellent timber of all kinds; and the most valuable fisheries are in its immediate vicinity. It is governed as most British colonies are. Halifax is its capital. Pop. about 150,000, and of the whole province, about 250,000.

NOVATIANS, in Ecclesiastical History, a sect of the early Church, composed of the followers of Novatus, who was a rival Bishop of Rome (the first Anti-pope?) to Cornelius in the 3rd century. As he was in the minority, and maintained very rigid rules of ecclesiastical discipline, he was readily excommunicated, with his adherents, and designated a heretic and schismatic. He seems to have been a most excellent and right-minded man, quite unwillingly forced into the path of notoriety, by the representations of some, and especially of another Novatus of Carthage, who agreed with him respecting the need of greater purity in the church. The Novatians were called Puritans, (*Cathari*), and were persecuted by Constantine. They died in numbers, and disappeared in a century or two. Novatus was made Bishop of Rome in 251 A. D.

NOVA ZEMBLA, the name of two large islands, surrounded by great numbers of smaller islands, lying in the Arctic Ocean, immediately above the boundary of Europe and Asia. They are very imperfectly known. But there are lofty mountains in



WORKS OF MANOR

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE



Scale of Miles

Railway Stations Data





them; and very barren, owing to their high N. latitude They belong to Russia.

NOVEL, *a.* [*nouvelus*, Lat. *nouvelle*, Fr.] new; lately made or done; unusual. In the Civil Law, appendant to the code, and of later enactment.

NOVEL, *s.* relation of an adventure or intrigue; a romance. In Jurisprudence, it is a term used for the constitutions of several emperors, viz. Justin, Tiberius II., Leo, and particularly Justinian.

NOVELIST, *s.* an innovator; an assertor of something new; one who writes tales called *novels*.

NOVELTY, *s.* [*nouveauté*, Fr.] newness; the state of a thing unknown before.

NOVEMBER, *s.* [Lat.] the eleventh month of the year, from January.

NOVENARY, *s.* [*novem*, Lat.] a number or collection consisting of nine.

NOVERCAL, *a.* [*noverca*, Lat.] like a step-mother. Figuratively, cruel, or wanting the tenderness of a natural mother.

NOUGHT, (*naught*) *s.* [*no aught*, Sax.] not any thing; nothing. To set at naught signifies to slight, disregard, scorn. See NAUGHT.

NOVICE, *s.* [Fr. from *novus*, Lat.] one not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any thing; one who is entered into a religious house, but has not taken the vow.

NOVICIATE, (*novishiate*) *s.* [*noviciat*, Fr.] the state of a novice; the time in which the first rudiments of any science are taught; the time spent in a religious house by way of trial, before taking the vow.

NOUN, *s.* [*nomen*, old Fr. from *nomen*, Lat.] in Grammar, the designation of the class of words which signify notions of existences, or are the names of persons or things. They are divided into abstract and concrete nouns, and under them are other subdivisions. The infinitive mood of verbs is to all intents a noun. See SUBSTANTIVE.

NOVOGOROD, a government of Russia, bounded by the governments of Olonetz, Petersburg, Pskov, Tver, Yaroslavl, and Volodga. It is about 340 miles long, by 170 broad. It is hilly, and has many barren parts. Lake Ilmen, and the rivers Msta, Volchov, Vologa, &c. &c. water it. It is quite an agricultural district, and produces plenty of corn, fruits, cattle, sheep, &c. The capital is of the same name, and stands on the Volchov. It is much decayed now, and retains few traces of its ancient splendour and wealth, except its churches. It is above 100 miles from St. Petersburg. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 58.30. N. Long. 31.10. E. Pop. of government, about 1,000,000.

NOUREDIN, or NUR-ED-DEEN, the name of several persons celebrated in Saracenic history. The most famous of whom was governor of Syria and Egypt during the disastrous period of the fall of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem. By courage and skill in warfare, and by prudence and craft in negotiations, he won his way against the various Christian princes who held different parts of Syria, and against Mussulman rulers also, till he not only had Egypt and Syria as a sultanate, but had extinguished the Fatimite caliphate in the former country, by means of the more celebrated Saladin. This military leader at last rebelled against Nouredin, and the great conqueror was spared the participation in further reverses by his death, in 1173, aged 56 years.

To NOURISH, (the *o* is mute in pron. this word and its derivatives; as, *nurish*, *nurrishe*, *nurture*, &c.) *v. a.* [*nourrir*, Fr.] to increase or support by food; to maintain; to encourage or foment; to train up or educate;—*v. n.* to gain nourishment.

NOURISHABLE, *a.* capable of affording nourishment; capable of increasing the growth, or supporting strength; capable of having its growth or strength supported by food.

NOURISHER, *s.* the person who supports or maintains; the thing which increases growth or strength.

NOURISHMENT, *s.* [*nourrissement*, Fr.] that which is given or received in order to promote the growth, or support the strength of a person or thing; nutrition; supply of necessities.

NOURTURE, *s.* [*nouriture*, Fr.] education; institution.

NOW, *ad.* and *conj.* [*nu*, Sax.] at this time; a little while ago; but. When beginning several branches of a sentence, it implies the present time in the first, and another time in the subsequent branches. In familiar speech it implies the present state of things. Now and then implies at different times. SYNON. The

doing of a thing *now* expresses the taking it in hand at the very instant; *instantly*, *immediately*, and *presently*, express a time further and further off. *Instantly* implies without any perceptible intervention of time; *immediately* means without delay; and by *presently* is understood soon after.

NOW, *s.* the present moment.

NOWADAYS, *ad.* in the present age.

NOWED, *a.* [*nowed*, Fr.] knotted; inwreathed.

NOWHERE, *ad.* [*nouhere*, Sax.] not in any place.

NOWISE, *ad.* [*no and wise*, Belg.] not in any manner or degree.

NOXIOUS, *a.* [*noxa*, Lat.] hurtful; destructive; unwholesome. In Law, guilty, or liable to punishment.

NOXIOUSLY, *ad.* hurtfully; in such a manner as to be pernicious.

NOXIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being hurtful, mischievous, destructive, or unwholesome.

NOY, WILLIAM, attorney-general under Charles I., a lawyer of great renown, was a patriot in parliament, till the sun of royal favour made him see that his interest lay on the other side. He distressed the English nation greatly respecting soap, and devised, out of precedents in Ethelred the Unready's reign, the world-infamous Writ of Ship-money. Having planned which, and written some law books, of which his *Mazins* yet remain an accredited authority, he died in 1634, to the great joy of most men, aged 57 years. It was said of him, that he used to decree *justice by a law*, and thus his fame yet stands.

NOZLE, *s.* [a diminutive of *nose*,] the nose, snout, or end of any hollow thing. See NOSTLE.

NUBIA, a country of Africa, lying on the Red Sea, and bounded by Abyssinia, Egypt, and Boronou. The river Nile runs through it, on the banks of which, and those of the other rivers, it is pretty fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and in want of water. The productions of this country are gold, elephants' teeth, civet, and sandal wood, and they traffic largely in slaves. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dongola and Sennar. This country is occupied by numerous tribes, having their own customs, laws, and capitals. It has all been subjugated by the pasha of Egypt. The population is not known.

To NUBBLE, *v. a.* (properly *knoble*), to bruise with the fist.

NUBILE, *a.* [*nubilis*, from *nubo*, Lat.] fit for marriage.

NUBIFEROUS, *a.* [*nubifer*, from *nubis* and *fero*, Lat.] bringing clouds.

To NUBILATE, *v. a.* [*nubilo*, from *nubes*, Lat.] to cloud.

NUCIFEROUS, *a.* [*nux* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing nuts.

NUCLEUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, the kernel or edible part of a nut or stone fruit; any fruit contained within a husk or shell. In Astronomy, the body of a comet, by some called its head, in contradistinction to its tail. In Surgery, any thing about which matter is gathered, and closely adhears.

NUDATION, *s.* [Fr. from *nudo*, Lat.] the act of making bare or naked.

NUDITY, *s.* [*nudités*, Fr.] nakedness.

NUGATION, *s.* [*nugor*, Lat.] the act or practice of trifling.

NUGATORY, *a.* trifling; insignificant.

NUISANCE, (*nuisance*) *s.* [Fr.] something pernicious and offensive; any thing which annoys the neighbourhood.

To NULL, *v. a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] to annul; to deprive of efficacy or existence. To set aside, applied to laws.

NULL, *a.* void; of no force or efficacy.

NULL, *s.* something that has no power or meaning. The marks in ciphered writings which stand for nothing, are *nulls*.

NULLIBETY, *s.* [*nullibi*, Lat.] the state of being no where.

To NULLIFY, *v. a.* to make void; to annihilate.

NULLITY, *s.* [*nullité*, Fr.] want of force or efficacy; want of existence.

NUMA POMPILIUS, according to old legends, the second king of Rome; a Sabine by birth, who gave laws for the regulation of all the religious affairs by the state, under the guidance of the nymph Egéria. He devoted himself with equal assiduity to the regulation of trade and property, and he reformed the calendar. During his reign, Rome was not at all engaged in war, and the temple of Janus was shut. When he died he ordered his books to be buried with him. The lays in which this story is embodied are plainly of a different origin from those which tell of Romulus and Tullus. This king has all the attri-

butes of an Etruscan pontiff, and is the creation of the patrician class. Perhaps also, as Niebuhr thought, this making of a Sabine king of Rome, indicated some internal revolution amongst the people of the different hamlets that made up the state; then; in the way of raising some one to an equality of influence with that held already by the ruling tribe. Readers of Roman history should know this, however, that the French novel of Numa Pompilius is quite as worthy of credence, for matters of fact, as the common accounts given of this king and his peaceful reign.

**NUMB**, (*num*), *a.* [denuded, Sax.] deprived of feeling in a great measure, and the power of motion; producing such a chilliness as almost deprives of the power of motion and feeling; torpid.

To **NUMB**, (*num*) *v. a.* to make dull of motion and feeling; to deaden, or stupefy.

**NUMBEDNESS**, *s.* torpor; interruption of sensation.

To **NUMBER**, *v. a.* [numerus, Lat.] to count, reckon, or tell how many are contained in any collection or sum.

**NUMBER**, *s.* [nombre, Fr. numerus, Lat.] that species of quantity which answers to the question, *How many?* Any particular collection of units; many; more than one; harmony, or proportion calculated by numbers. In Poetry, verses; used in the plural. In Grammar, designation of, or application to, one or more things or persons, in nouns, pronouns, verbs, &c., expressed by the termination of the word, or by the use of particular and different words.

**NUMBERER**, *s.* one who counts how many single ones are in the collection.

**NUMBERLESS**, *a.* not to be counted; not to be expressed by numbers.

**NUMBERS, BOOK OF**, one of the Books of the Old Testament, included in the Law, Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses. It contains an account of the census taken of the Israelites in the wilderness of Mount Sinai, some miscellaneous ceremonies, a narrative of the journeyings in the desert from the time that the Israelites left Mount Sinai to the time of their arrival in the plains of Moab, with a list of all the halting-places; a particular account of the attempts made on them by Balak, king of Moab, by means of Balaam; a second census, taken at the same time; and some further miscellaneous directions, specially relating to the divisions of the land of Canaan amongst the tribes. The events recorded occupy a space of 37 years.

**NUMBLES**, *s.* [nombres, Fr.] in Hunting, the entrails of a deer.

**NUMBNESS**, (*numness*) *s.* the state of being, in a great measure, deprived of the sense of feeling, and the power of motion.

**NUMERABLE**, *a.* [numerabilis, Lat.] capable of being counted, or expressed, by figures.

**NUMERAL**, *a.* [Fr. numerus, Lat.] belonging to, or consisting of, numbers.

**NUMERALLY**, *ad.* according to number.

**NUMERARY**, *a.* any thing belonging to a certain number.

**NUMERATION**, *s.* [numeratio, Lat.] the art of numbering. In Arithmetic, the mode of expressing number in figures.

**NUMERATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one that numbers. In Arithmetic, the upper figure in a common fraction, which shows how many of the parts the integer is supposed to be divided into are expressed by the fraction; thus in the fraction  $\frac{1}{3}$ , the figure 3 is the numerator.

**NUMERIA/NUS, M. AURELIUS**, son of M. Aurelius Carus, and joint-emperor with his brother Carinus. He was gentle by nature, and had a mind well formed by study. He was murdered by his father-in-law, the praetorian prefect, Arrius Aper, in 284, having reigned only part of a year.

**NUMERICAL**, *a.* denoting number; belonging to number; the same in kind or species, and likewise in number.

**NUMERICALLY**, *ad.* with respect to sameness in number.

**NUMERIST**, *s.* one that deals in numbers.

**NUMEROSITY**, *s.* [numerosus, Lat.] number; multitude; the state of being numerous; harmony, or agreeable flow.

**NUMEROUS**, *a.* containing or consisting of many.

**NUMEROUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of consisting of many; the quality of exciting a sensation of harmony or melody.

**NUMIDIA**, in Ancient Geography, a country of the N. coast of Africa, lying on the Mediterranean, and bounded by Mauritania and Carthage; occupied by *nomadic* races, till, shortly before its subjugation by Rome, one of the chiefs seems to have gained the supreme power. Cirta, Zama, Hippo Regius, &c. were its chief cities.

**NUMISMATICS**, *s.* [nomisma, Gr.] that branch of Archaeological and Statistical science, which treats of the coins, medals, &c. of all nations.

**NUMMARY**, *a.* [nummus, Lat.] relating to money.

**NUMMULARI**, *a.* [nummularius, from nummus, Lat.] relating to money.

**NUMSKULL**, *s.* [probably from numb and skull] a dunce, blockhead, dullard.

**NUMSKULLED**, *a.* dull; stupid.

**NUN**, *s.* [Sax.] in Romanism, a female who has taken the monastic vows, and entered a convent. In Natural History, a kind of bird.

**NUNCIATURE**, *s.* [nuncio, Lat.] the office of a nuncio.

**NUNCIO** (*ninshio*) *s.* [Ital.] a messenger; an envoy or ambassador from the pope.

**NUNCUPATIVE, NUNCUPATORY**, *a.* [nuncupatus, from nuncupo, Lat.] publicly or solemnly declared; pronounced by words.

**NUNEATON**, Warwickshire. It has a manufactory of woollen cloth; and is seated on the river Anker, 99 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 7105.

**NUNNERY**, *s.* in Romanism, a convent for females who have taken the monastic vows.

**NUPTIAL** (*núptial*) *a.* [nuptialis, from nubo, Lat.] belonging to marriage.

**NUPTIALS** (*núptials*) *s.* it has no singular, [nuptiae, Lat.] marriage.

**NUREMBURG, or NÜRNBERG**, a handsome, strong, and flourishing city of Bavaria, Germany, once a free, imperial city. It is a large place, being about 6 miles in circumference. It stands on the Pegnitz, over which are 17 bridges, and it is surrounded by a wall which has 8 gates in it. It has some fine public buildings, and is very rich in specimens of German art. It has also several valuable scholastic institutions, and a good library. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Pop. about 50,000. Lat. 49. 26. N. Long. 11. 5. E.

**NURSE**, *s.* [nourrice, Fr.] a woman who brings up a child, or has the care of a sick person; one that breeds, educates, or protects. The state of being nursed. In Composition, applied to any thing that supplies food.

To **NURSE**, *v. a.* to bring up a child; to feed, keep, or maintain; to take care of a sick person; to cherish.

**NURSER**, *s.* one that nurses or takes care of an infant or sick person; one that encourages or foment.

**NURSERY**, *s.* the act or office of bringing up a child, or attending a sick person; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted; the place where young people are taken care of; the place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up.

**NURSLING**, *s.* [a diminutive of nurse] one brought up by a nurse; a findling.

**NURTURE**, *s.* [contracted from nouriture] food; diet; education; institution; any thing which supports life, or promotes growth.

To **NURTURE**, *v. a.* to educate or bring up.

To **NUSTLE**, *v. a.* to fondle or cherish.

**NUT**, *s.* [nut, Sax.] in Botany, the fruit of a tree, consisting of a kernel covered by a hard shell.

**NUTATION**, *s.* [nuto, Lat.] in Astronomy, a slight perturbation of our planet arising from the attraction of the moon, which makes the conical oscillation of its axis, called *Precession*, (which see,) proceed irregularly, so that the path described by the semi-axis is a fluted cone, instead of merely a cone. One of the most singular consequences of this perturbation, which is accomplished in about 19 years, is, that the stars seem to have a motion in latitude; it is, however, too small to be noticed by any but accomplished astronomers, furnished with the best instruments. According to astronomical calculations, there is a similar effect also produced by the attraction of the sun, but it is so small as to have defied the attempts of the closest observers to detect it.

**NUTBROWN**, *a.* brown as, or of the colour of, a nut kept long.

**NUTCRACKER**, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird which is sometimes seen in England, but is common on the continent: it much resembles in its habits the nuthatch.

**NUTCRACKERS**, *s.* an instrument used in cracking the shells of nuts.

**NUTGALL**, *s.* in Natural History and Commerce, an excrescence formed by an insect on the branches of certain trees, of the figure of a nut. See **GALL**.

**NUTHATCH**, *s.* in Ornithology, a common and pretty English climbing bird, which lives on nuts and similar seeds, and insects.

**NUTHOOK**, *s.* a stick with a hook at the end, used in pulling down the boughs of a tree to gather nuts.

**NUTMEG**, [*nut and muscat*, Fr.] in Botany, Commerce, and Cookery, the kernel of a large fruit not unlike a peach, separated from the mace, which surrounds it. It is of a roundish oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, furrowed in its surface, of an agreeable smell and aromatic taste. The male is long and cylindrical, but less aromatic than the female, which is shaped like an olive. The tree resembles our pear-tree, its leaves have a fragrant smell whether green or dry, and the trunk or branches, when cut, produce a red liquor.

**NUTRIMENT**, *s.* [*nutrimentum*, from *nutrio*, Lat.] that which feeds or nourishes.

**NUTRIMENTAL**, *a.* having the qualities of food; affording nourishment.

**NUTRITION**, *s.* [*nutritio*, Lat.] the act of supporting strength and increasing growth. In Physiology, the process by which the waste of the animal and vegetable frame is actually repaired, and its utmost development and growth provided for.

**NUTRITIOUS**, (*nutritious*) *a.* having the quality of supporting strength, or increasing growth.

**NUTRITIVE**, *a.* having the power to nourish.

**NUTRITURE**, *s.* the power of nourishing.

**NUTSHELL**, *s.* the hard shell or substance which encloses the kernel of a nut.

**NUTTREE**, *s.* in Botany, a tree that bears nuts.

**NUXVOMICA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, an acro-narcotic poison, the product of a vegetable known amongst botanists by the generic name of *Strychnos*, and commonly called *Ratsbane*.

To **NUZZLE**, *v. a.* to nurse or foster; to go with the nose down like a hog.

**NYE, PHILIP**, an eminent Puritan or Nonconformist divine of the times of the Revolution of 1640. He was educated at Oxford, and had a benefice in London; but fled to Holland, whence he did not return till the ascendancy of the parliament rendered the step safe. He sat in the Assembly of Divines, and was one of the foremost in claiming liberty of conscience, from presbytery, as well as from prelacy. He was one of the commissioners to Charles, when in Carisbrook Castle, and was ejected from all office, or capability of it, by special act, on the Restoration. He died in 1672, aged 70 years.

**NYLGHAU**, *s.* in Zoology, a large animal of the antelope kind, indigenous to India.

**NYMPH**, (*nymf*) *s.* [*nymphus*, Gr.] in Ancient Mythology, a goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. In Poetry, a graceful young lady.

**NYMPHAL**, (*nympfal*) *a.* belonging to nymphs.

## O

**O** IS the fourteenth letter of our alphabet. It is a vowel, and is sounded by the breath passing out of the mouth through the cylindrical concavity of the tongue and round configuration of the lips. It is long in *drone, stone, alone*; and short in *got, not, hot, shot*. It is made long by an *u* subjoined, as in *moan, groan*, or by *e* at the end of a syllable, as *bone*. The sound of *oo* is soft, as *goose, reproof, soon*, &c., but in some words *oo* is pronounced like *u* short, as in *flood, blood*, &c. The single *o* has the sound of *oo* in some words, as in *Rome, womb, tomb, move, reproove*, &c. In some words its sound is dropped, as in *people*; and sounds like *u* obscure in *iron, citron, saffron*, &c. As a numeral, *O* stands sometimes for *II*, and with a dash over it, thus, *o*, for *11,000*.

*O*, *interj.* instinctive sound of wishing, or exclamation, or a sensation of pain.

**OAF**, (*of*) *s.* written likewise *auf*, *ofe*, [*oph*, Belg.] a change-ling; a foolish child left by the fairies; an idiot.

**OA-FISH**, (*ofish*) *a.* stupid; silly; doltish.

**OA-FISHNESS**, (*ofishness*) *s.* stupidity; dullness.

**OAK**, (*ak*) *s.* [*ac* or *ec*, Sax.] in Botany, a well-known tree, whose timber is much used in building, especially in ship-build-

ing, and is much valued for its durability, &c. It is also used in smoking fish, meat, &c. And its bark yields tannin, used in the preparation of leather. Its fruit, acorns, are good food for swine. The sea-oak is a species of *fucus*, found on rocks and stones in the sea.

**OA-KAPPLE**, *s.* in Natural History, an excrescence produced on the small branches of oak trees, by a small insect, in which the larvae live, and the pupæ remain till the perfect insect is formed. It was usual to wear them in the hat on May 20th, in commemoration of the restoration of Charles II., who was concealed after the battle of Worcester in the branches of an oak. But now that better knowledge prevails, the wearing of such things is confined to school children.

**OA'KEN**, (*oken*) *a.* [*oacan*, Sax.] made of oak.

**OA'KENPIN**, *s.* in Horticulture, a sort of apple.

**OA'KHAM**. See **OKHAM**.

**OA'KHAMPTON**, or **OK'CKINGTON**, Devonshire. It has a manufacture of serges; and is seated on the river Oak, 195 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2194.

**OA'KINGTON**. See **OKINGHAM**.

**OA'KUM**, (*okum*) *s.* ropes untwisted, and reduced to hemp, which are used to caulk, or stop the leaks, of ships.

**OAAR**, (*or*) *s.* [*are*, Sax.] a long pole with a broad thin end, by which boats, &c. are rowed.

To **OAAR**, (*or*) *v. n.* to row.—*v. a.* to move by rowing, or by means of oars.

**OA'RWEEED**, *s.* in Botany, the common name of some marine plants, which have broad leaves, and are very numerous and abundant in the British seas. Several species are serviceable in manuring land, and an impure alkali, named kelp, may be made by burning them.

**OA'RY**, *a.* having the form or use of oars.

**OA'SIS**, *s.* [Gr.] a verdant spot, or fertile tract, in the midst of a desert region.

**OA'TCAKE**, *s.* cake made of the meal of oats.

**OA'TEN**, (*oten*) *a.* made of oats, or of the stalk of oats.

**OA'TES**, **TITUS**, one of those portentous products of general corruption, which disclose the character of the age in which they appear. He was an English clergyman, and pretended to become a Jesuit. On his return to England, he got up information of a conspiracy against the king and the government, (it was in Charles II.'s reign,) to reinstate papal sway, and in conjunction with some other villains, swore away the lives of some of the most peaceful and best-intentioned of the subjects of the realm. He was pensioned for his feats by Charles, (who thoroughly disbelieved him, and was a secret Romanist,) by James II. he was fined, whipped, and pilloried, and by William III. was pensioned again, but at a lower rate. He died in 1705.

**OA'TH**, (*oth*) *s.* [*ath*, Sax.] a solemn affirmation, wherein we appeal to God as a witness of the truth of what we say. In our courts of justice, &c. the form of the oath is highly objectionable, being actually the same that was used in former times, before the ordeal of battle. It is much to be desired that this should be changed, and that it should be dispensed with in every case in which it is only a snare for perjury.

**OA'THBREAKING**, (*oth-breaking*) *s.* perjury, or the violation of an oath.

**OA'TMEAL**, (*otmeal*) *s.* flour made by grinding oats.

**OA'TS**, (*ots*) *s.* [*aten*, Sax.] in Farming and Botany, a kind of bearded grain, of which bread is made in some countries, and used likewise for food for horses.

**OBADI'AH**, a Hebrew prophet, of whom the only record is a solitary chapter, forming a prophetic poem against Idumea, or Edom. The style is forcible, and the country he spoke of a fearful commentary on his denunciations.

To **OBADU'CE**, *v. a.* [*ob* and *duco*, Lat.] to draw over as covering.

**OB'DURACY**, *s.* inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

**OB'DURATE**, *a.* [*durus*, Lat.] impenitently wicked; immovably cruel; harsh; rugged.

**OB'DURATELY**, *ad.* in a stubborn, inflexible, or impenitent manner.

**OB'DURATENESS**, *s.* stubbornness; impenitence; obstinacy.

**OB'DURATION**, *s.* hardness of heart; stubbornness.

**OB'DURED**, *a.* hardened; inflexible; impenitent.

**OBEEDIENCE**, *s.* [Fr. from *obedio*, Lat.] the performance of the commands of a superior.

**OBEIENT**, *a.* [*obediens*, Lat.] obsequious; submissive to authority.

**OBEIENTIAL**, (*obediēshal*) *a.* [*obédientiel*, Fr.] according to the rules of obedience.

**OBEIENTLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to perform the commands of a superior.

**OBEISANCE**, (*obéissance*) *s.* [Fr.] a bow, applied to a man; a courtesy, applied to a woman.

**OBELISC**, *OBELISK*, *s.* [*obeliscus*, Lat.] a slender pyramid, having four faces, lessening gradually upwards, till it terminates in a point, generally raised as an ornament in some public place. In Printing, a mark, thus, †.

**OBERLIN**, JOHN FREDERIC, the distinguished pastor of the Ban de la Roche, in Alsace, France. He was born and studied at Strasburg; and on entering upon his duties in this mountainous and secluded spot, he found that he had to civilize as well as to evangelize the people. In spite of all obstacles, he set out on this noble task, labouring himself at road-making, bridge-building, planting, &c. &c.; promoting education, trade, and every thing that could advance his flock; watching against and averting, as far as he could, all that could harm it. So well did he labour, that in the worst times of the French Revolution he was honoured, and his valley was as sacred as a sanctuary. His character was most simple and beautiful; and, as can easily be conceived, abundantly enthusiastic. He died in 1826, aged 86, after having laboured incessantly for nearly 60 years.

**OBERRATION**, *s.* [*oberratio*, Lat.] the act of wandering about.

**OBESSE**, *a.* [*obesus*, Lat.] fat; corpulent.

**OBESENESSE**, *OBE'SITY*, *s.* morbid fatness, or excessive corpulency.

**TO OBEY**, *v. a.* [*obeyre*, Fr. *obedio*, Lat.] to perform the commands of a superior.

**OBJECT**, *s.* [*ob* and *jacio*, Lat.] that with which the attention of the senses or mind is busied; the ultimate purpose entertained by any one in speaking, writing, or acting. See **SUBJECT**.

**OBJECT-GLASS**, *s.* the glass of a telescope or microscope, which is nearest the thing to be viewed, and farthest from the eye.

**TO OBJE/CT**, *v. a.* [*objicio*, Lat.] to oppose. To propose scruples against any thing as not consistent with reason or law, used with *to* or *against*.

**OBJECTION**, *s.* the act of placing any thing in opposition; the act of opposing any argument, or charging with a crime; an argument produced in opposition to something already asserted.

**OBJECTIVE**, *a.* [*objectif*, Fr.] belonging to or contained in the object. In Grammar, the relation in which the immediate object of the activity of the verb stands to it; expressed most commonly by the case called the accusative case. See **SUBJECTIVE**.

**OBJECTIVELY**, *ad.* in the manner of an object; in the state of opposition.

**OBJECTIVENESS**, *s.* the state of being an object.

**OBJE/CTOR**, *s.* one who raises difficulties against an opinion or assertion.

**O'BIT**, *s.* [a corruption from *obit*, Lat.] funeral obsequies, or an office performed at the interment of a corpse.

**OBITUARY**, *s.* [*obituarium*, Lat.] a funeral register, sometimes called *mortuaries*, but more frequently, *neecrologies*.

**OBJURGATION**, *s.* [*objurgatio*, from *objurgo*, Lat.] reproof; reprehension.

**OBLATE**, *a.* [*oblatus*, from *latus*, Lat.] flatted at the poles, applied to a spheroid.

**OBLATION**, *s.* [Fr. from *offero*, Lat.] any thing offered to God as a sacrifice, or an act of worship.

**OBLIGATION**, *s.* [*oblecto*, Lat.] recreation; pleasure; delight.

**TO OBLIGATE**, *v. a.* [*obligo*, from *ligo*, Lat.] to bind by contract, kindness, or duty.

**OBLIGATION**, *s.* the necessity of doing or omitting any action in order to be happy; the binding power of an oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds to some performance; a favour which binds a man to gratitude. In Law, a bond wherein is contained a penalty conditioned for the payment of money.

**OBLIGATORY**, *a.* [*obligatoire*, Fr.] binding or having the

power to enforce the performance or omission of something; coercive.

**TO OBLIGE**, *v. a.* to bind or compel to something; to indebted, or lay obligations of gratitude; to please or gratify.

**OBLIGEE**, *s.* the person bound by a legal and written contract.

**OBLIGER**, *s.* he who binds by contract.

**OBLIGING**, *part.* and *a.* civil; complaisant; engaging; respectful.

**OBLIGINGLY**, *ad.* in a kind, civil, and engaging manner.

**OBLIGINGNESS**, *s.* the quality of being civil, complaisant; obligation, force.

**OBLIGATION**, *s.* [*obligatus*, Lat.] declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity.

**OBLIQUE**, (*oblique*) *a.* aslant; not straight, or perpendicular; indirect. *Oblique ascension*, is an arc of the equinoctial contained between the first degree of Aries, and that point of it which rises with the centre of the sun or a star. *Oblique sphere*, is that position of the globe in which either of the poles are elevated less than 90 degrees. In Grammar, formerly applied to all cases of nouns, excepting the nominative.

**OBLIQUELY**, (*obliquely*) *ad.* not directly; not perpendicularly, nor in a straight line; not in the direct meaning.

**OBLIQUENESS**, (*obliqueness*) **OBLIQUITY**, *s.* [*obliquité*, Fr.] deviation from natural rectitude, from perpendicularity, and from moral rectitude. In Astronomy, the angle formed at the intersection of the equator and the ecliptic.

**TO OBLITERATE**, *v. a.* [*ob* and *littera*, Lat.] to efface any thing written; to wear out, destroy, or efface from the memory.

**OBLITERATION**, *s.* the act of effacing any thing written, or rendering any thing forgotten.

**OBLIVION**, *s.* [*obliviscor*, Lat.] forgetfulness. *An act of oblivion*, an amnesty, wherein a general pardon is proclaimed for offences against a state.

**OBLIVIOUS**, *a.* causing forgetfulness.

**O'BLONG**, *a.* [*oblongus*, from *longus*, Lat.] longer than broad.

**O'BLONGLY**, *ad.* in an oblong form.

**O'BLONGNESS**, *s.* the quality or state of being longer than broad.

**O'BLOQUY**, *s.* [*obloquor*, Lat.] censorious speech; language by which any person or thing is represented to its disadvantage; slander; the cause of reproach.

**OBMUTESCENCE**, *s.* [*obmutescere*, from *mutus*, Lat.] loss of speech.

**OBNOXIOUS**, *a.* [*obnoxius*, from *noxia*, Lat.] subject or liable to be punished; liable; exposed.

**OBNOXIOUSLY**, *ad.* in a state of subjection, or of being liable to punishment.

**OBNOXIOUSNESS**, *s.* the state of being subject or liable to punishment.

**TO OBNU'BLATE**, *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, from *nubes*, Lat.] to cloud; to make obscure.

**OBO'E**, the same as **HAUTOB**, which see.

**OBOLE**, *s.* [*obolus*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, twelve grains.

**OBRE/PTION**, *s.* [*obrepitio*, from *obrepio*, Lat.] a stealing or creeping in.

**TO OBROGATE**, *v. a.* [*obrogo*, from *rogo*, Lat.] to proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.

**OBSCENE**, *a.* [*obscenus*, Lat.] immodest; raising unchaste ideas; offensive or disgusting; inauspicious.

**OBSCENELY**, *ad.* in an immodest or lewd manner.

**OBSCENENESS**, **OBSCENITY**, *s.* [*obscenité*, Fr.] impurity or immodesty in thought, word, or deed.

**OBSCURATION**, *s.* [*obscuratio*, from *obscurus*, Lat.] the act of darkening, or being deprived of light.

**OBSCURE**, *a.* [*obscurus*, Lat.] dark; gloomy; living in the dark. Abstruse or difficult, applied to writings. Not noted or famous, applied to persons.

**TO OBSCURE**, *v. a.* to darken; to make less visible. Figuratively, to render less easy to be understood, applied to the mind; to eclipse the beauty or dignity, applied to rank.

**OBSCURELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to show want or privation of light; in a dark or gloomy manner; out of sight; in a mean, private manner; in a station neither conspicuous nor famous.

**OBSCURENESS**, **OBSCURITY**, *s.* a state of darkness, or that wherein is a privation of light; privacy; a state wherein a

person lives unobserved or unknown. Darkness of meaning, applied to words.

**OBSECRATION**, *s.* [*ob* and *sacer*, Lat.] entreaty or supplication.

**OBSEQUES**, *s.* [*obsequium*, from *obsequor*, Lat.] the funeral rites or solemnities.

**OBSEQUIOUS**, *a.* obedient; complaisant; funeral.

**OBSEQUIOUSLY**, *ad.* obediently; with compliance.

**OBSEQUIOUSNESS**, *s.* passive obedience, or compliance.

**OBSERVABLE**, (the *s* in this and the following words derived from *obseruo*, Lat. is usually pron. like *z*: as *obzervable*, *obzervant*, *obzerving*, &c. &c.) *a.* remarkable; deserving notice; eminent.

**OBSERVABLY**, *ad.* in a manner worthy of notice.

**OBSERVANCE**, *s.* [Fr.] respect; ceremonial reverence; attentive practice; a law or rule for practice; careful obedience; attention; regard; religious rite.

**OBSERVANT**, *part.* attentive; diligent; watchful; obedient; respectfully attentive; submissive; respectful. In Ecclesiastical History, the name given to those Franciscans who returned to the rigid observance of the rule of their founder, in the reformation of the order begun at the commencement of the 15th century.

**OBSERVATION**, *s.* [*obseruo*, Lat.] the act of taking notice of things and persons; a remark; an animadversion; a notion gained by observing. In Navigation, the act of taking the altitude, &c. of the sun, moon, &c., to find the longitude, &c.

**OBSERVATOR**, *s.* one who observes; a remarker.

**OBSERVATORY**, *s.* a place built for making astronomical observations.

To **OBSERVE**, (*obzerve*) *v. a.* [*obseruo*, Lat.] to watch; to look at; to regard with attention; to obey; to follow; to perceive by attention; to regard or keep religiously.—*v. n.* to apply with attention; to remark.

**OBSERVER**, *s.* one who looks vigilantly or attentively at persons or things; one who remarks, looks on, or beholds; one who practises any rite, custom, or law.

**OBSERVINGLY**, *ad.* with attention, heed, or care.

**OBSSESSION**, *s.* [*obsessio*, from *obsideo*, Lat.] the act of besieging.

**OBSTIDIAN**, *s.* [from the name of the first discoverer;] in Mineralogy, a kind of glass usually of a dark green colour, and not transparent, found in large or small shapeless masses; which is one of the most remarkable volcanic products.

**OBSTIDIONAL**, *a.* [*obstidionalis*, Lat.] belonging to a siege.

**OBSOLETE**, *a.* [*obsoletus*, from *soleo*, Lat.] not in use; worn out of use; unfashionable.

**OBSOLETENESE**, *s.* the quality of being no longer used, or of being out of fashion.

**OBSTACLE**, *s.* [Fr. from *obsto*, Lat.] something which opposes the exertion of any power, either of body or mind.

**OBSTETRIC**, *a.* [*obstetrica*, Lat.] belonging to midwifery.

**OBSTETRICATION**, *s.* the office of a midwife.

**OBTINACY**, *s.* [*obstinatio*, Lat.] stubbornness; pertinacity; contumacy; persistency.

**OBTINATE**, *a.* refusing to act or assent; immovably resolved.

**OBTINATELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to remain culpably fixed or resolute; in such a manner as to be inflexibly resolute.

**OBTINATENESS**, *s.* stubbornness; wilfulness; contumacy.

**OBTUSIFICATION**, *s.* [*obtusio*, Lat.] the act of stopping up any passage.

**OBTREPEROUS**, *a.* [*obstrepro*, Lat.] loud; noisy; turbulent; clamorous; vociferous.

**OBTREPEROUSLY**, *ad.* in a noisy or clamorous manner.

**OBTREPEROUSNESS**, *s.* loudness; clamour; turbulence; noise.

**OBTRICTION**, *s.* [*obstrictus*, from *obstringo*, Lat.] obligation; bond.

**OBTRICTIVE**, *v. a.* [*obstruo*, from *ob* and *struo*, Lat.] to block up; to hinder; bar; or be in the way of; to oppose or retard.

**OBTRICTER**, *s.* one who hinders or opposes.

**OBTRICTION**, *s.* any hindrance, difficulty, obstacle, or impediment. In Medicine, the stoppage of any canal or vessel in the human body, so as to prevent the passage of any thing through it.

**OBTRICTIVE**, *a.* [*obstrictif*, Fr.] causing hindrance or impediment.

**OBTRICTIVE**, *s.* any thing which hinders or impedes.

**OBSTRUENT**, *part.* [*obstruens*, Lat.] hindering or blocking up any passage.

**OBSTUPEFACTION**, *s.* [*obstupefacio*, Lat.] the act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

**OBSTUPEFACTIVE**, *a.* stupifying, or obstructing the vigour of the mind.

To **OBTAIN**, *v. a.* [*obtineo*, Lat.] to gain, acquire, or procure; to impetrate; to gain by the concession or excited friendship of another.—*v. n.* to continue in use; to be established; to prevail or succeed.

**OBTAINABLE**, *a.* capable of being procured.

**OBTAINER**, *s.* one who obtains.

To **OBTEMPERATE**, *v. a.* [*obtempero*, Lat.] to obey, or be at command.

To **OBTEND**, *v. a.* [*ob* and *tendo*, Lat.] to oppose; to hold out in opposition; to pretend; to make use of as the reason of any thing. Seldom used.

**OBTENEBRATION**, *s.* [*tenebra*, Lat.] darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness.

To **OBTES**, *v. a.* [*obtestor*, Lat.] to beseech or implore.

**OBTES**, *s.* the act of beseeching or supplicating.

**OBTRECTATION**, *s.* [*obrecto*, Lat.] slander; calumny; detraction.

To **OBTUDE**, *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, from *trudo*, Lat.] to force into any place or state by violence or imposture; to offer with unreasonable importunity.

**OBTUDER**, *s.* one who obtrudes.

**OBTUSION**, (*obtrichon*) *s.* the act of obtruding.

**OBTUSIVE**, *a.* inclined to force oneself, or any thing else, upon another.

To **OBTUND**, *v. a.* [*obtundo*, from *tundo*, Lat.] to blunt, dull, quell, or deaden.

**OBTURATION**, *s.* [*obturo*, Lat.] the act of stopping up any thing by smearing something over it.

**OBTUSANGULAR**, *a.* [*obtusus* and *angulus*, Lat.] having angles larger than right ones.

**OBTUSE**, *a.* [*obtundo*, Lat.] not pointed or sharp; blunt. In Geometry, applied to angles which are larger than a right angle. Figuratively, dull; stupidified; not quick; obscure; not shrill.

**OBTUSELY**, *ad.* without an edge or point; in a dull, stupid manner.

**OBTUSENESS**, *s.* bluntness; dullness.

**OBTUSION**, *s.* the act of dulling or blunting; the state of being made dull.

To **OBTURT**, *v. a.* [*vertio*, Lat.] to turn toward.

To **OBTURBATE**, *v. a.* [*ob* and *turn*, Lat.] to meet in the way; to prevent.

**OBTURB**, *a.* meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. Figuratively, open; exposed. Easily discovered, or plain, applied to sentiment.

**OBTURB**, *ad.* evidently; plainly.

**OBTURB**, *s.* the state of being evident, apparent, or easily discovered.

To **OBTURBATE**, *v. a.* [*obturno*, from *turno*, Lat.] to shade, cloud, or make any thing less visible.

**OCCAM**, or **OCCAM**, **WILLIAM**, the *Invincible Doctor* of the Schoolmen, was an Englishman by birth, and studied under Duns Scotus. He founded a school called by his name, which held and taught Nominalism, in opposition to the authorized Realism of the age, and shook the church almost as much as an attempt at a practical reformation would have done. He taught at the university of Paris, under the shadow of the French king's protection; and died in Munich in 1347, aged about 50 years. His books are very unreadable now, the language and the subject too being irrecoverably dead.

**OCCASION**, (*okázhon*) *s.* [*ob* and *cado*, Lat.] an incident; opportunity; convenience; occurrence casual; an unforeseen opportunity; an accidental cause; casual need or exigence.

To **OCCASION**, (*okázhon*) *v. a.* to cause without design; to cause or produce; to influence.

**OCCASIONAL**, (*okázhonat*) *a.* casual; incidental; producing without design; produced by occasion, or incidental exigence.

**OCCASIONALLY**, (*okázhonally*) *ad.* casually, or on account of some unforeseen emergency.

**OCCLEATION**, (*okkeldashon*) *s.* [*occeatio*, from *cæcus*, Lat.] the act of blinding or making blind.

**OCCIDENT**, (*oksidens*) *s.* [*occidens*, from *occido*, Lat.] the west.

OCCIDENTAL, (*oksidental*) *a.* [*occidentalis*, Lat.] western.  
 OCCIDUOUS, (*oksiduous*) *a.* [*occiduus*, Lat.] western.  
 OCCIPITAL, (*okspital*) *a.* [*occipitalis*, from *occiput*, Lat.] placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, (*okspit*) *s.* [Lat.] the hinder part of the head.  
 OCCISION, (*okshion*) *s.* [*occisio*, from *occido*, Lat.] the act of killing or slaying.

TO OCCULDE, *v. a.* [*ob* and *claudo*, Lat.] to shut up.  
 OCCULSE, *a.* shut up; closed.  
 OCCULT, *a.* [*occulto*, Lat.] secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

OCCULTATION, *s.* in Astronomy, the concealment of a star or planet, by the interposition of the moon, or some other planet, between it and us.

OCCULTNESS, *s.* the state of being secret, hid, or not discoverable.

OCCUPANCY, *s.* [*occupans*, from *occupo*, Lat.] the act of taking possession.  
 OCCUPANT, *s.* one that takes possession.

TO OCCUPATE, *v. a.* [*occupo*, Lat.] to possess, hold, or take up.  
 OCCUPATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of taking possession; an employment, business, trade, or calling.

OCCUPIER, *a.* a possessor; one that takes possession; one who follows any employment.

TO OCCUPY, *v. a.* [*occupor*, Fr.] to possess, keep, or take up; to employ and busy; to follow as a trade or business; to use, or expend.—*v. n.* to practise or follow any business.

TO OCCUR, *v. n.* [*ob* and *curro*, Lat.] to present to the memory or attention; to appear in different places; to meet, clash, or strike against; to obviate, or oppose.

OCCURRENCE, *s.* [Fr.] an incident; accidental event; occasional presentation.

OCCURRENT, *s.* [*occurrens*, Lat.] any event or thing that happens.

OCCURSION, *s.* [*occurro*, Lat.] a clash, hurt, or blow, by the meeting of two bodies together.

OCEAN, (*ashan*) *s.* [Fr. *oceanus*, Lat.] in Geography, is a vast expanse of salt waters. There are usually reckoned 5 oceans on the surface of our globe: 1. The Atlantic Ocean, which divides Europe and Africa from America: 2. The Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, which divides America from Asia: 3. The Indian Ocean, which separates the Indies from Africa: 4. The Arctic Ocean, or Icy Sea, round the N. pole; and, 5. The Antarctic Ocean, round the S. pole. The other seas which are called oceans usually receive their names from the countries they border upon; as the German Ocean, between England and Germany. Any immense expanse.

OCEAN, (*ashan*) *a.* belonging to the main sea.  
 OCEANIA, *s.* [*Oceanis*, Fr.] in Geography, the French name for the groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean. See POLYNESIA.

OCELLATED, *a.* [*oculus*, Lat.] resembling the eye.  
 OCELLUS, surnamed *Lucanus*, from his native country, Lucania; a Pythagorean philosopher, supposed to have lived in the 6th century B. C. His treatise, on the *Nature of the Universe*, is still extant.

CELOT, *s.* in Zoology, an animal of the cat kind, which inhabits Mexico, and is covered with very beautiful spots.

OCHILL, the name of a range of mountains in Scotland, the loftiest parts of which are in Perthshire, and exceed 2000 feet in height.

OCHIMY, (*okimy*) *s.* [formed by corruption from *alchemy*,] a mixed base metal.

CHRE, (*shkr*) *s.* [Fr. *ochre*, Gr.] in Mineralogy, an earth which is known in chemistry as one of the oxides of iron. Ochres are of several kinds, distinguished by their colours.

CHREOUS, (*shkreous*) *a.* consisting of ochre.

CHREY, (*shrey*) *a.* partaking of ochre.

CKLEY, SIMON, a clergyman of the English Church, who was eminent for his attainments in oriental literature. He was Arabic Professor at Cambridge; and wrote many works, the best known of which is his *History of the Saracens*. He died in indigence, in 1720, aged 42 years.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL, the Irish Liberator, a distinguished political agitator of the present century. He was educated at St. Omer and Douay, and afterwards studied law at Lincoln's Inn. After he was called to the bar, he was almost unknown till he defended and procured the acquittal of Lord Killeen and

others from a Protestant jury. He had before appeared as the advocate of Catholic Emancipation; and in the Catholic Committee, the Catholic Board, and the Catholic Association, he laboured with the energy of a giant, and displayed the noblest eloquence to obtain that just demand. And in this he was finally successful. He had before this, his first and only true triumph, been returned to parliament, and it was this return which won his cause. His professional practice had been considerable, and he received a voluntary tribute from the Irish people, as a compensation for his loss of that, whilst carrying on this war of opinion. He was never out of parliament, nor out of the public eye, afterwards; but the rest of his career was one huge sham. He sacrificed the poor country voters in the time of the Reform Bill; and he kept Ireland in one ceaseless ferment for above 15 years, by agitating the question of repeal of the union of that country with England. He raised this ferment to the most alarming pitch, at length, by his monster meetings, of hundreds of thousands, on spots consecrated by national tradition; and he was then in the zenith of his popular glory, crowned as *de facto* king of the Irish. One step higher in the splendour of his pretence the English government raised him, by a prosecution, conviction of conspiracy, and incarceration in Richmond gaol. But from this show of martyrdom he was delivered by Writ of Error, and his occupation was for ever gone. Unable to guide the spirits he had raised; alarmed by the realities of famine and pestilence, which prevented the supply of the funds by which he had carried on his bistrionic warfare against the Saxons; worn out by the ceaseless excitement of his public life; he left the field, and died, on his journey to the Eternal City, at Genoa, in 1847, aged 72 years, bequeathing his heart to Rome. He has already been tried by history; and her judgment is, that priestism, and not patriotism, was the genius by which he was led. Yet history most gratefully records, that O'Connell first proved the power of pacific agitation, and by that only means gained one of the noblest victories over the coward bigotry of State-churchism which late days have ever seen.

CTAGON, *s.* [*okto* and *gonia*, Gr.] in Geometry, a figure of eight sides and angles.

OCTAGONAL, *a.* having eight sides and angles.  
 OCTANGULAR, *a.* [*okto* and *angulus*, Lat.] having eight angles.

OCTANGULARNESS, *s.* the quality of having eight angles.  
 OCTANT, OCTILE, *a.* [*okto*, Lat.] in Astrology, that aspect of any heavenly body with respect to another, that they are only one-eighth of a circle, or 45 degrees, distant from each other.

CTAVE, *s.* [Fr.] the eighth day after some particular festival. In Music, an eighth, or interval of eight sounds.

CTAVO, *s.* [Lat.] a book, each of whose leaves is one-eighth of a sheet of paper.

CTENNIAL, *a.* [*okto* and *annus*, Lat.] happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

CTOBER, *s.* [Lat.] the tenth month in order from January.

CTONARY, *a.* belonging to the number eight.

TONOCULAR, *a.* [*okto* and *oculus*, Lat.] having eight eyes.

CTOPEOTALOUS, *a.* [*okto* and *petalon*, Gr.] in Botany, having eight flower leaves.

CTOSTYLE, *s.* [*okto* and *stulos*, Gr.] the face of a building having eight columns.

CTUFLE, *a.* [*oktuplus*, Lat.] eight-fold.

CTULAR, *a.* [*okulaire*, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat.] depending on the eye; known by the eye.

CTULARLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be visible to the eye.

CTULATE, *a.* having eyes; knowing or perceiving by the eye.

CTULIST, *s.* one who professes to cure the disorders of the eye.

CTAKOW, or OCHZAKOFF, a town in the government of Cherson, Russia. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, and has some trade. Pop. about 1500. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 33. 16. E.

ODD, *a.* [*od*, Brit.] not even; not to be divided into even numbers; more than a round number, or the number mentioned.

Figuratively, particular; strange; uncouth; whimsical; fantastical; uncommon; unlucky; unlikely; singular.

ODDLY, *ad.* in a strange, singular, or unaccountable manner; in such a manner as not to be divided into an even number.

**ODDNESS**, *s.* the state of being uneven; singularity, peculiarity, strangeness, or uncouthness.

**ODDS**, *s.* the excess of two, compared with each other; advantage or superiority for or against a thing; a quarrel, debate, dispute, or difference.

**ODE**, *s.* [Gr.] a song, or poetical composition, to be sung or set to music. It is generally, however, used to designate compositions of the lyrical kind, which are not primarily intended for music, and which display thought and emotion, rather than facts. Pindar's odes are the noblest in Greek; Horace is the greatest Latin writer of odes; and in English we have many, and Wordsworth's are amongst the best.

**ODESSA**, a town of the government of Cherson, Russia. It stands on the shore of the Black Sea, and is a handsome town, with several noble public buildings. Its harbour is formed by vast moles, and is very extensive, and strongly fortified. It is a very important place for commerce, and is the great shipping port for the corn of the S. part of Russia. It has also some valuable manufactories. Its inhabitants belong to a great many different countries, and there are various institutions for purposes of education and charity, which are well supported. Pop. about 70,000. Lat. 46. 32. N. Long. 30. 35. E.

**ODIHAM**, Hampshire. It is situated on a navigable canal from the Wye and Thames to Basingstoke, 42 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2817.

**ODIN**, *s.* in Northern Mythology, the supreme or chief amongst the gods. War and trade, by a very remarkable and characteristic inconsistency, were put under his especial protection. Odin is said to have been the chief, under whom the Northmen migrated from Seythia, long before the Christian era. He was otherwise called Woden, and the Wednesday was dedicated to his honour.

**ODIOUS**, *a.* [odiosus, from odi, Lat.] exposed to hate; causing hate; hateful, abominable, detestable.

**ODIOUSLY**, *ad.* hatefully; abominably; invidiously.

**ODIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality which renders a person or thing the object of hatred; the state of being hated.

**ODIUM**, *s.* [Lat.] hatred; the quality of provoking hatred.

**ODOACER**, the chief of the Herulians, a tribe of Northmen, who in the 5th century finally overthrew the empire of Rome, and made himself king of Italy. He was defeated several times by the Goths under Theodoric, besieged in Rome, and murdered in 493, after a reign of 17 years.

**ODONTALGIC**, *a.* [odon and algos, Gr.] pertaining to the tooth-ache.

**ODORATE**, *a.* [odor, Lat.] scented; having a strong scent.

**ODORIFEROUS**, *a.* [odor and fero, Lat.] giving scent; fragrant; perfumed.

**ODORIFEROUSNESS**, *s.* sweetness of scent; fragrance.

**ODOROUS**, *a.* sweet-scented; fragrant; perfumed.

**ODOUR**, *s.* [odor, Lat.] a scent or smell, whether good or bad; but most properly applied to a sweet one.

**ODYSSEY**, the name of the second great Homeric epic poem, which recounts the adventures of Odysseus, commonly called Ulysses, as he returned to Ithaca from the siege of Troy. See Homer.

**OE**, (pron. like an E in the following words,) a diphthong used in English to represent the diphthong *oi* of the Greek language.

**ECOLAMPA'DIUS**, JOHN, one of the most eminent of the Swiss reformers, who studied at Heidelberg, and entered the priesthood; but being converted to the new doctrine by the writings of Luther, he went to Basle, and was made theological professor there. He espoused the sacramental opinions of Zwinglius, and wrote many learned and valuable works. He died in 1531, aged 49 years.

**ECONOMICS**, *s.* [oikos and nomos, Gr.] the management of household affairs.

**ECONOMIST**, *s.* one who manages a family; one who conducts his affairs with prudence and discretion; one who so conducts his national revenues and finances.

**ECONOMY**, *s.* the act of prudently managing affairs; thriftiness; good husbandry. In Theology, a particular dispensation or revelation of God's will to man; also, the moral government of God.

**ECUMENICAL**, *a.* [oikoumene, Gr.] general; respecting the whole habitable world. *Ecumenical Councils*, in Ecclesiastical History, are assemblies convened from all Christendom, for the

regulation of doctrine and discipline in the Church. Church historians reckon 19 of these councils, the first being the council of Nice, and the last the council of Trent.

**CEDEMA**, *s.* [oedema, from oideo, Gr.] a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold.

**CEDEMATIC**, *CEDEMATOUS*, *a.* appertaining to an oedema.

**CELLAD**, *s.* [oell, Fr.] a glance; wink; taken given by the eye.

**CELE**, contracted in poetry for *ever*.

**CEPHAGUS**, *s.* [oios and phago, Gr.] in Anatomy, the gullet, or membranous pipe or passage, whereby our food is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach.

**OF**, (*oe*) *prep.* [Sax.] from; relating to; concerning; among; according to. Used with the reciprocal pronoun, it implies power, ability, choice, or willingness. Applied to families, being born of; extraction. Sometimes it signifies the matter of which anything is made. When put before an indefinite expression of time, it gives an adverbial signification. "Of late," *i. e.* lately. It is commonly used to express the genitive relation, or possession and property, in English.

**OFF**, *ad.* [of, Sax.] the chief use of this word is to conjoin it with the verbs, *come, fly, look, and take*, and is generally opposed to *on*, and then signifies separation, disunion, breach of continuity. When applied to measure, it signifies distance. In Painting or Statuary, projection or relief. After *go*, it implies vanishing, absence, or departure. Absolutely, it implies disappointment, defeat, or interruption. When opposed to *on*, it implies in behalf or favour. When applied to any action, it implies change, alteration, or diversion. *Off hand*, signifies without study or premeditation.

**OFF**, *interj.* an expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

**OFF**, *prep.* is opposed to *on* or *upon*. At a distance, applied to place.

**OFFA**, a king of Mercia, in Anglo-Saxon Britain, and ninth Bretwalda, or supreme king of the land. He was elected king of Mercia in place of one Beorred, whose tyranny was unbearable; and his fame has made him the theme of as many legends as any Teuton king. He subdued the Welsh, and either by battle, or by negotiation, or by treachery, gained the supremacy over all the other Saxon kingdoms. Before his death he summoned a great council of his own realm, and had his son Egfrith acknowledged and crowned king of Mercia. His contemporary celebrity is proved by the fact that Charlemagne, claiming to be the greatest monarch in Eastern Christendom, always addressed Offa as the greatest in the West. Tamworth was the royal residence of this forgotten hero. He died in 795, having reigned for 40 years.

**OFFAL**, *s.* [perhaps from *offa*, Lat.] waste meat, or that which is not eaten at table; carrion, or coarse flesh; refuse, or that which is thrown away as of no value; any thing of no esteem; the entrails.

**OFFENCE**, *s.* [offendo, Lat.] any thing which may cause disgust, on account of being contrary to law, or the inclination of another; any thing that may injure or displease.

**OFFENCEFUL**, *a.* causing displeasure; injurious; contrary to law.

**OFFENCELESS**, *a.* without doing injury, or any thing that may cause displeasure; innocent, harmless, inoffensive.

**TO OFFEND**, *v. a.* [offendo, Lat.] to irritate, or make angry; to attack; to assail; to transgress; to injure; to violate.—*v. n.* to be criminal; to provoke to anger; to be guilty of a transgression of any rule.

**OFFENDER**, *s.* a criminal; transgressor; one who has done an injury.

**OFFENDRESS**, *s.* a female offender.

**OFFENSIVE**, *a.* causing anger, displeasure, pain; assailable; disgusting; injurious.

**OFFENSIVELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to displease, or cause uneasiness or hatred.

**OFFENSIVENESS**, *s.* mischief; uneasiness; injury, or cause of disgust.

**TO OFFER**, *v. a.* [offero, Lat.] to present to a person; to hold so as a person may receive; to sacrifice, or immolate; to bid, applied to price; to attempt; to commence; to propose.—*v. n.* to be present, or to present itself; to make an attempt.

**OFFER**, *s.* [offre, Fr.] proposal of an advantage to another;

a proposal made; the price bid at a sale or market; attempt or endeavour; first advance.

**OFFERER**, *s.* one who makes a proposal; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

**OFFERING**, *s.* any thing sacrificed on a religious account.

**OFFERTORY**, *s.* [*offertorio*, Fr.] the thing offered; the act of offering.

**OFFICE**, *s.* [Fr. from *officium*, Lat.] any public charge or employment; agency; peculiar use; act of good or ill, voluntarily proffered; private employment; act of worship; formulary of devotions; place appropriated to particular business; a place where business is transacted. *Italy Office*, see *INQUISITION*.

**OFFICER**, *s.* [*officier*, Fr.] a man employed by the public; a commander in an army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals, or arresting debtors. *Commission-Officers* are those appointed by the king's commission; such are all from the general to the cornet, inclusive; thus denominated in contradistinction to *Warrant-Officers*, who are appointed by the colonel or captain's warrant, as quarter-masters, sergeants, corporals, and even chaplains and surgeons. *Field-Officers* are such as command a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major. *Flag-Officers* are admirals, commodores, and commanders of squadrons. *General-Officers* are those whose command extends to a body of forces, composed of several regiments; such are the general, lieutenant-general, major-generals, and brigadiers. *Staff-Officers* are such as, in the king's presence, bear a white staff, or wand; and at other times, at their going abroad, have it carried before them by a footman bareheaded; such are the lord-steward, lord-chamberlain, lord-treasurer, &c. The white staff is taken for a commission; and at the king's death, each of these officers breaks his staff over the bier made for the king's body, and by this means lays down his commission, and discharges his inferior offices. *Subaltern-Officers* are all who administer justice in the name of subjects; as those who act under the earl-marshal, admiral, &c. In the army, the subaltern officers are the lieutenants, cornets, ensigns, sergeants, and corporals.

**OFFICERIAL**, *a.* supplied with commanders.

**OFFICIAL**, (*official*) *a.* [Fr.] conducive towards performing any public charge.

**OFFICIAL**, (*official*) *a.* a person commissioned to judge causes in an ecclesiastical court.

**OFFICIALTY**, (*officialty*) *s.* [*officialité*, Fr.] the charge or post of an official.

**TO OFFICIATE**, (*officialiate*) *v. n.* to discharge any office, generally applied to acts of worship; to perform an office for another;—*v. a.* to give in consequence of office.

**OFFICINAL**, *a.* [*officina*, Lat.] among apothecaries, used in shops.

**OFFICIOUS**, (*officious*) *a.* [*officium*, Lat.] doing good offices, or acts of kindness, in a good sense. Assisting or intermeddling with the affairs of another, without being invited or welcome; forward, in a bad sense.

**OFFICIOUSLY**, (*officiously*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be too fond of assisting a person, or intermeddling in his affairs, without being asked or welcome. Kindly, or with unasked kindness, in a good sense.

**OFFICIOUSNESS**, (*officiousness*) *s.* too great a readiness to assist or oblige another, commonly used in a bad sense. Service, in a good sense.

**OFFING**, *s.* in sailors' language, is the open sea, or far from land. When a ship is sailing to sea, they say, she stands for the *Offing*.

**OFFSET**, *s.* a sprout, a shoot of a plant.

**OFFSCOURING**, *s.* a part rubbed off in cleaning or scouring; refuse.

**OFFSPRING**, *s.* the thing propagated or generated; children, descendants; a production of any kind.

**OFF**, *ad.* [Sax.] frequently; several times; often; not rarely; not seldom.

**OFFEN**, (usually pronounced as if spelt *ōfen*), *a.* in the comparative, *offener*, in the superlative, *offenest*; many times; frequently.

**OFFENTIMES**, *ad.* many times; more than once or twice; frequently.

**OFFTIMES**, *ad.* many times; frequently.

**OGEE**, *Qui've*, in Architecture, a moulding.

**TO O'GLE**, *v. n.* [*oggh*, Belg.] to view with stolen glances, in order to escape notice.

**O'GLER**, *s.* [*oggheler*, Belg.] one that views another by side or stolen glances.

**OGRESSES**, *s.* in Heraldry, balls of a black colour.

**OH**, *interj.* an exclamation made use of to express sorrow, pain, or surprise.

**O'HIO**, a river of North America, which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, by the junction of the Alleghany and the Monongahela rivers, and falls into the Mississippi after a course of about 950 miles. There is only one part in all this distance that deserves the title of rapids, and even they are passed by boats when the water is high. It is 900 feet wide at its mouth. It receives the waters of innumerable tributaries.

**O'HIO**, a State of the Union, North America. It lies on Lake Erie, and is bounded by Michigan, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana. It is 210 miles long, and 200 miles wide, and is divided into 79 counties. It is generally level, but about a quarter of its surface, in the E. and S. E. parts, is broken and hilly. The Ohio, the Muskingum, the Scioto, the 2 Miamis, &c., with their tributaries, are its chief rivers. Coal and iron are found in various parts. Wheat and other grain are produced abundantly. The forests furnish most valuable kinds of wood, and the extensive prairies graze large herds of cattle. It is yet but in an infant condition, but it has some valuable manufactures, and some excellent trading places, as it communicates with the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi too; it has also 37 banks. It has no less than 16 colleges of different kinds, literary, legal, theological, and medical. Cincinnati is its great place of trade, and Columbus its seat of government. Population, 1,519,467.

**OIL**, *s.* [*œl*, Sax.] a fat, unctuous, thin, and inflammable juice, drawn from animal, vegetable, and mineral bodies, either by expression or distillation. See the names of the principal kinds.

**TO OIL**, *v. a.* to smear with oil.

**OIL-COLOUR**, *s.* colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

**OILINESS**, *s.* greasiness; unctuousity; the quality approaching to, or like, that of oil.

**OILMAN**, *s.* one who trades in oils, pickles, &c.

**OILSHOP**, *s.* a shop where oil, pickles, and other commodities are vended.

**OILY**, *a.* fat; greasy; resembling oil.

**TO OINT**, *v. a.* [Fr.] to anoint; to smear with something greasy.

**ONIMENT**, *s.* a medicine made of unctuous, oily, or greasy substances.

**OISE**, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Aisne, Seine at Marne, Seine et Oise, Eure, Seine Inférieure, and Somme. It is 60 miles long and 40 broad. It is generally level, and is watered by the Oise, (after which it is named), the Aisne, &c. &c. Building-stone, limestone, marble, &c. are its mineral products. It is a decidedly agricultural district, producing all kinds of corn in abundance, with cattle of all kinds, fruits, cider, &c. It has wide forests, abounding in game, &c. In the towns, extensive manufactures are carried on. Beauvais is its capital. Pop. about 420,000.

**OKEHAM**, Rutlandshire. It is pretty well built, and has a free-school and an hospital. It is the county town. It is seated in a rich valley, called the Vale of Catmos, and is 95 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Saturday. Pop. 2720.

**OKEINGHAM**, O'KINGHAM, or WO'KINGHAM, Berkshire and Wiltshire. It has a small manufactory of denims, and some mills for throwing silk. It is 32 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 3342.

**OKER**, *s.* See *OCURE*.

**OKHOTSK**, a town of Asiatic Russia, standing on the river Ochota, not far from the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk. It is a place of some trade, being the only town of any importance between Siberia and Kamchatka and Russian America. Pop. about 2500. Lat. 62. 30. N. Long. 141. 0. E.

**OLAUS MAGNUS**, the historian of the ancient Scandinavian races, was one of the few clergy who remained faithful to their old creed at the Swedish Reformation. His great work contains much rare and valuable information respecting the Northmen. He died at Rome in 1508.

**OLBERS**, DR. HENRY WILLIAM, an eminent German



astronomer of the last century and the beginning of the present. Although not a mean proficient in mathematical astronomy, his fame rests on his discovery of two of the asteroids, the 2nd of the first 4 known, named Pallas, and the 4th, named Vesta. He also calculated the elements of some smaller comets. He had a most beautifully furnished observatory at his own house on Bremen, and an excellent library attached to it. He died in 1840, aged 72 years.

**OLD**, *a.* [*old*, Sax., *alt*, Teut.] advanced in years, or beyond the middle age of life. Of long continuance; begun long ago; not new; ancient; not modern; subsisting before something else, opposed to last; long practised, or veteran. In familiar or burlesque language, more than enough; a frequent repetition of the same thing. *Of old*, signifies long ago, or in times long past.

**OLDCASTLE, SIR JOHN, LORD COBHAM**, the most illustrious of England's martyrs before the Reformation. He was a man of high standing and considerable military renown, nor yet less fitted for counsel than for war; and he enjoyed great favour from Henry V., who could appreciate these excellencies. Being a convert to Wicliffe's faith by means of his books, he was naturally much looked up to by the persecuted followers of that apostle of the truth in England. Priestly intolerance procured his excommunication and sentence, but he escaped from the Tower. Afterwards a basely false charge of treason was laid against him; and being taken, although the king knew how false the charge was, he so much feared the priests, that he suffered this brave and holy man to be burnt to death in chains, slowly, in 1417.

**OLDENBURG**, a duchy of Germany, consisting of Oldenburg Proper, Lübeck, and Birkenfeld. They lie in the N. W. part of Germany, and are bounded by Denmark, Hanover, Prussia, the Netherlands, &c., respectively. Oldenburg is a level tract at the mouth of the Weser, having good grazing grounds, and a soil which, though not very fertile, produces corn of all kinds, &c. Lübeck is also level, and is watered by the Trave. Birkenfeld is mountainous, yielding iron, coal, stone for building, &c.; and in its lower parts producing corn, wine, fruits, &c. It has not much trade, nor any very valuable manufactures. Oldenburg, the capital, stands on the river Hulta, and has, beside the palace, several schools, &c. worthy of observation. Pop. about 8000. Lat. 53. 10. N. Long. 8. 10. E. Pop. of duchy, about 275,000. It is sometimes called Holstein-Oldenburg.

**OLDFASHIONED**, *a.* made in a form at present laid aside, or not used.

**OLDHAM**, Lancashire. It stands on the Mellock, and is a manufacturing town of some importance. In its neighbourhood are several coal mines. There are many handsome buildings for educational and other public purposes in the town. It is 166 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 42,595.

**OLDNESS**, *s.* old age; antiquity; the quality of being old; impaired by age or time.

**OLD RED SANDSTONE**, in Geology, the former name of a variable formation, lying as the base of the carboniferous rocks, and found in coal districts. *See* SILURLIAN SYSTEM.

**OLEAGINOUS**, *a.* [oleaginus, from *olea*, Lat.] oily; unctuous.

**OLEAGINOUSNESS**, *s.* oiliness.

**OLEANDER**, *s.* [oleandre, Fr.] in Botany, the plant rosebay.

**OLEFIANT GAS**, in Chemistry, the product of the decomposition of alcohol by an excess of sulphuric acid, which consists of equal parts of carbon and hydrogen.

**OLEOSE**, *a.* [oleosus, from *olea*, Lat.] oily.

**OLFACTORY**, *a.* [olfactorie, Fr.] having the sense of smelling.

**OLID**, **OLIDOUS**, *a.* [olidus, from *olea*, Lat.] stinking.

**OLIGARCHICAL**, [oligárkikal, *a.* [oligarchicus, Lat. from *oligos* and *arche*, Gr.] belonging to an oligarchy.

**OLIGARCHY**, [oligárky, *s.* a form of government which places the supreme power in a small number, generally nobles; aristocracy.

**OLIO**, *s.* [olla, Span.] a rich dish made of different sorts of meat; a medley.

**OLITORY**, *a.* [olitor, Lat.] belonging to the kitchen garden.

**OLIVAREZ, GASPARD GUZMAN, DUKE D'**, an eminent Spanish statesman, who held almost sovereign sway under Philip IV. for 22 years, and managed the domestic affairs of the kingdom with some success; but having to contend with the

powerful Richelieu in foreign affairs, was compelled to abide the loss of Portugal, and many of the American colonies. Being dismissed in consequence of this, he fell into obscurity, and died in 1643, aged 55 years.

**OLIVASTER**, *a.* [olivastre, Fr. from *oliva*, Lat.] darkly-brown; tawny.

**OLIVE**, *s.* [olea, Lat.] in Botany, a tree producing an oblong fruit, about the size of a damson, which is pickled; it is famous for its oil, which is a very considerable article of commerce in the different states of Italy, &c.; and was formerly used as an emblem of peace.

**OLMUTZ**, a town of Moravia, Austria. It is a place of some consideration for trade and manufactures; and has a college, a riding academy, and a learned society. It is well built, populous, and fortified, and is seated on the river Morava, 100 miles from Vienna. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 49. 55. N. Long. 17. 14. E.

**OLNEY**, Buckinghamshire. It has a considerable manufacture of bone-lace; and is seated on the river Ouse, 56 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 2437.

**OLONETZ**, a town of Russia, formerly capital of a government so called, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is situated in the government of the same name, on the river Olonza, which falls into the E. side of the Lake Ladoga. Pop. about 3000. Lat. 61. 26. N. Long. 34. 20. E.

**OLONETZ**, a government of Russia, lying on Lake Ladoga, and bounded by Novgorod, St. Petersburg, Finland, Volodga, and Archangel. It is very various in the character of its surface, having plains, mountains, marshes, and lakes. Iron, timber, furs, &c. are its articles of trade. Petrozavodsk is its capital. Pop. about 400,000.

**OLYMPIAD**, *s.* [from *Olympus*, where the Olympic games were celebrated,] in Chronology, the space or period of four years, whereby the Greeks reckoned their time. The first was in 776 *a. c.*

**OLYMPIC GAMES**, the greatest national festival of the Greeks, held at Elis in Peloponnesus, once in five years; when a crown of olive was awarded to the victors. There was a celebrated temple of Zeus (Jupiter) near the spot, wherein was the chryselephantine statue of the god by Pheidias. No honours were so much esteemed as an Olympic victory; it was regarded as a triumph by the native place of the conqueror, and the most flattering honours were paid him.

**OLYMPUS**, the name of three mountains, in Asia Minor, in Crete, and in Thessaly; on the summit of one of which, according to Grecian Mythology, the happy gods had their lofty palaces. It cannot be told which it was, as the legends are contradictory, and no traces of the buildings have been found on any of them.

**OMAR**, the name of two Mohammedan caliphs; the first of whom lived in the palmy days of Mussulman triumph, and was one of the purest types of the chief of Islam. Under his rule the empire was pushed through Syria, Persia, Egypt, &c. &c. And it was by this caliph, according to a somewhat incredible tale, that the celebrated library at Alexandria was destroyed. He was assassinated in 644, after a reign of 10 years. The magnificent mosque built on the site of the temple of Jerusalem is called by his name.

**OMBRÉ**, [ómbre, *s.* [ombre, Span.] a game of cards played by three persons.

**OMEGA**, *s.* [Gr.] the last letter of the Greek alphabet.

**OMÉLET**, *s.* [omelette, Fr.] a pancake of eggs.

**OMEN**, *s.* [Lat.] any sign or token by which a future event may be foretold.

**OMENED**, *a.* containing prognostics, or signs by which future events may be foretold.

**OMENTUM**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the covering of the intestines, called also *reticulum*, from its structure resembling that of a net.

**OMER**, *s.* [Heb.] a Hebrew measure containing about three pints and a half English.

**OMER, ST.** a large and populous town in the department of Pas de Calais, France. The hospital and college of the Jesuits here are worthy of notice. It is 135 miles from Paris. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 50. 45. N. Long. 2. 13. E.

**TO OMIMATE**, *v. a.* [omen, Lat.] to foreshow; to prognosticate; to foretell.

**OMINATION**, *s.* a prognostic.

**OMINOUS**, *a.* foreshowing something future, mostly used in a bad sense. Containing signs of something good or ill.

**OMINOUSLY**, *ad.* with good or bad omen.

**OMINOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of betokening some future ill or good.

**OMISSION**, (*omission*) *s.* [*omissio*, Lat.] the act of forbearing to do something that ought to be done; a neglect of duty, opposed to a commission of evil.

To **OMIT**, *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.] to leave out; not to mention; to neglect doing what ought to be done.

**OMNIBUS**, *s.* the name of a large kind of public carriage, much used in London and other large cities and places, capable of seating twelve or more inside, and, in some cases, almost as many outside also.

**OMNIFARIOUS**, *a.* [*omnifarius*, Lat.] of all kinds or varieties.

**OMNIFEROUS**, *a.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] all-bearing.

**OMNIFIC**, *a.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Lat.] all-creating.

**OMNIFORM**, *a.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] of all shapes.

**OMNIGENOUS**, *a.* [*omnis* and *genus*, Lat.] consisting of all kinds.

**OMNIPARITY**, *s.* [*omnis* and *par*, Lat.] general equality.

**OMNIPOTENCE**, *s.* [*omnis* and *potens*, Lat.] almighty power.

**OMNIPOTENT**, *a.* all-powerful, almighty.

**OMNIPRESENCE**, *s.* [*omnis* and *presens*, Lat.] ubiquity; unbounded presence.

**OMNIPRESENT**, *a.* present every where; ubiquitous.

**OMNISCIENCE**, *s.* [*omnis* and *scientia*] *s.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] the knowledge of all things; infinite knowledge.

**OMNISCIENT**, (*omniskient*) *a.* knowing every thing; of infinite knowledge, and all-knowing.

**OMNISCIOUS**, (*omniskious*) *a.* knowing all things; all-knowing.

**OMNIVOROUS**, *a.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] all-devouring; eating food of all kinds.

**OMNIUM**, *s.* [*omnis*, Lat.] in the Funds, the average of the value of all the different kinds of stock, taken on a contract for a loan to government.

**OMOPATE**, *s.* [*omnis* and *platus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the shoulder-blade.

**OMPHALOPTIC**, *s.* [*omphalos* and *optikos*, Gr.] in Optics, a convex lens.

**OMRAHS**, the title of the great lords at the Mogul's court.

**ON**, *prep.* [*en*, Belg. *an*, Teut.] upon; supported by; or covered with. It signifies or points out the subject of action; dependence or reliance; the motive or occasion of any thing; as soon as any thing is done; the period at which any thing happens; the state of any thing; a condition of a bargain or sale. Sometimes it is used to imply distinction or opposition. When used by contraction before *it*, it signifies *of*. In threats, it is put before the thing threatened, and implies it will be in danger for want of compliance.

**ON**, *ad.* forward; in succession or progress; without ceasing; upon the body. Resolution to advance, used elliptically for *go on*.

**ON**, *interj.* a word of incitement or encouragement to proceed, or attack, used elliptically instead of *go on*.

**ONCE**, (*oonce*) *ad.* only one time; a single time. Used with *at*, the same time; in an indivisible point of time; formerly. It is to be remarked, that this word seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, or when it is joined with an adjective; as, *At once*, or *this once*.

**ONE**, (*oon*) *a.* [*ane*, Sax.] single; any thing expressed by an unit; any. Used with another, belonging to both. Opposed to another, different. Opposed to other, one of the two certain, or particular. Used with *day*, in a past tense; otherwise it signifies some time to come, when used with a future tense.

**ONE**, (*oon*) *s.* a single thing; a person; concord; agreement; a person of a particular character. This word is used in the plural either when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, "The great ones of the world;" or when it relates to something going before, or is used instead of a noun plural; as, "These successa are more glorious—than such ruinous ones." Sometimes it is used before an impersonal verb, to signify any person, or man; as, "One would imagine." *One by one*, means singly, or a single person or thing at a time.

**ONEBERRY**, *s.* in Botany, the herb paris, called also true-love.

**ONEEYED**, (*oon-eyed*) *a.* having one eye; monocular.

**ONEIROCRITIC**, *a.* [*oneiros* and *krisis*, Gr.] an interpreter of dreams.

**ONEIROCRITICAL**, *a.* belonging to the interpretation of dreams.

**ONENESS**, (*ooneness*) *s.* unity; the quality of being one.

**ONERARY**, *a.* [*onerarius*, from *onus*, Lat.] fitted for carriage or burdens; comprising a burden.

**ONERATION**, *s.* the act of loading.

**ONEROUS**, *a.* burdensome. Figuratively, oppressive.

**ONION**, (*oonion*) *s.* [*oignon*, Fr.] in Botany, an aromatic strong-scented plant, with a bulbous, coated, and orbicular root.

**ONKELOS**, the writer of one of the Targums. See **TARGUM**.

**ONLY**, *a.* [from *onelik*, by contraction; *onlie*, Sax.] single; without any other of the same kind or species; this above all others; this without any more. **SYNON.** When, speaking of a thing, we make use of the word *only*, we mean there is no other of the same kind; when that of *alone*, that it is not accompanied with any other.

**ONLY**, *ad.* simply; singly; barely; thus and no otherwise; without any more.

**ONOMANCY**, *s.* [*onoma* and *manteia*, Gr.] divination by names.

**ONOMATICAL**, *a.* belonging to divination by names.

**ONOMATOPEE**, *s.* [*onoma* and *poieo*, Gr.] in Etymology, a word made to resemble the sound it is the name of, as *crash*, *roar*, *buzz*, &c. This process is called *onomatopoeia*.

**ONSET**, *s.* the first attack or assault; aggression; ornamental appendage.

**ONSLAUGHT**, (*onslaud*) *s.* attack; assault.

**ONTARIO**, the name of the most easterly of the great lakes of central N. America, which receives the waters of the remainder, through Niagara river, and discharges them into the river St. Lawrence. It is 190 miles long, and 50 wide, and is navigable throughout its whole extent. It lies on the boundary of the United States and Canada.

**ONTOLOGIST**, *s.* [*onta* and *logos*, Gr.] a metaphysician, or one who considers the properties of being in general.

**ONTOLOGY**, *s.* the science of being generally; metaphysics.

**ONWARD**, *ad.* [*onward*, Sax.] forward; progressively; somewhat further.

**ONYCHA**, (*onyka*) *s.* in Natural History, the shell of a kind of snail, found in the East.

**ONYX**, *s.* [Gr.] in Mineralogy, a variety of quartz rock, semi-pellucid, and horn-coloured.

**OLITE**, *s.* [*ool* and *lithos*, Gr.] in Geology, the name of a kind of limestone rock, composed of small granules, resembling in appearance the roe of a fish. Each of these granules is a grain of sand coated with carbonate of lime. There are three formations of this general character; the great or Bath oolite, the inferior oolite, and the Portland oolite. They all abound with different, but characteristic, fossils; and they are all of great value for building purposes, &c. These rocks give the name to a series of formations of the secondary class.

**ONALASHEKA**, one of the Aleutian isles, in the N. Pacific Ocean, near Behring's Straits. It is about 50 miles long; and is of a clearly volcanic origin, having at least one active crater. The inhabitants are much like those of Nootka Sound and Kamtchatka, and live by fishing. It belongs to Russia.

**OOZE**, *s.* [*oozes*, Sax.] soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime; a soft flow or spring. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To **OOZE**, *v. n.* to flow by stealth; to run gently; to slip away.

**OOZY**, *a.* miry; muddy; slimy.

To **OPACATE**, *v. a.* [*opacus*, Lat.] to darken, cloud, shade, or obscure.

**OPACITY**, *s.* cloudiness; want of transparency.

**OPACOUS**, *a.* dark; void of light; not to be seen through.

**OPAL**, *s.* [*opalus*, Lat.] in Mineralogy, a kind of silica, much used by jewellers for ornamental purposes, because of its delicate and beautiful colour. The best stones come from the East Indies.

**OPAQUE**, (*opake*) *a.* dark; having no light in itself; not to be seen through.

To **OPE**, **O'PEN**, *v. a.* [Sax.] to unlock; to unclose; to lay open; to discover; to divide or cause a breach, by which a thing may be seen. Figuratively, to explain; to disclose by degrees. In Law, to begin. In Anatomy, to make an incision.—*v. n.* to separate or unclose; to cease to be shut. In Hunting, to bark.

**OPE, O'PEN**, (the *e* is mute in pronouncing this word and its following derivatives and compounds; as, *Ope, opener, opening*, &c.; *ope* is used only by old authors, and by them only in its primitive sense); *a.* unclosed; not locked or shut. Figuratively, plain; apparent; public; without art, disguise, or reserve. Applied to the season, not cloudy or gloomy. Free, unconfin'd, or without cover, applied to the air. Exposed, or without defence, applied to danger or injuries. Attentive, applied either to the eyes or ears, and followed by *unto* or *upon*.

**O'PENER**, *s.* one that unlocks or makes open. Figuratively, one that explains or interprets; any thing that separates or divides.

**OPEN'EYED**, *a.* watchful; vigilant.

**OPENHA'NDED**, *a.* generous; liberal; munificent.

**OPENHEA'RTED**, *a.* generous; candid; void of base reserve or subtlety.

**OPENHEA'RTEDNESS**, *s.* generosity; liberality; munificence.

**O'PENING**, *s.* a breach or hole; aperture. Figuratively, the sight of a thing at a distance; a faint, imperfect, or confused knowledge.

**O'PENLY**, *ad.* in sight; plainly; without subterfuge, reserve, or disguise.

**O'PENMOUTHED**, *a.* greedy; clamorous; unable to keep a secret.

**O'PENNESS**, *s.* freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; clearness; plainness; freedom from disguise, subterfuge, or artifice.

**O'PERA**, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, a musical drama, usually accompanied by dancing. It is derived from Italy, and is the chosen dramatic amusement of the higher classes in England. Perhaps it more nearly resembles the Grecian drama, in its essential points, than any other kind of histrionic or scenic performance of modern times.

**OPERABLE**, *a.* [operor, from *opus*, Lat.] capable of being done.

**OPERANT**, *a.* [Fr.] active; having power to produce any effect.

**TO OPERATE**, *v. n.* [opus, Lat.] to act; to produce an effect; with *on*, before the subject of operation.

**OPERATION**, *s.* [Fr. *operatio*, Lat.] agency; influence; action; an effect. Figuratively, an effect. In Surgery, that part of medicine, or the art of healing, which depends on the use of instruments. The motions or employments of an army.

**OPERATIVE**, *a.* having the power of acting; efficacious; active; vigorous.

**O'PERATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one that performs any act by the hand; one that produces any effect.

**O'PEROSE**, *a.* [operosus, Lat.] laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

**O'PHICLEIDE**, *s.* [ophis and kleis, Gr.] in Music, a bass wind instrument, used especially in military bands. It is of considerable compass, and great richness of power; and has almost superseded all other bass instruments of brass, in orchestries, &c.

**O'PHIOPHAGOUS**, *a.* [ophis and phago, Gr.] serpent-eating.

**O'PHIR**, in Ancient Geography, a country often referred to in the Old Testament, as producing gold, odoriferous woods, &c. &c. It is thought to be some part of Arabia, or India; but the notices are so indistinct, that it cannot be clearly fixed, although it must have been some part of S. Asia.

**OPHITES**, (*ofites*) *s.* [ophis, Gr.] marble of a dusky greenish ground, with oblong, and usually square, spots of lighter green.

**OPHIUCUS**, or **SERPENTARIUS**, in Astronomy, one of the equatorial constellations, lying between Hercules and Scorpio. It has no star of the first magnitude.

**OPHTHALMIC**, (*ophthalmic*) *a.* [ophthalmos, Gr.] belonging to the eye.

**OPHTHALMIA**, (*ophthalmia*) *a.* a disease in the eye, being an inflammation in its coats. It occurs in many different forms.

**OPIATE**, *s.* [opium, Lat.] a medicine that causes sleep.

**OPIATE**, *a.* soporiferous; causing sleep.

**OPIE, JOHN**, a portrait and historical painter of the last century. He is one of those who have successfully striven against unpropitious circumstances, being the son of a carpenter of Cornwall, and destined to the same craft. Having a taste for limning, he amused himself by taking likenesses of persons he knew, and attracting the notice of Dr. Wolcot, was taken up by him, and by him, after due proclamation, introduced to the world of fashion in London, and to Sir Joshua Reynolds. After being an object of modish wonder, and after obtaining some property

by his portrait painting, he was almost overlooked, yet he continued to study in his profession, and to endeavour to improve his mind. He produced some historic pictures, and became eventually professor of painting at the Royal Academy. He died in 1807, aged 46 years.

**OPINATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one who holds an opinion.

**TO OPINE**, *v. n.* [opinor, Lat.] to be of opinion; to guess.

**OPINATIVE**, *a.* obstinate in opinions already received; imagined; not proved.

**OPINIATOR**, *s.* [opinatrie, Fr.] one fond of his own notions; inflexible from his own opinion.

**OPINIATRE**, (*opiniâtre*) *a.* [Fr.] obstinate; stubborn.

**OPINION**, *s.* [Fr. from *opino*, Lat.] a persuasion of the mind without proof or certain knowledge; sentiment; judgment; notion; a favourable judgment.

**OPINIONATIVE**, *a.* fond of notions we have already espoused or assented to; stubborn.

**OPINIONATIVELY**, *ad.* stubbornly.

**OPINIONATIVENESS**, *s.* the quality of adhering inflexibly to preconceived notions.

**OPINIONIST**, *s.* [opinioniste, Fr.] a person fond or conceited of his own notions.

**OPITZ, or OPITIUS, MARTIN**, the father of German poetry, a writer of the 17th century. He was first a law student, then a roving literateur, and afterwards secretary to a nobleman. He obtained great celebrity, and many honours, being even ennobled by the German emperor. He finally settled in Prussia, and died in 1639, aged 42 years. Some of his works are yet greatly admired.

**OPIUM**, *s.* [Lat.] in Materia Medica, the inspissated juice of a species of poppy, which is a very powerful narcotic stimulant, and taken in excess a certain poison. See **LAUDANUM**, **MORPHINE**.

**OPODELODC**, *a.* a popular medicine, used for bruises, numbness, and weakness of the joints.

**O'POPONAX**, *s.* [Lat.] a gum resin, of a tolerably firm texture, strong, disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste.

**O'PORTO, or PORTO**, a handsome city and sea-port of Douro, in Portugal, with an excellent harbour. It is noted for its wines; on which account all red wines, that come from Spain or Portugal to England, are called *Port wines*. Next to Lisbon, it is the richest, most populous, and most commercial town in the kingdom. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, about 2 miles from the mouth of the Douro, and 172 from Lisbon. Pop. about 75,000. Lat. 41. 11. N. Long. 8. 39. W.

**OPOSSUM**, *s.* in Zoology, an animal having a pouch or false belly, into which its young ones retire for protection. There are various species of opossums, from the size of a badger to that of a rat. They are most of them natives of New Holland.

**O'PPIAN**, a Greek poet of the 3rd century. Two only of his works are extant, *Idyllics*, or the art of fishing, and *Cynegetic*, or the art of hunting; which contain some remarkable traces of the extent and the uncertainty of the zoological knowledge of his age. They are elegant poems, and especially the former. He died about 210 A. D.

**TO OPPIGNERATE**, *v. a.* [oppignero, from *pignus*, Lat.] to pledge, pawn, or give as security.

**OPILATION**, *s.* [oppilio, Lat.] obstruction; matter heaped together.

**OPILATIVE**, *a.* obstructive.

**OPPONENT**, *s.* [oppono, Lat.] an adversary; antagonist. In the schools, one who raises objections to the opinions or doctrines of another.

**OPPOSITE**, *a.* opposite; adverse.

**OPPORTUNE**, *a.* [Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] seasonable; fit; well-timed.

**OPPORTUNELY**, *ad.* seasonably; timely.

**OPPORTUNITY**, *s.* [opportunitas, Fr.] the proper season for doing a thing, or rendering it successful.

**TO OPOSE**, (*oppose*) *v. a.* [ob and pono, Lat.] to act against; to hinder or resist; to put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival; to place as an obstacle; to place in front; to raise objections in disputations.

**OPPOSER**, (*opposer*) *s.* one who opposes; an antagonist; enemy; rival; one who raises objections in a dispute.

**O'POSITE**, (*opposite*) *a.* [Fr.] placed in front; facing each other; contrary; repugnant; adverse.

**O'POSITE**, (*ôppôzîte*) *s.* an adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.

**O'POSITELY**, (*ôppôzîtely*) *ad.* in such a position as to front each other; adversely.

**O'POSITENESS**, (*ôppôzîtleness*) *s.* the quality of facing or fronting; the quality of being contrary.

**O'POSITION**, (*ôppôzîshon*) *s.* [*oppositio*, Lat.] situation of facing or fronting another; resistance; contrariety of interest, measure, or meaning. In Astronomy, applied to the moon when she is at the full; to the planets when they are 180° distant from the sun, or from one another.

**TO OP'PRESS**, *v. a.* [*opprino*, Lat.] to crush by hard-hip or unreasonable severity; to overpower, subdue.

**OP'PRESSION**, *s.* [*oppressio*, from *opprino*, Lat.] the act of oppressing; cruelty; severity; hardship; calamity; dulness of spirits, or fatigue of body.

**OP'PRESSIVE**, *a.* cruel; inhuman; rigorous in exacting; heavy; overwhelming.

**OP'PRESSOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one who harasses or afflicts another with unreasonable severity.

**OP'PRO'BRIOUS**, *a.* [*opprobrium*, from *probrum*, Lat.] reproachful; scurrilous; disgraceful; causing infamy.

**OP'PRO'BRIOUSLY**, *ad.* in a reproachful or scurrilous manner.

**OP'PRO'BRIOUSNESS**, *s.* scurrility, or reproachfulness; that which causes infamy or disgrace.

**TO OP'PU'GN**, (*ôppân*) *v. a.* [*oppugno*, from *ob* and *pugno*, Lat.] to oppose, resist, or attack.

**OP'PU'GNANCY**, *s.* opposition.

**OP'PU'GNER**, (*ôppâner*) *s.* one that opposes or attacks.

**OPSI'MATHY**, *s.* [*opse* and *manthano*, Gr.] late education; late erudition.

**OPSONA'TION**, *s.* [*opsonia*, Lat.] catering, or buying provisions.

**OP'TATIVE**, *a.* [*opto*, Lat.] wishing. In Grammar, the mood of the verb which expresses desire.

**OP'TIC**, *a.* [*optikos*, from *optamai*, Gr.] used in seeing; producing sight; relating to the science of optics.

**OP'TIC**, *s.* an instrument or organ of sight.

**OPTIC'AL**, *a.* relating to the science of optics.

**OPTIC'IAN**, (*ôptâshian*) *s.* one who is skilled in the nature and laws of vision, or one who makes instruments to assist the sight, or to explain the doctrine of vision.

**OPTICS**, *s.* in Natural Philosophy, the science which investigates the nature and laws of light and vision. For the chief departments of this branch of physics, and for the most recent discoveries, &c. and inventions, in relation to it, reference must be made to **LIGHT**, **REFLEXION**, **REFRACTION**, **DIFFRAC'TION**, **CATOP'TICS**, **DIOP'TRICS**, **PHOTOGRAPHY**, **MICROSCOPE**, **TELESCOPE**, **PRISM**, &c.

**OPTIMACY**, *s.* [*optimus*, Lat.] nobility; the body of nobles.

**OPTIMISM**, *s.* the doctrine that the present system of things, or created beings, is the best that God could make.

**OPTIMIST**, *s.* [*optimiste*, Fr.] a person who asserts that the present system is absolutely best, and that a better could not possibly be.

**OPTIMITY**, *s.* the state of being best.

**O'PTION**, (*ôpshon*) *s.* [*optio*, from *opto*, Lat.] choice; election.

**O'PULENCE**, **O'PULENCY**, *s.* [*opulentia*, from *opes*, Lat.] wealth; riches; affluence.

**O'PULENT**, *a.* [Fr.] rich; wealthy; affluent.

**O'PULENTLY**, *ad.* richly; splendidly.

**OR**, *conj.* [other, Sax.] a particle used to signify distribution or opposition. Sometimes it answers to *either*. Before *else*, it is redundant, or has no meaning. — *Or ever*, signifies before.

**OR**, (*ore*) *s.* [Fr.] in Heraldry, gold, or gold colour. It is represented in engraving by small points or dots, scattered all over the field or bearing.

**ORACH**, *s.* in Botany, a sort of plant.

**ORACLE**, *s.* [*oraculum*, Lat.] an answer supposed to be given by the ancient deities, about the success of a future event; something delivered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom, any determinations of Heaven were given; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. Delphi, Dodona, and the temple of Ammon in Egypt, were very famous oracles. Figuratively, one so famed for wisdom, that his decisions are held without dispute.

**ORACULAR**, **ORACULOUS**, *a.* uttering oracles; like an oracle; authoritative; magisterial.

**ORACULOUSLY**, *ad.* in the manner of an oracle.

**ORACULOUSNESS**, *s.* the state or quality of resembling an oracle.

**O'RAISON**, *s.* [Fr. *oratio*, from *oro*, Lat. frequently, but not so properly, written *oraison*] prayer.

**O'RAL**, *a.* [Fr. from *os*, Lat.] delivered by the mouth; not written.

**O'RALLY**, *ad.* by mouth; without a writing.

**O'RANGE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Botany, &c., the fruit of a shrub, indigenous to countries on the borders of the tropical regions, and largely imported from the Azores, Portugal, Spain, &c. to England; where it is much esteemed for its refreshing and rich flavour. Colour made of a yellow and red mixed together.

**O'RANGE, PRINCE OF**. See **NASSAU, WILLIAM III.**, &c.

**O'RANGERY**, *s.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] a plantation of orange-trees.

**O'RANGEMUSK**, *s.* in Horticulture, a species of pear.

**O'RANGEWIFE**, *s.* a woman who sells oranges.

**O'RANG-OUTANG**, *s.* in Natural History, the name of a large kind of baboon or ape, which inhabits some of the islands of the Indian Archipelago. It is in its anatomy and habits, as well as in other obvious particulars, widely separated from the human race, although some speculators have used it as a link in their development theory of creation.

**ORATION**, (*ôrâshon*) *s.* [*oratio*, from *oro*, Lat.] a speech according to the laws of rhetoric; an harangue.

**O'RATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] a public speaker; a man of eloquence. A petitioner in Chancery.

**ORATORICAL**, *a.* rhetorical; becoming or belonging to an orator.

**ORATORIO**, *s.* in Music, a sacred musical drama, somewhat various in its form, but never relying on scenic and histrionic art for effect in its performance. The subjects, and the words too, are usually taken from Scripture history. The oratorios of Handel, Haydn, Spohr, &c. are well known in England.

**O'RATORY**, *s.* eloquence; rhetorical skill; the exercise of eloquence. See **RHETORIC**. In the Romish Church, a place set apart purely for praying.

**ORB**, *s.* [*orbis*, Lat.] a round or spherical body; a celestial body, or planet. Figuratively, a wheel, or rolling body; a circle; a circular path described by any of the celestial bodies; a period, or revolution; a sphere of action; the eye, so called on account of its form, and its furnishing the body with light.

**O'RBED**, *a.* round; circular; rounded.

**ORBI'CULAR**, *a.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. from *orbis*, Lat.] spherical; round; circular.

**ORBI'CULARLY**, *ad.* spherically; circularly.

**ORBI'CULARNESS**, *s.* the quality of being circular.

**ORBI'CULATE**, *a.* [*orbiculatus*, Lat.] moulded into an orbit.

**ORBIT**, *s.* [*orbite*, Fr.] the line or path described by a planet in its revolution.

**ORC**, *s.* [*orca*, Lat.] in Natural History, a sort of sea-fish.

**O'RCHARD**, *s.* [*ortgard*, Sax.] a garden of fruit-trees.

**ORCHESTRA**, **ORCHESTRE**, (*ôrkestra*, *ôrkestre*) *s.* [Gr.] in the ancient theatres, was a place in the form of a semicircle, where the chorus danced; and among us, the place where the musicians sit.

**O'RCHIL**, *s.* See **ARCHIL**.

**ORD**, *s.* in old English signifies *beginning*; whence probably the proverbial phrase *odds [ords] and ends*, for scraps and remnants.

**TO ORDAIN**, *v. a.* [*ordo*, Lat.] to appoint, decree; to establish, institute; to commission to act as a clergyman.

**ORDA'INER**, *s.* one who ordains, decrees, or commissions another to assume an office.

**O'RDEAL**, *s.* [*ordal*, Sax.] in Ancient Law, a manner of trying a person's innocence of crime, or the rectitude of his claim, by appeal to the miraculous or providential interference of God. The duel, or wager of battle, was common amongst the knights and nobles. Amongst other classes, walking over red-hot irons, holding them in the hand, or putting the hand in boiling water, &c. were practised.

**O'RDER**, *s.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.] a method or regular disposition; the established manner of performing a thing; the proper state, applied to the mind or body; a precept or command; a rule; regular government; a class or division of the

members of a state; a religious society, or society of knights. In Astronomy, direct progress, opposed to retrograde motion. In War, an arrangement of the parts of any force, either by sea or land; or the distance of one rank or file from another. In Architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially of a column, so as to form one beautiful whole. In the plural, the office of a clergyman. *Order in Council*, in England, means an edict of the privy council, during the vacation of parliament, having all the force of a legally enacted statute, but which requires indemnity from parliament, on its assembly, if it has contravened the law; and confirmation, otherwise, by the enactment of a statute to the same purpose.

To *ORDER*, *v. a.* to regulate or conduct; to manage or procure; to direct or command; to commission; to ordain to sacerdotal functions.—*v. n.* to give command; to give direction.

*ORDERER*, *s.* one who regulates, reduces to method, or disposes in a regular manner.

*ORDERLESS*, *a.* without order; in a confused manner.

*ORDERLINESS*, *s.* regularity; methodicalness.

*ORDERLY*, *a.* methodical; regular.

*ORDINABLE*, *a.* [*ordo*, Lat.] such as may be appointed.

*ORDINAL*, *a.* [*Fr.*] noting order.

*ORDINAL*, *s.* a ritual; a book containing orders.

*ORDINANCE*, *s.* [*ordinance*, *Fr.*] a law, rule, or precept; the observance of a command; an appointment.

*ORDINARILY*, *ad.* according to established or settled rules; commonly.

*ORDINARY*, *a.* [*ordinarius*, Lat.] established; usual; common; mean; of low rank or value; ugly, or not handsome. This term is variously applied; thus, an ambassador or envoy in *ordinary*, is one sent to reside steadily, and for a number of years, in the court of some foreign prince or state, to watch over the interest of his own nation. It is also applied to several officers of the king's household, who attend on common occasions; thus we say, physician in *ordinary*, chaplain in *ordinary*, &c. *SYNON.* Though *ordinary* and *common* have been reputed synonymous in two senses, as implying frequent use, and meaning of little or no value, yet they are different in both. In the first sense, *ordinary* seems best applied when the repetition of actions is in question; *common*, when a multitude of objects. In the second sense, that which is *ordinary* has nothing to distinguish it; that which is *common* has nothing to make it sought after.

*ORDINARY*, *s.* an established judge in ecclesiastical causes; an appellation generally given to the bishop of a diocese; a settled establishment; an actual and constant office; a regular price of a meal; a place of eating, where a person pays a settled price for eating; one who officiates as chaplain at a prison.

To *ORDINATE*, *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat.] to appoint.

*ORDINATE*, *a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] regular; methodical. *Ordinate figures*, are such as have all their sides and angles equal.

*ORDINATION*, *s.* [*ordinatio*, Lat.] an established order or tendency; used with *to*. Also, the appointment of a person as the minister of a particular congregation.

*ORDNANCE*, *s.* cannon, or great guns.

*ORDNANCE*, *s.* [*Fr.*] the disposition of figures in a picture.

*ORDURE*, *s.* [*Fr.*] dung; excrements; filth.

*ORE*, *s.* [*See*] In Mineralogy, the native metal, as it is dug out of the mine, mixed with earth and other metals. The rock from which any metal is got by smelting, &c. Figuratively, metal.

*OREGON*, a territory of N. America, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean; and extending from the Snowy Mountains, the old Mexican boundary, to the edge of the Russian possessions. Inland it is mountainous; and two other ranges, parallel to the Rocky Mountains, traverse almost its whole length. The intervals are fertile, and well adapted for agriculture. It is watered by the Columbia, which, with its tributaries, extends to almost every part of the territory; and by some other rivers of less magnitude and note. It has also numerous lakes. The harbours on the coast are by no means good. It abounds now with game, and beasts that yield good fur. Its mineral treasures are quite unknown. The Hudson's Bay Fur Company have been the chief hunters and dwellers in this vast and imperfectly known country. The population is reckoned to be about 25,000; including Indians, hunters, and all parties known

as settled there. The 49th parallel of latitude is the boundary line between the British and the American parts of this territory; but the British have Vancouver's Island also, and the free navigation of the Columbia river.

*OREL*, a government of Russia, bounded by the governments of Tamboff, Voronez, Kursk, Tchernigov, Smolensk, and Kaluga. It is hilly, and is watered by the Disna, and some smaller tributaries of the Dnieper and the Volga. It produces corn, fruits, timber, cattle, &c. &c. in the greatest abundance. And it is tolerably well supplied with manufactures. *Orel*, the capital, stands on the Oka, and has a good trade. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 52.57. N. Long. 36. 5. E. Pop. of government, about 1,500,000.

*ORELLA'NA*. *See* AMAZON.

*ORELLANA*, FRANCISCO, a Spanish officer, who accompanied Pizarro's expedition; and joined Pizarro's brother in his attempt to discover the Golden Country, dreamed of by all Europeans; as existing some where in the interior of S. America. In the course of this, he sailed down the river Amazon, and associated his own name with it. Returning to his fruitless quest, some years afterwards, he died, in 1549.

*ORFGILD*, *s.* the restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the daytime.

*ORFORD*, Suffolk. It is seated on the sea-coast between two channels, was formerly a good fishing-town, but has lost its trade. Here is a handsome church, whose steeple is a good sea-mark, and near it are the ruins of an old castle, as also of a priory, St. George's chapel, &c. It is said to have been once very large, and to have had 12 churches; but it is a small place now. It is 88 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 1028.

*ORGAL*, *s.* lees of wine.

*ORGAN*, *s.* [*organon*, *Gr.*] in Physiology, such a part of the animal body, or of a plant, as is capable of performing some perfect act or operation; thus, the eye is the organ of seeing; the ear, of hearing; the stamens and pistils are the organs by which the seed is fertilized, &c. In Music, an instrument, consisting of pipes of different lengths, diameters, &c., placed in a frame so as to be sounded by wind from a set of bellows, according to the player's will. It is played by keys, and every complete set of pipes in it is called a stop.

*ORGANIC*, *ORGA'NICAL*, *a.* [*organicus*, Lat. from *organon*, *Gr.*] consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental; made or designed for some certain end. *Organic Remains*, in Geology, are the relics of animals and plants which are enclosed in the various strata of the earth's surface, and are the subject matter of the science of Palæontology, *which see*.

*ORGANICALLY*, *ad.* by means of organs or instruments; by an organical disposition of parts.

*ORGANISM*, *s.* any organic or organized structure, composition, product, &c., physical or metaphysical.

*ORGANIST*, *s.* [*organiste*, *Fr.*] one who plays on the organ.

*ORGANIZATION*, *s.* [*Fr.*] construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

To *ORGANIZE*, *v. a.* [*organizer*, *Fr.*] to construct so that the parts shall be mutually subservient to each other.

*ORGANLOFT*, *s.* the gallery of a church where an organ stands.

*ORGANON*, *s.* [*Gr.*] in Philosophy, a term used to designate a system of logic, originally, but afterwards, a development of the principles and rules for the discovery of facts in physical science and truths in metaphysical. *See* Logic, INDUCTIO, ARISTOTLE, Bacon, &c.

*ORGANPIPE*, *s.* the pipe of an organ.

*ORGASM*, *s.* [*orgao*, *Gr.*] a sudden violence, impulse, or appetite.

*ORGIES*, *s.* it has no singular; [*orgia*, Lat.] the mad rites performed to Bacchus. Figuratively, any frantic revels.

*ORIEL*, *s.* in Architecture, a projecting window from any part of a building above the ground floor.

*ORIEL COLLEGE*, Oxford, a royal foundation of the 14th century. It has been totally rebuilt, and much enlarged, at different times: the library is much admired.

*ORIENT*, *a.* [*oriens*, from *oriar*, Lat.] rising as the sun; eastern; bright; shining; glittering.

*ORIENT*, *s.* [*Fr.*] the east, or part where the sun first appears.

**ORIENTAL**, *a.* [Fr.] eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

**ORIENTAL**, *s.* an inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

**ORIENTALISM**, *s.* manner of speaking peculiar to those who live in the east.

**ORIENTALITY**, *s.* the state of rising or being in the east.

**ORIFICE**, *s.* [Fr. *orificeum*, from *oro* and *facio*, Lat.] any opening, hole, or perforation.

**ORIGAN**, *s.* [*origanum*, Lat.] in Botany, wild marjoram.

**ORIGEN**, or more correctly **ORIGENES**, one of the most learned and famous of the Fathers of the Church, of the former half of the 3rd century. He was a native of Egypt, and studied under Clemens Alexandrinus. His father was a martyr. He taught grammar for a subsistence, and practised the greatest austerity and asceticism. During the time of his being thus occupied, he paid a visit to Rome. Having retired to Palestine in a season of persecution, he was ordained there, and gained great fame as a preacher. The bishop of Alexandria, out of jealousy, hereupon persecuted him greatly, deposed, and even excommunicated him. Cæsarea was thenceforward his home, and there he employed his vast erudition, and his eloquence and industry, in vindicating and illustrating (according to his own views) the faith of the gospel. In the Decian persecution he was imprisoned, but was afterwards released; but he soon died, in 254, aged 69 years. His writings are most voluminous. His *Hexapla* and *Tetrapla*, or six-fold and four-fold exhibition of the text of Scripture, have been a noble monument of his industry, but only parts remain;—his *Commentaries*, in one form or other, relate to every book but that of Revelation;—his *Reply to the Infidel Celsus* is a most valuable apology for the gospel;—his *Homilies* sustain his reputation for eloquence. He was a confirmed spiritualizer of the Scriptures, but his opinions were, in general, in harmony with those held by the orthodox of his day. Nevertheless, his writings abound with crude hints of speculations more unfettered than orthodoxy loves; and this circumstance has detracted from his credit, with many, unjustly.

**ORIGIN**, **ORIGINIAL**, *s.* [*origo*, Lat.] the beginning or first existence; a fountain or source of existence; derivation or descent. A copy, or that from which any thing is transcribed, translated, or imitated; in this sense *original* only is used.

**ORIGINAL**, *a.* primitive; or primary; first; pristine.

**ORIGINALLY**, *ad.* in its first state; primarily; at first.

**ORIGINALITY**, *s.* the quality or state of being the first or original.

**ORIGINARY**, *a.* [*originaire*, Fr.] productive, or causing existence; primitive. Seldom used.

**TO ORIGINATE**, *v. a.* to produce as a cause; to bring into existence.

**ORIGINATION**, *s.* [*originatio*, Lat.] the act of producing as a first cause, or of bringing into existence.

**ORINOCO**, a large river of S. America, which, springing from a mountain near the Brazilian boundary, flows in a wide semicircle through the Colombian republics, and empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean, by several mouths, opposite the island of Trinidad. It receives the waters of several large tributaries which rise in the Andes, and other high regions of those parts. Its whole length is about 1500 miles.

**ORIOLE**, *s.* in Ornithology, a handsome bird of the thrush kind, which occasionally visits England as a migratory bird. In which way it visits, stately, almost all the rest of Europe, retiring in the autumn to Africa.

**ORION**, *s.* [Gr.] a southern constellation in the heavens, which forms one of the most brilliant objects in the winter's midnight sky. It contains a most remarkable nebula, or very remote cluster of stars.

**ORISONS**, (*orisons*) *s.* not used in the singular; [*oraison*, Fr. from *oro*, Lat.] prayers.

**ORISSA**, one of the provinces of British India, lying on the Bay of Bengal, and bounded by Bengal, Bahar, Allahabad, Benar, and the N. Circars. It is a flat region, and is very hot; but it is, notwithstanding, fertile. Cuttack is a place of some trade. See *INDIA*.

**ORKNEYS**, or **ORCADES**, a cluster of islands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are separated by a channel, 20 miles in length, and 6 in its narrowest part. Their number has generally been reckoned 30, of which 23 are inhabited; the rest

are called holms, and are used only for pasturage. The principal one, called the Main Land, or Pomona, greatly exceeds the others in extent. Beyond this island to the N. E. are, among others, Ramsay, Westray, Shapinsay, Eday, Stronsay, Sanday, and N. Ronaldshay. To the S. of it are the isles of Hoy and S. Ronaldshay, with others of inferior note. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oils, feathers, with skins of various kinds, and kelp. Total of pop. 30,547. See *separate names of islands*.

**ORLEANS**, capital of the department of Loiret, France. It stands on the Loire, over which is a very fine bridge of 9 arches. Some parts of the town are well built; and there are some handsome churches, &c., and a good library. In one of the squares is a curious old statue of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It has a good trade; and there are several manufactories of some value here. It is 70 miles from Paris. Pop. about 45,000. Lat. 47. 55. N. Long. 1. 54. E.

**ORLEANS**, a title borne by a junior branch of the royal family of France. Amongst the numbers of generally illustrious men who have been so entitled, the *Regent Orleans*, a man of infamous moral character, who was one of the constitutional guardians of Louis XV. during his minority, and who died in 1723; and the yet more infamous *Philippe Egalité*, of the French Revolution, who, after a most remarkable career (for a prince of royal blood) as ultra-revolutionist, was guillotined in 1793; are, at least, the most notorious in French history.

**ORLEANS**, NEW. See *NEW ORLEANS*.

**ORLOP**, *s.* [*oorloop*, Belg.] the main deck of a ship.

**ORMOND**, JAMES BUTLER, DUKE OF, a distinguished royalist leader during the troubles of the 17th century. He maintained the cause of Charles I. in Ireland as long as he could; and it is worthy of remembrance in connexion with that monarch, that he was not true even to him; and after the triumph of Cromwell's party, retired to the continent, once, however, venturing even to London during the protectorate, when Oliver sent him warning to return by Lord Broghill. He held some appointments after the Restoration; and was nearly hanged by Blood, who was hired by the Duke of Buckingham. He felt as keenly as any one who had devoted life and property, all to the Stuart cause, the heartless and selfish ingratitude of that race. The son as well as the father could be false with Ormond. This true nobleman died in 1688, aged 78 years.

**ORMUS**, a small island of Asia, at the bottom of the gulf of the same name, at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia. Here is neither sweet water nor grass, it being a rocky and barren place. It was formerly frequented by a vast number of merchants, who were extremely rich; but it is now almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. However, here is a commodious harbour. Lat. 27. 20. N. Long. 50. 25. E.

**ORNAMENT**, *s.* [*orno*, Lat.] embellishment; decoration; honour.

**ORNAMENTAL**, *a.* serving to decorate or embellish.

**ORNAMENTALLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to embellish or set off.

**ORNAMENTED**, *a.* embellished, adorned, or set off.

**ORNATE**, *a.* [*orno*, Lat.] fine; adorned.

**ORNATENESS**, *s.* finery.

**ORNATURE**, *s.* decoration.

**ORNE**, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Manche, Sarthe et Mayenne, Eure et Loir, Eure, and Calvados. It is 80 miles long, by 50 broad. It is a rocky, mountainous district; and is watered by a number of small rivers, after one of which it is named. It yields iron, &c., building-stones, and valuable clays; and produces some corn, &c., but in no great quantities. It has manufactures, but the chief of them are iron. Alençon is the capital. Pop. about 450,000.

**ORNSCOPIST**, *s.* [*ornis* and *scopeo*, Gr.] one who examines the flight of birds, in order to foretell some future event.

**ORNITHOLOGY**, *s.* [*ornis* and *logos*, Gr.] the scientific classification and description of birds.

**ORNITHORHYNCHUS**, *s.* [*ornis* and *rhunkos*, Gr.] in Natural History, a quadruped of New Holland, which has a very remarkable bill, resembling a duck's, instead of the usual mouth of quadrupeds. Its feet also are webbed for swimming. It is sometimes called the *duck-billed Platypus*.

**O'RHAN**, (*órfan*) *s.* [*orphanos*, Gr.] a child who has lost either one or both of its parents.

**O'RHAN**, (*órfan*) *a.* deprived either of one or both parents by death.

**O'RHANAGE**, **O'RHANISM**, (*órfanage*, *órfanism*) *s.* the state of a child who has lost either one or both of its parents.

**O'RHANOTROPHY**, *s.* [*orphanos* and *trope*, Gr.] an hospital for orphans.

**O'PHEUS**, a philosophical poet of earliest Greece, whose history is beset with legends. His music was such as to draw round him not wild beasts alone, but the very rocks and trees also. He had won back from the lower regions his wife Eurydice, by the sweetness of his song, charming the gloomy king of Hades; but his too eager love looked back before she had quite regained the upper air. He was torn to pieces by Bacchanals, in Thrace, and so perished. Whether any of the fragments bearing his name are to be regarded as actually his poems, cannot be certainly known.

**O'RPIMENT**, *s.* [Fr.] in Mineralogy, a native combination of sulphur and arsenic.

**ORREERY**, *s.* an instrument which represents the revolutions of the planets, by means of wheels, &c. But such instruments are at best so incorrect and imperfect, as to be no better than toys.

**ORRIS**, *s.* [*orris*, old Fr.] a kind of gold or silver lace. A name given to the root of a species of *iris*, used by druggists and nurses.

**ORTHODOX**, **ORTHODOXAL**, *a.* [*orthos* and *doxa*, Gr.] in Theology, agreeing with one's own, or with the established and current opinions; not heterodox.

**ORTHODOXLY**, *ad.* with orthodoxy.

**ORTHODOXY**, *s.* orthodox doctrine or opinion, in matters of religion.

**ORTHODROMICS**, *s.* [*orthos* and *dromos*, Gr.] in Navigation, the art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

**ORTHODROMY**, *s.* the act of sailing in a straight course.

**ORTHOGON**, *s.* [*orthos* and *goné*, Gr.] a rectangular figure.

**ORTHOGONAL**, *a.* [*orthogon*, Fr.] rectangular.

**ORTHOGRAPHER**, (*orthographe*) *s.* [*orthos* and *grapho*, Gr.] one who gives rules, &c. for the spelling of words.

**ORTHOGRAPHIC**, **ORTHOGRAPHICAL**, (*orthográphik*, *orthográphic*, *a.*) correctly spelt; relating to correct spelling; delineated according to the elevation, not the ground plot. In Geography, the *orthographic projection* of the sphere, is a representation of the several points of its surface on a plane, which cuts it in the middle, the eye being supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, vertical to one of its hemispheres.

**ORTHOGRAPHICALLY**, *ad.* according to the rules of spelling; according to the elevation.

**ORTHOGRAPHY**, (*orthógraphy*) *s.* in Grammar, the art of correct spelling. In Architecture, the elevation of a building delineated. In Geometry, the art of expressing or drawing the fore-sight plan, or side, of any object. In Fortification, the profile or plan of any work.

**ORTHOPNEA**, (*orthopnéa*) *s.* [*orthos* and *pneó*, Gr.] in Medicine, a disorder in which a person cannot breathe unless he be in an upright posture.

**ORTIVE**, *a.* [*ortivus*, from *orior*, Lat.] relating to the rising of any planet or star.

**ORTOLAN**, *s.* [Fr.] in Ornithology, a small bird resembling a finch, accounted very delicious food.

**ORTS**, *s.* [*orda*, Ir.] refuse; scraps of meat; mammoths.

**ORVAL**, (*orvala*, Lat.) in Botany, a name of the herb clary.

**ORVIETAN**, *s.* [*orvietano*, Ital. so called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.] an antidote or medicine used to prevent the effects of poison.

**OSCHEO'CELE**, (*oskeósele*) *s.* [*oscheon* and *cele*, Gr.] in Surgery, a kind of hernia, or rupture, when the intestines break into the scrotum.

**OSCILLATION**, *s.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] the act of moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

**OSCILLATORY**, *a.* moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

**OSCITANCY**, *s.* [*oscito*, Lat.] the act of yawning; unusual sleepiness; carelessness; reverie.

**O'SCITANT**, *a.* [*oscians*, Lat.] yawning; unusually sleepy; sluggish; careless.

**OSCITATION**, *s.* the act of yawning. Figuratively, carelessness.

**OSCUATION**, *s.* [*osculatio*, from *oscular*, Lat.] kissing.

**O'SIER**, (*ózier*) *s.* [Fr.] in Botany, a tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, the twigs of which are used in making baskets, &c.

**O'SIRIS**, in Egyptian Mythology, one of the chief deities, who was worshipped under the form of a bull, and is usually represented with a bull's head.

**OSMAZOME**, *s.* [*osme* and *zomos*, Gr.] in Organic and Domestic Chemistry, the compound extract of meat, produced either by boiling or roasting, &c., which gives the peculiar relish to that kind of food.

**OSMIUM**, in Chemistry, a metal obtained from the pulverulent residue of the ores of platinum, which is first a black porous powder, but obtains a metallic lustre by friction.

**OSMUND**, *s.* in Botany, a large kind of fern, the largest that is now found in Great Britain; commonly called *Osmunda-royal*.

**OSNABURG**, or **OSNABÜRG**, a province of Hanover, in Germany. It abounds in cattle and hogs, almost half of the province consisting of heath lands. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is spinning of yarn, and manufacturing a coarse kind of linen. Osnaburg is the capital, and is seated on the river Haze, with some fine public buildings, and good schools, &c. It is 70 miles from Hanover. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 52. 24. N. Long. 8. 20. E. Pop. of province, about 240,000.

**OSNABURGS**, *s.* a kind of coarse linen imported from Germany, of which there are two kinds, the white and brown.

**O'SPRAY**, *s.* in Ornithology, the sea-eagle, or bald buzzard.

**O'SSIAN**, the name of an early Gaelic poet, some fragments of whose poems, or songs, preserved by tradition amongst the Highlanders, were worked up by James Macpherson, during the last century, into the form in which Ossian's poems are commonly known. See *MACPHERSON*.

**O'SSICLE**, *s.* [*ossiculum*, from *os*, Lat.] a small bone.

**OSSI'FIC**, *a.* [*os* and *facio*, Lat.] having the power of turning into bone.

**OSSIIFICATION**, *s.* in Medicine and Physiology, change of fleshy parts into bones.

**OSSIFRAGE**, *s.* [*os* and *frango*, Lat.] in Ornithology, a kind of eagle.

To **OSSIFY**, *v. a.* to change into bone.

**OSSI'VOROUS**, *a.* [*os* and *voro*, Lat.] devouring bones.

**O'SSORY**, an Irish bishopric, in connexion with Ferns and Leighlin; *whence*.

**O'SSUARY**, *s.* [*ossuarium*, from *os*, Lat.] a charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead are kept.

**OST**, **OUST**, *s.* a vessel upon which hogs or malt is dried.

**OSTADE**, **VAN**, the name of two painters of the Dutch school, brothers; whose subjects were smoking groups with interiors of inns, or landscapes; and whose fidelity to them is greatly admired by connoisseurs of Dutch tastes. *Isaac*, the younger, died very young. *Adrian*, the elder, died in 1685, aged 75 years.

**OSTEN'SIBLE**, *a.* applied to that which is alleged as the cause or object of any action, but is not.

**OSTENSIVE**, *a.* [*ostendo*, Lat.] showing; botokening.

**OSTEND**, a large and populous sea-port of Belgium. It is seated in a marshy soil, among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest of them. Ships of great burden enter these canals with the tide. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 51. 14. N. Long. 3. 1. E.

**OSTENT**, *s.* [*ostendo*, Lat.] an appearance, air, or mien; show or token; a portent or prodigy.

**OSTENTATION**, *s.* boast; outward show; a display of any thing showing vanity or ambition.

**OSTENTATIOUS**, (*ostentatious*) *a.* boasting; fond of showing any thing which may give the public an advantageous opinion of one's wealth and abilities.

**OSTENTATIOUSLY**, (*ostentatiously*) *ad.* showing or displaying in such a manner as declares ambition or vanity.

**OSTENTATIOUSNESS**, (*ostentatiousness*) *s.* the act of displaying with vanity or ambition.

**OSTENTATOIT**, *s.* [*ostentateur*, Fr.] one that displays through ambition or vanity.

**OSTEOCOPE**, *s.* [*osteon* and *kopto*, Gr.] in Medicine, pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them.

**OSTEOLOGY**, *s.* [*osteon* and *logos*, Gr.] a scientific description of the bones.

**OSTIARY**, *s.* [*ostium*, from *os*, Lat.] the opening at which a river discharges itself into the sea.

**OSTLER**, *s.* See **HOSTLER**.

**OSTRACISM**, *s.* [*ostrakon*, Gr.] a manner of sentence, in which the person's name who was acquitted or condemned was written on a shell; a method taken by the Athenians to banish such persons in their state, whose great power, abilities, or merit, rendered them capable of attempting any thing which might endanger the constitution. Figuratively, banishment, or public censure.

**OSTRACITES**, *s.* in Natural History, a petrified oyster.

**OSTRICH**, *s.* [*ostruche*, Fr.] in Ornithology, the tallest of all birds, measuring 7 or 8 feet when it stands erect; it is covered with a kind of feathers which resemble hair; its legs are long and naked, and its feet have only two toes. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem as ornaments. They are hunted on horseback, for they never fly, but use their wings to assist them in running. They swallow bits of iron in the same manner as other birds do gravel or stones, to assist in digesting their food. They lay their eggs on the ground, and hide them under the sand, and leave them to be hatched by the sun.

**OSWEGO**, a town of New York, United States. It stands on the Oswego river, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, and is regularly and handsomely built. Its harbour is formed by a long and substantial pier, and is a very good one. It has great facilities for trade, being at the head of a fine canal. It is 373 miles from Washington. Pop. 4665. Three other places in the States bear this name.

**OSWESTRY**, Shropshire. It is seated at the head of a small river, near the canal between the Severn and Mersey. It has some trade from Wales in flannels, and is 174 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 5843.

**OTACUSTIC**, *s.* [*ota* and *akousto*, Gr.] in Surgery, a medicine to cure deafness; an instrument used by the deaf to make them hear better.

**OTATHEITE**. See **TAHITI**, and **SOCIETY ISLANDS**.

**OTHER**, *pron.* (Sax.) applied to things, different, opposed to this. Applied to persons, not oneself, but somebody else. Used with *side*, the contrary. Used with *each*, it implies reciprocation. Sometimes besides, or more. The next. After *next*, it implies the third, joined with *day*. Sometimes it is used elliptically for *other thing*, or something different.

**OTHERWISE**, *s.* sometimes written *otherguess*, [from *other* and *guise*] of another kind.

**OTHERWISE**, (*otherwise*) *adv.* differently; by other means or causes; in other respects.

**OTHMAN**, the third caliph of the Mohammedan empire, whose reign was not very distinguished, and who was assassinated in 656, having held the throne or pulpit for 12 years.

**OTHO**, M. SALVIUS, a Roman emperor, who succeeded Galba; but being opposed by Vitellius, he hazarded several battles, and killed himself, having lost one of them, in 69 A. D. He reigned about 3 months.

**OTHO**, the name of four emperors of Germany, the first of whom was surnamed the Great. He established the supremacy of the imperial over the pontifical power at Rome, and three times entered the city, twice to dethrone the pope. He overcame the Hungarians also; and died in 955, having reigned 18 years.

**OTRANTO**, a province of the kingdom of Naples, forming the easterly promontory or peninsula of the extremity of Italy. It produces oil, wool, fruit, wine, &c. Otranto, Brindisi, Gallipoli, &c. are its chief towns. Pop. about 400,000.

**OTRANTO**, capital of Terra d'Otranto, Naples. It is a large, handsome place, with a commodious harbour, seated on the Gulf of Venice. Pop. about 2500. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 18. 35. E.

**OTTER**, *s.* [*oter*, Sax.] in Zoology, an amphibious animal that preys upon fish. It is exceedingly pernicious in ponds, as it kills, not merely from necessity, but for amusement. They have sometimes been tamed, and taught to catch fish for their masters.

**OTTOMAN**, *s.* an appellation given to the Turkish empire from Othoman, an emperor who died in 1328. See **TURKEY**.

**OTWAY**, THOMAS, an English dramatist of the latter part

of the 17th century. He was educated at Oxford; and having, by some successful plays, been introduced to the Earl of Plymouth, he obtained a military commission, and served in Flanders. He soon returned, however, and in his extreme poverty wrote some of his best dramas; and at last died in want, in 1685, aged 34 years. His *Venice Preserved*, which is the best of his productions, is still occasionally represented.

**OVAL**, *a.* [*ovale*, Fr. from *ovum*, Lat.] oblong; resembling an egg when cut in two the long ways.

**OVAL**, *s.* a roundish oblong figure; an ellipse.

**OVARIUS**, *s.* [*ovum*, Lat.] consisting of eggs.

**OVARY**, *s.* [*ovaire*, Fr.] in Physiology, that part of the body of an animal wherein the eggs are lodged; that part of a plant where the seeds lie.

**OVA-TION**, *s.* [*ovo*, Lat.] a lesser triumph among the Romans, allowed to those who defeated an enemy without much bloodshed, or conquered one less formidable.

**OU/BAT**, *OU/bust*, *s.* in Entomology, a sort of caterpillar.

**OUCH**, *s.* a spangle or glittering ornament made of small plates of gold and silver, or of jewels. Obsolete.

**OUDE**, a province of Hindustan, lying on both sides of the Ganges, and occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the mountains of Nepal, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract lying between the Ganges and Jumna, and known by the name Doab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. The dimensions of Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 miles in length, and 160 in breadth. The capital is Lucknow. The remains of an ancient city of the same name are yet to be seen in this province, on the Ganges, near Fyzabad. Lat. 26. 53. N. Long. 82. 3. E.

**OVEN**, *s.* [*ofen*, Sax.] an arched cavity heated with faggots, or a fire with fuel carried round it, used in baking.

**OVER**, *prep.* [*ofre*, Sax.] superior to, or above, applied to excellence, dignity, authority, or place. Upon; across, or from one side to the other; through.

**OVER**, *adv.* above the top; more than a quantity assigned; from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; past. To read over, is to read throughout. *Over and over*, denotes repetition to excess. *Over and above*, implies besides, or more than what was at first supposed or immediately intended. *Over against*, opposite, or facing in front. In Composition, its significations are various; but it generally implies excess, more than enough, or too much.

To **OVERABOUND**, *v. a.* to abound more than enough.

To **OVERACT**, *v. a.* to carry any character too far; to act more than enough.

To **OVERARCH**, *v. a.* to cover with an arch.

To **OVERAWE**, *v. a.* to keep in awe.

To **OVERBALANCE**, *v. a.* to weigh down or preponderate.

**OVERBALANCE**, *s.* something more than equivalent.

To **OVERBEAR**, (*oerbedre*) *v. a.* to bear down; to repress, or whelm.

To **OVERBID**, *v. a.* to offer more than equivalent.

To **OVERBLOW**, (*oerblow*) *v. a.* to drive away the clouds before the wind.—*v. n.* to be past its violence.

**OVERBOARD**, (*oerboord*) *adv.* off or out of a ship.

To **OVERBULK**, *v. a.* to oppress by bulk.

To **OVERBURDEN**, *v. a.* to load with too great weight.

To **OVERCAST**, *v. a.* to cloud, or darken; to cover; to rate too high.

To **OVERCHARGE**, *v. a.* to oppress, cloy, or surcharge with too much food; to load or crowd to excess; to rate too high; to fill too full; to charge more than is just.

To **OVERCLOUD**, *v. a.* to cover with clouds.

To **OVERCOME**, *v. a.* preter. *overcame*, past part. *overcome*; [*overcomen*, Belg.] to subdue, conquer, or vanquish in battle or by calamity; to overflow.

**OVERCOMER**, *s.* one that conquers.

To **OVERCOUNT**, *v. a.* to rate above the true value.

To **OVERDO**, *v. a.* to do to excess.

To **OVERDRESS**, *v. a.* to adorn too much.

To **OVERDRIVE**, *v. a.* to drive too hard, or beyond strength.

To **OVERFLOW**, (*oerfloei*) *v. n.* to be too full to be contained within the brim; to abound to excess.—*v. a.* to fill beyond the brim; to deluge, drown, or cover with water. Figuratively, to overpower.



**OVERFLOW**, (*oerflo*) *s.* inundation; such a quantity as flows over; too great an abundance.

**OVERFLOWING**, (*oerfloing*) *s.* the act of exceeding limits, applied to water. Too great a plenty or abundance.

**OVERFLOWINGLY**, (*oerfloingly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to exceed any limits.

**OVERFORWARDNESS**, *s.* too great a quickness or forwardness.

**TO OVERFREIGHT**, *v. a.* preter. *oerfreighted*, part. *oerfreught*: to load too heavily.

**TO OVERGO**, *v. a.* to surpass; to excel.

**TO OVERGORGE**, *v. a.* to eat or swallow too much.

**TO OVERGROW**, (*oergrō*) *v. a.* preter. *oergrēw*, past part. *oergrōwn*: to cover by growth; to raise above.—*v. n.* to grow beyond the usual standard, or natural size.

**OVERGROWTH**, (*oergrōth*) *s.* excessive growth.

**TO OVERHALE**, (*oerhād*) *v. a.* to spread over; to examine a second time.

**TO OVERHANG**, *v. a.* to jut or hang over.

**TO OVERHARDEN**, *v. a.* to make too hard.

**OVERHEAD**, (*oerhed*) *ad.* aloft; above; in the ceiling; over a person's head.

**TO OVERHEAR**, (*oerhēer*) *v. a.* to hear those who do not intend to be heard.

**TO OVERHEAT**, (*oerhēt*) *v. a.* to heat to excess.

**TO OVERJOY**, *v. a.* to transport; to affect with too much joy.

**OVERJOY**, *s.* excess of joy; transport.

**TO OVERLADE**, *v. a.* to oppress with too heavy a burden.

**OVERLARGE**, *a.* larger than enough.

**TO OVERLAY**, *v. a.* to oppress with too much weight or power; to smother with too much covering; to cloud; to cover the surface; to join by something laid over.

**TO OVERLEAP**, (*oerleēp*) *v. a.* to leap over, or across.

**OVERLEATHER**, (*oerlether*) *s.* the upper leather, or that part of a shoe which covers the foot.

**TO OVERLIVE**, *v. a.* to live longer than another.

**TO OVERLOAD**, (*oerlōd*) *v. a.* to burden with too great a load.

**TO OVERLOOK**, *v. a.* to view from a higher place; to peruse; to superintend; to review; to neglect; to slight.

**OVERLOOKER**, *s.* one that sees over any thing below; one that passes by a thing without observing it.

**OVERMASTED**, *a.* too much mastered.

**TO OVERMATCH**, *v. a.* to be too powerful; to conquer.

**OVERMATCH**, *a.* one of superior power.

**OVERMEASURE**, (*oermeēsure*) *s.* more than measure.

**OVERMOST**, *a.* highest, or superior to others in authority.

**OVERMUCH**, *a.* more than enough.

**OVERMUCH**, *ad.* in too great a degree.

**OVERNIGHT**, (*oernit*) *s.* night before bed-time; the foregoing night to any particular day.

**TO OVERNAME**, *v. n.* to name in a list.

**OVER-OFFICIOUS**, (*oer-offishious*) *a.* too busy; too fond of assisting; too importunate.

**TO OVERPASS**, *v. a.* to pass over or across; to overlook or slight; to omit in a reckoning; to omit without receiving.

**OVERPAST**, part. *a.* gone; past.

**TO OVERPAY**, *v. a.* to pay too much.

**OVERPLUS**, *s.* that which remains above what is sufficient.

**TO OVERPOISE**, (*oerpoīze*) *v. a.* to weigh more than or outbalance another.

**TO OVERPOWER**, (*oer* pron. as in *how*), *v. a.* to conquer, or oppress by greater power.

**TO OVERPRESS**, *v. a.* to crush or bear upon with irresistible force.

**TO OVERPRIZE**, *v. a.* to value at too high a rate.

**OVERPRODUCTION**, *s.* in Political Economy, the production of more commodities than people can buy, though much less than people want.

**OVER-RANK**, *a.* too rank.

**TO OVERRATE**, *v. a.* to rate or value too high.

**TO OVERREREACH**, (*oer-rēch*) *v. a.* to rise above; to stretch oneself too much in reaching; to deceive or impose upon by superior cunning.—*v. n.* to bring the hinder foot too far forwards, or strike the toes against the fore shoes, applied to a horse.

**OVERREACHER**, *s.* a cheat; a deceiver.

**TO OVERRIPEN**, *v. a.* to make too ripe.

**TO OVERROAST**, *v. a.* to roast too much.

**TO OVERRULE**, *v. a.* to influence by superior authority; to govern with excess of authority. In Law, to supersede, or reject as incompetent.

**TO OVERRUN**, *v. a.* to wander through a country by force of arms; to exceed in running; to overspread or cover all over; to pester or harass by numbers.—*v. n.* to flow over; to be more than full.

**TO OVERSEE**, *v. a.* to superintend; to pass by without taking notice; to omit.

**OVERSEEN**, part. mistaken or deceived.

**OVERSEER**, *s.* one who is employed to see that others perform their duty; an officer employed to collect and take care of the money collected for the poor of the parish.

**TO OVERSET**, *v. a.* to turn the bottom of a vessel upwards. Figuratively, to be hurried away by an impetuous passion.—*v. n.* to fall off its basis.

**TO OVERSHADE**, *v. a.* to cover with any thing that causes darkness.

**TO OVERSHADOW**, (*oershādō*) *v. a.* to cast a shadow over any thing; to shelter or protect.

**TO OVERSHOOT**, *v. n.* to fly beyond the mark.—*v. a.* to shoot beyond the mark; to venture too far; to go beyond one's abilities.

**OVERSIGHT**, (*oerāht*) *s.* superintendence; a mistake or error owing to inadvertence.

**TO OVERSKIPE**, *v. a.* to pass by leaping; to pass over. Figuratively, to escape.

**TO OVERSLEEP**, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *overslept*; to sleep too long.

**TO OVERSLEIP**, *v. a.* to pass without doing, or taking notice of; to neglect.

**OVERSOLD**, part. sold at too high a price.

**OVERSOON**, *ad.* too soon.

**OVERSPENT**, *a.* wearied; fatigued.

**TO OVERSPREAD**, (*oerspred*) *v. a.* to cover, spread, or scatter over.

**TO OVERSTAND**, *v. a.* to stand too obstinately upon conditions.

**TO OVERSTOCK**, *v. a.* to crowd or fill too full.

**TO OVERSTORE**, *v. a.* to store with too much.

**TO OVERSTRAIN**, *v. n.* to stretch any part by making too violent efforts.—*v. a.* to stretch too far.

**TO OVERSWAY**, *v. a.* to overrule; to bear down.

**TO OVERSWELL**, *v. a.* to swell over, or rise above.

**OVERT**, *a.* [overt, Fr.] open; public; apparent.

**TO OVERTAKE**, *v. a.* to catch in pursuit; to come up to something going before. To take by surprise, followed by *in*.

**TO OVERTASK**, *v. a.* to exact too great labour or duties.

**TO OVERTAX**, *v. a.* to tax too highly.

**TO OVERTHROW**, (the *v* is mute in this and the two following words), *v. a.* pret. *oerthrowe*, part. *oerthrown*: to turn upside down; to throw down, or demolish; to destroy. To conquer or defeat, applied to an army.

**OVERTHROW**, *s.* the state of being thrown down, or tumbled upside down; ruin; destruction; degradation; a defeat.

**OVERTHROWER**, *s.* one that beats down, ruins, or defeats.

**OVERTHWART**, *a.* opposite, or over against; crossing any thing. Perverse, applied to humour.

**OVERTHWART**, prep. across.

**OVERTHWARTLY**, *ad.* across; transversely.

**OVERTHWARTNESS**, *s.* posture across; perverseness.

**OVERTLY**, *ad.* openly.

**TO OVERTOOK**, preter. and past part. of **TO OVERTAKE**.

**TO OVERTOP**, *v. a.* to raise above the top. Figuratively, to excel or surpass; to obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence.

**TO OVERTRADE**, *v. a.* in Political Economy, to carry on a larger trade than one's capital will allow.

**TO OVERTRIPE**, *v. a.* to trip or walk lightly and nimbly over.

**OVERTURE**, *s.* [overture, Fr.] an opening or disclosure; a proposal. In Music, a piece of instrumental music, that is usually played at the commencement of an opera, or an oratorio, &c.

**TO OVERTURN**, *v. a.* to throw down; to ruin; to subvert. Figuratively, to overpower, surmount, or conquer.

**OVERTURNER**, *s.* a subverter.

**TO OVERVALUE**, *v. a.* to rate too high.

To OVERWATCH, *v. n.* to watch too long.

To OVERWEE/N, *v. n.* to be too highly or arrogantly.

OVERWEENINGLY, *ad.* with too much arrogance.

To OVERWEIGHT, (*overweight*) *v. a.* to weigh down; to weigh more; to preponderate.

OVERWEIGHT, (*overweight*) *s.* preponderance; the quantity given above the neat weight.

To OVERWHOLEM, *v. a.* to crush under something violent or heavy; to look gloomy; to beat down by force of water.

OVERWHOLEMINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to beat down and overcome, applied primarily to water, and figuratively, to calamity or the passions.

OVERWISE, (*overwise*) *a.* affectedly wise; conceited; wise to affectation.

OVERWROUGHT, (*over-rôt*) *a.* laboured too much; wrought all over.

OVERYSSEL, a province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, lying between Hanover and Prussia, and the Zuyder Zee, and bounded by the provinces of Friesland, Drenthe, and Guelderland. It is low and marshy; and the Yssel is its chief river. It affords excellent grazing ground; and produces sheep, cattle, horses, &c. It has also good fisheries, and many valuable manufactures. Zwoll is its capital. Pop. about 200,000.

OVERZEALOUS, (*over-zealous*) *a.* zealous too much.

OUGH, (*aut*) *s.* more properly written *ought*, [*ahit*, Sax.] any thing.

OUGH, (*aut*) *verb inperf.* owed; was bound to pay, or indebted; to be obliged by duty; to be fit or necessary.

OVID, or properly, PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO, a Roman poet of the times of Augustus, who was patronized by him. He studied law, and held some public offices of a legal and judicial kind; but afterwards devoted himself to literature. He numbered amongst his friends the other great poets of the age. He was at last, for some cause, banished from Rome, and died in exile, in 17 A. D., aged about 60 years. His works are numerous, and are characterized by great elegance and purity of style; but the impurity and obscenity of the subjects, and of his mode of treating them, is extremely revolting. His *Metamorphoses*, though not perhaps the best of his writings, is the best known, and most read, being a common school book.

OVIDIO, the capital of the province of Asturias, Spain. It stands at the junction of two small streams; and is a fine place, adorned with some very splendid buildings. There is also a university here, with a good library. The cathedral is a particularly noble edifice. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 43. 22. N. Long. 5. 57. W.

OVIFORM, *a.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] having the shape of an egg.

OVIPAROUS, *a.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

OUNCE, *s.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.] a weight, the twelfth part of a pound, containing twenty pennyweights in Troy Weight. In Avoirdupois Weight, the sixteenth part of a pound. In Zoology, an animal of the cat tribe, which inhabits Barbary, Persia, and China. It is about the size of the leopard, but is easily tamed, and is employed in hunting antelopes.

OUNCLE, Northamptonshire. It is seated on the river Nen, 77 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3037.

OVIVIPAROUS, *a.* [*ovum*, *vivis*, and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth its young alive, but through the hatching or breaking of the eggs before extrusion.

OPHE, (*ouf*) *s.* [*auff*, Teut.] a fairy; an imaginary being called a goblin.

OPHEN, *a.* elfish.

OUR, *pron. possessive*, [*ure*, Sax.] pertaining or belonging to us; of the same country with us. When the substantive goes before, we write *ours*.

OURSELVES, *reciprocal pron.* the plural of *myself*; we, exclusive of others. *Ourself* is used in the singular by kings.

OUSE, (*ooze*) *s.* [*oozt*, Teut.] tanner's bark.

OUSEL, (*oozel*) *s.* [*oole*, Sax.] in Ornithology, a name of the blackbird.

To OUST, *v. a.* [*ouster*, *oter*, Fr.] in Law, to put out, or deprive of.

OUT, *ad.* [*ut*, Sax. *uyt*, Belg.] not in a place, generally opposed to *in*. In a state of disclosure; absent from a place or home; from an inner to a more public part. Exhausted, applied

to liquors. Discarded by the court, applied to statesmen. Loudly, or so as to be heard, after the verbs *speak*, *read*, *laugh*, &c. Let to another, applied to lands. In an error, applied to the judgment. At a loss, applied to the understanding. Out at elbows, signifies torn or worn in holes, applied to dress, or in a state of poverty, applied to condition. This word is used emphatically before *alas*, and after verbs signifying discovery.

OUT, *interj.* an expression of abhorrence, and signifying, be gone immediately.

OUT or, *prep.* from, applied to produce. Not in, or excluded from, applied to place. Beyond, applied to power. Not in, applied to season. From, applied to the things or materials of which any thing is made. From, or discharge, applied to duty. Inconsistent with, applied to character. Past, without, applied to hope. By means of, applied to cause. In consequence of. Out of hand, implies immediately, or without delay.

To OUT, *v. a.* see Oust; to expel; to deprive.

OUT, in composition, generally implies comparison, and signifies something beyond another, or more than usual.

To OUTACT, *v. a.* to act to excess.

To OUTBALANCE, *v. a.* to overweigh; to preponderate.

To OUTBID, *v. a.* to bid more than another person.

OUTBIDDER, *s.* one that bids more than another.

OUTBOUND, *a.* bound to sail to some foreign country.

To OUTBARE, *v. a.* to bear down and disgrace by superior courage, insolence, or show.

To OUTBRAZEN, *v. a.* to get the better of by impudence.

To OUTBREAK, (*outbreak*) *s.* an eruption; a sudden and violent expression of opinion or feeling.

To OUTBREATH, (*outbreath*) *v. a.* to weary by having better breath; to expire; to breathe out.

OUTCAST, *part.* thrown away as refuse; banished, expelled, exiled.

OUTCAST, *s.* one rejected or expelled.

To OUTCRAFT, *v. a.* to excel in cunning.

OUTCRY, *s.* noise, a cry of distress, or a clamour of detestation; public sale, auction.

To OUTDATE, *v. a.* to antiquate.

To OUTDO, *v. a.* to excel; to perform beyond another.

OUTER, *a.* without, opposed to *inner*.

OUTERLY, *ad.* towards the outside.

OUTERMOST, *a.* superlative of *outer*; furthest from the middle.

To OUTFACE, *v. a.* to brave, or bear down by a show of magnanimity or impudence; to stare out of countenance.

To OUTFLY, *v. a.* to leave behind; to go beyond in flight.

OUTFORM, *s.* external appearance.

To OUTFROWN, *v. a.* to overbear by frowns; to frown down.

To OUTGIVE, *v. a.* to exceed another in giving.

To OUTGO, *v. a.* preter. *outwent*; participle *outgone*; to surpass or excel; to go beyond, or leave behind; to over-reach; to circumvent.

To OUTGROW, (*outgrô*) *v. a.* to surpass in growth, or to grow too great or too old for any thing.

OUTGUARD, *s.* one posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

To OUTJEST, *v. a.* to overpower by jesting.

To OUTKNAVE, (*outknave*) *v. a.* to surpass in knavery.

OUTLANDISH, *a.* not native; foreign; alien.

To OUTLAST, *v. a.* to exceed in duration.

OUTLAW, *s.* [*utlaga*, Sax.] one excluded from the benefit of the law.

To OUTLAW, *v. a.* to deprive of the benefits of the law.

OUTLAWRY, *s.* a decree by which any person is deprived of the protection of the laws, and cut off from the community.

To OUTLEAP, (*outleap*) *v. a.* to pass in leaping; to start beyond.

OUTLEAP, (*outleap*) *s.* a sally; flight; escape.

OUTLET, *s.* a passage outwards; a passage by which any thing may go out.

OUTLINE, *s.* the contour or line with which any thing is bounded; an extremity.

To OUTLIVE, *v. a.* to live longer; to survive.

OUTLIVER, *s.* a survivor, or one that lives longer than another.

To OUTLOOK, *v. a.* to face down; to browbeat.



sists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. It is chiefly celebrated for its university, which is said to have been founded by Alfred, but is generally supposed to have been of even earlier origin. Here are 20 colleges, and 5 halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence, which has obtained for it the name of the *City of Cathedra*. The colleges are very wealthy, but are retained exclusively by the Established Church. The number of students is usually about 2000. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls' College, Christ Church, Queen's, New College, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-house, the Radcliffe Infirmary, and a fine Observatory. (See under the names of the various colleges, &c.) It is 58 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 23,834.

**OXFORDSHIRE**, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 29 in breadth; bounded by Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Warwickshire, and Northamptonshire. It is divided into 14 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 12 market towns, 280 parishes, and 51 villages. The air is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy, for which reason it contains several gentlemen's seats; and the soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass, and the hills are shaded with woods. It is also a great sporting country, there being abundance of game preserved here. It has no manufactures of any account, being chiefly agricultural. Its chief city is Oxford. Pop. 161,643. It sends 9 members to parliament.

**OXGANG**, *s.* twenty acres of land.

**OXIDATION**, *s.* in Chemistry, the operation by which any substance is combined with oxygen in a certain proportion.

**OXIDE**, *s.* in Chemistry, any substance combined with oxygen.

**TO OXIDIZE**, *v. a.* in Chemistry, to combine oxygen with a body in particular proportions.

**O'XILIP**, *s.* in Botany, a hybrid between the primrose and the cowslip, commonly called lady's fingers.

**OXSTALL**, (*oxstall*) *s.* a stand for oxen.

**OXTONGUE**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which two are British species, viz. the yellow succory, and common oxtongue.

**OXYCRATE**, *s.* [*oxus* and *keranymi*, Gr.] a mixture of water and vinegar.

**OXYGEN**, *s.* in Chemistry, an elementary substance, best known as a gas. It is the supporter of animal life and of combustion, in its combination with nitrogen and carbonic acid gas, as atmospheric air. It also enters into the composition of water. And it is one of the most widely diffused of all elementary, or indecomposable, substances.

**OXYGENIZABLE**, *a.* in Chemistry, that will combine with oxygen, and does not emit flame during the combination.

**TO OXYGENIZE**, *v. a.* in Chemistry, to acidify a substance by oxygen.

**OXYGENIZEMENT**, *s.* in Chemistry, the production of acidity by oxygen.

**OXYMEL**, *s.* [*oxus* and *meli*, Gr.] a mixture of vinegar and honey.

**OXYMORON**, *s.* [*oxus* and *moros*, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, in which an epithet of a contrary signification is added, as, "*Painful pleasure*."

**OXYRHODINE**, *s.* [*oxus* and *rhodon*, Gr.] a mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

**OYER**, *s.* [old Fr.] in Law, heard; thus a court of *oyer* and *terminer*, is a place where causes are heard and determined.

**OYES**, *s.* [*oyez*, Fr.] a word used and repeated three times by a public crier in a court of justice, and in delivering a proclamation, to demand silence.

**OYSTER**, *s.* [*oster*, Belg.] in Natural History, a common marine shell-fish, esteemed a great delicacy.

**OYSTER-CATCHER**, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of crow, that lives near the sea-shore, and occasionally eats oysters, and even, it is said, catches them itself, by dropping a stone into their shells, when opened for feeding.

**OYSTERWENCH**, **OYSTERWOMAN**, *s.* a woman who sells oysters. Figuratively, a low, mean, and vulgar woman.

**OZENAS**, *s.* [*ozo*, Gr.] in Surgery, a malignant ulcer of the nose.

**OZARKS**, the name of a mass of mountains in Missouri and Arkansas, United States. They usually range between 2000 and 3000 feet in height; and though yet but imperfectly explored, they are known to contain very valuable mineral treasures. (See *those States*, and **UNITED STATES**.)

**OZIER**, *s.* See **OSIER**.

## P

**P** IS the fifteenth letter of our alphabet, and is a consonant uttered by the sudden compression of the anterior part of the lips, as *pul*, *put*, *pot*, and has nearly the sound of *b*. When *p* stands before *s* or *t*, its sound is lost; as in *psalms*, *pseudo-prophets*, *Ptolemy*, *ptisan*, &c. When it stands before *h*, it has the sound of *f*: as in *physic*, *philosopher*, *phosphorus*, and in most other words; but in *phthisic*, and some Greek words, the *ph* is not pronounced. Used as a numeral letter, it stood for 400, but with a dash on the top, thus, *̄p*, for 400,000. Among medical writers it stands for *pugil*, or the eighth part of a handful. In Italian music it stands for *piano*, or soft, and shows that the force of the voice or instrument is to be lessened. *P* implies *piu piano*, more soft, and *PPP* *pianissimo*, the softest possible. *P. M.*, in Astronomy, stands for *post meridiem*, or afternoon.

**P'ABULAR**, **P'ABULOUS**, *a.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] affording aliment or provender.

**PABULATION**, *s.* the act of feeding or procuring provender.

**PABULUM**, *s.* [Lat.] among physicians, such parts of our common food as are necessary to recruit the animal fluids; also any matter that constitutes the cause of a disease.

**PACATIANUS**, **TITUS JULIUS MANLIUS**, one of those who rebelled against the emperor Philip; he was defeated by the troops of Decius, who was afterwards emperor, in 249 A. D.

**PACATUUS**, **LATINUS DREPANUS**, a Roman orator and poet of the 4th century. He was sent to congratulate Theodosius the Great, on his defeat of Maximus, and his speech on that occasion yet remains. He received several valuable offices as a reward for his eloquence.

**PACATION**, *s.* [*paco*, Lat.] appeasing, pacifying, or assuaging.

**PACE**, *s.* [*pas*, Fr.] a step or single motion of the foot in walking; the gait or manner of walking. Degree of quickness: hence, to *keep pace with*, is to equal a person either in walking or riding. A measure of five feet. In the Menage, it is of three kinds, viz. walk, trot, and gallop; to which may be added an amble.

**TO PACE**, *v. n.* to move on slowly; to move. Applied to horses, to move by raising the feet on the same side together.—*v. a.* to measure by steps.

**PACED**, *a.* having a particular gait or manner of walking.

**PACER**, *s.* a horse that raises the two legs on the same side together.

**PACIFIC**, *a.* [*pacifique*, Fr. from *pax* and *facio*, Lat.] mild; making peace; gentle; appeasing. The *Pacific Ocean* is the most expanded surface of water on the globe. It lies between Asia and Australia and the American continent; and reaches from Behring's Straits to the Antarctic Ocean. It is studied, especially in the S. tropical regions, with countless groups of small islands, which increase in number and magnitude as they approach Australia. (See **POLYNESIA**.) It is generally much freer from storms than the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, whence it is named *Pacific*.

**PACIFICATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of making peace; the act of appeasing.

**PACIFICATOR**, *s.* [*pacificateur*, Fr.] a peace-maker.

**PACIFICATORY**, *a.* tending to make peace.

**PACIFIER**, *s.* one who appeases.

**TO PACIFY**, *v. a.* to reconcile, appease, or quiet an angry person.

**PACK**, *s.* [Belg. and Teut.] a large bundle of any thing prepared for carriage; a burden or load; a certain number of cards, generally 52; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of persons united in some bad design; any great number or quantity.

**TO PACK**, *v. a.* [*packen*, Belg.] to bind up for carriage; to despatch in haste, used with *off*: to sort cards iniquitously; to fill a meeting, alleged to be impartial, with partisans: to get

# OXFORDSHIRE

## REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

1. Banbury
2. Banbury
3. Binfield
4. Bloxham
5. Bellingham
6. Chaddington
7. Dorchester
8. Ewelme
9. Langtree
10. Leckham
11. Barton
12. Ploughley
13. Thame
14. Woodton



HOUSE

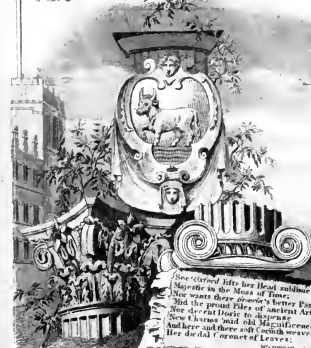
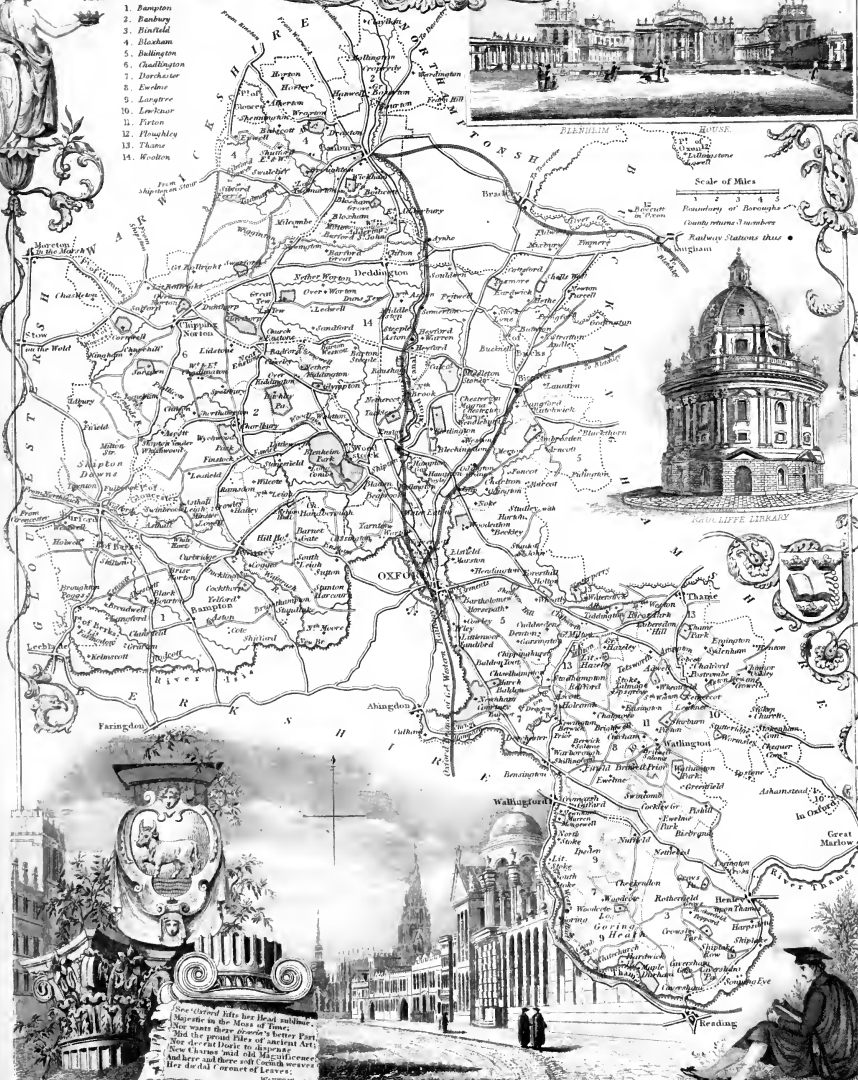
Scale of Miles

Parliament of Boroughs  
County returns numbers

Railway Stations three



RAVENS LIFES LIBRARY



See Oxford into her heart's embrace  
Mystic in the Moon's embrace  
She waits there, ever in the Moon  
Did the great Pile of ancient Art  
See the great Pile of ancient Art  
See the great Pile of ancient Art  
And here and there soft, sweet, sweet  
Her dearest of leaves





prejudiced persons on a jury, so as to secure a particular verdict.—*v. n.* to tie up goods; to remove in haste; to associate in bad designs.

**PACKCLOTH**, *s.* [*packleed*, Belg.] a cloth in which goods are bundled or tied up.

**PACKER**, *s.* one who packs goods.

**PACKET**, *s.* [*paquet*, Fr.] a small pack; a mail of letters; a vessel that carries a mail; a small bundle, as of a mountebank's medicines.

To **PACKET**, *v. a.* to bind up in parcels.

**PACCKHORSE**, *s.* a horse employed in carrying burdens of goods.

**PACKSADDLE**, *s.* a saddle on which burdens are laid.

**PACCKTHREAD**, *s.* strong thread used in packing or tying up parcels.

**PACCKWAX**, *s.* in Anatomy, the strong oponeuroses on the sides of the neck in brutes.

**PACO**, *s.* in Zoology, a species of camel sheep in South America, which has an exceedingly fine fleece.

**PACT**, *s.* [*pactum*, from *pango*, Lat.] a contract, bargain, or covenant.

**PACTITIONOUS**, (*paclishious*) *a.* [*pactio*, from *pango*, Lat.] settled upon condition.

**PACUVIUS**, M., a Roman tragedian of the 2nd century B. C., of whose writings only a few fragments remain.

**PAD**, *s.* [*paad*, Sax.] the road; a foot path; an easy-paced horse; a robber on foot; a soft saddle; properly a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw; a kind of bolster used by crooked people to conceal their deformity.

To **PAD**, *v. n.* to travel gently; to rob on foot; to make a way smooth and level; to conceal any deformity with a kind of bolster.

**PADAR**, *s.* grouts; coarse flour.

**PADDER**, *s.* one who robs on foot.

**PADDDLE**, *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.] to row; to beat the water as with oars; to play with, or in, the water; to finger.

**PADDLE**, *s.* [*pattie*, Brit.] a short oar used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad like an oar.

**PADDLER**, *s.* one that paddles.

**PADDLE-STAFF**, *s.* a staff headed with broad iron.

**PADDOCK**, *s.* [*padde*, Belg. *pada*, Sax.] in Natural History, a great foor, or toad. A small enclosure.

**PADELION**, *s.* [*pas de lion*, Fr.] in Botany, a plant.

**PADERBORN**, a considerable city of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name, and formerly one of the Hans Towns. The rivulet Pader rises here under the high altar of the cathedral. It is a celebrated university, and is 37 miles S. W. of Minden, and 43 E. S. E. of Munster. Lat. 51. 46. N. Long. 8. 55. E.

**PADLOCK**, *s.* [*padde*, Belg.] a lock hung on a staple to fasten a door, box, &c.

**PADSTOW**, Cornwall. It is a place of some trade to Ireland, &c. The harbour is capable of containing vessels of 500 tons at high water, but is of dangerous access without a skilful pilot, being rocky on the E. side, and barred with sea-sand on the W. The chief business here, and along this coast, next to the trade in slate-tiles, is fishing for herrings which come up the channel in October. It is 243 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2145.

**PADUA**, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Venetian-Lombardy, in Austrian Italy. It is capital of the Paduano, but is much less considerable than it was formerly. The houses are built on piazzas, which give it a rather gloomy air. The hall of the town-house is one of the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, the historian, who was a native of Padua. The university, formerly so celebrated, is now, like every thing else in this city, on the decline. Here is a cloth manufactory; the city, however, swarms with beggars. Padua is seated on the rivers Brenta and Barchigione, in a fine plain, and is about 7 miles in circumference. It is 20 miles from Venice. Lat. 45. 22. N. Long. 12. 1. E.

**PAEAN**, *s.* [from the songs sung to Pæan or Apollo, beginning with *Io Pæan*] a song of triumph.

**PEDO-BAPTISM**, *s.* [*pais* and *baptismus*, Gr.] infant baptism. Pedo-baptists are those who maintain that baptism should be administered to infants.

**PAGAN**, *a.* [*pagus*, Lat.] idolatrous; heathenish.

**PAGAN**, *s.* a heathen.

**PAGAN**, BLAISE FRANCOIS, a distinguished military engineer of France, in the 17th century. He gained great notice by his courage in several arduous engagements, in one of which he lost an eye. Afterwards he became totally blind, but he did not relinquish his favourite study, and composed an excellent treatise on Fortification, with several works on Mathematics and Astronomy. He died in 1665, aged 61 years.

**PAGANI**, NICCOLO, a celebrated violinist, who acquired chief part of his renown from the extraordinary skill with which he executed very difficult music on a single string. He wrote some wild pieces for his favourite instrument. He travelled through the greater part of W. Europe, and accumulated a great fortune. His private character was not at all worthy of his devotion to music. He died in 1840, aged 56 years.

**PAGANISM**, *s.* [*paganisme*, Fr.] heathenism.

**PAGE**, *s.* [*page*, Fr.] one side of the leaf of a book; a youth attending on a great person.

To **PAGE**, *v. a.* to mark the pages of a book with figures; to attend as a page.

**PAGEANT**, *s.* a statue in a public show; any show or spectacle of entertainment.

**PAGEANT**, *a.* showy; pompous; gaudy.

To **PAGEANT**, *v. a.* to exhibit in show; to represent.

**PAGEANTRY**, *s.* pomp; show.

**PAGINAL**, *a.* [*pagina*, Lat.] consisting of pages.

**PAGODA**, *s.* an Indian idol, or temple. The porcelain tower of Nanking is a very beautiful Chinese pagoda.

**PAID**, preter, and past part. of To **PAY**.

**PAIGLE**, *s.* in Botany, a name for the cowslip.

**PAIL**, *s.* [*pala*, Span.] a vessel in which milk or water is carried.

**PAIFUL**, *s.* the quantity that a pail will hold.

**PAIN**, *s.* [*paena*, Lat.] punishment threatened; a sensation of uneasiness. Uneasiness, applied to the mind. In the plural, labour; task; the throes of child-birth.

To **PAIN**, *v. a.* to make uneasy. Used with the reciprocal pronoun, to labour hard, or to hurt in making an effort.

**PAINE**, THOMAS, a political writer of the last century, who made himself notorious by his political writings, by his share in the American and French Revolutions, and by his scurrilous writings against the Bible. He was first a stay-maker, then an excise-man; afterwards he went to America, and by his *Common Sense* aided greatly to form the resolution that led to the Independence of the United States. He once visited France officially, to effect a loan; in which he succeeded, and for which he was rewarded. Visiting France and England again, on the peace, for the purpose of carrying out some private schemes, he engaged in defence of the French Revolution, with his *Rights of Man*, and was, in this country, prosecuted, and in France elected to the Convention. Here he was not fierce enough for the leaders of the populace, and he was eventually confined in the Luxembourg, and sentenced to death. A remarkable and most trivial circumstance, his jailer having marked the inside of his cell door instead of the outside, saved him from the guillotine, for Robespierre himself fell the next day. His *Age of Reason* was produced about this time. After lingering awhile in France, he returned to the United States, and continued his writing and estate-building; and died in 1809, aged 72 years. The title of his first famous pamphlet, *Common Sense*, gives a fair estimate of his powers; this, in his political speculations, led him to announce with great plainness and force the great principles of political justice; but other faculties were requisite for finance, and there he failed; and still others, of heart and of head, for the discussion of religious topics, and on them he not only failed, but so as to bring on all his works the condemnation which these alone deserved.

**PAINFUL**, *a.* miserable; afflictive; causing an uneasy sensation; difficult; laborious; industrious.

**PAINFULLY**, *ad.* with great pain, affliction, labour, or diligence.

**PAINFULNESS**, *s.* affliction, sorrow, grief; industry.

**PAINIM**, *PAYNIM*, *s.* [*payen*, Fr.] an infidel; a pagan.

**PAINIM**, *PAYNIM*, *a.* pagan; heathenish.

**PAINGLESS**, *a.* without pain.

**PAINSTAKER**, *s.* a laborious person.

**PAINSTAKING**, *a.* labouring hard and diligently.

**PAINSWICK**, Gloucestershire. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade;

and hence is brought a stone, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, for the pavement of floors. It is 101 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 3730.

To PAINT, *v. a.* [*peindre*, Fr.] to represent in colours; to cover with colours. Figuratively, to describe; to colour, or diversify. — *v. n.* to lay colours on the face.

PAINT, *s.* colours used in making pictures, &c. Also, colours united with oil, and used to cover wood-work, &c. with, to preserve it from the action of the atmosphere and damp; and for the sake of ornament.

PAINTER, *s.* [*peintre*, Fr.] one who practises the art of representing things in colours; one who paints wood-work, &c.

PAINTING, *s.* the art of representing things in colours; a picture; colours laid on wood-work, &c. See FRESCO, ENAMEL, &c.

PAINTURE, *s.* [*peinture*, Fr.] the art of painting.

PAIR, *s.* [*paire*, Fr.] two things suiting one another; a man and wife; two of a sort; two similar parts joined together, and composing one thing.

To PAIR, *v. n.* to be joined in pairs; to suit or resemble. — *v. a.* to join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.

PAISIELO, GIOVANNI, the celebrated composer of the last century. He studied under Durante, and produced his first work at Bologna. His reputation soon became European, and he was invited to Russia, whither he went, and held an office in the Czarina Catharine's court. He afterwards returned to Italy, and settled at Naples; where, with the exception of a short visit to Paris, he staid for the remainder of his life. He died in 1816, aged 75 years. His works are very numerous, and some of his pieces are well known, having been adapted to popular songs.

PAISLEY, Renfrewshire, in Scotland. It had formerly a celebrated abbey. It is seated on the river White Cart, over which are 3 bridges, and has very considerable manufactures of silk and thread gauze. It has some handsome public buildings, and is a place of great importance. It is 50 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 60,487.

PALACE, *s.* [*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Lat.] a house in which a great person resides; a splendid house.

PALACIOUS, *a.* royal; noble; magnificent.

PALÆOGRAPHY, *s.* [*palai* and *grapho*, Gr.] the study of ancient writings, with respect to the kind of characters and ornaments employed merely.

PALÆONTOLOGY, *s.* [*palai*, *onta*, and *logos*, Gr.] in Natural History, the study of the remains of the animals and plants that lived on this globe in earlier stages of its history.

PALÆOTHEORIUM, *s.* [*palaios* and *therion*, Gr.] in Natural History, a genus of animals of the tapir tribe, whose remains are found in the tertiary beds round Paris.

PALANQUIN, *s.* a kind of covered carriage, used by persons of distinction, and supported on the shoulders of slaves in the East.

PALATABLE, *a.* agreeable to the taste.

PALATE, *s.* [*palatum*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the upper part or roof of the mouth; the organ of taste. In Botany, the inner part of the mouth of a gaping blossom.

PALATIC, *a.* belonging to the palate.

PALATINATE, the ancient name of two provinces of Germany, one of which now forms part of Bavaria, and the other is divided amongst different sovereigns.

PALATINE, *s.* [*palatin*, Fr.] one invested with royal rights and privileges. Chester and Lancaster are the only counties palatine in England.

PALATINE, *a.* possessing royal privileges.

PALE, *a.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.] of a white colour; not high coloured; of a faint lustre; dim.

To PALE, *v. a.* to make whitish or pale.

PALE, *s.* [*patus*, Lat.] a narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a cross beam, to enclose grounds; any enclosure, or district. In Heraldry, a stake placed upright from the top of the chief to the point.

To PALE IN, *v. a.* to enclose with pales; to encompass.

PALE IN, *a.* in Botany, applied to such flowers as have leaves surrounding a head or thum; as the marigold.

PALE-EYED, *a.* having dim eyes.

PALE-FACED, *a.* having the face whitish, or without any ruddy colour.

PALELY, *ad.* wanly; not ruddily.

PALENESS, *s.* want of colour; want of lustre.

PALEOUS, *a.* [*palea*, Lat.] husky; chaffy.

PALEOMO, an ancient, rich, and beautiful city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara; situated near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains, which is one of the richest and most pleasant spots in the world. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ottangolo, adorned with elegant uniform buildings. From the centre of this square is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the four great gates of the city which terminate them. About a mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of Capuchins, in which are vaults where the corpses of the monks, and other persons, are preserved, having been first dried over a fire. There is a university here, with a good library. Palermo is seated on the N. side of the island, at the bottom of the gulf of the same name, and is the capital of the island. It is 200 miles from Naples. Pop. about 150,000. Lat. 38. 7. N. Long. 13. 20. E.

PALESTINE, one of the names of that part of Syria, which was formerly possessed by the Israelites, and is also called the *Holy Land*, *Canaan*, &c. It lies at the S. part of the E. extremity of the Mediterranean Sea; and was bounded on the N. by Mount Lebanon. The borders on the E. and S. were less accurately defined. Lebanon, Carmel, Tabor, Hermon, &c. were its mountains. The Jordan is its chief river; and the Lake of Gennesaret, or Tiberias, and the Dead Sea, its chief expanses of water. It was very fertile; and produced iron, copper, &c. At different periods of its history it was differently divided; having been first held by various independent half nomade tribes; then by the Israelites, and by them being divided according to the tribes; and lastly, at the time of our Lord, being divided into Judea, Galilee, Samaria, Peræa, Decapolis, &c. Jerusalem was its capital. Samaria, Cæsarea, Capernaum, &c. were also places of note. (See these names separately.)

PALESTRICAL, *a.* [*palaestra*, Lat.] of or belonging to wrestling.

PALESTRINA, GIOVANNI PIETRO ALOYSIS, a famous Italian composer of the 16th century. Some of his music is yet performed in the churches of Italy, &c. His style is greatly admired. He died in 1594.

PALETTE, *s.* [*Fr.*] a light board, or flat earthen or metallic plate, with a hole, through which the thumb passes, used by a painter to place his colours on.

PALEY, DR. WILLIAM, an eminent divine of the English Church; whose writings have had a considerable influence on the theology and philosophy of England, to the present day. He studied at Cambridge; and was eventually a prebendary of London, and subdean of Lincoln, holding also other more or less valuable benefices. He died in 1805, aged 62 years. The style of all his writings is remarkably clear and elegant, and this has, no doubt, contributed to their popularity. His great work is his *Moral Philosophy*, in which (following Locke) he rejected all moral sense, and adopted utility or expediency as the basis of right. This work contains much valuable matter; but as an ethical system, it is such as could have been formed and adopted only in England, and under the shadow of our institutions. His *Natural Theology* is a very able exposition of the proofs of design in all the various works of nature; but as a positive demonstration of the existence of God, it fails, as all such arguments must. His *Essay on the Evidences of Christianity* is an admirable compendium of the immense accumulations made by Dr. Lardner, and is a beautiful piece of reasoning. But it does not substantiate the claims of Christianity, although it proves the New Testament to be a true historical document. His best work is his *Horæ Paulinæ*, in which he has, with admirable clearness and skill, shown that the minute and incidental agreements between the different apostolic letters and the Acts of the Apostles, are such as to prove the genuineness of those letters. His other works are of less account. A hopeful reaction against the ethics and evidences of this writer has commenced, and has warlike advocates in Cambridge itself.

PALEFREY, (*paifrey*, *s.* [*palfray*, Brit.]) a small horse used by ladies; a state horse with trappings.

PALIMPSEST, *s.* [*palia* and *psestos*, Gr.] in Criticism, the name of a MS. in which an attempt has been made to obliterate the first writing from the parchment, for economy's sake, and some other work written over it.



**PALINDROME**, *s.* [*palin* and *dromos*, Gr.] a word or sentence that reads the same backwards as forwards; as *madam*.

**PALINGENE/SIA**, *s.* [*palin* and *genesis*, Gr.] regeneration; the migration of the soul of a defunct into another body.

**PALINODE**, **PALINODY**, *s.* [*palin* and *ode*, Gr.] a recantation.

**PALISA'DE**, **PALISA'DO**, *s.* [Fr. Span.] pales set by way of enclosure or defence.

**PALLISH**, *a.* somewhat pale or wan.

**PALL**, (*paul*) *s.* [*pallium*, Lat.] a cloak or mantle of state. An episcopal vestment, of white woollen cloth, consisting of a narrow band, and worn over the shoulders. A covering of black velvet, sometimes edged with white silk, thrown over a coffin when carried to interment.

To **PALL**, (*paul*) *v. n.* *a.* to cloak or invest.

To **PALL**, (*paul*) *v. n.* [*pallu*, Brit. or from *pale*], to grow rapid or tasteless.—*v. a.* to make insipid or rapid; to damp or dispirit; to impair or weaken; to cloy.

**PALLA'DIO**, **ANDREA**, the great Italian architect of the 16th century. He studied under Trissino; and was employed in all parts of Italy. His works are always regarded as classical studies by architects. He wrote on his favourite study, and published also a work on Roman antiquities. He died in 1580, aged 62 years.

**PALLADIUM**, *s.* a security or safeguard. In Antiquity, a statue of the goddess Pallas, preserved in Troy, whereon the fate of the city is said to have depended. In Chemistry, a metal found in connexion with platinum, of gray colour, and metallic lustre.

**PALLAS**, in Heathen Mythology, the Grecian goddess of wisdom, called by the Latins, Minerva. In Astronomy, one of the asteroids, or small planets, or parts of planets, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. See SOLAR SYSTEM.

**PALLAS**, **PETER SIMON**, the celebrated traveller, was a German by birth, and studied at Halle, Göttingen, and Leyden; and afterwards entered the service of the empress of Russia. He was engaged in the survey of the Russian empire, and travelled throughout Asiatic Russia. He afterwards lived in the Crimea. But eventually he returned to Berlin, where he published his Travels, &c., and died in 1811, aged 70 years.

**PALLET**, *s.* [*palette*, Fr.] a small or mean bed.—[*palette*, Fr.] a small measure, formerly used by surgeons.—[from *pale*], in Heraldry, a narrow pale.

To **PALLIATE**, *v. a.* [*pallium*, Lat.] to cloak, cover, or extenuate any crime by excuses or favourable representations; to ease without radical cure.

**PALLIATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of covering or extenuating a crime; an imperfect and temporary cure.

**PALLIATIVE**, *a.* [*palliati*, Fr.] extenuating by excuses and favourable representations.

**PALLIATIVE**, *s.* something that extenuates a crime, or alleviates pain.

**PALLID**, *a.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] pale; wan; not high coloured. **PALLI'LOGY**, *s.* [*pallin* and *logos*, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, in which the same word is repeated.

**PALL-MALL**, (*pel-mell*) *s.* [*palette maille*, Fr.] a game in which a ball is struck through an iron ring with a mallet. See MALL, and MELL.

**PALM**, *s.* [*palma*, Lat.] in Botany, the name of a large class of tropical plants, distinguished for their height and beauty. They furnish many useful vegetable substances. The hand spread out, or the inside of the hand. In Measure, three inches.

To **PALM**, *v. a.* to conceal in the palm; to handle; to stroke with the hand. To impose on, used with *upon*.

**PALMA**, one of the Canary Islands. It is about 25 miles long, and 15 broad, and is one mass of lofty rocks, reaching to above 7000 feet in height. Santa Cruz is its capital. Pop. about 5000. See CANARIES.

**PALMER**, *s.* a pilgrim, so called from the custom of bearing branches of palm by those who had visited the Holy Land. A crown encircling a deer's head.

**PALMERWORM**, *s.* in Entomology, the name of a kind of caterpillar.

**PALMETTO**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of palm-tree, with the leaves of which women's hats are made.

**PALMIFEROUS**, *a.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing palms.

**PALMPEDE**, *a.* [*palma* and *pes*, Lat.] web-footed; having the toes joined by a membrane.

**PALMISTER**, *s.* one who professes palmistry.

**PALMISTRY**, *s.* [*palma*, Lat.] the pretence of telling fortunes by the lines of the palms.

**PALM-SUNDAY**, *s.* in the Church Calendar, the Sunday next before Easter; so called from palm branches being carried before our Saviour on his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

**PALMY**, *a.* bearing palms.

**PALMYRA**, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Syria, of which Zenobia was queen, who held out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. This place, called by the Arabs, Tadmor in the Desert, appears to have been built by Solomon, but the architecture of its admired remains is probably Grecian, coeval with the time of the Seleucidae. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is situated in the midst of a large sandy plain, surrounded on three sides by a long chain of mountains, 90 miles from Damascus. Lat. 34. 29. N. Long. 38. 48. E.

**PALPAB/LITY**, **PAL/PABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being perceivable to the touch; grossness; plainness.

**PAL/PABLE**, *a.* [Fr. from *palpo*, Lat.] to be perceived by the touch; gross; coarse; easily detected; plain or easily perceived.

**PAL/PABLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly; plainly.

**PALPATION**, *s.* the act of feeling.

To **PAL/PITATE**, *v. a.* [*palpito*, Lat.] to beat like the heart; to flutter.

**PALPITATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the more rapid pulsation of the heart, occasioned by fright or disorder.

**PAL/SGRAVE**, (*päulgrave*) *s.* [*palstra*, Teut.] a count or earl who has the superintendence of a prince's palace.

**PALSIED**, (*päusied*) *a.* afflicted with the palsy.

**PALSY**, (*pälsy*) *a.* [*paralysis*, from *paraluo*, Gr.] in Medicine, a kind of paralysis, in which, most commonly, the limbs cannot be kept from trembling. There are also other kinds of this disease not characterized by this symptom.

To **PAL/TER**, (*päulter*) *v. n.* to prevaricate; to shift or dodge.—*v. a.* to squander; to trifle.

**PAL/TERER**, (*päulterer*) *a.* an insincere dealer; a shifter.

**PAL/TRINESS**, (*päultriness*) *s.* meanness.

**PAL/TRY**, (*päultry*) *a.* sorry; worthless; contemptible; mean.

**PAL/Y**, *a.* pale. Used only in poetry.

**PAM**, *s.* [perhaps from *palma*, Lat. as *trump* is from *triumph*], the knave of clubs.

**PAMPAS**, the name given to the vast plains which form the S. part of the S. American continent, and cover many thousands of square miles. Some parts are fertile; but most of this land is barren. In those about Buenos Ayres, wild horses abound. On the N. is the *Salinas*, or Salt Desert. The Patagians inhabit the S. part.

To **PAM/PER**, *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Ital.] to fill with food, or feed luxuriously; to glut.

**PAM/PHLET**, (*pämplet*) *s.* [written by Caxton *pamphet*, from *par un flet*, Fr.] a small book not bound, but only stitched.

To **PAM/PHLET**, *v. a.* to write small books or pamphlets.

**PAMPHLET/E'R**, *a.* a writer of pamphlets.

**PAMPHY/LIA**, a province of Asia Minor, lying on the Mediterranean, and bounded by Lycia, Pisidia, and Cilicia. One part of the Tauric range of mountains crossed the N. part of it. Its rivers were small. Termessus, Olbia, Perge, Attalia, Selinus, &c. were its chief cities.

**PAN**, *s.* [*pán*, Teut.] an earthen vessel broad and hollow; the part of a gun-lock that holds the powder; any hollow or cavity. In the Heathen Mythology, the god of shepherds. He was also the personification of the Universal Soul. His appearance was that of a satyr.

**PANACEA**, *s.* [*pan* and *akeomai*, Gr.] a universal medicine. **PANA'DA**, **PANA'DO**, *s.* [*panade*, Fr.] food made by boiling bread till it is in a manner dissolved in water.

**PANA'MA**, the name of the isthmus that connects N. and S. America, of a gulf adjoining it, and of a rich and handsome town standing on the gulf. The town is the capital of the department of New Granada, with elegant public buildings. It is a place of considerable trade. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 9. 0. N. Long. 79. 19. W.

**PANARY**, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to bread.

**PAN/CAKE**, *s.* a kind of cake or pudding made in a fryingpan.

PANCHRE/STA, (*pankrēsta*) *s.* [*pan* and *chrestos*, Gr.] medicines that are supposed efficacious in all diseases.

PANCRATICAL, *a.* [*pan* and *kratoe*, Gr.] very strong, or exercising in all gymnastic exercises.

PANCREAS, *s.* [*pan* and *kreas*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the part called the sweetbread; a gland, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins, and secreting a juice of great service in assisting digestion.

PANCREATIC, *a.* belonging to the pancreas.

PANDECT, *a.* [*pandecta*, Lat.] a treatise that comprehends the whole of any science. A digest of civil law.

PANDEMIC, *a.* [*pan* and *demos*, Gr.] incident to a whole people.

PANDER, *s.* [from *Pandarus*,] a pimp; a man that procures prostitutes for another.

TO PANDER, *v. a.* to pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion.

PANDERLY, *ad.* pimping; pimplike.

PANDICULATION, *s.* [*pandicular*, Lat.] the restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness, usually accompanying the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANE, *s.* [*pancau*, Fr.] a square piece of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

PANEYRIC, *s.* [*panegyrique*, Fr.] a piece written in praise of a person or thing.

PANEYRIC, PANEYRICAL, *a.* praising; in the nature of a panegyric.

PANEYRIST, *s.* [*panégyriste*, Fr.] one that writes praise; an encomiast.

PANEL, *s.* [*panellum*, Lat. *panesau*, Fr.] a square or piece of any matter inserted among others; a square piece in a waistcoat. In Law, it signifies a schedule, or small roll of parchment, containing the names of the jurors returned by the sheriff to pass upon a trial; so that the impannelling a jury is no more than the sheriff's entering them upon a panel or roll.

PANG, *s.* [*peine*, Fr.] excessive pain; a sudden pain or torture.

TO PANG, *v. a.* to torment cruelly.

PANGOLIN, *s.* in Zoology, an animal of the manis tribe.

PANIC, *a.* [from *Pan*,] violent without reason, applied to fear.

PANICGRASS, *s.* in Botany, the panicum of Linnaeus; the great loose cocksfoot, and creeping panicgrass, are the British species.

PANICLE, *s.* [*panicula*, Lat.] in Botany, an assemblage of flowers upon stalks that are variously subdivided; as in the oats, *tilac*, *horre-chesnut*, &c. &c.

PANNADE, *s.* the prancing of a high-bred horse.

PANNEL, *s.* [*panneel*, Belg. *paneau*, Fr.] a kind of clumsy saddle. In Falconry, the stomach of a hawk.

PANNIER, *s.* [*panier*, Fr.] a basket or wicker vessel, hung on the side of a horse.

PANNO'NIA, a country of ancient Enrope, lying on the Danube, and bounded by Mesia, Illyricum, and Noricum. It was one of the frontier provinces of the Roman empire. Vindobona (now Vienna) and Taurunum (now Belgrade) were its chief cities.

PANOPLY, *s.* [*pan* and *oplon*, Gr.] complete armour.

PANSY, *s.* [*pensée*, Fr.] in Botany and Floriculture, a well-known garden flower, commonly called heart's ease.

TO PANT, *v. n.* [*panteler*, old Fr.] to fetch the breath short, when frightened or out of breath. To play with intermission, applied to the wind. To wish or long for.

PANT, *s.* the palpitation of the heart.

PANTALOON, *s.* [*pantalon*, Fr.] breeches long enough to cover the leg to the ankle.

PANTHEOLOGY, *s.* [*pan* and *theologia*, Gr.] the whole sun or body of divinity.

PANTHEON, *s.* [*pan* and *theos*, Gr.] a temple at Rome dedicated to all the gods.

PANTHER, *s.* [Gr.] in Zoology, an animal which bears a near resemblance to the leopard, but is superior in size.

PANTILE, *s.* a gutter tile.

PANTINGLY, *ad.* with a palpitation; breathing short.

PANTLER, *s.* [*panitier*, Fr.] a person who keeps the bread in a great family.

PANTOFLE, *s.* [*pantoufle*, Fr.] a slipper.

PANTOGRAPH, *s.* [*pas* and *grapho*, Gr.] an instrument so constructed that a copy of a map or drawing may be made, ex-

actly, by it, either of the same size, or in any proportion to it. It is complicated, and not easy to describe without a diagram.

PANTOMIME, *s.* [Fr. *pan* and *mimemai*, Gr.] one who can express his meaning by mute actions. A play, very popular with children of all ages, consisting in gesture and dumb show, and usually represented at Christmastide. A mimic.

PANTON, *s.* a shoe made to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

PANTRY, *s.* [*paneterie*, Fr.] the room in which victuals are kept.

PA'OLI, PASCAL, the general and patriot of Corsica, who, in the last century, laboured so bravely to free that island from the power of Genoa, and afterwards from that of France. He was supported with great warth by England, and seemed several times to be successful, but he was engaged in a struggle that could not end triumphantly; and he died in London, in 1807, aged 81 years, having richly deserved the esteem in which he was held by all parties who took any interest in his patriotic contest.

PAP, *s.* [*pappe*, Belg. *papa*, Ital. *papilla*, Lat.] the nipple of the breast; food made for infants of bread boiled in milk or water; the pulp of fruit.

PAPA', *s.* [Lat. *pappas*, Gr.] a name of fondness used by a child to its father.

PAPACY, *s.* [*papa*, Lat.] the office or dignity of a pope.

PAPAL, *a.* [Fr.] belonging to the pope.

PAPAL STATES, the territories belonging to the pope, in Italy. They reach from the Mediterranean Sea to the Gulf of Venice, and are bounded by Naples, Tuscany, Modena, and the Austrian dominions. They are about 200 miles long, and 100 broad. The Apennines run through the midst of them, and the chief river is the Tiber. They are abundantly productive of every kind of wealth that is common to Italy, although the frequent change of rulers, and the ceaseless intrigues for and against them, has prevented the full development of their resources. Rome is the capital. They are Bolognese, Ferrarese, Romagna, Urbino, Ancona, Ombrina, Perugia, Camerino, Umbria Fermo, Orvieto, Pat. di Pietro, Sabina, and Campagna di Roma. Pop. about 3,000,000.

PAPAVEROUS, *a.* [*papaver*, Lat.] belonging to or resembling poppies.

PAPER, *s.* [*ppapyrus*, Lat. *papier*, Fr.] the reed of the Nile, on which they wrote before the invention of paper; a substance on which we write or print, made of linen rags ground, macerated in water, and formed into thin sheets by machinery; a piece of paper; a single sheet printed or written, usually applied to journals, or essays published in single sheets.

PAPER, *a.* made of paper; slight or thin.

TO PAPER, *v. a.* to cover or wrap in paper; to register.

PAPERMAKER, *s.* one who makes paper.

PAPERSCENT, *a.* tending towards or resembling pap.

PAPHLAGONIA, a country of Asia Minor, lying on the Euxine, and bounded by Bithynia, Galatia, and Pontus. It was mountainous, and the celebrated Halys was its chief river. Sinope and Amastris were its principal cities. It furnished Greece with slaves.

PAPIER-MÂCHÉ, *s.* [Fr.] in the Useful Arts, a substance of the same nature as the pulp of paper, used very much in making trays, and ornaments for janneping; mouldings for picture frames, &c. &c.

PAPILLO, *s.* [Lat.] a moth of various colours, by some called a butterfly.

PAPILIONACEOUS, *a.* [*papilio*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to such flowers as represent a butterfly, with its wings expanded, as in the pea, broom, gorze, &c.

PAPILLARY, PAILLOUS, *a.* [*papilla*, Lat.] having emulgent vessels resembling papas.

PAPIST, *s.* [*papiste*, Fr.] one that adheres to the communion of the pope and Church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, *a.* popish; adhering to the pope.

PAPISTRY, *s.* popery; the doctrine of the Church of Rome.

PAPPOUS, *a.* [*pappus*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to seeds covered with a light thin down, as in the dandelion, thistle, &c.

PAPPUS, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, of the 4th or 5th century *a. d.* Some of his works are yet extant; and show how diligently the synthetical branch of mathematical science continued to be studied at that eminent school.

PAPPY, *a.* soft; juicy; easily divided.

PAPUA, a large island lying immediately N. of New Holland, and E. of the Moluccas. It is about 1500 miles long, and 500 broad; but is of a very irregular shape. Very little is known of its appearance, productions, inhabitants, &c., as no commercial relations have yet been established with it, on the part of any people of Europe; and the natives are very barbarous. Yet they carry on some kind of trade with China, Japan, &c. &c. It is also called NEW GUINEA.

PAPULOSITY, *s.* [*pappus*, Lat.] fullness of blisters or pimples.

PAPYRUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, the name of the Egyptian reed, the inner skin of which was made into paper, before the discovery of linen paper, or the introduction of cotton paper from India.

PAR, *s.* [Lat.] the state of equality, or equal value.

PAR VAGUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, one of the three nerves of the eighth pair, which supplies the lungs and the respiratory system.

PARABLE, *s.* [*paraballo*, Gr.] a similitude; a narrative of fact or fiction made use of to convey some important truth.

PARABOLA, *s.* [Lat.] in Geometry, a conic section arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

PARABOLIC, PARABOLICAL, *a.* [*parabolique*, Fr.] expressed in parabolas, or by a similitude. In Geometry, having the form or properties of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, *ad.* by way of parable, or similitude. In Geometry, in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, *s.* in Algebra, is the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARABOLOID, *s.* [*parabola* and *eidos*, Gr.] in Geometry, a solid supposed to be formed by the revolution of a parabola on its axis.

PARACELSUS, a physician and natural philosopher of Switzerland in the beginning of the 16th century; who seeing more in nature than modern students do, but not being aided by so clear and trustworthy a method, and being, also, surrounded by circumstances hostile to careful study of nature, devoted himself to alchemy, and hoped to find out the means of thwarting natural decay and death. The use of mercury, tartar, &c. was introduced by him into medical art with great success. He died in 1541, aged but 48 years. The figurative terms he employed to classify his facts, have been urged against his pretensions to be a man of science. Nomenclature is of great importance to science, but it is not so in art. See ROSICRUSTANS.

PARACENTESIS, *s.* [*para* and *kenleo*, Gr.] in Surgery, an operation for the dropsy, called tapping.

PARACENTRIC, PARACENTRICAL, *a.* [*para* and *kentron*, Gr.] deviating from the centre.

PARACHUTE, *s.* [*para*, Gr. and *chute*, Fr.] in Aerostation, a machine, constructed like an umbrella, to break the fall of one descending through the air from a great altitude. Unfortunately the experimenters have either been killed, or nearly so, so that the machine does not appear to be of great use.

PARACLETE, *s.* [*parakaleo*, Gr.] an advocate, helper, or comforter; in Scripture, applied to our Lord and to the Holy Spirit.

PARADE, *s.* [Fr.] an ostentatious show or display; military order; a place where troops are drawn up for duty; a guard, or a posture of defence.

PARADIGM, *s.* [*paradiknumi*, Gr.] an example; used chiefly to designate the tables of nouns and verbs, in grammar.

PARADISE, *s.* any place or state of exquisite happiness.

PARADISACAL, *a.* suiting, resembling, or forming paradise.

PARADOX, *s.* [*para* and *doxa*, Gr.] a statement which at first appears absurd, but is actually true.

PARADOXICAL, *a.* of the nature of a paradox.

PARADOXICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a paradox.

PARADOXOLOGY, *s.* [*paradoxos* and *lego*, Gr.] the act of speaking in paradoxes.

PARAGOGUE, *s.* [*parago*, Gr.] a figure whereby a syllable or letter is added to the end of a word; *s.* along, alonged.

PARAGON, *s.* [*paragone*, Ital.] a model; pattern; something superlatively excellent; fellow, equal.

To PARAGON, *v.* to compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, (*paragraf*) *s.* [*para* and *grapho*, Gr.] a dis-

tinct part of a discourse. In Printing, a mark used to signify the beginning of some other subject, and formed thus, ¶.

PARAGRAPHCALLY, (*paragrafically*) *ad.* with distinct breaks or sentences.

PARAGUAY, a republic of S. America, bounded by Brazil, Bolivia, La Plata, and Uruguay. It is about 500 miles long by 200 broad. It has numerous lakes and rivers. Of the latter, the principal are the Paraguay and the Parana, the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks; and, on their recess, leave them enriched by a slime, that renders the soil extremely fertile. It is an extremely fertile plain, and produces cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drunk in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures; but the country has but few woods or forests. Assumption is its capital. Pop. about 500,000.

PARALYPSIS, *s.* [*paraleipo*, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, wherein that thing is left pass, which nevertheless is intended to be insisted on at large.

PARALLACTIC, PARALLACTICAL, *a.* belonging to a parallax.

PARALLAX, *s.* [*parallatto*, Gr.] in Astronomy, the apparent change of place in a heavenly body, when observed from different positions; from which the distance of many of them has been exactly calculated. The fixed stars have (with a very few exceptions) no appreciable parallax.

PARALLEL, *a.* [*parallellos*, Gr.] extended in the same direction; preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through several particulars; like.

PARALLELS, *s.* lines continuing their course, and equally distant from each other. Lines on the globe, which distinguish the latitude. In the singular, direction conformable to that of another line; resemblance; likeness; a comparison; any thing resembling another.

To PARALLEL, *v.* to place so as to keep the same direction with, or be at the same distance from, another line; to correspond to; to compare; to bear resemblance to.

PARALLELISM, *s.* the state of being parallel.

PARALLELGRAM, *s.* [*parallellos* and *gramma*, Gr.] in Geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLOGRAMMICAL, *a.* having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLOPEIPEDON, *s.* [*parallelepipedo*, Fr.] in Geometry, a solid figure contained under six parallelograms, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel.

PARALOGISM, *s.* [*para* and *logo*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a false argument.

PARALOGY, *s.* a false reasoning.

PARALYSIS, *s.* [*paralyo*, Gr.] in Medicine, the failure of some part of the nervous system to perform its functions. In one very painful and common variety, one half of the body, from the head to the feet, is without feeling or power to move. In another, the lower part of the body is thus lifeless. The *palsy* is a kind of paralysis; and in the New Testament, all instances of paralysis are named palsy.

PARALYTIC, PARALYTICAL, *a.* affected with the palsy.

PARAMARIBO, the principal town of Dutch Guyana, in S. America. It is a very flourishing and lively place, abounding in every thing which can indicate wealth. The town is very extensive and remarkably clean, and the houses are extremely well built. Rows of orange trees, lemon, &c. are planted in the streets at the distance of ten or twelve feet from the houses, which in the months of May and June diffuse a most delicious fragrance. Lat. S. 48. N. Long. 55. 11. W.

PARAMETER, *s.* in Geometry, a constant right line in each of the three conic sections, called likewise the *latus rectum*.

PARAMOUNT, *a.* [*paramont*, old Fr.] having the chief or highest authority; eminent, or of the highest order.

PARAMOUNT, *s.* the chief, supreme, lord.

PARAMOUR, *s.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.] a lover; a mistress.

PARAMPH, (*paramph*) *s.* [*para* and *nunphe*, Gr.] a bride-man; one that countenances another.

PARAPEGM, *s.* [*parapignumi*, Gr.] a brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations, the rising and setting

of stars, and other astronomical observations, were formerly engraved.

PARAPET, *s.* [Fr.] a wall breast high.

PARAPHERNALIA, (*parafernalia*) *s.* [Lat. from *para* and *pherna*, Gr.] goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHRASE, (*parafrase*) *s.* [*para* and *phrazo*, Gr.] a loose interpretation, wherein more regard is had to an author's meaning than his words.

To PARAPHRASE, (*parafrase*) *v. a.* to interpret freely, so as to give the sense of a passage, but not the meaning of every word.

PARAPHRAST, (*parafrast*) *s.* a lax interpreter; one who expounds in many words.

PARAPHRASTIC, PARAPHRASTICAL, *a.* explained in a free or loose manner; not literal.

PARAPHRENTIS, (*parafrenitis*) *s.* [Gr.] in Surgery, an inflammation of the diaphragm, accompanied with a violent fever and great pain in inspiration.

PARAPLEGIA, *s.* [*para* and *plessio*, Gr.] in Surgery, a palsy which seizes all parts of the body except the head.

PARASANG, *s.* a Persian measure of length.

PARASELENE, *s.* [*para* and *selene*, Gr.] in Optics, those more luminous spots, which appear in the intersections of lunar halos, and are commonly called *mock-moons*. See PARHELION.

PARASIOPEISIS, *s.* [*para* and *siopao*, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, which signifies keeping silence.

PARASITE, *s.* [Fr. *parasitos*, Gr.] a term of reproach used for a flatterer or mean dependant.

PARASITIC, PARASITICAL, *a.* flattering or wheedling. In Botany, applied to those vegetables that do not take root in the earth, but grow upon other plants or trees; thus the mistletoe is found to grow upon the apple-tree, the pear, the lime, the elm, the poplar, the hawthorn, and the buckthorn, but never upon the ground.

PARASOL, *s.* [Fr. from *para*, Gr. and *sol*, Lat.] a small canopy or umbrella, used to defend the head from the heat of the sun.

PARASYNEXIS, *s.* [*parasinagoo*, Gr.] in the Civil Law, a conventicle, or unlawful meeting.

PARATHEISIS, *s.* [*para* and *tithemi*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a small hint of a thing. In Printing, the matter contained within two crochets, marked thus [ ].

To PARABOIL, *v. a.* [*parabouiller*, Fr.] to half-boil.

To PARBREAK, *v. n.* [*brecker*, Belg.] to vomit.

PARCE, *s.* [Lat.] in Mythology, the fates or destinies, daughters of Erebus and Nox; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; the first of whom held the distaff, the second drew the thread of human life, and the last cut it.

PARCEL, *s.* [*parcelle*, Fr.] a small bundle; a part taken separately; a quantity or mass; a number of persons or things, used in contempt.

To PARCEL, *v. a.* to divide into separate portions; to make up into a mass.

PARCENER, *s.* in Law, applied to a man's sisters or daughters who become possessed as joint tenants or co-heirs of a man's estate, by his dying without issue male.

PARCENERY, *s.* holding or occupying of lands by joint tenants, otherwise called coparceners.

To PARCH, *v. a.* to scorch or burn slightly; to dry up, — *v. n.* to be scorched or dried.

PARCIMENT, *s.* [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat.] sheepskin dressed for writing. It was first made at Pergamus, in Asia Minor.

PARCITY, *s.* [*parcitas*, Lat.] frugality; sparingness.

PARD, PARDALE, *s.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.] in Poetry, the leopard, or any spotted beast.

To PARDON, *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.] to excuse an offender, forgive a crime, or remit a penalty. *Pardon me*, is a phrase of civil denial, or slight apology.

PARDON, *s.* [Fr.] the act of forgiving an offender a crime, or of remitting a penalty; forgiveness received; exemption from forgiveness.

PARDONABLE, *a.* excusable; venial.

PARDONABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being possible to be forgiven; venialness.

PARDONABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be forgiven; venially.

PARDONER, *s.* one who forgives. In Ecclesiastical Antiquities, a hawk of papal indulgences, relics, &c.

To PARE, *v. a.* to cut off the outward coat or surface; to cut off extremities by little and little.

PARÉ, AMBROSE, a famous French surgeon of the 16th century. He was an army surgeon, and was particularly successful in his treatment of gun-shot wounds. He was royal surgeon under four successive monarchs. He was the first of his profession who ventured, in modern times, on the application of the results of diligent observation to his science. He died in 1590, aged 81 years.

PARCBASIS, *s.* [Gr.] in Rhetoric, the exaggeration of a crime.

PARÉJA, JUAN DE, a Portuguese painter, born in the W. Indies, and originally a slave. In this capacity he was employed in the studio of the famous Velasquez, where he taught himself, at night, to paint. Having at length caught the attention of King Philip, who used to visit the great artist at his easel, he was emancipated, but continued in the service of his former owner, and of his family, till his death. He died in 1670, aged 60 years.

PARÉGORIC, *s.* [*paregorico*, Gr.] in Medicine, a preparation of the tincture of opium, used by persons unacquainted with its character, much too frequently, for children.

PARENCHYMA, (*parinkyma*) *s.* [*parenchyma*, Gr.] in Physiology, the spongy or cellular substance of which the different organs, and particularly the glands, are composed.

PARÉNEISIS, *s.* [*paraineo*, Gr.] persuasion.

PARENT, *s.* [*parens*, from *pario*, Lat.] a father or mother.

PARENTAGE, *s.* [Fr.] extraction; birth; condition with respect to rank of parents.

PARENTAL, *a.* becoming or belonging to parents.

PARENTATION, *s.* [*parento*, Lat.] something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARENTHESIS, *s.* [*para*, *en*, and *tithemi*, Gr.] in Grammar, an explanatory sentence, which may be left out without spoiling the sense of the passage; in Printing, marked thus ( ).

PARENTHETICAL, *a.* pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARENTHICIDE, *s.* [*parens* and *cedo*, Lat.] the murder, or the murderer, of a father or mother.

PARERY, *s.* an instrument used to cut away the surface of any substance.

PARERGY, *s.* [*para* and *ergon*, Gr.] something unimportant or done by the by.

PARGET, *s.* a plaster laid on the roof or ceiling of a room.

To PARGET, *v. a.* to cover with plaster.

PARHELION, *s.* [*para* and *helios*, Gr.] in Optics, a phenomenon frequently attending solar halos, commonly called a *mock sun*. It is the brilliant appearance at the intersections of the halos, and is usually somewhat prismatic.

PARIETAL, *a.* [*paries*, Lat.] constituting the sides or walls.

PARING, *s.* the rind; that which is pared off any thing.

PARINI, JOSEPH, an Italian poet of the last century. After a long struggle with indigence, he was appointed to a professorship at Milan. He died in 1799, aged 70 years. His works are chiefly poetical; and the most extended is of a satirical description.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms in its course 3 small islands, called the islands of Louviers, the Notre-Dame, and the Palace, which last is the ancient city of Paris. It is crossed by 27 bridges, one of which occupies the whole breadth of the Seine, namely, the Pont Neuf. The Quais are very fine. The public fountains are very numerous, and on some of them is displayed very elegant sculpture. The public places, squares, &c. are also numerous and elegant, among which may be noticed the Place de la Concorde, Place Vendôme, &c. The Boulevards are planted with trees, and with the gardens of the Tuileries and other palaces, the Champs Elysées, &c., form beautiful promenades. The cathedral of Notre-Dame, a Gothic structure, is one of the largest in Europe, and contains 45 chapels. The Pantheon, the Madeleine, &c. are very fine parochial churches. The principal palaces are the Louvre, which is used as a gallery of arts and antiquities; the Tuileries, which has hitherto been the royal residence; the Palais Royal; the Luxembourg, in which the Peers have till now held their assembly; and the Palais Bourbon, used hitherto for the Chamber of Deputies. The buildings connected with government, trade, &c., as the Hôtel de Ville, the Mint, the Bourse, the Corn Mar-

ket, are worthy of notice. The city abounds with arches, columns, obelisks, and similar public decorations. But the most remarkable recent work is the fortifications, which completely enclose the city, leaving a space, varying from less than half a mile to two miles, for the future growth of the city. These works are strengthened and supported by 16 detached forts, and one lunette, which are arranged round them, at a greater distance from the city. Paris abounds with educational institutions, and has a noble and celebrated university. It is equally famous for its manufactures, which are very numerous and valuable. Pop. about 1,000,000. Paris forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France. Lat. 48. 50. N. Long. 2. 20. E.

PARIS, MATTHEW, a Benedictine monk of St. Albans, in the 13th century. He wrote various books, but the greatest is his History of England, from the Norman Conquest to the time in which he lived. He is be-praised by some as a miracle of learning and various accomplishments; and he does evince some skill in rhetoric, in his writings. He died in 1279.

PARIS, FRANCIS, the ABAD PARIS, a Jansenist, who died in 1727, and whose tomb was the scene of such astonishing miracles, and was visited by such vast crowds, for the sake of the cures, and for curiosity's sake, that the cemetery was made inaccessible, in 1782, by order of government. The careful examination of these reputed miracles has taken from this post-humous, and latest, wonder-worker not a little of his renown; but has not deprived those troubled with the diseases that were cured there, of the hope of like wonders, whenever any circumstance shall inflame their enthusiasm in the proper degree.

PARIS, in legendary story of ancient Greece, the son of Priam of Troy, whose rape of Helen provoked the famous siege of that city, which inflicted on the various states and leaders of Greece such numerous ills, and ended in the destruction of the well-walled Ilium. Homer names him *Alexander*, and does not give him a very exalted character.

PARISH, *s.* [*paroisse*, Fr.] a district belonging to the same church, and under the care of the same priest.

PARISH, *a.* belonging to or having the care of the parish; maintained by the parish.

PARISHONER, (*parishöner*) *s.* [*paroissien*, Fr.] one that belongs to a parish.

PARISHAN, *a.* belonging to, or in use at, Paris.

PARITOR, *s.* a beadle or summoner of the courts of civil law.

PARTY, *s.* [*partit*, Fr.] equality; likeness.

PARK, [*parc*, Sax. *para*, Fr.] a piece of ground enclosed, and stocked with beasts of chase, &c. In War, an orderly assemblage of all the cannon of an army, either for the sake of having it ready when needed, or for the sake of using it with the more concentrated and terrible effect.

To PARK, *v. a.* to enclose as in a park.

PARK, MUNGO, the celebrated traveller in W. Africa. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and sailed to the E. Indies as surgeon to an E. Indianman. Being engaged by the African Society to explore the river Niger, he set out alone, and spent 2 years in the interior of Nigritia; whence he returned much reduced by fever. Some years afterwards he was despatched at the head of another expedition; and when he was left almost alone, through the death, &c. of his companions, he still pressed on, till at Boussa he was attacked by the natives, and, with his companions, perished. He died in 1805, aged 34 years. His Travels, though not written in the best style, are remarkably truthful and interesting.

PARKER, the name of two Anglican prelates of some note. The first, *Matthew Parker*, was made archbishop of Canterbury by Elizabeth, having accredited his zeal during the Marian persecution. He was almost a model of the class he belonged to, holding (in the main) evangelical doctrines; sufficiently compliant to please even Elizabeth; a strenuous coe-r of Puritans; —his name is well chosen by the society which reprints old books of Anglican Low-church divinity of the 16th and earlier part of the 17th centuries. He died in 1575, aged 71 years. The other, *Samuel Parker*, was first a Puritan, and afterwards so much anti-Puritan, that James II. made him bishop of Oxford, in the hope of making use of him in re-introducing the authority of Rome. He died, however, before the scheme was ripe, in 1687, aged 47 years.

PARKHURST, DR. JOHN, an English clergyman of some learning, and of some name in his day, as an opponent of Wesley and of Priestley. His chief works are his *Lexicons*, of the *Hebrew* of the *Old Testament*, and the *Greek* of the *New*. But, beside their being written in the very infancy of biblical studies in England, Parkhurst did not believe in the Hebrew points, (and had nothing to substitute for them,) and he did believe in Hutchinsonianism; whence these books are mere curiosities of literature, and of no use to any student of the Sacred Scriptures. He died in 1797, aged 69 years.

PARLE, *s.* [*parler*, Fr.] conversation; the act of treating by word of mouth.

To PARLEY, *v. n.* [*parler*, Fr.] to treat by word of mouth; generally used in War, of the treaties carried on by enemies during a suspension of arms for that purpose.

PARLEY, *s.* a treaty carried on by word of mouth. To *beat* or *sound* a *parley*, signifies to give the signal for a conference, by beat of drum, or sound of trumpet.

PARLIAMENT, *s.* [*parlement*, Fr.] properly, the legislature of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the sovereign, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons. But, commonly, applied to the House of Commons alone.

PARLIAMENTARY, *a.* enacted by, suiting, belonging to, or performed by, parliament.

PARLOUR, *s.* [*parloir*, Fr.] in monasteries, a room where the religious meet and converse. In houses, a room furnished for reception and entertainment.

PARLOUS, *a.* [corrupted from *perilous*] keen; sprightly; waggish. It is totally disused except by small novelists.

PARLOUS, *a.* [from *peerless*] incomparable; matchless.

PARLOUSNESS, *s.* quickness; keenness.

PARMA, a duchy of Italy, bounded by Austrian Lombardy, Modena, Tuscany, and the Sardinian kingdom. It reaches from the Apennines to the Po, and is about 50 miles long by 40 broad. The soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the pastures feed a great number of cattle, and the cheese was in very high esteem. Here are inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and abundance of iron, marble, building-stone, &c. Parma is the capital. Pop. about 500,000.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, populous, and handsome city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, with a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and many handsome churches, several of which are adorned with paintings by Correggio. It once had a monstrous and useless theatre. The library, picture gallery, and museum of antiquities, &c. are excellent. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 44. 50. N. Long. 10. 30. E.

PARMENIDES, a Grecian philosopher of the Eleatic school, about the beginning of the 5th century B.C. He taught that there was but One Being; that it was known by reason alone, through faith; that through the senses, the knowledge of appearances alone was obtained; that truth and opinion were altogether distinct. He was a man of wealth, and so was not exposed to the temptations which made philosophy contemptible in the hands of the sophists. He once visited Athens; and we have only fragments of his writings.

PARMENIO, a general of some fame under Philip of Macedonia and Alexander the Great. After a career of unblemished military fame, he was put to death by Alexander's orders, on the ground of alleged confessions of conspiracy, wrung by torture from his son, who was also killed. They fell in 330 B.C.

PARMESAN, *s.* is a name given to a kind of cheese, much esteemed among the Italians, and made at Parma, from whence it is sent to various parts of Europe. It is said to be made of skimmed milk.

PARNA'SSUS, now called PARNASSO, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, near the ruins of Delphi. It has two summits, one of which was formerly consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top there is a prospect as far as Corinth. The Turks call it *Licoura*.

PARNELL, THOMAS, one of the standard poets of England. He was a clergyman in Ireland, and was intimate with the brilliant circle of wits of the reign of Queen Anne. His *Hermits* is a good specimen of his style and manner of thought. He died in 1717, aged 38 years.

PARO'CHIAL, (*parokhial*) *a.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, Lat.] belonging to a parish.

**PA'RODY**, *s.* [*parodie*, Fr. from *para* and *ode*, Gr.] a kind of writing, wherein the words of an author are applied to another subject; generally applied to the turning something serious into burlesque; travesty.

To **PA'RODY**, *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr.] to apply the words of an author to a different subject, generally in order to cause pleasure.

**PAROE'MIA**, *s.* [*para* and *oime*, Gr.] a proverb. In Rhetoric, a proverbial manner of speaking.

**PAROLE**, *s.* [Fr.] a word given by way of assurance; a promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

**PARONOMA'SIA**, *s.* [*para* and *onoma*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein words alike in sound, but of a different sense, are used to give a peculiar point to a sentence.

**PARONYCHIA**, (*paronychia*) *s.* [Gr.] in Surgery, a swelling under the root of the nail of a finger; a whitlow; a felon.

**PARONYMOUS**, *a.* [*para* and *onoma*, Gr.] resembling another word.

**PAROQUET**, *s.* [*parroquet* or *perroquet*, Fr.] in Ornithology, a small kind of parrot.

**PAROTID**, *a.* [*para* and *otia*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the salivary gland, so named because near the ears.

**PAROTIS**, *a.* a tumour in the parotid glands.

**PAROTYSM**, *s.* [*para* and *oxis*, Gr.] a severe fit of a disease, in which it grows more violent and dangerous.

**PARR, DR. SAMUEL**, a celebrated scholar of the end of the last century, and beginning of the present. He was educated at Harrow, and studied at Cambridge. He made several attempts at maintaining a school, with various success, till he was at last made head master of Colchester grammar school, and afterwards of that at Norwich. Subsequently, we find him living on his benefices in the church, and not altogether forgotten by his patrons. He was famous for his immense erudition, but he has left no worthy monument of it. He wasted his powers in the paltry strife of Whig against Tory, and his lordly and overbearing nature prevented his reaping the only reward he could have received for his toils,—a bishopric. In conversation he was great, but terribly exacting. And there seems to have been little skill in him to grasp principles, or to apply them. His works are mere pamphlets and letters. He died in 1825, aged 79 years.

**PARRHASIUS**, an Ephesian or Athenian painter of ancient Greece, whose skill and taste are not highly rated in the popular tale of his contest with *Zenxis*, in which the curtain he had depicted deceived his rival; and whose vanity, according to the tale of his gold crown and sceptre, was as little refined as his art. He flourished in the 5th century B. C.

**PARRICIDE**, *s.* [Fr. from *pater* and *caedo*, Lat.] the murder, or the murderer, of a father. Figuratively, one who invades his country, or one whom he ought particularly to reverence.

**PARRICIDAL**, **PARRICIDIOUS**, *a.* relating to, or committing, parricide.

**PARRROT**, *s.* [*perroquet*, Fr.] in Ornithology, a numerous tribe of birds, many species of which are very beautiful, and some of which are commonly kept as pets, being easily taught to speak many words, and possessing great shrewdness, though not in general pleasant companions.

To **PARRY**, *v. n.* [*parer*, Fr.] to put by thrusts in fencing; to fence.

To **PARSE**, *v. a.* [*pars*, Lat.] in Grammar, to resolve a sentence into its different parts, and to show their relations, &c., with the signs, &c. of them.

**PARSIMONIOUS**, *a.* frugal; niggardly; stingy; covetous.

**PARSIMONIOUSLY**, *ad.* in a frugal, sparing, or covetous manner.

**PARSIMONIOUSNESS**, *s.* a disposition of sparing or saving.

**PARSIMONY**, *s.* [*parsimonia*, from *parvo*, Lat.] frugality; stinginess; covetousness.

**PARSLEY**, *s.* [*persil*, Brit. *persil*, Fr.] in Botany and Cookery, a common garden herb, principally used with us in sauces, but supposed to be possessed of diuretic powers in a considerable degree.

**PARSLEYPIERT**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with trailing leafy stems, jagged leaves divided into three lobes, and small greenish white blossoms; found in corn-fields and dry gravelly soils in abundance. It flowers in May.

**PARSNIP**, **PARSNER**, *s.* in Gardening, a profitable kind of

root, resembling the carrot, but of a light yellow colour; used as a vegetable.

**PARSON**, *s.* [*persona*, Lat.] a clergyman of the Established Church; a parish priest.

**PARSONAGE**, *s.* the dwelling-house of a parish priest.

**PART**, *s.* [*pars*, Lat.] something taken from and less than a whole; a portion; a number; a share or concern; a side or party. In the plural, qualities, powers, or faculties; regions; districts. Applied to the mind, accomplishments.

**PART**, *ad.* partly; in some measure.

To **PART**, *v. a.* [*partior*, Lat.] to divide; to separate; to keep asunder.—*v. n.* to quit each other; to take leave of; to have share; to go away.

**PARTABLE**, *a.* capable of having its parts separated.

**PARTAGE**, *s.* [Fr.] division; the act of sharing.

To **PARTAKE**, *v. n.* preter. I *partook*, past part. *partaken*. to share; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right; to be admitted to; not to be excluded; to combine, or enter into a design.

**PARTAKER**, *s.* a sharer in any thing; an accomplice, associate.

**PARTER**, *s.* one that separates or divides.

**PARTE'RRÉ**, *s.* [Fr.] a level division of a garden, generally furnished with flowers, &c.

**PARTHENON**, the name of the splendid temple of Pallas Athens, which was in the Acropolis of Athens; from which great part of the marbles in the Elgin saloon of the British Museum were taken. Its despoiled ruins yet remain; and attest the reports of its former magnitude and beauty.

**PARTHIA**, in Ancient Geography, the name of a rugged mountain district on the N. of Media in Asia. It abounded in magnificent and fertile valleys, and the mountains were covered with forests. Hecatompylos was its chief city. It is part of the modern Khorassan.

**PARTIAL**, (*partial*) *a.* [Fr. from *pars*, Lat.] inclined to favour one side more than another.

**PARTIALITY**, (*partialité*) *s.* [*partialité*, Fr.] the act of favouring one party more than another.

To **PARTIALIZE**, (*partialiser*) *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr.] to make a person favour one side more than another.

**PARTIALLY**, (*partialité*) *ad.* with favour or dislike to one more than another.

**PARTIALITY**, *s.* divisibility; separability.

**PARTIBLE**, *a.* capable of separability; divisible.

**PARTICIPABLE**, *a.* such as may be shared among several.

**PARTICIPANT**, *a.* [Fr. from *pars* and *copio*, Lat.] sharing; having a share or part.

To **PARTICIPATE**, *v. n.* to enjoy in common with others; to have a part of more things than one; to receive part or share.

**PARTICIPATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the state of sharing or enjoying something in common; distribution or division into shares.

**PARTICIPIAL**, *a.* in Grammar, having the nature of a participle.

**PARTICIPIALLY**, *ad.* in the sense or manner of a participle.

**PARTICIPLE**, *s.* [*participium*, Lat.] in Grammar, a word by which the notion of a verb is expressed in a way that admits of its application as a substantive, or adjective. It does not contain an assertion; but it takes an object after it.

**PARTICLE**, *s.* [*particule*, Fr. from *pars*, Lat.] any small part or portion of a greater substance. In Grammar, the general name of the smaller relational words.

**PARTICULAR**, *a.* [*particulier*, Fr.] single, or relating to a single person; any thing peculiar to, or which distinguishes, a person or thing.

**PARTICULAR**, *s.* a single instance or point; an individual or single person; a minute detail of things enumerated distinctly; distinct recital.

**PARTICULARITY**, *s.* [*particularité*, Fr.] the quality which distinguishes a person or thing from others, sometimes including the idea of affectionation; a distinct notice of particular circumstances.

To **PARTICULARIZE**, *v. n.* [*particulariser*, Fr.] to mention distinctly or minutely.

**PARTICULARLY**, *ad.* distinctly; singly; above all others; in an extraordinary manner or degree.

**PARTING**, *s.* in Chemistry, the operation of separating gold from silver by means of nitrous acid and other mediums.

**PARTISAN, PARTIZAN, s.** [*pertuisan*, Fr.] a kind of pike or halberd; one who belongs to a faction; a commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion; a commander's leading staff.

**PARTITION, s.** [*partio*, Lat.] the act of dividing; the state of being divided; separation; division; distinction; a part divided from the rest; that by which different parts or chambers are separated; the place or part where separation is made.

**TO PARTITION, v. a.** to divide into distinct parts.

**PARTLET, s.** a name given to a hen; the original significance being a ruff, or band, or covering for the neck.

**PARTLY, ad.** in part; in some measure or degree.

**PARTNER, s.** one that partakes or enjoys any thing in common with another; one who is joined in trade with another; one who dances with another.

**PARTNERSHIP, s.** joint interest or property; the union of persons in the same trade. In Arithmetic, an application of the Rule of Proportion to the determination of the shares of profits due to the several partners in any trading undertaking.

**PARTOOK, the preterite of TO PARTAKE.**

**PARTRIDGE, s.** [*pertris*, Brit.] in Ornithology and the Game Laws, a small wild, gallinaceous bird, a native of these islands, which is one of the favoured few of our wild animals, which may neither be kept nor killed (save by way of theft and crime) by any one who has not at least enough money to spare to buy a certificate. They eat young corn, and do other damage to farmers, which young lordlings attribute to the wireworm.

**PARTURIENT, a.** [*parturio*, Lat.] ready or about to bring forth.

**PARTURITION, s.** the state of being about to bring forth.

**PARTY, s.** [*partis*, Fr.] a number of persons united in one common design; one of two adversaries; an accomplice, or one concerned in an affair; a cause, or side; a political combination; a particular person. In War, a detachment of soldiers.

**PARTY-COLOURED, a.** having different colours.

**PARTY-JURY, s.** a jury consisting of half foreigners and half natives.

**PARTY-MAN, s.** a factious person, or abettor of a party.

**PARTY-WALL, s.** a wall that separates one house from another.

**PARVIS, s.** [Fr.] a church or church-porch, applied to the meetings in the inns of court; and also to that disputation in Oxford, called *Disputatio in parvis*.

**PAS, (pas)** s. [Fr.] precedence; right of going foremost.

**PAS DE CALAIS, a.** a department of France, lying on the Straits of Dover, (of which it bears the French name), and bounded by the departments of Nord and Somme. It is about 80 miles long, and 40 wide. The coast is cliffy, but there are no particular elevations inland. Its chief rivers are the Eca and the Scarpe. Coal (in small quantities) and limestone are its chief productions; but it furnishes admirable pasture land, and yields abundance of corn, &c. It is also quite a manufacturing district, and linen and woollen goods, sugar, &c. &c., are made in great quantities. Arras is its capital. Pop. about 700,000.

**PASCAL, BLAISE, one of the most eminent of the literary men of France, for the purity and elegance of his style, for the originality of his genius, for the delicacy and keenness of his wit, and for the rigidly logical character of his productions. When a boy, he caught a hint respecting geometrical demonstrations at his father's table, and he worked out proposition after proposition, in the attic, and had succeeded in proving that which stands 32nd in Euclid, before his amusement was discovered. Various treatises, some on pure and some on applied mathematics, with some detailing the result of his experiments with the barometer, in which he triumphantly completed Torricelli's demonstration of the phenomena it displays, were produced before he had well entered on manhood. A very remarkable deliverance from expected and imminent death then decided him on devoting his time and thoughts to religion. He joined, but not by a profession, the Portroyalists, and soon found labour for his pen and for his heart in the defence of that little band of splendidly inconsistent men. His *Provincial Letters* utterly routed the Jesuits; but nothing could give extensive vitality to Jansenism. Pascal, worn out by austerities, at length died, in 1662, aged 39 years. After his death, his friends collected and published, without much regard to order, however, the fragments he had**

written, purposely in preparation for a great work in defence of Christianity. This was his famous *Thoughts*, which have given a wider notoriety to his deep, intelligent, yet most inconsequential piety, than ever the wit and logic of the *Provincials* could. It is interesting to have in more than one of his "thoughts," clear proof of his acquaintance with some of the immortal works of our Lord Bacon.

**PASCHAL, (pâschal) a.** [*pascha*, Lat.] relating to the Passover, or Easter.

**PASH, s.** [*paz*, Span.] a slap or blow on the face.

**TO PASH, v. a.** [*pierssen*, Belg.] to strike; to crush.

**PASQUE-FLOWER, s.** in Botany, the passion-flower. Also a kind of anemone.

**PASQUIL, PA'SQUIN, PA'SQUINADE, s.** a mutilated statue at Rome, in a corner of the palace of Ursini. It takes its name from a cobbler of that city called Pasquin, famous for his sneers and gibes on all the people that went through that street. After his death, as they were digging up the pavement before his shop, they found in the earth the statue of an ancient gladiator, well cut, but maimed and half spoiled. This they set up in the place where it was found, and by common consent named it *Pasquin*. Since that time all satires are attributed to that figure, and are either put into his mouth, or pasted upon it; and these are addressed by *Pasquin* to *Marforio*, another statue at Rome. When *Marforio* is attacked, *Pasquin* comes to his assistance; and *Marforio* assists him in his turn.

**TO PASS, v. n.** [*passer*, Fr.] to move from one place to another; to make way through. To make a transition from one thing to another; used with *from*. To vanish; to be lost; to be enacted; to exist; to be effected; to be supremely excellent; to be in a tolerable state. To be spent, or intervene, applied to time. To become current, applied to money. In Fencing, to thrust or make a push. In Gaming, to refuse playing or taking the lead. To transgress, or go beyond any limits. *To pass away*, to disappear; to depart for ever.—*v. a.* to go beyond; to go through; to spend; to live through; to carry hastily; to transfer to another proprietor; to utter ceremoniously; to put an end to; to surpass; to excel; to omit, or neglect; to enact a law; to impose fraudulently; to send from one place to another. *To pass away*, to spend, to waste. *To pass by*, to decline punishing; to excuse, or forgive. *To pass over*, to neglect, or disregard.

**PASS, s.** in War, a narrow entrance or defile. A passage or road; a permission to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants are sent to their proper parish. In Fencing, a push or thrust.

**PASSABLE, a.** [*passible*, Fr.] that may be passed or travelled; capable of being admitted; indifferent, though not perfect.

**PASSADO, s.** [Ital.] a push or thrust.

**PASSAGE, s.** [*passage*, Fr.] the act or state of a person travelling; a road; liberty of going in or coming out; entrance or admission to the mind; an occurrence; an unsettled state; an incident; management; conduct; a single sentence or paragraph in a book.

**PASSAU, a.** an ancient, handsome, and celebrated city of Bavaria, in Germany. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Instadt, Iltzstadt, and the quarter wherein the bishop's palace is seated. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Iltz, and has a considerable trade. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 48. 28. N. Long. 13. 37. E.

**PASSENGER, s.** a person who is travelling in any vehicle, either by land or water.

**PASSER, s.** one that is upon the road, or passes by another.

**PASSIBILITY, s.** [*passibilité*, Fr.] the quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

**PASSIBLE, a.** [*passibilis*, from *pator*, Lat.] susceptible of impressions from external agents.

**PASSIBLENESS, s.** the quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

**PASSING, part. a.** supreme, or surpassing others. Exceeding.

**PASSINGBELL, s.** the bell which rings on the death of a person. It was rung while any one was dying, to invite prayer for the soul.

**PASSION, (the *ssi*, in this word and its derivatives and compounds, is pron. like *sh*; as, *pâshôn*, *pâshônate*, &c.) s.** [*passio*, Lat.] an effect caused by an external agent; anger, in a popular and vulgar sense; zeal, or ardour; love; eager desire or fond-

ness. In theological and ecclesiastical writings it usually means, the sufferings endured by a martyr, or by our Lord.

**PASSIONATE**, *a.* [*passionné*, Fr.] moved by, or expressive of, passion; easily moved to anger; choleric.

**PASSIONATELY**, *ad.* with great affection, commotion of the mind, or anger.

**PASSIONATENESS**, *s.* state of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

**PASSION-FLOWER**, *s.* in Botany, a very elegant kind of climbing plant, with a singular but very beautiful flower. It derives its name from a fancied resemblance of its various parts to the cross, scourge, nails, crown of thorns, &c. associated with our Saviour's passion.

**PASSIONS**, *s.* in Metaphysics, those phenomena of mental activity, in which the character of the activity is intensified by the co-operation of mere bodily feeling or appetite, unchecked by the calculations of the intellect or the dictates of reason.

**PASSION-WEEK**, *s.* in the Ecclesiastical Calendar, the week immediately preceding Easter, so called because the sufferings and crucifixion of our Saviour are commemorated in that week.

**PASSIVE**, *a.* [*passif*, Fr. *passivus*, from *patior*, Lat.] receiving impressions; suffering, opposed to active; unresisting. In Grammar, applied to such verbs as signify the suffering, or receiving the effects of any action.

**PASSIVELY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to make no resistance.

**PASSIVENESS**, *Passivity*, *s.* the quality of receiving impressions from external agents; passibility, or suffering without resistance.

**PASSOVER**, *s.* in the Old Testament, a feast instituted among the Jews in commemoration of the slaughter of the first-born of the Egyptians, when the angel *passed over* the houses of the Israelites. The sacrifice killed at the feast of the passover.

**PASSPORT**, *s.* [*passport*, Fr.] a permission to pass.

**PAST**, *part. preter.* of *pass*; something which has been; spent or expired.

**PAST**, *prep.* beyond, applied to time or place; out of the reach of, applied to state. Above, applied to measure.

**PASTE**, *s.* [*paste*, Fr.] any thing mixed so as to be moist and viscous; flour and water boiled together, so as to form a cement; an artificial mixture made to represent precious stones.

**TO PASTE**, *v. a.* to fasten with paste.

**PASTEBBOARD**, *s.* a thick paper, formed either of several sheets pasted together by paper macerated in water and cast in moulds; or of old cordage, as other paper is made of rags.—*a.* made of pastebord.

**PASTER**, *s.* [*pasturor*, Fr.] the joint next the foot of a horse.

**PASTIL**, *s.* [*pastille*, Fr. from *pastillus*, Lat.] a crayon for painting; a composition of perfumes.

**PASTIME**, *s.* a sport, diversion, or amusement.

**PASTOR**, *PA'sTOUT*, *s.* [*pastor*, from *pasco*, Lat.] a shepherd. Figuratively, the minister of a congregation.

**PASTORAL**, *a.* rural; resembling shepherds. Figuratively, relating to ministerial labour.

**PASTORAL**, *s.* a poem which contains some scene in the country; a bucolic.

**PASTRY**, *s.* [*pastissarie*, Fr.] the art of making pies; pies, or baked paste; the place where pastry is made.

**PASTRY-COOK**, *s.* a person whose trade is to make and sell pies, tarts, &c.

**PASTURABLE**, *a.* fit for pasturo.

**PASTURAGE**, *s.* [Fr.] the business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

**PASTURE**, *s.* [Fr. *pastura*, Lat.] food, or the act of feeding; ground on which grass grows, and cattle are fed.

**TO PASTURE**, *v. a.* to place in a pasture.—*v. n.* to graze on the ground.

**PASTY**, *s.* [*pasté*, Fr.] a pie made of raised crust without a dish.

**PAT**, *a.* [*pas*, Belg.] fit, proper, or exactly suitable, applied either to time or place.

**PAT**, *s.* [*patte*, Fr.] a light quick blow or tap; a small flat piece of butter, &c.

**TO PAT**, *v. a.* to strike lightly; to give a slight blow or tap.

**PATACHE**, *s.* a small ship.

**PATACOON**, *s.* a Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English.

**PATAGONIA**, a large country of South America, occupying the S. extremity of that continent, and bounded by the republics of La Plata and Chili. As no European nation has made any settlement on this country, but little is known respecting it or its inhabitants. It is a mountainous country, covered with snow great part of the year, and consequently excessively cold. The natives live in a very barbarous manner, and there seem to be several different tribes of them. The gigantic stature of some of them, which was spoken so much of by the old navigators, appears to have been a little exaggerated.

**TO PATCH**, *v. n.* [*patcher*, Dan.] to cover by sewing on a piece; to mend in a clumsy manner; to make up with shreds of different sorts; to lay small spots of black silk on the face.

**PATCH**, *s.* [*pezzo*, Ital.] a piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece laid in, in Mosaic work, or in work consisting of pieces of different colours; a small piece of black silk formerly worn by ladies on their faces as an ornament; a small particle; a small piece of land; a paltry person, supposed to be a patch in the creation. The last sense is obsolete.

**PATCHER**, *s.* one who patches; a botcher.

**PATCHWORK**, *s.* work made of different colours.

**PATE**, *s.* the head.

**PATED**, *a.* headed; used in composition; as, *long-pated*, or *cunning*; *shallow-pated*, or *foolish*.

**PATEFACTION**, *s.* [*pateo* and *facio*, Lat.] act or state of opening.

**PATEN**, *s.* [*patina*, Lat.] a plate.

**PATENT**, *s.* [*patens* from *pateo*, Lat.] a writ by which a person enjoys a right or privilege exclusive of others, in respect of some invention or improvement, in machinery, &c., which he has devised.

**PATENT**, *a.* containing a patent, or exclusive privilege; appropriated by letters patent. *Letters Patent* are the title by which the exclusive privilege maintained by a patent is enjoyed. They were formerly granted for many things beside those which are commonly, now, the subjects of them; and were the ground-work of most injurious and unjust monopolies. The monopoly of Bible printing in England is yet maintained by this means.

**PATENTEE**, *s.* the person who has a letter patent.

**PATERCULUS**, *C. VELLEIUS*, a Roman historian, who served in the army under Tiberius; and when he was made emperor, became pretor. Most of his history is lost. He died in about 70 A. D., aged about 50 years.

**PATER-NOSTER**, *s.* [Lat.] the Lord's Prayer; so called from the two first words of it in the Latin.

**PATERNAL**, *a.* [*pater*, Lat.] having the relation or affection of a father; received by descent from one's father.

**PATERNITY**, *s.* [*paternité*, Fr.] the relation of a father; fatherhood.

**PATH**, *s.* [Sax.] a road; track; a passage.

**PATHETIC**, **PATHE'TICAL**, *a.* [*pathos*, Gr. *pathétique*, Fr.] affecting the passions; moving.

**PATHE'TICALLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to affect the passions.

**PATHE'TICALNESS**, *s.* the quality of affecting the passions.

**PATHLESS**, *a.* untrodden. Without tracks or paths.

**PATHOGNOMONIC**, *a.* [*pathos* and *gnomon*, Gr.] in Medicine, such signs of a disease as are proper and inseparable, designating the real essence or nature of the disease; not symptomatic.

**PATHOLOGICAL**, *a.* [*pathos* and *logos*, Gr.] relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a disorder.

**PATHOLOGIST**, *s.* one who treats of pathology.

**PATHOLOGY**, *s.* in Medicine, that part which treats of the diseases, with their causes, differences, and effects, incident to the human body, scientifically.

**PATHOPOEIA**, *s.* [*pathos* and *poieo*, Gr.] the rising of a passion. In Rhetoric, a method of moving the mind to anger, hatred, compassion, &c.

**PATHOS**, *s.* [Gr.] literally, passion, but used for the energy of a discourse, or its power to move the passions.

**PATHWAY**, *s.* a narrow way to be passed on foot.

**PATIBULAR**, *a.* [*patior*, Lat.] tolerable; sufferable.

**PATIBULARY**, *a.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] belonging to the gallows.

**PATIENCE**, (*πάθειν*) *s.* [*patientia*, from *patior*, Lat.] calmness under injuries or affronts, misery, and tortures; the quality



of expecting long without rage of discontent; long-suffering. In Botany, a species of dock.

**PATIENT**, (*pâshent*) *a.* enduring pain, injuries, and affronts calmly.

**PATIENT**, (*pâshent*) *s.* that which receives impressions from external objects; a person under the care of a physician, apothecary, or surgeon.

**PATIENTLY**, (*pâshently*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be calm under reproaches, affronts, pains, distresses, or tortures.

**PATINE**, *s.* (*patina*, Lat.) in Church furniture, the cover of a chalice.

**PATMOS**, at present called **PATINO**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago. It is about 18 miles in circumference. To this island, the apostle and evangelist John is said to have been banished by the Roman emperor, and here he is said to have written the Apocalypse; a manuscript of which the inhabitants still carefully preserve. The island is almost a bare rock, with but two small towns or villages. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 26. 40. E.

**PATNA**, a city of Hindustan, capital of Bahar. It is an extensive and populous place, on the S. bank of the Ganges; and is fortified in the Indian manner with a wall and a small citadel. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow, and far from clean. It is a place of considerable trade, and is supposed to be the ancient Palabothra. It is 250 miles from Calcutta. Pop. about 320,000. Lat. 25. 37. N. Long. 85. 15. E.

**PATLY**, *ad.* conveniently; fitly.

**PATRIARCH**, (*pâtriarkh*) *s.* [*patriarche*, Fr. from *pater* and *arche*, Gr.] one who governs by right of paternity; a father of a family. In Ecclesiastical affairs, a bishop superior to archbishops.

**PATRIARCHAL**, (*pâtriarkhal*) *a.* [*patriarchal*, Fr.] belonging to, or enjoyed by, patriarchs.

**PATRIARCHATE**, **PATRIARCHSHIP**, (*pâtriarkate*, *pâtriarkship*) *s.* [*patriarchat*, Fr.] the office or dignity of patriarch.

**PATRIARCHY**, (*pâtriarky*) *s.* the jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

**PATRICIAN**, (*pâtrishian*) *a.* [*patrieien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] noble; senatorial; not plebeian.

**PATRICIAN**, (*pâtrishian*) *s.* a nobleman. In Ancient Rome, where it was first used, it was the designation of the members of the families which originally composed that state.

**PATRICK**, the patron saint of Ireland. Little authentic is known of him, beyond that he was of Scottish origin, and that he was sent to Ireland as an apostle or missionary, of such Christianity as Rome then had. The marvels related of him, are such as were commonly told and believed in the middle ages. He flourished in the 5th century, dying in about 460.

**PATRICK**, DR. SIMON, an English prelate of the 17th century; one of the high-church party, held in some esteem by his school. His *Commentary* is his largest and best known work. His *Heart's Ease* is also not without admirers. But his *Parable of the Pilgrim* seems to have lived on, by virtue of its being like (but how unlike!) John Bunyan's glorious allegory. He had a fair share of church preferment, and died in 1707, aged 81 years.

**PATRIMONIAL**, *a.* possessed by inheritance.

**PATRIMONIALLY**, *ad.* by inheritance.

**PATRIMONY**, *s.* [*patrimonium*, Lat. *patrimoine*, Fr.] an estate possessed by inheritance.

**PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER**, one of the Papal States, Italy. It borders on Tuscany, and is bounded by the other provinces, of Orvieto, Sabina, Umbria, and the Campagna di Roma. Some of the offshoots of the Apennines cross it; and it is watered by the Marta and other small streams. Its chief towns are Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Cometo, &c. The first two of which are the name of the delegation, or government, according to the most recent civil arrangements of the Papal Territories. The population may be about 160,000. See VITERBO, &c.

**PATRIOT**, *s.* [*patria*, Lat.] one who makes the good of his country the constant motive of his actions or measures, without selfish views.

**PATRIOTISM**, *s.* a constant and disinterested love for one's country.

**PATRISTIC**, *a.* [*pater*, Lat.] in Theology, that branch which unfolds the teaching of the Fathers of the church. It is also used to designate the system of doctrine and government based on their teaching, rather than on the Sacred Scriptures.

To **PATROCINATE**, *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, from *patronus*, Lat.] to defend, protect, patronize.

**PATROCINATION**, *s.* the act of defending, or protecting; the maintaining any one's cause.

**PATROL**, (*pâtrôl*) *s.* [*patrouille*, Fr.] the act of going the rounds in a garrison or camp to observe what passes, and if the sentries perform their duty; the persons who go the rounds in a garrison or camp; a policeman who comes on duty in the evening.

To **PATROL**, (*pâtrôl*) *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] to go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

**PATRON**, *s.* [*patronus*, from *pater*, Lat.] one who countenances, supports, or protects, generally applied to one who encourages an author; a guardian saint; an advocate or defender; one who has the gift of an ecclesiastical benefice.

**PATRONAGE**, *s.* protection; support; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice.

**PATRONAL**, *a.* guarding; supporting; defending.

**PATRONESS**, *s.* a female who defends, protects, encourages, or supports; a female guardian saint; a woman who has the gift of a benefice.

To **PATRONISE**, (*pâtronize*) *v. a.* to encourage, protect, support, countenance.

**PATRONYMIC**, *s.* [*pater* and *onoma*, Gr.] a name given to a person expressing that of his father; as, *Arrides*, the son of *Atreus*, in Greek; and *Johnson*, &c. in English; *O'Connor*, in Irish; *Mac Donald*, in Scotch.

**PATTEN**, *s.* the base of a pillar.—[*patin*, Fr.] a wooden shoe with an iron ring at the bottom, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from dirt.

**PATTENMAKER**, *s.* one who makes pattens.

To **PATTER**, *v. n.* [*pâtte*, Fr.] to make a noise like the quick steps of many feet.

**PATTERN**, *s.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Belg.] an original to be imitated or copied; a specimen or sample; an instance; any thing put out for a model; archetype, plan.

To **PATTERN**, *v. a.* [*patroner*, Fr.] to copy; to make an imitation of something; to serve as an example to be followed.

**PAU**, the capital of the department of Basses Pyrénées, France. It stands amongst the mountains, and has a fine castle, where they show with much reverence the shell (of turtle or tortoise) in which the Great Henry was rocked. It is generally a good-looking place, and has a good trade, with some profitable manufactures. It is about 450 miles from Paris. Pop. about 12,500.

**PAUCILOQUY**, *s.* [*paucus* and *loquor*, Lat.] little and sparing speech.

**PAUCITY**, *s.* [*paucitas*, Lat.] fewness; smallness of number or quantity.

To **PAVE**, *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, Fr.] to lay or floor with brick or stone. Figuratively, to make way for, or make a passage easy.

**PAVEMENT**, *s.* a stone floor; stones or bricks laid for a floor.

**PAVER**, **PAVIER**, *s.* one who lays a road, &c. with stones.

**PAVIA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Lombardy, in Austrian Italy, with a celebrated university. It is situated in a beautiful plain, on the river Tesino, and has some fine churches. The university has some excellent apparatus, such as museums, library, &c. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 45. 11. N. Long. 9. 10. E.

**PAVLION**, [*pavillon*, Fr.] a tent; a turret; a detached building.

To **PAVLION**, *v. a.* to furnish with tents; to be sheltered by a tent.

**PAUL**, (whose original name was **SAUL**) the great apostle of the Gentiles, and the most eminent for ability and for evangelic labour amongst the apostles. He was born at Tarsus, and so was a Roman citizen, and was a Hebrew of the Hebrews. He was taught by Gamaliel, the celebrated rabbi, at Jerusalem, and first appears in history as taking part in the martyrdom of Stephen. His zeal led him to use persecution as the shortest and surest method of opposing the new way, which, by the preaching of the apostles, was gaining converts every where. But, on the road to Damascus, whither he was bound on this fanatic errand, a bright vision of Jesus himself appeared to him, and he entered that city to become a disciple of the faith he would fain have destroyed. We have full information only respecting part of his subsequent career, with scattered and incidental notices of the rest. And it appears that in Asia Minor, Arabia, Greece, and other parts, he for many years, and in vari-

ous journeys, fully preached the gospel of Christ. Being at length at Jerusalem, a tumult arose on his being found in the temple, and he was rescued from the mob by the Roman guard, who held him prisoner. At one hearing before the prefect he appealed to the emperor, and after some delay he was sent to Rome. There he was a prisoner, but apparently on parole, for two years; and being then heard and dismissed, he made another journey through the fields of his former labours, and returned to Rome, to be imprisoned again, and, finally, martyred, in about 65. His letters to various churches and friends, which form no inconsiderable portion of the New Testament, afford us the most affecting and instructive picture of the man himself; whilst they are a treasure of inspired wisdom, such as the world has in no other similar productions. Written at various times, to various parties, with different objects, they present innumerable aspects of the same great and vital truths, which he preached, and lived and died for. For profundity of thought, power of reasoning, and extent and depth of interest, his Epistle to the Romans is unequalled by any human composition. For remarks on his writings, see *their titles* in this work. The Letter to the Hebrews, generally ascribed to him, seems not to have been written by him. For proofs of their genuineness, compare them with each other, and with the narrative in the Acts of the Apostles.

**PAUL OF SAMOSATA**, bishop of Antioch in the 3rd century. He was an ostentatious, vain, and arrogant man, and caused great disturbance in his time by his attempts to solve the problem of the Divine nature, and of the relation of Christ to it. He appears to have taught that Jesus was a mere man, and that the Word of God descended into him, and enabled him to teach, and to work miracles. But he so disguised his doctrines by ambiguous forms of speech, that though councils were repeatedly held, he escaped conviction till one Malchion, a rhetorician, drew him from his concealment, when he was convicted and deposed. He was then protected by Zenobia of Palmyra. A sect adopted his opinions, and were called *Paulians*, or *Paulianists*.

**PAUL**, the name borne by five popes of Rome: the third of whom summoned the famous council of Trent in 1545; the fourth was a zealous reformer of abuses in the papacy, and the excommunicator of our Queen Elizabeth, which was the real cause of the final separation of this country from the Roman see, and died in 1559; and the fifth smothered the contest between the Dominicans and the Jesuits, just when the world hoped the latter would have received a mortal blow; and was, in other respects, just such a pope as a man of cultivated and elegant mind, with sufficient notions of his own spiritual power, could be. He died in 1621.

**PAULICIAN**, in Ecclesiastical History, a sect which held partly Manichean and partly Gnostic opinions, in the 9th century.

**PAULUS, JULIUS**, a celebrated Roman jurist of the 3rd century. He was raised to the dignity of imperial counsellor by Alexander Severus; and was banished by Heliogabalus. Only some fragments of his works remain.

**PAUNCH**, *s.* [*panse*, Fr. *panca*, Span. *pantex*, Lat.] the belly, or abdominal region.

**TO PAUNCH**, *v. a.* to rip up the belly, or take out the entrails.

**PAVO**, the *Peacock*; in Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

**PAUPER**, *s.* [Fr.] in Law, a poor man; one who is in receipt of parish allowance, under the Poor Laws.

**PAUPERISM**, *s.* the condition of those who receive relief in money, food, and shelter, according to the Poor Laws.

**PAUSANIAS**, the son of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, who was regent during the lawful king's minority. He entered into treacherous correspondence with Persia; and being discovered, took refuge in the temple of Pallas, where he was blocked up by order of the Ephors, and died 474 B.C.

**PAUSANIAS**, a Greek topographer of the 2nd century A.D. He described every remarkable place which he visited in Greece, in a book, still extant, called the *Description of Greece*, which is very valuable to students of early history.

**PAUSE**, (*pauses*) *s.* [Fr. from *pau*, Gr.] a stop or cessation from action; a break, or separation between the words of a discourse; a stop or intermission in music.

**TO PAUSE**, (*pauses*) *v. n.* to stop or cease for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

**PAUSER**, *s.* he who pauses; he who deliberates.

**PAUW, CORNELIUS DE**, a Dutch author of the last century, who was canon of Xanten in Germany. His works are chiefly inquiries into the true character of some ancient and modern nations, the Greeks, Egyptians, Americans, and Chinese; in which he mercilessly disposes of most cherished illusions, and treats his subjects with coldest, most paradoxical common sense. The French Revolution, which gave his nephew, the famed *Anacharsis Clootz*, the opportunity of realizing these paradoxes, as *representative of the human race*, destroyed his tranquillity, and put an end to his inquiries. He died in 1799, aged 60 years.

**PAW**, *s.* [*paaw*, Brit.] the fore-foot of a beast.

**TO PAW**, *v. n.* to draw the fore-foot along the ground.—*v. a.* to stroke with the fore-foot; to handle roughly; to fawn or flatter.

**PAWED**, *a.* having paws; broadfooted.

**PAWN**, *s.* [*paud*, Belg. *pan*, Fr.] pledge given as security for money, &c. borrowed; the state of being pledged; a common man, in chess.

**TO PAWN**, *v. a.* to give any thing as a security for money, &c. lent.

**PAWNBROKER**, *s.* one who lends money at interest upon goods deposited as security.

**TO PAY**, *v. a.* [*payer*, Fr.] to discharge a debt; to recompense; to give the worth in money for any thing bought; to atone; to make amends by suffering; to beat.

**PAY**, *s.* wages; money for service.

**PAYABLE**, *a.* [*payable*, Fr.] due, or to be paid; possible to be paid.

**PAY/DAY**, *s.* a day on which debts are discharged or wages paid.

**PAYER**, *s.* he that pays.

**PAY/ING**, *s.* among seamen, is the laying a ship over with a coat of hot pitch; and when this is done with canvass, it is called parcelling. Also, when she is soiled, and the soil burnt off, a new coat of tallow and soap, and one of train oil, rosin, and brimstone, boiled together, is put on her; that is also called *paying* of a ship.

**PAY/MASTER**, *s.* one who pays; one from whom wages or money for goods sold are received.

**PAY/MENT**, *s.* the act of discharging a debt or promise; reward; chastisement.

**PEA**, (*pee*) *s.* [*pisum*, Lat.] in Botany and Horticulture, a papilionaceous plant, the unripe seeds of which are much esteemed as a delicate vegetable. There are many varieties, known to all housekeepers.

**PEACE**, (*the ea* in this word and its derivatives and compounds is pron. like *oe*: as *peace*, &c.) *s.* [*paix*, Fr. *par*, Lat.] a state wherein nations are in friendship with each other; a respite from war; rest from any commotion or disturbance; reconciliation; silence.

**PEACE**, *interj.* a word commanding silence.

**PEACEABLE**, *a.* free from war, tumult, or disturbance; not inclined to be quarrelsome or turbulent.

**PEACEABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being quiet, or disposed to peace.

**PEACEABLY**, *ad.* without war, tumult, or disturbance.

**PEACEFUL**, *a.* quiet; inclined to peace; mild; undisturbed.

**PEACEFULLY**, *ad.* quietly; mildly; gently.

**PEACEFULNESS**, *s.* quiet; freedom from noise or disturbance.

**PEACEMAKER**, *s.* one who reconciles differences.

**PEACE-OFFERING**, *s.* among the Jews, a sacrifice offered for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

**PEACH**, (*peech*) *s.* [*pesche*, Fr.] in Horticulture, a roundish fleshy fruit, of a very delicious flavour, covered with a downy coat, enclosing a rough stone.

**TO PEACH**, (*peech*) *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach*,] to accuse a person of a crime; to betray one's accomplices.

**PEACHICK**, *s.* the chick of a peacock.

**PEACOCK**, (*peacock*) *s.* in Ornithology, a gallinaceous bird, native to India, very generally known in England, and remarkable for the richness of the plumage of the upper part of its body, and especially for the splendour of the long feathers which grow on the lower part of the back, which it has the power of erecting, and which then appears covered with iridescent purple eyes. It was fabled in Greece that Hera adorned her favourite bird thus, when Hermes slew Argus of the hundred eyes, whom she had employed as a spy on Zeus.

**PE/AHEN**, (*pechen*) *s.* the female of the peacock.

**PEAK**, (*peek*) *s.* [*peac*, Sax. *pique*, Fr.] the top of a hill or eminence; any thing having a sharp end or point; the rising or projecting part of a head-dress or cap.

To **PEAK**, *v. n.* to look sickly, meagre, mean; to sneak.

The **PEAK**, is the name of one of the loftiest points of the Derbyshire hills, which is nearly 2000 feet in height.

**PEAL**, (*peel*) *s.* a succession of loud sounds, as of cannon, bells, thunder, &c.

To **PEAL**, *v. a.* to ring a peal; to stir with agitation.—*v. n.* to play solemnly and loud.

**PEAR**, (*pair*) *s.* in Horticulture, a fleshy fruit, larger and more pointed towards the foot-stalk than the apple. There are a great many varieties, some of which are particularly delicious, whilst others can be kept for a long time.

**PEARL**, (*péril*) *s.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Span.] a roundish concretion of shelly matter found attached to the inside of the shell or in the very body of the animal of the pearl-oyster, the common oyster, the muscle, &c. It arises from some disease in the animal, and is evidently an irregular deposition of the earths of which the shell is formed. It is esteemed as an ornament, and by jewellers is mounted and set in various ways; the clearest in hue, and the most regular in form, being the most valuable of the different sizes. *Mother of Pearl* is the nacreous or iridescent lining of some shells. In Medicine, a round speck or film in the eye.

**PEARL-ASH**, *s.* in Chemistry and the useful Arts, the carbonate of potassa, prepared by lixiviating the ashes of wood and other vegetable matter, and evaporating the solution. It is also called *Folash*.

**PEARLEAF**, *s.* in Botany, a name for the several species of winter-green.

**PEARLED**, (*périled*) *a.* ornamented or set with pearls.

**PEARL-OYSTER**, *s.* in Natural History, a two-valved shell-fish, found in the Indian Ocean, which yields the finest and best pearls. They are obtained by divers who gather them from the rocks, to which they adhere. This trade is a very dangerous one, not only from the natural effects of remaining under water for some time, but also because of the sharks, which abound in those seas.

**PEARL-WHITE**, *s.* in Chemistry, an oxyde of bismuth, which is used as a cosmetic.

**PEARLWORT**, *s.* in Botany, the sagina of Linnæus; of which two are British species, viz. the great stitchwort, and moss-like plink.

**PEARLY**, (*pérly*) *a.* abounding with or containing pearls; resembling pearls.

**PEARMAIN**, *s.* in Horticulture, a kind of apple.

**PEARSON**, DR. JOHN, an English prelate of the 17th century; who was one of those taken into favour at the Restoration; and who is well known by his luminous work, entitled *An Exposition of the Creed*, which has become a classic in Anglican Theology. He wrote some other less known works; and died in 1686, aged 73 years.

**PEATREE**, *s.* the tree that bears peats.

**PEASANT**, (*peasant*) *s.* [*peasant*, Fr.] one employed in agricultural labour.

**PEASANTRY**, *s.* rustics or country people; peasants.

**PEASCOD**, (*peiskod*) **PEASHELL**, (*peishell*) *s.* the shell in which peas grow.

**PEASE**, (*peece*) *s.* when mentioned as a single body or grain we use *pea*, whose plural is *peas*; but used collectively for food, we use *pease*; [*piea*, Sax.] food of peas.

**PIET**, (*peet*) *s.* a kind of turf used for firing. It originated in the decay of vegetable matter, through long maceration in water. It is found in greatest abundance in the bogs of Ireland, and in the mosses, fens, and marshes of England, and is cut in the summer and dried for fuel; it also makes an excellent manure after it is burnt.

**PEBBLE**, **PEBBLESTONE**, *s.* a small stone.

**PEBBLE-CRYSTAL**, *s.* a kind of crystal of an irregular shape, in form of nodules.

**PEBBLED**, *a.* sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

**PEBBLY**, *a.* full of pebbles.

**PECCABILITY**, *s.* the state of being subject to sin.

**PECCABLE**, *a.* [*pecco*, Lat.] subject to sin.

**PECCADILLO**, *s.* [*Span. peccadillo*, Fr.] a slight fault, crime, or venial offence.

**PECCANCY**, *s.* [*peccans*, Lat.] bad quality

**PECCANT**, *a.* [*peccans*, Lat.] guilty; criminal. In Medicine, injurious to health. In Law, wrong, or contrary to form.

**PECCARY**, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of wild pig, with very long and curved tusks.

**PECK**, *s.* the fourth part of a bushel.

To **PECK**, *v. a.* [*bequer*, Fr.] to strike with the beak; to pick up with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument. To quarrel and endeavour to expose, used with *at*.

**PECK**, FRANCIS, a learned English antiquary, of the first part of the last century. He was a church clergyman, and was preferred to a prebendal stall in Lincoln cathedral. His writings are numerous, and amongst them are *Lives of Cromwell and Milton*. His greatest work, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, he did not live to print. He died in 1743, aged 51 years.

**PECKER**, *s.* one that pecks. In Natural History, a kind of bird, called likewise a wood-pecker.

**PECKLED**, *a.* [corrupted from *speckled*] spotted; varied with spots.

**PECTINAL**, *a.* [*pecten*, Lat.] like a comb.

**PECTINATED**, *a.* inserted into one another as combs are by their teeth.

**PECTINATION**, *s.* the state of being pectinated.

**PECTORAL**, *a.* [*pectoralis*, from *pectus*, Lat.] belonging to the breast.

**PECTORAL**, *s.* a breastplate.

**PECULATE**, **PECULATION**, *s.* [*peculor*, Lat.] robbery of the public money.

**PECULATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] a robber of the public.

**PECULIAR**, *a.* [*peculiaris*, Lat.] belonging to one, exclusive of others; particular.

**PECULIAR**, *s.* exclusive property; a thing exempted from ordinary jurisdiction. In the Canon Law, it signifies a particular parish or church that has jurisdiction within itself for granting probates of wills and administrations, exempt from the ordinary or bishop's courts.

**PECULIARITY**, *s.* the quality which distinguishes one person or thing from another; particularity.

**PECULIARLY**, *ad.* in a manner not common to others; particularly; singly.

**PECUNIARY**, *a.* [*pecunia*, Lat.] relating to, or consisting of, money.

**PED**, (*see PAD*), *s.* a small packsaddle, much less than a pannel; a hamper; a basket.

**PEDAGOGICAL**, *a.* [*pais* and *ago*, Gr.] suited or belonging to a schoolmaster.

**PEDAGOGUE**, (*pédagog*) *s.* one that teaches boys; a pedant; a schoolmaster.

To **PEDAGOGUE**, (*pédagog*) *v. a.* to instruct in an overbearing manner.

**PEDAGOGY**, (*pédagogie*) *s.* instruction; mastership; discipline.

**PEDAL**, *a.* [*pes*, Lat.] belonging to a foot.

**PEDALS**, *s.* [*pedales*, from *pes*, Lat.] the large pipes of an organ, so called, because played on by the foot.

**PEDANEUS**, *a.* [*pes*, Lat.] going on foot.

**PEDANT**, *s.* [Fr.] a schoolmaster; a vain and ostentatious smatterer of learning.

**PEDANTIC**, **PEDANTICAL**, *a.* [*pedantesque*, Fr.] vainly ostentatious of learning.

**PEDANTICALLY**, *ad.* with awkward and vain ostentation of learning.

**PEDANTRY**, *s.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] vain and awkward ostentation of learning.

To **PEDDLE**, *v. n.* (commonly written *piddle*), to be busy about trifles.

**PEDDLING**, *a.* trifling; unimportant.

**PEDERERO**, *s.* [*pedrero*, Span. from *pedra*] anciently, a small cannon mounted on a swivel. It is frequently written *patrero*.

**PEDestal**, *s.* [*piestal*, Fr.] the lower member of a pillar or column; basis of a statue.

**PEDESTRIOUS**, *a.* [*pedestus*, from *pes*, Lat.] not winged; going on foot.

**PEDICLE**, *s.* [*pedicula*, Fr. from *pes*, Lat.] the footstalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to a tree.

**PEDICULAR**, *a.* [*pediculus*, Lat.] having the phthiriasis.

**PEDIGREE**, *s.* [*pire* and *dégré*, Fr.] a table of genealogy or lineage; account of descent.

PELILUVIUM, *s.* [*pes* and *lavo*, Lat.] a bath for the feet.

PE'DIMENT, *s.* [*pedimentum*, from *pes*, Lat.] in Architecture, an ornament used to crown an ordonnance, finish a frontispiece, and placed over porticoes, gates, doors, windows, &c., sometimes triangular, and sometimes circular.

PE'DLAR, *s.* a petty dealer; one who travels the country with small commodities for sale.

PE'DLARY, *s.* wares sold by pedlars.

PE'DOBAPTISM, *s.* [*pais* and *baptizo*, Gr.] in Polemics, infant baptism. It is properly said *pedo-baptism*.

PE'DOBAPTIST, *s.* one that holds or practises infant baptism.

PE'DOMETER, *s.* [*pes*, Lat. and *metron*, Gr.] a small instrument, formed like a Geneva watch, to be carried in the waist-coat pocket, by means of which the wearer knows, with tolerable accuracy, the length of a walk or ride. The construction is very simple, and the wheels are moved by a weight which oscillates with the movement of the body.

PEE'BLES, capital of the county of its own name, Scotland. It lies on the N. side of the river Tweed, over which it has a fine bridge. The ruins of a cathedral are also to be seen here. It is 22 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1898.

PEE'BLESSHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded by Edinburghshire, Selkirkshire, Dumfriesshire, and Lanarkshire. It is 28 miles long, and above 18 broad. In this county there is not much arable land. Its hills (among which are the rugged and heathy mountains of Tweedsuir, in the S. of the county) abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Lyne, and Yarrow. It yields some valuable kinds of slate and building-stone. Pop. 10,499. It sends 1 representative to the imperial parliament.

TO PEEL, *v. a.* [*pellis*, Lat.] to take off the peel or skin from fruit; to flay.—[*piller*, Fr.] to rob or plunder. In this sense it should be wrote *pill*.

PEEL, *s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] the skin or thin rind.—[*paelle*, Fr.] an instrument used by bakers to draw their bread, or put it into the oven.

PEELE, GEORGE, an English dramatist and poet of the time of Elizabeth. He studied at Oxford, and joined with Shakspeare, Jonson, and others, in writing for the stage. His writings show him to have been somewhat lacking in that vision and faculty divine which makes the poet, and the lack of which is not to be compensated by smoothness of language and faultlessness of rhythm and rhyme. He died about the end of the 16th century.

TO PEEP, *v. n.* to make the first appearance; to look through a crevice or hole slyly, so as not to be perceived; to look closely and curiously.

PEEP, *s.* the first appearance; a sly look.

PEE'PHOLE, PEE'PINGHOLE, *s.* a hole through which a person may see without being seen.

PEER, *s.* [*pair*, Fr.] an equal; a companion; a fellow; a nobleman.

TO PEER, *v. n.* [contracted from *appear*] to come just in sight; to look narrowly into.

PEE'RAGE, *s.* [*pairie*, Fr.] the dignity of a nobleman or peer; the body of peers.

PEE'RESS, *s.* the wife of a peer, or a woman who has a peerage in her own right.

PEE'RLESS, *a.* without an equal.

PEE'RLESSNESS, *s.* matchlessness.

PEE'VISH, *a.* easily offended, or apt to be made angry; offended at trifles.

PEE'VISHLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be easily made angry.

PEE'VISHNESS, *s.* the quality of being easily made angry or uneasy.

PEG, *s.* [*pegge*, Teut.] a piece of wood driven into a hole instead of a nail; the pins of a musical instrument by which its strings are strained. To take a peg lower, to depress or sink.

TO PEG, *v. a.* to fasten with a pointed piece of wood.

PEGASUS, in Astronomy, the name of a constellation in the northern hemisphere, figured in the form of a flying horse.

PE'GU, a once considerable kingdom of Asia, lying to the S. E. of Bengal. It is now included in the Burmese Empire. There is a town of the same name, 70 miles inland, above 20 miles in circumference, but at present not one-twentieth part is inhabited;

but the temples and the Buddhist convents yet remain. It stands on a tributary of the Irawadi, and has some ingenious textile manufactures. Lat. 17. 34. N. Long. 96. 28. E.

PE'KIN, or PE'KING, the capital city of the empire of China, where the emperor generally resides. It is an exact square, surrounded by lofty and broad walls, 20 miles in length, and is divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, which is in the New City, or Tatar City, so called because it is inhabited by Tatars, ever since they conquered the empire. The other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chinese. The gates of this city are high and well arched, and are 16 in number; before each is an open space, which serves for a parade. The streets are as straight as a line, most of them three miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground floor. The emperor's palace is of vast extent, and surrounded by a brick wall, with pavilions at each corner, encompassed by galleries supported by columns. The walls of the emperor's palace, including that and the gardens, are about two miles in length; and the buildings are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples and the towers of this city are very numerous. The suburbs are also very extensive. The country about it is sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from other parts by means of canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels. The trade of this city is very great; and order is maintained very rigidly by the soldiers. Pop. about 2,000,000. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 116. 28. E.

PELAGIANS, in Ecclesiastical History, a sect which adopted the opinions of Pelagius.

PELAGIUS, (whose true name was *Morgan*,) a famous theologian, of British origin, in the 5th century. He, with Celestius, (an Irishman,) whilst living at Rome as a monk, and highly esteemed for monkish virtue and piety, began to teach strange opinions respecting the natural state of man, and the connected subject of grace. He left Rome on the Gothic invasion, and went to Sicily, Africa, Egypt, and the East. There he found some patronage. But he was soon summoned to a council, which acquitted him; and then to others, which condemned him; and his after-history is wholly unknown. His great and untiring opponent was the famous Augustine of Hippo. The opinions of Pelagius were such as must be formed by one who acutely feels his responsibility to God, and who has logical skill sufficient to develop that conviction. The opinions of Augustine, in like manner, were based on the opposed truth, the sovereignty of God. This controversy, then first clearly begun, has continued to the present day with unabated fire, and without a gleam of hope that it may be concluded. For in truth it is one that must be carried on by every inquirer after truth, for himself; and they are few who are able to steer safely between the Scylla of free will, and the Charybdis of free grace. The most fall to one or the other side of the question; and between these the dispute must needs go on. Pelagius had not only hearty followers in his own time, but some who are styled, oddly enough, *Semi-Pelagians*. The Remonstrants of Holland, and the Arminians, are also reckoned amongst his theological or logical offspring. See these names and the heads of the controversy. Pelagius flourished in the early part of the 5th century.

PELAGI, the most ancient people of S. E. Europe, the progenitors of the Grecian and Latin races; whose remains are chiefly those vast and massive buildings, which have deservedly obtained the name of Cyclopean Architecture.

PE'LEW, or PA'LOO, ISLANDS, a chain of small islands in the N. Pacific Ocean; lying W. of the Philippine Islands, and N. of New Guinea. They are, like the other islands of the Pacific, girt with a coral reef; and they have valuable timber and fruits, but no native quadrupeds. The natives are of a deep copper colour, and wear no kind of clothing; but they appear to be of simple manners and gentle disposition.

PELF, *s.* money or riches.

PE'LIAN, *s.* [Fr.] in Ornithology, a marine bird, of which there are many species, but the commonest is a large white, long-winged bird, furnished with a remarkable pouch in its lower mandible, capable of being greatly distended.

PELL, DR. JOHN, an eminent mathematician of the 17th century, who studied at Cambridge, and was afterwards professor at several colleges in Holland. He next appears as a diplo-

matist, being sent by the Lord Protector, Oliver, to Protestant Switzerland. After his return, at the Restoration, he entered the Church of England as a clergyman, and received some preferment, but he was so intent on the higher mathematics, that he forgot the simpler and more profitable applications of his science, and was in such want as to be imprisoned more than once for debt. He died in 1685, aged 75 years. His scientific works or papers are numerous, but not much known or needed now, and he seems rather to have exploded ancient errors, than to have advanced new truths. The *Pell Papers* of the British Museum are the records of his embassy in Switzerland.

PELLET, *s.* [*pelote*, Fr.] a little ball; a bullet or ball.

PELLETED, *a.* consisting of balls or bullets.

PELLICLE, *s.* [*pellicula*, Lat.] a thin skin. A film which gathers upon some liquors during evaporation.

PELLITORY OF THE WALL, *s.* an herb found on old walls, and among rubbish. The bastard pelitory is a kind of yarrow. PELL-MELL, *ad.* [*pelle-melle*, Fr.] confusedly; in a tumultuous manner.

PELLS, CLERK OF THE, [*pells*, Lat.] an officer of the Exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll, called *pells acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll, called *pells exitum*, a roll of the disbursements.

PELLUCID, *a.* [*pellucidus*, from *per* and *lucidus*, Lat.] clear; transparent.

PELLUCIDITY, PELLUCIDNESS, *s.* the quality of a body which renders it transparent.

PELOPIDAS, a Theban general during the brief and splendid struggle made by Thebes for the supremacy of Greece. He fought at the battle of Leuctra, having already by a defensive war, most admirably conducted, secured all Boeotia, and Athens also, to the Theban cause. His next service was in Thessaly, where he headed the attempt to overthrow the tyranny of Alexander of Phæra. He was soon after treacherously imprisoned in Macedonia, but delivered by his friend Epaminondas (who shared or even outshone his glory); he effected an alliance with Persia; and he fell in a second attempt to give freedom to Thessaly, in 364 B. C. See EPAMINONDAS.

PELOPONNESUS, in Ancient Geography, the name of the peninsula which forms the S. part of Greece, now commonly called the Morea.

PELOPONNESIAN, *a.* belonging to the Peloponnesus. The *Peloponnesian War* was the long and destructive war carried on between Athens and Lacedæmon; arising out of a very trifling circumstance, but originating truly from the opposite spirit of the two states. In this war we have the contest of the ancient democracy with the ancient oligarchy; and the result was the victory of the latter; doubtless, in no small degree, because of the inconsistency and incompleteness of the character of the former. There is no truth to inspire the defender of democracy which allows any one of its members to be a slave; and Athens abounded with slaves. This war began in 431 B. C., and ended in 404 B. C. The most splendid names of Greece are connected with it; and the noblest historian of Greece, Thucydides, has recorded it.

PELT, *s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] a skin or hide; the quarry of a hawk torn. To PELT, *v. a.* [perhaps from *pollern*, Teut.] to strike by throwing; to throw at.

PELTOMONGER, *s.* one who deals in raw hides.

PELVIS, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the bones forming the base for the vertebral column, and to which the thigh-bones are articulated.

PEMBERTON, DR. HENRY, a distinguished English medical man of the last century. He studied in part under the famous Boerhaave; and was Gresham Professor of Physic. He published several medical and chemical treatises; but his principal works were mathematical and astronomical, and evince no mean proficiency in those branches of science. He edited Newton's Principia also, and wrote a popular treatise of his Philosophy. He died in 1771, aged 77 years.

PEMBROKE, Pembrokeshire, S. Wales. It is commodiously seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which there are two handsome bridges. It has a strong castle, seated on a rock. It is a corporate town, with well-built houses, and two churches. It is 256 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 8126.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, the name of two colleges, at Cam-

bridge and Oxford. That at Cambridge was originally a Hall, merely, and was founded in the 14th century, by a Countess of Pembroke. Its chapel was planned by Sir Christopher Wren. That at Oxford was founded in the 17th century, in the place of an earlier foundation, called Broadgate Hall, which was at first a Law-school. Its buildings are of comparatively recent date.

PEMBROKESHIRE, the most western county of S. Wales, 30 miles in length, 18 in its mean breadth, and surrounded on all sides by the sea, except where it is bounded by Cardiganshire and Caermarthenshire. It is divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 7 market towns, and 145 parishes. The principal rivers are the E. and W. Cleddue. A great part of the country is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadows and arable land. One part alone is mountainous, extending from the coast near Fishguard to the borders of Caermarthenshire. This, however, yields coal, building and lime stone, slate, &c., beside good pasture for sheep, horned cattle, and goats; with which the country in general abounds; as also with wild fowls of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain. The air is mild, but damp, as it lies so near the sea. The county town is Pembroke. Pop. 88,044. It sends 3 members to parliament.

PEN, *s.* [*penna*, Lat.] an instrument used in writing, made from a quill, or of some metallic substance; a quill or feather.

—[*pennan*, Sax.] a small enclosure or coop.

To PEN, *v. a.* to coop or shut up in a small enclosure. To write.

PENAL, *a.* [Fr. from *pæna*, Lat.] denouncing or exacting punishment.

PENALTY, PENA'LITY, *s.* [*pénalité*, old Fr.] punishment; a forfeiture.

PENANCE, *s.* [Fr.] in Ecclesiastical Affairs, a censure or punishment inflicted by a spiritual authority, for any transgression of its rules, &c.

PENANG, an island in the Straits of Malacca, about 15 miles long, and 10 broad. It is very rocky, and some of the points of the hills surpass 2000 feet in height. Near the sea are plains of fertile land, or swamp. There is plenty of timber on the mountains, and the plains produce rice, nutmegs, cloves, pepper, cocoa-nuts, sugar, &c. &c. George Town is its capital. Pop. about 50,000. This island is in the possession of England, and is commonly called *Pulo-pennang*. Lat. 5. 25. N. Long. 100. 23. E.

PENATES, in Roman Mythology, the name of the household or family gods, which each family worshipped with peculiar reverence. The esteem for them much resembled what is manifested towards patron saints amongst Romanists; except that these last are most usually the patrons of individuals, and not of families.

PENCE, pl. of penny, formed by contraction from pennies.

PENCIL, *s.* [*penicillum*, Lat.] a small brush of hairs used by painters; a long, thin strip of black lead, enclosed in cedar or some soft wood, which is cut away as the lead is used up, or else fitted in a tube, through which it is pushed by a screw, as the point wears away; any instrument used in writing without ink. In Optics, a number of rays of light converging to, or diverging from, the same point.

To PENCIL, *v. a.* to paint; to write with a pencil.

PENDANT, *s.* [*pendant*, Fr. from *pendeo*, Lat.] a jewel hanging loose from the ear; any thing suspended by way of ornament.

PENDENCE, *s.* slopiness; suspension.

PENDENCY, *s.* a state of suspense, or delay in a suit.

PENDENT, *a.* hanging; jutting over.

PENDING, *a.* depending; undecided.

PENDULOSITY, PENDULOUSNESS, *s.* the state of hanging; suspension.

PENDULOUS, *a.* [*pendulus*, Lat.] hanging; not supported below.

PENDULUM, *s.* in Horology, a weight suspended on a light bar, or wire, so as to be kept in a state of oscillation by the motion of the wheels of the clock, which it serves to keep regular and even. Some pendulums are made so as to preserve the same length in all temperatures, by various compensating contrivances.

PENETRABILITY, *s.* the quality of being capable to be pierced, applied to the body; the quality of being affected by motives or arguments, applied to the mind.

**PENETRABLE**, *a.* [*penetro*, Lat.] such as may be pierced; or may admit of, or be affected by, motives or arguments.

**PENETRALIA**, *s.* [Lat.] the interior parts of a building.

**PENETRANT**, *s.* [Fr.] having the power to pierce.

To **PENETRATE**, *v. a.* [*penetro*, Lat.] to pierce or enter beyond the surface; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning—*v. n.* to make way; to make way by the mind.

**PENETRATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of piercing or entering into a body. Entrance or comprehension of any difficulty, applied to the understanding; acuteness or sagacity.

**PENETRATIVE**, *a.* piercing, sharp, subtle, acute, or discerning; having the power to impress the mind.

**PENGUIN**, *s.* [Brit.] in Ornithology, a genus of birds frequenting the rocky shores and islands of S. America; which are remarkable for being fitted almost solely for living on the water. On land they walk with their bodies erect, and their small and useless wings hanging beside them. The excrement of these birds is the *guano* of Commerce and Agriculture.

**PENINSULA**, *s.* [*penes* and *insula*, Lat.] in Geography, a piece of land surrounded by water, excepting in one part, by which it is joined to the continent.

**PENINSULAR**, **PENINSULATED**, *a.* almost surrounded with water. The *Peninsular War* was that carried on by the French, under Buonaparte, to take and keep possession of the Spanish peninsula, against the Spanish, Portuguese, and British, who were their allies. The modern European state-system gained the victory; but the subsequent condition of Spain and Portugal to this hour does not indicate any great advantages resulting to those nations from it.

**PENITENCE**, *s.* [*penitet*, Lat.] repentance; sorrow for sin, attended with amendment of life, resulting from change of the affections.

**PENITENT**, *a.* truly contrite, and resolved to amend.

**PENITENT**, *s.* one who is penitent.

**PENITENTIAL**, (*penitential*) *a.* expressing penitence. In certain churches, enjoined as penance.

**PENITENTIARY**, (*penitentiary*) *s.* in certain churches, one who prescribes the rules and measures of penance; one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined. Also, a house of refuge for reclaimed prostitutes.

**PENITENTLY**, *ad.* with penitence; with contrition.

**PENKNIFE**, (*penknife*) *s.* a knife for making pens.

**PENKRIDGE**, Staffordshire. It was formerly large and handsome, but is now greatly reduced. It is 129 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. A fair on September 2, and a great horse fair on October 10. Pop. 3129.

**PENMAN**, *s.* one who professes the art of writing; an author or writer.

**PENMAEN MAWR**, a mountain of Caernarvonshire, overhanging the sea. It is 1545 feet in height.

**PENN**, **SIR WILLIAM**, a British admiral of the 17th century. He fought under the Protectorate against the Dutch and Spaniards, and for taking the island of Jamaica, without orders, was sent with Venables (his partner in the victory) to the Tower, by Oliver Cromwell. At the Restoration he served the winning cause, fought against the Dutch, under the command of (that is, as head and hand to) the Duke of York; was knighted; and died in 1670, aged 49 years.

**PENN**, **WILLIAM**, son of the admiral, and founder of Pennsylvania, United States, was educated at Oxford, and became a Quaker in principle; was expelled, studied in France, and on his return studied law, and afterwards managed his father's affairs in Ireland, where he openly professed Quakerism. For many years his life was chequered with prosecutions, persecutions, imprisonments, &c., on account of his firm adherence to all the customs of the Friends; and gleams of relenting in his disappointed father, and, as the fruits of his influence at court, the mitigation of some of his sufferings. On his father's death, Penn received a handsome property, but it did not change his course, and another imprisonment soon showed it. He had become a minister and an author and disputant in behalf of his Friends; he journeyed with the other two most eminent of that body, Fox the founder, and Robert Barclay the apologist, in Germany; and at length having obtained the payment of a long-standing debt to his father by the crown, by the grant of the territory still named, as he styled it, Pennsylvania, which he also purchased from the Indian tribes who held it, and colonized and

gave a constitution and laws to, which have made it conspicuous amongst the States of the Union. He returned to England after some years, and found new trials at the Revolution of 1688; but he eventually overcame them, and returned to his new country. A new attempt on his rights recalled him to England, and he once more triumphed. At length he died, in 1718, aged 74 years. The later trials of his life were all political or pecuniary; yet it does not appear that he was changed from what he had been when it was distinctly his earnest and strongly-marked religious profession which occasioned his difficulties. His mode of obtaining and of keeping his American State sufficiently attests the steadfastness of his mind. His works are numerous, and of them one, entitled *No Cross, no Crown*, is more widely known than the others.

**PENNACHED**, *a.* [*panaché*, Fr.] in Floriculture, applied to flowers, when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated, and diversified without any confusion.

**PENNANT**, *s.* [*pennon*, Fr.] an ensign, colours, or small flag; a rope for hoisting things on board.

**PENNANT**, **THOMAS**, an English naturalist and antiquary of the last century. During his travels on the continent, he seems to have become acquainted with most of the eminent men of science and letters of the day, being already widely known by his work on *British Zoology*. He afterwards published *Arctic Zoology*, and projected others, some of which were partly accomplished. His other works are, *The Tour in Scotland*, *View of Hindustan*, *Journey from Chester to London*, &c. He died in 1798, aged 72 years.

**PENNATED**, *a.* [*penna*, Lat.] winged. In Botany, applied to those leaves which grow exactly opposite to each other on the same stalk, as those of the ash, &c.

**PENNER**, *s.* a writer. With the Scotch, a pence.

**PENNILESS**, *a.* without money.

**PENNON**, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of standard with a long tail, anciently borne by gentlemen. It is opposed to the banner, which was square.

**PENNSYLVANIA**, one of the United States, N. America. It stretches from Lake Erie to the Delaware, and is bounded by New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio. It is 300 miles long, and 160 broad, and is divided into 55 counties. The Alleghenies cross the centre of this State, but the surface is only moderately hilly on each side of this range. The Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Schuylkill, the Allegheny, &c. are its chief rivers. Iron and coal are most especially abundant; limestone and marble are also plentiful. Wheat, Indian corn, and other grain, fruits, cattle, horses, &c. &c., are also produced in great plenty. Nor are its manufactures less valuable and extensive: they include almost every production of associated industry. Trade also is very flourishing, and there are 49 banks. Philadelphia is its capital, and, with Pittsburgh, engrosses the greater part of the trade of the State. Pop. 1,724,933.

**PENNY**, *s.* plural *pence*, [*penig*, Sax.] a small coin, in value four farthings. Proverbially, a small sum; money in general.

**PENNYCRESS**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of mithridate.

**PENNYROYAL**, *s.* in Botany, an herb of a fragrant smell, used by old herbalists for medicine.

**PENNYWEIGHT**, *s.* a weight containing 24 grains Troy weight.

**PENNYWISE**, *a.* saving small sums at the hazard of greater.

**PENNYWORT**, *s.* in Botany, an umbelliferous plant, called by some white-root.

**PENNYWORTH**, *s.* as much as can be bought for a penny; a purchase; something bought for less than it is worth; a small quantity.

**PENOBSCOT**, a large river of Maine, United States. It is about 270 miles long, and is navigable for large vessels for 50 miles.

**PENRITH**, or **PE'RTTH**, Cumberland. It has some noted tanworks, and some manufactures of check and cotton. It has a spacious market-place, and is seated under a hill, near the Peterel and the conflux of the Eismot and Lowther. It is a large and well-built trading town, 220 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Fair, on Whit-Tuesday. Pop. 6420.

**PENRYN**, Cornwall. It is situated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, and is a corporate town. It is 260 miles from London, Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Pop. 3337.

**PENSANCE**, or **PENZA'NCE**, Cornwall. It is seated on a creek

of Mountsbay. It carries on a considerable traffic in shipping, and is one of the tin coinage towns. It is 282 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 8578.

PENSFORD, Somersetshire. It is noted for its hats and bread; it has also a manufactory of cloth. It is seated on the river Chew, 117 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Population, 780.

PENSILE, *a.* [*pensilis*, from *pendeo*, Lat.] hanging; suspended or supported above ground.

PENSILENESS, *s.* the state of hanging.

PENSION, (*pénshon*) *s.* [Fr.] an allowance given to a person without an equivalent being demanded from him; one of the means of consuming the public revenue.

To PENSION, (*pénshon*) *v. a.* to support by an arbitrary allowance.

PENSIONARY, (*pénshonary*) *a.* [*pensionnaire*, Fr.] maintained by pensions or a stated allowance. Formerly the title given to the first minister of the regency of each city in the province of Holland. *Grand Pensionary*, the title of the president of the council of the states of Holland, formerly.

PENSIONER, (*pénshoner*) *s.* one supported by voluntary allowance from another.

PENSIVE, *a.* [*pénis*, Fr.] sorrowfully thoughtful; mournfully serious.

PENSIVELY, *ad.* in a mournful and thoughtful manner.

PENSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being mournfully thoughtful.

PENT, part. pass. of To PEN; cooped up.

PENTACAPSULAR, *a.* [*pente*, Gr. and *capsula*, Lat.] having five cells or cavities.

PENTACHORD, (*péntakord*) *s.* [*pente* and *chorde*, Gr.] an instrument having five strings.

PENTAE/DROUS, *a.* [*pente* and *hedra*, Gr.] having five sides.

PENTAGON, *s.* [*pente* and *gonia*, Gr.] a mathematical figure having five angles.

PENTAGONAL, *a.* having five angles.

PENTAGRAPH, *s.* See PENTAGRAM.

PENTAMETER, *a.* [*pente* and *metreo*, Gr.] a Latin verse consisting of five feet.

PENTANGULAR, *a.* [*pente*, Gr. and *angulus*, Lat.] five-cornered.

PENTAPETALOUS, *a.* [*pente* and *petalon*, Gr.] in Botany, having five flower-leaves.

PENTASPAST, *s.* [*pente* and *speo*, Gr.] an engine of five pulleys.

PENTASTIC, *s.* [*pente* and *stichos*, Gr.] a composition consisting of five verses.

PENTASTYLE, *s.* [*pente* and *stylos*, Gr.] in Architecture, a work in which are five rows or columns.

PENTATEUCH, (*péntateuk*) *s.* [*pente* and *teuchos*, Gr.] the five books of Moses; namely, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

PENTECOST, *s.* [*pentekeostos*, Gr.] amongst the Jews, a feast so called from its being celebrated the *fiftieth* day after the sixteenth of Nisan. It is called by the Hebrews the feast of weeks, because kept seven weeks after the Passover. The Jewish and Anglican Whitsuntide are observed at the same season.

PENTECOSTAL, *a.* belonging to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.

PENTHOUSE, *s.* [*pente*, Fr. and *house*, *a.*] a shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

PENTICE, *s.* [*pentice*, Ital.] a sloping roof; a shed.

PENTILE, *s.* a tile made for covering the sloping part of the roof.

PENTLAND FRITH, the narrow strait that separates the Orkney Islands from Scotland.

PENULTIMA, *s.* [Lat.] the last syllable of a word but one.

PENUMBRA, *s.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Lat.] an imperfect shadow. In a solar eclipse, the penumbra is that faint shadow that falls upon those parts of the earth where the sun is only partially eclipsed. In an eclipse of the moon, it is that faint shadow on her disk which appears before and after she is eclipsed, owing to those parts having the sun only partially eclipsed at that time, as seen from the moon.

PENURIOS, *a.* [*penuria*, Lat.] sparing in expense; parsimonious; scanty.

PENURIOSLY, *ad.* in a niggardly or sparing manner.

PENURIOSNESS, *s.* the quality of being sparing in expenses; parsimony.

PENURY, *s.* want; poverty; indigence.

PENZENSKE, a government of Russia; bounded by the governments of Simbirsk, Saratov, Tamboff, and Novgorod. Its capital, Penza, is seated on the river Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza. Lat. 53. 14. N. Long. 45. 2. E.

PEONY, *s.* [*peonia*, Lat.] in Floriculture, a well-known red flower.

PEOPLE, (*péuple*) *s.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] a nation or community; the commonality. It is also used as if it were synonymous with a *person*; but this is manifestly incorrect.

To PEOPLE, (*péuple*) *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] to fill with inhabitants.

PEPA/STICS, *s.* [*pepaino*, Gr.] in Medicine, medicines which are good to help digestion.

PEPIN, the name of two distinguished men in early French history. The first, named *Heristal*, was Maire of the Palace and Duke of Austrasia, and had such power, that when one king, Thierry, desired to rid himself of him, he rebelled, and obliged the monarch to reinstate him to the post of actual sovereignty, by force of arms. He died in 714. His son, Charles Martel, made the office yet more honourable. And his son, the second Pepin, named the *Short*, after holding this *de facto* sovereignty for some years, dethroned the puppet king, cut off his royal locks, and sent him to a convent for the rest of his days; and was crowned, with the pope's consent, in his room. The new monarch soon overthrew his brother Carloman, humbled the great nobles of the realm, and signalized himself in wars against the Lombards in behalf of the pope. He died in 768, having reigned 16 years, and was succeeded by his yet more illustrious son, Charlemagne.

PEPPER, *s.* [*pipper*, Lat.] in Botany, &c., a well-known and very warm spice, of which there are several species. See CUBEBS.

PIMENTO, &c.

To PEPPER, *v. a.* to sprinkle with pepper. Figuratively, to beat or mangle, either with blows or shot.

PEPPERBOX, *s.* a box for holding pepper.

PEPPERCORN, *s.* any thing of inconsiderable value.

PEPPERMINT, *s.* in Botany, a kind of mint common in marshy spots, having a very warm and aromatic flavour, and yielding an oil, of which an agreeable cordial is made, and which is much used in medicine.

PEPPERWORT, *s.* in Botany, a kind of dittander.

PEPPERGRASS, *s.* in Botany, a kind of fern; called also peppermoss and pillwort.

PEPSIS, *s.* [*pepairo*, Gr.] in Physiology, the process of digestion.

PEPTIC, *a.* [*peptikos*, Gr.] what assists in digestion.

PEPUSCH, DR. JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a German musician, who gained his great fame in England. He composed for the stage, but he was particularly eminent in his knowledge of ancient music, and inquired deeply into that of the classic ages. He wrote a *Treatise on Harmony*, which is of great value, and several lesser essays. He was also organist of the Charter House, and died in 1752, aged 85 years.

PEPYS, SAMUEL, a state officer under the last Stuart kings, who has made his name famous by his *Diary*, which abounds in most valuable matter for the historian, and is of lively interest to general readers from its unsophisticated style, and from the faithful picture it gives of the writer and his times. He was son of a city tradesman, but was educated at Cambridge, and brought into notice by the Earl of Sandwich, who introduced him to Charles II. on his restoration. He was secretary to the Admiralty, and was well fitted for his office. On the Revolution of 1688, he resigned, or was deposed; and he died in 1703, aged 71 years. He was of sufficient standing amongst men of science to be elected president of the Royal Society, and he published several works, on the Navy, &c. His *Diary* has been published quite lately.

PERACUTE, *a.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] very sharp.

PERADVENTURE, *ad.* [*par aventure*, Fr.] perhaps; by chance; maybe.

To PERA/GRATE, *v. a.* [*peragro*, from *per* and *ager*, Lat.] to travel or wander over.

PERAGRATION, *s.* the act of passing through any state or space.

To PERA/MBULATE, *v. a.* [*per* and *ambulo*, Lat.] to walk through; to survey by passing through.

PERAMBULATION, *s.* the act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.

PERAMBULATOR, *s.* an instrument by which long distances on roads, &c. are measured. It consists of a wheel of a particular length in its circumference, which communicates with some simple clock-work, which, again, by a small dial-face shows the number of miles, &c. the wheel has traversed.

PERCEANT, *a.* [*perçant*, Fr.] piercing; penetrating.

PERCEIVABLE, (*perceivable*) *a.* being properly an object of the sense or understanding.

PERCEIVABLY, (*perceivably*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be discovered by the senses or understanding.

To PERCEIVE, (*percevoir*) *v. a.* [*percevoir*, Fr. from *percipio*, Lat.] to discover by means of the senses or understanding; to know or observe.

PERCEPTIBILITY, *s.* the state of being discovered by the mind or senses; the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] such as may be perceived.

PERCEPTIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, *s.* in Mental Philosophy, the power of receiving impressions from external objects through the senses; an impression from an external object, referred by the mind to the object, and not to itself.

PERCEPTIVE, *a.* having the power of perceiving.

PERCH, *s.* [*perche*, Fr.] in Ichthyology, a common river-fish of prey. A measure containing five yards and a half. A stick on which domestic fowls support themselves when they roost.

To PERCH, *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr.] to sit like a bird at roost.—*v. a.* to place on a perch.

PERCHANCE, *ad.* perhaps; peradventure.

PERCHERS, *s.* Paris candles, used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar.

PERCIPIENT, *a.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] capable of perceiving.

PERCIPIENT, *s.* one that has the power of perceiving.

To PERCOLATE, *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.] to strain through.

PERCOLATION, *s.* the act of purifying by straining.

To PERCUSS, *v. a.* [*percutio*, Lat.] to strike.

PERCUSSION, *s.* [*percussio*, Lat.] the act of striking; a stroke; the effect of sound in the ear. In Medicine, the striking of the thorax, or other part of the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the organs contained in it, by the character of the sound occasioned by the stroke. *Percussion Cap*, see *CAP*.

PERCUTIENT, (*perkušient*) *a.* [*percutiens*, from *percutio*, Lat.] striking; having the power to strike.

PERCY, DR. THOMAS, an English prelate, who studied at Oxford, was made a royal chaplain, and finally bishop of Dro-more in Ireland. He died in 1811, aged 83 years. He wrote the *Hermit of Warwick*, a well-known ballad. His *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* was a valuable contribution to English literature. He published some translations, of which that of Mallev's Northern Antiquities is highly esteemed. He also wrote a little work called the *Key to the New Testament*.

PERDICAS, one of Alexander the Great's generals, who acted as executor to the conqueror's will; allotting to the various commanders their shares of the empire; and acting as regent to Arrhidæus, who had been made nominal king of Macedonia. He had Statira put to death; married Antipater's daughter, and repudiated her, in the hope of marrying Cleopatra, and so becoming king, but was prevented by the army; he next attempted to overthrow Antigonus and Ptolemy, by accusing them before the army; and finally was assassinated in an insurrection of his troops in Egypt, in 320 B. C.

PERDITION, *s.* [*perditio*, from *perdo*, Lat.] destruction; death; loss or ruin.

PERDU, *ad.* [Fr.] close; in ambush.

PERDULOUS, *a.* [*perdo*, Lat.] lost; thrown away.

PERDURABLE, *s.* [Fr. from *perdure*, Lat.] lasting; long continued. Not in use.

PERDURABLY, *ad.* in a lasting manner.

PERDURATION, *s.* long continuance.

To PEREGRINATE, *v. n.* [*peregrino*, from *peregrinus*, Lat.] to travel; to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATION, *s.* [*peregrinatio*, Lat.] travel or abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINE, *a.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] foreign; not native; not domestic.

To PEREMPT, *v. a.* [*perimo*, Lat.] in Law, to crush or kill. PEREMPTORILY, *ad.* absolutely; so as to cut off further debate.

PEREMPTORINESS, *s.* positiveness that will not admit of dispute or contradiction.

PEREMPTORY, *a.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat.] positive, so as to admit of no dispute or contradiction.

PERENNIAL, *a.* [*per* and *annus*, Lat.] lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing.

PERENNITY, *s.* the quality of lasting the year round; perpetuity.

PERFECT, *a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Lat.] free from defect with respect to parts, composition, skill, or abilities; safe. *Synon.* *Perfection* regards properly the beauty which rises from the design and construction of the work; *finishing*, from the hand and workmanship of the workman; *completion* depends on the want of nothing, but on the work's having every thing it should have.

To PERFECT, *v. a.* [*perficio*, Lat.] to complete or finish any thing; to supply defects; to instruct completely.

PERFECTER, *s.* one that makes perfect.

PERFECTIBILITY, *s.* in some kinds of Theology, the possibility of man's arriving at moral and spiritual perfection in this world.

PERFECTION, *s.* the state of being free from redundancy or defect; supreme excellence.

To PERFECTIONATE, *v. a.* [*perfectio*, Fr.] to perfect.

PERFECTIVE, *a.* conducing to complete, or to remove all defects, used with *of*.

PERFECTIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to remove all defects.

PERFECTLY, *ad.* in a manner free from defects; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.

PERFECTNESS, *s.* completeness; goodness; virtue; skill.

PERFIDIOUS, *a.* [*per* and *fides*, Lat.] treacherous; false; guilty of violated trust.

PERFIDIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with the confidence placed in one.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being perfidious.

PERFIDY, *s.* [*per* and *fides*, Lat.] breach of faith; the act of betraying.

To PERFILATE, *v. a.* [*per* and *fio*, Lat.] to blow through. PERFLATION, *s.* the act of blowing through.

To PERFORATE, *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] to pierce or bore a hole with a tool.

PERFORATION, *s.* the act of piercing or boring; a hole made by boring.

PERFORATOR, *s.* the instrument of boring.

PERFORCE, *ad.* by violence; violently.

To PERFORM, *v. a.* [*performare*, Ital.] to execute, act, or do; to accomplish a design or undertaking.—*v. n.* to succeed in an attempt.

PERFORMABLE, *a.* practicable; such as may be done.

PERFORMANCE, *s.* the execution of a design; the completion of a promise; a work or composition; an action, or something done.

PERFORMER, *s.* one that performs any thing; generally applied to an artist who gives a specimen of his skill in public.

To PERFRIATE, *v. n.* [*per* and *frio*, Lat.] to rub over.

PERFUMATORY, *a.* that perfumes.

PERFUME, *s.* [*parfume*, Fr.] an agreeable odour composed by art, and used to give other things a fragrant scent; fragrance.

To PERFUME, *v. a.* to make a thing smell agreeably; to scent.

PERFUMER, *s.* one who makes and sells artificial odours.

PERFUNCTORILY, *ad.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] in a careless or negligent manner.

PERFUNCTORY, *a.* [*perfunctorius*, Lat.] careless; slight; negligent.

To PERFUSE, (*perfuse*) *v. a.* [*per* and *fundo*, Lat.] to overspread; to tincture.

PERGAMUS, a city of Mysia, in Asia Minor, of great fame in early history, and still a place of some note. It stood on a small river, and had a noted temple of Esculapius. Its kings, and especially Attalus I., played a considerable part in the events of their times. Parchment was very early made here, and is



named after it. In the Apocalypse a letter is addressed to the Christian church here, which was one of the seven churches of Asia.

**PERGOLESI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA**, a distinguished musician of Italy, in the last century. He wrote some operas, but his sacred music is reckoned to be amongst the finest of that kind of composition. He died in 1737, aged 33 years.

**PERHAPS**, *ad. peradventure*; it may be.

**PERIAPT**, *s. [peri and apto, Gr.]* a charm, worn to prevent or expel diseases; an amulet.

**PERICARDIUM**, *s. [peri and kardia, Gr.]* in Anatomy, a thin membrane resembling a purse, and containing the heart in its cavity.

**PERICARP**, *s. [peri and karpas, Gr.]* in Botany, the covering of the seeds of whatever kind; whether like the apple, the nut, or the plum.

**PERICLES**, one of the noblest statesmen of Ancient Greece, and the leader under whom Athens reached its highest noon of splendour. In politics he espoused the popular side, and obtained almost unlimited power in the city of Pallas by the banishment of the only opponent who could cope with him. He then devoted himself to the defence and adornment of his native place; and the arts all flourished beneath his cultivated and refined encouragement. During the first two years of the famed and unhappy Peloponnesian war, he guided the public affairs; and it may be reasonably conjectured that, had he lived, the fortunate general in so many previous campaigns would not have led this war to the termination which awaited it after his death. It was his lot to prove by experience more than once the fickleness of the Athenian people. He was heavily fined; his friends were persecuted judicially; Phidias was imprisoned and poisoned; and at last Aspasia was summoned before the tribunal on a theological charge. He never deserted the popular side, and he triumphed in the end. He died in 429 B. C. The curious in historical study may find an instructive parallel to Pericles in Lorenzo the Magnificent of Florence. See **ASPASIA**.

**PERICLITATION**, *s. [periclitari, Lat.]* danger; hazard; trial; experiment.

**PERICRANIUM**, *s. [peri and kranion, Gr.]* in Anatomy, a thin membrane, of great sensibility, which covers the cranium or skull, and envelopes all the bones in the body, except the teeth; for which reason it is also called *pericraneum*.

**PERICULOUS**, *a. [periculum, Lat.]* dangerous; hazardous.

**PERIERGY**, *s. [peri and ergon, Gr.]* needless caution or diligence in an operation.

**PERIGEE**, *s. [peri and ge, Gr.]* in Astronomy, a point wherein a planet is at its nearest possible distance from the earth.

**PERIHELION**, *s. [peri and helios, Gr.]* in Astronomy, that point of a planet's orbit wherein it is nearest to the sun.

**PERIL**, *s. [Fr.]* a state wherein a person is exposed to loss, disease, or death; a danger threatened.

**PERILOUS**, *s. [périlleux, Fr.]* dangerous, hazardous; smart, witty.

**PERILOUSLY**, *ad.* in a dangerous manner.

**PERILOUSNESS**, *s.* dangerousness.

**PERIMETER**, *s. [périmètre, Fr. from peri and metreo, Gr.]* the compass or sum of all the lines that bound any figure.

**PERIOD**, *s. [peri and odos, Gr.]* in Astronomy, the space of time in which the revolution of a planet is performed. A stated number of years, days, or hours, in which things are performed and repeated; the end or conclusion; the state at which any thing terminates; duration. In Grammar and Rhetoric, a sentence, or system of sentences, so constructed that the signification is, as it were, suspended, till the utterance of the last word or clause. In Printing, a pause or mark, denoting a complete sentence, &c.

**PERIODIC**, **PERIODICAL**, *a. [périodique, Fr.]* making a circuit or revolution; happening or returning at a stated time; relating to periods or revolutions.

**PERIODICALLY**, *ad.* at stated times.

**PERIOECI**, *s. [peri and oikos, Gr.]* in Geography, are such inhabitants as have the same latitude, but opposite longitudes. These have the same annual phenomena, as of seasons, &c., but opposite diurnal phenomena, it being noon with one when it is midnight with the other.

**PERIOSTEUM**, *s. [peri and osteon, Gr.]* See **PERICRANIUM**.

**PERIPATETICS**, *s. [peri and pateo, Gr.]* in Philosophy, a name given to the school of Aristotle, because of the custom of that teacher to discourse in the Lyceum at Athens; and continued till the overthrow of all philosophy with the Roman empire, as the designation of those who held his opinions, or followed his method.

**PERIPHERY**, (*periphery*) *s. [peri and phero, Gr.]* the circumference of a circle.

To **PERIPHRASE**, (*péripfrase*) *v. a. [péripfraser, Fr.]* to express by circumlocution or many words.

**PERIPHRAISIS**, (*periphrasis*) *s. [peri and phrazo, Gr.]* circumlocution.

**PERIPNEUMONY**, **PERIPNEUMONIA**, *s. [peri and pneumon, Gr.]* in Medicine, an inflammation of the lungs.

**PERISCI**, *s. [peri and skia, Gr.]* in Geography, the inhabitants of the frigid zones, whose shadows, in their summer, in the same day turn to all the points of the horizon.

To **PERISH**, *v. n. [pereo, Lat.]* to die; to be destroyed.—*v. a.* to destroy, decay, or impair.

**PERISHABLE**, *a.* liable to perish or decay; subject to short duration.

**PERISHABLENESS**, *s.* liability to decay or destruction.

**PERISTALTIC**, *a. [péristaltique, Fr. from peri and stello, Gr.]* in Physiology, applied to the vermiform motion of the intestines, during the passage of the digested food through them.

**PERISTYLE**, *s. [peri and stylon, Gr.]* in Architecture, a range of pillars, or columns, like a piazza, or portico, carried the whole way round a building.

**PERISYSTOLE**, *s. [peri and sustole, Gr.]* in Physiology, the pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the *systole*, or contraction of the heart, and that of the *diastole*, or dilatation.

**PERITONEUM**, *s. [periteino, Gr.]* in Anatomy, a thin soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels.

**PERITONITIS**, *s.* in Medicine, the inflammation of the peritoneum.

**PERITROCHUM**, (*peritrochium*) *s. [peri and trochos, Gr.]* in Mechanics, denotes a wheel, or circle, concentric with the base of a cylinder, and movable together with it about an axis.

To **PERJURE**, *v. a. [perjuro, Lat.]* to swear falsely; to forswear.

**PERJURER**, *s.* one who swears falsely.

**PERJURY**, *s. [perjuria, Lat.]* the act of swearing falsely; a false oath.

**PERIRWIG**, *s. [perrique, Fr.]* hair woven on thread, sewed on a cawl, and worn by a person instead of his own hair.

To **PERIRWIG**, *v. a.* to dress in false hair.

**PERIRWINKLE**, *s.* in Natural History, a small shell-fish, a kind of sea-snail. In Botany, a plant with handsome pale blue flowers, of which there are two common species, the greater and the less, in England.

To **PERK**, *v. n. [from perch,]* to hold up the head with an affected bristleness.—*v. a.* to dress; to prank.

**PERM**, a government of Russia. It lies on the borders of Asiatic Russia, and is bounded by the governments of Vologda and Yvatka. It is mountainous, and yields gold, silver, platinum, iron, &c. &c. In agriculture it is not conspicuous, but horses and other useful animals are reared here. The capital is of the same name; and is seated on the river Kama, where it receives the Zegochekha. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 58. S. N. Long. 55. 12. E. Pop. of government, about 1,500,000.

**PERMAGY**, *s.* a little Turkish boat.

**PERMANENCE**, **PERMANENCY**, *s.* duration; consistency; lastingness; continuance in the same state.

**PERMANENT**, *a. [per and maneo, Gr.]* durable; continuing; lasting; unchanged.

**PERMANENTLY**, *ad.* in a durable manner.

**PERMEABLE**, *a. [perneo, Lat.]* such as may be passed through.

**PERMEANT**, *a. [permeans, from perneo, Lat.]* passing through.

To **PERMEATE**, *v. a.* to pass through.

**PERMEATION**, *s.* the act of passing through.

**PERMISCIBLE**, *a. [per and misceo, Lat.]* such as may be mixed.

**PERMISSIBLE**, *a. [permitto, Lat.]* what may be permitted.

**PERMISSION**, *s. [Fr.]* allowance. Leave to do any thing.

PERMISSIVE, *a.* granting or giving leave; not hindering, though not approving.

PERMISSIVELY, *ad.* by bare allowance, without hinderance or approbation.

TO PERMIT, *v. a.* to allow, grant, or suffer, without commanding, authorizing, or approving; to resign.

PERMIT, *s.* a written warrant for sending excisable goods from one place to another.

PERMITTANCE, *s.* allowance; forbearance of opposition.

PERMIXTION, *s.* [*per* and *misce*, Lat.] the act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, *s.* [*per* and *muto*, Lat.] the exchange of one thing for another. *Permutations*, in Arithmetic, are formulae for discovering the numbers of different ways in which any given number of things may be arranged.

TO PERMUTE, *v. a.* to exchange.

PERNAMBUCO, a seaport town of Brazil, S. America. It is divided into two parts, which are above 2 miles from each other. Its harbour is shoaly, but there is a considerable trade carried on here. Pop. of Olinda, about 10,000; of Recife, about 70,000. Lat. 8. 2. S. Long. 35. 5. W.

PERNICIOUS, *a.* [*perniciosus*, Lat.] mischievous in the highest degree; destructive.—[*pernix*, Lat.] quick; in haste.

PERNICIOUSLY, (*perniciously*) *ad.* in such a manner as to destroy or ruin; mischievously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, (*perniciousness*) *s.* the quality of being destructive.

PERNICITY, *s.* [*pernix*, Lat.] swiftness.

PERORATION, *s.* [*per* and *oro*, Lat.] the conclusion of an oration.

TO PERPEND, *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] to ponder on, or consider attentively.

PERPENDER, *s.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] a coping stone.

PERPENDICULAR, *a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] crossing any thing at right angles; straight or upright.

PERPENDICULAR, *s.* a line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARITY, *s.* the state of being perpendicular.

PERPENDICULARLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to cut another line at right angles; in the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENSION, *s.* consideration.

TO PERPETRATE, *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat.] to commit; to act. It always has a bad sense.

PERPETRATION, *s.* the act of committing any crime. Figuratively, a crime.

PERPETUAL, *a.* [*Fr.*] never ceasing; continual; everlasting. *Perpetual Motion*, one of the desiderata of mankind, which, unfortunately, cannot be supplied in a world where nothing is, save what is temporary; and if professedly invented or discovered, could not be demonstrated.

PERPETUALLY, *ad.* without intermission or ceasing.

TO PERPETUATE, *v. a.* [*perpetuo*, Lat.] to make perpetual; to eternalize; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUATION, *s.* the act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.

PERPETUITY, *s.* [*perpetuus*, Lat.] duration without cessation; something which has no end.

TO PERPLEX, *v. a.* [*per* and *plecto*, Lat.] to disturb with doubts, ambiguities, or difficulties.

PERPLEX, *a.* difficult; ambiguous; intricate.

PERPLEXEDLY, *ad.* intricately; with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, *s.* the quality which renders the judgment unable to determine; intricacy; anxiety of mind.

PERPLEXITY, *s.* anxiety; entanglement; intricacy.

PERQUISITE, *s.* [*perquiso*, Lat.] something above settled wages.

PERQUISITED, *a.* supplied with perquisites.

PERQUISITION, *s.* an accurate inquiry; a strict and thorough search.

PERRY, *s.* [*poire*, Fr.] cider made of pears.

TO PERSECUTE, *v. a.* [*persequor*, Lat.] to subject to pains, losses, or imprisonments, on account of opinions; to pursue with malice; to trouble with importunity.

PERSECUTION, *s.* the act of inflicting penalties, or subjecting to punishments for opinions; the state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR, *s.* [*persecuteur*, Fr.] one who inflicts pains, penalties, or losses, on account of opinions; one who harasses another with malice.

PERSEPOLIS, anciently the capital or royal city of Persia. It is thought to be the same as what is now called Kilmanar, of which there are magnificent ruins now remaining. There are inscriptions in characters and in a language unlike any now in use, and which show that this place must be extremely ancient: almost all parts of the ruins are full of sculptures, representing men and beasts. Lat. 30. 10. N. Long. 56. 20. E.

PERSEVERANCE, *s.* [*perseverantia*, Lat.] steadiness or continuance in any purpose, design, or opinion.

PERSEVERANT, *a.* [*perseverans*, Lat.] constant; persisting.

TO PERSEVERE, *v. n.* [*persevere*, Lat.] to persist in an attempt; to continue firm and resolute.

PERSEVERINGLY, *ad.* with perseverance.

PERSEUS, in Astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

PERSEUS, king of Macedonia in the 2nd century B.C. He declared war against Rome; was defeated at Pydna, in 172 B.C.; when the Macedonian empire fell before the succeeding great empire. Perseus died in 168 B.C.

PERSHORE, Worcestershire. It is seated on the N. side of the Avon, near its junction with the river Bow, and has a manufacture of stockings. It is 102 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. of the two parishes, 4805.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, lying on the Indian Ocean, and bounded by Beloochistan, Afghanistan, the Caspian Sea, Russia in Asia, and Turkey in Asia. It is about 1200 miles in length, and 900 in breadth. No country in the world bears a more different character than this; for in the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and S. E. parts sandy and desert; in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domestic animals, camels and buffaloes, and their horses are very numerous. In several places naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground; and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, &c., but the two first of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. Cotton cloth, silken goods, and very fine carpets are made here. All sorts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry-trees, with silk-worms, dates, pistachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna, are grown here. There are also large flocks of sheep and goats; the tails of the former are of a monstrous size. It is divided into 12 provinces. Ispahan is the capital town. Pop. about 10,000,000.

PERSIAN GULF, a very large gulf between Persia and Arabia Felix, in Asia. Its entrance is about 30 miles over, but within it is near 180 in breadth, and about 420 miles in length.

PERSIC, or PERSIAN LANGUAGE, THE, is the offspring of a branch of the Indo-European family of tongues, but is much corrupted by mixtures derived from Arabia. The Arabic letters are also used. The literature of Persia is very remarkable; the poems and fables are especially fine. There is an old version of part of the Scriptures in this language.

TO PERSIST, *v. n.* [*persisto*, Lat.] to continue firm and resolute in an undertaking or opinion.

PERSISTANCE, PERSISTENCY, *s.* steadiness; constancy; obstinacy; obduracy.

PERSISTIVE, *a.* steady; persevering.

PERSIUS, AULUS FLACCUS, a Roman satiric poet, of whom we know but little beyond his birthplace, his adherence to the Stoics, and his death, in 62 A. D., aged 28 years. His Six Satires remain; and it is said that the character of his own life was a keener rebuke to the profligate Romans than the sharpest line he ever wrote.

PERSON, *s.* [*persona*, Lat. *personne*, Fr.] a thinking, intelligent being; a being that has reason, and so is self-conscious, and is responsible to God; an individual, or particular, man or woman; a human being; external appearance; character. *In person*, oneself, opposed to a deputy or representative. In Grammar, the mode of expressing the relation of an action to the speaker, as speaking of himself, or another, or to another. Verbs and pronouns are capable of this.

PERSONABLE, *a.* handsome, or of good appearance. *In Law*, one who may maintain any plea in a court of justice.

PERSONAGE, *s.* [*Fr.*] a man or woman of some rank or

eminence; air, stature, external appearance; a character assumed or represented.

**PERSONAL**, *a.* [*personal*, Fr. from *persona*, Lat.] belonging to men or women, opposed to things; peculiar; proper to; relating to one's private character or actions. Present, opposed to representative. Personal estate. In Law, something movable, or appendant to the person. In Grammar, applied to verbs and to pronouns which can express the personal relations.

**PERSONALITY**, *s.* the existence or individuality of any one. **PERSONALLY**, *ad.* in one's own person; particularly; with regard to individuality.

To **PERSONATE**, *v. a.* to represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for another; to act or represent on the stage; to counterfeit; to resemble.

**PERSONATION**, *s.* counterfeiting of another person.

**PERSONIFICATION**, *s.* in Rhetoric, prosopoeia; the change of things to persons; as, *Confusion* heard his voice.

To **PERSONIFY**, *v. a.* to represent things as if they were persons.

**PERSPECTIVE**, *s.* [*per* and *spicio*, Lat.] in Mathematics, the principles and rules for drawing landscapes and all objects in their proper proportions. A view or vista.

**PERSPECTIVE**, *a.* relating to the art of correct drawing.

**PERSPICACIOUS**, (*perspikashious*) *a.* [*per* and *spicio*, Lat.] quick-sighted; sharp-witted; quick of apprehension.

**PERSPICACIOUSNESS**, (*perspikashiousness*) *s.* the quality of perceiving or discovering quickly.

**PERSPICACITY**, *s.* [*perspicacit*, Fr.] quickness of sight or apprehension; sagacity.

**PERSPICIENCE**, (*perspihience*) *s.* the act of looking sharply; perfect knowledge.

**PERSPICUITY**, *s.* [*perspicuité*, Fr.] the quality of being transparent; applied to the mind, easiness to be understood or comprehended.

**PERSPICUOUS**, *a.* [*per* and *spicio*, Lat.] clear; transparent; such as may be seen through; easy to be understood.

**PERSPICUOUSLY**, *ad.* clearly; not obscurely.

**PERSPICUOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of being easily understood or seen through.

**PERSPIRABLE**, *a.* such as may be emitted through the pores of the skin.

**PERSPIRATION**, *s.* [*per* and *spiro*, Lat.] in Physiology, the act of emitting moisture through the skin.

**PERSPIRATIVE**, *a.* performing the act of perspiration.

To **PERSPIRE**, *v. n.* to emit through the pores of the skin. To be excreted by the skin.

To **PERSTRINGE**, *v. a.* [*per* and *stringo*, Lat.] to graze upon, or touch slightly; to glance upon.

**PERSUADABLE**, *a.* such as may be persuaded.

**PERSUADE**, (*the v* in this and the following words is pronounced like *v*) *v. a.* [*per* and *suadeo*, Lat.] to arouse to action after conviction, by appeal to the feelings, &c. &c. It sometimes means, to convince.

**PERSUADE**, *s.* one who persuades.

**PERSUASIBLE**, (*persuadable*) *a.* to be influenced by persuasion.

**PERSUASIBLENESS**, *s.* the quality of being persuadable.

**PERSUASION**, (*persuasion*) *s.* the act of influencing the will with a view to action, by means of appeals to the passions, feelings, or affections, or by appeal to duty; the state of being persuaded; opinion.

**PERSUASIVE**, (*persuázive*) *a.* [*persuasiv*, Fr.] having the power to persuade.

**PERSUASIVELY**, (*persuázively*) *ad.* in such a manner as to persuade.

**PERSUASIVENESS**, (*persuáziveness*) *s.* the quality of influencing the passions.

**PERSUASORY**, (*persuázory*) *a.* having the power to persuade.

**PERT**, *a.* [*per*, Brit. and Belg. *appert*, Fr.] lively and brisk; saucy; bold; petulant.

To **PERTAIN**, *v. a.* [*pertineo*, from *teneo*, Lat.] to belong or relate to. Used with *to*.

**PERTEREBRATION**, *s.* [*per* and *terebro*, Lat.] the act of boring through.

**PERTERREFACTION**, *s.* [*per*, *terreo*, and *facio*, Lat.] the act of affrighting greatly; a great fright.

**PERTH**, Perthshire, Scotland. It consists, chiefly, of one

wide street, well paved, but ill built; from which two others branch off, at right angles, on each side. It carries on considerable manufactures of linen and cotton, and exports large quantities of salmon. Perth is a very handsome town, with a beautiful approach to it, and is agreeably seated on the western bank of the Tay, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge of 10 arches, to which the tide comes up, the river being navigable for small vessels. It is 39 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 19,293. **PERTHSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded by the shires of Inverness, Aberdeen, Angus, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Argyle. It extends about 60 miles in length, and upwards of 50 in breadth. The northern district, called Athol, is uncommonly wild and mountainous; some heights being nearly 4000 feet above the sea; the five others, viz. Braedalbane, Gourie, Monteith, Stormont, and Strathern, are more champagne, and fertile in corn and pasture. It is watered by the Tay and its tributaries; and part of its border lies on the Frith of Tay. Coal, iron, and slate are its chief mineral products. It yields plenty of timber. Corn and cattle are much attended to, with considerable profit. There are good freshwater fisheries, and some manufactures, but chiefly domestic. Perth is its capital. Pop. 137,390. It sends 2 members and a moiety to parliament.

**PERTINACIOUS**, (*pertindshious*) *a.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] obstinate; stubborn; not to be convinced; constant; resolute.

**PERTINACIOUSLY**, (*pertindshiously*) *ad.* obstinately; stubbornly.

**PERTINACIOUSNESS**, (*pertindshiousness*) *s.* PERTINACITY, *s.* obstinacy; stubbornness; resolution; constancy.

**PERTINACIOUS**, *s.* obstinacy; steadiness, or persistency.

**PERTINAX**, P. **HELVIVS**, a Roman emperor, who was prefect of Rome when Commodus was assassinated, and was raised to the throne by the murderers. The reform in the finances, which was imperatively needful, and which he commenced at once, made him so odious to the soldiers and the courtiers, that he was put to death by the guards, in 193 A. D., after having reigned not quite three months. This was the commencement of the tyranny of the Prætorian guard, which is the principal feature of the declining or falling period of the Roman empire.

**PERTINENCE**, **PERTINENCY**, *s.* justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety or suitability to the purpose.

**PERTINENT**, *a.* [*pertinens*, Lat.] opposite; suitable to the purpose; relating; regarding; concerning. Used with *to*.

**PERTINENTLY**, *ad.* to the purpose; appositely.

**PERTINENTNESS**, *s.* the quality of suiting, or being apposite to what it is applied to.

**PERTINGENT**, *a.* [*pertingens*, from *tango*, Lat.] reaching to; touching.

**PERTILY**, *ad.* in a brisk, lively, saucy, or petulant manner. **PERTNESS**, *s.* brisk folly; sauciness; petulance; smartness; audacity; petty liveliness; sprightliness without dignity or solidity.

**PERTRAINSIENT**, *a.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] passing over.

To **PERTURB**, **PERTURBATE**, *v. a.* [*per* and *turbo*, Lat.] to disquiet, disorder, or put into confusion; to disturb.

**PERTURBATION**, *s.* any thing which destroys the tranquillity, or violently excites the passions; disorder; confusion; commotion; disturbance. In Astronomy, the general name for any irregularity in the revolution or rotation of any of the planetary bodies, occasioned by the attraction of the other bodies of the system. The chief perturbations are described under their several names.

**PERTURBATOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one that raises commotions.

**PERTUSED**, (*pertúzed*) *a.* [*per* and *tundo*, Lat.] bored; punched; pierced with holes.

**PERTUSION**, (*pertúzhon*) *s.* the act of piercing or punching; a hole made by piercing.

To **PERVADE**, *v. a.* [*per* and *radio*, Lat.] to pass through; to permeate; to pass, through the whole extension.

**PERVAISION**, (*pervázhon*) *s.* the act of passing through.

**PERVERSE**, *a.* [*per* and *verto*, Lat.] distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong; untractable; petulant; vexatious; peevish.

**PERVERSELY**, *ad.* with intent to vex; spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity.

**PERVERSENESS**, *s.* spiteful crossness; petulance; peevishness.

**PERVERSION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of changing or perverting to something worse.

**PERVERSITY**, *s.* crossness; perverseness; frowardness; peevishness; petulance.

**TO PERVERT**, *v. a.* to misapp or distort wilfully from the true end, meaning, or purpose; to turn from right to wrong; to corrupt.

**PERVERTER**, *s.* one that changes any thing from good to bad, or wilfully distorts any thing from the right purpose; a corrupter.

**PERVERTIBLE**, *a.* that may be easily perverted.

**PERVESTIGATION**, *s.* [*pervestigo*, Lat.] diligent search or inquiry.

**PERVACIOUS**, (*pervickshious*) *a.* [*pervacius*, Lat.] spitefully or peevishly obstinate; headstrong; stubborn.

**PERVACIOUSLY**, (*pervickshiously*) *ad.* with spiteful obstinacy.

**PERVACITY**, **PERVACIOUSNESS**, **PERVACACY**, *s.* spiteful obstinacy.

**PERVIOUS**, *a.* [*per* and *via*, Lat.] capable of being passed through; permeable.

**PERVIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of permitting passage through.

**PERU**, a republic of S. America, lying on the Pacific, and bounded by Bolivia, Brazil, and Ecuador. It is traversed by the prodigious mountain ridge called the Cordilleras-de-los-Andes, and is about 1500 miles in length, and 400 in mean breadth. Many of the mountains are active volcanoes, and some of the points are more than 20,000 feet high. The country between the mountains and the ocean is tolerably level, but it is generally inclined towards the sea; that on the E. of them is part of the great Pampas of S. America, already described. (See *PAMPAS*.) There are not any rivers of note on the W. side of the Andes, and those on the E. side all belong to the vast system of the river Amazon. The coast is in general rocky and high, but there are some good harbours. Gold, silver, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, and other metals, are found here in abundance. The forests are full of valuable trees, which are used for building, cabinet-making, and as dyes and drugs also. The llama is a native of this country; horses and other kinds of domestic beasts and cattle are reared. And turtles and alligators, the puma and the jaguar, condors, &c. &c. abound. The manufactures are inconsiderable, and the commerce chiefly consists of its natural productions. Some of the aborigines yet remain, but most of the inhabitants are of European origin, or of mixed descent from European and African or Indian parents. It is divided into 8 departments, and its capital is Lima. Pop. about 2,000,000.

**PERUGIA**, a town of the Papal States, Italy. It stands on the Tiber, and is a finely-built and stately old place. It has some noble public edifices, as churches, &c. Its university is of some importance, and has a valuable library, with museums, &c. &c. There are other institutions of some excellence here. It is the capital of a province. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 43. 7. N. Long. 12. 25. E.

**PERUGINO**, **PETRO VANUCCI**, a celebrated painter of Italy, the founder of the Roman school, and the teacher of Raphael. His figures are elegant, but the drawing is often incorrect. Some that remain are greatly admired. He died in 1524, aged 78 years.

**PERUKE**, *s.* [*pérruque*, Fr.] a periwig, or false hair worn as an ornament, or to conceal baldness.

**TO PERUKE**, *v. a.* to dress with additious hair.

**PERUKE-MAKER**, *s.* a maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

**PERUSAL**, (*perázal*) *s.* the act of reading.

**TO PERUSE**, (*perúze*) *v. a.* [*per* and *utor*, Lat.] to read. Figuratively, to observe or examine.

**PERUSIA**, (*perúze*) *s.* one that reads or examines.

**PERUSIAN BANK**. See *BANK*, *CINCUSA*, &c.

**PESA'DE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Horsemanship, a motion made by a horse in raising and lifting up his fore quarters, and keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring.

**PESARO**, a town of the Papal States, Italy. It stands on the coast of the Gulf of Venice, near the mouth of the river Foglia, and has a small harbour. It is not lacking in fine buildings, and some good manufactures are carried on. It is a place of some considerable trade. Here, also, is a good library, and some old-established educational institutions. It gives, partly, a name to

one of the provinces. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 43. 53. N. Long. 12. 55. E.

**PESSARY**, *s.* [*pessaire*, Fr.] a medicine of an oblong form to thrust up the uterus, &c.

**PEST**, *s.* [*pestis*, Lat.] a plague; any thing mischievous or destructive.

**PESTALOZZI**, **HENRY**, a celebrated Swiss teacher, and the introducer of the method of early instruction that is usually called by his name. He chose the laborious and, generally, thankless office of schoolmaster to the children of the poor, in preference to the prospects which his studies in law and divinity opened to him; and, first in his own house, and afterwards in schools for making the first parts of the path of learning agreeable to children, and yet more direct than the old pedantic schemes had laid it out. He wrote several works developing and explaining his method, which are of great use to teachers; and died in 1827, aged 82 years. His plan may be briefly characterized as the substitution of the knowledge of things for the knowledge of words, or names of things; and as the exercise of observation, and reflection, as well as of memory, which alone is tasked in the old and too prevalent system.

**TO PESTER**, *v. a.* [*pester*, Fr.] to disturb, perplex, harass, vex, turmoil, encumber.

**PESTERER**, *s.* one that pesters or disturbs.

**PESTEROUS**, *a.* encumbering; cumbersome.

**PESTH**, a very important place of trade in Hungary, Austria. It stands on the Danube, across which is a bridge of boats to Ofen, which stands on the other bank. It abounds in noble edifices, churches, government-buildings, colleges, &c. The university has a well-deserved name, and is supplied with an excellent library, an observatory, museums, &c. There are several other great schools. There are some valuable manufactures carried on here; but commerce is its great source of wealth, and its trade is carried on both by means of the river and by land, for it is finely situated, as a true emporium, between Turkey and Germany, &c. Pop. about 70,000. Lat. 47. 28. N. Long. 19. 4. E.

**PESTHOUSE**, *s.* an hospital for persons infected with the plague; a lazaretto.

**PESTIFEROUS**, *a.* [*pestis* and *fero*, Lat.] infectious like the plague; destructive; mischievous; pestilential; malignant; contagious; belonging to the plague.

**PESTILENCE**, *s.* [Fr. *pestilencie*, Lat.] a contagious distemper; plague; pest.

**PESTILENT**, *a.* [Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.] producing plagues; mischievous; destructive. In ludicrous language, used to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

**PESTILENTIAL**, (*pestil'enshal*) *a.* [*pestilential*, Fr.] partaking of the nature of, or producing, the plague; contagious; destructive; pernicious.

**PESTILENTLY**, *ad.* mischievously; destructively.

**PESTILATION**, *s.* [*pestillan*, Lat.] the act of breaking or pounding in a mortar.

**PESTLE**, *s.* [*pinso*, Lat.] an instrument used to pound with in a mortar. *Pestle of pork*, a gammon of bacon.

**PET**, *s.* [*petit*, Fr.] a slight fit of anger or resentment. Figuratively, a favourite.

**PETAL**, *s.* [*petalum*, Lat.] in Botany, the coloured leaves which compose the flowers of plants.

**PETALOUS**, *a.* having flower-leaves.

**PETARD**, *s.* [Fr.] a short kind of mortar, used formerly to blow open the gates of fortresses, cities, &c. in a siege, by being fixed against them by means of rings or handles on its rim.

**PETAVIUS**, or **PETAU**, **DIONYSIUS**, a very learned French Jesuit of the earlier half of the 17th century. He was at different times a rhetorical and a theological professor at different colleges, and he wrote on the theology, &c., and edited some works of the Fathers. But his fame is founded on his works on chronology, which are a chronological digest of universal history. The abridged work, *Rationarium Temporum*, which means *Chronological Tables*, is yet of value as a book of reference. He had a great and well-earned name in his day, and died in 1652, aged 49 years.

**PETECHIAL**, (*petekial*) *a.* [*petechie*, Lat.] marked with pestilential spots.

**PETER**, or **CEPHAS**, originally named *Simon*, but so surnamed by our Lord at his first introduction to him, one of the most

eminent of the 12 apostles of Christ, was, before his summons to the training for the work afterwards laid on him, a fisherman of Capernaum of Galilee, with his brother and the two sons of Zebedee, James and John. He was distinguished for his ardent love for Jesus, for his rash and headlong temper, and for his lack of moral courage. He was specially favoured by his Master in various ways, and he denied that he knew any thing of him, when he had followed him into the high priest's hall in his earnest desire to be near him on his trial. After the ascension of Jesus had dissipated all his mistaken notions of the promised kingdom, he was, as had been foreshown in that surname, a man of rock; and, till the more cultivated and calm earnestness of Paul attracted the historian's notice, Peter stands foremost in every scene. Tradition says that he was crucified at Rome, with his head downwards, in 63 or 66 A. D. As this apostle is claimed by Romanists as the foundation of their arrogant claims to be regarded as the only church, &c., it is as well to notice, that it is by no means established that Peter ever held any relation to the church at Rome at all,—that the apostles' office was not to minister to particular churches, as bishops or elders, but to minister to the world; so that if he had, it would not have been the office of bishop over it,—that he was not the rock on which Christ would build his church, but that he had confessed Jesus to be the Christ, the Son of the living God, which was the rock, whilst he was the man of the rock,—that whatever favours Jesus showed him, were shared by James and John,—and that the charge given particularly to him after the resurrection, far from being the committing of the keys to him, was partly as heart-touching reproof for his cowardly denial, and partly an assurance that his penitence was accepted. The two *Epistles of Peter* were written to some he had preached to, and are fine and earnest writings, although lacking the profound argumentation of Paul, and the lofty spiritualism of John. They both show that amongst the earliest converts prodigious and practical errors were found; and they contain exhortations never out of season amongst men.

PETER, the name of several kings of Spain, and of two in particular of infamous notoriety. The third of that name who ruled over *Aragon*, having married the daughter of the king of Sicily, to gain possession of the island arranged and effected the massacre of all the French on it, one Easter-day. This horrible murder was perpetrated at the vesper hour, and is named in history the *Sicilian Vespers*. He died in 1285. The first of that name who reigned over *Castile*, was called the *Cruel*; and his reign was one series of treacherous and cold-blooded deceptions and murders. His subjects at last revolted; and Peter obtained the help of the Black Prince, son of Edward III. of England, to regain his throne. This royal English mercenary was properly rewarded by Peter's refusal to pay him for his soldiers' blood, misspent in such a cause. Peter was, not long afterwards, murdered by his natural brother, who had been chosen by the people instead of him. He fell in 1369.

PETER I. of Russia, called, worthily, *Peter the Great*, on succeeding to the imperial throne, with his half-brother Ivan, had first a conspiracy, concocted by Ivan's sister against him, to suppress; and next, after his marriage, another far more formidable, headed by Galitzin and the same turbulent lady; after which he removed them out of public life, and so became the Czar of Russia. He was yet but in earliest manhood, when he directed his attention to the condition of his empire, and began that course of practical reform, which has made his name so illustrious. Amongst other proceedings with this view, the most remarkable and characteristic was that of visiting Holland, England, and other countries of W. Europe, where he wrought with his own hand at ship-building, &c. and became acquainted with many arts that Russia was totally unacquainted with. Recalled after an absence of almost a year and a half by another attempt on his throne, he soon suppressed it, and most savagely punished the leaders of it. War with Sweden; the building of a new capital, named after himself, Petersburg; a second marriage with the famed Catherine Alexiowna; war with Turkey; more European travels, but not to learn trades; domestic troubles; and well-planned efforts to civilize his rude nobles, to benefit the country at large; filled up the rest of his reign; and he died in 1725, aged 53 years, having been sole Czar for 36 years. Peter was not at all acquainted with the political theories which the Independence of America and the French Revolution have made popular in our days. Russia was his estate, and all the people

of Russia, from prince to serf, were his property, and must needs do his will. It was his will to improve his estate, and he did it; but he did no more. Peter often displayed the most revolting ferocity and sensuality; yet there was in him an impulse of genuine humanity, which at fitting moments would shine out. He was as unfavourably situated as any man ever was for deserving a good name; and yet he did obtain one honestly and truly; and—he lost his life in consequence of his efforts to save from drowning a boatful of his common soldiers.

PETER THE HERMIT, a French soldier, who, having gone on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, was deeply affected by the circumstance that the Holy City, with the sepulchre, &c., was in the hands of infidels; and came back, and, helped by the pope, preached the first crusade. Peter led the first bands of enthusiasts, most of whom fell on the plains of Nice; but he survived the slaughter of his followers, fought at the taking of Jerusalem, and lived to gain additional odour of sanctity by founding an abbey in his native country. He died in 1115, and, by a strange oversight on the part of the Roman pontiff, has never been canonized.

PETERBOROUGH, (*Peterbôro*) Northamptonshire. It is not a large place, for it has but one parish church besides the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery, and is a majestic structure. It is 78 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 6107.

PETER-HOUSE, a college of Cambridge, founded in the 13th century, and endowed shortly afterwards. The buildings are spacious, but not remarkable.

PETER-PENCE, an ancient levy or tax of a penny on each house throughout England, paid to the pope.

PETERS, HUGH, one of the eminent preachers of the time of the Puritan Revolution. He was an earnest opponent of church and civil tyranny; and could smite with the sword,—and did, as well as pray and preach against it. His faithfulness may be judged by the confidence put in him by those who knew him best; by his being amongst the regicide martyrs at the Restoration; and by his being chosen as a special mark for the falsehoods and inventions of the wittingly, who three times slew the slain of the second Charles. He fell in 1660, aged 61 years.

PETERSBURG, ST., a government of Russia, lying on the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Finland; and bounded by the governments of Esthonia, Pskov, and Novogorod. It is level and marshy, and abounds yet in forests. Agriculture can be but little attended to, and the trade of the metropolis is the chief resource of the district. Pop. about 900,000.

PETERSBURG, ST., the capital city of Russia. It stands on the Neva, over which are five bridges of boats, and is of prodigious extent. There are built here many palaces, a college, a military school, and an exchange. Trade flourishes greatly here, because it is the seat of the emperors, and because foreigners have the same privileges as the natives of the place. There are woollen and linen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing salt-petre, brimstone, and laboratories for fireworks. Here are also yards for making ropes, cables, and tackling for ships; a foundry, where cannon and mortars are cast; as also a printing-house. Some streets of this city are regular and well built; and the private houses are of wood or stone; whilst most of the public structures are massively built of granite. The churches are numerous, and some are very fine. The palaces and government buildings are particularly noble edifices. There are also theatres, schools, columns, and the splendid equestrian statue of the founder of the city, Peter the Great, which is placed on a vast mass of solid granite. Pop. about 900,000. Lat. 56. N. Long. 30. 19. E.

PETERWARDEIN, a famous fortress on the Danube, belonging to Hungary, Austrian. It consists of an upper and a lower fort; both made as strong as art can make a position of great natural strength. A small town has arisen near it and a bridge of boats crosses the river to a town called Neusatz. Pop. about 6500. Lat. 45. 16. N. Long. 19. 59. E.

PETERWOIT, a. in Botany, a plant.

PETIT, (*petty*) a. [Fr.] small, little, trivial; inconsiderable.

PETITION, (*petishon*) s. [*peto*, Lat.] request; entreaty; supplication; prayer; or a single article of a prayer. *Petition of right*, in Law, is the first step to be taken to obtain redress from the sovereign, on the part of a subject.

To PETITION, (*petishon*) v. a. to request, solicit, supplicate.

PETITIONARILY, *ad.* by way of begging the question.  
 PETITIONARY, (*petishonary*) *a.* supplicatory; containing petitions or requests.

PETITIONER, (*petishoner*) *s.* one who petitions.

PETITORY, *a.* petitioning; claiming the property of any thing.

PETITOT, JOHN, a famous painter in enamel, who was a native of Geneva, but acquired his fame in England and France, under the patronage of Charles I. and Louis XIV., and afterwards returned to his native country, and died there in 1691, aged 84 years. Bordier, his brother-in-law, executed the drapery and subsidiary parts of all his portraits.

PETRA, the name of a ruined city of Arabia, situated in a valley, accessible only by a narrow gorge, called Wadi Mousa, communicating with the long hollow extending from the Dead Sea to the E. arm of the Red Sea. Its chief features are the tombs, which are cut into the solid rock that bounds the valley, and are, in many cases, elaborately adorned externally. There are also the ruins of houses, temples, arches, and columns; and the remains of a theatre. It has only recently been visited again by travellers, after centuries of utter desolation. The superstitions of the Arabs prevented them from approaching it. Lat. 30. 25. N. Long. 35. 38. E.

PETRARCH, or PETRARCA, FRANCESCO, one of the most celebrated poets of Italy, who lived in the 14th century, and was one of the earliest labourers in the revival of learning in Europe. His family removed from Italy, and Petrarch studied law, but afterwards assumed the clerical habit, and frequented the papal court at Avignon. It was at Avignon he saw the lady, whose name he has made immortal as his own, *Laura*, the wife of Hugues de Sade, who inspired him with so ardent an affection, that not even the change produced by age in her beauty, nor her death many years afterwards, all chilled. The conduct of this celebrated woman to her impassioned admirer was marked by the purest regard; and he, after endeavouring by travelling over France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, and by pretending an attachment to another, to escape from this enchantment, at length was not reconciled alone to her seeming coldness, but derived from it some of its chastening and sanctifying power. During his travels, he became intimate with all the learned men and writers of Europe, studied with them, sought for every relic of ancient literature, and fired all he knew with his own ardour, and united them into a true republic of letters. He was, himself, the centre of this world that he had so strangely formed; but he entered largely into the business of the daily world, he was the friend and adviser of princes, and few men of his vocation have ever borne the charge of so many weighty embassies. At Rome he was solemnly crowned in the capitol as poet laureate; and this was, perhaps, the noblest triumph of his whole life. He died in 1374, aged 70 years. His *Laura* died in 1348, aged 40 years. Petrarch's fame is built on his Italian poems, which were the occupation of his leisure, and the mere alleviation of the hopeless passion which he cherished. He also wrote some poems in Latin, which are quite forgotten; and several philosophical treatises, in the same language, on which he fondly hoped to rear a name, which are as much unknown as the poems. His Latin letters are numerous, and valuable in relation to the history of his age. His poems, which have, so unexpectedly as to himself, given him his world-wide renown, are all either sonnets, or compositions framed after the model of the *canzoni* of the Troubadours. They are all more or less immediately connected with his love for *Laura*, and they are surpassingly beautiful both in thought and expression, and less marred by mere conceits than so forced a kind of verse may be supposed capable of. To add one other word to this account of Petrarch;—to him, with Dante and Boccaccio, the Italian language is indebted for its glorious literature, for these writers made it what it is—so noble an instrument as can be devised for the utterance of all that is best and greatest in man's mind and heart.

PETRE, (*pièter*) *s.* *petra*, Lat.] nitre or saltpetre.

PETREL, *s.* in Ornithology, a large class of sea-birds, of which the one called the *stormy petrel* is most known, from the singularity of its habits, and the nautical superstitions connected with it.

PETRESCENT, *a.* growing or turning into stone.

PETREFACTION, *s.* [*petra* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of changing into stone; something made of stone.

PETRIEFACTIVE, *PETRA'FIC*, *a.* having the power to change into stone.

To PETRIFY, *v. a.* to change to stone.—*v. n.* to become stone.

PETROL, *PETRO'LEUM*, *s.* [*pétrole*, Fr.] in Mineralogy and Chemistry, a kind of half-fluid bitumen, resulting from the spontaneous decomposition of coal under the surface of the earth. The most celebrated places where it is found are Persia, the Birman Empire, Barbadoes, and Amiano, in Italy.

PETRONEL, *s.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] a pistol; a small gun used by horsemen.

PETRONIUS, TITUS, a Latin writer of the reign of Nero, who was made the leader and director of the imperial voluptuary's debaucheries and revels, whence he was surnamed *Arbiter*. He was at last condemned by his master, and put himself to death, in 66 A. D. The fragments of his book are full of unimaginable obscenity.

PETTICOAT, (*pèttikòt*) *s.* [*petty* and *coat*,] a small coat; an under-dress of females, which is tied round and hangs down from the waist.

PETTIFOGGER, *s.* [corrupted from *pettivoguer*, of *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] a petty small-rate dabbler in law, who deals only in trifling, vexatious, or knavish causes.

PETTIGREE, *s.* in Botany, a shrub, called by some kneebolly, and butcher's broom.

PETTINESS, *s.* smallness; inconsiderableness.

PETTISH, *a.* easily provoked to slight anger; fretful; peevish.

PETTISHNESS, *s.* the quality of being pettish.

PETTITOEES, *s.* the feet of a sucking pig.

PETTO, *s.* [Ital.] the breast. Figuratively, privacy.

PETTY, *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] inconsiderable; inferior; little.

PETTY, SIR WILLIAM, the founder of the Landsdowne family, was a physician of such note during the Puritan Revolution, that he attended the army under Cromwell, in Ireland, and was retained in the service of Henry Cromwell. Having been employed to survey the forfeited estates, some charges were brought against him, and he was dismissed. He received the honour of Knighthood at the Restoration, and died in 1687, aged 64 years. He was an active promoter of the Royal Society, and presented to its notice a variety of singular and ingenious inventions. He wrote on political economy, &c. &c.

PETTYMUGUET, *s.* in Botany, the yellow goose-grass.

PETULANCE, *PETULANCY*, *s.* [*petulantia*, Lat.] sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

PETULANT, *a.* [*petulans*, Lat.] perverse; saucy; wanton.

PETULANTLY, *ad.* with petulance; with saucy pertness.

PETUNSE, *PETUNSE*, *s.* one of the earths of which the porcelain ware of China is made. The other is termed *Kaolin*.

PEW, *s.* [*puy*, Belg.] a seat enclosed in a church. Amongst the characteristic tenets of revived High Churchism, as propounded by the divines of Oxford and their followers, is one respecting *pews* (as they spell the word), which enclosures they regard as obstructions to devotion. See PUSEYISM.

PEWET, *s.* [from its cry,] in Ornithology, the popular name of the lapwing.

PEWTER, *s.* [*peauter*, Belg.] an artificial metal, made of brass, lead, and tin; dishes and plates made of pewter.—*a.* made of pewter.

PEWTERER, *s.* one that deals in things made of pewter; a smith who works in pewter.

PHÉDRUS, LUCIUS, a Latin poet of the age of Augustus. He was that emperor's freedman, but felt the displeasure of Sejanus, the tyrannical minister of Tiberius, his successor. He wrote *Fables*, derived from various sources, and original; which, being used in schools, are not so much admired as they deserve.

PHENOMENON, (*ph*) has the sound of *f* in this and all the following words; *s.* [*phainomai*, Gr.] an appearance in the works of nature or the heavens; any fact or circumstance, considered as the subject matter of observation and reflection; any thing that strikes by its novelty or marvellousness.

PHAGEDE'NA, *s.* [*phago* and *edo*, Gr.] an ulcer that eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE'NIC, PHAGEDE'NOUS, *a.* [*phagédénique*, Fr.] eating; corroding.

PHALANGER, *s.* in Zoology, an animal of the opossum kind, which inhabits the East India islands.

PHALANX, *s.* [Gr.] in Ancient Military Tactics, a large

square battalion of foot-soldiers set close to each other, with their shields joined, and pikes turned cross-ways. In Anatomy, the three rows of small bones in the fingers.

**PHALAKRIS**, a native of Crete, who obtained the chief power in Agriguntum of Sicily, contrary to the constitution, and so was named a tyrant. His cruelty in the exercise of his power is one of the grounds for the modern use of this word. He had devised for him a brazen bull, in which he enclosed his victims, and then burned them to death; and he proved the excellence of this invention on Perillus, the luckless artist, first. He was at last exposed and killed, in his own bull, it is said, in 563 B. C. The *Eupides* ascribed to him are forgeries. Bentley's Dissertation of them should be studied by all who desire to call themselves classical students.

**PHANTASM**, (*fântazm*) **PHANTASMA**, (*fântasma*) *s.* [*phainomai*, Gr.] something appearing only to the imagination; a spectre, or vision.

**PHANTASTIC**, **PHANTASTICAL**, *a.* See FANTASTICAL.

**PHANTOM**, *s.* [*phantome*, Fr.] a spectre or apparition; a fancied vision.

**PHARISATICAL**, *a.* like a Pharisee; hypocritical; having an external appearance of religion, but inwardly vicious.

**PHARISEES**, [*pharash*, Heb.] a famous sect of the Jews, who distinguished themselves by their zeal for the traditions of the elders, and for their neglect of God's actual commands. They pretended that those traditions were delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, and were preserved orally, till the lawyers and doctors wrote them down. From their rigorous observance of these traditions, they held themselves to be more holy than other men; and separated those who did not observe them, as sinners and profane persons, from themselves, so as not even to eat or drink with them. The name means the *separate*, but their conduct made it signify *separators*.

**PHARMACEUTIC**, **PHARMACEUTICAL**, *a.* [*pharmakon*, Gr.] relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy or preparation of medicines.

**PHARMACOLOGIST**, *s.* [*pharmakon* and *logos*, Gr.] one who writes upon drugs.

**PHARMACOLOGY**, *a.* a scientific discourse of drugs and medicines.

**PHARMACOPŒIA**, *s.* [*pharmakon* and *poieo*, Gr.] a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

**PHARMACOPOLIST**, *s.* [*pharmakon* and *poleo*, Gr.] an apothecary; one who sells medicines.

**PHARMACY**, *s.* [*pharmakon*, Gr.] the art of choosing, preparing, and mixing medicines.

**PHAROS**, **PHARE**, *s.* [Gr.] is a light-house or a pile raised near a port, where a fire is kept burning in the night to guide and direct vessels near at hand. The *Pharos* of Alexandria was long celebrated as one of the wonders of the world.

**PHARYNGOTOMY**, *s.* [*pharynx* and *temno*, Gr.] in Surgery, the act of making an incision into the larynx, to remove a tumour from the throat, which hinders respiration.

**PHARYNX**, *s.* [Gr.] in Anatomy, the upper part of the œsophagus, in which the food is received from the mouth.

**PHASELS**, *s.* [*phaselis*, Lat.] in Horticulture, French beans.

**PHASIS**, *s.* plural *phases*, [*phainomai*, Gr.] in Astronomy, the various appearances of the planets, according to the extent to which they are illuminated by the sun, as seen from the earth.

**PHASM**, (*fasm*) *s.* appearance; phantom.

**PHEASANT**, (*fëzant*) *s.* [*phasianus*, Lat. from *Phasis*,] in Ornithology, a very handsome bird, native to Asia Minor, largely preserved by English landlords, rigidly protected by English game laws, and highly injurious to English corn and to the English poor. Gold and silver pheasants are natives of China, and are common in collections of birds, living and dead, in this land. The gold pheasant is an exceedingly beautiful bird. There are some other kinds, equally remarkable for the beauty of their plumage.

**PHEASANT-EYE**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with scarlet blossoms; called also Adonis flower, red-maithes, and red-morocco; found in corn-fields, and flowering in June and July.

To **PHEESE**, (*fëeze*) *v. a.* [perhaps it should be written *fëesse*,] to curry or comb.

**PHENICOPTER**, *s.* [*phoinix* and *pteron*, Gr.] in Natural History, a kind of bird.

**PHENOMENON**, *s.* See PHENOMENON.

**PHIAL**, *s.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiele*, Fr.] a small bottle of a cylindrical form. *Leyden Phial*. See ELECTRICAL JAR.

**PHIDIAS**, or **PHEDIAS**, the great Athenian sculptor, who flourished in the age of Pericles. It is generally believed that he was poisoned in prison, by those who had contrived his impeachment, out of malignity against Pericles, in 432 B. C. His greatest works were the chryselephantine colossal statues of Athena for the Parthenon of Athens, and of Zeus Olympius for the temple at Elis, but these have perished. The sculptures with which he and his pupils adorned the Parthenon of Athens, yet remain in part, and may be seen in the Elgin saloon of the British Museum.

**PHIGALIA**, a small town of Arcadia in Ancient Greece, from which the sculptures were brought which are now in the British Museum, and are called the *Phigalian Marbles*.

**PHILADELPHIA**, a celebrated city of Lydia, in Asia Minor. It was built by Attalus Philadelphus, a king of Pergamus, on the river Cogamus, near the foot of Mount Tmolus. It was one of the 7 churches of Asia, addressed in the Apocalypse, and is a place of some extent, but of no importance.

**PHILADELPHIA**, the capital of Pennsylvania, United States. It is situated on a neck of land at the confluence of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. It is built in a very regular manner, and the streets are very broad and handsome. It has a great many public squares, and many very fine buildings, amongst which may be mentioned the state-house, the late United States' bank, the bank of Pennsylvania, the mint, the exchange, &c. &c. It abounds in institutions of a philanthropic character; and Girard college, for the education of orphans, is a noble building, and of great value. Pennsylvania university and the medical college are also well sustained. Most of the houses have a small garden and orchard; and from the river are cut small canals, equally agreeable and beneficial. The wharfs are also fine and spacious, the warehouses large, numerous, and commodious, and the docks for ship-building well adapted to their purposes. It is a place of great importance both for trade and manufactures, and communicates by steamboats, railways, and canals with most of the other great places in the States. It is 138 miles from Washington. Pop. 220,423. There are 5 other places in the Union so named.

**PHILANDER**, *s.* in Zoology, an animal of the opossum kind, about the size of a rat, which is found in S. America.

**PHILANTHROPY**, *s.* [*phileo* and *anthropos*, Gr.] good nature; the love of mankind; general benevolence.

**PHILEMON**, a private Christian of Colosse, to whom the apostle Paul addressed a letter respecting a runaway slave, named Onesimus, which is a model for dignity and affection, and shows us more of Paul's private character than, perhaps, any other of his writings.

**PHILIDOR**, **ANDREW**, the great chess-player of the last century. He was professionally a musician and composer, and had some name for his skill, but he gradually relinquished the practice of his art, to devote himself entirely to his favourite game. It was with him no play, but a profound strategic study, and he acquired such ability in it, that a short while before his death, he beat two good players at once, he being blindfolded. He wrote a book on chess, which has only lately been superseded by later publications. He died in 1795, aged 69 years.

**PHILIP**, the name of several Macedonian kings, the most famous of whom are, first, Philip the father of Alexander the Great, who first raised that country to a position of eminence in Greece. He was a great general, but his statesmanship and diplomatic skill were greater than even his military ability. He conquered all the other states of Greece at the great battle of Chæronea, and was at length assassinated by one Pausanias, in 336 B. C., aged 47 years, and having reigned 24 years, leaving his projected war on Persia to be prosecuted by his son. The other Philip was the king when Rome was first beginning to threaten the states beyond the borders of Italy, and he attempted to join the great Carthaginian, Hannibal, in checking or breaking his power. But in the end he was conquered by the Romans, and died in 179 B. C., only just in time to avoid witnessing and sharing in the subjugation of the whole of Greece by the new and rising empire.

**PHILIP**, the name of five kings of Spain of whom the most celebrated is Philip the Second, the son of Charles V., the emperor

of Germany, who is as complete a model of a Romanist prince as history can furnish. He was wedded to the English Queen Mary I., and he desired to espouse her sister and successor, Elizabeth. His attempts on England, and especially that by means of the Spanish Armada, are well known. His wars in the Netherlands, conducted by the barbarous and bigoted Duke of Alva, and afterwards by Don John of Austria, gained him, deservedly, a most evil name. In his own kingdom, he was more zealous than any other sovereign in supporting the Inquisition, and even used to be present at the burning of those condemned by the Holy Office. He did more to sow the seeds of the subsequent and present condition of that unhappy land, than all the other kings of Spain. The only thing else recorded of him, deserving notice, is that he built the *Eseorial*. He has this, however, to be set off against the evil he did, he did all this from his conscience, and not as the effects of state-policy. He died in 1598, aged 72 years.

**PHILIP, or PHILIPPE**, the name of 6 French kings, of whom the first was engaged in various contests with our English kings, William I. and II., who were also dukes of Normandy, in which he gained no better name than he did from his private vices. He died in 1108. The second was surnamed *Augustus*, and joined in the crusade which Richard of England led. His jealousy of the superior military prowess of the Lion-hearted king, was one of the causes of the failure of that expedition. He also took up the cause of Prince Arthur against his usurping uncle John, and subsequently invaded England at the request of the insurgent barons. He also made war on the Christians of the Alpine valleys. In his wars with the English kings, he gained some of their continental territories. He was, with his kingdom, laid under a papal interdict, when he professedly submitted to the pope, and was restored to favour. He died in 1223, aged 57 years, and having reigned 43. The fourth, surnamed the *Fab*, was a rapacious and ambitious prince, who gained many advantages through his unscrupulous conduct, and his cunning, both against the barons of his own kingdom, and against Edward I. of England, and others. He was the first who convoked the states-general, or representatives of the 3 estates of the kingdom; and thus to him may be attributed the first step towards republicanism in France. He also suppressed the order of Knights Templars; and died in 1311, having reigned 9 years. The sixth, or *de Valois*, was first regent, after the death of Charles IV., and then king. It was against him that Edward III. began his French wars, and gained the battle of Cressy. He died in 1350, after a reign of 22 years.

**PHILIPPIANS, PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE**, one of the letters written by the apostle during his first imprisonment at Rome. He had himself introduced Christianity there, with much opposition and danger; and the Christians had sent him presents by one of their teachers. This letter is a beautiful outpouring of the affection with which he regarded them; and contains much that exhibits the heart and character of the apostle, as well as some most beautiful and affecting views of the truth he lived and suffered for.

**PHILIPPICS**, *s.* a name given to the orations of Demosthenes against king Philip of Macedon; being esteemed the masterpieces of that great orator. The same term is also applied to the fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony. Any invective declamation.

**PHILIPPINE or MANILLA ISLANDS**, a very large group of islands in the East Indian Ocean, lying between China and the Moluccas. They are generally mountainous; and there are several active volcanoes amongst them. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite peculiar to them. The inhabitants are not all of one race, some being Malays, and some resembling the Negro variety. The principal of these islands are Manilla, or Lugon, and Mindanao, whose capital towns have the same names. They produce rice, sugar, tobacco, indigo, coffee, spices, &c. &c. And they manufacture cereots, and various useful articles. They belong to Spain, in great part; and there are considerable numbers of settlers from that country scattered about them. Pop. about 3,000,000. Manilla is the capital of the whole group.

**PHILIPPINES, NEW.** See CAROLINE ISLANDS.

**PHILIPPUS, M. JULIUS**, called also *Philip the Arabian*, an emperor of Rome, after Gordianus, whom he dethroned, and caused to be assassinated. His reign was interrupted by several insurrections; and at last Decius, whom he had sent to put down a rebellion, was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers; and Philip fell in battle with him, in 249, after a reign of 5 years. In this reign the *secular games* were celebrated, 1000 years after the foundation of the city.

**PHILIPS, JOHN**, an English poet, educated at Oxford, author of the *Splendid Shilling*, and a poem in praise of *Cider*, after the pattern of the *Georgics* of Virgil. He wrote other pieces also. But he never rose out of the ranks of the minor poets, and is also lost sight of amongst them. He died in 1708, aged 32 years.

**PHILIPS, AMBROSE**, a poet and dramatist of the beginning of the last century. He studied at Cambridge; and during his sojourn in London was acquainted with Addison, Steele, and all the wits and writers of the day. He was not such a writer as to live with his friends; he is partly indebted to Pope's merciless satire for an immortality in the company of Sir Richard Blackmore. He was made an officer in the Irish Prerogative court at last; and died in 1749, aged 54 years.

**PHILISTINES**, the name of one of the aboriginal tribes of Canaan, who were not expelled when the Israelites took possession of the land, and who remained there as a source of the greatest annoyance to them for many centuries; till at last their name gradually died out and their deeds were forgotten.

**PHILO, JUDÆUS**, a learned writer of Alexandria, of whose life nothing is known beyond his having gone twice as an ambassador to the emperor at Rome from the Jews of that city. He flourished in the very beginning of the Christian era. His writings are all based on the Platonic Philosophy, and being contemporary with the writings of the New Testament, and written in Greek, are of considerable value, both as helping to the discovery of the Hellenistic usage of words, and also as expounding the opinions of the thinkers and philosophers amongst the Jews.

**PHILOLOGER, PHILOLOGIST**, *s.* [*philos* and *logos*, Gr.] one who makes languages his chief study; a grammarian; a critic.

**PHILOLOGICAL**, *a.* belonging to philology.

**PHILOLOGY**, *s.* the science of words, or language. But in popular use it has a wider meaning, and includes all kinds of literature and criticism.

**PHILOMEL, PHILOMELA**, *s.* [Gr. and Lat.] in Poetry, the nightingale.

**PHILOMOT**, *a.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, Fr.] of the colour of a dead leaf.

**PHILOMENE**, the last great military commander of the ancient Greeks. He was chosen to head the Achaean league, and he overthrew the city and the constitution of Sparta. He was at length captured by the Messenians, and poisoned in 183 B. C., aged about 70 years.

**PHILOSOPHEME**, *s.* [*philos* and *sophia*, Gr.] principle of reasoning; theorem.

**PHILOSOPHER**, *s.* [*philosophos*, Lat.] a person who studies philosophy. Popularly, one who is somewhat of a stoic in seasons of excitement. *Philosopher's stone*, a stone supposed by alchemists to turn every thing it touched into gold.

**PHILOSOPHIC, PHILOSOPHICAL**, *a.* [*philosophique*, Fr.] belonging to a philosopher; formed by philosophy; skilled in philosophy.

**PHILOSOPHICALLY**, *ad.* in a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.

**To PHILOSOPHIZE**, *v. a.* to moralize; to reason like a philosopher; to inquire into the causes of phenomena.

**PHILOSOPHY**, *s.* [*philosophia*, Lat.] in strict usage it is the *scientia primo* of Lord Bacon, the clear statement of those great principles on which all science must be prosecuted, and without which there can be no science; but it is commonly employed to signify the scientific study of metaphysics, or ontology; and when it is used in relation to other sciences, it is defined as *Mental Philosophy*, *Natural Philosophy*, *Political Philosophy*, *Moral Philosophy*, &c. *Positive Philosophy*, in recent writers, means a scheme of knowledge based solely on experience, and rigidly built up by means of experience in every branch; or else, and more correctly, a general system of metaphysics, constructed on principles rigidly investigated and proved, and by means of an



*organon*, or method applicable to the subject, in opposition to the mere refutation of false systems, or the mere investigation and determination of the principles and the method. Generally, an hypothesis or system for explaining any phenomena; reasoning.

**PHILOSTORGY**, *s.* [*phileo* and *storge*, Gr.] natural affection; the love of parents towards their children.

**PHILOTIMY**, *s.* [*phileo* and *time*, Gr.] love of honour; ambition.

**PHILOXENY**, *s.* [*phileo* and *zenos*, Gr.] hospitality; kindness to strangers.

**PHILTER**, *s.* [Gr.] amongst the ignorant and the wicked, a drink to cause love.

To **PHILTER**, *v. a.* to charm to love.

**PHIZ**, *Phyz*, *s.* [from *physiognomy*, Gr.] the face, visage, or countenance; used ludicrously.

**PHLEBOTOMIST**, *s.* [*phleps* and *temno*, Gr.] one that opens a vein; a blood-letting.

To **PHLEBOTOMIZE**, *v. a.* to open a vein, or let blood.

**PHLEBOTOMY**, *s.* the act of opening a vein, or letting blood.

**PHLEGM**, (*flēm*) *s.* [*phlegma*, Gr. *phlegme*, Fr.] in Physiology, the viscid secretion of the mucous membrane lining the larynx, bronchie, &c.

**PHLEGMAGOGUE**, (*phlegmagōgē*) *s.* [*phlegma* and *ago*, Gr.] in old Medicine, a purgative which affected the phlegm, or serum of the blood, alone.

**PHLEGMATIC**, *a.* [*phlegmatique*, Fr.] abounding in phlegm; dull; cold.

**PHLEGMON**, *s.* [*phlego*, Gr.] in Medicine, an inflammation; an inflamed tumour.

**PHLEGMONOUS**, *a.* inflammatory; burning.

**PHLEME**, *s.* [from *phlebotomy*, sometimes written *phleam*,] in Veterinary Art, a pointed instrument placed on the vein of a horse, and driven into it with a blow, in bleeding.

**PHLOGISTIC**, *a.* in the old Chemistry, belonging to phlogiston.

**PHLOGISTICATED**, *a.* in the old Chemistry, impregnated with phlogiston.

**PHLOGISTON**, *s.* [Gr.] in the old Chemistry, an imaginary substance, supposed to be a constituent part of all inflammable bodies, and of many other substances, being that which rendered them combustible.

**PHOCAS**, one of the Eastern emperors, who was at first a common soldier, but was proclaimed emperor during a revolt of the army, and recognised by the patriarch of Constantinople and the pope of Rome. But he was a cruel sovereign, and the Persian emperor opposed him, and in the end, in spite of the favour of the church, he was dethroned and put to death, in 610, after a reign of 8 years.

**PHOCION**, one of the true Grecian heroes: he was a military commander of Athens, during its last period of independence and greatness, but he was more noted for his political wisdom, and he often stood in opposition to Demosthenes, whose voice was still for war, though he did not fight so well as he spoke. He fell at last in one of those revolutions, so frequent in such states, being put to death in prison, in 317 *a. c.* He was a disciple of Plato, but his manners and recorded sayings savour more of the porch than of the academy; yet his character, as it is embalmed by Plutarch, who followed universal tradition, was one to command the reverent esteem of all the wise and good.

**PHOCIS**, in Ancient Geography, a small state of Greece, extending from the Corinthian Gulf to the Gulf of Opuntius, and bounded by Locris, Doris, and Boeotia. Its chief mountain was Parnassus; its chief river, Cephissus. Delphi, with its famous oracle, and Crissa, were its principal cities.

**PHŒNICIA**, a small but most celebrated state of antiquity. It lay on the E. shore of the Mediterranean Sea, and was bounded inland by Mount Lebanon. Canaan and Mount Carmel defined it at one extremity, and a small river, named Eleutherus, at the other. It was watered only by mountain streams, and had little space for profitable or extensive agriculture. But by manufactures and commerce it rose to the very summit of renown. It had valuable mines, and wide forests; and its people found out the art of glass-making, and of purple-dyeing. But its trade with foreign countries, by means of its fleets and its colonies, was the great source of its wealth. It possessed, at a very early period, most of the islands of the Archipelago; they had settle-

ments in Spain, Tartessus, Gades, Carteia; on the N. coast of Africa, Utica, Carthage, (which in time rivalled the parent state,) and Adrumetum; on Sicily, Panormus, and Lilybæum; and perhaps in S. Asia, beyond the Persian Gulf. In their voyages they most probably coasted round Africa, and they certainly maintained a regular intercourse with Britain, the tin-island. But it is impossible to do more than thus barely indicate the extent and the character of their trade. Its influence on the W. world is sufficiently seen in their grateful ascription of the invention of letters to this state, and in the share assigned to it, in Grecian legends, in forming the states of that land, which afterwards so completely outshone this. The quiet, peaceful, selfish-seeming labours of commerce, although their influence on human advancement is so great, are rarely chronicled by the historian, and, indeed, hardly admit of it; but the splendid efforts of military genius and statesmanship, whether in an individual or a nation, and the sudden effects realized by foreign conquest, or domestic legislation, although so insecure, and so interrupted, strike the eye, and furnish just the subjects to fill the historian's canvass. After-ages write histories of literature, and, with yet more toilsome labour, histories of commerce. Tyre, Sidon, and Berytus, were the great cities of Phœnicia. See TYRE, SIDON, &c.

**PHŒNIX**, *s.* in fabulous Natural History, a wondrous bird, of which but one ever lived at a time, in the deepest deserts, to an immense age, when it built a pile of spices, was consumed in it, and a young one rose out of its ashes. In Astronomy, one of the S. constellations.

**PHONIC**, *a.* according to sound.

**PHONICS**, *s.* [*phone*, Gr.] the doctrine of sounds.

**PHONOCAMPTIC**, *a.* [*phone* and *kampto*, Gr.] having the power to infect or turn the sound, and by that means to alter it.

**PHONOGRAPHY**, *s.* [*phone* and *grapho*, Gr.] a scheme of writing, in which each separate sound, and each modification of it, in speaking, is professedly represented by invariable symbols; and which is proposed, by those who have adopted it, for universal adoption, to the final and utter extinction of all the multifarious alphabets, &c. at present in use in the world; but which, being unfortunately based on our English erroneous vowel scale, and not at all including many sounds which occur in other languages on the continent, and in Asia, the *nasale* of France, the *gutturals* of Germany, the *cerebrals* of India, &c., (not to mention the *click* of the Caffre and Hottentot tongues,) seems to be somewhat ill adapted to aid in bringing on the millennium, in the way of removing the impediment to intercourse between different nations, arising from variety of language, although it is the basis of a very good system of *short-hand*.

**PHOSPHATES**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with phosphoric acid.

**PHOSPHITES**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with phosphorous acid.

**PHOSPHOR**, *Phosphorus*, *s.* [Lat. from *phos* and *phero*, Gr.] the morning star, Venus, when she rises before the sun. In Chemistry, an elementary substance, transparent and almost colourless, (when pure,) easily cut with a knife, and exceedingly inflammable. It enters largely, in various combinations, into both animal and vegetable structures, and is found in some rocks and earths also.

**PHOSPHORESCENCE**, *s.* a pale, faint, bluish light, like that emitted by phosphorus.

**PHOSPHORESCENT**, *a.* in Chemistry, emitting light like phosphorus.

**PHOSPHORIC**, *Phosphoric*, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to phosphorus. *Phosphoric acid* is a compound of oxygen and phosphorus. *Phosphorous acid* has a smaller proportion of oxygen than phosphoric acid.

**PHOSPHURETS**, *s.* in Chemistry, substances formed by a union with phosphorous acid.

**PHOSPHURETTED**, *part.* in Chemistry, combined with a phosphuret.

**PHOTIUS**, a patriarch of Constantinople, in the 9th century. He was of noble parentage, well educated, and perhaps the greatest genius of his age. While in civil life, he cultivated all learning, sacred and profane. He was commander of the imperial body-guards, first senator of Constantinople, chief private secretary to the emperor, and employed in many embassies. When the emperor Michael III. deposed Ignatius from the patriarchate, Photius was appointed in his stead, and his passage through the

various grades of ecclesiastical promotion, was effected in four days. The advocates of Ignatius and the Roman bishops would not acknowledge him; and he was, on occasion of offences given to the emperor, twice deposed himself. The second time he was also banished to Armenia, where he died in about 890, at a very advanced age. He was once excommunicated by the Roman bishop, and he replied by a similar decree of excommunication against the bishop. He was no mean adversary, and the charges he brought against the Roman observances were well calculated to serve his purpose. He wrote many books and letters, but his most remarkable work is entitled *Myriobiblon*, which gives a critical account of 280 authors, whose works he had read, with summaries of their contents, and extracts of considerable length, from which we derive all the knowledge we possess of many books no longer extant.

**PHOTOGENIC**, *a. [phôs and gignomai, Gr.]* produced by the action of light, applied to views, portraits, copies of drawings, &c., effected on prepared surfaces by means of the chemical action of light.

**PHOTOGRAPHY**, *s. [phôs and grapho, Gr.]* the art of producing portraits, views, copies of pictures, &c., by the action of light on surfaces prepared for the purpose. They are usually taken by means of a camera obscura, and the plate on which the image is thrown is commonly of silver, or of copper silvered, the preparation being, by a simple process, to coat the plate with ioduret of silver, which is highly susceptible of the chemical influence of light. A few minutes are sufficient to produce the effect required, and the plate, by being exposed to the fumes of mercury, or coated with some transparent metallic solution, may be exposed to the light without any change in the photogenic impression. Sometimes the portraits are coloured by hand afterwards, which adds considerably to the effect of them. This process is called, after the first inventor, *Daguerriotype*. In another process, called *Kalotype*, or *Talbotype*, the impression is taken on paper prepared in a peculiar manner, and fixed by a subsequent process. There are other varieties of this art, but it is yet evidently in its infancy alone. The researches of philosophers are beginning to be directed to it, and *Actinology*, [from *aktin* and *logos, Gr.*] as it has been named, promises to be one of the most wonderful and valuable branches of physical science. See **LIGHT**.

**PHOTOMETER**, *s. [phôs and metreo, Gr.]* in Optics, an instrument to measure the intensity of light.

**PHRASE** (*frase*) *s. [phrazo, Gr.]* a mode of speech peculiar to a language; an expression; style.

To **PHRASE**, (*frase*) *v. a.* to style, call, name, or express.

**PHRASEOLOGY**, (*fraseology*) *s. [phrasis and lego, Gr.]* style; diction; a phrase-book.

**PHRENETIC**, **PHRENTIC**, *a. [phrenitis, Gr.]* frantic; delirious; inflamed in the brain.

**PHRENTIS**, *s. [Gr.]* madness.

**PHRENOLOGY**, *s. [phrên and logos, Gr.]* in Anthropology, that branch which treats of the relation between the intellectual faculties, the passions, and the mind of man generally in its relation to the present state, and the structure and conformation of the brain. That the brain is the medium of communication with the material world, for the immaterial being, that is properly man,—none can doubt. Nor can any, who have at all observed the men they have known, doubt that there is a correspondence between certain mental peculiarities and capabilities, and certain configurations of the skull (which, in general, faithfully represents the form and proportions of the brain). Some particular cerebral developments are, by innumerable examples, established as indications of certain mental peculiarities. But a better psychology is perhaps required, and a more scientific and careful mode of observing the physical facts, before Phrenology will be able to rank as a distinct science. It is greatly to be regretted that ignorance, impudent pretence, and most thinly-veiled irreligion, should have interfered in this inquiry to the extent that they have, to the prejudice of true science and of truth, and to the unspeakable hurt of those who have been led away by them.

**PHRENOMAGNETISM**, *s. [phrên and magnês, Gr.]* in Mesmerism, the general name for certain phenomena, induced by mesmeric influence, in which particular mental peculiarities, &c. in the patient, are called into most lively action, by the operator.

**PHRENSY**, (*frénzy*) *s. [phrénêsia, Fr.]* madness. Often written *frénzy*.

**PHRYGIA**, in Ancient Geography, a country of the centre of Asia Minor, bounded by Bithynia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Lycia, Caria, Maonia, Lydia, and Mysia. The range of the Taurus crossed its S. part, and most of the great rivers flowing into the Mediterranean and Euxine Seas sprang within its borders. There were also several large lakes here. It was almost wholly agricultural and pastoral. Laodicea, Colosse, and Iconium were its chief cities.

**PHRYNICHUS**, an Athenian tragedian, of whose plays no fragment remains. He first brought female parts into the drama, and seems to have been more of a lyric than strictly dramatic poet. He flourished in 500 B. C.

**PHTHARTICKS**, (*thárticks*) *s. [phthairo, Gr.]* corrupting medicines.

**PHTHISICAL**, (*ftizikal*) *a. [phthisique, Fr. from phthisis, Gr.]* coughing; consumptive.

**PHTHISIC**, **PHTHISIS**, (*ftizik, ftizis*) *s.* consumption; the disease in which the lungs are destroyed by the formation of tubercles within them; and for which at present no remedy is known.

**PHYLACTERY**, *s. [phulatto, Gr.]* amongst the Jews, a bandage on which was written some sentence from the Old Testament, worn on the wrists and foreheads.

**PHYSIC**, (*fyzic*) *s. [phusis, Gr.]* the science or art of healing; medicine. In common language, a purge. *Physics*, the whole circle of natural philosophy.

To **PHYSIC**, (*fyzik*) *v. a.* to apply medicines.

**PHYSICAL**, (*fyzikal*) *a. [physique, Fr.]* relating to natural philosophy; belonging to medicine, or the science of healing; medicinal, or assisting health; natural, opposed to spiritual.

**PHYSICALLY**, (*fyzikally*) *ad.* according to nature; according to the principles of natural philosophy; according to the science or rules of medicine; naturally, or sensually, opposed to spiritually.

**PHYSICIAN**, (*fyzishian*) *s. [physicien, Fr.]* one who prescribes remedies for any disease.

**PHYSICOTHEOLOGY**, (*fyzikothelogy*) *s. [phusis and theologia, Gr.]* the arguments supporting the belief in the being and attributes of God, drawn from the consideration of the works of nature.

**PHYSIOGNOMER**, **PHYSIOGNOMIST**, (*fyzionomist*) *s. [physionomiste, Fr. from phusis and gnomon, Gr.]* one who judges of the disposition, &c. by the features of the face.

**PHYSIOGNOMIC**, **PHYSIOGNOMICAL**, *a.* drawn from the contemplation of the features of the face; conversant in physiognomy.

**PHYSIOGNOMY**, (*fyzionomy*) *s. [physionomie, Fr.]* the art of discovering the disposition, capabilities, &c. from the features of the face; the face; the cast of the countenance.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL**, (*fyziological*) *a. [phusis and logos, Gr.]* relating to physiology.

**PHYSIOLOGIST**, (*fyzilogist*) *s.* one versed in physiology.

**PHYSIOLOGY**, (*fyziology*) *s.* the science which treats of the various functions of the life of organized bodies, both plants and animals.

**PHYTIVOROUS**, *a. [phuton, Gr. and voro, Lat.]* that eats grass or any vegetables.

**PHYTOGRAPHY**, (*fytography*) *s. [phuton and grapho, Gr.]* a description of plants.

**PHYTOLOGY**, *s. [phuton and logos, Gr.]* the science of plants; botany.

**PIACULAR**, **PIACULOUS**, *a. [piaculum, Lat.]* expiatory; having the power to atone; such as requires expiation; criminal; atrociously bad.

**PIA-MATER**, *s. [Lat.]* in Anatomy, a thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura-mater, and immediately covers the substance of the brain.

**PIA-NET**, *s.* in Ornithology, the lesser woodpecker; the magpie.

**PIA-NO**, *s.* in Music, an Italian word for soft or slow.

**PIA-NO FORTE**, *s. [Ital.]* a well-known musical instrument, the tones of which are produced by wires, struck by hammers, by means of keys. It is an instrument of considerable compass and power for chamber music, and is well suited to the domestic habits of the English. There are several varieties, named from their form, &c., *Grand, Square, Cottage, Piccolo*, &c.

**PIA-STER**, *s. [piastra, Ital.]* an Italian coin valued at about 5s. sterling; a piece of eight.

**PIAZZA**, *s.* [Ital.] a walk under a roof supported by pillars.  
**PIAZZA, JOSEPH**, a famous astronomer of Italy, in the last and present centuries. He was of the religious order of Theatines, and held professorships at Genoa, Malta, Ravenna, and Palermo, in philosophy and mathematics, and narrowly escaped trouble on account of some aberrations (real or imaginary) from the authorized faith. In an observatory he commenced at Palermo, and in one at Naples, he laboured for many years with great diligence, and discovered one of the asteroids, which he named Ceres. He travelled in France and England for some time, and formed intimacies with the great astronomers of those countries. He died in 1826, aged 80 years. His treatises are numerous, and of them all, his *Catalogue of the fixed Stars* is the most valuable.

**PIBROCH**, *s.* [Scot.] a military tune, or the tune of a war-song played on the bagpipes, amongst the Highlanders of Scotland.

**PICA**, *s.* the name of a particular form of printing types, of which there are two sizes, usually called *Pica* and *Small Pica*.

**PICARD, JEAN**, a noted French astronomer of the 17th century. He was prior of Rille in Anjou, and became professor of astronomy at Paris. He was a most diligent observer, and not meanly acquainted with the higher mathematics. He first applied the telescope to the quadrant, and invented the natural quadrant. He was also engaged in measuring a degree of the meridian, and in this, with all his disadvantages, he was surprisingly successful. His name is connected with other discoveries, and his works are numerous. He died in 1682, aged 62 years.

**PICARON**, *s.* [*picare*, Ital.] a robber, plunderer, marauder, pirate.

**PICCAGE**, *s.* [*picagium*, low Lat.] money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

**PICCONI, NICHOLAS**, a celebrated musical composer of the last century, born in Italy, but chiefly resident in France. The greatest passage of his life was his famous controversy with Gluck, respecting the superiority of the musical schools of their respective countries, wherever all Paris rang. In the height of the French Revolution he fled to Naples, but was glad to return. He died in 1800, aged 72 years. His operas, oratorios, &c. &c., are exceedingly numerous.

**PICHEGRU, CHARLES**, a celebrated French general under the Republic. He was born in humble life, and studied at Brienne. He first fought in America. At the Revolution he rose rapidly, and succeeded to the post of Dumouriez, when he restored the discipline of the army and conquered Holland. He suppressed an insurrection in Paris; and afterwards, at the head of the army on the Rhine, entered into negotiations for the restoration of the Bourbons. Being recalled, he lived for a time privately; but afterwards was chosen on the council of 500, and was arrested with several others for being concerned in a royalist conspiracy. He escaped deportation and fled to England; but becoming acquainted with the Chouan chief, Georges Cadoudal, returned privately to Paris, was detected, arrested, and strangled in prison, in 1804, aged 43 years.

**PICK**, *v.* [*picken*, Belg.] to cull; to choose; to gather industriously; to separate from any thing that is useless or filthy; to clean by gathering off gradually.—*[pick, Fr.]* to pierce or strike with a beak or sharp instrument. *To pick a hole in one's coat*, is used proverbially for seeking occasion of exposing or finding fault with another. *To pick a pocket*, to steal from the pocket, privately.—*v. n.* to eat slowly, and by small morsels; to do any thing leisurely.

**PICK**, *s.* [*pique*, Fr.] a sharp-pointed instrument.  
**PICKAPACK**, *ad.* (formed, by reduplication, from *pick*.) upon one's back, or after the manner of a pack.

**PICKAXE**, *s.* an axe with a sharp point; an axe not made to cut, but to pierce.

**PICKBACK**, *a.* [corrupted from *pickapack*] on the back.

**PICKED**, *a.* [*piqué*, Fr.] sharp.

**PICKET**, *v. a.* [*piccare*, Ital.] to pirate; to rob; to make a flying skirmish.

**PICKER**, *s.* one who picks; a sharp-pointed instrument.

**PICKEREL**, *s.* [from *pique*] in Ichthyology, a small pike.

**PICKERING**, Yorkshire, N. Riding. It is seated on a small brook; and is a pretty good town, with an old castle. It is 223 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 3901.

**PICKLE**, *s.* [*pekel*, Belg.] any kind of salt or sour liquor in

which things are preserved; a thing kept in sour liquor. A condition or state; used in contempt. *Pickle*, or *pickled*, is a small parcel of land enclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *piegle*.

**PICKLE, v. a.** to preserve in salt or sour liquor; to season; to imbue with any thing bad.

**PICKLEHERRING**, *s.* a merry-andrew; an arch rogue; a buffoon; a zany.

**PICKLOCK**, *s.* an instrument by which locks may be opened without the key; a person who opens locks without a key.

**PICKPOCKET**, [*PICKPURSE*], *s.* one who steals any thing privately out of a person's pocket or purse.

**PICKTHANK**, *s.* a person who is officious to curry favour with another by base means.

**PICKTOOTH**, *s.* an instrument used to clean teeth.

**PICO, GIOVANNI**, COUNT OF MIRANDOLA AND CONCORDIA, one of the distinguished Platonists of Florence in the palmy days of the Medici. He received the best education the times could afford; and much after the fashion of the admirable Crichton, in his travels in France and Italy, engaged in public discussions with the members of the different universities he visited, challenging them publicly to dispute respecting certain theses; for which amusement he narrowly escaped a practical acquaintance with the Inquisition at Rome. He was one of the friends of Lorenzo the Magnificent; and aided in the philosophical and literary revolution, which he headed, and which had so important a bearing on the Reformation under Luther. His works have long ago been forgotten, though his name never may. He died in 1494, aged 31 years.

**PICTORIAL**, *a.* [*picture*, Lat.] produced by a painter; adorned with pictures or engravings.

**PICTS**, *s.* [*picctus*, from *pingo*, Lat.] the name given by the Romans to one of the tribes inhabiting modern Scotland, from the way in which they adorned their bodies, much resembling the customs of the natives of N. America.

**PICTS WALL**, a name of the vallum built by the emperor Adrian from Solway Frith, in Cumberland, to Newcastle and Tynemouth.

**PICTURE**, *s.* [*pictura*, Lat.] a resemblance of persons or things painted or engraved, &c. Figuratively, any resemblance or representation.

**TO PICTURE, v. a.** to represent by painting. Figuratively, to represent in the mind.

**PICTURESQUE**, (*picturés*) *a.* fine; beautiful; like a picture.

**TO PIDDLE, v. n.** [from *peddle*] to pick at table; to eat squeamishly; to trifle, and attend to small parts rather than the main.

**PIDDLER**, *s.* one that picks a bit here and there at table; one that eats squeamishly, or acts triflingly.

**PIE**, *s.* in Cookery, a dish of meat, fruit, &c., baked with a crust of pastry over it.—*[pie, Fr. pica, Lat.]* in Ornithology, a magpie, or parti-coloured bird. The old popish service-book.

**PIEBALD**, *a.* of various colours; diversified in colour.

**PIECE**, (*pece*) *s.* [*piece*, Fr.] a patch; a fragment, or part of a whole; a picture; a composition or performance of some artist; a single great gun, or hand gun; a coin. Applied to portions, and ending a sentence, it signifies *each*. *More of a piece with*, implies resemblance of the same kind or sort. In Commerce, sometimes the whole, or part of a whole.

**TO PIECE, (pece) v. a.** to enlarge by the addition of something; to join or unite. To increase or supply some defect by addition, followed by *out*—*v. n.* to join; to be compacted.

**PIE/CELESS**, (*peceless*) *a.* whole; compact; not made of separate parts or pieces.

**PIE/CER**, (*pecer*) *s.* one who pieces.

**PIE/CEMEAL**, (*pecemeal*) *a.* [*pie* and *meal*, Sax.] in pieces; by piece and piece.

**PIED**, (*pi-ed*) *a.* [from *pie*] variegated, or composed of different colours.

**PIEDMONT**, (*Pedmont*) a common and ancient name for a large district of the continental part of the kingdom of Sardinia. It is included between the Alps, which lie in a semicircle, and the Austrian dominions and Parma; is watered by the Po and its tributaries; and abounds in all kinds of corn, cattle, &c. It is divided into Turin, Susa, Ivrea, Pignerol, and Biella. Pop. about 3,000,000.

**PIEDNESS**, *s.* variegation; diversity of colours.  
**PIELED**, *a.* [perhaps from *peeled* or *piled*] having short hair; bald.

**PIEPOWDER COURT**, *s.* [*piéd* and *poudre*, Fr.] a court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

**PIER**, (*peer*) *s.* [*pierre*, Fr.] the columns which support the arch of a bridge; the masonry between the windows and doors of houses.

To **PIERCE**, (*peerce*) *v. a.* [*percer*, Fr.] to penetrate or enter; to affect or touch the passions.—*v. n.* to make way by force into or through any thing; to affect severely; to enter or dive. Synon. *Piercing* seems to be executed by a rapid stroke; *penetrating*, by making way gradually.

**PIERCER**, (*peercer*) *s.* an instrument used in boring holes.  
**PIERCINGLY**, (*peercingly*) *ad.* in a sharp and affecting manner.

**PIERCINGNESS**, (*peercingness*) *s.* the power of piercing.

**PIETISTS**, a denomination of certain Protestants, who lived in Germany in the latter part of the 17th century, and were distinguished for their exemplary piety, and for the fervour with which they cultivated it. They were not a sect or separate communion.

**PIETY**, *s.* [*pietas*, Lat. *piété*, Fr.] the reverential discharge of duty, whether to God, parents, or country.

**PIG**, *s.* [*Porcus*, Belg.] in Natural History, the young of swine; sometimes used generally for swine. *Pig iron*, *pig lead*, &c. are those metals in short thick bars, purified sufficiently to be used in castings, &c. The name originated in a pun of the workmen; the long furrows into which the metal is run from the furnace, are called (provincially) *soughs*, (sows), and thence the shorter side-furrows were named pigs.

To **PIG**, *v. a.* to farrow, or bring forth young, applied to a sow.

**PIGEON**, *s.* [Fr.] in Ornithology, the name for a very large family of birds, of which the stock-dove, ring-dove, and turtle-dove are native species; whilst the domesticated varieties are almost numberless.

**PIGEONLIVERED**, *a.* soft; mild; void of spleen or resentment.

**PIGIN**, *s.* a little pig; a small vessel. A provincial word in both senses.

**PIGHT**, (*pit*) old preter. and past part. of *pitch*; pitched; determined; fixed.

**PIGMENT**, *s.* [*pigmentum*, from *pingo*, Lat.] colour to be laid on any body; paint.

**PIGMY**, *s.* [*pigmaios*, Gr.] a person of low stature; any thing inconsiderable.

**PIGNORATION**, *s.* [*pignus*, Lat.] the act of pledging.

**PIGNOTTI LAURENCE**, an Italian writer of the last century. He was first a physician, and held a professorship at Pisa afterwards. He then wrote a *History of Tuscany*; but his *Fables* are his most famous work, which if not original as to its subjects, is wholly so in the way he has treated them, and in the gracefulness of the poetry. He died in 1812, aged 73 years.

**PIGNUT**, *s.* in Botany, the earth nut.

**PIGRITUDE**, *s.* [*piger*, Lat.] laziness; slothfulness; weariness.

**PIGSNEY**, *s.* [*piga*, Sax.] a word of fondness to a girl.

**PIKE**, *s.* [*picque*, Fr.] in Ichthyology, a large and voracious kind of fresh-water fish. It sometimes grows to a great size, and is esteemed delicate eating. A long lance used by foot soldiers before the invention of bayonets, and very much used by the French in the revolutionary war, before they were provided with muskets for the many thousands that joined their armies. A fork used in husbandry. Among turners, two iron spikes or spurs between which any thing is fastened.

**PIKED**, *a.* [*piqué*, Fr.] sharp; ending in a point.

**PIKEMAN**, *s.* a soldier armed with a pike.

**PIKESTAFF**, *s.* the wooden staff or the frame of a pike.

**PILASTRE**, *s.* [*pilastre*, Fr. *pilastro*, Ital.] in Architecture, a square pillar, sometimes insulated, or set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

**PILAT**, **MONT**, the name of one of the loftiest mountains of the Cevennes, so called from the clouds which commonly envelope its summit, as if it were *pilate*, or capped by them, not from any connexion with Pontius Pilate. It is 3500 feet high.

**PILATE**, **PONTIUS**, the procurator of Judaea, by whom, at 674

the instigation of the high priest and leaders of the Jewish people, against his own better judgment, our Lord was crucified. His question, "What is truth?" which is usually ascribed to his levity, was (as Luther said) a proof of his worldly common sense, and his desire to save Jesus; the "truth" could not, but some lawyer's plea might have been of avail. He was, soon after the transactions recorded in the New Testament, banished to Vienne in Gaul, where he killed himself, in 38 A. D.

**PILCHARD**, *s.* in Ichthyology, a fish like a herring, but smaller.

**PILCHER**, **PILCH**, *s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] any coat or garment made of skin or lined with fur; a furred gown.

**PILE**, *s.* [Fr. *pyle*, Belg.] a strong piece of wood, or stake, driven into the ground to make a foundation firm; a heap; any thing heaped together to be burned; an edifice or building.—[*pilus*, Lat.] a hair; the nap of cloth or velvet.—[*pila*, Ital.] one side of a coin; the reverse of a cross.—[*pilum*, Lat.] the head of an arrow. In the plural, in Surgery, the hemorrhoids.

To **PILE**, *v. a.* to heap; to fill with something heaped.

**PILEATED**, *a.* [*pilatus*, Lat.] in the form of a cover or hat.

**PILER**, *s.* one who accumulates.

To **PILFER**, *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr. or from *pelf*] to steal.—*v. n.* to practise petty theft.

**PILFERER**, *s.* one who steals petty things.

**PILFERINGLY**, *ad.* with petty larceny; filchingly.

**PILFERY**, *s.* petty theft.

**PILGRIM**, (*pélerin*, Fr.) one who travels on a religious account; a wanderer.

To **PILGRIM**, *v. n.* to wander; to ramble.

**PILGRIMAGE**, *s.* [*pélerinage*, Fr.] a journey on a religious account.

**PILL**, *s.* [*pillula*, Lat. *pillule*, Fr.] a medicine made into a round mass like a pea.

To **PILL**, *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] to rob or plunder. To strip off the bark, used for *peel*.—*v. n.* to be stript away; to come off in flakes or scorie, more properly *peel*.

**PILLAGE**, *s.* [Fr.] plunder; the act of plundering.

To **PILLAGE**, *v. a.* to plunder; to spoil.

**PILLAGER**, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler.

**PILLAR**, *s.* [*pilar*, Brit. *pilar*, Span. *pilar*, Brit. and Armor.,] a column; a supporter. In Botany, the cylindrical stalk of a fungus, as in the common mushroom; also the little shaft upon which the feather of downy seeds is placed, as in the dandelion.

**PILLARED**, *a.* supported by columns; resembling a column.

**PILLION**, *s.* [from *pillow*,] a soft saddle used by women in riding behind a horseman; a low saddle; a pannel; a pad.

**PILLORY**, *s.* [*pillori*, Fr.] a frame erected on a pillar, having three holes through which the head and hands of a criminal are put, when he is exposed to the public.

To **PILLORY**, *v. a.* to expose in a pillory.

**PILLOW**, (*pillô*) *s.* [*puleve*, Belg.] a bag of down or feathers laid under the head when a person sleeps.

To **PILLOW**, (*pillô*) *v. a.* to rest or support any thing on a pillow.

**PILLOWBEER**, **PILLOWCASE**, *s.* the cover of a pillow.

**PILLWORT**, *s.* in Botany, the globular peppergrass; a kind of fern.

**PILOSITY**, *s.* [*pilus*, Lat.] hairiness.

**PILOT**, *s.* [*pilote*, Fr.] one who steers a ship.

To **PILOT**, *v. a.* to steer or conduct a ship.

**PILOTAGE**, *s.* [*pilotage*, Fr.] a pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts; a pilot's hire.

**PILPAY**, called also **BIDPAI**, the alleged author of a very ancient collection of fables in the Sanscrit language. Most of them have existed from the very earliest days in many Oriental languages, and in Latin, German, Spanish, Italian, &c.

**PILSER**, *s.* in Entomology, a small kind of moth.

**PIMENTO**, (*piment*, Fr.) in Botany, &c., a kind of spice, of a round figure, called Jamaica pepper.

**PIMP**, (*pinge*, Fr.) one who provides gratifications for the lusts of another; a procurer; a pander.

To **PIMP**, *v. a.* to provide gratifications for the lust of another; to pander; to procure.

**PIMPERNEL**, *s.* in Botany, a common English plant, with pretty, small, scarlet flowers. A species still prettier grows in bogs. Both of them shut their blossoms before rain. This name is commonly given to some other English plants.

PIMPING, *a.* [*pimpenesch*, Belg.] little; petty; worthless; mean.

PIMPLE, *s.* [*pompette*, Fr.] in Medicine, a small red pustule. PIMPLED, *a.* having red pustules.

PIN, *s.* [*epingle*, Fr.] a short piece of pointed tinned wire, with a head, used abundantly in female dress, &c. The making of this useful article is a very important part of English manufactures; is one of the most remarkable instances of the general advantage from what economists call *division of labour*. Every separate operation, preparing, cutting into lengths, pointing, head making and fixing, tinning and polishing, sorting and fixing in papers, is performed by a different person; so that each pin passes through 10 or 12 different hands, the lighter parts of the work being done by women and children. They are also made by machines. Any thing to hold things together; a peg, a bolt; that which locks the wheel to the axle, called a *finch-pin*; an iron instrument used in fastening bars and window shutters; the peg of a musical instrument; the centre. In Surgery, a horny induration, or inflammation of the coats of the eye. *Rolling pin*, a cylindrical piece of wood used in making pastry.

To PIN, *v. a.* [*pinare*, Sax.] to fasten with pins; to join; to confine as in a pinfold; to fasten; to make fast.

PINCASE, *s.* a pincushion.

PINCERS, *s.* [*pincette*, Fr.] an instrument consisting of two legs moving on a rivet, with which nails are drawn, or any thing held fast; the claws of a crab, &c.

To PINCH, *v. a.* [*pincer*, Fr.] to squeeze between the fingers or teeth; to hold hard with an instrument; to squeeze till the flesh is pained or livid; to press between hard bodies; to distress; to pain; to gripe; to straiten; to drive to difficulties; to try thoroughly; to squeeze out what is contained.—*v. n.* to spare, or be frugal.

PINCH, *s.* [*pinçon*, Fr.] a painful squeeze with the fingers, or between hard bodies; a gripe; oppression; difficulty or distress; as much as can be taken between the tips of the fingers.

PINCHBECK, *s.* in Metallurgy, a compound metal, formed of five or six parts of copper and one of zinc.

PINCUSHION, (*pincushon*) *s.* a small cushion in which pins are stuck.

PINDAR, the greatest lyric poet of the Greeks. He was a Theban, and originally a flute-player, till he acquired a name throughout Greece and its colonies and allied states, by his grand odes. He not only received great honours from the different cities of Greece, but also from the kings and tyrants of many other states; and especially from Hiero of Syracuse, at whose court he spent the latter part of his life. He died in about 440 *b. c.*, aged about 80 years. The writings of this poet, which are yet extant, are the odes he composed in honour of various conquerors at the Olympic, Nemean, and other games. They abound in historic, personal, and mythological allusions; and excel in graphic sketches. The great conciseness of his style makes him occasionally obscure; but the sustained grandeur of the figures and the language, and the glowing enthusiasm that especially marks them, the abrupt transitions, and the flashes of jovial mirth, give them a life-likeness that few ancient poems possess.

PINDARIC, *a.* in Poetry, applied to an ode written after the manner of Pindar.

PINDUST, *s.* small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, *s.* [*pinus*, Lat.] in Botany, a kind of tree, called also the *fir*; which grows most plentifully in cold regions. Its trunk is perfectly straight, and gently tapering, and the branches grow directly out of it, on all sides. It bears scaly cones containing winged seeds; and it supplies valuable timber for masts, flooring, &c. &c. The sea-pine is a kind of oarweed.

To PINE, *v. a.* [*pinian*, Sax.] to languish or wear away with any kind of misery; to languish with desire.—*v. n.* to waste with grief; to grieve for, or bemoan, in silence.

PINE-APPLE, *s.* in Botany, a juicy fruit of a delicious flavour, brought from the W. Indies; so called from its resembling the cone of a pine-tree. It is cultivated in this country in hot-houses.

PINEAL, *a.* [*pinéale*, Fr.] in Anatomy, one of the smaller parts of the brain, which the old physiologists supposed was the seat of the soul in man.

PINEL, PHILIPPE, an eminent French physician, whose chief celebrity arises from the success of his methods of treating

the insane. He commenced his efforts in this direction during the French Revolution; and proved that kindness and reason were more powerful than the senseless brutality formerly practised. It is a remarkable fact, that in some asylums in England the old and cruel plan is yet retained. He lectured and wrote on medical subjects generally; and died in 1826, aged 84 years.

PINE/ATHERED, *a.* having feathers resembling pins; unfledged.

PINFOLD, *s.* [*pinan*, Sax. and *fold*,] a place in which beasts are confined.

PINGLE, *s.* a small close; an enclosure.

PINGUID, *a.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] fat; unctuous. Obsolete.

PINHOLE, *s.* a small hole made by a pin.

PINION, *s.* [*pinion*, Fr.] the joint at the extremity of a wing; a wing; a feather or quill; the tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger; fetters or bonds for the hands.

To PINION, *v. a.* to bind the wings or the elbows close to the sides; to shackle; to bind to.

PINK, *s.* [*pink*, Belg.] in Botany and Floriculture, a handsome genus of plants, extensively cultivated, five of which are British species. An eye, generally applied to a small one; any thing supremely excellent; a reddish colour, resembling that of a pink; a ship, with a round stern and bulging sides; a fish, called likewise minnow.

To PINK, *v. a.* to pierce with small holes like eyelet-holes.—*v. n.* [*pinken*, Belg.] to wink with the eyes.

PINKERTON, JOHN, an English writer and antiquary of the last generation. He was of Scottish birth, and was at first a writer of the signet. In the latter part of his life he resided at Paris, and died there in 1826, aged 68 years. His works are very numerous; the most known are the *Essay on Medals*, *Modern Geography*, (a huge work in 3 quarto volumes,) *Walpoliana*, works relating to *Scottish History*, &c.

PINMAKER, *s.* one who makes pins.

PINMONEY, *s.* money allowed a wife for her private expenses.

PINNACE, *s.* [*pinna*, Fr. *pinna*, Ital. *pinaca*, Span.] a boat belonging to a ship of war.

PINNACLE, *s.* [*Fr.*] a turret, or elevation above the rest of the building; a high spring point.

PINNER, *s.* [*pinna*, Lat.] the lappet of a head-dress, which hangs down loose; a pin-maker.

PINNOCK, *s.* in Ornithology, a name of the tom-tit.

PINT, (*pin*) *s.* [*Sax. pinte*, Fr.] in liquid measure, half a quart. In Medicine, a pound, or 12 ounces.

PINTO, MENDEZ, a traveller of the 16th century, who has deservedly obtained a reputation which may be placed on a par with that of the fictitious Baron Munchausen. He was a Portuguese, and travelled in most of the countries of S. Asia; and, after genuine adventures surpassing those by the relation of which Otello won fair Desdemona's heart, and pretended ones with which only the German baron's may be compared, got back to Portugal, and died in about 1560, aged about 50 years. It is needless to remark further on his publications; his name is a proverb.

PINULES, *s.* in Astronomy, the signs of a quadrant.

PIOBBO, SEBASTIAN DEL, a famous Italian painter, who was particularly noted for his skill as a colourist. At Rome, he worked in conjunction with the great Michael Angelo, who supplied him with designs for his most celebrated paintings; one of which, thus jointly produced, is the picture of the *Raising of Lazarus*, in our National Gallery. He painted many portraits, and was highly esteemed by several of the popes. He died in 1547, aged 62 years.

PIONIER, *s.* [*pioir*, Fr.] a soldier employed in levelling roads, throwing up works, or sinking mines.

PIONING, *s.* works of pioneers.

PIONY, *s.* in Botany and Gardening, a large red flower, expanded in the form of a rose, spelt likewise *peony*.

PIOUS, *a.* [*pius*, Lat.] attentive to one's duties, both as to God and man; religious.

PIOUSLY, *ad.* with piety.

PIOZZI, MRS. who was first *Mrs. Thrale*. She was a particular friend of Dr. Johnson, till her second marriage. She resided for some time in Italy, with Mr. Piozzi, and died after her return to England, in 1821, aged 82 years. She wrote several works; her *Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson*, her tale called *The Three Warnings*, and her love-letters, lately published, written when she was advanced in years, are, perhaps, the best known.

PIP, *s.* [*pippe*, Belg.] a defluxion, or horny pellicle, which grows on the tip of the tongue of birds and fowls, and is cured by pulling it off, and rubbing the part with salt. A spot on cards.

To PIP, *v. n.* [*pipio*, Lat.] to chirp or cry like a bird.

PIPE, *s.* [*Sax. pib*, Brit.] any long hollow body or tube; a tube of clay used in smoking tobacco; an instrument of hand music; the organs of voice and respiration, as the wind-pipe; the key of the voice; an office in the exchequer, in which the account of the royal revenues, &c. was kept, lately abolished.—[Fr.] a liquid measure containing 2 hogsheds.

To PIPE, *v. n.* to play on the pipe; to have a shrill sound.

PIPER, *s.* one who plays on the pipe.

PETREE, *s.* in Botany, a name of the lilac.

PPERIDGE-BUSH, *s.* in Botany, a shrub; the same with the common barberry.

PIPEWORT, *s.* in Botany, the name of a genus of English marsh plants.

PIPING, *a.* weak, feeble, sickly. Hot or boiling, applied to water.

PPKIN, *s.* [diminutive of *pipe*,] a small earthen boiler.

PPPIN, *s.* in Horticulture, the name of a fine-flavoured juicy kind of apple.

PIQUANCY, (*peikancy*) *s.* sharpness; tartness.

PIQUANT, (*peikant*) *a.* [Fr.] pricking; stimulating; sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

PIQUANTLY, *ad.* sharply; tartly.

PIQUE, (*peek*) *s.* [Fr.] an offence taken; ill-will; point or punctilio.

To PIQUE, (*peek*) *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.] to affect with envy or malice; to put into a fret; to offend; to irritate. Used with the reciprocal pronouns, and followed by *in* or *upon*, to value or fix reputation upon.

PIQUEERER, (*piqueer*) *s.* a robber; a plunderer.

PIQUET, (*peeket*) *s.* [*piequet*, Fr.] a game at cards, played by two persons with only 32 cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes, being laid aside. In Fortification, a piece of wood, sharp at one end, usually shod with iron, used in laying out ground, and measuring its angles; or driven into the ground near the tents to tie the horses to, and likewise used to fasten the cords of tents; whence to *plant the piquet*, implies to encamp; also, an outpost to an encampment. In this last sense it is pronounced *peket*.

PIRACY, (*peiracy*) *s.* [*peirates*, from *peira*, Gr.] the act of robbing or committing violence on the high seas.

PIRETS, the name of the port of ancient Athens, which was united to the city by means of three long walls.

PIRANESE, the name of two eminent Italian architects. The father, *Giovanni Battista*, published numerous works containing engravings of ancient and modern buildings, &c. &c., executed by himself, aided by his children. He died in 1778, aged about 60 years. The son, *Frances*, was the most famous of his children; he completed some of his father's works, and added other works of a similar character, to the long list that has given celebrity to their name. His sister aided in the production of his engravings. He died in 1810, aged 62 years.

PIRATE, *s.* [Fr.] one who robs at sea; a person who steals, or clandestinely prints, the copies of an author or bookseller.

To PIRATE, *v. a.* to publish a spurious edition, in opposition to the proprietor of a book.—*v. n.* to rob at sea.

PIRATICAL, *a.* robbing on sea; like a pirate.

PISA, an ancient, large, and handsome city of Tuscany in Italy, with a university. It stands on the Arno, at a small distance from the sea, in a very fertile plain. Over the river are three bridges, of which that in the middle is constructed with marble. The quays and streets are fine, but the city is greatly fallen away. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is the leaning tower so much talked of. The grand duke's palace, and the exchange, are magnificent buildings, worth notice. Pisa is 42 miles from Florence. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 43. 43. N. Long. 10. 17. E.

PISCARY, *s.* a privilege of fishing.

PISCATORY, (*pisce*) *s.* [*pisces*, Lat.] the art or practice of fishing.

PISCATION, *s.* relating to fishes.

PISCES, *s.* in Astronomy, the *Fishes*, one of the constellations of the zodiac.

PISCIS AUSTRALIS, *s.* in Astronomy, the *S. Fish*, a constellation situated near Aquarius, in the southern hemisphere.

PISCIS VOLANS, *s.* in Astronomy, the *Flying Fish*, a small constellation in the southern hemisphere.

PISCIVOROUS, *a.* [*pisces* and *vor*, Lat.] eating fish; devouring fish.

PISH, *interj.* a word used to express contempt.

To PISH, *v. n.* to express contempt by a hissing or inarticulate sound.

PISIDIA, a country of Asia Minor, surrounded by Phrygia and Pamphylia. It lay amidst the chains of mountains called the Taurus, and had several lakes and small streams. Antiochia was its principal town. Selge and Sagalassus were also of importance. It was in the time of the Romans incorporated with Pamphylia.

PISISTRATUS, or PEISISTRATUS, a celebrated political leader of Athens. During the first age of the city after Solon's legislation, he obtained by artifice the tyranny, or unconstitutional supremacy of Athens; but he was afterwards expelled. Making a second attempt, he obtained the seat of power again, and held it till his death, in 527 B.C. The *Peisistratidae* were his two sons, Hippias and Hipparchus, to whom he bequeathed his unlawful power. See *their names*.

PISMIRE, *s.* [*pismiere*, Belg.] in Entomology, an ant; an emmet.

PISTA/CHIO, *s.* [*pistacchi*, Ital. *pistache*, Fr.] in Botany, a dry fruit, of an oblong figure, pointed at each end, with a double shell, containing a kernel of a green colour.

PISTIL, *POI/NAL*, *s.* in Botany, the stile, or column, in the centre of the flower, by which the seeds are fertilized from the pollen discharged from the anthers.

PISTILLATION, *s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] the act of pounding in a mortar.

PISTOJA, a town of Tuscany, in Italy. It stands near the Apennines, on a small stream connected with the Arno. The cathedral, the churches, the palaces, and the academies and schools, are good buildings, and uphold the falling dignity of the place. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 43. 50. N. Long. 10. 57. E.

PISTOL, *s.* [*piatole*, or *pistole*, Fr.] a small hand-gun.

To PISTOL, *v. a.* [*pistoler*, Fr.] to shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE, *s.* [*piatole*, Fr.] a gold coin struck in Spain and Italy, generally valued at about 15s. 6d. sterling.

PISTOLET, *s.* [diminutive of *pistol*,] a little pistol.

PISTON, *s.* [Fr.] that part of a pump or syringe on which the sucker is fixed; an embolus; a sucker.

PIT, *s.* [*pit*, Sax.] a hole in the ground; the grave; the ground on which cocks fight; the middle and lower part of a theatre, fronting the stage; any hollow of the body, as the *armpit*; a dent made by the finger, or caused by the small-pox.

To PIT, *v. a.* to sink in hollows; to mark with small hollows, as by the small-pox.

PITAPAT, *s.* [*pas a pas*, or *passe patte*, Fr.] a fluttering motion or palpitation, applied to the heart. A light quick step.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND lies to the E. of the great Polynesian group, between Crescent and Ducie's islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is about 3 miles long, by 2½ broad, and is rocky and mountainous, with many indications of volcanic origin, but has, notwithstanding, a rich soil. It was peopled by the mutineers of the *Bounty*, and the people who accompanied them from Tahiti. (See *BLIGH*.)

PITCH, *s.* [*pis*, Sax.] in the useful Arts, &c., a black viscid juice, extracted by means of fire from the pine-tree. Mineral pitch is petroleum hardened by an exposure to the air.—[*piets*, Fr.] any degree of height; the highest rise; degree; rate; size.

To PITCH, *v. a.* [*appiccicare*, Ital.] to fix upon; to order regularly; to throw headlong; to smear with pitch; to darken; to pave.—*v. n.* to light or drop from a high place; to fall headlong; to fix a choice, or a tent.

PITCHER, *s.* [*pitcher*, Fr.] an earthen vessel or water-pot; an instrument to pierce the ground, in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, *s.* a fork by which corn or hay is moved.

PITCHINESS, *s.* the quality of resembling pitch; blackness; darkness.

PITCHY, *a.* smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black; dark; dismal.

PITCOAL, *s.* coal dug out of pits.

PITEOUS, *a.* sorrowful; exciting pity; tender; compassionate; wretched; paltry.

PITEOUSLY, *ad.* in a pitiful manner.

PITEOUSNESS, *s.* sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PITFALL, *s.* a pit dug and covered, into which a person falls unexpectedly; a trap.

PITH, *s.* [*pitte*, Belg.] the soft part in the midst of wood; marrow; strength; force; energy; weight; moment; the quintessence or chief part.

PITHILY, *ad.* with force and energy.

PITHINESS, *s.* force or energy.

PITHLESS, *a.* without pith, force, or energy.

PITHY, *a.* consisting of pith, applied to wood; strong or energetic, applied to style.

PITIABLE, *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr.] deserving pity.

PITIABLENESS, *s.* state of deserving pity.

PITIFUL, *a.* moving compassion; compassionate; palty; contemptible. The last sense is most in use.

PITIFULLY, *ad.* in a mournful, compassionate, or contemptible manner.

PITIFULNESS, *s.* mercy, or compassion; despicableness; contemptibleness.

PITILESSLY, *ad.* without pity or mercy.

PITILESSNESS, *s.* want of compassion.

PITILESS, *a.* wanting pity or compassion.

PITMAN, *s.* one that works in a pit.

PITSAW, *s.* a saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITT, WILLIAM, EARL OF CHATHAM, a great parliamentary orator and political leader of the last century. He was descended from the Pitt who was governor of Fort St. George, in Hindustan, and sold the famous diamond that bears his name to the French king. He studied at Oxford, and entered the army; but being returned to parliament, he soon set out on a career which led him more rapidly and surely to fame. He sided with the Prince of Wales, and was, under various administrations, now for and now against the advisers of the crown. At length, under the Earl of Bath, he obtained office, and did not act any longer in connexion with the Prince, though he retained the legacy of the Duchess of Marlborough, which had been left him for his aid to the rebellious son. After several changes, he was made secretary of state, which (with one interval arising from the king's recollection of the part Pitt had taken against him) he continued till the end of the reign. His administration was marked by great vigour and enterprise, and it was so successful, that the people, dazzled with the military glories of the English arms, and forgetting (as usual) the cost even of victories, looked on him with unexampled favour. On the accession of George III. he resigned his post, and receiving many marks of honour, maintained a species of opposition to the different ministers that succeeded each other, which harassed them, but did not commit himself too deeply. He refused several offers of secondary stations, and at last, when American affairs drove the king to his last shift, he was made head of the government, and a peer. But the ministers he had collected together were of too miscellaneous and inconsistent a kind, and he soon laid down his office again. He appeared in his place as usual, and spoke in favour of Wilkes and the Dissenters, against the American war, till he closed his career with a scene rendered immortal by the pencil of Copley. Sinking exhausted with his efforts to put a stop to the American war, he was removed to his house, and died soon afterwards, in 1778, aged 70 years. He did not live in an age of heroes, and so he obtained a cheap immortality; but also one which is not an immortality of heroic labours, to establish profound principles, and restore to truth its rightful dominion in the daily affairs of men and nations, but rather an immortality of mere name, as a skillful word-fencer, and defender of constitutional pedantries.

PITT, WILLIAM, second son of the foregoing, an orator and party-leader of even greater renown, known, not always in jest, as "the heaven-born minister." He was educated at Cambridge, and studied for the bar, which profession he afterwards relinquished (as his father had the military profession) for the sake of politics. He was at first in the opposition, and played his part with Fox and Burke, and some others; he also harped much on the necessity of reform. He was for a short time in office under Lord Shelburne, but was soon in opposition again, till his next step was to the head of a ministry, which, after a few preliminary difficulties safely overcome, found itself in the very midst of the storm that sprang up throughout Europe on the out-

break of the French Revolution. Till 1801 he conducted the affairs of the nation with a reckless disregard of his old professions, with an equally reckless disregard of the weight of the burdens he was laying on the ages that should follow, in order that he might have money to carry on his war against France and her allies; and by one means and another, he certainly raised the whole country to a state of anti-Gallican frenzy, saved the aristocracy, swamped the people, and buttressed up too well the absolute princes of all Europe. His greatest measure was, perhaps, his financial one of restricting cash payments at the bank of England. Ireland owes to him the (so-called) Union with England. Mr. Addington succeeded him when he resigned because the king would not emancipate the Roman Catholics; but after a year or two, he returned to office. The unbroken career of Napoleon's successes, the failure of his health, and other troubles, soon, however, released him from his cares here, and he died in 1806, aged 47 years. His oratory was entirely of the gladiatorial sort, he fought for the applause of his party; and yet he deserves all praise for his too prompt or too frequent submission to the king's prejudices he taken into the account. But he did not live in an age when principles were deemed of value by statesmen. Party measures, or tricks of expediency, were the rule amongst politicians; only here and there was the existence of any principles even suspected.

PITTACUS, a Lesbian, who obtained a place amongst the seven Grecian sages. He took the lead in overthrowing the tyranny of Melanhras, in Mytilene, and was chosen to the chief office in the state himself. His government was so wise as to conciliate all parties. He died in 570 B.C. Fragments of poems and pithy proverbs are yet extant, which are ascribed to him.

PITTANCE, *s.* [*pitance*, Fr.] an allowance of meat in a monastery; a small portion.

PITTSBURGH, a city of Pennsylvania, United States. It stands at the head of the Ohio, at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. It is compactly built, and is a handsome place; having several very fine public buildings, as the court house, the W. university, the Roman Catholic cathedral, &c. There are 3 bridges over the Alleghany, and 2 over the Monongahela. It has a considerable trade, from its situation; and several valuable and important branches of manufacture are carried on here. It is 226 miles from Washington. Pop. 21,115. Four other places bear the same name in the States.

PITUITE, *s.* [*Fr. pituite*, Lat.] in Physiology, phlegm.

PITUITOUS, *a.* consisting of, or full of, phlegm; phlegmatic.

PITY, *s.* [*pitie*, Fr.] the quality of feeling or compassionating the pains of another; a ground or object of pity. In the last sense alone it has a plural.

To PITY, *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] to sympathize, or feel the misfortunes of another.—*v. n.* to be compassionate.

P'VOT, *s.* [*pivot*, Fr.] a pin on which any thing turns.

PIVUS, the name borne by nine Roman pontiffs; the last of whom is now living. The most famous amongst the former are, the second, commonly known as *Aeneas Sylvius*, who had attained to considerable eminence by his learning, his writings, and the part he had taken at the council of Basle, and in various embassies and negotiations arising out of the perplexed state of the Roman Church; and was chosen as successor to Calixtus III. His chief efforts during his short pontificate were directed against the Turks; but he did not forget to promote learning by his patronage, as he had formerly done by his own diligent cultivation of it. His works are numerous, and are on various subjects; one relates to the Bohemian Reformation. He died in 1464, aged 59 years, having been pope for 6. The fourth convened the last assemblies of the often-interrupted council of Trent; and by the diplomatic skill of his agents, the authority of the Roman see, and many of the old and often deplored evils, were unmolested. The Roman Church owes to him, also, the creed which ever since his days has embodied the dogmas it holds. He died in 1563, after a reign of about 5 years. The sixth and seventh have had their names brought forward very prominently, by their implication in the convulsions of Europe arising out of the French Revolution. The former of these was brought to France by the Directory; and Rome was declared a republic: the latter was one of Buona-

part's appointments, and crowned him at Paris when he became emperor. He did not leave France till the abdication of Napoleon in 1814. Pius VI. died in 1799, having been pope for 24 years; Pius VII. in 1823, after a pontificate of 23 years.

PIX, *s.* [*pixis*, Lat.] amongst Romanists, a chest in which the consecrated wafer, or host, is kept. A chest wherein pieces of every coin are deposited for trial by assay-masters.

PIZARRO, FRANCISCO, the Spanish adventurer, who, when the great geographical discoveries had unfolded a new world to Europe, and hunger for an *Eldorado* had seized on all who had heard any thing of this new world, led over a company of adventurers like himself, and with them penetrated to Peru, and conquered that kingdom. He was of very low origin, and served in the wars in Mexico. After a preliminary and exploratory expedition, he set out against Peru, and having by cruel treachery seized the person of Atahualpa, or Atabalipa, the reigning luza of the country, and caused him to be put to death, he claimed the country in the name of Spain, and made good his claim by arms. He governed it with so much cruelty, and gave such dissatisfaction to his companions and officers, that at last a conspiracy was formed against him; and he was assassinated in 1541, aged about 60 years.

PLACABILITY, PLACABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being willing or easy to be appeased.

PLACABLE, *a.* [*placo*, Lat.] willing or possible to be appeased.

PLACARD, PLACART, *s.* [Fr.] a declaration or manifesto; a licence for unlawful games, &c.

To PLACATE, *v. a.* [*placo*, Lat.] to appease; to reconcile.

PLACE, *s.* [Fr.] that part of space which any body occupies; the relation of distance between any thing, and any two or more points, considered as keeping the same distance one with another; a seat or residence; a passage in a book; existence; rank; precedence; an office, or public employment; room; ground; a kind of area surrounded with houses, sometimes called a court.

To PLACE, *v. a.* [*placeo*, Fr.] to put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix or establish. To put out at interest, applied to money.

PLACER, *s.* one that places.

PLACID, *a.* [*placidus*, from *placeo*, Lat.] gentle, quiet; kind, mild.

PLACIDITY, *s.* [*placiditas*, Lat.] quietness; mildness.

PLACIDLY, *ad.* in a gentle, kind, or mild manner.

PLACIT, *s.* [*placitum*, from *placeo*, Lat.] degree.

PLACKET, PLAQUET, *s.* a petticoat.

PLAGIARISM, *s.* theft, or the act of stealing the thoughts or the words of an author, without owning it.

PLAGIARY, *s.* [*plagiarius*, Lat.] one who makes use of the thoughts of an author without acknowledgment.

PLAGUE, (*plig*) *s.* [*plague*, Belg. from *plago*, Gr.] a contagious disease; a state of misery; any thing troublesome.

To PLAGUE, (*plig*) *v. a.* to infect with pestilence; to vex, torment, or tease.

PLAGUITY, (*pligity*) *ad.* in such a manner as to torment over much.

PLAGUY, (*pliggy*, *g* pron. hard.) *a.* vexations or troublesome. These two words are not authorized by good usage.

PLAICE, *s.* [*plate*, Belg.] in Ichthyology, a kind of flat fish.

PLAID, *s.* [Scot.] a striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose garment or shawl, worn by men and women in Scotland.

PLAIN, *a.* [*planus*, Lat.] smooth; level; free from ruggedness; void of ornament; artless; unlearned; open; sincere; mere; bare. Evident, clear, applied to truths. Not varied by art, applied to music.

PLAIN, *ad.* easily discovered. Distinctly, articulately, applied to pronunciation. In a simple, open, rough, but sincere manner.

PLAIN, *s.* [*plane*, Fr.] level ground. See DESERT, PAMPAS, PRAIRIES, STEPPES, &c.

To PLAIN, *v. n.* [*plaindre*, Fr.] to lament; to wail. An old word.

PLAINDEALING, *a.* acting without artifice.

PLAINDEALING, *s.* conduct free from artifice.

PLAINLY, *ad.* levelly; flatly; without ornament, gloss, or artifice; evidently; clearly.

PLAINNESS, *s.* the quality of being smooth or level; or of being free from ornament, deceit, or obscurity.

PLAINSONG, in Music, a name of the Gregorian chant. PLAINT, *s.* [*plainte*, Fr.] an expression of grief; a complaint, lamentation.

PLAINTEFUL, *a.* complaining; audibly sorrowful.

PLAINTEIFF, *s.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] in Law, one that commences a suit against another.

PLAINTIVE, *a.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] expressive of sorrow; complaining, lamenting.

PLAINWORK, *s.* needlework without any embroidery.

PLAIT, *s.* [corrupted from *plight*, or *plygh*, from *ply*] a fold or double.

To PLAIT, *v. a.* to fold or double; to weave or braid; to entangle; to involve.

PLAITER, *s.* he that plaits.

PLAN, *s.* [Fr.] a scheme, form, or model; a plot of any building, or form of any thing, laid down on paper.

To PLAN, *v. a.* to scheme; to form in design.

PLANARY, *a.* belonging to a plane.

PLANACHE, *a.* [*planche*, Fr.] made of boards.

PLANCHER, *s.* [*plancher*, Fr.] a board or plank.

PLANCHING, *s.* the laying the floors in a building.

PLANE, *s.* [*planus*, Lat.] a level surface.—[Fr.] an instrument used in smoothing or levelling the surface of boards. In Botany, a lofty and elegant genus of trees, allied to our sycamore and maple, one species of which in America attains to great size and age.

PLANE, *a.* in Geometry, level, plain. *Plane-sailing.* See SAILING, NAVIGATION, &c.

To PLANE, *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr.] to make level; to smooth with a plane.

PLANET, *s.* [*planeta*, Lat. from *planus*, Gr.] in Astronomy, the name by which the principal bodies revolving round the sun are called, to distinguish them from the fixed stars, and from comets and satellites. See SOLAR SYSTEM.

PLANETARIUM, *s.* in Astronomy, an instrument for exhibiting, approximately, the phenomena of the motions of the planets, commonly called an Orrery.

PLANETARY, *a.* [*planetaire*, Fr.] of the nature of a planet; belonging to, or under the dominion of, a planet; produced by the planets; erratic; wandering.

PLANETICAL, *a.* pertaining to planets.

PLANETSTRUCK, *a.* blasted.

PLANIFOLIOUS, *a.* [*planus* and *folium*, Lat.] in Botany, having plain leaves, set together in circular rows round a centre.

PLAINLOQUY, *s.* [*planus* and *loquor*, Lat.] plain speech.

PLANIMETRICAL, *a.* [*planus*, Lat. and *metreo*, Gr.] pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIMETRY, *a.* the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIPETALOUS, *a.* [*planus*, Lat. and *petalon*, Gr.] in Botany, flat-leaved, as when the small flowers are only hollow at the bottom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and succory.

To PLANISH, *v. a.* to beat, polish, or smooth by a hammer.

PLANISPHERE, (*plinsifere*) *s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphaera*, Gr.] a sphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres; a map of the stars visible in our latitude, with a movable disc so attached to it, that the stars above the horizon at any hour of any day are exhibited as they appear in the heavens.

PLANITY, *a.* evenness; plainness.

PLANK, *s.* [*planche*, Fr.] a thick, long, and stout board.

To PLANK, *v. a.* to cover with planks.

PLANOCONICAL, *a.* [*planus* and *conus*, Lat.] level on one side and conical on the other.

PLANOCONVEX, *a.* [*planus* and *convexus*, Lat.] flat on one side and convex on the other.

PLANT, *s.* [*planta*, Lat. *plante*, Fr.] a sapling.

To PLANT, *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat.] to set in the earth in order to grow; to procreate or generate; to place or fix; to settle a country; to fill or adorn with something planted. To direct properly, applied to cannon.—*v. n.* to perform the act of planting.

PLANTAGE, *s.* [*plantago*, Lat.] in Botany, a very common herb.

PLANTAGENET, *s.* the name of a royal house, which occupied the English throne after the house of Normandy, and was divided into the houses of York and Lancaster, by the usurpation of Henry IV.

PLAINTAIN, [*planta*, Fr.] in Botany, the name of several



common English plants, the best known of which are those which injure pastures by their broad spreading leaves.

**PLANTATION**, *s.* the act or practice of planting; a place planted; a colony; introduction or establishment.

**PLANTER**, *s.* [*planteur*, Fr.] one that plants or cultivates any vegetable; one who disseminates or introduces.

**PLASH**, *s.* [onomatopoeic] a puddle, or small piece of standing water; a branch partly cut off, and bound to other branches.

To **PLASH**, *v. a.* [*plessier*, Fr.] to interweave branches; to wet by dashing water.

**PLASHY**, *a.* watery; filled with puddles.

**PLASM**, (*plazm*) *s.* [*plasso*, Gr.] a matrix in which any thing is cast; a mould.

**PLASTER**, **PLASTER**, *s.* [*plastre*, Fr.] a substance made of lime and water, &c. with which walls are covered. *Plaster of Paris*, in the Fine and Useful Arts, is a kind of gypsum, calcined and ground to a fine powder: when mixed to the consistency of oil, with water, and poured into a mould, it soon dries, and hardens sufficiently to make it exceedingly useful for copying works of art, busts, statues, &c. &c., in stereotyping, &c.—[*en-plastrum*, Lat.] an adhesive unguent, spread on leather or paper, and applied to any part of the body. *Court Plaster*, is black silk with a solution of gum benzoïn spread on one side, and sometimes a solution of caoutchouc also, applied to slight wounds by being moistened and pressed on the part gently.

To **PLASTER**, *v. a.* [*plastrer*, Fr.] to cover with plaster; to cover with plasters.

**PLASTERER**, *s.* [*plastrier*, Fr.] one who plasters.

**PLASTIC**, *a.* [*plasso*, Gr.] having the power of giving form. *Plastic Clay*, in Geology, the name formerly given to the clays, sands, beds of pebbles, &c., which occur in the lower part of the formation called the London Clay. These beds in England may be studied to the greatest advantage in the Isle of Wight and on the coast of Hampshire.

**PLASTOGRAPHY**, (*plastograph*) *s.* [*plasso* and *grapho*, Gr.] a counterfeit or false writing.

**PLASTRON**, *s.* [Fr.] a piece of leather stuffed, used by persons to receive the thrusts made in learning to fence.

To **PLAT**, *v. a.* to weave; to make by texture.

**PLAT**, *s.* properly *plot*; [*plot*, Sax.] a small piece of ground.

**PLATA**, **LA**, **REPUBLIC** of, in S. America, called more frequently the *Argentine Republic*; lies on the Atlantic, and is bounded by the republics of Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Chili, and by Patagonia. It is 1300 miles in length, and above 600 in breadth. The Andes are its W. boundary line; and many of its heights range from 12,000 to 15,000 feet in elevation. The La Plata, with its tributaries, and the Rio-Negro, its S. border-line, are its great streams. It is chiefly a vast series of plains, called *Pampas*, which furnish the richest pastures for innumerable herds of cattle; and would break up into very fine arable land for most profitable agriculture. Rice and various kinds of corn, cotton, indigo, tobacco, fruits, drugs, and drying vegetables are grown here. Cochineal is also an article of commerce. Most of the wild animals of S. America are found here abundantly. The people are aborigines of the country, Spanish settlers, and a mixed race. The political condition of this country is hardly fixed yet. Buenos Ayres is its chief city. Pop. about 750,000.

**PLATA**. See **LA PLATA**.

**PLATANE**, *s.* [Fr. *platanus*, Lat.] in Botany, the plane-tree.

**PLATE**, *s.* [Belg.] a piece of metal beat out into breadth.—[*plata*, Span.] gold or silver, wrought into articles for household ornament or use, as spoons, tankards, goblets, candlesticks, &c. &c.—[*plat*, Fr.] a small shallow vessel on which meat is eaten.

To **PLATE**, *v. a.* to cover with plates; to beat into thin pieces; to coat with gold or silver, by any process.

**PLATEN**, *s.* among printers, the flat part of the press where-by the impression is made.

**PLATFORM**, *s.* [*plat*, Fr. and *form*] the sketch of any thing delineated on a plain surface; a place laid out after a model; the level place before a fortification; a temporary elevation in a room or hall, like a stage, for public speakers, &c.; a scheme or plan.

**PLATINA**, **PLATINUM**, *s.* in Chemistry, &c., the heaviest of all metals. It is nearly as white as silver, and is with difficulty

fusible; but is remarkably malleable, so as to be wrought into utensils like other metals. It is found in grains in a metallic state in St. Domingo, S. America, and Russia.

**PLATO**, the greatest Grecian philosopher. He was trained after the custom of the day, in all accomplishments common amongst the youths of the higher classes of Athens; and seems to have turned his attention in early life to the philosophies which were taught in that city. He was, at that time, not indifferent to the Muses, and some fragments of his poetry have been preserved. During the last 10 years of the life of Socrates, Plato was his most affectionate and diligent disciple; and he sought to avert from his master the cruel sentence, which the fickle Athenians were persuaded to pass on him. On the death of Socrates he travelled, first to Megara to visit the philosopher Euclid, and afterwards to Cyrene and Egypt; and when he returned to Athens he opened his famous school in the plane-grove of Academus. There he taught for the remainder of his life, with the exception of the time spent in three visits to Syracuse, on matters of state; and from which he experienced some difficulty in returning, being, on the first occasion, actually sold as a slave, but set at liberty by the man who purchased him. It was during this time also that he wrote the magnificent dialogues, in which he embodied as much of his philosophy as he deemed such a means fit for recording. He died in 347 B. C., aged 83 years. Amongst his dialogues, several are included which appear not to be genuine works of the philosopher. But those which are undoubtedly his are sufficiently numerous. They are of various merit as regards matter, structure, and style; but they are all characterized by hard and severe logic; and are the very reverse of the dreamy, sentimental rhodomontade, that they are usually thought to be. Their dramatic power and eloquence are most wonderful. Plato seems to have adopted his great master's method; and to have intended his works rather as exercises in the practice of philosophizing, and as refutations of false notions, than as dogmatic expositions of his own opinions. Yet they do afford sufficient insight into his views to enable us to discern the outline of his philosophy. The most remarkable of his doctrines appears to be that relating to *ideas*; a term which his disciple Aristotle, and his followers, never seem to have apprehended. He uses it in almost exactly the same sense as our Lord Bacon does; and as he also uses the term *laws*, a word as much misunderstood as the former. *Ideas* were spiritual truths, with Plato; capable of being apprehended by man; and the ground or basis of real things, and of opinions. He held that they were innate in man; or rather, that man retained them, as reminiscences of a former state, in which he had to do with ideas alone. The spirituality and immortality of man's soul he confidently asserted; and the tendency to evil (which divines have named *original sin*). He also stated that God alone, or a god alone, can raise men to the condition they ought to be in. His morals are too lofty for common humanity; and no one so bitterly upbraids the general greediness for pleasure and happiness. He made *truth* the great object of man's life; and, certainly, he was a living example of his own doctrines. Some of his doctrines were, of course, widely different from any thing that would be endured in these days; and some which he appears to have held in earlier works, he renounces and opposes in later writings. He has exercised on the race an influence more deep, though less apparent, and assuredly more spiritual, than Aristotle did; and in the development of Christian theology, his philosophy has been no mean aid. In these days the power of his opinions seems to be again reviving; and a good omen it is for the coming age, that advocates of a shallow logic, and metaphysics based on experience, find but scanty audience, and fewer disciples, even in England.

**PLATONIC**, *a.* something that relates to Plato, his school, philosophy, opinions, or the like. *Platonic love* denotes a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the different sexes, abstracted from all carnal appetites; or, a sincere and disinterested friendship between persons of the same sex, abstracted from all selfish views. *Platonic philosophy*, a name given generally to any systems of metaphysics, based on the doctrine of innate or connate ideas; to spiritual philosophies, in opposition to sensuous or sensual systems; to transcendental, in opposition to Scotch metaphysical systems; and not implying a philosophy taught by Plato, alone.

**PLATTOON**, *s.* [*peloton*, Fr.] a small square body of forty or

fifty musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square.

PLATTER, *s.* a large dish made of wood or earth.

PLATYPUS, *s.* in Zoology, a very remarkable amphibious animal, found in New Zealand, &c. Its mouth resembles the bill of a duck, and its feet are webbed like those of that bird. See ORNITHORHYNCHUS.

PLAUDIT, *s.* [*plaudite*, Lat.] applause; a shout.

PLAUSIBILITY, (*plausibility*) *s.* [*plausibilitas*, Fr.] superficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, (*plausible*) *a.* [*plaudo*, Lat.] such as gains approbation from appearing true or right; specious.

PLAUSIBLENESS, (*plausibleness*) *s.* the quality of appearing true or right.

PLAUSIBLY, (*plausibly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to appear right.

PLAUSIVE, (*plausive*) *a.* applaudible; plausible.

PLAUTUS, M. ACCIUS, an early Roman comic writer, of whom the chief fact known is, that he worked in the service of a baker for some part of his literary career. He flourished in the second century B. C., but the dates of his birth and death are very uncertain. We have 20 of his plays handed down to us, but some of them are very much corrupted.

TO PLAY, *v. n.* [*plegan*, Sax.] to exercise in sports, pleasures, or pastimes; to toy; to be dissimulated from work; to deceive by an assumed character, used with *upon*; to gamble; to move wantonly; to act a part in a drama; to act or assume a character; to touch a musical instrument; to operate.—*v. a.* to put in action or motion; to exhibit dramatically; to perform.

PLAY, *s.* dismission from work; amusement; a dramatic performance; gambling; action; the act of performing upon a musical instrument; a state of agitation or motion; liberty of acting; swing; room for motion.

PLAYBOOK, *s.* a book containing dramatic compositions.

PLAYDAY, *s.* a day in which work is abstained from.

PLAYER, *s.* one who performs on the stage; one engaged in gaming; an idler; a mimic; one who performs upon a musical instrument.

PLAYFAIR, JOHN, an eminent Scottish mathematician and natural philosopher. He became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh; and, in the latter part of his life, he travelled in France, and amongst the Alps, for the purpose of geological observation. He died in 1819, aged 70 years. He published an edition of Euclid's Geometry, wrote on Dr. Hutton's geological opinions, on natural philosophy, geography, &c. &c., and contributed to the Edinburgh Review many valuable essays on these and kindred subjects.

PLAYFELLOW, *s.* a companion in any sport or play.

PLAYFUL, *a.* fond of sport or diversion.

PLAYGAME, *s.* play of children.

PLAYHOUSE, *s.* a house where dramatic performances are represented.

PLAYSOME, *a.* wanton; full of levity.

PLAYSOMENESS, *s.* wantonness; levity.

PLAYTHING, *s.* a toy, or thing to play with.

PLAYWRIGHT, *s.* a writer of plays who does not exhibit dramatic genius.

PLEA, (*pler*) *s.* [*plaid*, old Fr.] the act or form of pleading; any thing urged in defence, excuse, or vindication.

TO PLEACH, (*pleech*) *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr.] to bend or interweave. Obsolete.

TO PLEAD, (*pleed*) *v. n.* [*plaidier*, Fr.] to argue before a court of justice; to speak for or against.—*v. a.* to defend; to allege in favour or argument; to offer as an excuse.

PLEADABLE, (*pleadable*) *a.* capable to be alleged in plea.

PLEADER, (*pleider*) *s.* [*plaidier*, Fr.] one who argues in a court of justice; one who speaks for or against.

PLEADING, (*pleeding*) *s.* act or form of pleading.

PLEASANCE, (*plezance*) *s.* [*plaisance*, Fr.] gaiety or merriment.

PLEASANT, (*pléasant*) *a.* [*placeo*, Lat.] giving a delight; grateful to the senses; good-humoured; gay; or lively; trifling, or more apt to make a person smile than to produce conviction.

PLEASANTLY, (*pleasantly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to give delight; in good humour; lightly, or ludicrously.

PLEASANTNESS, (*pleasantness*) *s.* the quality which excites delight, gaiety, or pleasure.

PLE/ASANTRY, (*plézantry*) *s.* [*plaisanterie*, Fr.] gaiety; a sprightly expression; lively talk.

TO PLEASE, (*pleeze*) *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat.] to delight, gratify, humour, satisfy, or content. *To be pleased*, is used to imply to like, or to content; to gain approbation.—*v. n.* to give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like; to choose. *Synon.* It is the air and behaviour that renders *pleasing*; good sense and good humour, that renders *agreeable*.

PLEASER, *s.* one that pleases.

PLE/ASEMAN, (*pléaseman*) *s.* a pickthank; an officious fellow.

PLE/ASINGLY, (*pleézingly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to give satisfaction or delight.

PLEASINGNESS, *s.* the quality of giving delight.

PLE/ASURABLE, (*pléshurable*) *a.* affording delight.

PLE/ASURE, (*pléshure*) *s.* [*plaisir*, Fr.] the delight which arises in the mind from contemplation or enjoyment of something agreeable; gratification of the passions or senses; approbation; the dictates of the will; choice.

To PLEASE, (*pléshure*) *v. a.* to please or gratify.

PLEBE/TAN, *s.* [*plebs*, Lat.] one of the common or lower order.

PLEBE/TAN, *a.* consisting of mean people; popular; vulgar; low.

PLEDGE, *s.* [*pleige*, Fr.] any thing given by way of security; a pawn; gage; a surety; bail; hostage.

TO PLEDGE, *v. a.* [*pleiger*, Fr.] to give as a security; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGET, *s.* [*plagge*, Belg.] in Surgery, a small mass of lint used for wounds.

PLE/ADS, or PLE/ADES, *s.* [Gr.] in Astronomy, an assemblage of seven stars in the neck of the northern constellation Taurus.

PLE/NARILY, *ad.* in a full or complete manner.

PLE/NARY, *a.* [*plenus*, Lat.] full or complete.

PLE/NILUNARY, *a.* [*plenus* and *luna*, Lat.] pertaining to the full moon.

PLE/NIPOTENCE, *s.* [*plenus* and *potens*, Lat.] fulness of power.

PLE/NIPOTENT, *a.* invested with full power.

PLE/NIPOTENTIARY, (*plenipotentiary*) *s.* one invested with discretionary or full power.

PLE/NIST, *s.* in ancient speculative Physics, one that denies a vacuum, or holds that all space is occupied by matter.

PLE/NITUDE, *s.* fulness, opposed to emptiness. Repletion; abundance, or excess; completeness.

PLE/NTEOUS, *a.* abounding; copious; in large quantities;

fruitful.

PLE/NTEOUSLY, *ad.* copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully.

PLE/NTEOUSNESS, *s.* fruitfulness; the quality of abounding.

PLE/NTIFUL, *a.* copious; abounding; in large quantities; fruitful.

PLE/NTIFULLY, *ad.* in a copious or abundant manner.

PLE/NTIFULNESS, *s.* the state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLE/NTY, *s.* [*plenus*, Lat.] a state in which every want is supplied; fruitfulness. *Synon.* By *plenty* is understood enough, and some little to spare; by *abundance*, more than enough.

PLE/ONASM, (*pleonasm*, Gr.) in Rhetoric, a figure in which more words are used than are necessary; as,

"Let conversation, with extensive view,

Survey mankind from China to Peru."

PLE/ROTICS, *s.* [*pleroo*, Gr.] in Medicine, a kind of remedies that are healing, or that fill up the flesh; otherwise called incarnatives, and sarotics.

PLE/SIOSAURUS, (*plésion* and *saurus*, Gr.) in Palæontology, a reptile allied to the crocodile, having paddles like a turtle instead of feet, a short tail, and a very long snake-like neck, with a small head. It was covered with a hard or tough skin, and appears to have swum near the surface of the water, with its long neck protruded. Much knowledge of the habits of this singular animal has been obtained from the examination of the *coprolites*, which have been found with it. There are several distinct species of it.

PLE/THORA, PLE/THORY, *s.* [*pletho*, Gr.] in Medicine, the state in which the vessels are fuller of blood and fluids than is agreeable to a natural state of health.

PLETHORE/TIC, PLETH/OIC, *a.* having a full habit.

PLEVIN, *s.* [*plevine*, Fr.] in Law, a warrant or assurance; a pledge.

PLEURA, *s.* [*pleura*, Gr.] in Anatomy, a smooth, strong, and tense membrane, adhering to the ribs, and to the intercostal muscles, whose structure resembles two sacks, one of which surrounds one side of the thorax, and the other the other side, and each of them contains one of the two lobes of the lungs.

PLEURISY, *s.* [*pleurisie*, Fr. from *pleura*, Gr.] in Medicine, a violent pain in the side, attended with fever, a cough, and difficulty of breathing, arising from inflammation of the *pleura*.

PLEURITIC, *PLEURITICUS*, *a.* diseased with a pleurisy.

PLEYEL, IGNATIUS, a distinguished German composer. He studied under Haydn, and his first appointment was at Strasburg. He visited London for a short time, and then returned to the continent, where he lived at Strasburg and Paris, to his death, in 1831, aged 74 years. His works are of all kinds, and some of his melodies are well known in England. But he never rose to the highest rank in his art, and wisely devoted himself to trade, with a view to a competence, rather than to music, not first-rate, for the sake of fame.

PLIABLE, *a.* [Fr.] easy to be bent or prevailed upon.

PLIABLENESS, *s.* easiness to be bent.

PLIANCY, *s.* the quality of being easily bent.

PLIANT, *a.* [Fr.] bending; easy to take a form; compliant, or easily persuaded.

PLIANTNESS, *s.* flexibility; toughness.

PLICATURE, *PLICATION*, *s.* [*plico*, Lat.] fold; double.

PLIERS, *s.* an instrument by which any thing is held in order to bend it.

To PLIGHT, (*plūt*) *v. a.* [*plichten*, Belg.] to pledge, or give as surety.—[*plico*, Lat.] to braid or weave.

PLIGHT, (*plūt*) *a.* [*plihē*, Sax.] condition or state; good case; a pledge; a fold, double, plait.

PLINIUS, the name of two eminent Roman writers. *C. Plinius Secundus*, commonly called *Pliny the Elder*, was of noble birth, and pursued the usual course of those to whom the honours of the state were open. But we have little information respecting his political career; his devotion to science and literature having given him a standing and a name independent of, and superior to, the mere honours of a noble *romain*. He occupied himself by collecting and recording, under the title of a *Natural History*, every fact relating to geography, natural history (properly so called), astronomy and physical science, the fine arts, &c. &c., that came within his knowledge in any way. And though the method is most rude, and he did not very scrupulously examine the credibility or worth of what he noted down, it is yet a most valuable bequest from the long silent ages. His death happened most characteristically. He was attracted by the remarkable cloud that hung over Vesuvius, at that first recorded eruption, which was so fatal to the neighbouring towns, Pompeii and Herculaneum; and he set out by sea to examine it, and to attempt the rescue of the unfortunate inhabitants who flocked to the shore. Having landed at Stabiae, he went to a friend's house there, and stayed till imminent destruction drove them all to seek the ship again. On their way he lay down, and was suffocated by the sulphureous vapours which most plentifully attended the eruption. He died thus in 79 A. D., aged 56 years. *C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus*, or *Pliny the Younger*, was nephew to this ardent observer of nature; and having been well educated, and being a good rhetorician, he practised as a pleader; and afterwards went through the usual course of Romans of his station in society. He was acquainted with the literary men of his age; and was favoured by the emperor Trajan. The part of his career which has made his name most generally known, is his persecutions of the Christians of Bithynia, where he acted as proconsul. He has recorded with great simplicity what is a noble eulogium on the men whose constancy and purity he rewarded with death; and takes some credit to himself for the plan he adopted, which was certainly somewhat milder than what was every where pursued. His *Letters* contain much that is interesting even to general readers. He died in about 115, aged about 55 years.

PLINTH, *s.* [*plinthos*, Gr.] in Architecture, the square member which serves as a foundation to a base of a pillar.

PLOCE, (*plōke*) *s.* [Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, in which a word, by way of emphasis, is so repeated as to express not only

the thing signified, but also the quality of it; as, *my horse is a horse indeed*.

To PLOD, *v. a.* [*ploeghen*, Belg.] to labour; to toil, or labour hard; to study closely and in a dull manner.

PLODDER, *s.* a dull, heavy, and laborious man or student.

PLOT, *s.* [Sax.] a small extent of ground; a plantation laid out; a form or plan.—[*complot*, Fr.] a conspiracy or secret design formed against another; the intrigue of a play; a stratagem; contrivance.

To PLOT, *r. n.* to form schemes against another; to contrive.

PLOT, DR. ROBERT, an English naturalist of the 17th century. He was an officer of the Herald's College, and historiographer to James II. His book, which has made his name so well known, is his *Natural History of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire*. He died in 1696, aged 56 years.

PLOTTINUS, the great Neo-Platonic teacher of Alexandria. He accompanied the emperor Gordian on his Parthian expedition, that he might gain a better knowledge of Oriental philosophy; and afterwards resided at Rome. He once attempted to establish a city on strictly philosophical principles; but, like all such schemes, down to New Lanark and Nauvoo, it did not answer. He died in 270, aged 67 years. His works are contained in six *Enneads*, and treat of many profound and interesting subjects of philosophical speculation and inquiry. Some of the Fathers of the church, and divines ancient and modern, have not hesitated to avail themselves of his writings, in the statement and exposition of their theology.

PLOTTER, *s.* a conspirator; contriver.

FLOWER, *s.* [*pluvier*, Fr.] in Ornithology, a large genus of English birds, the commonest of which is the lapwing.

PLOUGH, (*plou*) *s.* [*ploug*, Sax. and Dan.] an instrument used in husbandry, to cut furrows in the ground to receive the seed. There are many different sorts of ploughs; and lately some have been constructed so perfectly fitted for their work, as to require only to be drawn by the horses, and to be turned at the end of each furrow. Also a kind of plough. In Astronomy, a name sometimes given to the seven bright stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, on account of the great resemblance to the agricultural instrument so called.

To PLOUGH, *Plow*, *v. a.* to turn up the ground in furrows by a plough. To cut or divide, applied to navigation. To tear in furrows.

PLOUGHBOY, *s.* a boy that follows the plough; a coarse, ignorant boy.

PLOUGHER, (*plouder*) *s.* one who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOUGHMAN, (*plouman*) *s.* one that attends or uses the plough; a gross, ignorant rustic; a strong, laborious man.

PLOUGHSHARE, (*ploushare*) *s.* that piece of iron which immediately follows the coulter.

PLOWDEN, EDMUND, the great lawyer of the latter part of the 16th century, whose *Commentaries* are in high esteem in the legal profession. He died in 1584, aged 67 years. The common proverb, "The case is altered, quoth Plowden," has preserved the knowledge of his name amongst others than the learned in law.

PLOWMONDAY, (*plowmonday*) *s.* the Monday after Twelfth-day, when our northern ploughmen draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink.

To PLUCK, *v. a.* [*pluccian*, Sax.] to pull with nimbleness and force. To strip off feathers, applied to fowls. To *pluck up a heart or spirit*, signifies to assume courage.

PLUCK, *s.* a quick and forcible pull.—[*plughh*, Erse.] the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal.

PLUCKER, *s.* one that plucks.

PLUG, *s.* [*plugg*, Swed. *plugghe*, Belg.] a stopple, or any thing driven by force into another.

To PLUG, *v. a.* to stop with a plug.

PLUM, (*plum*, Sax.) in Horticulture, a roundish fruit, whose skin is covered with a fine dust or bloom, and includes a stone; the species are very numerous. A raisin or grape dried. In city cant, the sum of £100,000.

PLUMAGE, *s.* [*pluma*, Lat.] feathers.

PLUMB, (*plūm*) *s.* [*plumbum*, Lat. *plomb*, Fr.] a plummet, or piece of lead let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, (*plūm*) *ad.* straight down; perpendicular to the horizon.

To PLUMB, (*plūm*) *v. a.* to sound or search by a line with a weight at its end; to regulate or measure any work by a line.

PLUMBAGO, *s.* in Chemistry, carburet of iron, or the black-lead of commerce.

PLUMBER, (*plūmēr*) *s.* [*plombier*, Fr.] one who manufactures or works in lead.

PLUMCAKE, *s.* a cake with raisins in it.

PLUME, *s.* [*Fr. pluma*, Lat.] the feather of a bird; a set of feathers worn as an ornament. Figuratively, pride; a token of honour, or prize.

To PLUME, *v. a.* to pick, cleanse, and adjust the feathers; to strip of feathers. Figuratively, to strip or plunder; to place as a plume; to adorn with a plume; to pride oneself in any thing.

PLUMMEALUM, *s.* [*alumen plumosum*, Lat.] in Mineralogy, a kind of asbestos.

PLUMIGEROUS, *a.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] having feathers; feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, *s.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.] a fowl that has feathers on its feet.

PLUMMET, *s.* [from *plumb*], a weight of lead on a string, by which depths are measured, and straightness and perpendicularity is determined; any weight.

PLUMOSITY, *s.* the state of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, *a.* [*pluma*, Lat.] feathery; resembling feathers.

PLUMP, *a.* sleek; full of flesh, somewhat fat.

PLUMP, *s.* a cluster; several joined in one mass.

PLUMP, *ad.* with a sudden fall.

To PLUMP, *v. a.* to fatten, swell, or make large.—*v. n.* to fall like lead or a stone into water.

PLUMPER, *s.* something held in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLUMPNES, *s.* the state of being fleshy, fat, or in good case.

PLUMPUDDING, *s.* a pudding made with plums.

PLUMMY, *a.* covered with feathers.

To PLUNDER, *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Belg.] to deprive a person of his property, either as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

PLUNDER, *s.* pillage; spoils gotten from an enemy in war.

PLUNDERER, *s.* one who takes away the property of another, as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

To PLUNGE, *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.] to force suddenly under water or in any liquor; to put suddenly into a different state.—*v. n.* to sink suddenly into water; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

PLUNGE, *s.* the act of putting or sinking under water; difficulty; distress.

PLUNGER, *s.* one that plunges; a diver.

PLUNKET, *s.* a kind of blue colour.

PLURAL, *a.* [*pluralis*, from *plus*, Lat.] implying more than one. In Grammar, that variation in the form of a noun, verb, &c. by which more than one person or thing is referred to.

PLURALIST, *s.* [*pluraliste*, Fr.] in the Church of England, and other state churches, one that takes the revenues of more than one ecclesiastical benefice, whilst he cannot do the work for which the pay is given.

PLURALITY, *s.* [*pluralité*, Fr.] the state of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more than one church living; a majority.

PLURALLY, *ad.* in a sense implying more than one.

PLURIES, *s.* a writ issued out after two former writs that had no effect.

PLUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Algebra, is a character marked thus +, used for the sign of addition.

PLUSH, *s.* [*peluche*, Fr.] a kind of shaggy cloth or silk.

PLUTARCH, a celebrated Greek writer of the latter part of the first century A. D. He was born in Boeotia, and went to Rome, where he received great attention from the emperor Trajan, and lectured with considerable applause. He spent the latter part of his life in his native city, and died there at an advanced age, in 120 A. D., according to some chronologists. His writings are his *Biographies*, which are highly instructive and interesting, although some of the facts are more than doubtful; and his *Moral Essays*, in which he has displayed his knowledge of genuine principle, combined with practical good sense.

PLUTO, *s.* in Mythology, the god of the shades, or the regions of the dead.

PLUTONIAN, PLUTONIC, *a.* in Geology, an epithet given to  
682

that theory of the earth which supposes that the present appearances of the globe are to be ascribed to the agency of fire.

PLUVIAL, PLUVIOUS, *a.* [*pluvia*, Lat.] belonging to rain.

PLUVIAL, *s.* a priest's cope.

To PLY, *v. a.* [*plien*, old Belg.] to work at any thing with diligence and assiduity; to employ with diligence; to practise diligently; to solicit importunately.—*v. n.* to work or offer service; to go in haste; to busy oneself.—[*plier*, Fr.] to bend.

PLY, *s.* a bent, turn, form, cast, or bias; a plait or fold.

PLYMOUTH, Devonshire. It is a large sea-port, seated between the mouths of the rivers Plym and Tamar, and one of the chief naval magazines in the kingdom, owing to its excellent port or harbour, which is capable of safely containing 1000 sail. There are, properly speaking, however, three harbours, viz. Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, and is almost surrounded by the houses of the town. The third inlet, which is the mouth of the Tamar, is the harbour for the reception of the British navy. It is defended by a fort on St. Nicholas Island, and other forts, and particularly by a citadel, called the Haw, which overlooks the town, and is a good land-mark for mariners. A floating bridge plies across the Hamoaze. What is called The Dock, is a separate town, situated about two miles up the Hamoaze, and is now nearly as large as Plymouth itself. Here are some spacious docks, solidly built. It has a good herring fishery, and a considerable trade beside its manufactures, which are of all kinds of goods required in shipping; and the great business arising from the dockyard. It is 210 miles from London. Markets, Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. Pop. 37,058.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport town of Massachusetts, United States. It is pleasantly situated, and well built, but chiefly of wood. The harbour is spacious, but shallow. There are some neat public buildings. It has some manufactures and fisheries. Here the *Pilgrim Fathers* landed from the Mayflower, in Dec., 1620, when they fled from the persecution of the Stuart kings of England. The rock on which they first set foot has been removed into the centre of the town. It is 447 miles from Washington. Pop. 5281. There are in the Union 14 other places of this name.

PNEUMATIC, PNEUMATICAL, *a.* [*pneuma*, Gr.] moved by the wind; belonging to the wind.

PNEUMATICS, *s.* in Natural Philosophy, the science which treats of the laws of equilibrium and motion in elastic fluids, such as the atmosphere, and gases. See AIR-PUMP, &c. In the Schools, the doctrine of spirits.

PNEUMATOCELE, *s.* [*pneuma* and *cele*, Gr.] in Surgery, a peculiar kind of hernia in the scrotum.

PNEUMATOLOGY, *s.* [*pneuma* and *logos*, Gr.] the doctrine of spiritual existence.

PNEUMATOSIS, *s.* in the old Pathology, the generation of animal spirits, which was represented as being performed in the cortical substance of the brain.

PO, anciently Eridanus, a large river of Italy, which rises at Mount Viso, in the Alps, and runs through a very extensive territory; receiving the waters of many smaller rivers, which descend from the Alps and Apennines; and at last discharges itself into the Gulf of Venice by four different mouths. Its length exceeds 400 miles. Its level is considerably higher, in some parts of its course, than the meadows on each side of it, and it is held aloft by strong embankments, for many miles together; and it too often breaks over them and does great damage.

To POACH, (*pōch*) *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr.] to boil an egg slightly out of the shell; to stab, kill, or pierce.—*v. n.* [*poche*, Fr.] in Law, to catch or kill certain wild animals, without a certificate, or at the season when it is forbidden.

POACHER, (*pōcher*) *s.* one who poaches.

POACHINESS, (*pōchiness*) *s.* marshiness; dampness.

POACHY, (*pōchy*) *a.* damp; marshy.

POCK, *s.* [*pocca*, Sax.] in Medicine, a pustule raised by the small-pox.

POCKET, *s.* [*pocca*, Sax.] a small bag sewed to, or worn on, the inside of clothes.

To POCKET, *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr.] to put in the pocket. To pocket up, is to connive at; to do any thing clandestinely.

POCKETBOOK, *s.* a book carried in the pocket, and used in taking minutes or memorandums.

POCKETGLASS, *s.* a portable telescope, or mirror.

POCKHOLE, *s.* a pit or scar made by the small-pox.

POCKINESS, *s.* the quality of being affected with the pox.

POCKY, *a.* affected with the pox.

POCOCK, DR. EDWARD, an English divine, of great name for his vast Oriental learning, and no mean scholar in general. He studied at Oxford, twice travelled in the countries round the Levant, collecting MSS., coins, &c., and was Hebrew professor at Oxford. He died in 1691, aged 86 years. His works are numerous, and all of very great learning, most of them being solely of interest or benefit to scholars of the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, &c. But he also wrote *Commentaries on some of the Minor Prophets*, and aided in the editing of Walton's *Polyglott Bible*. Pocock's preaching did not give great satisfaction in the days of Puritan supremacy. One hearer complained that he "was no *Latiner*," because he did not (as was usual) insert scraps of learned tongues in discourses addressed to such as hardly knew English. And he was nearly cashiered for *unfitness to teach*, by the Triers, or some other authority, in the days of the Protectorate.

POCOCKE, RICHARD, a learned prelate of the Irish church, and a traveller in the East. He studied at Oxford, and after returning from his travels, came in time to be bishop of Meath. He died in 1765, aged 61 years. His travels are full of interesting and curious descriptions.

POCULENT, *a.* [ *poculum*, Lat.] fit for drink.

POD, *s.* [Teut.] the capsule or case of seeds.

PODA'GRA, *s.* [Lat. from *pous* and *agra*, Gr.] in Medicine, the gout in the feet.

PODA'GRICAL, *a.* afflicted with the gout; gouty; relating to the gout.

PODGE, *s.* a puddle; a plash.

PODO'LIA, a government of Russia, bounded by Volhinia, Kiev, Cherson, and Bessarabia, lying on the borders of Austria. The river Dniester runs along the southern borders, and the Bog crosses it almost entirely from N. W. to S. E. It has few hills, and none of any great elevation. It is a very fertile country, and abounds with a fine breed of horses and horned cattle. Kaminiak is its capital. Pop. about 1,500,000.

POEM, *s.* [*poema*, Lat. from *poio*, Gr.] a work or composition by a poet.

POESY, *s.* [*poesis*, Gr.] in Aesthetics, art, or the power of humanizing nature, of infusing the thoughts and passions of man into every thing he contemplates; colour, form, motion, sound, &c., being only the elements it employs in its combinations.

POET, *s.* [*poeta*, Lat.] a writer of poems.

POETASTER, *s.* [Lat.] an ignorant pretender to poetry.

POETESS, *s.* a female poet.

POETIC, POETICAL, *a.* [*poëtique*, Fr. *poëticus*, Lat. *poietilis*, Gr.] expressed in poetry; having all the qualities of poetry.

POETICALLY, *adv.* with all the qualities of poetry.

To POETIZE, *v. n.* [*poëtiser*, Fr.] to write like a poet.

POETRY, *s.* in Aesthetics, rhythmical compositions, the language of which is simple, sensuous, and impassioned; poetry working with words. It is commonly used to designate verse, or metrical compositions of all kinds, and of any kind; and sometimes it is restricted to rhymed verse. But, on the other hand, it is often extended so as to include every composition, not absolutely *prosy*, or mere matter of fact. Its primary object is to impart pleasure, but it is the necessity of genuine poetic pleasure, that it should teach the affections and cultivate loftiest principles, whilst it warms and animates the intellect also. The word is frequently used in an abstract sense, respecting any realization of the Beautiful or Good. It is *poems*, not *poetry*, that can be classified as epic, dramatic, lyrical, &c.; and *poetry*, when used with such distinctive epithets, means a poem, or some particular poetic composition.

POU'TIERS, or PORTIERS, an ancient town of Vienne, France. It stands on the Clain, and has four bridges, a cathedral, and a university famous for law. It has some little trade in agricultural produce. It is 200 miles from Paris. Population, 25,000. Lat. 46. 35. N. Long. 0. 25. E.

POIGNANCY, (*poignancy*) *s.* sharpness; the power of raising a biting sensation in the palate; asperity, or the power of irritating, applied to writings; excessively severe, applied to the feelings.

POIGNANT, (*poignant*) *a.* [Fr.] sharp, applied to taste; severe. Satirical; keen, applied to writings.

POINT, *s.* [Fr. *punctum*, from *pungo*, Lat.] the sharp end of any instrument; a string with a tag at the end; a headland or promontory; the sting of an epigram. In Mathematics, that which has neither breadth, thickness, nor extension; the exact termination of lines, &c. without occupying any part of them. A moment, applied to time; a part required of time or space; a critical moment. One of the degrees into which the horizon or mariner's compass is divided; a particular place to which any thing is directed; respect or regard; degree or state; an aim, or the act of aiming or striking; the object of a person's wish or action; a particular instance or example; a single position or assertion; a note or tune. *Point blank*, directly; alluding to an arrow's being shot to the *point blank*, or white mark. A mark used to distinguish the divisions of a discourse, thus (.) A punctilio or nicety.

To POINT, *v. a.* to forge or grind to a sharp end or point; to direct towards an object; to direct the eye or notice; to show by directing the finger towards an object; to direct towards a place; to distinguish words or sentences by marks or stops.—*v. n.* to note with the finger; to indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen; to show distinctly.

POINTAL, *s.* See *PISTIL*.

POINTED, *part.* sharp at the end; epigrammatical, or abounding in wit.

POINTEDLY, *adv.* in a pointed manner.

POINTEDNESS, *s.* sharpness; pickiness with asperity; epigrammatical smartness.

POINTEL, *s.* any thing on a point.

POINTIER, *s.* any thing used to show or direct with; a dog that discovers game to sportsmen. In the plural, applied to those two bright stars in the Great Bear, a line drawn through which points to the polar star.

POINTLESS, *a.* blunt; dull.

POISE, *s.* [*poids*, Fr.] weight, force, or tendency towards the centre; balance, or the state of a balance, in which both scales continue even; a regulating power.

To POISE, *v. a.* [*poser*, Fr.] to balance or hold in equilibrio; to counter-balance. To oppress with weight, followed by *down*.

POISON, (*poizon*) *s.* [Fr.] in Medicine, an animal, vegetable, or mineral body, which destroys life, though it enters the system only in small quantities, whether it acts through the circulating or alimentary system.

To POISON, (*poizoner*) *v. a.* to kill with any mineral, animal, or vegetable substance; to corrupt or taint.

POISONER, (*poizoner*) *s.* one who poisons; a corrupter.

POISONOUS, (*poizonous*) *a.* destructive; pernicious.

POISONOUSLY, (*poizonously*) *adv.* venomously.

POISONOUSNESS, (*poizonousness*) *s.* the quality of being poisonous; venomousness.

POITREL, *s.* [*poitrel*, Fr. *pettorale*, Ital.] armour for the breast; a graving tool.

POKE, *s.* [see *POCKET*] a pocket or small bag.

To POKE, *v. a.* [*poka*, Swed.] to feel in the dark; to search for any thing with a long instrument.

POKER, *s.* an iron bar to stir fires with.

POLACRE, *s.* a ship with three masts, usually navigated in the Levant, and other parts of the Mediterranean.

POLAND, formerly a large kingdom of Europe, lying on the Baltic Sea, and bounded by Austria, Prussia, and Russia; but by two successive acts of partition seized upon and incorporated with those powers with their other domains, the last relic, called the republic of Cracow, set up by the congress of Vienna, was lately seized by Austria. As much sympathy has been expressed for the Poles, and excessive indignation entertained against the imperial and royal spoilers of this ancient kingdom, it is as well that it should be known, that the condition of the population of Poland generally was not made worse, but if any thing rather better, by the change; whilst those who were really injured were the classes that, like the conquerors, lived on the people, and whose *exploit* tale, being too unhesitatingly received, led to tears for Poland's hapless fate, which had better been spared.

POLAR, *a.* [*polus*, Lat.] found near the pole; lying near the pole; relating to the pole.

POLAR BEAR, *s.* in Natural History, a name of the great white bear, that lives in the N. frigid zone.

**POLARITY**, *s.* tendency towards the pole. In Natural Philosophy, a tendency observable in some particles of matter, and in some bodies, to a particular arrangement or position, in which the opposite extremities, or points, (like the poles of a magnetic needle,) are characterized by contrary qualities, and exhibit opposite phenomena. In Optics, a property imparted to a ray of light, by refraction through certain bodies, as crystals of carbonate of lime; and by reflection at a particular angle; by which it is so altered and modified, as to be capable of displaying phenomena which in its common or normal state it cannot. The coloured rings, bands, &c. exhibited by means of this *polarized* light by various crystals, &c. are exceedingly beautiful, and there are many practical purposes to which it is also applied. In Metaphysics, it is sometimes applied to that law which prevails respecting the representation by language, &c. of ideas, or the truths of reason, necessitating a double and seemingly contradictory statement, as when the apostle says respecting the spiritual life of Christians, "Ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God."

**POLARIZATION**, *s.* [Fr.] In Optics, the state of a ray or pencil of light, to which polarity has been imparted.

To **POLARIZE**, *v.* [*polariser*, Fr.] In Optics, to impart polarity to a ray of light.

**POLE**, *s.* [Fr.] the extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world or any of the planets turn.—[*pales*, Lat.] a long staff; a tall piece of timber driven into the ground; a measure containing five yards and a half; an instrument of measuring.

To **POLE**, *v.* *a.* to furnish with poles.

**POLE, REGINALD**, an English cardinal of the 16th century. He was trained at Oxford, and being related to the royal family, had preferments showered upon him in quite early life. But he was not a man to desire worldly honours for worldly ends; and when Henry's lust began to suggest heresy and schism, Pole sided against him and fled the kingdom. At Rome he was received with the honour his character deserved; and he stood high in the esteem of the college of cardinals, amongst whom he was soon enrolled. On the accession of Mary, he returned to England, and to him may be ascribed the return to Romanism, then effected. He was made by her Archbishop of Canterbury; and he died in 1558, aged 58 years. He was one of those dignitaries of the Roman Church, who may be looked upon as amongst the fairest specimens of their class, or as approaching most nearly to the ideal of the church; yet he falls far behind St. Charles Borromeo.

**POLEAXE**, *s.* an axe fixed to a long pole.

**POLECAT**, or **POLISH CAT**, *s.* in Natural History, an animal of the weasel tribe. It is larger than the ferret, of a deep chocolate colour, and is very destructive to game.

**POLEDNAVY**, *s.* a sort of coarse cloth.

**POLEMIC**, **POLEMICAL**, *s.* [*polemos*, Gr.] in Theology, controversial; relating to dispute.

**POLEMIC**, *s.* a disputant.

**POLEMOSCOPE**, *s.* [*polemos* and *skopos*, Gr.] in Optics, is a kind of oblique telescope, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

**POLESTAR**, *s.* in Astronomy, a star of the third magnitude, situated at the extremity of the tail of the Little Bear, very near the north pole of the heavens; whence its name. Figuratively, any guide or director.

**POLL, GIUSEPPE SAVERIO**, an eminent Italian naturalist of the last century. He became director of the military academy of Naples, and died in 1825. He wrote several works, amongst which one on the shells of the Mediterranean near Naples and Sicily, is of considerable value to the conchologist.

**POLICE**, (*policee*) *s.* [Fr.] generally, applied to the regulations by which the order and peace of the inhabitants of a city or country are secured, and infringements of them punished;—particularly, applied to the organized constabulary force, by which crime and disorder are prevented and repressed, or detected and punished.

**POLICED**, (*policeed*) *a.* furnished with police force; under police regulations.

**POLICY**, *s.* [*politica*, from *polis*, Gr.] the art of government as it respects foreign powers; prudence in the management of affairs; a stratagem.—[*polica*, Span.] a warrant for money in the public funds; an instrument or paper signed by any single person or company to indemnify from losses by sea or fire.

To **POLISH**, *v.* *a.* [*polir*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.] to smooth by rubbing. To make elegant or well-behaved, applied to manners; to make perfect, complete, or elegant.—*v.* *n.* to answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

**POLISH**, *s.* a gloss made by rubbing. Elegance, applied to manners.

**POLISHABLE**, *a.* capable of being polished.

**POLISHER**, *s.* the person or instrument that makes smooth or gives a gloss.

**POLITE**, *a.* [*politus*, from *polio*, Lat.] glossy; smooth; also neat, well-behaved, genteel.

**POLITELY**, *ad.* in an elegant or well-bred manner.

**POLITENESS**, *s.* the quality of behaving with elegant compliance.

**POLITIANO, ANGELO**, one of the distinguished scholars of Italy, during the brilliant period that preceded the age of Leo X. He was tutor to that pope, and enjoyed the favour of Lorenzo the Magnificent; by whom he was made professor of Greek and Latin at Florence, a canon of the cathedral there, &c. &c. He was an elegant classic; and several of his works yet remain, which evince his scholarship as well as his taste. His disputes with some rival scholars, however, were conducted with most cordial hatred, to the utter neglect and defiance of taste and sense too. He died in 1494, aged 40 years.

**POLITIC**, *a.* [*polis*, Gr.] relating to civil affairs; in this sense *political* is generally used, excepting when we say the *body politic*. Prudent; artful; cunning.

**POLITICAL**, *a.* relating to the public administration of affairs; cunning.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY**, *s.* the scientific investigation of all matters relating to the *well-being* of states; such as population, commerce, taxation, currency, employment, rent, wages, &c. &c.; but excluding questions relating to the *being* of states, such as forms of government, rights and privileges of subjects and citizens, legislation, &c. &c. Hitherto little better than tentative researches on particular subjects have been made; no comprehensive scheme has been laid down. Hitherto, also, attention has been paid so much to *wealth* in these essays, that it has been forgotten that there is a wide difference between the *wealth of individuals* and the *wealth of nations*. See the *particular subjects*, and **SMITH, MALTHUS**, &c.

**POLITICALLY**, *ad.* with relation to public administration; artfully; politically.

**POLITICASTER**, *s.* an ignorant pretender to politics.

**POLITICIAN**, (*politishian*) *s.* [*politicien*, Fr.] one skilled in government, or in the interests of the various states of the world one of artifice or deep contrivance.

**POLITICS**, *s.* [*politique*, Fr.] the art of governing and well-regulating states.

**POLITURE**, *s.* [Fr.] the gloss given by polishing.

**POLITY**, *s.* a form of government; a civil institution.

**POLL**, (*poll*) *s.* [*polle* or *pol*, Belg.] the head; the back part of the head; a list of persons or heads. In Ichthyology, a fish, generally called a chub or chevin.

To **POLL**, (*poll*) *v.* *a.* to lop the tops of trees; to pull off hair from the head; to clip short; to mow or crop; to plunder; to take a list or register of persons; to enter one's name in a list or register at an election as a voter.

**POLLARD**, *s.* a tree whose top has been lopped off; a clipped coin.

**POLLEN**, *s.* in Botany, the powder or meal on the tips of the stamina of flowers. A kind of fine bran.

**POLLER**, (*poller*) *s.* a plunderer; one that enters his name as a voter at an election.

**POLLEVL**, *s.* in Farriery, a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume, on the horse's poll, or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane.

**POLLLOCK**, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of fish.

**POLLOCK, ROBERT**, a Scottish preacher and poet, who had scarcely entered on his work, after his studies at Edinburgh, before he was recommended to travel in S. Europe for the restoration of his impaired health. He died before quitting England, in 1827, aged but 28 years. His *Course of Time* is his chief work; it displays the amiable character of its author, and, with some fine passages, is generally rather heavy. His *Tales of the Covenanters* are written with the spirit of one who delighted to tread in the steps of the martyrs of Scotland.

To **POLLUTE**, *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat.] to render unclean, in a religious sense; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by some bad mixture.

**POLLUTEDNESS**, *s.* defilement; the state of being polluted.

**POLLUTER**, *s.* one that pollutes.

**POLLUTION**, *s.* [*pollutio*, from *polluo*, Lat.] the act of profaning any thing or place by some indecency; the state of being defiled.

**POLLUX**, JULIUS, a rhetorical teacher and grammarian of Athens, who was tutor to the Roman emperor Commodus, an honour of somewhat questionable character. He wrote a Greek vocabulary for his imperial pupil's use, called *Onomasticon*, which is yet extant, and died in 238 A. D.

**POLLO**, MARCO, the famous Venetian traveller of the 13th century. His father was a merchant, and he had in the course of his journeyings reached the court of the celebrated Kublai Khan, in Tatar. Having received a commission or ambassadorship from the Khan to Rome, he returned to Europe; and on going again to Tatar, took his son with him. In this country Marco stayed for many years, and visited occasionally other parts of Asia, and in particular, China. At last he returned to Europe, and, having engaged in the war against Genoa, was taken prisoner, when he wrote his *Travels*. The date of his death is unknown. It has been Polo's fate to pass through the same storm of ridicule and disbelief that the old Grecian traveller, Herodotus, passed; and, like him, to be better honoured as a trustworthy writer, after the proof, from recent travellers' observations, of the correctness of his narrative, in many of the very things that were the ground of the objections made to its truth.

**POLTROON**, *s.* a person who is afraid of danger; a dastardly coward.

**POLY**, *s.* [*polium*, Lat.] in Botany, an herb.

**POLY**, *s.* [*Gr.*] a prefix often found in compound words; signifying many.

**POLYACOUS**, *s.* [*polus* and *akouo*, Gr.] that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

**POLYANTHOS**, *s.* [*polus* and *anthos*, Gr.] in Botany, a plant like the oxlip, cultivated in gardens.

**POLYBIUS**, a Greek historian of the 2nd century B. C., who was educated in public and military service by the great Achaean general, Philopomen. He was one of the hostages, or victims, sent to Rome, after the overthrow of Perses of Macedonia, where he obtained the friendship of the younger Scipio, and other distinguished Roman leaders. He even served under Scipio in the last war against Carthage. On the final subjugation of Greece, he was intrusted with some high office in reference to the different Grecian states, by the Romans, and his conduct was worthy of a patriot, and one who could appreciate the greatness of the fast-growing empire of Rome. He died in about 125 A. C., aged about 80 years. His *History* has unfortunately shared the fate of many other literary treasures of antiquity, and is, in good part, lost; yet what remains is of considerable value, and shows how careful the writer was in the composition of his work. Yet his story of Rome is nothing more than the old lays of the mythic ages, recast in the historic form; — *Clio* repeating the ballads of Calliope.

**POLYCARP**, one of the earliest fathers of the Christian church, called *Apostolic Fathers*. He was personally acquainted with the apostle John, and was principal minister or bishop to the church at Smyrna. During one of the persecutions he was burnt, but authorities are considerably divided as to the year; it happened after the middle of the 2nd century. One of his genuine writings remains, an *Epistle to the Philippians*. There is also an account of his martyrdom, written apparently by some one connected with the church he had presided over.

**POLYCHROMATIC**, *a.* [*polus* and *chroma*, Gr.] in Architecture, a mode of ornamenting buildings practised in ancient times, and also in the middle ages, and amongst the Arabians, by painting them of various and brilliant colours. The ornaments of the Moorish palaces in Spain, of this kind, are particularly splendid.

**POLYEDRICAL**, **POLYEDROUS**, *a.* [*polus* and *hedra*, Gr.] having many sides.

**POLYGAMIST**, *s.* [*polus* and *gameo*, Gr.] one who has more than one wife at once.

**POLYGAMY**, *s.* the state of having more wives than one at once.

**POLYGLOTT**, *a.* [*polus* and *glotta*, Gr.] having many languages. This name is principally applied to Bibles which are printed in many languages, of which the most noted are the Complutensian Bible, published by Cardinal Ximenes, in 1515; the London Polyglott, published by Dr. Walton, in 1657; and Bagster's Polyglott Bible, published in 1831.

**POLYGON**, *s.* [*polus* and *gonia*, Gr.] a figure of many angles.

**POLYGONAL**, *a.* having many angles.

**POLYGRAM**, *s.* [*polus* and *gramma*, Gr.] a figure consisting of a great number of lines.

**POLYGRAPHY**, (*polygraphy*) *s.* [*polus* and *grapho*, Gr.] the art of writing in several unusual manners or ciphers.

**POLYLOGY**, *s.* [*polus* and *logo*, Gr.] talkativeness.

**POLYMATHY**, *s.* [*polus* and *mathema*, Gr.] the knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

**POLYNEISIA**, *s.* [*polus* and *nēsoi*, Gr.] in Geography, the name by which, amongst English geographers, the numerous groups and detached islands of the Pacific Ocean are designated. The chief groups included under this name are, the Marquesas, the Dangerous Archipelago, the Society Islands, the Friendly Islands, the New Hebrides, Solomon's Archipelago, the Admiralty Islands, the Caroline Islands, the Ladrone Islands, the Ralik and Radack Chains, and the Sandwich Islands, with Papua or New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, and several other small islands dispersed amongst and around these groups. See these names separately, and OCEANIA.

**POLYPE**, **POLYPE**, *s.* [*polus* and *pous*, Gr.] in Natural History, the name of the animals usually classed together as Zoophytes, and of others resembling them. They consist of a sac, capable of considerable distension, at the extremity of which is an opening, surrounded by arms or tentacles, by means of which they provide themselves with food. Some of them are capable of motion, but others are fixed; all have the power of contracting themselves so as to appear a simple gelatinous mass. They produce their young in a very remarkable way; a small swelling appears on some part of the body of the polyp, which increases continually and puts out arms, feeding in the same manner as the parent does, till at last it is quite detached. They are extremely tenacious of life, and if cut into pieces each piece becomes soon a perfect animal. Several small species are found in our ponds and ditches. See CORALLINE, CORAL, ZOOPHYTE, &c. &c.

**POLYPE' TALOUS**, *a.* [*polus* and *petalon*, Gr.] having many petals or flower-leaves.

**POLYPHONISM**, (*polyfoniism*) *s.* [*polus* and *phone*, Gr.] multiplicity of sounds.

**POLYPODY**, *s.* [*polus* and *pous*, Gr.] in Botany, a genus of ferns; there are several British species.

**POLYPOUS**, *a.* of the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

**POLYPUS**, *a.* any thing with many roots or feet. In Medicine, a swelling occurring in the nostril, the throat, &c., having a stalk, and sometimes of a very dangerous character. They are of various kinds, according to their internal structure.

**POLYSCOPE**, *s.* [*polus* and *skopeo*, Gr.] a multiplying glass.

**POLYSPAST**, *s.* [*polyspaste*, Fr.] a machine consisting of many pulleys.

**POLYSPERMIOUS**, *a.* [*polus* and *sperma*, Gr.] in Botany, applied to plants which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and thus without any certain order or number.

**POLYSYLLABIC**, **POLYSYLLABICAL**, *a.* [*polus* and *syllabe*, Gr.] having many syllables.

**POLYSYLLABLE**, *s.* a word consisting of many syllables.

**POLYSYNDETON**, *s.* [*polus* and *sundeo*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure by which a copulative is often repeated.

**POLYTECHNIC**, *a.* [*polus* and *techné*, Gr.] comprising many arts and sciences. There is a celebrated school in Paris called by this name; and an Institution in London, where all kinds of scientific experiments, and processes in arts and manufactures, are exhibited, and very interesting and instructive lectures delivered.

**POLYTHEISM**, (by some accented on the penultima) *s.* [*polus* and *theos*, Gr.] the belief and worship of many gods.

**POMACE**, *s.* [*pomum*, Lat.] the dross of cider pressings.

**POMACEOUS**, *a.* consisting of apples.

PO/MADE, *s.* [Fr. *pomado*, Ital.] a fragrant ointment.

PO/MANDER, *s.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] a sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

POMATUM, *s.* [Lat.] a kind of perfumed ointment.

To POME, *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] to grow to a round head like an apple.

POMECITRON, *s.* in Botany, a citron apple.

POMEGRANATE, *s.* [*pomum* and *granum*, Lat.] in Botany, a fruit so called from the grains or seeds with which it abounds.

POMERANIA, a province of Prussia. It lies on the Baltic Sea, and is bounded by W. Prussia, Brandenburg, and Mecklenburg. It is about 250 miles long, by 75 broad. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is transported into foreign countries. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stettin and Stralsund. The Oder is its chief river. It yields iron in small quantities. Turf is dug in abundance. On the coast they find amber. The fisheries are valuable. Trade is flourishing. Pop. about 1,000,000.

POMITEROUS, *a.* [*pomum* and *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to plants that bear a large fruit, covered with a thick hard rind.

PO/MEL, *s.* [*pomeau*, Fr. *pomo*, Ital.] a round ball or knob; the knob that balances the blade of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle before.

To PO/MEL, *v. a.* [*pommeler*, Fr.] to variegate; to beat with any thing thick and bulky; to beat black and blue; to punch.

POMP, *s.* [*pompa*, Lat.] splendour attending persons in high life; grandeur; a splendid and ostentatious procession.

POMPEII, a town of Campania, in Ancient Italy, which was destroyed in the first recorded eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which also destroyed Herculaneum, and in which the elder Pliny perished. It was buried beneath showers of ashes. Considerable portions of the ruins have been uncovered, and many very interesting relics of antiquity brought to light. The forum, the baths, the theatres, the amphitheatre, various temples, the tombs in the road leading to the principal gate, the walls, the shops, the suburban villas, and the town-houses of the patricians, though ruined, have yet been so far preserved as to cast great light on the study of classical antiquities. The paintings, statues, articles of furniture, goods in shops, skeletons, &c. &c. have been chiefly removed to the museum of Naples. See HERCULANEUM.

POMPEIUS, CNEIUS, called *Pompey the Great*, a famous Roman statesman and general, of the last days of the Republic. He did not inherit any good name, and his first appearance was in the midst of all the commotions of social war. He was a partisan of Sylla, who used him for his own arts. His good fortune first appeared in his victory over the king of Numidia, in Africa, for which he enjoyed a triumph. He next appears in Spain, where he obtained the credit of having subdued Sertorius. He laid claim to the honour of having suppressed the slaves who revolted under Spartacus, after his return; and he came to be exceedingly popular in Rome, and obtained another triumph, and the consulship. His next exploits were, the clearing the Mediterranean of pirates, the defeat of Mithridates, and the conquest of Syria.

A third triumph followed; and then, with Julius Caesar and Crassus, two other aspirants for the chief place in the state, he formed the first triumvirate. Intrigues and infamy to outwit the others followed; and soon the closing scenes. Caesar, who had been gaining fame and training to victory a large army in Gaul, marched on Rome, and the Pompeian party fled. In Greece, the question was settled by battle, and the victory of Pharsalia was the end of Pompey's public career. He fled to Egypt, and was there assassinated in 48 B. C., aged 58 years. The chief feature of Pompey's character was his vanity, which Cicero has most amusingly and unsparingly exhibited in his letters. He was not worse than other leaders of his times, nor was he much better. He was at first more fortunate, and afterwards overconfident. His sons, *Cneius Magnus Pompeius*, and *Sextus Magnus Pompeius*, attempted to acquire by rebellion the dignity their father had sought for by intrigue; they were also aggrieved by the use made by the opposite party to their prejudice, and fresh wars arose. Sextus was once resorted to by the Roman senate, as a protection against the second triumvirate, but usually he lived either like a leader of mercenaries, or like a buccaneer, and he was at last overcome and killed, in 35 B. C.

PO/MPION, *s.* [*pompion*, Fr.] in Gardening, a pumpkin.

PO/MPIRE, *s.* [*pomum* and *pyrum*, Lat.] in Horticulture, a sort of pearmain.

POMPON, POMPON, *s.* [Fr.] an ornament worn by ladies in the fore-part of their hair.

PO/MPOUS, *a.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] grand; showy; splendid.

PO/MPOUSLY, *ad.* magnificently; splendidly.

PO/MPOUSNESS, *s.* magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness.

POND, *s.* a small collection of standing water.

POND, JOHN, an English Astronomer Royal, whose great skill lay in observation, and was especially diligent in observations of the fixed stars. His knowledge of the use, &c. of astronomical instruments was very accurate and minute; and he thus was able to do service to this grand science in a department, which others of profounder mathematical knowledge were far less fitted to work in. He died in 1836, aged 69 years.

To POND, *v. a.* [*pondis*, Lat.] to weigh in the mind; to consider; to think or muse.—*v. n.* to think or muse upon, followed by *on*.

PONDERABLE, *a.* capable to be weighed; measurable by scales.

PONDERATION, *s.* the act of weighing.

PONDERER, *s.* one who ponders.

PONDEROSITY, *s.* weight; the quality of being heavy.

PONDEROUS, *a.* heavy; weighing much; of importance or moment; forcible or vehement.

PONDEROUSLY, *ad.* with great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of weighing much.

PONDICHERRY, a town of the Carnatic, Hindustan. It is situated on the coast; and the part inhabited by Europeans is very regularly laid out, and substantially built, with many handsome public edifices; that inhabited by the natives is not of this character. It has not a harbour, and is unfortified at present. It has a fair trade; and is about 90 miles from Madras. Pop. about 45,000. Lat. 11. 55. N. Long. 79. 49. E.

PO/NENT, *a.* [*poenent*, Ital.] western.

PO/NIARD, *s.* [*poignard*, Fr.] a dagger, or short sword.

To PO/NIARD, *v. a.* [*poignardier*, Fr.] to stab with a poniard.

PONIATOWSKI, JOSEPH, a Polish prince and general, who served first under Joseph II. of Austria; afterwards under Kosciusko against Russia. When the duchy of Warsaw was created, he was one of the ministers; and fought against Austria, when it tried to seize upon the country. He accompanied Napoleon's grand army on its disastrous Russian campaign; and was made by him a Marshal of France. After the defeat at Leipsic, he was drowned in attempting to pass a river, in 1814, aged 51 years.

PONK, *s.* (etymology unknown,) a nocturnal spirit; a hag.

PO/NTAGE, *s.* [*pons*, Lat.] duty paid for the repairing of bridges.

PONTEFRACT, or PO/MFRET, Yorkshire, W. Riding. It is situated in a rich soil, noted for its nursery grounds, and large plantations of liquorice and skirworts. Its castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history. It is 177 miles from London. A great show of horses begins on Feb. 5. Market, Saturday. Pop. 9851.

PONTIFF, *s.* [*pons* and *ficio*, Lat.] a high priest or pope.

PONTIFICAL, *a.* [*pontifex*, Lat.] belonging to the high priest; belonging to the pope. Figuratively, splendid; magnificent.

PONTIFICAL, *s.* a book of pontifical rites and ceremonies.

PONTIFICALLY, *ad.* in a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, *s.* the office and dignity of a pope.

PONTIFICE, *s.* bridge work; edifice of a bridge.

PONTIPOOL, or PO/NTYPOOL, Monmouthshire. It is seated between two hills, on the river Avon, which turns several mills for the working of iron plates, that are used there in a manufactory of japanned ware. It is 146 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2865.

PONTLEVIS, *s.* in Horsemanship, a disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hind legs that he is in danger of coming over.

PO/NTON, PONTON, *s.* [Fr.] a floating bridge, made of two boats, placed at a distance from each other, planked over, to



gether with the interval between them, with rails on their sides, and used in passing both horses and cannon, &c. over a river. The boats used in making a floating bridge.

PONTUS, a country of ancient Asia Minor, lying on the Euxine, and bounded by Paphlagonia, Galatia, Cappadocia, and Armenia. It was mountainous, and its chief rivers were the Lycus and the Iris. Corn, wine, fruit, and wild animals fit for food abounded. Metals were dug out of the mountains, certainly iron, perhaps also silver. The people seem to have been of a very mixed character, some nomads, some practical, and some agrimultural, and were named *Chalybes*, because of being engaged in mining. Mithridates the Great, the last king, raised this country to its greatest splendour. Amasus, Trapezus, Neocesarea, Amasia, &c., were its chief cities.

PONY, *s.* [perhaps from *punny*.] a small horse.

POOL, *s.* [*Pool*, Sax. *pool*, Belg.] a lake, or large collection of deep and standing water; a reservoir of water supplied by springs, and discharging the surplus by sluices.

POOL, in Montgomeryshire. See WELSH POOL.

POOLE, Dorsetshire. It is situated upon a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Its trade is rapidly increasing, and the principal branch of business is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. It is 105 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 6093.

POOLE, MATTHEW, one of the most learned of the Nonconformist ministers, was educated at Cambridge, and held a living in London, whence he was ejected on the notorious St. Bartholomew's day, 1662. He was one whom Titus Oates included in the list of the intended victims of his pretended popish plot. He died at Amsterdam, in 1679, aged 55 years. His great work is a *Synopsis of Critical Notes on the whole Scriptures*. He also wrote a shorter work, *Annotations on the Bible*, which is very valuable.

POOP, *s.* [*puppis*, Lat. *pooppe*, Fr.] the highest or uppermost part of a ship's hull or stern.

POOR, *a.* [*paupere*, Span. *paupere*, Fr.] in want of money, or the necessities of life. Applied to value, of small worth, unfit for any purpose, trifling. Mean, low, abject, contemptible, unimportant, applied to opinion. A word of tenderness, implying a person or thing to be an object of pity and affection. The poor, used collectively for the lowest order of a community, who have neither riches, interest, nor power. Barren or dry, applied to soil. Lean, starved, applied to animals. Without spirit or strength, applied to liquor.

POOR LAWS, *s.* in Law, the statutes regulating the conditions and kinds of relief to be given to the poor, and the mode of administering it.

POORLY, *ad.* without money, interest, power, or the necessities of life; with little success; meanly; out of health.

POORNESS, *s.* want of money, power, interest, dignity, or the necessities of life. Want of fruitfulness, applied to soil.

POORSPIRITED, *a.* mean; cowardly.

POORSPIRITEDNESS, *s.* meanness; cowardice.

POP, [*poppyssma*, Lat.] a small, smart, and quick sound.

TO POP, *v. n.* to make a small and quick sound; to move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion.—*v. a.* to put or in or slily or unexpectedly; to shift.

POPE, *s.* [*papa*, Lat.] in the Roman Church, the title borne by the bishop of Rome, signifying that he is the father or head of all other bishops. For all the claims of this pontiff, the reader must consult the canons and decrees of the Council of Trent; we can only point out some of the most appalling. He is held to be infallible, not only in matters of doctrine, but also in matters of fact. He is the vicar of God, and has all the authority of God, or of our Lord, over God's church. All guilt of separation from his jurisdiction are infallibly lost. He has supreme authority over all kings and princes, in their kingdoms and principalities, and may depose them at his pleasure. But as many who have maintained these dogmas, have also acted in opposition to them when it has suited their purpose, there is no pressing necessity for pointing out the falsehood, and impiety, and shameless arrogance that marks them. With very few exceptions, in spite

of all theories to the contrary, for some generations now, the pope has been no more than the elected sovereign of the Papal States. Matters are now in such a position that more than this authority cannot be claimed safely. In Ichthyology, a fish, likewise called a ruff, resembling a perch in shape, but never grows bigger than a gudgeon.

POPE, ALEXANDER, a classic English poet, who began writing at a very early age, and whose life was diversified by no incidents, save his coming to reside in London, his quarrels with other writers and with booksellers, and the publication of his works. He died in 1744, aged 56 years. His works are very numerous, and amongst them his *Messiah*, his *Rape of the Lock*, and *Essay on Man*, his *Pastorals* and *Moral Epistles*, are the most considerable. The *Dunciad* is a very severe satire on several prominent characters in the literary world. He wrote a great number of smaller pieces. His translations of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and of some parts of *Horace*, and his modernization of some of *Chaucer's poems*, are of still greater extent. He wrote, beside these poems, several satirical works and essays, as *Bathos*; and some in conjunction with Swift and Atterbury. Perhaps these are the most genuine of his writings; they certainly are far more agreeable to the readers of this generation than the formal, unnatural, tinselled, and often gross, style of his poetry. His translations are especially characterized by the vice of the imitator of Dryden, and Homer would never recognise his immortal epic in the dress it has been adorned with by his most popular translator. He was the leader of the fashions in literature; and happily for truth and human nature, his reign has long ago passed away.

POPEDOM, *s.* [*pope* and *dom*, Sax.] the office or dignity of a pope.

POPERY, *s.* in Ecclesiastical History and Theology, the communion and the doctrines of Romanism.

POPESEYE, *s.* in Cookery, the delicate fat in the middle of the thickest part of a leg of mutton.

POPGUN, *s.* a gun made of a piece of wood bored through, which is charged with pellets of hemp or brown paper, and played with by children.

POPINJAY, *s.* [*papegay*, Belg. *papagayo*, Span.] in old books of Natural History, a parrot; a woodpecker. Also, a mark for shooters; a trifling top.

POPISH, *a.* belonging to popery.

POPISHLY, *ad.* with a tendency to popery; in a popish manner.

POPULAR, *s.* [*populus*, Lat.] in Botany, a tree, of which there are many species, the best known being the tall and very straight tree, which usually bears this name exclusively. See ASPEN, &c.

POPPY, *s.* [*popis*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant, with a scarlet flower, which grows in the fields among corn. There are many garden kinds.

POPULACE, POPULACY, *s.* [Fr.] the lowest rank of people.

POPULAR, *a.* [*populus*, Lat.] vulgar, or of the lowest order, applied to rank. Suited to the capacity of the people in general; beloved by, or pleasing to, the people; studious of the favour of the people; prevailing or raging among the populace.

POPULARITY, *s.* the quality of being pleasing to people in general.

POPULARLY, *ad.* in a popular manner; according to vulgar conception.

TO POPULATE, *v. n.* to people a country, or increase it in people.

POPULATION, *s.* the number of inhabitants in a country. See MALTHUS.

POPULOSITY, *s.* the state of abounding with people.

POPULOUS, *a.* abounding in people; numerously inhabited.

POPULOUSLY, *ad.* with much people.

POPULOUSNESS, *s.* the state of abounding with people.

PORCELAIN, *s.* [*porcelaine*, Fr.] china, or china ware; a very compact, quite white, and semi-transparent kind of ware. The last quality distinguishes it from earthenware, which is always opaque.

PORCH, *s.* [*porticus*, Lat.] a roof supported by pillars before a door; a portico or covered walk.

PORCUPINE, *s.* [*porcupino*, Ital.] in Zoology, an animal which is furnished with sharp quills, in the place of hair.

PORE, *s.* [*poros*, Gr.] in Physiology, a passage or aperture in the cuticle of plants and animals. Any exceedingly minute aperture.

To PORE, *v. n.* to look at with great intensesness.  
 POREBLIND, *Pu'rlind*, *a.* near-sighted; short-sighted.  
 PORINESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in pores.  
 PORISTIC METHOD, *s.* [*porizo*, Gr.] in Mathematics, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be solved.

PORK, (*pörk*) *s.* [*porcus*, Lat.] swine's flesh.  
 PORCKER, *s.* a full-grown hog; a pig.  
 PORKET, *PO'RKING*, *s.* a young hog.  
 POROSITY, *s.* the quality of having pores.  
 POROUS, *a.* [*porus*, Fr.] having small apertures or interstices.

POROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of having pores.  
 PORPHYRE, *PO'PHYRY*, (*pörfyry*) *s.* [*porphyros*, Gr.] in Mineralogy, a kind of marble of a brown or red colour, frequently interspersed with white spots. It is of volcanic origin.

PORPHYRY, a philosopher of the 3rd century A. D. He first studied under Longinus and Origen; and afterwards under Plotinus, the Neo-Platonist. He is chiefly known as an opponent of Christianity. Some of his numerous writings remain to us, and of these, his *Life of Pythagoras*, though sufficiently legendary in its character, is the most valuable. He died in 304, aged 71 years.

PORPOISE, *PO'RPUS*, *s.* [*poro poison*, Fr.] in Natural History, a sea animal of the dolphin tribe, which frequents the European seas, and is remarkable for its fatness. It is between six and seven feet long, thick in the fore-parts, and gradually tapering towards the tail.

PORRACEOUS, *a.* [*porraceus*, Lat.] greenish.  
 PORRECTION, *s.* [*porrigo*, Lat.] the act of reaching forth.  
 PORRET, *s.* the same with the scallion.  
 PORRIDGE, *s.* [*porrata*, low Lat. from *porrum*, Lat.] broth or liquor made by boiling meat in water, with leeks and other herbs.

PORRINGER, *s.* a vessel in which broth is eaten.  
 PORSON, RICHARD, an eminent classic and critic of the latter part of the last century. He studied at Eton and Cambridge, through the kindness of some persons who were struck with his ability, for his parents were in humble circumstances. He was made Greek professor at Cambridge, but he never entered the church. During the latter part of his life he was librarian of the London Institution. He died in 1808, aged 49 years. His editions of various Greek plays, and his posthumous *Essays and criticisms*, are of great value to the Greek student; but the ability which Porson possessed alone justifies his style of criticism. It is not for every learner to attempt to correct even evident corruptions of the text of the ancient writers; and the plan of solving every difficulty, and of bringing our author to say what we think he ought to say, by conjectural emendations, is of all things most utterly to be eschewed and condemned. Bentley's criticisms on *Paradise Lost*, in this style, are the best warning that was ever given against this unscholarlike and conceited fashion, which he was one of the most zealous to introduce.

PORT, *s.* [*portus*, Lat.] a harbour or safe station for ships.— [*porta*, Lat.] a gate; an aperture in a ship, through which the guns are put out.— [*portier*, Fr.] carriage or behaviour. A kind of wine, so called from Oporto, the place where it is most usually shipped for England.

To PORT, *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] to carry in form.  
 PORT ROYAL, the name of two French nunneries, one called Port Royal in the *Fields*, and the other, Port Royal in *Paris*, which, during the time that Angelica Arnauld was abbess, were the objects of bitterest hatred on the part of the Jesuits, partly because of the undoubted sincerity and sanctity of the sisterhood, but still more because of their connexion with the Jansenist party. Port Royal in the *Fields* was the abode of the learned and pious recluses who made so fearful an attack on the Jesuits in the 17th century. See ARNAULD, PASCAL, JANSENISTS, &c. &c.

PORTA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA DELLA, a natural philosopher of Italy, in the latter part of the 16th century. He devoted himself most assiduously to the cultivation of science, and travelled in various countries of Europe, for the sake of increasing his own knowledge. Whilst at Naples, he sought by the establishment of academies to spread the knowledge he had acquired. He also wrote several works, which, amongst much that is characterized by the ignorance and superstition of the

age, contains very singular records of the observations he had made, and the speculations he had indulged in. He invented the camera obscura. Some plays were also written by him, near the close of his life. He died in 1615, aged about 70 years.

PORTABLE, *a.* that may be carried; such as may be endured.

PORTABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being portable.  
 PORTAGE, *s.* [Fr.] the price of carriage; a port-hole.  
 PORTAL, *s.* [*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.] a gate; the arch under which a gate opens.

PORTANCE, *s.* [*porter*, Fr.] mien; port; demeanour.  
 PORTATIVE, *a.* [*portativ*, Fr.] that may be carried from place to place.

PORTCULLIS, PORTCUL'SE, *s.* [*portecoulisse*, Fr.] a strong lattice work, with spikes at the bottom, running in grooves like the sash of a window, used in ancient fortifications as an additional security to the gate of a city or castle.

To PORTCULLIS, *v. a.* to bar or shut up.  
 PORTED, *a.* [*porté*, Fr.] borne in a certain regular or solemn manner.

To PORTE'ND, *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] to foreshow or foretoken.

PORTENSION, *s.* the act of foretokening.  
 PORTE'NT, *s.* [*portentum*, from *portendo*, Lat.] an omen or prodigy foreshowing something ill.

PORTE'NTOUS, *a.* betokening something ill; monstrous.  
 PORTER, *s.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat.] one that has the charge of a gate.— [*porto*, Lat.] one who carries burdens. Also, a kind of malt liquor, made chiefly in London and Dublin; of a darker colour than ale, from the kind of malt used, and very heavy and heady.

PORTER, SIR ROBERT KEIR, a painter and traveller of some celebrity. His pictures are chiefly battle scenes; and he was nominated by the Emperor Alexander of Russia, his historical painter. This led to his residence at St. Petersburg, and to his marriage into one of the noble families of that country. His most interesting travels were those which he made in Persia and ancient Assyria; and his narrative of them, and the accompanying plates, are valuable to the student of biblical and classical antiquities. After a very laborious life, in which he had travelled in, and resided in, both hemispheres, and received at home and abroad much honour, he died in 1842, aged 61 years.

PORTRERAGE, *s.* money paid or due to a porter for carrying.  
 PORTEUS, DR. BEILBY, an eminent English prelate, who studied at Cambridge, and rose to be Bishop of London. He was held in considerable esteem by George III.; and is regarded as one of the evangelical school, who have esteemed him as one of their brightest luminaries. His works show both learning and literary skill; and consist of *Sermons and Essays*, a *Poem*, and the *Life of Archbishop Seeker*. He died in 1808, aged 77 years.

PORT-FIRE, *s.* a paper tube about ten inches long, filled with meal powder, rammed moderately hard, and used to fire guns and mortars with, instead of a match.

PORTGLAVE, *s.* [*porter*, Fr. and *glave*, Erse.] a sword-bearing.

PORTHOLE, *s.* a wicket in a ship's side, through which a gun is discharged.

PORTICO, *s.* [*porticus*, Lat.] a covered walk, whose roof is supported by pillars.

PORTION, (*pörähön*) *s.* [*portio*, Lat.] a part; a part assigned a person; a dividend; a fortune given to a child, or paid at, before, or after marriage.

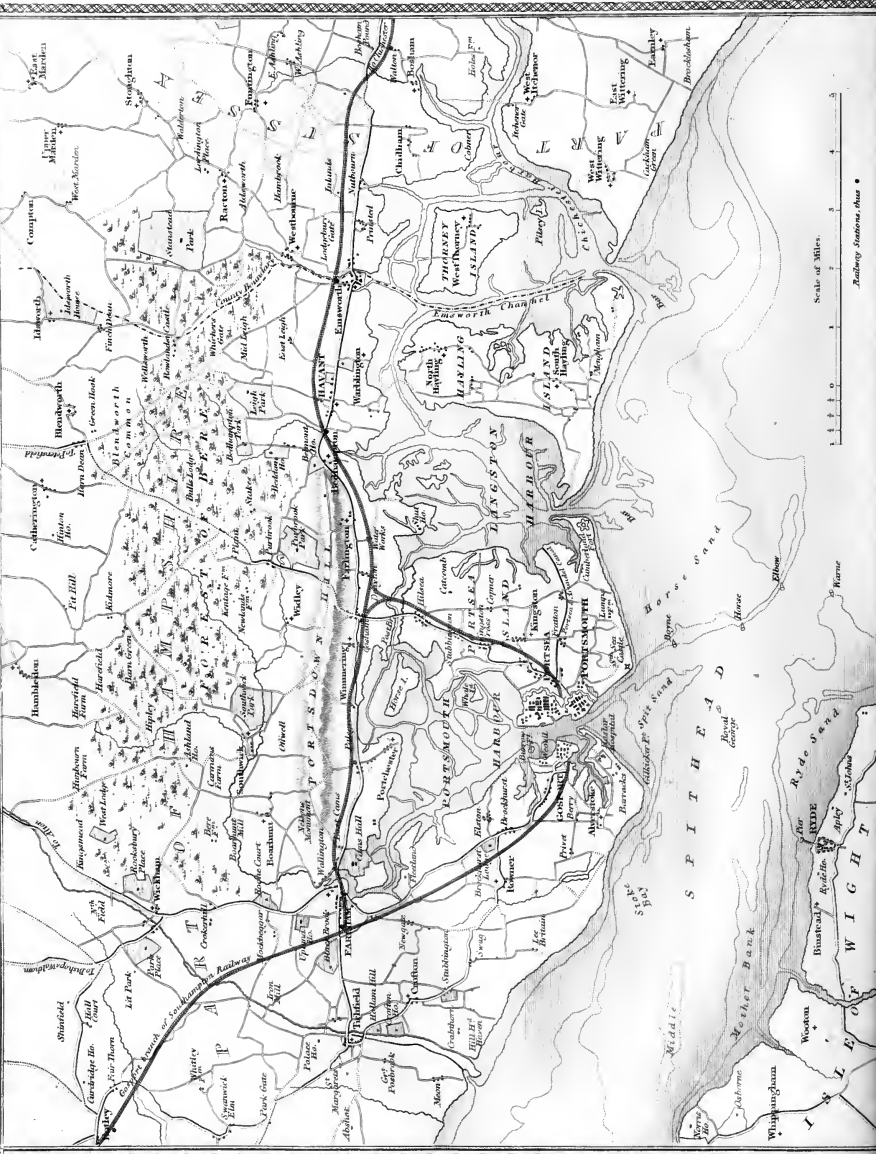
To PORTION, *v. a.* to divide among several; to endow with a fortune.

PORTIONER, *s.* one that divides.  
 PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, near Weymouth, nearly 7 miles round, and exceedingly strong both by nature and art. It is surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a strong castle. The whole peninsula is one continuous mass of oolitic rock. The town is small. But the liberty includes several small hamlets. It is 132 miles from London. Pop. 2852.

PORTLAND, a city of Maine, United States. It stands on a peninsula, at the W. extremity of Casco bay; and is beautifully situated, rising like an ancient theatre between two hills. It is regularly built, and contains some fine public edifices and institutions. The harbour is easy of access, spacious, and safe; and



PORTSMOUTH



Scale of Miles.

Railway Stations, New

is fortified, and supplied with a lighthouse. It is a fine place for trade, both from its harbour, and from its ready communication by railway, &c. with the interior. It is 545 miles from Washington. Pop. 15,218. Ten other towns of the States bear this name.

**PORTLAND OOLITE**, in Geology, the name of the rock which is so finely developed in the isle of Portland. The most remarkable feature of this formation, is a stratum on its upper surface, called by the quarrymen, the *Dirthead*; which consists of vegetable mould, and has in it the remains of some very remarkable plants, allied to the modern *Zamia*, and *Cycas*, which remain in the very position in which they grew, though completely silicified, and surrounded by the strata of the superincumbent bed. The Portland stone is a good building stone, and is used pretty extensively, though it is not so easy to work as the Bath oolite. It has fossils in it, which evidence its marine origin.

**PORTLAND VASE**, the name of a very beautiful antique in the British Museum. It is a singularly, but exquisitely formed vase, with two handles, made of deep blue glass, and having on it, in white glass, some exceedingly beautiful figures. It was found in the tomb of the Roman emperor Alexander Severus.

**PORTLINESS**, s. dignity of mien or air; bulk of personage.

**PORTLY**, a. of noble mien or air; bulky, swelling.

**PORTMAN**, an inhabitant or Burgess, as those of the Cinque Ports.

**PORTMANTEAU**, (*portmanto*) s. [*portemanteau*, Fr.] a chest or kind of bag, in which clothes are carried.

**PORTO BELLO**, a sea-port town on the isthmus of Panama, in N. America. It is a very unhealthy place, and is chiefly inhabited by Mulattoes. Porto Bello is 65 miles N. of Panama. Lat. 10. 27. N. Long. 79. 26. W.

**PORTOISE**, s. in sea language, a ship is said to ride a *portoise*, when she rides with her yards struck down to the deck.

**PORTRAIT**, s. [*portrait*, Fr.] a picture drawn from the life; applied almost exclusively to pictures of the human face and person.

**PORTRAITURE**, s. [*portraiture*, Fr.] a picture or resemblance drawn from the life.

To **PORTRAY**, v. a. [*pourtraire*, Fr.] to paint; to adorn with pictures. Figuratively, to describe graphically.

**PORTRESS**, s. a female guardian of a gate.

**PORT ROYAL**, a sea-port town of Jamaica, W. Indies, built on a small neck of land which jets out several miles into the sea, and guarded by a very strong fort, with a harbour, in which 1000 ships may ride safely. It is 20 miles from Kingston. Lat. 17. 50. N. Long. 77. 0. W.

**PORTSMOUTH**, Hampshire. It is situated on the island of Portsea, and is very strongly fortified. The royal docks and yards resemble distinct towns, &c. under a government separate from the garrison. Here is also a fine arsenal for lying up the cannon. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, as there is water sufficient for the largest ships; and it is so very capacious, that the whole English navy could ride here in safety. Across the harbour's mouth, a floating steam-bridge piers continually between this town and Gosport. Opposite the town is the spacious road of Spithead. The town is extensive, and has some fine streets and public walks. The churches and chapels are fine buildings. It is 72 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Pop. 9354, and of Portsea, 43,678.

**PORTSMOUTH**, a city of New Hampshire, United States. It stands 3 miles from the ocean, on the Piscataqua river, and is a well-built place. The harbour is fine and deep, and is well fortified. On Great Island, with which it is connected by a bridge, is a lighthouse. Two fine bridges connect it with Kittery. Some of the public buildings are handsome structures; and there are several flourishing institutions, connected with education, &c. On Navy Island is one of the ship-building yards belonging to the United States. Trade, manufactures, (especially of the naval order,) and fisheries, are in a very thriving and prosperous state. It is 493 miles from Washington. Pop. 7887.

There are in the United States 4 other places similarly named.

**PORTUGAL**, the most western country of Europe. It lies on the Atlantic Ocean, and is bounded by Spain. It is about 310 miles long, and 120 broad. There are several chains of barren mountains, and some wide and fertile plains. The principal rivers are, the Tagus, the Quero or Douro, the Guadiana,

the Minho, and the Munda or Mondego. The climate is more temperate than that of Spain. Fruits and wine are its chief products, but it also yields some corn; cattle are fed in some parts in considerable numbers. It has some valuable metals, but the manufactures are few, and of no great extent. It is divided into 6 provinces, for political and government purposes. Romanism is its exclusive religion. Lisbon is the capital. Pop. about 3,500,000.

**PORWIGLE**, s. in Natural History, a tadpole or young frog.

**PORY**, a. [*poroux*, Fr.] full of pores.

To **POSE**, (*poze*) v. a. to perplex, or confound with a difficulty.

**POSEIDON**, in Heathen Mythology, the Greek divinity who presided over the sea. He is usually confounded with the Latin deity, Neptune.

**POSEN**, a town of Prussia, in the part formerly belonging to Poland. It stands near Varta, and is pretty well built, with many public edifices, and some valuable charitable and educational institutions. It has some manufactures, and is strongly fortified. Pop. about 35,000. Lat. 52. 22. N. Long. 16. 52. E.

**POSER**, (*pozer*) s. one that puzzles with difficulties.

**POSITED**, (*piated*) a. [*pono*, Lat.] placed.

**POSITION**, (*posishun*) s. [*positio*, Lat.] the state of being placed; situation; a principle laid down; advancement of any principle.

**POSITIONAL**, (*posishunal*) a. respecting position.

**POSITIVE**, (*the* s) in this word and its following derivatives is pron. like z: as *positively*, *positively*, &c. a. [*positivus*, Lat.] capable of being affirmed; real; absolute; dogmatical; stubborn in opinion; settled by arbitrary appointment; certain; assured. *Positive Philosophy*. See *PHILOSOPHY*.

**POSITIVELY**, ad. absolutely; certainly; peremptorily.

**POSITIVENESS**, **POSITIVITY**, s. actualness; confidence; stubborn confidence in opinion. The second word is used ludicrously.

**POSITURE**, s. [*positura*, from *pono*, Lat.] the manner in which any thing is placed.

**POSNET**, s. [*bassinet*, Fr.] a little basin or portinger.

**POSSE**, s. [*used* instead of *posse comitatus*, Lat.] an armed civil force at an election, or other similar assemblage.

**POSSE COMITATUS**, s. in Law, signifies the power of the county, or the aid and assistance of all the knights, gentlemen, yeomen, labourers, servants, apprentices, &c., and all others within the county that are above the age of 15, except women, ecclesiastical persons, and such as are decrepit and infirm. This is to be done when some riot is committed, a possession kept upon a forcible entry, or any force of rescue used contrary to the king's writ, or in opposition to the execution of justice.

To **POSSESS**, (*the* first s) in this word and its following derivatives has the sound of z: as *posses*, *possession*, &c.) v. a. [*possideo*, Lat.] to have as an owner; to enjoy or occupy actually; to seize or obtain; to give possession or command of any thing, with or without the thing possessed; to fill with something fixed; to have power over; to be affected by intense power.

**POSSESSION**, (*posishun*) s. [*fr. possessio*, Lat.] the state of having in one's hands or power; the thing enjoyed by a person.

**POSSESSIVE**, a. having possession. In Grammar, applied to pronouns which signify the possession of something; as, *my* book, *his* house; and to that case of nouns, &c. which is more correctly named the *genitive*: which see.

**POSSESSOR**, s. [*Lat.*] an owner or proprietor; one that has any thing in his hands.

**POSSET**, s. [*posca*, Lat.] milk curdled with treacle, wine, or any acid.

**POSSIBILITY**, s. [*possibilité*, Fr.] the quality of being to be done by the exertion of power.

**POSSIBLE**, a. [*possibilis*, from *possum*, Lat.] having the power to be, or to be done; not inconsistent with the nature of things.

**POSSIBLY**, ad. to be done by any power existing; perhaps.

**POST**, (*piest*) s. [*poste*, Fr.] a hasty messenger; one employed in carrying letters; a quick and expeditious manner of travelling.—[*positus*, Lat.] a situation, or seat; a military station; place or office.—[*postis*, Lat.] a piece of timber set up erect.

To **POST**, (*piest*) v. n. [*poster*, Fr.] to travel with speed.—v. a. to fix on a post in disgrace.—[*poster*, Fr.] to place, or fix. In Commerce, to enter the articles on their proper sides in a ledger.

**POST OBIT**, s. [*post and obitum*, Lat.] a bond given in security for money lent, in which payment is promised on the death of some party specified in it.

**POSTAGE**, *s.* money paid for the carriage of letters, or any thing conveyed by a post.

**POSTBOY**, *s.* one that carries letters.

**TO POSTDATE**, *v. a.* [*post*, Lat. and *date*,] to date later, or after the real time.

**POSTDILUVIAN**, *a.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] after the flood.

**POSTELTHWAYTE**, **MALACHI**, a London merchant, and writer on commerce. His *Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, Great Britain's True System*, and other works on the principles and practice of trade, are the writings that have given his name its authority in the mercantile world. He died in 1767, aged about 60 years.

**POSTER**, (*pöster*) *s.* a courier; or one sent in haste.

**POSTERIOR**, *a.* [*Lat.*] happening or placed after; following; backward.

**POSTERIORIS**, *s.* the hinder parts.

**POSTERIORITY**, [*posteriorité*, Fr.] the state of being after, in the order of time.

**POSTERITY**, *s.* [*posteritas*, Lat.] those that are born or live after; descendants.

**POSTERN**, *s.* [*postern*, Fr.] a small or narrow gate or door, in the rear of a castle, &c.

**POSTEXISTENCE**, *s.* [*post* and *existo*, Lat.] future existence.

**POSTHACKNEY**, *s.* a hired posthorse.

**POSTHASTE**, *s.* hurry, or the haste of a postboy.

**POSTHORSE**, *s.* a horse stationed for the use of couriers.

**POSTHOUSE**, *s.* an office where posting-horses, &c. are always kept.

**POSTHUMOUS**, *a.* [*post* and *humo*, Lat.] after one's death.

**POSTIC**, *a.* [*posticus*, Lat.] backward.

**POSTILL**, *s.* [*postilla*, low Lat.] gloss; marginal notes.

**TO POSTILL**, *v. a.* to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

**POSTILLER**, *s.* one who glosses, or illustrates with marginal notes.

**POSTILLION**, *s.* [*postillon*, Fr.] one who drives a coach, chaise, &c., by riding on one of the horses.

**POSTLIMINIOUS**, *a.* [*post* and *limen*, Lat.] done or contrived afterwards.

**POSTMASTER**, *s.* one who has charge of public conveyance of letters.

**POSTMASTER-GENERAL**, *s.* the officer of state, who receives a salary as president of the General Post-Office.

**POSTMERIDIAN**, *a.* [*post* and *meridies*, Lat.] being in the afternoon.

**POSTOFFICE**, *s.* [*post* and *office*,] an office where letters are delivered to the post. *General Post-Office*, the government establishment for the conveyance of letters, &c.

**TO POSTPONE**, *v. a.* [*post* and *pono*, Lat.] to put off or delay.

**POSTPRIDIAN**, *a.* [*postpridie*, Lat.] done the next day after.

**POSTSCRIPT**, *s.* [*post* and *scribo*, Lat.] a part added to, or written after, the letter.

**TO POSTULATE**, *v. a.* [*postulo*, Lat.] to beg or assume as true, without proof.

**POSTULATE**, *s.* a position assumed without proof. In Geometry, a proposition which is used in the proof of other propositions, not because self-evident, nor yet because it has been or can be proved, but because of a tacit understanding that it may be so employed. Those in the first book of Euclid, are no more, in effect, than permission to use a ruler and pair of compasses in the constructions required.

**POSTULATION**, *s.* the art of assuming as true without proof.

**POSTULATORY**, *a.* assuming without proof.

**POSTURE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] place, or situation; the manner in which the parts of the human body are placed. Figuratively, state or disposition.

**POSTULATUM**, *s.* [*Lat.*] a position assumed without proof.

**POSTUREMASTER**, *s.* one who teaches uncommon attitudes or contortions of the body.

**POSY**, (*pözy*) *s.* [contracted from *poesy*,] the motto of a ring; a bunch of flowers.

**POT**, *s.* [*Fr.*] a vessel in which meat is boiled; a vessel, &c. to hold drink, or infuse tea in; any culinary or household vessel. *To go to pot*, implies to be destroyed or devoured.

**TO POT**, *v. a.* to preserve in pots; to enclose in pots.

**POTABLE**, (*pötable*) *a.* [*poto*, Lat.] fit for drink; such as may be drunk.

**POTAGER**, *s.* a porringer.

**POTARGO**, *s.* a hot kind of West-Indian pickle.

**POTASH**, *Potassa*, *s.* [*potasse*, Fr.] in Chemistry, the protoxide of potassium, formed by exposing that metal to the action of water, dry air, or oxygen gas. It is called by the Germans, *kali*. In Commerce, an impure, fixed, alkaline salt, made by burning vegetables.

**POTASSIUM**, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal resembling mercury in colour and lustre, of crystalline texture, and yielding with great rapidity to the action of heat. If thrown upon water, it burns with a purple flame, and swims on the surface.

**POTATION**, *s.* [*poto*, Lat.] draught; drinking-bout.

**POTATO**, *s.* [*batata*, Ind.] in Botany, &c., a plant closely allied to the deadly nightshade, and of poisonous qualities; but having a tuberos root, which, when boiled or baked, loses its noxious properties, and becomes a very nutritious and useful article of food. It is a native of America, and was introduced from that country in the beginning of the 16th century. Many varieties are cultivated in this country with great success. It has been for many years almost the sole support of the poorest classes in Ireland, and the result has been, that when the crop has failed extensively, through any blight or unfavourable season, the people have perished with famine. It is subject to some very remarkable diseases, which have of late attracted the notice of scientific persons, but without any very satisfactory results. It is most usually propagated by cuttings of the tubers.

**POTBELLED**, *a.* having a belly swelling out like a pot.

**POTBELLY**, *s.* a swelling belly.

**TO POTCH**, *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr.] to thrust; to push; to poach; to boil slightly.

**POTENCY**, *s.* [*potentia*, from *possum*, Lat.] power; efficacy; strength.

**POTENT**, *a.* [*potens*, Lat.] powerful; strong; having great authority.

**POTENTATE**, *s.* [*potentat*, Fr.] a prince, or one enjoying sovereign power.

**POTENTIAL**, (*potential*) *a.* [*potentialis*, Lat.] existing only in possibility, not in act; efficacious, powerful. In Grammar, applied to that mood of verbs which denotes the possibility of doing a thing, &c.; as *I may read*.

**POTENTIALITY**, **POTENTIALNESS**, (*potentiality*, *potentialness*) *s.* possibility.

**POTENTIALITY**, (*potentiality*) *ad.* in power or possibility, opposed to actually or positively. In efficacy, opposed to actualness.

**POTENTLY**, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly.

**POTGUN**, *s.* [corrupted from *popgun*,] a gun which makes a small smart noise.

**POTHANGER**, *s.* a hook or branch on which a pot is hung over the fire.

**POTHER**, *s.* a bustle, tumult, or hurry.

**TO POTHER**, *v. n.* to make a bustling and ineffectual attempt. — *v. a.* to turmoil; to puzzle.

**POTHERB**, *s.* an herb fit for the pot.

**POTHIER**, **ROBERT JOSEPH**, an eminent French jurist, who was made professor of law at Orleans, and was a man of very extensive legal knowledge. His most considerable work is a *Digest of the Pandects of Justinian*, but he wrote very many others, and died in 1772, aged 73 years.

**POTHOOK**, *s.* hooks to fasten pots or kettles with. Also, ill-formed or scrawling letters or characters.

**POTION**, (*pöshön*) *s.* [*potio*, Lat.] a draught of physic.

**POTOMAC**, a great river of the United States, which rises in the Alleghanies, flows between Virginia and Maryland, and enters Chesapeake Bay, after a course of 550 miles. Georgetown, Washington, and Alexandria, are the chief places standing on its banks.

**POTOSI**, a very rich town of Bolivia, in S. America. It is not very well built, but it has some fine public edifices. Near it is a conical mountain, about 16,000 feet high, almost wholly composed of ores of silver. It is from this rich mine that the town derives its importance, but it has greatly declined of late. Pop. above 10,000. Lat. 19. 47. S. Long. 67. 22. W.

**POTSDAM**, a town of Prussia, seated on an island, of about 10 miles in circumference, formed by two rivers. It is a very handsome place, and is splendidly adorned. Its prosperity arose from its being the site of the favourite palace of Frederic the

Great. It ranks next in importance to Berlin. There are many manufactures carried on here. It is 12 miles from Berlin. Pop. about 35,000. Lat. 52. 52. N. Long. 13. 46. E.

POTSHERD, *s.* a fragment of a broken pot.

POTTAGE, *s.* [*potage*, Fr.] broth, or any thing boiled for food.

POTTER, *s.* [*potier*, Fr.] a maker of earthenware.

POTTER, PAUL, a celebrated Dutch painter, whose pictures are composed of most exquisitely truthful drawings of cattle, sheep, &c., with such landscapes as Holland can afford. His brilliant colouring is particularly admired, and by unideal England, his fidelity to even the coarse realities of nature is specially approved. He died in 1654, aged 29 years.

POTTER, DR. JOHN, an English prelate, who studied at Oxford, and was finally appointed archbishop of Canterbury. He published many sermons, edited the works of Clement of Alexandria, and wrote a treatise on *Grecian Antiquities*, that was the text book on that subject, till late years, when more extensive and accurate study has rendered it almost useless. He died in 1747, aged 73 years.

POTTIER-ORE, *s.* an earth used for glazing coarse vessels.

POTTERY, *s.* the place where earthenware is manufactured; the general name for all kinds of earthenware.

POTTING, *s.* drinking.

POTTLE, *s.* [*from bottle*,] a liquid measure containing four pints.

POTTO, *s.* in Zoology, an animal of the lemur tribe, which inhabits Guinea, and has the manners of the sloth.

POTVA/LIANT, *a.* made daring by excessive drinking.

POUCH, *s.* [*poch*, Fr.] a small bag or pocket. Figuratively, the belly. In Botany, a sort of seed-vessel resembling a purse, as in honesty and shepherd's purse.

TO POUCH, *v. a.* to put in the pocket; to swallow; to pout, or hang down the lip.

POVERTY, *s.* [*pauvreté*, Fr.] want of money or necessities. Meanness, or want of ornament, applied to style. *SYNON.* Poverty is that situation of fortune, opposed to riches, in which we are deprived of the conveniences of life. *Indigence* is a degree lower, where we want the necessities; and is opposed to *superfluity*. *Want* seems rather to arrive by accident, implies a scarcity of provision, rather than a lack of money; and is opposed to *abundance*. *Need* and *necessity* relate less to the situation of life, than the other three words, but more to the relief we expect, or the remedy we seek; with this difference between the two, that *need* seems less pressing than *necessity*.

POULDAVIS, *s.* a sort of sailcloth.

POULT, *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] a young chicken or turkey.

POUNTERER, *s.* one who sells fowls for the table.

POULTICE, POU/TIVE, *s.* [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] in Surgery, a form of medicine applied to assuage a swelling or inflammation.

POULTON, Lancashire. It is commodiously situated for trade, near the mouth of the river Wyre, just by the Skippon, which runs into it, and communicates by a canal with the inland navigations. It is 231 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 7973.

POULTRY, *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] domestic fowls.

POUNCE, *s.* [*pounce*, Ital.] the claws or talons of a bird of prey; a sudden and forcible seizure; a powder made from the bone of the cuttle-fish, or gum sandarach, used to prevent ink spreading on paper.

TO POUNCE, *v. a.* [*pangonare*, Ital.] to pierce or make holes; to pour or sprinkle through small interstices; to seize with the talons.

POUNCED, *a.* furnished with claws or talons.

POUND, *s.* [*pound*, or *pund*, Sax. from *pundus*, Lat.] a weight consisting of twelve ounces in troy, and sixteen ounces in avoirdupois weight. A sum consisting of twenty shillings sterling. [*psindan*, Sax.] an enclosure or prison in which strayed beasts are confined.

TO POUND, *v. a.* [*punian*, Sax.] to beat to pieces with a pestle; to shut up or confine strayed cattle.

POUNDAGE, *s.* a certain sum deducted from every pound sterling; a payment or tax rated according to the weight of the commodity.

POUNDER, *s.* [*pundre*, Sax.] the name of a heavy large pear; any person or other thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, hence a *ten pounder*; a pestle.

POUPICKS, *s.* in Cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon.

TO POUR, *v. a.* to let liquor out of a vessel; to let out or give vent to.—*v. n.* to flow in streams; to rush tumultuously.

POURIR, *s.* one that pours.

POUSSIN, the name of two famous painters of the French school, who resided however chiefly at Rome. *Nicholas Poussin*, the more illustrious, was especially great in composition and design. He was engaged for some time at Paris, in the service of Louis XIII. He died in 1665, aged 71 years. *Gaspard Poussin*, his brother-in-law, whose true name was Dughette, was particularly renowned as a landscape painter. He was often assisted by the other. He died in 1675, aged 62 years.

POUT, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of cod-fish. Also a kind of bird.

TO POUT, *v. n.* [*bouter*, Fr.] to look sullen, or express discontent by thrusting out the lips; to gape or hang prominent.

POWDER, *s.* [*poudre*, Fr.] dust; any thing beat into small particles; gunpowder; a scented dust used for the hair.

TO POWDER, *v. a.* to reduce to dust, or pound small; to sprinkle the hair with scented dust; to salt, or sprinkle with salt.—*v. n.* to come or attack in a violent and tumultuous manner, used with *upon*.

POWDERBOX, *s.* a box in which powder for the hair is kept.

POWDERHORN, *s.* a case in which gunpowder is kept for immediate use.

POWDERMILL, *s.* the mill in which gunpowder is made.

POWDER-ROOM, *s.* that part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

POWDERING-TUB, *s.* a tub in which meat is salted.

POWDERWORT, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, distinguished by the fibres being simple, uniform, and like soft wool or dust. There are 15 British species.

POWDERY, *a.* [*poudreux*, Fr.] dusty; friable.

POWER, *s.* [*puvoir*, Fr.] command; influence, or dominion; ability; force; strength; the moving force of an engine; natural strength; a faculty of the mind; government, or the right of governing; a sovereign, or one invested with command or dominion; a divine or spiritual being; an army, or military force. In low language, a great number, or large quantity. In Arithmetic and Algebra, the product of the multiplication of a quantity by itself, is said to be a *power* of that number, which is called the *root*: thus, 9 is the 2nd power of 3; and 27, the 3rd power. This process is called *Involution*. *SYNON.* *Power* includes a particular relation to the subordinate execution of superior orders. In the word *authority* we find a sufficient energy to make us perceive a right, either of civil or political administration. *Dominion* carries with it an idea of empire. *Power of Attorney*, a stamped document, by which any person legally empowers another to act in his behalf, in any business; as in the sale or transfer of stock, or in receiving the dividends accruing from it.

POWERFUL, *a.* invested with command or authority; efficacious; forcible.

POWERFULLY, *ad.* in a forcible, efficacious, or mighty manner.

POWERFULNESS, *s.* the quality of being possessed with force, efficacy, or might.

POWERLESS, *a.* weak, or unable to produce an effect.

POX, *s.* in Medicine, the name of several different diseases; as small-pox, cow-pox, chicken-pox, &c.

PRACTIC, *a.* relating to action; not merely theoretical; sly; artful.

PRACTICABLE, *a.* [Fr.] capable of being practised, performed, or assailed.

PRACTICABLENESS, *s.* possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, *a.* [*praktikos*, from *prasso*, Gr.] relating to action, opposed to speculative.

PRACTICALLY, *ad.* in a manner relating to action; by practice.

PRACTICALNESS, *s.* the quality of being the subject of action.

PRACTICE, *s.* the habit of doing any thing; use or custom; dexterity acquired by frequent action; actual performance, dis-

tinguished from theory; the exercise of any profession, especially that of medicine. In Arithmetic, a set of rules, by which long and tedious operations of compound multiplication, required in trade, are very much abridged.

To PRACTISE, *v. a.* [*præciperè*, Fr.] to do frequently; to reduce to action, opposed to profess; to use in order to acquire habit or dexterity; to exercise any profession.—*v. n.* to transact or negotiate secretly; to try artifices; to use medical methods.

PRACTISER, *s.* one that practises.

PRACTITIONER, (*practishöner*) *s.* one engaged in the exercise of any art or profession; one that uses tricks or stratagems; one who does any thing habitually.

PRECOGNITA, *s.* [Lat.] things known before in order to understand something else; thus the structure of the human body is one of the *precognita* of physic.

PRAGMATIC, PRAGMATICAL, *a.* [*pragma*, Gr.] meddling; impertinently busy; performing or doing without either being asked or welcome. *Pragmatic Sanction*, the name of a decree by which Charles VI. of Germany, in 1713, determined that, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed, rather than the children of his brother Joseph I. It was confirmed in 1731, by the powers who contracted the Quadruple Alliance, for maintaining the treaty of Utrecht. Also of another decree issued by Charles VII. of France in 1439, regulating the election of bishops, and moderating the power of the pope, in France. These are the most celebrated of such decrees of absolute sovereigns.

PRAGMATICALLY, *ad.* meddling; impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS, *s.* the quality of being pragmatical.

PRAGUE, (*Präg*) the capital of Bohemia, Austria. It stands on the Moldau, and consists of three towns, viz. the Old, the New, and the Little Town; and is about 15 miles in circumference. There are a very great number of churches here, besides many public buildings and palaces. The bridge is very fine, being adorned with statuary; and the city is fortified after the ancient manner, and has 8 gates. Its university is frequented by a great number of students, and is well supplied with all academic and scientific apparatus. The libraries in this city are very extensive, and rich in MSS. There are many useful and valuable manufactures carried on here; and it is a place of very great trade. It is 144 miles from Vienna. Pop. about 125,000. Lat. 50. 53. N. Long. 14. 30. E.

PRAIRIE, *s.* [Fr.] the name given to the extensive and undulating plains in the W. part of the United States' territories; in which there are few trees, and which afford ample grazing ground for vast herds of buffaloes. Sometimes, in the fall, or autumn, when the tall grass is withered, a traveller's or hunter's fire kindles the dry herbage; and the fire spreads over immense tracts, destroying great quantities of wild animals, and sometimes the wigwags of the Indians, and hunters themselves; forming a most terrific spectacle, according to the account of those who have witnessed and been in jeopardy of it.

PRaise, (*praise*) *s.* [*preiz*, Teut. *preis*, Belg.] an acknowledgment made of the excellency or perfection of any person or action; fame, renown, glory; a tribute of gratitude; a ground or reason for recommendation.

To PRAISE, (*praise*) *v. a.* [*prisen*, Belg.] to commend, celebrate, applaud, or display the excellences or merit of any person or thing; to attribute honour and excellency reverentially.

SYNON. We extol a person, to procure him the esteem of others, or raise his reputation; we praise him, to testify the esteem we have for him, or to applaud him.

PRaisER, (*praiser*) *s.* one that applauds or commends.

PRaisEWORTHY, (*præworthy*) *a.* deserving commendation, honour, or praise; commendable.

PRAME, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, *v. n.* [*pronken*, Belg.] to spring and bound in high mettle; to ride in an ostentatious manner; to move in a showy manner.

To PRANK, *v. a.* [*pronken*, Belg.] to dress ostentatiously, or in a showy manner.

PRANK, *s.* a mad action or frolic.

To PRATE, *v. n.* [*praten*, Belg.] to talk much, and to little purpose.

PRATE, *s.* excessive talking to little purpose.

PRATER, *s.* an idle talker; a chatterer.

PRATINCOLE, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird allied to the lap-

wing; one species of which, the *Austrian Pratincole*, is occasionally shot in England.

PRATINGLY, *ad.* with little tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TIQUE, (*prâteek*) *s.* [Fr. *pratica*, Ital.] a licence for a master of a ship to traffic in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate that the place whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious disorder.

To PRATTLE, *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate*,] to talk much on trifling subjects.

PRATTLE, *s.* the act of speaking much on trifling subjects.

PRATTLER, *a.* a trifling talker; a chatterer. These three words are usually applied to children by way of endearment.

PRA'VITY, *s.* [*pravus*, Lat.] a state wherein a thing has lost its perfection.

PRAWN, *s.* in Natural History, a marine animal resembling a shrimp, but somewhat larger, and of a different colour.

PRA'XITELES, a famous Grecian sculptor, whose works have received the unanimous praise of all ancient writers who were familiar with them, but of which we have not one authentic specimen preserved. The *Apollo Belvidere* and the *Medicean Venus* are believed to be ancient copies of two of his most celebrated statues; and by some, the group of *Niobe* is attributed to him, but without sufficient evidence. He flourished in about 300 B. C.

To PRAY, *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr.] to make supplications to God; to entreat in a submissive and earnest manner. *I pray, or beg*, is sometimes used elliptically for *I pray you*, in a slightly ceremonious manner of introducing a question.—*v. a.* to ask as a supplicant; to entreat in a ceremonious manner.

PRA'YER, *s.* [*priere*, Fr.] spiritual address to God, especially consisting of supplications; an entreaty, or submissive and earnest request.

PRA'YERBOOK, *s.* a book of public or private devotions. Most usually applied to the *Book of Common Prayer*, of the Church of England.

PRÆ, (*præ*, Lat.) a particle which, when prefixed to words derived from the Latin, makes priority of time or rank.

To PREACH, (*preach*) *v. n.* [*præ* and *dicō*, Lat. *prescher*, Fr.] to pronounce a discourse on some sacred subject.—*v. a.* to deliver in a sacred speech; to inculcate with earnestness and solemnity.

PRE'ACHER, (*precher*) *s.* [*prêcheur*, Fr.] one who discourses publicly on religious subjects; one who inculcates any thing with earnestness or vehemence.

PRE'ACHMENT, (*preachment*) *s.* a discourse affectingly grave or devout.

PRE'AMBLE, *s.* [*præambule*, Fr.] something done by way of introduction; an overture on the drum.

PREAPPREHENSION, *s.* an opinion formed before examination.

PRE'BEND, *s.* [*prebenda*, Ital.] in the Churches of Rome and England, of the office and emoluments of the canons or prebendaries of cathedrals.

PRE'BENDARY, *s.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] one who has a prebend.

PRECA'RIOUS, *a.* [*precarius*, Lat.] uncertain.

PRECA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* uncertainly by dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being uncertain, because depending on the will of another.

PRECAUTION, *s.* [Fr.] a measure or hint given to prevent something.

To PRECAUTION, *v. a.* [*précautionner*, Fr.] to give warning beforehand.

PRECE'DA'NEOUS, *a.* previous; beforehand.

To PRECE'DE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *cedo*, Lat.] to go before in order of time or place.

PRECE'DENCE, PRECE'DENCY, *s.* the act or state of going before in order of time, place, or dignity; superiority.

PRECE'DENT, *a.* former; going before.

PRECE'DENT, *s.* any thing that is an example or rule for future times; any thing of the same kind done before.

PRECE'DENTLY, *ad.* beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR, *s.* [*præ* and *canto*, Lat.] one who sings first, or leads a choir.

PRE'CEPT, *s.* [*præcipio*, Lat.] a rule given by a superior; a direction or command.



**PRECEPTIVE**, *a.* containing or giving rules or commands.  
**PRECEPTOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one that instructs and has the care of youths.

**PRECESSION**, *s.* [*præcessus*, from *præcedo*, Lat.] the act or state of going before. In Astronomy, the *precession of the equinoxes* is a slow motion of the two points where the equator intersects the ecliptic, which are found to go backwards, or contrary to the order of the signs, about 50" in a year; causing the fixed stars to appear to move at the same rate toward the east, and the sidereal year to be 20m. 25s. longer than that which is measured by the sun's return to either equinox. Its cause is a slight oscillation of the axis of the earth, caused by the attraction of the moon. See **MUTATION**.

**PRECINCT**, *s.* [*præ* and *cincto*, Lat.] an outward limit or boundary; a ward.

**PRECIOUSNESS**, **PRECIOUSITY**, (*prêshiousness*, *prêshiousity*) *s.* value: any thing of high price.

**PRECIOUS**, (*prêshious*) *a.* [*preciosus*, Fr. *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, Lat.] valuable; of great worth; costly; of great price; worthless, in irony.

**PRECIOUS STONE**, *s.* a common name for such stones as are much valued for their lustre, durability, colour, rarity, &c.; such as diamonds, rubies, sapphires, topazes, emeralds, &c.

**PRECIOUSLY**, (*prêshiously*) *ad.* valuable; contemptibly.

**PRECIPICE**, *s.* [*præceps*, Lat.] a headlong steep; a steep place from which a person cannot descend without falling down headlong.

**PRECIPIANCE**, **PRECIPIANCY**, *s.* rash haste.

**PRECIPIANT**, *a.* falling or rushing headlong; rashly hurried; too hasty.

**PRECIPIANTLY**, *ad.* in a tumultuous manner; in headlong haste.

To **PRECIPIRATE**, *v. a.* to throw down headlong; to hasten unexpectedly, rashly, or blindly.—*v. n.* to fall headlong. In Chemistry, to cause to fall to the bottom of a vessel as a sediment.

**PRECIPIRATE**, *a.* falling as from a steep place; headlong; rashly hasty; hasty; violent.

**PRECIPIRATE**, *s.* in Chemistry, any matter which, having been dissolved in a fluid, falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance which by any means decomposes the solution. In Medicine, a corrosive substance, made by precipitating mercury.

**PRECIPIRATELY**, *ad.* headlong; in blind hurry.

**PRECIPITATION**, *s.* the act of throwing down headlong, or from a precipice; a violent motion downwards; a rash, tumultuous, and blind haste or hurry. In Chemistry, the act of making a thing subside as a sediment, opposed to sublimation.

**PRECIPITOUS**, *a.* [*præ* and *caput*, Lat.] headlong; steep; hasty; sudden; rash; heady.

**PRECISE**, *a.* [*præcisus*, Lat.] exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations; formal; finical.

**PRECISELY**, *ad.* exactly; nicely; accurately; with superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.

**PRECISENESS**, *s.* the quality of being very nice or exact.

**PRECISIAN**, (*prêchian*) *s.* one who limits or restrains; one nice or exact to excess.

**PRECISION**, (*prêchion*) *s.* [Fr.] an exact limitation.

**PRECISIVE**, *a.* exactly limiting so as to cut off all occasions for dispute.

To **PRECLUDE**, *v. a.* [*præ* and *cludo*, Lat.] to shut out, exclude, or hinder beforehand.

**PRECOCIOUS**, (*prêchious*) *a.* [*præcox*, from *præ* and *coquo*, Lat.] ripe before the time. Figuratively, mature in mental or bodily powers at an unusually early age.

**PRECOCITY**, *s.* ripeness before the time. Figuratively, mental or bodily maturity at an earlier age than usual.

To **PRECOGITATE**, *v. a.* [*præ* and *cogito*, Lat.] to consider or scheme beforehand.

**PRECOGNITION**, *s.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] foreknowledge.

**PRECONCEPT**, *s.* an opinion previously formed.

To **PRECONCEIVE**, *v. a.* to form an opinion before due examination.

**PRECONCEPTION**, *s.* an opinion formed before examination.

**PRECONTRACT**, *s.* a contract made before another.

To **PRECONTRACT**, *v. a.* to contract or bargain beforehand.

**PRECURSE**, *s.* [*præ* and *curro*, Lat.] forerunning.

**PRECURSOR**, *s.* a harbinger; a forerunner.

**PREDACEOUS**, *a.* [*præda*, Lat.] living by prey.

**PREDATORY**, **PREDAL**, *a.* plundering; hungry; ravenous; preying.

**PREDCESSOR**, *s.* [*prêdcesseur*, Fr.] one that enjoys any place, or was in any state, before another. See **ANCESTOR**.

**PREDDESTINARIAN**, *s.* in Theology, one that holds the doctrine of predestination.

To **PREDDESTINATE**, *v. a.* [*præ* and *destino*, Lat.] to doom or appoint beforehand by an irreversible decree.

**PREDESTINATION**, *s.* in Theology, the decree of God respecting the eternal condition of each soul; and the state of each, resulting from that decree; whether the predestination be to life or to death. The maintenance of this tenet in its baldest and most terrible form, has arisen from the employment of mere logic in the construction of the system of theology, and from the taking of the idea of God's sovereignty as the sole starting point. The maintenance of the former part of it, to the exclusion of reprobation, does more credit to the kindheartedness, than to the consistency, of the parties who do so. The whole difficulty arises from the nature of the inquiry, which does not admit common logic as its *Organon*, or method; from the vain expectation that a consistent statement in words can be given of a spiritual, supersensual truth, which can be expressed only by one's life; and from the unavailing rejection of the fact of human responsibility, and consequent free will. See **ARMINIUS**, **CALVIN**, **ELECTION**, **FREEDOM**, **GRACE**, &c. &c.

**PREDESTINATOR**, *s.* one that holds predestination, or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

To **PREDESTIMATE**, *v. a.* to decree beforehand.

**PREDETERMINATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of determining beforehand.

To **PREDETERMINE**, *v. a.* to doom or confine by previous decree.

**PREDIAL**, *a.* [*prædial*, Lat.] in Law, consisting of farms.

**PREDICABLE**, *a.* [*predico*, Lat.] such as may be affirmed of any thing.

**PREDICABLE**, *s.* in Logic, a general quality which may be affirmed of any thing.

**PREDICAMENT**, *s.* [*predicamentum*, Lat.] in Logic and Metaphysics, the pure forms of the understanding, by means of which conceptions are rendered possible out of the representations furnished by the senses; the most universal expressions for the various relations of things. See **CATEGORY**. A class or kind described by any definitive marks.

**PREDICANT**, *s.* [*predicans*, Lat.] one that affirms any thing; a preacher.

To **PREDICATE**, *v. a.* [*predico*, Lat.] to affirm any thing of another thing.

**PREDICATE**, *s.* that which is affirmed or denied of the subject. In Grammar, that part of a simple sentence which declares something affirmatively or negatively, of the subject.

**PREDICATION**, *s.* the act of affirming.

**PREDICATIVE**, *s.* in Grammar, applied to that combination of words by which a simple sentence is formed; the predicative part being that which, by any means, affirms or denies any thing respecting the subject.

To **PREDICT**, *v. a.* [*præ* and *dico*, Lat.] to tell or show beforehand.

**PREDICTION**, *s.* a declaration of something future; prophecy.

**PREDICTOR**, *s.* a foreteller.

**PREDIGATION**, *s.* digestion performed too soon.

**PREDILECTION**, *s.* [*præ* and *diligere*, Lat.] preference of choice or affection.

To **PREDISPOSE**, *v. a.* to adapt beforehand to any particular purpose.

**PREDISPOSITION**, (*prêdispozishon*) *s.* previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

**PREDOMINANCE**, **PREDOMINANCY**, *s.* [*præ* and *domino*, Lat.] prevalence; superior influence; ascendancy.

**PREDOMINANT**, *a.* [Fr.] prevalent, or having a superior influence.

To **PREDOMINATE**, *v. a.* to prevail; to have a superior influence; to be ascendant.

To **PREDILECT**, *v. a.* to choose beforehand.

**PRED-EMINENCE**, *s.* [Fr.] a superior state of excellence; priority of place, power, or influence.

PRE-EMINENT, *a.* [*præ* and *emineo*, Lat.] having excellence superior to others.

PRE-EMPTION, *s.* [*præ* and *emio*, Lat.] the right of purchasing before others.

To PREEN, *v. a.* [*prænen*, Belg.] to trim the feathers.

To PRE-ENGAGE, *v. a.* to engage before.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, *s.* a prior or precedent obligation.

PREENING, *s.* in Natural History, is the action of birds dressing their feathers; for which purpose they have two glands on the rump, which secrete an unctuous matter, which the bird takes up with its bill.

To PRE-ESTABLISH, *v. a.* to establish or settle beforehand.

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, *s.* settlement beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST, *v. n.* [*præ* and *existo*, Lat.] to exist before.

PRE-EXISTENCE, *s.* a previous state of being.

PRE-EXISTENT, *a.* existing before.

PRE/FACE, *s.* [*prefatio*, from *præ* and *facio*, Lat.] something used as preparatory, or introductory; a discourse prefixed to a book.

To PRE/FACE, *v. n.* to say something by way of introduction; — *v. a.* to introduce by something preial.

PRE/FATORY, *a.* introductory.

PRE/FECTION, *s.* [*præ* and *facio*, Lat.] a governor or commander; a superintendent.

PRE/FECTURE, *s.* [Fr.] command; office of government.

To PRE/FER, *v. a.* [*præfero*, from *præ* and *fero*, Lat.] to regard, esteem, or value more than another; used with *above*, *before*, or *to*, before the thing less esteemed. To exalt or raise in dignity; to offer solemnly, or propose publicly. In Law, to exhibit a bill or accusation.

PREFERABLE, *a.* [Fr.] to be chosen, esteemed, or valued more than something else.

PREFERABLENESS, *s.* the state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, *ad.* in preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, *s.* the act of esteeming more, or choosing before another; used with *to*, *before*, *over*, or *above*, before the thing less esteemed.

PREFERMENT, *s.* advancement to a higher post or station; a place of honour or profit; the act of esteeming or choosing one thing rather than another.

To PREFIGURATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] to show by some precedent figure or representation.

PREFIGURATION, *s.* an antecedent representation.

To PREFIGURE, *v. a.* to show by some figure or token before.

To PREFINE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *finio*, Lat.] to limit beforehand.

To PREFIX, *v. a.* [*præ* and *figo*, Lat.] to appoint beforehand; to settle; to fix, place, or set before another thing.

PRE/FIX, *s.* a particle put at the beginning of a word to modify its signification.

PREFIXION, (*præfixshon*) *s.* [Fr.] the act of prefixing.

PRE/GNANCY, *s.* the state of being with young. Fruitfulness of invention, applied to the mind.

PRE/GNANT, *a.* [*pregnans*, Lat.] teeming; breeding; with young; fruitful, or causing fertility; full of consequence.

PREGUSTATION, *s.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] the act of tasting before another.

To PREJUDGE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] to determine any question beforehand, or condemn before examination.

To PREJUDICATE, *v. a.* to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

PREJUDICATE, *a.* formed prejudicially before examination.

PREJUDICATION, *s.* the act of judging without examination.

PREJUDICE, *s.* [*præjudicium*, Lat.] a judgment or opinion formed before examination, either in favour of, or against, a person or thing; prepossession; a mischief, damage, or detriment.

To PREJUDICE, *v. a.* to prepossess a person with a good or bad opinion of a person or thing before he can see or examine; to be of disservice or hurt by means of preconceived opinions.

PREJUDICIAL, (*præjudicial*) *a.* [*præjudicialis*, Fr.] injuring or hurting by preconceived opinions; mischievous; injurious; opposite.

PRE/LACY, *s.* the dignity of the highest officers in an episcopal church; episcopacy; the order of bishops.

PRE/LATE, *s.* [*prælatus*, from *præfero*, Lat.] one of the highest order of episcopal clergy; a bishop.

PRELATION, *s.* preference; the setting one above the other.

PRE/LATURE, PRE/LATURESHIP, *s.* [*prælatúra*, Lat.] the state or dignity of a prelate.

PRE/LECTION, *s.* [*præ* and *lego*, Lat.] reading; lecture.

PRE/LIBATION, *s.* [*præ* and *libo*, Lat.] a taste beforehand.

PRE/LIMINARY, *a.* [*præ* and *limen*, Lat.] previous or introductory.

PRE/LIMINARY, *s.* something by way of introduction.

PRE/LUDE, *s.* [Fr.] a short piece of music before a full concert; something introductory, showing what is to follow.

To PRE/LUDE, *v. n.* to serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

PRE/LUSIVE, *a.* previous; introductory; premonial.

PRE/MATURE, *a.* [*præ* and *maturus*, Lat.] ripe too soon; with too hasty ripeness; too early; too soon said, believed, or done.

PRE/MATURELY, *ad.* too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

PRE/MATURENESS, PRE/MATURITY, *s.* too great haste; unreasonable earliness.

To PRE/MEDITATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *meditor*, Lat.] to contrive, form, or think of beforehand.

PRE/MEDITATION, *s.* the act of thinking on, or contriving, beforehand.

To PRE/MERIT, *v. a.* [*præ* and *mereo*, Lat.] to deserve before.

PRE/MICES, *s.* [Fr.] first fruits.

PRE/MIER, *a.* [Fr.] first chief.

To PRE/MISE, (*premise*) *v. a.* [*præ* and *mitto*, Lat.] to explain or lay down beforehand.

PRE/MISES, *s.* [*præmissa*, Lat.] in Logic, propositions supposed, laid down, or proved before, from which the conclusion is inferred in the syllogism. (See SYLLOGISM.) In Law, houses, lands, or places mentioned before.

PRE/MIUM, *s.* [*præmium*, Lat.] something given to invite a loan, make a bargain, or encourage skill and invention. In money matters, the excess above the nominal value, at which shares in incorporated companies, and funds, are purchased; the annual payment to a Fire Insurance, or Life Assurance Office; the money paid by parents or guardians to a master to whom a young person is apprenticed.

To PRE/MONISH, *v. a.* [*præ* and *monéo*, Lat.] to warn before.

PRE/MONITION, *s.* a notice or warning given beforehand.

PRE/MONITORY, *a.* previously advising.

To PRE/MONSTRATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *monstro*, Lat.] to show beforehand.

PRE/MUNIRE, PRE/MUNIRE, (in common discourse accented on the first syllable,) *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ, whereby one who does any thing to the disparagement of the royal authority, especially in ecclesiastical matters, and in relation to the see of Rome, is summoned to trial for the offence. The penalties were absurdly severe, but they are mitigated now, and such writs are almost unknown in actual practice, though the statutes are unrepealed. A penalty incurred; a difficulty or distress.

PRE/MUNITION, *s.* [*præmunio*, Lat.] an anticipation of objection.

To PRE/MONINATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] to forename.

PRE/MONINATION, *s.* the privilege of being named first.

PRE/NON, *s.* [Fr.] foreknowledge; prescience.

PRE/NTICE, *s.* [contracted from *apprentice*,] one bound to a master in order to learn a trade.

PRE/NUNCIATION, *s.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.] the act of telling before.

PRE/OCCUPANCY, *s.* the act of taking possession before another.

To PRE/OCCUPATE, PRE/OCCUPY, *v. a.* [*præ* and *occupo*, Lat.] to anticipate or prevent; to prepossess or prejudice.

PRE/OCCUPATION, *s.* anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objection.

To PRE/OCCUPATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Lat.] to prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

PRE/OPTION, *s.* [*præ* and *optio*, Lat.] opinion antecedently formed; prepossession.

To PRE/ORDAIN, *v. a.* to ordain or decree beforehand.

PRE/ORDINANCE, *s.* antecedent decree; first decree.

PRE/ORDINATION, *s.* the act of predecreeing.

PRE/PARATION, *s.* [*præ* and *paro*, Lat.] the act of making any thing fit for any purpose beforehand; measures taken be-

forehand; a ceremonious introduction. In Medicine, any thing made by gradual labour.

**PREPARATIVE**, *s.* that which fits beforehand, or is done as means for something else.

**PREPARATIVE**, *a.* [*préparatif*, Fr.] having the power of qualifying or fitting.

**PREPARATIVELY**, *ad.* previously.

**PREPARATORY**, *a.* [*préparatoire*, Fr.] necessary before; introductory to.

To **PREPARE**, *v. a.* to fit, qualify, or make ready beforehand, for any purpose. In Medicine, to make by a regular process.—*v. n.* to take previous measures; to put things in order; to make oneself ready.

**PREPENSE**, **PREPENSED**, *a.* [*præ* and *pendo*, Lat.] in Law, denotes forethought: thus, when a man is slain upon a sudden quarrel, if there was malice *prepenso* formerly between them, it makes it murder.

**PREPONDERANCE**, **PREPONDERANCY**, *s.* the state of being more heavy, or of greater excellence, influence, and importance. To **PREPONDERATE**, *v. n.* [*præ* and *pondo*, Lat.] to exceed in weight, influence, power, or importance.—*v. a.* to outweigh; to overpower by weight.

**PREPONDERATION**, *s.* the act or state of exceeding in weight, power, or influence.

To **PREPOSE**, (*precept*) *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr.] to put before.

**PREPOSITION**, (*preposition*) *s.* [*præ* and *pono*, Lat.] in Grammar, a word used to express the relation of the attribute to the subject, instead of the genitive case, and also the objective relations of all kinds, cause, time, place, manner, &c., such as, *by, with, for, &c.*

**PREPOSTOR**, (*prepostor*) *s.* a scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

To **PREPOSSESS**, (*prepossession*) *v. a.* to fill with an opinion before examination; to prejudice.

**PREPOSSESSION**, (*prepossession*) *s.* first possession; an opinion conceived before examination.

**PREPOSTEROUS**, *a.* [*preposterus*, Lat.] having that first which should be last; absurd, perverted, wrong.

**PREPOSTEROUSLY**, *ad.* in a wrong situation; absurdly.

**PREPOSTEROUNESS**, *s.* absurdity; wrong order or method.

**POTENCY**, *s.* [*præ* and *potentia*, Lat.] superior power; predominance.

**PREPUCE**, *s.* [*præputium*, Lat.] the skin which covers the glans.

To **PREREQUIRE**, *v. a.* to demand previously.

**PREREQUISITE**, *a.* previously necessary.

**PREROGATIVE**, *s.* [*prerogativ*, Fr.] an exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Prerogative Court*, a court belonging to the archbishops, wherein wills are proved, and administrations granted that belong to the archbishop by his prerogative, and within his province. **SYNON.** *Prerogative* relates to honour, and personal preference; whereas *privilege* implies some advantage from interest or office, proceeding from the grant of a prince, or the laws of a society.

**PRESAGE**, *s.* [*Fr. presagium*, Lat.] a token by which something future may be known; that state of the mind in which it has a foreknowledge of something future.

To **PRESAGE**, *v. a.* [*presager*, Fr.] to forebode, or foreknow; sometimes used with *of*. To foretoken, or show before.

**PRESAGEMENT**, *s.* foreboding; foretoken.

**PRESBURG**, or **POSEN**, a great city of Hungary, Austria. It is pleasantly seated on the Danube, at the foot of a mountain, and has a bridge of boats across the river. It has many public buildings, of which the cathedral, the palaces, &c. are the most remarkable. There are some academies and a good library here. Its trade is small. Near it is the famous hill on which the monarch swears to protect Hungary. It is 38 miles from Vienna. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 48. S. N. Long. 17. 16. E.

**PRESBYTER**, *s.* [Lat.] in Ecclesiastical matters, the chief minister of a church or congregation, called also a bishop. In the Churches of Rome and England, a minister of the second rank, being the chief of a congregation, but subordinate to the bishop. See the following article.

**PRESBYTERIAN**, *a.* applied to one who holds by Presbyterianism, or to any part, or the whole, of that system itself.

**PRESBYTERIANISM**, *s.* in Ecclesiastical History, the name of that form of church government, which is equally removed

from Episcopacy and Independency. The authority resides in the presbytery, that is, in the ministers and elders of the congregations, assembled in *synod*. But the congregations have some voice in the management of their internal and minor affairs. The *kirk of Scotland* presents some modifications of this general outline, because of its alliance with the state. Modes of ordination, forms of prayer, confessions of faith, &c. have been, in Scotland, both in and out of the kirk, usually associated with Presbyterianism, but they have no necessary connexion with it as a form of ecclesiastical government, and are, in fact, adopted by other communions.

**PRESBYTERY**, *s.* a body of elders, whether ministers or not. The doctrine of the Presbyterians.

**PRESCIENCE**, *s.* [Fr.] the knowledge of things or events before they happen.

**PRESIDENT**, **PRESIDENTS**, *a.* [*præ* and *scio*, Lat.] prophetic; knowing events before they happen.

To **PRESCIND**, *v. a.* [*præ* and *scindo*, Lat.] to cut off; to abstract.

**PRESCINDENT**, *a.* abstracting.

**PRESCOT**, Lancashire. In this extensive parish are several large coal mines. The manufactures are of cotton, and small metallic goods, such as wheels for watches, earthenware of a common cheap kind, &c. It is 200 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 35,902.

To **PRESCRIBE**, *v. a.* [*præ* and *scribo*, Lat.] to set down authoritatively; to direct or command; to write a *recipe* for a person that is sick.

**PRESCRIPT**, *a.* directed or laid down by way of precept.

**PRESCRIPT**, *s.* a direction or motion laid down.

**PRESCRIPTION**, *s.* a *recipe*, in Medicine. In Law, it is a right or title acquired by use and time, introduced for assuring the property of effects, in favour of persons who have for a certain time had them in their possession. In Common Law, *Prescription* is usually understood of a possession from time immemorial, or beyond the memory of man; but in the Civil Law, and even in our Common Law, there are prescriptions of a much shorter date.

**PRESSEANCE**, *s.* [Fr.] priority of place in sitting.

**PRESSECE**, (*presence*) *s.* [*præsentia*, from *presum*, Lat.] the act or state of being in the same place with another, or in the view of a person; port, air, or mien; readiness on any emergency; the person of a superior.

**PRESSECE-CHAMBER**, **PRESSECE-ROOM**, *s.* the room in which a great person receives company.

**PRESSECE**, (*presenation*) *s.* [*præ* and *sentio*, Lat.] perception beforehand.

**PRESENT**, (*præsent*) *a.* [*præsent*, Lat.] in the same place; face to face; at the same time, or the time which is now; ready on occasion; attentive; unforgetten. The *present* is used elliptically for the *present time*, or the time now existing. *At present*, now; or the present time. In Grammar, it is the name of those forms of the verb, which express that something is now being done, &c., as *I write, or am writing*.

**PRESENT**, (*præsent*) *s.* [Fr.] a gift, or something given which a person could not claim. *Presents* is, in Law, used for a letter, certificate, or mandate.

To **PRESENT**, (*præsent*) *v. a.* [*presenter*, Fr.] to place in the presence of, or introduce to a superior; to offer or exhibit; to give in a ceremonious manner, used with *to* before the person, or *with* before the thing; to prefer to an ecclesiastical benefice in a state church; to lay before a court of judicature as something deserving their notice.

**PRESENTANEOUS**, *a.* [*præ* and *sentio*, Lat.] quick; ready; immediate.

**PRESENTATION**, (*presenation*) *s.* [Fr.] the act of giving; the act of conferring a church living in the English and other state churches.

**PRESENTTEE**, (*presentee*) *s.* [*présenté*, Fr.] one presented to a state-church living.

**PRESENTER**, *s.* one that presents.

**PRESENTIAL**, (*præsential*) *a.* supposing actual presence.

**PRESENTIALITY**, (*præsentiality*) *s.* state of being present.

To **PRESENTIALTE**, (*præsentialte*) *v. a.* to make present.

**PRESENTLY**, (*præsently*) *ad.* without delay; soon.

**PRESENTMENT**, (*præsentment*) *s.* the act of presenting; any thing exhibited. In Law, a declaration or report made by the

jurors or other officers, of an offence or any other matter, subject to the jurisdiction of the court to which it is presented.

**PRESERVATION**, (*preservashon*) *s.* the act of keeping safe from injury.

**PRESERVATIVE**, (*prézervatív*) *s.* [*préservatif*, Fr.] that which has the power of keeping safe, or from destruction or danger.

**PRESERVE**, (*prézerve*) *s.* in Cookery, the pulp of fruit preserved in sugar.

To **PRESERVE**, (*prézerve*) *v. a.* [*præservo*, low Lat.] to keep from danger, corruption, or destruction.

**PRESERVER**, (*prézerver*) *s.* one who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief; one who makes preserves of fruit.

To **PRESIDE**, *v. n.* [*præ* and *sedeo*, Lat.] to be set, or have authority over; used with *over*.

**PRESIDENCY**, *s.* [*présidence*, Fr.] superintendence.

**PRESIDENT**, *s.* [*presides*, Lat.] one having authority or command over others.

**PRESIDENTSHIP**, *s.* the state or condition of a person who has authority over others.

**PRESIDIAL**, *a.* [*presidium*, Lat.] belonging to a garrison.

To **PRESS**, *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr.] to squeeze or crush by weight or force; to constrain, or affect strongly; to make earnest; to force into military service, contracted from *impress*.—*v. n.* to act with force; to distress; to go forwards towards an object, notwithstanding obstacles; to urge with vehemence or importunity; to crowd. To *press upon*, to invade; to push against.

**PRESS**, *s.* [*pressoir*, Fr.] an instrument made to squeeze or press any thing very close; a crowd or throng; a wooden case for clothes; a commission for forcing men into military service. The *printing press* is a machine worked by hand, for all kinds of printing that require greater nicety than can be observed with the *printing machine*, and that are too small for it. There have been many improvements made in it, but chiefly in the means of causing the pressure that takes off the impression. In almost every variety of press, there is the upright part, with the platten, and the levers, &c. for bringing it down with even and gentle force over the surface of the letters; and the carriage, on which is laid the form or set up types to be used, and to which are attached the tympan, &c., to which the paper to be printed is fastened. The Columbian, the Stanhope, the Atlas, &c. are the most recently improved kinds of printing press. See COPPER-PLATE, LITHOGRAPHY, &c.

**PRESSBED**, *s.* a bed so contrived as to be shut up in a case.

**PRESSGANG**, *s.* a crew which forces men into naval service.

**PRESSINGLY**, *ad.* in a violent manner.

**PRESSION**, *s.* the act of some power, exerted with force on another body.

**PRESSMAN**, *s.* one who forces another into naval service; one who works a printing press.

**PRESSMONEY**, *s.* money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

**PRESSURE**, *s.* the act of squeezing or operating upon by weight and force; the state of being pressed; gravitation, force, or weight acting upon any thing; violence, oppression, affliction or distress.

**PREST**, *a.* [*prêt*, Fr.] ready; neat; tight.

**PREST**, *s.* [Fr.] a loan.

**PRESTEIGN**, Radnorshire, in S. Wales. It is seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley; and is a large, handsome, well-built town, with paved regular streets; the assizes are held here, and the county gaol is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt. It is 149 miles from London. Pop. 2228. This town is partly in Herefordshire.

**PRESTIGATION**, *s.* a juggling; a deceiving.

**PRESTIGES**, *s.* [*prestigie*, Lat.] impostures; juggling tricks; illusions.

**PRESTIGIOUS**, *a.* deceitful; insidious; juggling.

**PRESTO**, *interj.* [Ital.] quick; at once.

**PRESTON**, Lancashire. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Ribble, over which are two bridges, and which is navigable here for small vessels, and communicates with the inland navigations. It has a large market-place, the streets are open and well paved, and the houses in general well built. Here is an extensive prison, and here are held a court of chancery and the other offices of justice for the county-palatine of Lan-

caster. It is a corporate town, and the cotton business is here carried on to a very considerable extent. It is 217 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs on March 27th, August 27th, and November 7th, and the first Saturday after Jan. 6th. Every 20th year, a guild or jubilee is held here, which begins in the latter end of August, and continues about a month. Pop. 53,482.

To **PRESUME**, (*prézûme*) *v. a.* [*præ* and *sumo*, Lat.] to suppose, believe, or take for truth before examination; to venture without obtaining leave; to form confident and arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

**PRESUMER**, *s.* one that presumes; an arrogant person.

**PRESUMPTION**, (*prézûmshon*) *s.* a supposition formed before examination; a strong, though not demonstrative, argument; a strong probability; arrogance; unreasonable confidence or arrogance.

**PRESUMPTIVE**, *a.* [*présomptif*, Fr.] formed upon previous suppositions; supposed, as, the *presumptive* heir, opposed to the heir apparent; too confident or arrogant.

**PRESUMPTUOUS**, [*présomptueux*, Fr.] arrogant; confident, insolent; irreverent with respect to Divine things.

**PRESUMPTUOUSLY**, *ad.* in an arrogant, confident, or too daring manner.

**PRESUPPOSAL**, (*presupposál*) *s.* a supposal previously formed.

To **PRESUPPOSE**, (*presuppôze*) *v. a.* [*presupposer*, Fr.] to suppose before.

**PRESUPPOSITION**, (*presuppozishon*) *s.* [Fr.] a supposition previously formed.

**PRESURMISE**, (*presurmise*) *s.* a surmise previously formed. **PRESURMISE**, (*prétendo*, Lat.) a false argument grounded on vain postulates; the act of showing or alleging what is not real; claim to notice; claim true or false; something held out to terrify.

To **PRETEND**, *v. a.* [*præ* and *tendo*, Lat.] to hold out or stretch forward; to make an appearance inconsistent with reality, merely to gain some end.—*v. n.* to put in a claim; to presume on ability; to profess presumptuously.

**PRETENDER**, *s.* one who lays claim to any thing. In English History, a name specially given to the son and grandson of James II., who, in 1715 and 1745 respectively, attempted, by raising a rebellion in Scotland, to regain for the Stuarts the English throne. The first attempt, weakened by two indecisive battles, failed through the energy and vigilance of the Duke of Argyle. The second, after a much more prosperous beginning, the prince, having marched into England as far as Derby, suddenly lost all heart, and was utterly defeated at Culloden. Only once afterwards did any descendant think the cause of Jacobitism in England hopeful, but no attempt followed. It was generally believed that the *Old Pretender* was only a supposititious son of James II. by Mary of Este.

**PRETENDINGLY**, *ad.* arrogantly; presumptuously.

**PRETENSION**, (*préténshon*) *s.* a claim; a fictitious show or appearance.

**PRETER**, [*preter*, Lat.] a particle which is often prefixed to words, and signifies *beside*.

**PRETERIMPE/FECT**, *a.* in Grammar, the name of the tense of verbs, which signifies that an action was not completed at some time past, as, *I was hearing*.

**PRETERITE**, *a.* [*preterito*, Lat.] past. In Grammar, the same as *preterperfect*; *which see*.

**PRETERITION**, *s.* the act of going past, or the state of being passed.

**PRETERITNESS**, *s.* the state of being past; not present; not futurity.

**PRETERLAPSED**, *a.* [*præterlabôr*, Lat.] past and gone.

**PRETERLEGAL**, *a.* not agreeable to law.

**PRETERMISSION**, (*prætermishon*) *s.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] the act of omitting.

To **PRETERMITT**, *v. a.* to pass by.

**PRETERNATURAL**, *a.* not according to the common course, of nature; irregular.

**PRETERNATURALLY**, *ad.* in a manner different from the common order of nature.

**PRETERNATURALNESS**, *s.* manner different from the order of nature.

**PRETERPERFECT**, *a.* in Grammar, the name of the tense of verbs which denotes an action perfectly completed; it is sometimes formed in the English by prefixing the auxiliary verb *have*.

**PRETERPLUPERFECT**, *a.* [*præter, plusquam, and perfectum, Lat.*] the name of the tense of verbs which signifies that an action was passed before some other past time: it is expressed in English by the auxiliary verb *had*.

**PRETEXT**, *s.* [*prætextus, from prætexo, Lat.*] a false appearance or allegation; pretence.

**PRETIOSITY**, (*preishiness*) *s.* [*pretium, Lat.*] preciousness; high value. Not much used.

**PRETOR**, *s.* [*prætor, Lat.*] a Roman judge, used at present for a mayor.

**PRETORIAN**, *a.* belonging to the pretor; judicial.

**PRETTILY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise an idea of skill and neatness; neatly; elegantly.

**PRETTINESS**, *s.* the quality of exciting an idea of neatness and symmetry, but not of perfect beauty.

**PRETTY**, *a.* [*prezzo, Ital.*] neat; elegant; pleasing without occasioning surprise; beautiful without grandeur; not very small, nor great.

**PRETTY**, *ad.* in some degree.

To **PREVAL**, *v. n.* [*præ and valeo, Lat.*] to conquer any resistance; to have superior power or influence, used with *on, upon, over, or against*. To persuade or induce by entreaty, followed by *with*.

**PREVAILING**, *a.* predominant; having great power; prevalent; efficacious.

**PREVALENCY**, *s.* [*Fr.*] superiority of influence or power.

**PREVALENT**, *a.* victorious; gaining superiority; powerful. **PREVALENTLY**, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly.

To **PREVARICATE**, *v. a.* [*prævarico, Lat.*] to quibble, cavil, or shuffle.

**PREVARICATION**, *s.* the act of shuffling; quibbling, or cavilling.

**PREVARICATOR**, *s.* [*Lat.*] a caviller; a shuffler.

To **PREVE**, *v. a.* [*præ and venio, Lat.*] to hinder.

**PREVENT**, *a.* [*præveniens, Lat.*] preceding; preventive.

To **PREVENT**, *v. a.* to go before as a guide; to anticipate; to precept; to hinder, obviate, or obstruct.—*v. n.* to come before the usual time.

**PREVENTER**, *s.* one that hinders; one that goes before.

**PREVENTION**, (*præcenshō*) *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of going before, hindering, anticipating, or prepossessing.

**PREVENTIONAL**, *a.* tending to prevention.

**PREVENTIVE**, *a.* tending to hinder; preservative; hindering ill, with of before the thing prevented. That department of the civil service which is charged with the prevention and repression of smuggling. It has stations all round the coast of Great Britain, and the force are trained to the use of arms.

**PREVENTIVE**, *s.* a preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken.

**PREVIOUS**, *a.* [*præ and via, Lat.*] going before; prior.

**PREVIOUSLY**, *ad.* beforehand; antecedently.

**PREVIOUSNESS**, *s.* antecedence.

**PREY**, (*præda, Lat.*) something seized by violence; something to be devoured; plunder.

To **PREY**, *v. n.* [*prædor, Lat.*] to feed by violence; to plunder; to rob; to corrode; to waste.

**PREYER**, *s.* a robber; devourer; plunderer.

**PRIAPISM**, *s.* [*from Priapus, Lat.*] a preternatural tension.

**PRICE**, (*priz, Fr.*) equivalent given for any thing; value; reward.

To **PRICE**, *v. a.* to pay for; to ask the value or price.

**PRICE, DR. RICHARD**, an English writer of the last century, who obtained some name from several of his works. He was educated for the ministry amongst Calvinistic Dissenters; but he became an Arian, and ministered to a congregation of that body of religionists. During the American war, he wrote in favour of the States, against the course adopted by the English government. His other writings consist of a few theological treatises and sermons; several valuable works on *Probabilities*, and their application to *Annuities*, and *Life Insurance*; on *Population*, and the *Laws of Mortality*; on the *National Debt* (respecting which he is said to have suggested the Sinking Fund); &c. &c. He was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Priestley on the everlasting problems of necessity and materialism; and his papers on these subjects are much esteemed by those who hold his views. He died in 1791, aged 68 years.

To **PRICK**, *v. a.* [*priccan, Sax.*] to pierce with any thing that has a sharp point; to nominate or name to any office by making a hole in paper; to spur, goad, or impel; to pain or pierce with remorse; to make acid, applied to liquors; to mark a tune.—*v. n.* to dress oneself for show; to come upon the spur.

**PRICK**, *s.* [*pricca, Sax.*] a sharp-pointed instrument; a puncture or hole made with a sharp-pointed instrument; a remorse of conscience; an uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by consciousness of guilt; a spot or mark for shooting; the print of a hare on the ground.

**PRICKER**, *s.* a sharp-pointed instrument.

**PRICKET**, *s.* a buck in his second year.

**PRICKLE**, *s.* a small sharp point, like the thorn of a brier.

**PRICKLENET**, *s.* in Botany, an umbelliferous plant. The marine pricklenet, or sea-parsnep, is the British species.

**PRICKLINESS**, *s.* fulness of sharp points.

**PRICKLY**, *a.* full of sharp points.

**PRICKLYCAP**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of fungus, with awl-shaped fibres on the under surface like the spines of a hedgehog.

**PRICKMADAM**, *s.* in Botany, the yellow stoncrop.

**PRICKPUNCH**, *s.* a piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, used to make a round mark in cold iron.

**PRICKWOOD**, *s.* in Botany, the dogberry-tree, or female cornel.

**PRIDE**, *s.* [*prid or pryd, Sax.*] too high an opinion of one's self, abilities, or professions; insolence; loftiness of air; ornament; splendour or show.

To **PRIDE**, *v. a.* to esteem too highly, used with the reciprocal pronoun, and followed by *in*.

**PRIDEAUX, DR. HUMPHREY**, a learned English clergyman, who was made dean of Norwich. He was an Oxford man; and though he acquiesced in the revolution of 1688, does not seem to have tried to make his fortune by the change. His books were of considerable value till late years, when they have been superseded as authorities. His *Life of Mohammed*, and *Connexion of the Old and New Testament*, are the principal; but he also wrote on *Tithe*, on the *Orders of the English Church*, &c. He died in 1724, aged 76 years.

**PRIDE**, *s.* [*see Prv.*] one who looks too curiously or narrowly into things.

**PRIEST**, (the *ie* in this word and its following compounds is pron. like *ee*; as, *preest, preestly, &c.*) [*s. [preest, Sax.]*] a member of the class claiming the monopoly of holy offices; one consecrated to offer sacrifices and oblations, as in the Jewish law; one who claims the office of standing between man and God, as intercessor in their behalf, and as the interpreter of his will to them, and the representative of his authority. In the Churches of Rome and England, a presbyter, or member of the second rank of the clergy.

**PRIESTCRAFT**, *s.* frauds practised by priests to keep the people in subjection and enrich themselves.

**PRIESTESS**, *s.* a female priest.

**PRIESTHOOD**, *s.* the office or dignity of a priest; the class of men set apart for or monopolizing holy offices.

**PRIESTISM**, *s.* the spirit of priestcraft.

**PRIESTLEY, DR. JOSEPH**, an eminent natural philosopher and writer of the last century. His friends were Calvinistic Dissenters, and he was educated for the ministry amongst them, and early acquired considerable scientific and general information. He soon renounced Calvinism, and after a few attempts at ministerial and scholastic engagements combined, he was appointed tutor to the Warrington academy, having published a work against the Doctrine of the Atonement. Whilst in this situation he commenced his scientific publications with a *History of Electricity*, and his political writings, with an *Essay on Government*; other works on theology, history, &c. he also sent forth now. After six years he removed to the charge of a congregation at Leeds, where he commenced his brilliant discoveries in chemistry, on which the whole of modern chemistry (before the electrical experiments of Davy and others) is founded. He was for some time in the service, or rather company, of Lord Shelburne, and travelled with him in France and Germany, during which time he published works advocating *Materialism and Necessity*, by which he was involved in a controversy with his friend Dr. Price, and which were perhaps the cause of his quitting this situation. He next undertook the ministry of a congregation at Birmingham.

ham, in which situation he carried on his philosophical experiments, his theological controversies, (getting at every step further from the point he set out from,) and his political agitation, writing in defence of the French Revolution, and in reward for it receiving the questionable compliment of being elected to the National Convention of France, which he declined, and the pillage of his house, library and laboratory, with danger to his own life, by a brutal church and king mob. (He was compensated for his loss, as far as money could do so.) After a short sojourn in London, where his opinions were regarded with so much horror, that his science and benevolence were forgotten, he went to America, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he died in 1804, aged 71 years. His works fill above 50 volumes, but they are forgotten before their fame is dead. Priestley meant rightly in all his strange theological changes, and was far more honest in them than many of those who were most bitterly opposed to him. If any thing is to be imputed to him in the way of blame, it must be that he displayed too great easiness in flinging off the formulas that did not represent his real faith, or rather perhaps that he supplied his inner man with such cold logic-fabulism, that it shrank death-smitten from his formulas, so that he had to change them for honesty's sake. But as to his politics, and his private character, and his spirit of scientific zeal, there are few but would desire such a man and many such in these present days.

**PRIESTLINESS**, *s.* the appearance or manner of a priest.

**PRIESTLY**, *a.* belonging to or becoming a priest.

**PRIESTRIDDEN**, *a.* made a tool of by priests.

**PRIG**, *s.* a conceited, saucy, pert, pragmatical person, or little fellow.

**PRILL**, *s.* in Natural History, a birt or turbot.

**PRIM**, *a.* [contracted from *primitive*.] precise; formal; affectedly nice.

To **PRIM**, *v. a.* to deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

**PRIMACY**, *s.* [*primatus*, from *primus*, Lat.] in the Anglican Church, the highest post amongst the clergy.

**PRIMAGE**, *s.* a small duty in the harbour, or at the water-side, to the master and mariners of a ship, for the use of ropes, &c., and to the mariners for loading and unloading a vessel.

**PRIMARILY**, *ad.* originally; in the first intention. In the first place.

**PRIMARINESS**, *s.* the state of being first in act or intention.

**PRIMARY**, *a.* [*primarius*, Lat.] first; original; chief; principal.

**PRIMATE**, *s.* [*primus*, Lat.] in the Anglican Church, the highest among the clergy.

**PRIMATESHIP**, *s.* the dignity or office of a primate.

**PRIME**, *s.* [*primus*, Lat.] the first part of the day; the first or best part; youth, applied to human life; the first height of perfection; the first part of any state. In Fencing, the attitude immediately after first drawing the sword. In the Ecclesiastical Calendar, the golden number.

**PRIME**, *a.* early; blooming; principal; chief; first; excellent; best. *Prime numbers*, in Arithmetic, are those which cannot be divided by any other numbers, except themselves, without a remainder; as 1, 2, 7, 11, 19, &c.

To **PRIME**, *v. a.* to put in the first powder, or to put powder in the prime of a gun.—[*primer*, Fr.] in Painting, to lay the first colours.

**PRIMELY**, *ad.* originally; primarily; in the first place; excellently; supremely well.

**PRIMENESS**, *s.* the state of being first; excellence.

**PRIMER**, *s.* a small book, containing the alphabet, &c., in which children are first taught to read.

**PRIMEIRO**, *s.* [Span.] a game at cards.

**PRIMEVAL**, *PRIMEVOUS*, *a.* [*primus* and *ævum*, Lat.] original; such as was at first.

**PRIMITIAL**, (*prinishia*) *a.* [*primitia*, Lat.] being of the first production.

**PRIMITIVE**, *a.* [*primitivus*, Lat.] ancient; original; established from the beginning; also, formal; affectedly solemn. In Grammar, it is a root or original word in a language, in contradistinction to a derivative; thus, *God* is a primitive, *godly* a derivative, and *godlike* a compound.

**PRIMITIVELY**, *ad.* originally; at first; primarily; not derivatively; according to the original rule.

**PRIMITIVENESS**, *s.* the state of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

**PRIMNESS**, *s.* affected niceness, or formality.

**PRIMOGENIAL**, *a.* [*primus* and *gigno*, Lat.] first-born; original; constituent; primary; elemental.

**PRIMOGENITURE**, *s.* [Fr.] the state of being first-born; seniority; eldership. *Right of Primogeniture*, in Law, is the title by which, in case of intestacy, the whole of the real property, and hereditary titles, descend to the eldest son, or (generally) to the heir at law.

**PRIMORDIAL**, *a.* [Fr. from *primordium*, Lat.] original; existing from the beginning.

**PRIMORDIAL**, *s.* first principle; origin.

**PRIMORDIAN**, *s.* in Horticulture, a kind of plum.

**PRIMORDIATE**, *a.* original; existing from the beginning.

**PRIMROSE**, *s.* [from *prine* and *rose*,] in Botany, one of our commonest and most welcome flowers, because one of the earliest tokens of spring. It has a delicate scent, and flowers in thick clusters, which all spring from one very short footstalk. *Pearl's primrose* is a name of a kind of daffodil.

**PRIMUM MOBILE**, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, an immense sphere, which, according to Ptolemy, was supposed to turn round the earth, as a centre, every twenty-four hours, and to carry with it the sun, moon, stars, and planets.

**PRINCE**, *s.* [Fr. *princeps*, Lat.] in Polity, is a person invested with the supreme command of a state, independent of any superior. It also denotes a person who is sovereign in his own territories, yet holds of some other as his superior; such are the princes of Germany. It also denotes the issue of princes, or those of the royal family. In France, they were called the princes of the blood. In England, the king's children are called sons and daughters of England; the eldest son is born Duke of Cornwall, and created Prince of Wales.

**PRINCEDOM**, *s.* the rank, estate, or power of a prince; sovereignty.

**PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND**, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. America. It is about 130 miles long, and 25 in average breadth. It has a generally level or gently undulating surface, and is well wooded. It abounds in lakes or pools, bays, rivers, and marshes, and has some few sand-hills covered with a long kind of grass. Where the clearings and farms are, its soil is fertile, and it produces corn, fruit, &c. in abundance. Cattle, sheep, &c. are reared in great numbers. It has also excellent fisheries. Charlotte Town is the chief place. Pop. about 60,000. It belongs to England.

**PRINCELINESS**, *s.* the state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

**PRINCIPAL**, *s.* having the appearance of a person of high birth; of the rank of a prince; becoming a prince; grand; august.

**PRINCE'S FEATHER**, *s.* in Botany, the herb amaranth.

**PRINCE'S METAL**, *s.* in Metallurgy, a mixed metal, compounded of copper, and a larger proportion of zinc than enters into the composition either of pinchbeck or brass.

**PRINCESS**, *s.* [*princessa*, Fr.] a lady having a sovereign command; a king's daughter; the wife of a prince.

**PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND**, a bay on the N. W. coast of N. America, in the Russian territory. It is in a most rude and uncultivated state. Lat. 60. 33. N. Long. 147. 0. W.

**PRINCIPAL**, *a.* [Fr.] chief; of the first rate; essential.

**PRINCIPAL**, *s.* a head; chief; one originally engaged, opposed to auxiliaries; a sum of money placed out at interest; a president or governor; the name of a stop in organs.

**PRINCIPALITY**, *s.* [*principauté*, Fr.] supreme power; a prince; the country which gives title to a prince. Figuratively, superiority or pre-eminence.

**PRINCIPALLY**, *ad.* above all others; chiefly.

**PRINCIPATO**, the name of two provinces of the kingdom of Naples, the Principato Ulteriore and the Principato Citeriore, that is, the Hither and Further Principato. The Hither Principato, called also *Salerno*, is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and they have a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. The capital is Salerno. (See *SALERNO*.) The Further Principato is about 37 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The Apennine mountains render the air cold, and the soil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine, but it produces chestnuts and

pastures in great plenty. Benevento is the capital. Pop. about 400,000.

**PRINCIPATION**, *s.* [*principium*, Lat.] analysis into constituent or elementary parts.

**PRINCIPLE**, *s.* the cause, source, or origin; that which denotes a thing to be what it is. In Physics, that which contributes to the essence of the body. In Chemistry, the first and simplest parts whereof substances are compounded, and into which they are capable of being resolved. In Philosophy, a fundamental truth, from which others are deduced. In Morals, the ground or motive of action; a tenet or position on which morality is founded.

To **PRINCIPLE**, *v. a.* to establish, fix, or inculcate any tenet or opinion, as a standard in a person's mind.

**PRINGLE**, SIR JOHN, an eminent physician of the last century. He studied at Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and subsequently at Leyden. But his first appointment was to the chair of metaphysics and ethics at Edinburgh. He afterwards attended the forces engaged in the war on the continent, as physician-general; and on his return commenced practising in London. With the exception of a short period, the remainder of his life was spent in that city; and he then devoted himself to those researches in natural philosophy, which introduced him to his very numerous and widely scattered circle of correspondents, and to the presidency of the Royal Society. From this last post of honour he was driven by one of those circumstances which show that the loveless spirit that persecuted Galileo not the birth of Romanism and of Italy alone. He could not persuade himself to say that the declaration of American Independence had cast any doubt on the correctness of the laws of electricity, discovered by one who stood foremost in the cause of science as well as in that of national liberty; and he laid down his dignity, alleging his health as a reason, which would not make the dishonour of his opponents known. He died in 1782, aged 75 years.

**PRINGLE**, THOMAS, a poet and general writer of the beginning of the present century. He was of no distinguished family, but studied at Edinburgh, and became known pretty early by his verses and essays, rising even to the editorship of one of the highest-standing periodicals of N. Britain. He afterwards emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope; but was compelled to return by a most un-English attack on the liberty of the press, of which he was the victim. He was connected with the Anti-Slavery Society, after his return; and wrote poems and miscellaneous essays, with an account of his residence in S. Africa; and died in 1834, aged 45 years.

To **PRINK**, *v. n.* [*pronken*, Belg.] to prank or deck in a gaudy manner.

To **PRINT**, *v. a.* to make a mark by pressing one thing on another; to impress so as to leave its form.

**PRINT**, *s.* a mark or form made by pressure; pictures taken by impression from wood or copper; the state of being published by the printer, applied to books; a formal method or manner.

**PRINTER**, *s.* a person who composes or takes impressions from types, or from engraved plates, by means of a press and ink; one that takes off impressions from plates or wood on linen.

**PRINTING**, *s.* the art of taking impressions from types, plates, &c. on paper, linen, silk, &c. There are three kinds of printing; the one from movable letters or stereotype plates, for books; the other from copper-plates, for pictures; and the last from blocks, in which the patterns are cut for calicoes, linens, &c.: the first called letter-press printing; the second, rolling-press printing; and the last, calico printing. See **STEREOTYPE**. *Printing Machine* is a very ingenious and complicated contrivance, by which the power of steam is applied to printing. The work is, necessarily, not so fine as that done by the hand presses, but the superior rapidity and cheapness with which it is accomplished, makes it a very valuable invention.

**PRINTLESS**, *a.* leaving no mark or impression.

**PRIOR**, *a.* [Lat.] before something in time or order.

**PRIOR**, *s.* [*prieur*, Fr.] in the Roman Church, the head of a convent, next in dignity to an abbot.

**PRIOR**, MATTHEW, one of the classical English poets. He was of humble origin, but had the advantage of an excellent education at Westminster and Cambridge, through the generosity of a relation, and of a nobleman to whom he became known by his classical attainments. The patronage of the same noble-

man afterwards obtained for him appointments as secretary to the embassy at the Hague, at the treaty of Ryswick, &c., with others in the service of the court. He was thus well recommended for public life, and was a member of the ministry, and ambassador at Utrecht and Paris. For these last honours he had changed his party, and when the Whigs regained power by the entrance of the Hanoverian line, Prior was repaid by imprisonment. The remainder of his life was devoted to the Muses, and he died in 1721, aged 57 years. It is to be regretted that the indecency of too many of his poems (which betray the private character of the poet) prevents his works being generally read. Some of his pieces are however to be met with in all selections, but none show that he was a true poet, or indeed any thing beside or higher than a correct and polished writer of verses.

**PRIORESS**, *s.* in the Roman Church, a lady who is the superior of a convent of nuns.

**PRIORITY**, *s.* the state of being first in time or place.

**PRIORSHIP**, *s.* the state or dignity of a prior.

**PRIORY**, *s.* in Romanism, a convent next in dignity to an abbey.

**PRIUSAGE**, (*prizage*) *s.* [*prise*, Fr.] a custom, now called butlerage, whereby the king challenges two tuns of wine at his own price out of every bark loaded with less than forty tuns of the commodity. Also, that share which belongs to the king, or admiral, out of prizes taken at sea from an enemy.

**PRIUSCIAN**, a grammarian of Constantinople in the 6th century, whose living renown is preserved in all its freshness by his writings, and by a proverb, well known by those who have been reproved at the higher schools for their errors in Latin syntax; but of whom nothing more is known.

**PRIUSCIAN**, a man of birth, fortune, and eloquence, who became bishop of Avila in Spain, in the 4th century, and revived there the opinions of the Gnostics, obtaining many followers, who were called *Priscillianists*. Being intent on spreading his doctrines, or else having been banished from Spain, he went into Gaul, and there was tortured and put to death at Treves, in 385. The orthodox have been used to condemn him for worse than errors in opinion, on the ground of exclamations extorted from him by the rack. His followers remained in some numbers in Spain till the 6th century, and then gradually disappeared from ecclesiastical history.

**PRISM**, (*prizm*) *s.* [*prisma*, Gr.] in Geometry, a solid of any number of sides from three upwards, and having plane and parallel extremities; the common glass prisms used in optical experiments, will convey the best notion of the nature of these solids to those unused to geometrical technicalities. In Optics, a triangular rod of glass, used in analysing the solar light, and in other optical experiments. See **SPECTRUM**.

**PRISMATIC**, (*prizmatik*) *a.* [*prismatique*, Fr.] formed like a prism; tinted like the solar spectrum.

**PRISMATICALLY**, *ad.* in the form of a prism.

**PRISMOID**, (*prizmoid*) *s.* [*prisma* and *eidos*, Gr.] a body approximating to the form of a prism.

**PRISON**, (*prizon*) *s.* [Fr.] a place in which criminals, persons under accusation of crime, political offenders, debtors, &c. &c. are confined.

To **PRISON**, (*prizon*) *v. a.* to confine; to captivate.

**PRISONER**, (*prizoner*) *s.* a person confined in a gaol; one taken by an enemy; one under arrest.

**PRISONHOUSE**, *s.* a gaol; a hold in which one is confined.

**PRISTINE**, *a.* [*pristinus*, Lat.] first; original; ancient.

**PRIETHEE**, familiar corruption of *pray thee* or *I pray thee*.

**PRIVACY**, *s.* the state of being secret, concealed, or hid; a retirement; joint knowledge; great familiarity.

**PRIVADO**, *s.* [Span.] a secret friend.

**PRIVATE**, *a.* [*privatus*, Lat.] secret; without company; alone; in no public station; particular, opposed to public. *In private*, implies secretly.

**PRIVATE**, *s.* a secret message; a common soldier.

**PRIVATEER**, *s.* a ship fitted out by private persons against an enemy, under the sanction of the state.

To **PRIVATEER**, *v. a.* to fit out ships against enemies at the charge of private persons.

**PRIVATELY**, *ad.* secretly; not openly.

**PRIVATENESS**, *s.* the quality of being retired, or secret.

**PRIVATION**, *s.* [*privatio*, Lat.] the removal or destruction of any thing or quality; the act of degrading from an office.

**PRIVATIVE**, *a.* [*privativus*, Fr.] depriving or robbing a thing of that which belongs to it. Consisting in the absence of something; opposed to positive.

**PRIVATIVE**, *s.* that which is the absence of something; as, *darkness* is only the absence of *light*: in which example *darkness* is a privative.

**PRIVATIVELY**, *ad.* negatively.

**PRIVATIVENESS**, *s.* notation of absence of something that should be present.

**PRIVET**, *s.* in Botany, a shrub having white blossoms and black berries, common in garden hedges. It flowers in May and June.

**PRIVILEGE**, *s.* [Fr. *privilegium*, from *privus* and *lex*, Lat.] a peculiar advantage, immunity, or right.

To **PRIVILEGE**, *v. a.* to invest with peculiar rights or immunities; to exempt from taxes, &c.

**PRIVILY**, *ad.* in a secret manner.

**PRIVITY**, *s.* [*privaute*, Fr.] a private communication; consciousness.

**PRIVY**, *a.* [*privus*, Fr.] private; assigned to secret uses; clandestine; secret; conscious to any thing. *Privy council*, in the English Constitution, the permanent advisers of the sovereign in state affairs, differing from the cabinet and the ministry in this circumstance, that having been sworn members of the council, only the demise of the crown dismisses them from their post; but they do not undertake any of the duties of the office, unless specially called upon to do so.

**PRIVY**, *s.* a place of retirement; a water-closet.

**PRIZE**, *s.* [*priz*, Fr.] a reward gained by conquest or any performance.—[*prize*, Fr.] plunder; a ship taken from an enemy in time of war.

To **PRIZE**, *v. a.* [*priser*, Fr.] to rate, value, or esteem.

**PRIZE MONEY**, *s.* the shares of the products arising from the sale of prizes, &c. taken in war, which are distributed amongst the forces engaged in the capture.

**PRIZEFIGHTER**, (*prizefighter*) *s.* one that fights publicly for money.

**PRIZER**, *s.* [*priseur*, Fr.] he that prizes.

**PRO**, [Lat.] for; in defence. *Pro* and *con*, for and against.

**PROBABILITY**, *s.* [*probab*, Lat.] likelihood; the appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument; demonstration that does not produce certainty. *Theory of Probabilities*, that branch of mathematics which investigates the laws of chance, and determines the exact or numerical amount of expectation which may be entertained respecting the occurrence of any contingent event. On this theory the practice of Insurance Societies, Life Assurance, Annuity, and Benefit Societies, &c. &c. is founded.

**PROBABLE**, *a.* [Fr.] likely; having better arguments brought for than against it, but not certain or demonstrative.

**PROBABLY**, *ad.* likely; in likelihood.

**PROBATE**, *s.* [Lat.] the proof of wills in the spiritual court. *Probate and Legacy Duty*, in England, one of the manner of contrivances of the real-property holders for laying the burden of taxation on all but themselves.

**PROBATION**, *s.* [Fr.] proof; evidence; a state of trial or examination; a year of novitiate before being admitted to a monastic life.

**PROBATIONARY**, **PROBATORY**, *a.* serving for trial.

**PROBATIONER**, *s.* one in a state of trial; a novice.

**PROBATUM EST**, [Lat.] an expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved.

**PROBE**, *s.* in Surgery, a slender instrument or wire used in searching the depth of wounds.

To **PROBE**, *v. a.* to try or search a wound by an instrument.

**PROBE-SCISSARS**, *s.* scissars which have a button at the end of one of their shanks, which is thrust into a wound.

**PROBITY**, *s.* [*probite*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] approved honesty, sincerity, or veracity.

**PROBLEM**, *s.* [*problema*, Gr.] a question proposed. In Mathematics, something to be done. See **THEOREM**.

**PROBLEMATICAL**, *a.* [*problematique*, Fr.] uncertain; disputable; unsettled.

**PROBOSCIS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Animal Anatomy, the trunk or snout of an elephant; also applied to that part of any other animal which resembles it.

**PROBUS**, **M. AURELIUS**, an emperor of Rome, who was

raised to that dignity by the Syrian army, on the death of Tacitus. He defeated the Germans, forced the Persians to make peace, fortified the frontier between the Danube and the Rhine, endeavoured to introduce a taste for the arts of peace amongst the soldiers, and therefore was assassinated in 282 A. D., after a reign of 6 years.

**PROCAECIOUS**, (*procacious*) *a.* [*procaez*, Lat.] petulant; loose; insolent; saucy; malapert.

**PROCAECITY**, *s.* petulance; sauciness; insolence.

**PROCATARCTIC**, *a.* [*prokatarcho*, Gr.] forerunning; remotely antecedent.

**PROCATARXIS**, *s.* in Medicine, the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external.

**PROCE/DURE**, *s.* [Fr.] a manner of acting or conduct; process or operation.

To **PROCEE/D**, *v. n.* [*pro* and *cedo*, Lat.] to pass from one thing or place to another; to go or march in state; to issue, arise, or come from; to be transacted; to advance, or make a progress; to take effect; to be propagated; to be produced by an original cause.

**PROCEE/DS**, *s.* in Law and Commerce, produce or profits from sale, &c.

**PROCEE/DER**, *s.* one who goes forward; one that makes a progress.

**PROCEE/DING**, *s.* [*procedé*, Fr.] progress from one thing or action to another; procedure.

**PROCE/LLOUS**, *a.* [*procella*, Lat.] stormy; tempestuous.

**PROCE/RITY**, *a.* [*procerus*, Lat.] tallness; height of stature.

**PRO/CESS**, *a.* [*procedo*, Lat.] tendency, or progressive course; gradual progress; course; methodical and gradual series; course of law.

**PRO/CESSION**, (*procession*) *s.* a train marching in a ceremonious solemnity; a cavalcade.

**PRO/CESSIONAL**, (*processional*) *a.* relating to procession.

**PRO/CESSIONARY**, *a.* consisting in procession.

**PRO/CHRONISM**, (*prochronism*) *s.* [*pro* and *chronos*, Gr.] an error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened.

**PRO/CIDENCE**, *s.* [*procido*, Lat.] falling down; dependence below its natural place.

**PRO/CINCT**, *s.* [*procingo*, Lat.] complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

To **PROCLA/IM**, *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat. *proclamer*, Fr.] to denounce or publish in a solemn or legal manner; to tell openly; to out-law.

**PROCLA/IMER**, *s.* one that publishes by authority.

**PROCLAMATION**, *s.* [*pro* and *clamo*, Lat.] publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

**PROCLIVITY**, *s.* [*proclivitas*, Lat.] tendency; natural inclination or bias; readiness; proneness; propensity.

**PROCLIVOUS**, *a.* inclined; tending by nature.

**PROCLUS**, one of the most eminent of the Neo-Platonic philosophers, of the 5th century. After studying at a school in Asia Minor, and at Alexandria, he went to Athens; where he was finally the chief teacher of the Academy, and died in 485, aged 73 years. His writings relate not merely to the philosophical doctrines he had espoused, but also to the Geometry of Euclid, &c. He was the last teacher at Athens; and his genius and eloquence vainly strove to relume the ancient fire. He wrote against Christianity; but Christianity conquered Platonism.

**PROCON/SUL**, *s.* [Lat.] a Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

**PROCON/SULSHIP**, *s.* the office of a proconsul.

**PROCO/PUS**, a Greek historian of the 6th century A. D. He held some offices under the famous general Belisarius, and was highly honoured by the emperor. He died in about 560, aged about 60 years. His works are, *A History of his own Times*, and *Anecdotes*, on the private history of the same period. They are of considerable value; and the second supplies, though it is a scandalous production, the deficiencies of the former.

To **PROCRAS/TINATE**, *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, from *cras*, Lat.] to defer or put off from day to day.—*v. n.* to be dilatory.

**PROCRAS/TINATION**, *s.* the act of delaying from time to time; dilatoriness.

**PROCRAS/TINATOR**, *s.* one that puts off from day to day.

**PRO/CREANT**, *a.* [*procreo*, from *creo*, Lat.] productive; propagating; pregnant.



TO PROCREATE, *v. a.* to generate or produce.  
 PROCREATION, *s.* the act of generating or begetting.  
 PROCREATIVE, *a.* generative or productive.  
 PROCREATOR, *s.* a generator or begetter.  
 PROCTOR, *s.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.] a manager of another's affairs; an attorney in a spiritual court; a magistrate of a university, whose business is to see that good order and attention to duty prevail among the students.

PROCTORSHIP, *s.* the office of a proctor.  
 PROCUMBENT, *a.* [*procumbo*, Lat.] lying down; prone.  
 PROCURABLE, *a.* acquirable; obtainable.  
 PROCURACY, *s.* the management of any thing.  
 PROCURATION, *s.* the act of getting or procuring; an act or instrument by which a person is empowered to treat, transact, receive, &c. in another person's name.

PROCURATOR, *s.* [Lat.] a manager, or one that transacts business for another.

PROCURATORIAL, *a.* made by a proctor.  
 PROCURATORY, *a.* tending to procreation.  
 TO PROCURE, *v. a.* [*procuro*, from *pro* and *curo*, Lat.] to transact for another; to obtain, or acquire; to contrive, or obtain by contrivance; to prevail on, or persuade; to contrive, or forward.

PROCURER, *s.* the act of procuring.  
 PROCURER, *s.* one that gains; an obtainer. One who trades in seduction and lewdness.

PRODUCUS, one of the Grecian Sophists, (*which see*), who was the author of the famous heathen fable, entitled the *Choice of Hercules*, familiar to most English readers. Socrates, and some other eminent Greeks, were amongst his disciples. It is said that he was put to death on a similar charge to that for which his greatest pupil suffered. The latter part of the 5th century B. C. was the time of his greatest fame.

PRODICAL, *a.* [*prodigus*, from *prodigo*, Lat.] profuse, lavish, wasteful.

PRODICAL, *s.* a waster; a spendthrift.  
 PRODICALITY, *s.* [*prodigalité*, Fr.] the act of spending to excess; extravagance.

PRODIGALLY, *ad.* profusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

PRODIGIOUS, *a.* [*prodigium*, Lat.] causing wonder and astonishment; enormous; monstrous; uncommonly great.

PRODIGIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to amaze.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, *s.* quality that excites admiration and wonder.

PRODIGY, *s.* [*prodige*, Fr.] any thing out of the common course of nature; any thing which astonishes by its greatness or novelty.

PRODITION, *s.* [*prodo*, Lat.] treason; treachery.

PRODITORIOUS, *a.* traitorous; treacherous; perfidious; apt to make discoveries.

TO PRODUCE, *v. a.* [*pro* and *duco*, Lat.] to offer to view or notice; to bring as an evidence; to hear or bring forth, applied to vegetables; to cause or generate. In Mathematics, to prolong or lengthen a line.

PRODUCE, *s.* that which any thing yields; amount, profit, or gain.

PRODUCER, *s.* one that generates or produces.

PRODUCIBLE, *a.* such as may be exhibited; such as may be generated or made.

PRODUCT, *s.* something yielded by lands, vegetables, or money; a work or composition; an effect.

PRODUCTILE, *a.* which may be produced.

PRODUCTION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of producing; the thing produced; the fruit or product; a composition.

PRODUCTIVE, *a.* having the power to effect or produce; fertile, generative, efficient.

PROEM, *s.* [*pro* and *oime*, Gr.] a preface, introduction, or prelude.

PROFANATION, *s.* [Fr. *profano*, Lat.] the act of applying any thing sacred to common or unholy use.

PROFANE, *a.* [Fr.] irreverent to sacred things; not sacred; secular; polluted.

TO PROFANE, *v. a.* to apply any thing sacred to common or unholy use.

PROFANELY, *ad.* with irreverence to sacred things.

PROFANENESS, *s.* want of reverence to things sacred.

PROFANER, *s.* a polluter; a violator.

PROFECTION, *s.* [*proficio*, Lat.] progression; advance.  
 TO PROFESS, *v. a.* [*professor*, Fr. from *pro* and *fateor*, Lat.] to declare oneself in the strongest terms; to be of any opinion or religion; to lay claim to, or declare one's skill in, any art or science.—*v. n.* to declare openly.

PROFESSSEDLY, *ad.* according to open declaration made by himself.

PROFESSION, (*profeshon*) *s.* [Fr.] a calling or employment; a declaration; the act of declaring oneself of any party or opinion.

PROFESSIONAL, *a.* relating to a particular calling or profession.

PROFESSOR, *s.* [*professeur*, Fr.] one who openly declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publicly practises or teaches an art; one who professes to be religious.

PROFESSORSHIP, *s.* the station or office of a public teacher.

TO PROFER, *v. a.* [*pro* and *fero*, Lat.] to propose or offer; to attempt of one's own accord.

PROFER, *s.* an offer made, an essay or attempt.

PROFERER, *s.* he that offers.

PROFICIENCE, PROFICIENCY, (*profishience*, *profishieny*) *s.* [*proficio*, Lat.] profit; improvement or advancement in any thing.

PROFICIENT, (*profishient*) *s.* one who has made advancement in any study or business.

PROFICUOUS, *a.* advantageous; useful.

PROFILE, *s.* [Fr.] the side face; a half face; the outline of any figure.

PROFIT, *s.* [Fr.] gain or advantage; improvement.

TO PROFIT, *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.] to confer benefit or advantage; to improve.—*v. n.* to gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of use or advantage.

PROFITABLE, *a.* [Fr.] such as confers gain, improvement, or advantage. *SYNON.* *Profitable* is more applicable to gain; *advantageous*, to honour; *beneficial*, to health.

PROFITABLENESS, *s.* the quality of conferring gain, improvement, or advantage.

PROFITABLY, *ad.* gainfully; advantageously.

PROFITLESS, *a.* without gain or advantage.

PROFLIGATE, *a.* [*profligo*, Lat.] abandoned to vice; lost to virtue and decency.

PROFLIGATE, *s.* one that has lost all sense of virtue and decency.

PROFLIGATELY, *ad.* shamelessly.

PROFLIGATENESS, *s.* the quality of being profligate.

PROFLUENCE, *s.* progress; course.

PROFLUENT, *a.* [*pro* and *fluo*, Lat.] flowing forward.

PROFOUND, *a.* [*profund*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.] deep; lowly; humble; intellectually deep, or not obvious to the mind; learned, or knowing beyond the common reach.

PROFOUND, *s.* a gulf; abyss; the main; the sea.

PROFOUNDLY, *ad.* with great reach of knowledge or contrivance; deeply.

PROFOUNDNESS, PROFUNDITY, *s.* depth, applied to place or knowledge.

PROFUSE, *a.* [*pro* and *fundo*, Lat.] lavish; too liberal, or abounding to excess.

PROFUSELY, *ad.* lavishly; with exuberance.

PROFUSENESS, *s.* lavishness; prodigality.

PROFUSION, (*profushon*) *s.* extravagance, or excess in expense; exuberant plenty.

PROG, *s.* victuals, or provisions of any kind. This word is not sanctioned by good usage.

PROGENITOR, *s.* [Lat.] a forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

PROGENY, (*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.) a race; offspring; generation.

PROGNOSTIC, *a.* [*pro* and *ginosko*, Gr.] betokening disease or recovery before; foreshowing.

PROGNOSTIC, *s.* any thing which foreshows disease or recovery; any sign of future events.

TO PROGNOSTICATE, *v. a.* to foretell, foreshow, or presage.

PROGNOSTICATION, *s.* the act of foreknowing or foreshowing; prediction; foretoken.

PROGNOSTICATOR, *s.* a foreteller; foreknower.

PROGRAMME, *s.* [*pro* and *grapho*, Gr.] a letter sealed with the king's seal; a bill giving notice of something to be transacted.

ed in a school or university; the syllabus of a public address or performance.

PROGRESS, *s.* [*pro* and *gradior*, Lat.] course; passage; motion forward; intellectual improvement; a circuit, or journey.

To PROGRESS, *v. n.* to move forward; to pass. This word is not sanctioned by good usage.

PROGRESSION, (*progrésion*) *s.* [Fr.] a regular and gradual advance; motion forward; course; passage; intellectual improvement. In Arithmetic, &c., a series of numbers are said to be in *arithmetical progression*, when they increase or decrease by any common difference; as for example, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, are in arithmetical progression, because they increase by 2, the common difference. *Geometrical progression*, is when they increase or decrease by any common ratio; for instance, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, are in geometrical progression, because they increase by the common ratio, or multiple, 2.

PROGRESSIVE, *a.* [*progressif*, Fr.] going forward; advancing, or increasing gradually.

PROGRESSIVELY, *ad.* by gradual steps or regular course.

PROGRESSIVENESS, *s.* the state of moving forward.

To PROHIBIT, *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat. *prohibere*, Fr.] to interdict by authority; to debar or hinder.

PROHIBITER, *s.* a forbider; an interdicter.

PROHIBITION, (*prohibition*) *s.* [Fr.] the act of forbidding; hinderance; forbiddance.

PROHIBITORY, *a.* implying prohibition; forbidding.

To PROJECT, *v. a.* [*pro* and *jacio*, Lat.] to throw out, or cast forward; to exhibit or form a representation; to scheme, contrive, or form in the mind.—*v. n.* to jut out or shoot forward.

PROJECT, *s.* [*projet*, Fr.] a scheme; plan; contrivance. *Synon.* *Project* is a plan in order to execute a design; the design, is what we propose to execute.

PROJECTILE, *s.* such a body as, being put into motion by any particular force, continues to move with a certain velocity, either in a straight line, or a curve, according to circumstances, such as a stone thrown from a sling, an arrow from a bow, or a ball from a gun.

PROJECTILE, *a.* [Fr.] impelled forward.

PROJECTION, *s.* the act of shooting forwards; a plan or delineation; a scheme or plan of action. In Drawing, Mapping, &c., the general name of various modes of delineating the outlines of any required object, with mathematical accuracy. *See* GNOMONIC, ORTHOGRAPHIC, &c.

PROJECTOR, *s.* one that employs himself in forming schemes or designs; one that forms wild and impracticable schemes.

PROJECTURE, *s.* [Fr.] a jutting out.

To PROIN, *v. a.* [corrupted from *prune*,] to lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.

To PROLATE, *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Lat.] to speak, pronounce, or utter.

PROLATE, *a.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] oblate or flat.

PROLATION, (*prolâtion*) *s.* [*prolatio*, Lat.] pronunciation; utterance; delay; act of deferring.

PROLEGOMENA, *s.* [*pro* and *lego*, Gr.] a previous or introductory discourse.

PROLEPSIS, *a.* [*pro* and *lambano*, Gr.] a form of rhetoric, in which objections, &c. are anticipated.

PROLEPTICAL, *a.* previous; antecedent. In Medicine, when a paroxysm or fit returns sooner and sooner every time.

PROLEPTICALLY, *ad.* by way of anticipation or pre-emption.

PROLETAIRIAN, *a.* mean; vile; vulgar.

PROLIFIC, PROLIFICAL, *a.* [*proles* and *facio*, Lat.] fruitful; generative; productive.

PROLIFICATION, *s.* generation of children.

PROLIX, *a.* [*prolixus*, Fr. *prolixus*, Lat.] long; tedious; verbose; circumlocutory.

PROLIXITY, *s.* [*prolixité*, Fr.] the quality of being tiresome through length; tediousness.

PROLIXLY, *ad.* at great length; tediously.

PROLIXNESS, *s.* tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a foreman, or person chosen by a society to be their speaker.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, *s.* the office or dignity of a prolocutor. PROLOGUE, (*prolôg*) *s.* [Fr. from *pro* and *logos*, Gr.] an introductory discourse, peculiarly applied to a poem spoken before a play.

To PROLOGUE, (*prolôg*) *v. a.* to introduce by a formal discourse.

To PROLONG, *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr.] to lengthen out; to put off longer; to continue.

PROLONGATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.

PROLUSION, (*prolûzion*) *s.* [*pro* and *ludo*, Lat.] in Literature, is a term applied to certain pieces or compositions made previously to others, by way of prelude or exercise.

PROMETHEUS, in Heathen Mythology, the Titan who, according to some myths, created man; but, according to others, was only their divine friend, and stole fire from heaven for them; and who was punished by Zeus for it, by being fastened to a rock in the Caucasus, where he remained till delivered by Heracles. His story shadows forth very affectingly the knowledge or hope man had of a Divine deliverer from their rebellion against God.

PROMINENCY, *s.* [*pro* and *maneo*, Lat.] the quality of standing out beyond the other parts; protuberance; extant or jutting-out part.

PROMINENT, *a.* standing out beyond other parts; protuberant; extant.

PROMISCUOUS, *a.* [*promiscuus*, from *miscuo*, Lat.] mingled; confused; without distinction.

PROMISCUOUSLY, *ad.* indiscriminately; with a confused mixture.

PROMISE, *s.* [*promitto*, Lat.] assurance given of something to be done, or some benefit to be conferred. Figuratively, hope.

To PROMISE, *v. a.* to give a person notice or assurance of some benefit to be conferred.—*v. n.* to assure by a promise.

PROMISER, *s.* one who promises.

PROMISSORILY, *ad.* by way of promise.

PROMISSORY, *a.* containing profession of some benefit to be conferred, or of some debt to be paid. *Promissory note*, in Commerce, an engagement to pay a specified sum of money, on a given date, drawn on stamped paper.

PROMONT, PROMONTORY, *s.* [*promontoire*, Fr. *promontorium*, Lat.] in Geography, a head-land, or high land jutting into the sea, the extremity of which is called a cape.

To PROMOTE, *v. a.* [*pro* and *moveo*, Lat.] to forward, or advance; to prefer, or exalt.

PROMOTER, *s.* an advancer; a forwarder; an encourager.

PROMOTION, (*promission*) *s.* [Fr.] advancement or preferment; exaltation.

To PROMOVE, *v. a.* to promote; to forward; to advance. Seldom used.

PROMPT, *a.* [Fr. *promptus*, Lat.] quick; ready; acute; willing, without any new motive or incentive; ready, applied to payment.

To PROMPT, *v. a.* [*prontare*, Ital.] to help a person when at a loss in repeating by art; to incite; to remind.

PROMPTER, *s.* one who assists a public speaker when at a loss, or who persuades or advises a person to do a thing; an admonisher.

PROMPTITUDE, *s.* [Fr.] quickness; readiness; alacrity.

PROMPTLY, *ad.* readily; quickly.

PROMPTNESS, *s.* readiness; alacrity.

PROMPTUARY, *s.* [*promptuaire*, Fr. *promptuarium*, Lat.] a storehouse, repository, or magazine.

To PROMULGATE, (*promulgue*, *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] to publish; to make known by public declaration.

PROMULGATION, *s.* publication; open exhibition.

PROMULGATOR, *s.* a publisher; an open teacher.

PROMULGER, *s.* one that publishes, or teaches openly.

PROMOTOR, *s.* in Anatomy, a muscle of the radius, of which there are two, that help to turn the palm downward.

PRONE, *a.* [*pronus*, Lat.] bending or looking downwards; lying with the face downwards; sloping, applied to place. Figuratively, inclined, propense, or disposed to: generally in an ill sense.

PRONENESS, *s.* the state of bending, stooping, or lying with the face downwards; descent; inclination.

PRONG, *s.* [*pronghen*, Belg.] the tooth of a fork; a pitchfork; an instrument in husbandry.

PROMOUN, *s.* [*promones*, Lat.] in Grammar, a word used instead of nouns or names; as, *I, thou, he; we, ye, they*, &c. *See* RELATIVE, PERSONAL, &c.

To PRONOUNCE, *v. a.* [*pro* and *nuncio*, Lat.] to speak or

utter; to utter or deliver solemnly and rhetorically; to form or articulate.—*v. n.* to speak with confidence or authority; to rebel.  
**PRONOUNCER**, *s.* one who pronounces.

**PRONUNCIATION**, (*pronunsi'eshən*) *s.* [Fr.] the act or manner of uttering.

**PROOF**, *s.* in Arithmetic, is a means whereby the correctness of a calculation is ascertained. In Law, it denotes the mediums and arguments used to evince the truth of any thing; and is two-fold, viz. *visd voce*, by living witnesses; and a dead proof, such as that of deeds, records, &c. It also signifies trial or experiment. In Printing, the first printed copy of a sheet, &c., used for the purpose of detecting and correcting errors: also the first printed copies of an engraving, which are esteemed far more highly than the finished copies. *Proof spirit*, which is of the standard strength. *Synon.* *Experiment* relates, properly, to the truth of things; *trial* concerns, particularly, the use of things; *proof* has a greater relation to the quality of things.

**PROOF**, *a.* [an elliptical expression for *of proof*:] impenetrable; able to resist. Used with *to* or *against*.

To **PROP**, *v.* [*propen*, Belg.] to support by something placed under or against; to hinder from falling; to sustain or support.

**PROP**, *s.* [*proppe*, Belg.] any thing used to keep a thing from falling; a support; a stay.

**PROPAGABLE**, *a.* such as may be spread; such as may be continued by succession.

To **PROPAGATE**, *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.] to continue or spread by generation or successive production; to extend or widen; to promote; to generate.—*v. n.* to have offspring.

**PROPAGATION**, (*propagashən*) *s.* [Fr.] continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

**PROPAGATOR**, *s.* a spreader; a promoter.

To **PROPEL**, *v. a.* [*pro* and *pello*, Lat.] to push or drive forward.

To **PROPEND**, *v. n.* [*pro* and *pendo*, Lat.] to incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing.

**PROPENSITY**, *s.* inclination or tendency of desire to any thing; preconsideration; attentive deliberation.

**PROPENSE**, *a.* inclined or disposed, applied to either good or bad.

**PROPENSION**, (*propenshən*) **PROPENSITY**, *s.* [Fr.] disposition to any thing either good or bad; tendency.

**PROPER**, *a.* [*proprie*, Fr. *proprie*, Lat.] peculiar; belonging to one, so as to take it from others; natural; fit; adapted to; qualified; exact; just; elegant; pretty; tall or lusty; one's own, joined with the possessive pronoun, *my, your, his, their*, &c. In Grammar, the name given to substantives which are individual or specific, or names not applying to whole classes, as *Thomas, Shakespeare, London*, &c.

**PROPERLY**, *ad.* in a fit or suitable manner; in a strict sense.

**PROPERNESS**, *s.* the quality of being proper, tall, and well made.

**PROPERTIUS, SEXTUS AURELIUS**, a Roman poet who flourished at the Christian era. He was one of the poets patronized by Mecenas and Augustus, and was intimate with Ovid, Virgil, &c. He died in about 12, *a. d.*, aged about 60 years. His poems are beautiful, but are not free from stains which make them unfit to be used in schools.

**PROPERTY**, *s.* in Law, it is used to denote that right by which a person possesses lands or tenements, goods or chattels, as his own. In Metaphysics, Logic, &c., that which necessarily belongs to every individual of a class. *Real property* is that which consists of lands, houses, and other hereditary things; *personal property*, of all else that belongs to any person. There are some very strange exceptions to these definitions, which can only be explained in law-terms.

**PROPHASIS**, (*profasis*) *s.* [*pro* and *phemi*, Gr.] an excuse; a pretence. In Medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

**PROPHETCY**, (*profesy*) *s.* [*pro* and *phemi*, Gr. *prophēteia*, Fr.] a declaration of something future; prediction.

**PROPHESIER**, *s.* one who prophesies.

To **PROPHESY**, (*profesy*) *v. a.* to foretell something future; to predict; to foretell; to prognosticate.—*v. n.* to utter predictions; to preach.

**PROPHET**, (*profēt*) *s.* [*prophēte*, Fr.] one who tells something future; a foreteller; a predictor.

**PROPHETESS**, (*profetesess*) *s.* [*prophētesse*, Fr.] a woman who foretells future events.

**PROPHETIC**, **PROPHETICAL**, (*profetik*, *profetikal*) *a.* [*prophétique*, Fr.] foreseeing or foretelling future events. It has of before the thing foretold.

**PROPHETICALLY**, (*profetikally*) *ad.* with knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

To **PROPHETIZE**, (*profetize*) *v. n.* [*prophétiser*, Fr.] to give predictions.

**PROPHYLACTIC**, (*profylaktik*) *a.* [*pro* and *phulasso*, Gr.] preventive; preservative.

**PROPINQUITY**, *s.* [*propinquitās*, Lat.] nearness of situation, relation, time, or blood.

**PROPTIABLE**, (*propishable*) *a.* such as may be appeased or rendered favourable.

To **PROPTIATE**, (*propishiate*) *v. a.* [*propitio*, Lat.] to appease a person when angry or offended; to render favourable; to conciliate.

**PROPTIATION**, (*propishishshən*) *s.* [Fr.] the act of appeasing anger or resentment; the atonement, offering, or means, by which a person is rendered favourable.

**PROPTIATORY**, (*propishiatory*) *a.* having the power to appease or reconcile; expiatory.

**PROPTIOUS**, (*propishious*) *a.* [*propitius*, Lat.] favourable; kind; reconciling.

**PROPTIOUSLY**, *ad.* favourably; kindly.

**PROPTIOUSNESS**, (*propishiousness*) *s.* the quality of being favourable, kind, or reconciling.

**PROPLASM**, *s.* [*pro* and *plasso*, Gr.] mould; matrix.

**PROPLASTIC**, *s.* the art of making moulds for casting.

**PROPOLIS**, *s.* in Natural History, a thick, yellow, odorous substance, smelling like storax, nearly akin to wax, but more tenacious; wherewith the bees stop up the holes and crannies of their hives to keep out the cold air, &c.

**PROPONENT**, *s.* [*propono*, Lat.] one that makes a proposal; one who proposes a subject for discussion.

**PROPORTION**, (*proporshən*) *s.* [*proportio*, Lat.] the comparison between more than two quantities in respect of size; equal degree; degrees in harmony; size; form. In Arithmetic, *direct proportion* is when the same relation subsists between the first term and the second as between the third and fourth; thus, 4, 8, 5, 10, are in direct proportion. *Inverse or reciprocal proportion*, is when one quantity increases in the same proportion as another diminishes; thus, 4, 8, 5, 12, 4, are in inverse proportion. *Arithmetical proportion*, is the relation which two quantities, of the same kind, bear to each other with respect to their difference; thus, 2, 10, 5, 13, are arithmetically proportional. *Geometrical proportion*, is that relation of two quantities of the same kind, which arises from considering what part the one is of the other, or how often it is contained in it; thus, 5, 45, 9, 51, are geometrically proportional. *Law of definite proportions*, in Chemistry, is the fact that the different substances, and their compounds, will mingle and combine with other substances and compounds only in certain ratios. It is this discovery which has rendered mathematics available for the prosecution of chemical research.

To **PROPORTION**, (the *ti* is pron. like *sh* in this word and its following derivatives; as *proporshən*, &c.) *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr.] to adjust or equal in comparative degrees; to form with symmetry.

**PROPORTIONABLE**, *a.* adjusted or suited by comparative relation; such as is fit.

**PROPORTIONABLY**, *ad.* according to proportion; according to comparative relation.

**PROPORTIONAL**, *a.* [*proportionel*, Fr.] having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of equality; bearing some relation to that with which it is compared.

**PROPORTIONALITY**, *s.* the quality of being proportional.

**PROPORTIONALLY**, *ad.* in a stated degree.

**PROPORTIONATE**, *a.* suited, adjusted, or bearing some respect to another thing in comparison.

To **PROPORTIONATE**, *v. a.* to adjust according to settled rates to something else.

**PROPORTIONATENESS**, *s.* the state of being by comparison adjusted.

**PROPOSAL**, (*propozal*) *s.* a scheme or design offered to consideration or acceptance; offer to the mind.

To **PROPOSE**, (*propoze*) *v. a.* [*pro* and *pono*, Lat.] to offer for consideration.—*v. n.* to lay schemes or intend.

PROPOSER, *s.* one that offers any thing to consideration.  
PROPOSITION, *s.* a sentence in which any thing is affirmed or denied, and offered for assent or denial; an offer of terms; proposal.

PROPOSITIONAL, *a.* considered as a proposition.  
To PROPOUND, *v. a.* [*pro* and *pono*, Lat.] to offer for consideration; to propose.

PROPOUNDER, *s.* one that propounds; a proposer.  
PROPRIETARY, *s.* [*propriétaire*, Fr.] a possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETARY, *a.* belonging to a certain owner.  
PROPRIETOR, *s.* [*proprius*, Lat.] a person that has an exclusive right; a possessor or owner.

PROPRIETRESS, *s.* a female possessor in her own right; a mistress.

PROPRIETY, *s.* [*propriété*, Fr.] an exclusive right; accuracy, justness, or fitness; morality of conduct.

PROPT, the correct spelling of *propped*, the participle passive of *To Prop*.

To PROPUGN, (*propān*) *v. a.* [*pro* and *pugno*, Lat.] to defend, justify, or vindicate.

PROPUGNATION, *s.* defence.  
PROPUGNER, *s.* one who defends, justifies, or vindicates.

PROPULSION, (*propulshon*) *s.* [*pro* and *pello*, Lat.] the act of driving forward.

PRORE, *s.* [*prora*, Lat.] the prow of a ship; used in poetry.  
PROROGATION, *s.* [*Fr. prorogo*, Lat.] continuation; pro-

longation; the deferring to a longer and stated time; the interruption of the session of parliament by royal authority.

To PROROGUE, (*prorogy*) *v. a.* to protract or prolong; to put off to another time.

PRORUPTION, *s.* [*pro* and *rumpo*, Lat.] the act of bursting out.

PROSAIC, *a.* [*prosaïque*, Fr. *prosa*, Lat.] belonging to prose; resembling prose; dull; wanting animation.

To PROSCRIBE, *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Lat.] to doom to destruction; to interdict.

PROSCRIBER, *s.* one that dooms to destruction.  
PROSCRIPTION, *s.* [*proscribo*, Lat.] the act of writing down a person's name in a list, and posting it in some public place, with a reward for any one that shall bring his head; the act of dooming the life of a person to death, and his goods to confiscation.

PROSE, (*prose*) *s.* [*Fr. prosa*, Lat.] generally, all kinds of literary composition not included in the description of poetry; but most frequently, a composition not written in verse, or metrical-ly; although a certain rhythm is allowable.

To PROSE, *v. n.* to describe any thing orally, or in writing, in a dull and inanimate way.

To PROSECUTE, *v. a.* [*pro* and *sequor*, Lat.] to continue endeavours; to carry on; to proceed or continue in any consideration or disquisition. In Law, to sue criminally; to pursue legally.

PROSECUTION, *s.* an endeavour to carry on; a continued attempt, or a continuation of an attempt. In Law, a suit against a person.

PROSECUTOR, *s.* one that continues his endeavours, or carries on any thing; one who sues another at law for some crime or trespass.

PROSELYTE, *s.* [*proselutos*, Gr.] one that is persuaded to change his religious or political sentiments; a convert.

PROSEMINATION, *s.* [*prosemino*, from *semen*, Lat.] propagation by seed.

PROSERPINE, in Heathen Mythology, the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, who was carried off by Pluto, and married by him. Her name amongst the Greeks was *Persephone*.

PROSODIAN, *s.* one skilled in metre or prosody.

PROSODY, *s.* [*pros* and *ode*, Gr.] in old Grammars, that part which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSONOMASIA, *s.* [*pros* and *onoma*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein a person speaks to things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them return suitable replies. Allusion to the likeness of a sound in several names and words.

PROSOPOPEIA, *s.* [*prosopeon* and *poieo*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure in which things are represented as if they were persons; personification.

PROSPECT, *s.* [*prospicio*, Lat.] a view of something distant; a place which affords an extended view; an object of view; view of something future, opposed to retrospect.

PROSPECTIVE, *a.* viewing at a distance; acting with foresight.

PROSPERCTUS, *s.* [Lat.] a written scheme or plan, after which any undertaking is proposed to be effected or done.

To PROSPEX, *v. a.* [Lat.] to make happy.—*v. n.* to be successful; to thrive.

PROSPERITY, *s.* [*prosperité*, Fr. *prosper*, Lat.] state wherein things succeed according to our wishes, and are productive of affluence and wealth. *SYNOM.* What we call *good fortune*, is the effect of chance; it comes unexpected. *Prosperity* is the success of conduct, and comes by degrees.

PROSPEROUS, *a.* successful; fortunate.  
PROSPEROUSLY, *ad.* successfully; fortunately.

PROSPEROUSNESS, *s.* prosperity.  
PROSPICIENCE, (*prospiciens*) *s.* [*prospicio*, Lat.] the act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, *s.* [*prosterno*, Lat.] dejection; depression; state of being cast down.

PROSTHEIS, *s.* [*pros* and *tithemi*, Gr.] in Surgery, that which fills up what is wanting; as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh.

To PROSTITUTE, *v. a.* [*pro* and *statuo*, Lat. *prostituer*, Fr.] to sell to wickedness; to expose for vile purposes for hire.

PROSTITUTE, *s.* one that will do evil for money; a public strumpet.

PROSTITUTION, *s.* the act of selling oneself for evil purposes; the life of a public strumpet.

PROSTRATE, *a.* [*prosterno*, Lat.] lying at length; lying at mercy; lying on the ground in adoration.

To PROSTRATE, *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.] to lay flat or throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, *s.* the act of falling down in adoration; dejection; depression.

PROSTYLE, *s.* [*pro* and *stulos*, Gr.] a building having pillars only in the front.

PROSYLLOGISM, *s.* [*pro* and *sullogismos*, Gr.] in Logic, the connexion of two or more syllogisms, in such a manner, that the conclusion of the first is the major or minor of the following.

PROTAGORAS, an eminent Sophist of ancient Greece, who was taught by Democritus, whom he had pleased by his ingenuity as he was working as a painter. He taught oratory throughout Greece, visiting Athens occasionally. He also modified his master's views in philosophy. At Athens he was subjected to some sort of censure, for some assertions, relating to the gods, made in his writings. He was drowned, or died during a voyage he was making to Sicily. He flourished about 425 B. C.

PROTASIS, *s.* [*proteino*, Gr.] a maxim or proposition. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy, which explains the argument of the piece.

To PROTECT, *v. a.* [*pro* and *tego*, Lat.] to defend; to cover from any evil; to shield.

PROTECTION, *s.* a defence, or cover from evil; a kind of passport, whereby a person is exempted from being legally molested.

PROTECTOR, *s.* [*protector*, Fr.] a defender, or one who guards from danger. Formerly, a person intrusted with the care of the kingdom during the king's minority.

PROTECTRESS, *s.* [*protectrice*, Fr.] a female that protects.

To PROTEIND, *v. a.* [*pro* and *tendo*, Lat.] to hold out or stretch forth.

PROTERVITY, *s.* [*protervus*, Lat.] petulance; peevishness; forwardness; coquetry; impudence; rudeness.

To PROTEST, *v. n.* [*pro* and *testor*, Lat.] to give a solemn declaration of one's opinion, or resolution; to note the non-payment of a bill of exchange, and claim payment of any of the endorsers.—*v. a.* to prove, show, or give evidence; to call as a witness.

PROTEST, *s.* a solemn declaration of one's opinion against something, generally applied to that made by peers in parliament when they disagree with a majority; an instrument or writing, whereby a person, on non-payment of a bill of exchange by one on whom it is drawn, is authorized to claim it from either of the endorsers or the drawer.

PROTESTANT, *a.* belonging to Protestantism.

**PROTESTANT**, *s.* [Fr.] in Ecclesiastical matters, one who sides with those that at first protested against the errors of the Church of Rome; one who dissents from Romanism. The name was first given in Germany to those who adhered to the doctrine of Luther, because in 1529 they *protested* against a decree of the Emperor Charles.

**PROTESTANTISM**, *s.* in Ecclesiastical affairs, the dogmas held in general by those who have dissented from the Church of Rome; the system opposed to Romanism.

**PROTESTATION**, *s.* [Fr.] a solemn declaration against any fact, resolution, or opinion.

**PROTESTER**, *s.* one who protests.

**PROTEUS**, in Ancient Mythology, one of the sea-gods, who had the power of changing his appearance, so as to elude those who sought to detain him to gain from him knowledge of the future.

**PROTHONOTARSHIP**, *s.* the office or dignity of the principal register.

**PROTHONOTARY**, *s.* [*protonotario*, Fr.] the head register or recorder of civil actions in the courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

**PROTOCOL**, *s.* [*protokol*, Belg. *protocole*, Fr.] the original copy of any writing.

**PROTOGENES**, an ancient Greek painter, who received some notice from Alexander the Great, and from Demetrius Poliorcetes. It was he who painted the foam on a horse's mouth by dashing the sponge he had wiped his brushes on at the picture, in despair. He flourished in 325 B. C.

**PROTOMARTYR**, *s.* [*protos* and *martur*, Gr.] the first martyr.

**PROTOPLAST**, *s.* [*protos* and *plasso*, Gr.] something formed first to serve as a model; an original.

**PROTOTYPE**, *s.* [*protos* and *typos*, Gr.] an original by which any thing is formed; archetype.

**PROTRACT**, *v. a.* [*pro* and *traho*, Lat.] to draw out, lengthen, or delay.

**PROTRACTER**, *s.* one who draws out any thing to a tedious length. A mathematical instrument in the shape of a semicircle, used in measuring angles. An instrument in surgery for extracting foreign substances out of wounds.

**PROTRACTIION**, *s.* the act of drawing into length, or delaying. In Surveying, laying down the dimensions of ground surveyed.

**PROTRACTIVE**, *a.* dilatory; spinning to length.

**PROTREPICAL**, *a.* [*protrepo*, Gr.] hortatory; suasive.

**PROTRUDE**, *v. a.* [*pro* and *trudo*, Lat.] to thrust or push forwards;—*v. n.* to thrust itself forwards.

**PROTRUSION**, (*protrahion*) *s.* the act of thrusting forward; a thrust, push.

**PROTUBERANCE**, *s.* [*protubero*, Lat.] something swelling above the other parts; prominence; tumor.

**PROTUBERANT**, *a.* swelling beyond the other parts; prominent.

**PROTUBERATE**, *v. a.* to swell out beyond the other parts.

**PROUD**, *a.* [*prude*, or *prut*, Sax.] having too high an opinion of one's own qualities, and too mean a one of those which belong to another; lofty, splendid, magnificent; disdainful baseless; daring, presumptuous; lofty of mien, or grand of person; ostentatious; eager for the male, applied to brutes.—[*pryde*, Sax.] fungous, applied to flesh.

**PROUDLY**, *ad.* arrogantly; ostentatiously.

**TO PROVE**, (*proove*) *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] to confirm or show by arguments or testimony; to try, bring to the test, or experience.

—*v. n.* to be found by experiment to succeed; to make trial.

**PROVEDITOR**, (*provveditore*, *s.* [*provveditore*, Ital.] one who undertakes to procure supplies for an army. A name formerly given to an officer, in Italy, who superintended matters relating to policy.

**PROVENCAL**, *a.* the general name of the troubadours, or *trouvères*, lyric poets, who sang almost wholly of love, and sometimes most licentiously, who flourished during the hey-day of chivalry, in the 10th and following centuries. Arnault de Maravilla was one of the best and most famed Provencal bards.

**PROVENDER**, *s.* [*provende*, Fr. *provande*, Belg.] dry food for cattle; hay and corn.

**PROVERB**, *s.* [*proverbium*, Lat.] a concise, witty speech, or

sentence, applied on particular occasions as a rule of life; an adage; a saw; a by-word.

**TO PROVERB**, *v. a.* to mention as a commonly received saying or maxim.

**PROVERBIAL**, *a.* [Fr.] used as a proverb; suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb.

**PROVERBIALY**, *ad.* by way of proverb.

**PROVERBS**, **THE BOOK OF**, one of the books of the Old Testament, written almost wholly in poetry, the whole of the part especially attributed to Solomon being in couplets. Other parts are ascribed to other writers, and some chapters at the beginning contain a most magnificent description and eulogy of Divine wisdom. The greater part of the book consists of the record of Solomon's worldly and prudential wisdom, and are manifestly the product of no common experience. But there are, mingled with such proverbs, words relating to higher things, and breathing a far nobler spirit. It is the book for young men.

**TO PROVIDE**, *v. a.* [*pro* and *video*, Lat.] to procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare; to stipulate or make conditions. To furnish or supply, with *of* or *with* before the thing. Used with *against*, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill. Used with *for*, to take care of beforehand. *Provided that*, implies on these terms or conditions.

**PROVIDENCE**, *s.* [Fr.] foresight displayed in taking measures beforehand; frugality, founded on a regard to futurity. The ceaseless exercise of God's wisdom, power, and love, by which all things are preserved.

**PROVIDENCE**, the semi-capital of Rhode Island, United States. It stands at the head of Narragansett bay, at the mouth of Providence river, over which are two bridges. The older parts of the city are not very regularly built; the wharfs are very spacious, and there are some very fine public buildings. It is a place equally famous for commerce and manufactures, and it communicates with the interior both by railroads and canals. Brown University is a flourishing institution, and has a good library. It is 306 miles from Washington. Pop. 23,171. There are 9 other places which have the same name in the United States.

**PROVIDENT**, *a.* cautious, forecasting, prudent, or taking measures beforehand.

**PROVIDENTIAL**, (*provvidenzial*) *a.* effected by, and to be referred to, the interposition of God.

**PROVIDENTIALLY**, *ad.* by the care of Providence.

**PROVIDENTLY**, *ad.* with foresight, prudence, or frugality, founded on a regard to futurity.

**PROVIDER**, *s.* he who provides or procures.

**PROVINCE**, *s.* [Fr. *provincia*, Lat.] an office or business peculiar to a person; a region; a tract. In Geography, a division of a kingdom or state, comprising several cities and towns, &c., all under the same government, and usually distinguished by the extent either of the civil or ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

**PROVINCIAL**, (*provinzial*) *a.* [Fr.] belonging to a province; foreign; rude; unpolished; belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

**PROVINCIAL**, (*provinzial*) *s.* a spiritual governor.

**PROVINCIALISM**, *s.* a peculiar word, or a word used with a peculiar meaning, not sanctioned by good usage in any country; but common in some district of it, and not known in other districts.

**TO PROVINCE**, *v. n.* [*provincer*, Fr.] to lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground, to take root for more increase.

**PROVISION**, (*provision*) *s.* [*pro* and *video*, Lat.] the act of procuring beforehand; measures taken beforehand; stock collected; victuals, food, or provender; a term or condition.

**PROVISIONAL**, (*provisional*) *a.* [*provisionel*, Fr.] provided for temporary need.

**PROVISO**, (*provizo*) *s.* [Lat.] a provisional caution, condition, stipulation.

**PROVOCATION**, *s.* [*provoco*, Lat.] an act by which anger is caused. In Law, an appeal to a judge.

**PROVOCATIVE**, *s.* any thing which excites to action.

**PROVOCATIVENESS**, *s.* the quality of being provocative.

**TO PROVOKE**, *v. a.* to rouse, awake; to excite by offence; to make angry, or offend; to cause, promote, or excite; to challenge; to move or induce.

**PROVOKER**, *s.* one that raises anger; causer; promoter.

**PROVOKINGLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise anger.

PROVOST, *s.* [*prévôt*, Fr.] the chief of any body or society; the executioner in an army.

PROVOSTSHIP, *s.* the office of a provost.

PROW, (*pró*) *s.* [*proue*, Fr. *proa*, Span. *prora*, Lat.] the head or fore part of a ship.

PROWESS, *s.* [*prouesse*, Fr.] bravery; military courage.

To PROWL, *v. a.* to rove over.—*v. n.* to wander in search of prey; to plunder.

PROWLER, *s.* one that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] next in the series or order of our ideas of reasoning; near and immediate.

PROXIME, *a.* next; immediate.

PROXIMITY, *s.* the state of being near; nearness.

PROXY, *s.* [contracted from *procuracy*,] the agency of another; the substitution of another instead of oneself; a person substituted or deputed to act instead of another; a vote given by the agency of another in one's own absence.

PRUDE, *a.* [Fr.] a woman affectively nice and modest.

PRUDENCE, *s.* [Fr. *prudentia*, Lat.] the act of saying words and actions according to the circumstances of things, or rules of expediency.

PRUDENT, *a.* [Fr. *prudens*, Lat.] ordering actions or words with a regard to their consequences alone.

PRUDENTIAL, (*prudenshiad*) *a.* eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALITY, (*prudenshiility*) *s.* eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, (*prudenshiads*) *s.* maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRUDENTIUS, AURELIUS, a Roman Christian poet, a native of Spain, and by profession a jurist. His works are not without merit, though the old spirit had fled. He flourished in the later part of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th centuries.

PRUDENTLY, *ad.* in a discreet or judicious manner.

PRUDERY, *s.* affectation of niceness or modesty.

PRUDISH, *a.* affectively grave or nice.

To PRUNE, *v. a.* to lop or free trees from their superfluous branches; to clear from any excessiveness.

PRUNE, *s.* [Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] in Confectionery, a dried plum.

PRUNELLO, *s.* a kind of stuff woven with a mixture of silk and worsted, of which clergymen's gowns are made.—[*prunelle*, Fr.] in Horticulture, a kind of plum.

PRUNER, *s.* one that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, *a.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] producing plums.

PRUNINGHOOK, PRUNINGKNIFE, *s.* a hook or knife used in cutting off the superfluous branches of trees.

PRURIENCE, PRURIENCY, *s.* [*prurio*, Lat.] an itching, immoderate desire or appetite to any thing.

PRURIENT, *a.* itching; pricking.

PRURIGINOUS, *a.* tending to prurience.

PRUSSIA, a great kingdom of Europe, lying on the Baltic, and bounded by Russia, Austria, and various German states, which also separate from it a large territory belonging to it, called Rhenish Prussia, and bounded by France, Belgium, and Holland. The area of both portions exceeds 100,000 square miles. The Bohemian and other S. frontiers of the E. part are mountainous, some points rising above 5000 feet in height. The Rhenish provinces are also mountainous, but the highest peaks are not above half the height of those of the E. division. The Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, and the Rhine, are its chief rivers. Its mineral districts yield iron, lead, copper, silver, &c., coals, building-stone, marble, &c. Its plains are rich, and produce great abundance of corn, wine, fruits, timber, cattle, sheep, &c. &c. Game and wild beasts are not scarce; and there are some good fisheries. Its manufactures are chiefly for home consumption. Its trade is extensive, and it exports its abundant agricultural produce, receiving in return the superior manufactures of other lands. Its army is a very remarkable institution. Great outward results are boasted as the fruits of its compulsory state-education. It was till very recently an absolute monarchy. Berlin is its capital. Pop. about 14,000,000. One of the provinces of the kingdom is named Prussia, and lies next to Russia, on the Baltic. Its surface is gently undulating, and it is watered by the Vistula, and by many small lakes. It is almost wholly agricultural, but has in it the three great trading towns of Dantzic, Königsberg, and Elbing. Pop. about 1,250,000.

PRUSSIAN BLUE, *s.* in Painting, a very beautiful blue pigment, named in Commerce and Chemistry, the ferridcyanide of iron.

PRUSSIATES, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with Prussic acid.

PRUSSIC, *a.* properly called hydrocyanic acid; in Chemistry, a deadly poison found in small quantities in the leaves and blossoms of stone-fruits; to the kernels of which, as to almonds, &c., it imparts their peculiar, but agreeable flavour. Its antidotes are ammonia and chlorine, but the last must be used cautiously.

To PRY, *v. a.* to peep narrowly; to search or look curiously, officiously, or impertinently; used with *into*.

PRYNNE, WILLIAM, a lawyer, antiquary, and vehement politician of the most troubled time of the 17th century. He was educated at Oxford and Lincoln's Inn, where he made himself conspicuous by his stern and noisy Puritanism, proclaiming by his books the unloveliness of love-locks, and other cavalier abominations, and scourging all player-folk in his *Histrio-Mas-tix*. This last brought him under the notice of the Star-chamber, and he was brutally branded, &c. &c., as well as fined and imprisoned. During his incarceration, he was a second time subjected to the cruelties of that infamous court. The Long Parliament freed him, and he was eventually returned as a member of that august body. But after a while his zeal cooled, or rather heated on the other side, and he had to receive several severe admonitions, and even an imprisonment, with a view to quiet him. He was not subjected to any inconvenience at the Restoration; and after another quarrel, he died in 1669, aged 69 years. His writings are very numerous, and quite unbearable now.

PSALM, (*sām*) *s.* [*psalms*, from *psallo*, Gr.] a hymn or song on some holy subject.

PSALMANAZAR, GEORGE, a singular character of the former part of last century. A native of France, he professed himself a Formosan, and published a history of that island, for which he invented a language. But after some years, he was remarkable for sincere and unaffected piety, and subsisted by literary labours. He died in 1753, aged 74 years.

PSALMIST, (*sāmist*) *s.* [*psalmiste*, Fr.] a writer or composer of holy songs.

PSALMODY, (*sāmody*) *s.* [*psalms* and *ode*, Gr.] the act or practice of singing psalms.

PSALMOGRAPHY, (*sāmography*) *s.* [*psalms* and *grapho*, Gr.] the act of writing psalms.

PSALMS, (*sāms*) *s.* the name of one of the books of the Old Testament, which consists of a collection of sacred poems, written by various persons, Moses, David, &c. &c. Some of them were evidently intended to be used in public worship, and many are plainly the expression of individual feelings alone. They are the most excellent and valuable part of the Old Testament for the cultivation of earnest devotion, since amongst them are compositions which express almost every shade of religious feeling, from the profoundest gloom and despondency to the highest and most exulting faith. Many of them are strongly tinged with the peculiarities of Judaism; express doubts respecting man's immortality; breathe the most ferocious resentment, &c.; but there are many which evince the knowledge of the purest and most spiritual religion, and anticipate the expressions of the followers of Jesus. There are several which are properly called *Messianic psalms*, and utter in clear prophecy the hopes which were entertained amongst the Jews of the advent of the Christ of God, such as the 2nd, the 72nd, the 110th, &c. Several are written acrostically, each verse beginning with a letter of the Hebrew alphabet, in order; and of these the most remarkable is the 119th, which contains some of the most glowing declarations of love and gratitude for the instructions afforded by God himself, by means of his statutes and commands. The titles of the various psalms, ascribing them to certain writers, are by no means to be relied upon, it being known that they were prefixed long after the compilation was first made. The usual way of regarding these beautiful hymns, as all peculiarly inspired and specially relating to the Saviour and to the gospel, is not only incorrect, but also calculated to deprive readers of the best use of them, by depriving them of their humanity, and introducing a vague, irrelevant, and inconsistent mode of interpreting them. The more heartily they are read, the more simply they are interpreted, by one who knows, or is seeking to know,

spiritual truth, the greater and more genuine will be the advantage and delight of the study. Taken as a whole, not only for their spirituality and devotion, but for their poetry also, they will bear away the palm from any similar collection, holding a like place in the affections and the worship of any people. Those which approach most nearly to them, have derived from them the best part of their light and beauty. They have always been largely used in Christian worship, and very many metrical translations of them exist in our country, the most faithful of which in spirit are unhappily most lacking in poetry.

**PSALTER**, (*sailter*) *s.* [*psaltere*, Sax. *psalterion*, Gr.] a psalm-book.

**PSALTERY**, (*sailtery*) *s.* a kind of harp or dulcimer played on with sticks.

**PSEUDO**, *a.* [*pseudos*, Gr.] a prefix to words, which signifies false, as *pseudo-prophet*, *pseudo-patriot*, a false prophet, &c.

**PSEUDOGRAPHY**, (*seudgraphy*) *s.* [*pseudos* and *grapho*, Gr.] false writing.

**PSEUDOLOGY**, *s.* [*pseudos* and *lego*, Gr.] false speaking.

**PSHAW**, *interj.* used as an expression of contempt and disregard.

**PSKOF**, called by foreigners **PLESKOF**, a government and a large town of Russia. The government is bounded by those of St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Vitepsk, and Livonia. It is a flat district, watered by many small rivers, most of which feed the Dwina. Agriculture is its great source of wealth; and its produce in corn, &c. is abundant. Timber also is plentiful and valuable here. The town, which is the capital, is seated on the river Velika or Velakia, and has some fine buildings, and a few valuable manufactures. It is 150 miles from Petersburg. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 57. 58. N. Long. 27. 52. E. Pop. of government, about 1,000,000.

**PSYCHE**, (*Sylkee*) in Ancient Mythology, the wife of Eros, or Cupid, who after painful wanderings, because of her disobedience to his injunctions, was received by Zeus amongst the gods. Her story is told very beautifully by Apuleius, and is looked upon as a philosopheme, representing the purification of the human spirit.

**PSYLLI**, the name given to those persons of Egypt, who from earliest times have practised the art of charming serpents, and who pretended to be able to sustain the bite of those whose poisons was deadly, without injury.

**PTARMIGAN**, in Ornithology, a bird allied to the grouse and partridge, found in the mountainous parts of Scotland. In winter, the whole plumage, except a few feathers on the breast, are white.

**PTERODACTYLUS**, *s.* [*pteron* and *dactylus*, Gr.] in Paleontology, a kind of reptile, which had one of the fingers of its fore extremities prodigiously elongated, and furnished (as the whole of the characteristic peculiarities of the animal show) with wings; so that it could make its way on the ground, in the water, and through the air. Its remains are found in the lias beds, and others of the oolitic series; and there are several well-marked species.

**PTISAN**, (*Itaan*) *s.* [*ptisane*, Fr. *ptisane*, Gr.] a medical drink made of barley boiled with liquorice, raisins, &c.

**PTOLEMAIC**, *a.* in Astronomy, the name given to that system or theory of the motions of the heavenly bodies, which originated with Hipparchus, and was perfected by Claudius Ptolemaeus. In it the earth is represented as the central body, at rest; and all the others, including the stars themselves, are borne round it by orbs, or deferents, or the *primum mobile*. In order to account for some palpable discrepancies between the theory of circular orbits and astronomical facts, it was supposed that the cycle, or deferent, did not immediately carry the planet, but that it carried a smaller circle, called an epicycle, which bore the planet, and that the combined motions of these produced the phenomena observed. This Ptolemaic system is one of the most astonishing products of that misapprehension of the Baconian philosophy, which reasons from phenomena, without the assumption of any initiative, or appropriate idea. The contrast of it, and the principle of its construction, with the solar system which originated with Copernicus, and was proved by Newton, will, better than any other instance, show what is a genuine inductive process, such as Bacon conceived it.

**PTOLEMY**, or **PTOLEMAEUS**, the name of a celebrated dynasty of Græco-Egyptian kings, under whom that country be-

came famous as the centre of trade and science, beyond all the renown of its ancient glory; and under the latter reigns, also, subject to the power of Rome, then at the height of its empire. The Ptolemies ruled over Egypt and its dependencies from 323 to 30 B. C. **Ptolemy I.**, surnamed *Soter*, was one of the most eminent of the generals of Alexander the Great, and received Egypt as his share of the Macedonian conquests. Although he was involved in the contests which prevailed so long amongst the other rulers of the Greek empire, he confined himself almost exclusively to the preservation of his own throne; yet he gained the S. part of Syria, Cyprus, Libya, and Cyrene, in addition to his first kingdom. He repelled the attacks of Perdiccas and Antigonus, and laid the foundation of this second period of Egypt's greatness. Alexandria was his capital; and he adorned it with its most famous buildings, and laid the foundation of its most splendid institutions. Learned men gathered together in his Museum; and all religions were allowed free exercise and expression. He was himself an author; and he greatly encouraged trade and commerce. He died in 284 B. C., having reigned 39 years. **Ptolemy II.**, surnamed *Philadelphus*, followed in the steps of his father; having been engaged in only two wars; and having devoted himself to the encouragement of learning and science, and the establishment and extension of the commerce of the country. He began the celebrated Alexandrian library; and promoted the Greek version of the Old Testament, now known as the Septuagint. Intercourse by ambassadors was opened with Rome under him; and with him commenced those marriages between the brothers and sisters of the royal family, which form so prominent and revolting a feature in the history of the later Ptolemies. He died in 246 B. C., having reigned 38 years. **Ptolemy III.**, surnamed *Euergetes*, who shared in the task for the arts of peace, which formed so distinguishing a feature in the two preceding kings, added to it a taste for foreign conquest, and subjugated Asia and Arabia, as far as the borders of Bactria and Æthiopia. He died in 221 B. C., after a reign of 25 years. The reigns and characters of the remaining kings of this dynasty, were marked by all the debauchery, and infamy, and feebleness, that show the harmful effect of excessive wealth to such a country. It ended in Egypt's becoming a province of Rome.

**PTOLEMY**, or **PTOLEMÆUS**, **CLAUDIUS**, a famous geographer and astronomer of Alexandria; who completed the system of astronomy begun by Hipparchus, and now called the *Ptolemaic system*, (*which see*), and wrote on geography from personal travel and observation. He wrote several works relating to astronomy, and greatly advanced that science. He flourished in the former part of the 2nd century A. D.

**PTYALISM**, (*tyalism*) *s.* [*ptuo*, Gr.] a salivation; effusion of spittle.

**PTYSMAGOGUE**, *s.* [*ptysma* and *ago*, Gr.] a medicine which discharges spittle.

**PUBERTY**, *s.* [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] the time of life when the sexes attain maturity.

**PUBESENCE**, *s.* [*pubesco*, Lat.] the state of arriving at puberty.

**PUBESCENT**, *a.* [*pubescens*, Lat.] arriving at puberty.

**PUBLIC**, *a.* [Fr. *publicus*, Lat.] belonging to a state or nation, opposed to private; open, notorious, or generally known; regarding not private interest, but that of the community, applicable to persons. Open for general entertainment, followed by *house*.

**PUBLIC**, *s.* the general body of a state, nation, or mankind; the people; general notice.

**PUBLICAN**, *s.* in Roman History, and the New Testament, a toll-gatherer. At present, one who keeps a public-house.

**PUBLICATION**, *s.* the act of making generally known, or of common use; promulgation; edition.

**PUBLICLY**, *ad.* in the name of the community; openly.

**PUBLICNESS**, *s.* state of belonging to the community; openness; state of being generally known or public.

**PUBLICISPRITED**, *a.* having regard to the general advantage above private good.

To **PUBLISH**, *v. a.* [*publier*, Fr.] to discover or make generally known; to put forth a book.

**PUBLISHER**, *a.* one who makes public or generally known; one who puts a book into the world.

**PUCELAGE**, *s.* [Fr.] a state of virginity.

PU'CKERON, *s.* in Entomology, a kind of aphid that is found in great swarms on trees and plants.

PUCK, *s.* in Northern and Teutonic Mythology, a mischievous practical-joker belonging to the class of fairies.

To PU'CKER, *v. a.* to gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

PU'DDER, *s.* See POTHER.

To PU'DDER, *v. n.* (see POTHER,) to make a tumult or bustle. — *v. a.* to perplex; to confound.

PU'DDING, *s.* [*puding*, Swed.] a kind of food boiled in a bag, or stuffed in some parts of an animal, or baked.

PU'DDING-STONE, *s.* in Geology, the common name of a solid kind of breccia or conglomerate, composed of small pebbles interspersed in a kind of limestone. This name is most usually given to nodules of the rock, found in the transported beds of the more modern formations.

PU'DDING-TIME, *s.* dinner-time, or time to begin dinner, the pudding being formerly the first dish served up; nick of time; critical minute.

PU'DDLE, *v. a.* to make muddy.

PU'DDOCK, PU'NOCK, *s.* [*puddock* or *parrock*,] a provincial word for a small enclosure.

PU'DENCY, *s.* [*pudens*, Lat.] modesty; shamefacedness.

PU'DICITY, *s.* [*pudet*, Lat.] modesty; chastity.

PU'DICIOUS, [*pudishious*] *a.* chaste; modest.

PU'DU, *s.* in Zoology, a very small species of sheep, a native of the Andes, in S. America.

PU'ERILE, *a.* [*Fr.* from *puer*, Lat.] resembling or becoming a boy or child; childish; boyish; silly; weak.

PU'ERILITY, *s.* [*puerilité*, Fr.] boyishness; childishness.

PU'ERPERAL, *a.* [*puer* and *pario*, Lat.] in Medicine, belongs to childbirth, as *puerperal* fever.

PUERTO RICO, commonly called *Porto Rico*, an island of the W. Indies, lying immediately to the E. of St. Domingo, or Hayti. It is about 85 miles long, and 30 broad. It has some high mountains, some points being about 3000 feet in elevation. The lower parts are fertile; and the island produces sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. &c. St. Juan is the chief place. Pop. about 400,000, of whom about 50,000 are slaves. This island belongs to Spain.

PUFF, *s.* [*prof*, Belg.] a quick blast of breath; a small blast of wind; a mushroom; any thing light, porous, and swelled with wind; a small light tart; an instrument used to powder hair with; any hyperbolic or exaggerated commendation.

To PUFF, *v. n.* [*boffen*, Belg.] to swell the cheeks with included breath; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to commend to excess, or without reason. — *v. a.* to inflate or make swell as with the wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to raise the price of goods by unfair praise; to swell with pride.

PUFFER, *s.* one that puffs.

PUFFBALL, *s.* in Botany, a sort of roundish fungus, opening at the top, and full of pulpy impalpable seeds.

PUFFENDORF, SAMUEL, BARON VON, an eminent German historian and jurist. He studied at Leipzig and Jena; was first employed as a private tutor in a situation which took him to Denmark, where he was imprisoned, and subsequently was professor of international law at Heidelberg, and then at Lund in Sweden. In the latter part of his life he visited Berlin for a short time, and was finally raised to the post of royal historian of Sweden. He died in 1694, aged 62 years. His great work is that *On the Law of Nature and of Nations*; he also wrote a treatise *On the Political Condition of Germany*, which was the reason for his going to Sweden, a *History of Sweden*, a *Life of Frederic III. of Brandenburg*, &c. &c., and compiled the *Elements of Jurisprudence*. The chief excellence of Puffendorf's work, is its lucid arrangement and style, but he is not an original writer, having been indebted to the great Grotius for most of his knowledge on this profoundly momentous subject.

PUFFIN, *s.* in Natural History, a water-fowl allied to the auks; a kind of fish; a fungus filled with dust.

PUFFY, *a.* windy; flatulent; tumid, turgid, applied to style.

PUG, *s.* [*piga*, Sax.] a name given to a monkey, or any pet animal. Also a sort of Dutch dog.

PUGET, PIERRE, the celebrated French painter, sculptor, and architect. He studied in Italy, and afterwards more than once visited that home of art, on various missions, and resided

for a time at Genoa. His great talents recommended him to the notice of Colbert, who obtained for him the patronage of Louis XIV. He died in 1694, aged 72 years. His greatest works of art are the Milo, and the Andromeda, which are at Versailles. As a painter and architect, he does not seem to have been so eminent, except in marine architecture, an art he was trained to by his father.

PUGH, (*puh*) *interj.* a word used to express contempt.

PUGIL, *s.* [*pugille*, Fr.] what may be taken up between the thumb and the two fore-fingers.

PUGNACIOUS, (*pugnashious*) *a.* [*pugno*, Lat.] fond of fighting; quarrelsome.

PUGNACITY, *s.* quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.

PUNISNE, (*puny*) *a.* [*Fr.*] young; petty; inconsiderable; small.

PU'SSANCE, *s.* [*Fr.*] power; strength; force.

PU'SSANT, *a.* [*Fr.*] powerful; mighty; strong; forcible.

PUKE, *s.* the act of vomiting.

PUKER, *v. n.* to vomit; to spew.

PUKER, *a.* a medicine causing a vomit. These words are not sanctioned by good usage.

PULCHRITUDE, (*pulkritude*) *s.* [*pulcher*, Lat.] handsomeness, grace, comeliness; the reverse of deformity.

PULCI, LUIGI, one of the great poets of Italy, or rather of Florence, in the days of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He was of noble origin, and was highly connected, but he gained still worthier honours by his genius and wit, although his writings bear strong marks of the half heathen spirit of his age. He died in about 1487, aged about 55 years. His great poem is entitled *Morgante Maggiore*, and is a tale of old chivalrous heroes and adventures; the style of which is excellent, but the matter by turns vulgar and insipid, burlesque and serious, and at times even religious. The most remarkable passage in it is a guess or allusion to the American continent, which Europe certainly did not know of at the time.

To PULE, *v. n.* [*piuler*, Fr.] to cry like a chicken; to cry or whimper like a child.

PULICOSE, *a.* [*pulicosus*, Lat.] abounding with fleas.

PULING, *a.* [*piuler*, Fr.] sickly; weakly; crazy.

To PULL, *v. a.* [*pulhan*, Sax.] to draw towards one with continual violence; to draw forcibly; to pluck or gather, applied to fruits; to tear, to rend; to draw out the entrails of a fowl. Used with *down*, to subvert, ruin, or demolish; to degrade. Used with *up*, to eradicate; to extirpate.

PULL, *s.* the act of pulling; pluck; contest.

PULLEN, *s.* [*pulain*, old Fr.] poultry.

PULLER, *s.* one that pulls.

PULLEY, *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] a young hen.

PULLEY, *s.* [*poulie*, Fr.] in Mechanics, a little wheel, with a channel round its edge, and turning round on a pivot. It is usually classed amongst the *mechanical powers*; and when several are employed in combination, the increase of power that is obtained is very great.

To PULLULATE, *v. n.* [*pululo*, Lat.] to germinate, bud, spring, or sprout.

PULMONARY, PULMO'NIC, *a.* [*pulmo*, Lat.] belonging to the lungs.

PULMONARY, *s.* [*pulmonaire*, Fr.] in Botany, the herb lungwort.

PULP, *s.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.] any soft mass; the soft or fleshy part of fruit.

PULPIT, *s.* [*pulpitum*, Lat.] used now almost exclusively for the raised desk or box from which sermons are delivered in places of worship.

PULPOUS, *a.* [*from pulp*,] soft; pappy.

PULPOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being pulposus.

PULPY, *a.* soft; pappy.

PULSATION, *s.* [*pulso*, Lat.] the act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

PULSATOR, *s.* a striker; a beater.

PULSE, *s.* the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries; alternate expansion and contraction; oscillation; vibration; leguminous plants. *To feel one's pulse* implies, figuratively, to try to know one's mind.

To PULSE, *v. n.* to beat like the pulse.

PULSION, (*pulsehon*) *s.* [*pulsus*, from *pello*, Lat.] the act of forcing or driving forward.



**PULTENEY, WILLIAM, EARL OF BATH**, one of the leading characters of the English parliament in the earlier part of the last century. He studied at Oxford; and on his return from his continental tour, entered the House of Commons. He was, at first, a Whig, and friend of Walpole, and became, under George I., one of the ministry. Afterwards he became a sort of leader of the opposition, and was a most relentless antagonist of his former friend. He even legged with Bolingbroke in publishing a paper, called the *Craftsman*, to annoy him. Having at length accomplished his purpose, and obtained, in name, the seat of power so long held by Walpole, he lost much of his popularity; and when he soon after became Earl of Bath, the people saw that all his parliamentary eloquence respecting their rights, &c. had been a sham, and he lost their favour for ever. He died in 1764, aged 82 years. The class-books of schools have made some of the best specimens of his speeches familiar, and little more needs be known of them.

**PULVERABLE**, *a.* [*pulvis*, Lat.] capable of being reduced to dust.

**PULVERIZATION**, *s.* the act of reducing to powder.

To **PULVERIZE**, *v. a.* [*pulvériser*, Fr.] to reduce to dust or powder.

**PULVERULENCE**, *s.* [*pulvis*, Lat.] dustiness; abundance of dust.

**PULVIL**, *s.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] sweet scents or odours.

To **PULVIL**, *v. a.* to sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

**PUMA**, *s.* in Zoology, a large animal of the cat tribe, which has been called the American lion. It is very fierce and ravenous, but preys principally upon cattle and deer, and seldom attacks man.

**PUMICE**, *s.* [*pumex*, Lat.] in Mineralogy, the scorie or light cinder that is thrown out of volcanoes during eruption. It is vitreous, and very porous, and is used in cabinet-making, &c. to smooth the surface of work.

**PUMMEL**, *s.* See **POMMEL**.

**PUMP**, *s.* [*pompe*, Belg. and Fr.] a machine formed on the principle of a syringe, by which water is drawn up from wells, &c.; a shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

To **PUMP**, *v. n.* [*pumpen*, Belg.] to work a pump; to throw out or draw up water by a pump.—*v. a.* to examine a person by artful interrogatories, so as to draw out some secret from him.

**PUMPER**, *s.* the person or instrument that pumps.

**PUMPKIN**, *s.* in Botany, the fruit of the gourd.

**PUN**, *s.* a quibble or equivocation arising from the use of a word which has two different meanings, or of two words nearly alike.

To **PUN**, *v. n.* to quibble, or to use a word in different meanings. To **PUNCH**, *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, Fr.] to make a hole by driving a pointed instrument; to strike with the fist.

**PUNCH**, *s.* a pointed instrument driven by a blow to make holes; a liquor made of rum or brandy, oranges or lemons, water and sugar; a strong, but small, stout-built horse, much bred and used in Suffolk; a short fat person.—[*polichinelle*, Fr.] a puppet, of great antiquity, and highly popular in most countries of Europe, and even in China, (under the name of *Puntze*), the performance with which varies much in different places, and in the hands of different parties, the fun of which is allowed to compensate for the worse than indifferent morality, which is the invariable characteristic of this gentleman. His name has been lately associated in England, by means of a weekly paper, with political and social satire of a high order, and tolerably strict right-mindedness.

**PUNCHEON**, *s.* [*poinçon*, Fr.] an instrument driven to make a hole or impression; a liquid measure containing 84 gallons.

**PUNCHER**, *s.* an instrument that makes a hole or impression, when driven by a hammer, &c.

**PUNCTUO**, *s.* [*Ital.*] a small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.

**PUNCTILOUS**, *a.* nice; exact; too nice in trivial parts of breeding.

**PUNCTO**, *s.* [*puncto*, Span.] a nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.

**PUNCTUAL**, *a.* [*punctuel*, Fr.] comprised or consisting in a point; exact; nice; punctilious.

**PUNCTUALITY**, *s.* nicety; scrupulous exactness.

**PUNCTUALLY**, *ad.* nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

**PUNCTUALNESS**, *s.* exactness; nicety.

**PUNCTUATION**, *s.* [*punctum*, Lat.] the act of setting the stops or proper pauses to sentences.

To **PUNCTULATE**, *v. n.* [*punctulam*, Lat.] to mark with small spots.

**PUNCTURE**, *s.* [*punctus*, from *pungo*, Lat.] a hole made with a sharp-pointed instrument.

**PUNDLE**, *s.* a short and fat woman.

**PUNGAR**, *s.* [*pugurus*, Lat.] in Natural History, a kind of fish.

**PUNGENCY**, *s.* the power of pricking or causing a sensation of sharpness on the tongue; the power of affecting the mind.

**PUNGENT**, *a.* [*pungens*, Lat.] pricking; affecting the tongue with a sensation of sharpness or acridness.

**PUNIC**, *a.* [from *Punicus*, Lat.] belonging to, or relating to Carthage. *Punic faith*, was a Roman proverb for faithlessness, and which, in strict justice, ought to have been *Roman faith*, instead. *Punic wars*, were those long and costly campaigns with Hannibal and with the Carthaginian states, carried on in Italy, Spain, and Africa.

**PUNICE**, *s.* [*punaise*, Fr.] in Entomology, a bug; a wall-louse.

**PUNICEOUS**, [*puniceous* *a.*] [*punicus*, Lat.] purple.

**PUNINESS**, *s.* pettiness; smallness.

To **PUNISH**, *v. a.* [*punio*, Lat.] to chastise; to afflict with penalties or death, for the commission of some crime.

**PUNISHABLE**, *a.* [*punissable*, Fr.] worthy of punishment; capable of punishment.

**PUNISHABLENESS**, *s.* the quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

**PUNISHER**, *s.* one who inflicts pains for a crime.

**PUNISHMENT**, *s.* [*punissement*, Fr.] any penalty inflicted on account of the violation of some law; whether from resentment, or for the repression of the like conduct in society, or for the benefit and correction of the offender.

**PUNITIVE**, *a.* [*punio*, Lat.] inflicting pain or punishment for the violation of some law.

**PUNITORY**, *a.* punishing; tending to punishment. *Punitory interest*, in Civil Law, is such interest of money as is due for delay of payment or breach of promise, &c.

**PUNSTER**, *s.* [from *pun*], a quibbler; a maker of puns.

**PUNT**, *s.* a small, square, shallow boat, used on meres or lagoons, for the purpose of shooting wild-fowls.

**PUNY**, *a.* [*puisiv*, Fr.] young; inferior; petty.

**PUNY**, *s.* a person young and inexperienced; a novice.

To **PUP**, *v. n.* to bring forth whelps or puppies.

**PUPA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Entomology, the scientific name of the second stage of development in insects, called in the case of moths, butterflies, and such insects, the *chrysalis*.

**PUPIL**, *s.* [*pupilla*, Lat.] the circular or longitudinal opening in the forepart of the eye in men and animals, through which the rays of light are admitted, which produce vision.—[*pupillus*, Lat.] a scholar, or one under the care of a tutor; a ward; one under the care of a guardian.

**PUPILAGE**, *s.* the state of a scholar or ward.

**PUPILARY**, *a.* pertaining to a pupil or ward.

**PUPPET**, *s.* [*poupée*, Fr.] a small image moved by springs, and imitating the gestures of an actor; a person entirely under the direction of another.

**PUPPET-SHOW**, *s.* a play performed by wooden images moved by wires.

**PUPPY**, *s.* [*poupée*, Fr. from *pupus*, Lat.] a whelp, or young dog; a name of contemptuous reproach, implying a person to be unworthy the name of a man.

**PURBECK LIMESTONE**, *s.* in Geology, a compact, splintery kind of rock, most frequently abounding in shells, evidently of fresh water origin; and occurring most characteristically in the isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire; where, in the Anglo-Norman period, it used to be quarried, for making tombstones, columns, and other church ornaments. It belongs to the *Wealden* group.

**PURBLIND**, *a.* See **POREBLIND**.

**PURCELL, HENRY**, the great English composer, and organist of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel-royal. He died in 1695, aged 37 years; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His works are very numerous, and are of almost every kind of composition: anthems, and other church music; operas, and other dramatic music; cantatas, glees, songs, &c. &c.; the present warm admiration and earnest study of which, are the best cri-

ticism upon. It is indeed a hopeful sign for music in England, that though she has not a Purcell now, she has those who can recognise his true genius, from the showy pretence of lately admired and popular composers.

PURCHAS, SAMUEL, an English divine and writer of the 17th century. His *Pilgrimage*, and *Pilgrims*, are works on geography, and geographical discovery, with accounts of the religions, manners, customs, &c. of the different countries. He published several other books, but these are the most famous. He died in 1628, aged 51 years.

PURCHASABLE, *a.* that may be purchased or bought.

TO PURCHASE, *v. a.* [*purchasser*, Fr.] to buy for a price; to obtain at any expense. In sea language, to draw in.

PURCHASE, *s.* [*pourchas*, old Fr.] any thing bought or obtained for a price; any thing of which possession is taken any other way than by inheritance. Also, in machines, power gained by means of a good fulcrum.

PURCHASER, *s.* a buyer; one that gains any thing for a price.

PURE, *a.* [*purus*, Lat. *pur*, Fr.] unsullied; clear, unaltered by any mixtures; not connected with any thing extrinsic; void of guilt, or sin; not vitiated, applied to speech; mere; chaste; ritually clean.

PURELY, *ad.* in a pure manner; innocently; merely.

PURENESS, *s.* the quality of being free from mixture, composition, guilt, or vitious modes of speech.

PURFILE, *s.* [*pourfile*, Fr.] a kind of trimming for women's gowns made of tinsel and thread; called also hobbin-work.

TO PURFILE, *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr.] to decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with embroidery.

PURFILE, *PUREFLEW*, *s.* [*pourfile*, Fr.] a border of embroidery.

PURGATION, *s.* [*purgo*, Lat.] the act of cleansing from bad or vitious mixtures; the cleansing the body by medicine; the act of clearing from the imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, *a.* [*purgatif*, Fr.] having the power of cleansing the body, or cathartic.

PURGATORY, *s.* [*purgatorio*, Fr.] in Romanism, a part of the unseen world, in which *unrepented venial* sin is punished, and the soul purified from it, and fitted to enter heaven. Masses for the dead, indulgences, and some like things in Romanism, refer to this intermediate state.

TO PURGE, *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr. *purgo*, Lat.] to cleanse or clear; to clear from guilt, or imputation of guilt; to cleanse the body by medicine; to clarify from dregs or impurities, applied to liquor.

PURGE, *s.* a medicine which cleanses the body by evacuations.

PURGER, *s.* one who clears away any thing that is noxious; a purge; a cathartic.

PURIFICATION, *s.* [*Fr. purus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of making pure, or cleansing from foreign mixtures; the act of cleansing from guilt, or bodily impurities.

PURIFICATIVE, PURIFICATORY, *a.* having the power or tendency to clear from impurities.

PURIFIER, *s.* a cleanser or refiner.

TO PURIFY, *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr.] to cleanse from impurity, filth, corruption, barbarousness, or improprieties.

PURIM, in the Hebrew calendar, a solemna feast held on the fourteenth and fifteenth of March, in memory of their deliverance from the conspiracy of Haman by Esther.

PURIST, *s.* [*puriste*, Fr.] one who is affectually nice in the use of words.

PURITAN, *s.* in Ecclesiastical History, the name by which those who held by spiritual *purify*, rather than decent *formality*, in doctrine and worship, and by the pure or mere word of God, rather than ecclesiastical tradition, in the first hundred years of the history of the Church of England, were distinguished. Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and Independents also bore this name, which was, at the Restoration, superseded by that of *Nonconformist*, as that is, or ought to be, by *Dissenter*.

PURITANICAL, *a.* relating to, or resembling, Puritanism.

PURITANISM, *s.* the tenets of the Puritans.

PURITY, *s.* [*purité*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.] cleanness; freeness from dirt, foulness, guilt, unchasteness, or foreign mixtures.

PURL, *s.* an embroidered border; a kind of warm malt liquor, in which bitters are infused.

TO PURL, *v. n.* to murmur or flow with a gentle noise.—*v. a.* to adorn the edges with fringes or embroidery.

PURLIEU, (*porleu*) *s.* the borders of a forest; a border or enclosure; a neighbourhood, or close vicinity.

PURLINS, *s.* in Architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.

TO PURLOIN, *v. a.* to steal, or take away the property of another privately.

PURLOINER, *s.* one that takes away the property of another privately.

PURPARTY, *s.* [*pour* and *parté*, Fr.] share; part in division.

PURPLE, *a.* [*purpureus*, Lat.] red tinted with blue. In Poetry, red, or any other rich and dark colour.

PURPLE, *s.* the purple colour; a purple dress.

TO PURPLE, *v. a.* [*purpur*, Lat.] to make purple or dark red.

PURPLES, *s.* in Medicine, spots of a livid red colour, which break out in malignant fevers; a kind of fever.

PURPLISH, *a.* somewhat purple.

PURPORT, *s.* [*pourporte*, Fr.] the design, effect, or tendency of a discourse or writing.

TO PURPORT, *v. a.* to show; to intend.

PURPOSE, *s.* [*propositum*, from *propono*, Lat. *propos*, Fr.] intention or design; effect; consequence; example; suitability to the end intended.

TO PURPOSE, *v. a.* to intend, design, or resolve.—*v. n.* to have an intention; to have a design.

PURPOSELY, *ad.* with intention or design.

PURPRISE, (*purprise*) *s.* [*pourpris*, old Fr.] a close or enclosure; also the whole compass of a manor.

TO PURR, *v. n.* to murmur like a cat when pleased.

PURSE, *s.* [*purse*, Brit.] a bag in which money is kept.

TO PURSE, *v. a.* to put into a purse; to gather up like the mouth of a purse.

PURSENET, *s.* a net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

PURSEPROUD, *s.* haughty on account of wealth.

PURSER, *s.* in a king's ship, is an officer who has the charge of the victuals, and takes care they are good, well laid up, and stored. He keeps a list of the ship's company, and sets down exactly the days of each man's admittance to pay.

PURSINESS, PURSIVENESS, *s.* shortness of breath.

PURSLAIN, *s.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant found in marshes and shallow stagnant waters, and flowering in September. The sea-purslain is a shrub found on the sea-shore. Cows, sheep, and goats eat it.

PURSUABLE, *a.* fit to be pursued.

PURSUANCE, *s.* the prosecution, process, or continuation of an attempt.

PURSUANT, *a.* done in consequence of any thing.

TO PURSUE, *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, Fr.] to chase or follow as an enemy in order to seize; to continue an attempt; to follow as an example; to endeavour to attain.—*v. n.* to go on, to proceed.

PURSUER, *s.* one who follows with a hostile intention.

PURSUIT, (*pursuit*) *s.* [*poursuite*, Fr.] the act of following with hostile intention to take; an endeavour to attain; a prosecution or continuation of a design.

PURSUIVANT, (*pursuivant*) *s.* [*Fr.*] a state messenger; an attendant on a herald.

PURSY, *s.* [*poussé*, Fr.] fat and short-breathed.

PURTENANCE, *s.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] the lungs, &c. of an animal.

PURVER, ANTHONY, one of those men who have, in spite of obstacles, made themselves masters of rare and valuable knowledge. He was a Quaker, and was no more than a shoemaker, or shepherd, at first; but by extraordinary application, he gained a very considerable knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and became a schoolmaster at Andover. He undertook and actually accomplished a translation of the whole of the Sacred Scriptures, from having seen some mistranslations in the Authorized Version pointed out: and this work was printed. He died in 1777, aged about 75 years.

TO PURVEY, *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.] to provide with conveniences; to procure.—*v. n.* to buy in provisions.

PURVEYANCE, *s.* provisions; the act of procuring provisions.

PURVEYOR, *s.* one that procures victuals; a procurer.

PURVIEW, (*parveur*) *s.* [*pourveu*, Fr.] proviso; a providing clause.

**PURULENCE**, **PURULENCY**, *s.* [*purulentus*, from *pus*, Lat.] in Medicine, the generation of pus in a wound.

**PURULENT**, *a.* in Medicine, abounding with pus.

**PUS**, *s.* [Lat.] the matter of a well-digested sore.

**TO PUSH**, *v. a.* [*pousser*, Fr.] to thrust, or drive by thrusting; to press forward; to enforce or drive to a conclusion; to importune or tease.—*v. n.* to make a thrust, effort, or attack.

**PUSH**, *s.* a thrust; an assault; an impulse; a forcible effort or struggle; exigence; trial; a sudden emergence.—[*pustula*, Lat.] in Medicine, a boil, or large pustule.

**PUSHER**, *s.* one who pushes forward.

**PUSHING**, *a.* enterprising; vigorous.

**PUSHPIN**, *s.* a childish game, formerly, wherein pins are pushed alternately.

**PUSILLANIMITY**, *s.* [*pusillanimité*, Fr.] want of courage; meanness of spirit.

**PUSILLANIMOUS**, *a.* [*pusillanime*, Fr.] void of courage; mean-spirited, or narrow-minded.

**PUSILLANIMOUSNESS**, *s.* meanness of spirit.

**PUSS**, *s.* the common appellation for a cat; the sportsman's name for a hare; a ludicrous name for a woman.

**PUSTULE**, *s.* [*pus*, Lat.] a small swelling or tumour filled with matter; a pimple; an efflorescence.

**PUSULOS**, *a.* abounding in pustules or pimples.

**TO PUT**, *v. a.* [*mittere*, Dan.] to lay down or deposit; to place in any situation or condition; to expose or apply to any thing;

to place, repose, or trust; to use any action by which the state or place of any thing is changed; to cause or produce. *To put by*, to turn off, divert, or thrust aside. *To put down*, to baffle, repress, crush, degrade, bring into disuse, confute, or commit to writing. *To put forth*, to propose, extend, emit, or exert. *To put in*, to interpose, or drive to harbour. *To put in practice*, to use or exercise. *To put off*, to pull off, or lay aside; to delay or defeat by some artifice or excuse; to pass off by fraud or deceit; to procrastinate; to discard; to obtrude by false appearances or recommendations. *To put on*, or *upon*, to impute or charge; to forward or promote; to impose or inflict; to assume or take. *To put over*, to refer. *To put out*, to place at interest; to extinguish, applied to light or sight; to shoot like a plant; to extend from the body; to drive from or expel; to publish; to disconcert. *To put to*, to kill by; to punish by; to assist with. *To put to it*, to perplex, distress, or press hard. *To put up*, to pass by unrequited; to expose to fate; to start; to hoard; to hide.—*v. n.* to go or move; to shoot or germinate. *To put in*, to enter a haven; to offer a claim. *To put off*, to leave land. *To put to sea*, implies to set sail, or begin one's course. *To put up*, to offer oneself as a candidate; to advance or bring oneself forward. *To put up with*, implies to bear without resentment. **SYNON.** *Put* seems to have a general sense; *place*, one more limited, meaning to *put* orderly and in a proper place.

**PUT**, *s.* an action or state of distress; a clownish person; an old-fashioned game at cards. *A put off*, implies a shift or excuse.

**PUTAGE**, *s.* [*putain*, Fr.] in Law, a prostitution on the woman's part.

**PUTANISM**, *s.* [*putanisme*, Fr.] the trade of a prostitute; whoredom.

**PUTATIVE**, *a.* [*putatif*, Fr. from *puto*, Lat.] supposed; reputed; imaginary.

**PUTID**, *a.* [*puteo*, Lat.] mean, low, or worthless.

**PUTLOGS**, **PUTLOCKS**, *s.* short pieces of timber, about seven feet long, used in building scaffolds, lying at right angles from the wall, and serving to bear the boards on which the builders stand.

**PUTREDINOUS**, *a.* [*putresco*, Lat.] stinking; rotten.

**PUTREFACTION**, *s.* [*Fr. putris* and *facio*, Lat.] the state or act of growing rotten; a kind of fermentation of the particles of bodies, which changes their form of existence.

**PUTREFACTIVE**, *a.* making rotten.

**TO PUTREFY**, *v. a.* to make rotten.—*v. n.* to grow rotten.

**PUTRESCENCE**, *s.* [*putresco*, Lat.] the state of rotting.

**PUTRESCENT**, *a.* [*putrescens*, Lat.] growing rotten.

**PUTRID**, *a.* [*putridus*, Lat.] rotten, corrupted. *A putrid fever*, in Medicine, one of the most deadly and contagious of that class of diseases.

**PUTRIDNESS**, *s.* rottenness.

**PUTTER**, *s.* one that states, proposes, or places. Followed by *on*, an inciter or instigator.

**PUTTINGSTONE**, *s.* in some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *putting-stones*, for trials of strength.

**PUTTOCK**, *s.* in Ornithology, a name of the buzzard.

**PUTTY**, *s.* a kind of powder on which glass is ground; a paste made of white lead, &c. and linseed oil, used by glaziers to fasten glass in windows; the powder of calcined tin is used in polishing.

**PUY**, **LE**, the capital of the department of Haute Loire, France. It stands on the Borne, and has a cathedral, a museum with a library, some hospitals, and other institutions relating to education and benevolence; but is not a handsome town, although it is finely situated. It has some trade, and is a great place for lace-making, and some other less important manufactures. It is about 290 miles from Paris. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 45.19. N. Long. 4.16. E.

**PUY DE DÔME**, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Allier, Creuse, Corrèze, Cantal, Haute Loire, and Rhone et Loire. It is about 70 miles by 60 in extent. The mountain of Auvergne cross it lengthwise, and it is named after one of the most remarkable elevations, the Puy-de-dôme, which is nearly 5000 feet high, but there are other heights which exceed 6000 feet. The Allier, the Cher, the Dordogne, and several other streams, but none of any great size, water it. It has also several lakes. Iron, lead, coal, and alum, with several other minerals, are found here. It yields also wheat, fruits, wine, and abundance of cattle, &c.; and furnishes, for various purposes, plenty of good timber. Its manufactures are not extensive. Clermont-Ferrand is its capital. Pop. about 600,000.

**TO PUZZLE**, *v. a.* [for *postle*, from *pose*.] to perplex or confound with difficulties; to make intricate; to tease, embarrass.

**PUZZLE**, *s.* embarrassment; perplexity.

**PUZZLER**, *s.* one who puzzles.

**PYGARG**, *s.* in Natural History, the name of a kind of eagle, but applied in the Bible to the antelope, or goat.

**PYGMEAN**, *a.* [from *pygmy*.] like a pygmy; belonging to a pygmy.

**PYGMY**, *s.* [*pygme*, Gr.] a person belonging to a nation in Thrace, fabled to be only three spans high, and to have been devoured by cranes; a dwarf, or very short person. It is usually spelt *pygmy*.

**PYLORUS**, *s.* [*pute* and *ovros*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the lower orifice of the stomach.

**PYM**, **JOHN**, one of the great statesmen of the Long Parliament. He studied at Oxford, and was by profession a barrister. He sat in several parliaments before that famous one, and distinguished himself as a zealous Puritan, and eloquent speaker. His talent for business also led him to take part in some of the most momentous proceedings of the Commons against the court, as in the impeachment of Buckingham, and of Strafford, afterwards, and in the celebrated Remonstrance, which provoked Charles to violate the privileges of the House. He was, perhaps, the most eminent man of his party, and certainly had more influence than any other. When the war broke out, Pym was made lieutenant of the ordnance for the Parliament, but died in about a month afterwards, in 1643, aged 59 years. He has long been held in esteem by constitutional writers, and his speeches have not been without admirers.

**PYRAMID**, *s.* [*pyramis*, Gr.] in Geometry, a solid, standing on a square or polygonal basis, and terminating at the top in a point. The pyramids of Egypt are the most enormous buildings known in the world. They are built on a square foundation, and most usually present their sides to the cardinal points. The most famous are constructed of huge masses of stone so arranged that the outside looks like 4 immense flights of stairs, leading to the small platform on the summit. A few, and those not the largest, are built of Egyptian unburnt brick. They are very numerous, both in Egypt and in Nubia, but most of them are small. The 3 largest are respectively 480, 450, and 340 feet in height. Several of them have been opened, after many fruitless efforts, and Belzoni, and many other enterprising travellers since, have penetrated into the interior. From their discoveries, it is concluded that they were intended for the burial-places of kings, but for which kings in particular can only be dimly conjectured. They are an abiding memorial of the ancient condition of that wonderful country, and indicate the existence of

a despotic sovereign, and of most teeming abundance of all the necessities of life.

**PYRAMIDAL**, **PYRAMIDICAL**, *a.* resembling, or having the form of, a pyramid.

**PYRAMIDICALLY**, *ad.* in the form of a pyramid.

**PYRE**, *s.* [*pyra*, Lat.] a pile to be burnt; a funeral pile.

**PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS**, or **PYRENEE'S**, the chain of mountains which divides France from Spain, and extends from the Mediterranean to the Ocean, being about 212 miles in length. They are in average breadth about 45 miles across; and many of the peaks exceed 10,000 feet, and some even 11,000 feet in height. The rivers which spring from their sides, flow chiefly into the Adour and the Garonne, on the N. side, and into the Ebro on the S. There are several lakes embosomed in the recesses of this chain. Iron, copper, lead, and silver also, are found here, with building-stone and marble. There are, also, wide forests of valuable trees, which, beside timber, yield great quantities of pitch and tar. Many wild animals yet remain amongst them. Shepherds, hunters, miners, and smugglers live here. There are many passes, of greater or less difficulty, from one country to the other.

**PYRENEES, BASSES**, a department of France, bordering on Spain, and lying on the Bay of Biscay, bounded by the departments of Landes, Gers, and Hautes Pyrénees. It is nearly 90 miles long, and about 50 broad. It is very mountainous on the side next to Spain, and it includes several heights of the Pyrenean chain exceeding 8000 and 9000 feet. The Adour is its principal river, and almost all its other rivers are tributaries of the Adour. Iron, building-stone of various kinds, slate, &c. are the most valuable treasures of its mountain region. The lower part yields corn, fruits, wine and spirits, &c. Cattle and other domestic animals are reared in great numbers. The forests, too, are valuable. It has some manufactures. Its trade is pretty good. Pau is the capital. Pop. about 500,000.

**PYRENEES, HAUTES**, a department of France, lying on the Spanish frontier, and bounded by the departments of Basses Pyrénees, Gers, and Haute Garonne. It is in length 75 miles, and about 50 in general breadth. The Pyrenees send out branches through this department in all directions, and some of the loftiest summits, exceeding 10,000 and 11,000 feet, are within its boundaries. The Adour, the Garonne, and other small streams, which unite with them afterwards, water it. It yields iron and building-stone. There is also found here some good marble. The pastures and vineyards are the chief sources of agricultural wealth, but some corn, &c. is grown. In most of the larger towns, some kinds of manufactures are carried on. Tarbes is the chief town. Pop. about 300,000.

**PYRENEES ORIENTALES**, a department of France, lying on the Mediterranean, and bordering on Spain, bounded by the departments of Ariège and Aude. Its length is about 70 miles, and its average breadth about 15. It is exceedingly mountainous, and has several peaks more than 9000 feet high. It is watered by many small streams. Iron and excellent building-stone are found here. It yields corn, but not in great quantities; wine, fruits, sheep, &c. and good timber. Manufactures of various kinds are carried on, but not extensively. Perpignan is the capital. Pop. about 200,000.

**PYRE-TICKS**, *s.* [*pyretos*, Gr.] medicines which cure fevers.

**PYRETOLOGY**, *s.* [*pyretos* and *logos*, Gr.] a treatise on fevers.

**PYRITES**, *s.* [*pur*, Gr.] in Mineralogy, firestone; a peculiar variety of the ores of iron and copper.

**PYROMANCY**, *s.* [*pur* and *mantia*, Gr.] divination by fire.

**PYROMETER**, *s.* [*pur* and *metro*, Gr.] in Natural Philosophy, the name of several ingenious instruments, by which the intensity of the heat of fires is measured.

**PYROPHORI**, *s.* in Chemistry, compound substances which heat of themselves, and take fire on the admission of atmospheric air.

**PYROSOMA**, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of marine infusorial animal, which emits a phosphorescent light.

**PYROTECHNICAL**, (*pyrotechnikaî*) *a.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr.] engaged or skilled in fireworks.

**PYROTECHNICS**, **PYROTECHNICY**, (*pyrotechnikaîs*) *s.* [*pur* and *techné*, Gr.] the art of making fireworks.

**PYRRHO**, a Greek philosopher, who founded the sceptical school. He accompanied Alexander the Great on his expedition, and conversed with the Gymnosophists of India. After his re-

turn, he renounced the philosophy of Democritus, and with it all hope of solving philosophical questions. He was made high priest of Elis, (his native town,) and this sufficiently attests the character of his life. His philosophy was the denial of the possibility of philosophy. He flourished at the end of the 4th century and beginning of the 3rd B. C.

**PYRRHONISM**, *s.* in Philosophy, scepticism, or universal doubt.

**PYRRHUS**, a king of Epirus, who, in the beginning of the 3rd century, at the request of the inhabitants of Tarentum, invaded Italy and attacked the Roman state. After repeated victories, he was overcome at length;—the Romans having forgotten their terrors at the first sight of the Epiroti' elephants. By campaigns before this invasion, and after it, he gained possession of Macedonia, which, however, he did not long retain. But at last, during the siege of Argos, he was killed by a tile thrown from a window, in 272 B. C., after a reign of 40 years, in which he had acted like a military adventurer, rather than like a king.

**PYTHAGORAS**, the great philosopher of Grecian Italy, and the first aspirant after knowledge who bore that august name. From his native Samos, he travelled to Egypt and the East, gathering the best of all the lore that these lands could yield him, but animating and vivifying all with his own genius. Returning, he visited the great places of Greece, and finally established himself at Croton in Italy. Here he prosecuted his studies, and reduced his manifold cogitations to order; and as an attempt to realize his notions of what society should be, established a philosophical brotherhood, which, for a while, supplanted the old government of Croton, but ended in some sudden rising of the people, in which the philosopher himself perished, in about 500 B. C. Many years afterwards, when paganism and philosophy felt that if they could not show a hero who might compare with the Prophet of Nazareth, they could not endure; unable to ascribe to any of the later sages the powers and the deeds which must be found in such a one, Pythagoras was selected, and a mass of legendary stories, original and adopted, were told of him, and at last collected in a (so-called) *Life* of him, by Jamblichus. Happily for the name of the sage of Croton, no such fables were needed to preserve for it the veneration of mankind; his mathematical knowledge, his beautiful, and now clearly-proved, system of the universe; his spiritual philosophy, although veiled under figures and emblems, which the ignorant mistook for magic; were not wholly lost to the world, but found firmer and truer embodiments than even the sage himself conceived, and produced thinkers, and writers, and teachers, from whom much of the wisdom of the present day, even, has been learned.

**PYTHIAN**, *a.* the name of one of the Grecian national religious festivals, celebrated near Delphi, in honour of Apollo, whose temple and oracle were there. A laurel crown was given as the prize to the conquerors in the various games.

**PYX**, **PYXIS**, *s.* [*Lat.*] in the Roman Church, the box in which the host or consecrated wafer is kept. In Anatomy, the acetabulum, or hollow of the hip-bone.

## Q

**Q** IS a consonant, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet.

In the Gothic alphabet, it is in the form of an O, with a dot in the middle. Though it had a place in the Saxon alphabet, they generally substituted *co* for it in spelling, as, *ecce*lan, to quell, or kill in that manner. The *q* is never used alone in English, but is always followed by *u*, as in *quibble*, *quarrel*, *quiet*, *quote*, &c., and never ends any word. As a numeral, *Q* stands for 500; and with a dash over it thus, *q̄*, for 500,000. Used as an abbreviate, *q* stands for quantity, or quantum. Thus, among physicians, *q. pl.* is *quantum placet*, as much as you please; and *q. s. quantum sufficit*, *i. e.* as much as is necessary.—*Q. E. D.* among mathematicians, is, *quod erat demonstrandum*, *i. e.* which was to be demonstrated; and *Q. E. F. quod erat faciendum*, *i. e.* which was to be done. *Q. D.* among grammarians, is *quasi dictum*, *i. e.* as if it were said, or, as who should say.

**QUAB**, *s.* in Natural History, a sort of fish.

**TO QUACK**, *v. n.* [*quacken*, Belg.] to cry like a duck; in this sense it is often written *quacke*, to express the sound better. To chatter loudly and boastingly.

QUACK, *s.* a person who pretends to arts which he does not understand, generally applied to ignorant pretenders in physic; a mere empiric.

QUACKERY, *s.* the practice of physic without knowledge of the science of medicine.

QUACKSALVER, *s.* one who brags of medicines or salves; a mountebank; a medicaster; a charlatan.

QUADRA, *s.* [*quadrans*, Lat.] a word used in composition, signifying four.

QUADRAGE-SIMA, *s.* [*quadragesima*, Lat.] in the Ecclesiastical Calendar, is a denomination given to Lent from its consisting of forty days. Hence, also, the first Sunday of Lent is called *Quadragesima Sunday*, and the succeeding Sundays, *Quinquagesima*, *Sexagesima*, *Septuagesima*.

QUADRAGE-SIMAL, *a.* belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

QUADRANGLE, *s.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.] a square; a figure with four right angles.

QUADRANGULAR, *a.* square; having four right angles.

QUADRANT, *s.* [*quadrans*, Lat.] the fourth part; the quarter; a quarter of a circle. In Astronomy, an instrument used in taking the altitude of any heavenly body; the largest of these were fixed to a solid piece of masonry, called *mural quadrants*. *Hadley's quadrant* is an instrument used, occasionally, instead of the sextant (which see); but the sextant, at sea; and larger, and complete, and more accurate instruments have almost banished the quadrant (properly so called) from the observatory.

QUADRANTAL, *a.* included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATE, *s.* [*quadratus*, Lat.] square, or having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts.—[*quadrans*, Lat.] suited; applicable: used with *to*.

QUADRATE, *s.* a square or surface having four equal and parallel sides. In Astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant 90 degrees from each other.

To QUADRATE, *v. n.* [*quadratus*, Lat.] to suit, or be accommodated; followed by *with*.

QUADRATIC, *a.* square; relating to a square. *Quadratic equations*, in Algebra, are such as belong to the unknown side, the square of the root, or the number sought; and are of two sorts; first, *simple quadratics*, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, *affected quadratics*, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number.

QUADRATURE, *s.* [*quadratura*, Lat.] the act of squaring; the first and last quarters of the moon; the state of being square; a quadrature; a square. *Quadrature of the circle*, one of the things which, as we are too wise to seek for the philosopher's stone, we expend our folly on, in this enlightened age. It is (like *perpetual motion*) a demonstrable impossibility.

QUADRENNIAL, *a.* [*quatuor* and *annus*, Lat.] containing four years: happening every fourth year.

QUADRIBLE, *a.* that may be squared.

QUADRIFID, *a.* [*quatuor* and *fido*, Lat.] cloven into four parts.

QUADRILATERAL, *a.* [*quatuor* and *latus*, Lat.] having four sides.

QUADRILATERALNESS, *s.* the property of having four right-lined sides.

QUADRILLE, *s.* [Fr.] a game at cards; also a kind of dance.

QUADRIN, *s.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] a mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.

QUADRINO-MIAL, *a.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] consisting of four denominations.

QUADRIPARTITE, *a.* [*quatuor* and *pars*, Lat.] having four parts; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTITELY, *ad.* in a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION, *s.* a division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, *a.* [*quatuor*, Lat. and *phylon*, Gr.] having four leaves.

QUADRIREME, *s.* [*quatuor* and *remus*, Lat.] a galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, *s.* [*quatuor*, Lat. and *syllable*, *s.*] a word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVES, *s.* [*quatuor* and *valva*, Lat.] doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL, *a.* [*quatuor* and *via*, Lat.] having four ways meeting at one place; resembling four cross-ways.

QUADRUPED, *s.* [*quatuor* and *pes*, Lat.] an animal that goes on four feet.

QUADRUPLE, *a.* [*quadruplus*, Lat.] four-fold.

To QUADRUPLE, *v. a.* [*quadruplico*, Lat.] to double twice; to make four-fold.

QUADRUPPLICATION, *s.* the taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPPLY, *ad.* to a fourfold quantity.

QUERE, *v. imp.* [Lat.] inquire; seek. A word made use of when a thing is recommended to inquiry.

To QUAFF, *v. a.* [etymology uncertain.] to drink; to swallow in large draughts.—*v. n.* to drink much.

To QUAFFER, *v. n.* to feed out.

QUAGGA, *s.* in Zoology, a species of wild horse, which inhabits the South of Africa.

QUAGGY, *a.* boggy; not solid.

QUAGMIRE, *s.* [i. e. *quaking mire*,] a bog which trembles under one's feet; a quaking marsh.

QUAIL, *s.* [*quaglia*, Ital.] in Ornithology, a bird allied to the partridge, &c.

To QUAIL, *v. n.* [*quelen*, Belg.] to languish or grow dispirited; to fade; to decline.

QUAILPIPE, *s.* a pipe with which fowls allure quails.

QUAINT, *a.* [*compus*, Lat.] nice; exact to excess; subtly contrived, fine spun, affected; neat, pretty.

QUAINTLY, *ad.* nicely; exactly; artfully; affectedly.

QUAINTNESS, *s.* petty elegance; nicety.

To QAKE, *v. n.* [*ceacan*, Sax.] to shake or tremble with cold or fear; to shake with the least jog or motion.

QUAKE, *s.* a shudder, or trembling motion.

QUAKEGRASS, *s.* in Botany, a kind of grass, of which there are two kinds, the small and the common, called also *maddenhair*.

QUAKERS, OR FRIENDS, in Ecclesiastical History, a religious body, which stands in direct and total contradiction to Romanism, and all schemes allied to it. Its members receive the sacred Scriptures as conveying the revelation God has been pleased to make of himself and his will to man, but they regard the "light within" every man as the especial guide furnished to each individual, to lead him into all truth and duty that pertains to him. They utterly abjure forms and formulas, and therefore maintain no creeds, observe no rites, (even of baptism and the Lord's supper,) and in public worship leave the public conduct to the accredited ministers without any reserve or direction. Their ministers are appointed on the ground of manifest ability, and a sufficient evidence of inward and spiritual call to that work. In private, as in public, they eschew formalities of devotion. Simplicity of dress, and the renunciation of all complimentary forms of address, are the only outward symbols of their faith. But in the promotion of education, in the abolition of slavery, in the spread of copies of the Bible, in passive resistance to war and all personal violence, to war taxes, and to the tithes and rates claimed by the Established Church, they have stood foremost, and not unfrequently alone. For nearly two centuries, until the late marriage act, they persisted in their own observance of that ceremony, and braved all consequences. They were the calmest and most distinguished martyrs of every form of state-churchism, both here, on the continent, and in the earliest stage of New England. But it must be added, the system which was instinct with life and power, as the living *formula* of such men as Fox and Barclay, has been degraded to worse than a dead letter by the practice of hereditary membership: simplicity of dress, speech, worship, &c., &c., (carried to such a length as the interdiction of all music and song,) with every other peculiarity of their habits, thus become a form, and a mere form, have been fearfully avenged, as outrages on nature, by the growth of a sly craft, and a special kind of worldly wisdom, that have made their name proverbial; and in this country a mere wreck is left, and that not notorious for its zeal for evangelical principles, whilst the majority of seceders has fraternized with the Church of England itself. Yet, whilst their present condition teaches us that *formality* may coexist with the repudiation of all forms, and that no regulations can make that which is the living and glowing expression of individual piety, a fitting expression for the average of the piety of a congregation, or of a community; it would be well for Christians to study their history, and take the step that ought to fol-

low that so firmly planted for the first founders and martyrs of this remarkable church. See FOX, BARCLAY, PENN., &c.

QUALIFICATION, *s.* [Fr.] that which makes any person or thing fit; an accomplishment; abatement; diminution.

To QUALIFY, *v. a.* [*qualifier*, Fr.] to accomplish; to render fit for any thing or employment; to abate, soften, or diminish; to modify; to regulate.

QUALITY, *s.* [*qualitas*, from *qualis*, Lat.] nature, relatively considered; a property or accident; disposition or temper; character; accomplishment; rank; nobility; persons of high rank collectively.

QUALM, (*quæm*), [*wealdin*, Sax.] a sudden fit of sickness, or sickly languor.

QUALMISH, (*quæmish*) *a.* seized with sickly languor.

QUANDARY, *s.* [*qu'en dirai je*? Fr.] a doubt; a state of perplexity and uncertainty. A ludicrous word.

QUANTITY, *s.* [*quantitas*, from *quantus*, Lat.] that property of a thing which answers to the question, *How much*?; that which can be increased or diminished. In Prosody, the length of a syllable, as it respects the utterance of it.

QUANTUM, *s.* [Lat.] quantity; or amount.

QUARANTINE, *s.* [*quarantain*, Fr.] the time during which a ship's crew, coming from places affected with the plague, is restrained from intercourse or communication with others.

QUARLES, FRANCIS, a lawyer and writer of the first half of the 17th century; who was educated at Cambridge and Lincoln's Inn; and afterwards was in the service of the daughter of James I. and of Archbishop Usher. After the Irish rebellion and massacre, he held some office in the corporation of London; but made so unwise a display of his loyalty as to fly to the king at Oxford; upon which the parliament seized on his property, &c., as was usual in cases of open rebellion against them. He died (as some have said, of grief) in 1644, aged 52 years. He wrote several works; and of them his *Emblems* are the best known, having been adopted as a symbolical kind of work by the descendants of those whom he opposed. It is more remarkable for its piety, than for its poetry, or taste; yet here and there are lines or stanzas of great force and beauty.

To QUARREL, *v. n.* [*quereller*, Fr.] to debate, dispute, or fall into variance; to scuffle, squabble, fight.

QUARREL, *s.* [*querelle*, Fr.] a scuffle, petty fight, brawl, contest, or dispute; a cause of dispute; something that gives right to mischief or reprisal; objection; ill-will—(*quadrilla*, Ital.) a short, square-headed arrow used with a cross bow; a small lozenge-shaped pane of glass.

QUARRELLER, *s.* he who quarrels.

QUARRELSOME, *a.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] petulant; easily provoked to enmity; quarrelsome.

QUARRELSOME, *a.* inclined to brawls; easily provoked; choleric; irascible; petulant.

QUARRELSOMELY, *ad.* in a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholerically.

QUARRELSOMENESS, *s.* petulance; cholericalness.

QUARRY, *s.* [*quarré*, Fr.] a square; game flown at by a hawk; an open pit, or excavation, whence stone for building, &c. is dug.

To QUARRY, *v. n.* to prey upon. A low word.

QUARRYMAN, *s.* one who digs in a quarry.

QUART, (*quært*) *s.* [Fr.] the fourth part of a gallon; a vessel which holds the fourth part of a gallon.

QUARTAN, *s.* [*quartus*, Lat.] in Medicine, an ague happening every fourth day.

QUARTATION, (*quærtation*) *s.* an operation wherein a fourth part of gold and three parts of silver are compounded.

QUARTER, (*quærtier*) *s.* [*quartier*, Fr.] a fourth part; a region of the skies, alluding to the seamen's card, or the four points in the horizon; a particular part of a town or country; the place where soldiers are lodged or stationed; a proper station; mercy, or pardon of life, in battle; a measure of eight bushels; a part of a shoe, which reaches from the forepart to the heel; a cleft or chink in a horse's hoof from top to bottom.

To QUARTER, (*quærtier*) *v. a.* to divide into four parts; to divide, or break by force; to station or lodge soldiers; to divide into regions; to feed or diet; to lodge. In Heraldry, to bear in quadripartite or multipartite division, on the same escutcheon with one's family arms.

QUARTERAGE, (*quærtierage*) *s.* a quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, (*quærtierday*) *s.* one of the days by which the year is divided into four parts, and on which rents are paid.

QUARTERDECK, (*quærtierdeck*) that part of the deck of a ship immediately before the poop.

QUARTERLY, (*quærtierly*) *a.* containing a fourth part.

QUARTERLY, (*quærtierly*) *ad.* once in a quarter of a year.

QUARTERMASTER, (*quærtiermaster*) *s.* one who regulates the quarters or lodgings of soldiers.

QUARTERN, (*quærtiern*) *s.* a gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF, (*quærtierstaff*) *s.* a stout pole, formerly much used as a weapon, in game and earnest, so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed on the middle, and the other half way between that and the end.

QUARTILE, (*quærtile*) *s.* in Astrology and old Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when they are three signs, or 90 degrees, distant from each other; and is marked thus, ☾.

QUARTO, (*quærtio*) *s.* the size of a book in which a sheet is doubled so as to contain four leaves.

QUARTZ, *s.* in Mineralogy, a very common kind of pebble-stone, which is chemically designated *oxide of silicium*; the commonest species is of a dark yellow or brown colour, but the amethyst, onyx, and other precious stones are merely varieties of it.

To QUASH, *v. a.* [*quasso*, Lat. *quassen*, Belg.] to crush; to squeeze; to subdue suddenly; to make void, or annul—*v. n.* to be shaken with a noise.

To QUASSATE, *v. a.* [*quasso*, Lat.] to shake or brandish.

QUASSATION, *s.* a brandishing or shaking.

QUASSIA, *s.* in Materia Medica, &c., a kind of wood imported from the W. Indies, &c., from which is extracted an intense and valuable bitter.

QUATERNARY, *s.* [*quaternarius*, Lat.] the number four.

QUATER-COUSINS, (*quæterkuzens*) *s.* fourth cousins, which is the last degree of kindred.

QUATERNION, (*quæternio*, Lat.) the number four.

QUATRIN, *s.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] a stanza consisting of four lines rhyming alternately.

QUAVER, *s.* in Music, a note, two of which make a crotchet.

To QUAVE, *v. n.* [*quæven*, Sax.] to shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to shake; to vibrate.

QUAY, (*key*) *s.* [*quai*, Fr.] an artificial bank on a sea or river, whereon goods are landed.

QUEAN, (*quæen*) *s.* a worthless woman; a strumpet.

QUEASINESS, (*quæziness*) *s.* the sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, (*quæzy*) *a.* [of uncertain etymology,] sick with nausea; squeamish; causing nausea; fastidious.

QUEBEC, the capital of Canada, in North America. It stands on the St. Lawrence, at the point where it is joined by the St. Charles; and is partly on the summit, and partly at the base of the rock, whose promontory is called Cape Diamond. It has some fine public buildings, and is well fortified. It has many institutions for educational and charitable purposes, and a flourishing library. It has a considerable trade, especially carried on by steamers. Pop. about 35,000. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 71. 16. W.

To QUECK, *v. n.* to shrink; to show pain.

QUEEN, [*quæen*, Sax.] a woman invested with sovereign power; the wife of a king; a card used in gaming, painted with the figure of a queen.

To QUEEN, *v. n.* to play the queen.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOWS, *s.* in Botany, a name of the meadow-sweet.

QUEENSBOROUGH, Kent. A town of the Isle of Sheppey, situated at the mouth of the river Medway. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging. It is 44 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Thursday. Pop. 634.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, the name of the narrow strait which divides Vancouver's island from the mainland, in N. America.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, the name of two establishments at Oxford and Cambridge, the former of which was founded in the 14th century, and the latter in the 15th. The chapel of the latter is a fine building, and handsomely ornamented.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a county of Leinster, Ireland. It is surrounded by the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, Carlow,

Kildare, and King's County. It is about 35 miles in length, by 30 miles broad. It is somewhat hilly; and is watered by the Barrow and some of its tributaries, and by some other streams, which run into the Shannon. Lake or Lough Annagh is in its boundary. Coals are found here, and it is not deficient in other mineral treasures. In spite of bogs, there is a considerable extent of ground devoted to agriculture; but it is not in an advanced condition. It is by no means one of the best situated of the Irish counties for manufactures and trade, and the poor are degraded in proportion. Maryborough is the chief town. Pop. 153,920. It sends 3 members to the imperial parliament.

QUEER, *a.* odd; strange; particular.  
QUEERLY, *ad.* particularly; oddly.  
QUEERNESS, *a.* oddness; particularity.  
QUEST, *s.* [*questus*, Lat.] in Ornithology, a ring-dove, a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL, *v. a.* [*evellan*, Sax.] to subdue or put down.—*v. n.* to die.

QUELLER, *a.* one that crushes or subdues.  
QUELQUECHOSE, (*kelkshoze*) *s.* [Fr.] a trifle; a kickshaw.  
To QUENCH, *v. a.* [*quenecen*, Sax.] to extinguish fire, allay thirst, or still any passion or commotion.—*v. n.* to cool; to grow cool.

QUENCHABLE, *a.* capable of being extinguished, allayed, or appeased.

QUENCHER, *s.* one that quenches; an extinguisher.  
QUENCHLESS, *a.* not to be extinguished.  
QUERELE, *s.* [*querela*, from *queror*, Lat.] a complaint to a court.

QUERENT, *s.* [*querens*, Lat.] the complainant; the plaintiff.  
QUERIMONIOUS, *a.* [*querimonia*, Lat.] querulous; complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, *ad.* querulously; with complaint.  
QUERIMONIOUSNESS, *s.* complaining temper.  
QUERIST, *s.* [*quero*, Lat.] one that asks a question; an inquirer.

QUERN, *s.* [*queorn*, Sax.] a handmill.  
QUERPO, *s.* [corrupted from *cuervo*, Span.] a close-bodied coat or waistcoat.

QUERULOUS, *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] mourning; habitually complaining.

QUERULOUSLY, *ad.* in a complaining manner.  
QUERULOUSNESS, *s.* habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY, *s.* [*quare*, Lat.] a question or inquiry which wants a solution.

To QUERY, *v. a.* to ask questions.

QUEST, *s.* [*queste*, Fr. from *quero*, Lat.] search; the act of seeking; an examination; search made by several persons in company; request.—[contracted from *inquest*,] an unimpaired jury.

To QUEST, *v. n.* [*quester*, Fr.] to go in search.

QUESTANT, *s.* seeker; endeavourer after.

QUESTION, *s.* [*quero*, Lat.] any thing proposed to be examined, answered, or debated; the subject of debate; a doubt; a trial; examination by torture.

To QUESTION, *v. a.* to examine one by questions; to doubt, or be uncertain of.—*v. n.* to inquire; to debate with a person by interrogatories.

QUESTIONABLE, *a.* liable to doubt or dispute.

QUESTIONABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONARY, *a.* inquiring; asking questions.

QUESTIONER, *s.* an inquirer; an interrogator.

QUESTIONLESS, *ad.* certainly; without doubt.

QUESTMAN, QUESTMONGER, *s.* a starter of lawsuits, or prosecutions.

QUESTRIST, *s.* a seeker; a pursuer.

QUESTUARY, *a.* [*questus*, Lat.] studious of profit.

QUEVEDO, VILLEGAS, FRANCISCO DE, an eminent Spanish poet. He was educated at the court, and being of a very active turn of mind, directed his attention to theology, law, science, &c., in turns, with great avidity. A duel compelled him to fly from Spain, and he obtained at Naples the friendship of the viceroy, who employed him in most important state transactions.

His fall involved the poet, who, after imprisonment and vain efforts at redress, retired and devoted himself to literature. He was once more seized upon by the government, and was so

broken by anxiety and illness arising from his confinement, that he died in 1645, aged 65 years. His poems are almost all of a satiric order, and he has been pronounced as, next to Cervantes, the most ingenious of all Spanish writers.

QUIB, *s.* a sarcasm; a bitter taunt.

QUIBBLE, *s.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] a conceit founded on the mere sound of words; a pun.

To QUIBBLE, *v. n.* to pun, equivocate, or play on the mere sound of words.

QUIBBLER, *s.* an equivocator.

QUIBERON, in France, a small peninsula in the department of Morbihan, to the N. of Belleisle; also a small island called the point of Quiberon, separated from the peninsula by a channel: the sea next it is called the Bay of Quiberon.

QUICK, *a.* [*ovic*, Sax.] living, opposed to death; swift, opposed to slow; speedy, opposed to delay; active, nimble, or sprightly.

QUICKLY, *ad.* When we are *diligent* we lose no time; when *expeditious*, we defer not, but finish immediately; when *quick*, we work with activity. *Idleness*, *delay*, and *slowness*, are the three defects opposite to these good qualities.

QUICK, *s.* that part of the nails, or hoofs, where sensitiveness begins.

To QUICKEN, *v. a.* [*eviccan*, Sax.] to make alive; to hasten; to actuate or excite.—*v. n.* to become alive.

QUICKENER, *s.* one who makes alive; that which accelerates or actuates.

QUICKEN-TREE, *s.* in Botany, the mountain ash.

QUICKGRASS, *s.* in Botany, the dog-grass.

QUICKLIME, *s.* lime not quenched with water.

QUICKLY, *ad.* speedily; nimbly.

QUICKNESS, *s.* speed; swiftness; activity; sensibility; sharpness; pungency.

QUICKSAND, *s.* a moving sand; unsolid ground.

To QUICKSET, *v. a.* to set with living plants.

QUICKSET, *s.* a plant set to grow; applied to young hawthorn trees, planted for the purpose of forming hedgerows, most generally.

QUICKSIGHTED, (*quicksited*) *a.* seeing soon; having a sharp sight.

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, *s.* sharpness of sight.

QUICKSILVER. See MERCURY.

QUICKSILVERED, *a.* overlaid with quicksilver.

QUIDDANY, *s.* [*quidden*, Teut.] confection of quinces made with sugar; marmalade.

QUIDDIT, *s.* [*quidlibet*, Lat. *quedit*, Fr.] a subtlety or equivocation.

QUIDDITY, *s.* [*quidditas*, low Lat.] a trifling nicety, or cavil; essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *Quid est?* What is it?

QUIESCENCE, *s.* [*quiesco*, Lat.] a state of rest; repose.

QUIESCENT, *a.* at rest, not changing place; lying at repose.

QUIET, *a.* still from disturbance, motion, passion, or strife; smooth; not noisy.

QUÎET, *s.* [*quies*, Lat.] rest, repose, tranquillity, peace, security.

To QUIET, *v. a.* to calm, or make silent; to put to rest; to pacify; to still.

QUÎETER, *s.* the person or thing that quiets.

QUÎETISTS, in Church History, the name given in the 17th century, and since, to enthusiasts, in any communion, who have professed so to be rapt in the contemplation and love of the Divine excellencies, as to have lost all thought of self, and every thing. This ardour of love they held to be the only condition befitting a Christian, and the sum of all duties. Madame Guion was one of the most distinguished of them.

QUÎETLY, *ad.* without noise, disturbance, motion, or resistance.

QUÎETNESS, *s.* a state of mind free from the turbulence of passion.

QUÎET SOME, *a.* calm; still; undisturbed.

QUÎETUDE, *s.* [Fr.] repose or tranquillity.

QUILL, *s.* [*caulis*, Lat.] the hard strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; a pen; the substitute for hair on porcupines; a reed on which weavers wind their threads; an instrument with which guitars are often played.

QUILLWORT, *s.* in Botany, a British plant, of which there are three varieties, the long-leaved, short-leaved, and flexible.

QUILT, *s.* [*kulcht*, Belg.] the outer covering of a bed.

To QUILT, *v. a.* to stitch one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

QUINERY, *a.* [*quinque*, Lat.] consisting of five.

QUINCE, *s.* [*quinden*, Teut.] in Horticulture, a fruit somewhat resembling a pear.

To QUINCH, *v. n.* to stir; to flounce as in resentment or pain.

QUINCTILIAN, or MARCUS FABIVS QUINCTILIANUS, a celebrated Roman orator and critic, whose history is very uncertain, but who seems to have spent some part of his time in Spain, to have had several distinguished men as his pupils in rhetoric, and to have died in about 120 A. D., aged about 80 years. His great work, called *Oratorical Institutes*, is a complete system of rhetoric, and contains much curious and valuable information, beside the system. Other works are attributed to him, some of which are yet extant.

QUINCUNCIAL, (*quincunshial*) *a.* having the form of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, *s.* [Lat.] a peculiar kind of order adopted in planting, &c. &c., thus, . . . . .

QUININE, *s.* in Medicine, the essential principle of cinchona, or Peruvian bark. It is a most invaluable tonic.

QUINQUAGESIMA, *s.* [Lat.] in the Ecclesiastical Calendar, a Sunday so called, because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned in whole numbers; Shrove Sunday.

QUINQUANGULAR, *a.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] having five corners.

QUINQUARTICULAR, *a.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] consisting of five articles.

QUINQUEFID, *a.* [*quinque* and *fido*, Lat.] cloven in five.

QUINQUENNIAL, *a.* [*quinque* and *annus*, Lat.] lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUINSEY, *s.* [corrupted from *quinancy*,] in Medicine, an inflammatory swelling in the throat.

QUINT, *s.* [Fr.] a sequence of five; commonly applied to five cards, at the game of piquet.

QUINTAIN, *s.* [Fr.] a post with a turning top, used in old times by squires in learning to tilt, and by burghers and others for amusement.

QUINTAL, *s.* [Fr.] a hundred pounds' weight.

QUINTESSENCE, *s.* [*quintus* and *essentia*, Lat.] the extract of any thing which contains all its virtues.

QUINTESSENTIAL, (*quintessenshial*) *a.* consisting of quintessence.

QUINTIN, *s.* [*quintain*, Fr.] an upright post, on the top of which is a bar turning on a pin, having a piece of board at one end, and a heavy sand-bag at the other. It was used as an exercise preparatory to tilting; and some dexterity was requisite, to escape a blow from the sand-bag in passing after having struck the board.

QUINTUPLE, *a.* [*quintuplus*, from *quinque*, Lat.] five-fold.

QUINTUS CURTIUS, surnamed RUFUS, the author of a History of Alexander the Great, which is not quite perfect. He flourished during the 1st century, but nothing is known of his life.

QUIP, *s.* a sharp jest or taunt; a sarcasm; a jeer; a joke.

To QUIP, *v. a.* to rally with sarcasm; to taunt; to jeer.

QUIPU, *s.* in Zoology, a species of weasel which lives under ground in South America.

QUIRE, *s.* [*cheur*, Fr.] a body of singers; a choir; that part of a church where service is sung.—[*cahier*, Fr.] a bundle of paper consisting of 24 sheets.

To QUIRE, *v. n.* to sing in concert.

QUIRISTER, *s.* one who sings in concert at divine service; a chorister.

QUIRK, *s.* a quick stroke or sharp fit; a smart taunt; an artful distinction; subtlety; evasion.

To QUIT, *v. a.* part. pass. *quit*, preter. *I have quit*, or *quitted*; [*quitter*, Fr.] to discharge an obligation of duty; to make even; to set free or discharge from; to perform; to clear a debt; to abandon or forsake; to resign, or give up.

QUITCH-GRASS, *s.* [*cevice*, Sax.] in Botany, dog-grass; called also couch-grass.

QUITE, *ad.* [*quite*, Fr.] entirely; perfectly; completely.

QUITTO, capital of Ecuador, S. America. It is a regularly and

well built town, seated in a valley in the Andes, at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea. It has some fine buildings, connected with the government, &c. Its trade and manufactures are chiefly in the precious metals of the neighbourhood. Pop. about 50,000. Lat. 0. 14. S. Long. 82. 0. W.

QUITTRENT, *s.* a small rent paid yearly in token of subjection to the lord of the manor; by which the payer is quit and free from all other rents or services.

QUITS, *interj.* a word used when any thing is repaid, or the opposite parties in a game are even.

QUITTANCE, *s.* [Fr.] a discharge from debt or obligation; a return or recompence; an acquittance.

QUITTER, *s.* a deliverer; the scoria or dross of tin.

QUITTERBONE, *s.* in Veterinary Surgery, a hard round swelling on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter of a horse's foot.

QUIVER, *s.* [*couverir*, Fr.] a case for arrows.

To QUIVER, *v. n.* to quake; to play to and fro with a trembling motion.

QUIVERED, *a.* furnished with, or placed in, a quiver.

QUODLIBET, *s.* [Lat.] a nice point, or subtlety; a quirk.

QUODLIBETARIAN, *s.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] one who talks or disputes on any subject.

QUODLIBETICAL, *a.* not restrained to a particular subject.

QUOIF, *Coif*, *s.* [*coiffe*, Fr.] a cap; particularly applied to that worn by a sergeant-at-law.

QUOIFFURE, *s.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] head-dress.

QUOIN, *Coir*, *s.* [*coin*, Fr.] a corner; a wedge used in raising cannon, and for keeping things firm.

QUOITS, *Coir*, *s.* a game played by throwing any thing from one stated point to another.

To QUOIT, *v. n.* to play at quoits; to throw from place to place.—*v. a.* to throw.

QUONDAM, *s.* [Lat.] having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

QUORRA, the name of the great river of W. Africa, which rises in the highlands near the coast, and flows in a somewhat circular course, with an immense sweep, into the Bight of Biafra. It is above 2000 miles in length, and receives the waters of a great river that runs from the eastward, in about the middle of its course. It was formerly called the *Niger*, or *Nigir*. The greatest curiosity existed respecting it, and many expeditions were fitted out to explore it, and many lives lost, till the Landers traced it from the point where Park perished to the ocean. See PARK, LEDYARD, LANDER, CLAPPERTON, DENHAM, &c.

QUORUM, *s.* [from the first word in the commission,] a bench of justices; one in a commission without whom the rest cannot act.

QUOTA, *s.* [*quotus*, Lat.] a share or proportion.

QUOTATION, *s.* the act of producing the passages of an author, either to illustrate or confirm; a passage produced from some author; citation.

To QUOTE, *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] to cite a passage from an author.

QUOTER, *s.* he that quotes; a citer.

QUOTH, *v. imperf.* [*eothon*, Sax.] he says or said. It is sometimes applied to the first person, as *quoth I*; but never properly to the second.

QUOTIDIAN, *a.* [*quotus* and *dies*, Lat.] happening every day; daily.

QUOTIDIAN, *s.* in Medicine, a fever that returns every day.

QUOTIENT, (*quoshient*) *s.* [Fr. from *quoties*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the number which shows how often a divisor is contained in a dividend.

QUO-WARRANTO, *s.* is a writ which lies against a person or corporation that usurps any franchise or liberty against the king, as to have a fair, market, or the like, in order to oblige the usurper to show by what right or title he holds or claims such franchise.

R IS the seventeenth letter of the alphabet, and is one the *liquids*. Its sound is uniform. In words derived from the Greek it is followed by an *h*, as in *rhapsody*, &c. Used as a numeral, R anciently stood for 80, and dashed thus, *rr*, for 80,000; but the Greek  $\rho$  signified 100. In the prescriptions of physicians, R stands for *recipe*, or take.



To RA'BATE, *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] in falconry, to recover a hawk to the first again.

To RA'BRET, *v. a.* [*rabatre*, or *raboter*, Fr.] to cut channels in the edges of boards, so as to make them fit each other.

RA'BRET, *s.* a joint made by rabbeting.

RA'BBI, RA'BIN, *s.* [Heb.] a doctor or teacher among the Jews.

RA'BBIT, *s.* [*robbe*, *robbekin*, Belg.] a small animal resembling the hare, that burrows in warrens, and is kept for its flesh and fur. There are many varieties of tame rabbits, as is well-known to most school-boys.

RA'BBLE, *s.* [*rabula*, Lat.] a tumultuous crowd of ungenteel people.

RA'BELAIS, FRANÇOIS, the celebrated French humourist, and held to be one of the boldest and deepest thinkers of his age. He was a monk; and having some skill as a physician, was introduced to the notice of Francis I. He went to Rome with the Cardinal de Bellay, and died, in a cure he received after his return, in 1553, aged 70 years. The work by which his name is immortalized, is entitled the *Livres Heroic Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and Pantagruel*, in which he has, under cover of a satire on the affairs and manners of his days, which is not always free from coarseness, disclosed whole mines of knowledge of mankind, and allegorized the profoundest wisdom.

RA'BID, *a.* [*rabies*, Lat.] fierce or furious; bad.

RA'BINET, *s.* a small piece of ordnance, between a falconet and a base.

RACCOON, *s.* See RACCOON.

RACE, *s.* [Fr.] a family ascending or descending; a generation; a particular breed.—[*gray*, Span.] a single sprig, applied to root-ringer; a particular strength or taste, applied to wine.—[*ras*, Isl.] a contest respecting swiftness, on foot, in boats, or horseback.

RACEHORSE, *s.* a horse bred to run against others.

RACEMATION, *s.* [*racemus*, Lat.] a cluster, like that of grapes.

RACEMIFEROUS, *a.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing clusters.

RACER, *s.* one who runs to outstrip another; a racehorse.

RACINE, JEAN, one of the great French dramatic poets. He was well born, and was educated at Port Royal, during the season of its greatest literary celebrity, and at Paris. Being introduced to the literary world, and to the court at the same time, by some verses written on the marriage of the *Grand Monarque*, he devoted himself to those pursuits which have made his name so famous. He acted under the advice of Boileau, who was sincerely attached to him, and produced those great tragedies, which are still read and acted with admiration. He even competed successfully with Corneille. Louis appointed him and his friend historiographers royal; he was brought more closely into connexion with the court, and enjoyed the especial favour of Madame de Maintenon. For her he wrote his sacred dramas; and at her suggestion, also, a report on the condition of the poor in consequence of the wars, and the prodigality of the court, which falling into the king's hands, provoked a sarcastic remark, that, working on the enfeebled frame of the tender Racine, caused his death in 1699, aged 59 years. His *Athalie*, and *Phèdre*, are his great dramas; and *Esther* is one that commends the man as well as the poet to its readers. He was one whose sensibility was after the order of Sterne's, and whose vanity made him restless to enjoy his immortality before he died. As a father he appears in the most amiable light.

RACINESS, *s.* the quality of being racy or strong-tasted.

RACK, [*racken*, Belg.] an engine used in torturing; torture or extreme pain; any instrument which extends; a distaff; a wooden grate in which hay is placed for immediate use; a spirituous liquor (see ARACK); clouds driven by the wind, or imaginary figures in those clouds; a neck of mutton cut for the table.

To RACK, *v. n.* to stream like clouds driven before the wind.—*v. a.* to torment, harass, oppress by exaction; to extend; to draw off from the lees.

RA'CKET, *s.* a clattering noise; clamouring or noisy confused talking.—[*raquette*, Fr.] the instrument with which a ball is struck.

RACKING, *s.* a pace of a horse, like an amble, excepting that its time is swifter, and its tread shorter.

RACKOON, *s.* in Zoology, a North American animal which bears some resemblance to the badger. Its head is shaped somewhat like that of a fox, which it also resembles in its cunning.

RA'CK-RENT, *s.* rent raised to the uttermost.

RA'CY, *a.* [perhaps from *rays*, Span.] strong-tasted; tasting of the soil.

RAD, the old pret. of To READ.

RAD, RED, RON, [Sax.] a word used in composition, signifying counsel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a noble counsellor; Rodbert, eminent for counsel.

RA'DCLIFFE, DR. JOHN, an eminent physician, who having studied at Oxford, settled in London, and soon rose to the highest pitch of reputation for skill; which was aided, no doubt, by his eccentric and uncouth manners. He was attached to the court of James II. and of Anne; but this last employment was for the most part secret. He died in 1714, aged 64 years. His best service to the world was his bequest to the University of Oxford; from which the famous medical library, called the *Radcliffe Library*, has proceeded. His greediness for money during his life, made this return; good, indeed, but insufficient.

RA'DCLIFFE, MRS. ANNE, a famous novelist of the last and present centuries; who invented the hysterical romance, so profoundly admired by certain classes. The *Mysteries of Udolpho* produced endless shoals of such material horrors, with which country circulating libraries abound; and which the weekly newspaper novelists of this day reprint or imitate. She wrote other tales of like character; and a small volume of Travels, after a visit to Germany. She died in 1823, aged 59 years.

RA'DDOCK, RU'DOCK, *s.* in Ornithology, a name of the redbreast.

RA'DIANCE, RA'DIANCY, *s.* [*radius*, Lat.] a sparkling lustre; the quality of darting rays; glittering; splendour.

RA'DIANT, *a.* shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

To RA'DIATE, *v. a.* [*radio*, Lat.] to dart rays; to sparkle; to shine.

RA'DIATE, *a.* in Botany, applied to those compound flowers in which the florets of the centre differ in form from those in the circumference; thus the daisy and sunflower are *radiate* flowers, because the florets in the centre are all tubular, but those in the circumference narrow or strap-shaped. It is also applied to the summits or upper part of the pistilla or pointals, when they are placed in a circle, as in the poppy.

RADIATED, *a.* adorned with rays.

RADIATION, *s.* a beamy lustre; emission every way from the centre. In Natural Philosophy, applied to the process by which a heated body is cooled to an average temperature by the dispersion of its superfluous caloric through the air.

RADICAL, *a.* [*radix*, Lat.] original; implanted by nature; serving to origination. In Politics, it is applied to a scheme of reform which should reach to the foundations of the present system. The *Radical Reformers* of the last generation are replaced by the *Chartists* in this.

RADICALS, in Chemistry, the elements of bodies. In Language, the letters which are used for the roots or fundamental and elementary forms of words.

RADICALITY, *s.* origination.

RADICALLY, *ad.* originally; primitively.

RADICALNESS, *s.* the state of being radical.

To RADICATE, *v. a.* to root; to plant firmly and deeply.

RADICATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of fixing deep.

RA'DICLE, *s.* [*radicule*, Fr.] in Botany, that part of the seed of a plant which becomes the root.

RADISH, *s.* [*radix*, Sax.] in Horticulture, a small esculent root.

RA'DIUS, *s.* [Lat.] the semidiameter of a circle. In Anatomy, a long slender bone of the arm descending with the ulna, from the elbow to the wrist. In Optics, a straight line or ray of light. In Mechanics, the spoke of a wheel.

RA'DNOR, NEW, Radnorshire, S. Wales. It was formerly the county town. It is seated near the spring-head of the river Somerghil, or Hendwell, (which rises in the Hendwell pool, and empties itself into the Lug a little below Presteigne,) 162 miles from London Market, Thursday. The principal fair, on St. Luke's Day, O. S. Pop. 478. Pop. of Old Radnor, which lies next it, partly in Herefordshire, 1503.

RA'DNORSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 25 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; bounded by Shropshire, Herefordshire, Car-

diganshire, Brecknockshire, and Montgomeryshire. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 4 market towns, and 52 parishes. The E. and S. parts of this county are tolerably level, and productive of corn; the other parts are rude and mountainous, devoted chiefly to the rearing of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. Some of the hills are nearly 1700 feet high. Lime and building-stone are its chief mineral products. Some cider is made here. The N. W. angle is an absolute desert, and almost impassable. There are a few manufacturing processes carried on. Presteign is its chief town. Pop. 25,356. It sends 2 members to parliament.

**RAEBURN, SIR HENRY**, an eminent portrait painter of the former part of this century, who acquired his skill without teacher or model, and afterwards matured it by the study of the great works of art in Italy. He received such honours as were appropriate to his art, and was appointed painter to the king, for Scotland. He died in 1823, aged 67 years.

To **RAFF**, *v. a.* to sweep, luddle, or take in a confused manner. To **RAFFLE**, *v. n.* [*raffler*, Fr.] to cast dice for a prize.

**RAFFLE**, *s.* the determination of a person's right to a prize by casting dice.

**RAFFLES, SIR THOMAS STAMFORD**, an eminent public functionary in the E. Indies. He began as a clerk in the India House, London, and was sent out as secretary to Pulo Penang, from which station he rose to be governor of Java. Afterwards he was head of the factory at Bencoolen, Sumatra; and in both stations of high trust effected many valuable reforms. He also established the settlement at Singapore, and founded the Anglo-Chinese college there. On his return to Europe, he lost, by the burning of the vessel, almost all his invaluable collections and papers, escaping with difficulty with his life. He died in 1826, aged 45 years.

**RAFT**, *s.* [probably from *ratia*, Lat.] a frame or float to carry goods or persons on water, made by laying or tying pieces of timber together.

**RAFT**, *part. pass.* of **To REAVE** or **RAFF**: torn; rent.

**RAFTER**, *s.* [*rafter*, Sax.] one of the pieces of timber which compose the roof of a building.

**RAFTERED**, *a.* built with rafters.

**RAG**, *s.* [perhaps from *bracode*, Sax.] a piece of cloth torn from the rest; any thing rent or tattered; worn-out clothes; a tatter.

**RAGAMUFFIN**, *s.* a person clothed in rags; a mean, paltry, sorry fellow.

**RAGE**, *s.* [Fr.] violent anger or fury; vehemence or increase of pain; outrageous passion.

To **RAGE**, *v. n.* to be hurried away by excessive anger; to exercise fury; to act with mad or ungoverned fury.

**RAGEFUL**, *a.* violent; furious.

**RAGGED**, (*rag-ed*) *c.* rent into tatters; uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited; dressed in tatters; rugged; not smooth.

**RAGGEDNESS**, (*rag-edness*) *s.* state of being dressed in tatters, or ragged.

**RAGINGLY**, *ad.* with vehement fury.

**RAGMAN**, *s.* one who deals in rags.

**RAGOUT**, (*ragoo*) *s.* [Fr.] meat stewed and highly seasoned.

**RAGSTONE**, *s.* in Mineralogy, a stone so named from its breaking in a ragged or irregular manner. The stone on which the edge of a tool new-ground is smoothed.

**RAGWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a plant of which there are several species; a kind of groundsel.

**RAGUSA**, a town of Dalmatia, Austria. It is about 2 miles in circumference, is pretty well built, and has an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and on the side of the sea a strong fort. This place is distinguished by the fineness of its manufactures; and the citizens are all traders. The harbour is good, and many branches of manufacture, &c. connected with navigation are busily carried on. Nevertheless, it is greatly fallen in its condition and importance. Pop. under 10,000. Lat. 42. 58. N. Long. 18. 10. E.

**RAJAH**, *s.* a title, denoting *king*, given in Hindustan, or the empire of the Mogul, to princes descended from those that ruled there before the conquest of the Moguls, who exercise sovereignty, but as tributaries to the Great Mogul formerly, and now to the British.

**RAIKES, ROBERT**, the founder of Sunday-schools, was a printer of Gloucester, who, having realized considerable property,

devoted it, with all his influence and time, to benevolent and religious works. Of his principal institution we shall speak separately. He died in 1811, aged 76 years. See **SUNDAY-SCHOOL**.

**RAIL**, *s.* [*riepel*, Teut.] a cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts; a series of posts connected by beams, by which any thing is enclosed, differing from a *pale*, because it does not rise so high above the cross beam; an iron bar used in railroads. In Ornithology, a kind of bird, several species of which live in England.

To **RAIL**, *v. a.* to enclose with rails; to range in a line.—*v. n.* [*railler*, Fr.] to speak to or about with reproachful terms.

**RAILER**, *s.* one who insults or defames by opprobrious language.

**RAILLERY**, *s.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] light and jocose satire.

**RAILROAD, RAILWAY**, *s.* the name of roads along which iron bars, or rails, with flat surfaces, are placed for the wheels of vehicles used on them to run upon, the wheels being made with a flange, to prevent them from slipping off the rails. These roads are now constructed on a scale with which only the old Roman roads can be compared, and with all the appliances of modern engineering skill;—valleys being filled up and crossed on embankments or viaducts; hills trenched by cuttings, or pierced by tunnels; gentle inclinations of great length substituted for the natural surface; and deviations from the direct line only made to avoid idle expense, or to secure the traffic of important places. Steam locomotives alone are used, electric telegraphs are laid down, and every day new devices adopted to secure safety and rapidity of transit for passengers and goods. No application of steam-power can vie with this in its profound and extensive influence on mankind. The most remote provinces are brought within a few hours' distance of the metropolis; new towns are springing up around the greater stations on the various lines; the peculiar privilege of the wealthy, rapid and comfortable travelling, is within the reach of all classes; nations are united by safer bonds than royal treaties; and the most obstinate in adhering to the dead past, are hurried along by the general movement. But it must also be observed, that, perhaps, since the infamous South-Sea Bubble, few more gigantic or more baseless speculations have turned the heads of the sober and prudent middle-classes of England, than those respecting railways. In proof of which, the *supplement* to the *Times* newspaper of the 17th of Nov. 1845, which contained a tabular statement compiled by Mr. Spaekman, who was qualified by his position to speak authoritatively on this question, may be referred to. It showed that the capital then invested in *completed* railways in the United Kingdom amounted to £70,680,877; that in process of expenditure upon railways in progress was £67,359,325; and that required for the construction of 620 lines which were provisionally registered, and which were about to submit their plans, &c. to the government, with a view to obtain acts in the ensuing session of parliament, was the enormous sum of £563,203,000; whilst in addition to these projects, there were 643 companies which had not registered their prospectuses, and the capital of which could not be estimated. How far such speculations entered into the causes of the panic of 1847, it is impossible to say; but that ruin has followed them in hundreds of cases, where fortunes were gotten in single instances, is most notorious.

**RAILWAYS**. The first Railway Bill in England was obtained in 1801; and in 1804, a locomotive steam-engine was employed on the railroad at Merthyr Tydfil, in S. Wales. Most of the lines then were mere tram-roads, or plate-railways, and were intended only for the readier transport of heavy goods; while horse-power alone was, except in very few instances, employed. On the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and after its opening in 1830, a fresh spirit seemed to animate this branch of applied science and capital. Improvements in the engines, in the rails, in the modes of laying them, indeed in every part of these prodigious undertakings, amongst which the various codes of signals, and the electric telegraph, especially, are to be noted. There are in Great Britain and Ireland, at the present time, (1848,) nearly 3000 miles of railway in active use; by which all the important cities, towns, and ports are brought into direct communication with each other, and with the metropolis, in this island, though this is not the case with Ireland. The progress of most of those schemes which obtained the royal assent during the last two or three years, is complete-

ly stopped. The longest line in which the *broad gauge* is adopted, is the Great Western railway; in this, the rails are laid 7 feet apart; on almost all the others, they are laid 5 feet, or less, apart. On one line, that between Croydon and Epsom, about 18 miles long, the atmospheric principle was tried, but it is now worked by locomotive engines. On the less important lines, also, single lines of rails are used, for economy. By this vast network of iron roads, intersecting the whole country, the proposal of a gentleman named Thomas Gray, first made in 1820, for a *General Iron Railway*, to supersede all other means of public conveyance for passengers and goods, including canals and coasting traders, is, though without the unity that his plan was characterized by, in all material points secured, and will, in process of time, doubtless, be wholly secured; for as respects the carriage of heavy goods, the objections made to canals, by an intelligent correspondent of the *Derby Mercury* in 1824, are unanswerable: he says, "Canals take the richest land, are circuitous by following the valleys, and the carriage from them is ascending;" which objections do not in the least apply to railways. In the United States, the total length of the railroads which were in operation in 1843, exceeded 5000 miles. The most complete system of railways, and the most perfect in all details of arrangement for the safety and convenience of passengers, &c., is that adopted in Belgium, where the whole is in the hands of the government. In France, Germany, Italy, and even in Russia, these undertakings are commenced with more or less vigour and success. And the same may be observed of Egypt, and of several of the British colonies. The customary or average speed of passenger-trains, on all these roads, is about 25 miles per hour; mail-trains and expresses travel much faster; and on some extraordinary occasions, the rate of 60 miles per hour has been maintained with complete safety. In respect of this most momentous subject, the safety of the passengers, it ought to be observed, that the improved structure of the carriages and the rails, the simplification of the codes of signals, the extension of the telegraphs, and the greater care of all the officers on the lines, awakened by the prosecution of some of them, has gone far towards reducing the chances of accidents to those occasions which no human foresight, or even skill, can prevent. See TELEGRAPH.

RAIMBACH, ABRAHAM, an eminent engraver of this country, who is best known from his copies of many of Sir David Wilkie's most famous paintings. He was a member of the Royal Academy, and at one time practised as a miniature painter. He also engraved the illustrations to several works that appeared in the beginning of this century. He died in 1843, aged 67 years.

RAIMENT, *s.* [for *arraiment*, from *array*.] clothes, or dress.

RAIMONDI, MARC ANTONIO, a celebrated engraver of Italy, in the 16th century. He settled at Rome, where he engraved for Raphael, and also for Pietro Aretino, which last prints procured his imprisonment by the pope. His works are yet the admiration of those who are able to judge on such subjects. He died in about 1540, aged about 50 years.

To RAIN, *v.* *a.* and *impers.* [*veniam*, Sax.] to fall in drops from the clouds; to fall like rain.—*v. a.* to pour down as rain.

RAIN, *s.* [*ren*, Sax.] water fallen from the clouds in drops. When the vapour of which clouds are composed becomes so condensed that it is too heavy for the air to support it, it falls down in rain, hail, or snow.

RAINBOW, (*rainbo*) *s.* an optical phenomenon, occurring whenever the sun shines on a falling shower of rain; it consists of the segments of two concentric circles, in which the tints of the solar spectrum are arranged contrarily, and often repeated several times. This beautiful meteor is always seen opposite to the sun, and is occasioned by the combined refraction and reflection of its rays in the falling drops. *Lunar rainbows* are similar phenomena occasioned by the moon's rays; they are very faint, and not of frequent observation.

RAINDEER, REINDEER, *s.* [*hranas*, Sax.] a deer used in the northern countries for drawing sledges.

RAINGAUGE, *s.* in Meteorology, an instrument by which the quantity of rain that falls is measured.

RAININESS, *s.* the state of being showery.

RAINY, *a.* showery; wet.

To RAISE, (*raise*) *v. n.* [*reiser*, Dan. *resa*, Swed.] to lift or heave from the ground; to set a thing upright; to increase in current

value; to erect or build; to prefer or exalt; to excite, rouse, or stir up; to bring into being; to call into view, applied to spirits; to utter loudly, applied to the voice; to bring from death to life; to collect, applied to money; to give rise to.

RAISER, (*raiser*) *s.* he that raises.

RAISIN, (*raisin*) *s.* [Fr.] in Commerce, &c., the fruit of the vine, dried in the sun, or in an oven.

RAKE, *s.* [*racche*, Belg. *race*, Sax.] an instrument with teeth, used in dividing ground, or grubbing up weeds.—[*racaille*, Fr.] a loose, disorderly, vicious, gay, and thoughtless person.

To RAKE, *v. a.* to scrape together or clear with a rake; to draw together by violence or extortion; to scour or search with vehement desire; to heap together and cover.—*v. n.* to search; to grope; to pass with violence.

RA'KER, *s.* one that rakes.

RA'KEHELL, *s.* a wild, vicious, or debauched person.

RA'KING, a ship in the act of cannonading another on the stern or head, so that the balls shall scour the whole length of her decks. This is frequently called *raking fore and aft*, being the same with what is called enfilading by engineers.

RA'KISH, *a.* like a rake; loose, lewd, dissolute.

RA'LEIGH, SIR WALTER, a distinguished public character of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He was of gentle birth, and studied at Oxford; after which, as was almost the fashion of the day, he served in the Protestant armies in France and the Low Countries, against the Romanists. He next joined in an attempt to colonize N. America, and after his return served in Ireland. He was next so happy as to fall into favour with the hero queen, and became one of the most assiduous and distinguished of her courtiers. After some years, he engaged in a second attempt at settling or planting a colony in N. America, and the result of it is patent to this day in the State of Virginia. In the Spanish invasion, and the reprisals made by Elizabeth, Raleigh took part, and after a deserved interruption of the royal favour, he embarked on that insane expedition which eventually won for England the province of Guiana. He took part, after the manner of the other courtiers, in the intrigues that disgrace the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, and obtained a reputation that led to his miserable fall. He was implicated in the plots that welcomed the Scottish king to the English throne, and was imprisoned for it, and at length, after 13 years, being released, he renewed his search for the vainly dreamt of land of gold, in Guiana, returned unsuccessful, and was beheaded to please the king of Spain, in 1618, aged 65 years. His *History of the World* is one of the best works of that kind which had then appeared, and abounds in passages of singular eloquence and beauty.

To RA'LLY, *v. a.* [*raillier*, Fr.] to reduce disordered forces to order; to treat with satirical mirth, or reproach with good humour; to banter.—*v. n.* to come together in a hurry; to come again into order; to exercise satirical merriment.

RAM, *s.* [Sax.] in Farming, a male sheep. An instrument with an iron head, formerly used in battering walls. In Astronomy, the first sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the time of the vernal equinox.

To RAM, *v. a.* to drive with violence, alluding to the motion of a battering-ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together.

RAMADAN, *s.* [Arab.] amongst Mohammedans, a great annual fast.

To RA'MBLE, *v. n.* [perhaps from *ramb*, Swed.] to wander; to rove, or go about without any fixed resolution or determined place.

RA'MBLE, *a.* a wandering, irregular excursion.

RA'MBLER, *s.* a rover; a wanderer.

RAMBOOZE, RA'MBOUSE, *s.* a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, in the winter; but of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water, in the summer.

RA'MEkin, RA'MEQUINS, *s.* [Fr.] small slices of bread covered with cheese and eggs.

RA'MENTS, *s.* [*ramentum*, Lat.] scrapings; shavings.

RAMIFICATION, *s.* [Fr. from *ramus* and *facio*, Lat.] division or separation into branches; the act of branching out; small branches.

To RA'MIFY, *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr.] to separate into branches.—*v. n.* to be parted into branches.

RA'MMER, *s.* an instrument by which any thing is driven hard; the stick with which a charge is forced into a gun.

RA'MMISH, RA'MISH, *a.* rank or strong-scented.

**RAMMOHUN ROY**, a distinguished Hindu, of the Brahminical caste, and a rajah; who having received a learned education, and being struck with the diversities of religious faith and doctrines, even amongst the members of his own caste, was led to a careful investigation of the evidences and character of these conflicting creeds, and having travelled to increase his information respecting them, ended by renouncing Hinduism, and adopting the sacred Scriptures as the basis of his belief. He wrote several works in opposition to the practices of the Hindus, and in defence of his own opinions; and experienced abundance of opposition and persecution. He was sent to England on a diplomatic errand, by the king of Delhi; and received great attention from all classes in England, with whom he visited. He died here in 1833, aged about 58 years. He is claimed by the Unitarians, as one of their views; and undoubtedly he approached more nearly in his sentiments to them, than to those of other bodies of religionists deriving their doctrines from the Bible.

**RAMMUS**, *a.* [*rammus*, Lat.] branchy; consisting of branches.

**TO RAMP**, *v. n.* [*rampare*, Fr. *rampare*, Ital. *rempen*, Sax.] to leap with violence; to climb, applied to plants.

**RAMP**, *s.* a leap or spring.

**RAMPANCY**, *s.* prevalence; exuberance.

**RAMPANT**, *a.* [Fr.] prevailing, or breaking through restraint; frisky, rompish. In Heraldry, reared up as if for combat.

**RAMPART**, *RAMPRE*, *s.* [*rampart*, Fr.] a massy bank of earth, cannon-proof, raised about the body of a place, and formed in bastions, &c.; the wall round fortified places.

**RAMPION**, *s.* [*rampunculua*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant, whose blossoms are purple, and grow in spikes. It is found in dry pastures, and on the downs in Sussex.

**RAMSAY**, ALLAN, an eminent Scottish poet of the last century. Dislike for his first trade, (that of wig-maker and dresser), led him to become a bookseller; and this incited him to literary activity. He published several volumes of original poetry, and edited some of the songs and poems of earlier bards; but it is by his *Gentle Shepherd*, one of the pieces of his last collection, that his name is preserved. He became by his poetic name, his trade, and his circumstances, a kind of centre for all the wits and writers of the northern metropolis; and died in 1758, aged 73 years.

**RAMSAY**, THE CHEVALIER ANDREW MICHAEL, a writer of the last century; who having been educated at Edinburgh, was afterwards received to the Roman Church, and engaged as tutor to several distinguished families of the French nobility, and to the old Pretender, who usually was called the Chevalier St. George. He returned to Scotland; and died in 1743, aged 57 years.

**RAMSAY**, DAVID, an American writer and physician, who took an active part in the American Revolution, as a legislator and member of congress, and added to the literature of his country several valuable works; such as *Universal History*, in 12 vols.; *the History of the American Revolution*; *the Life of Washington*, &c. He died in 1815, aged 60 years, from the effect of a pistol shot, fired at him by a maniac.

**RAMSEY**, Huntingdonshire. It was formerly famous for its wealthy abbey, and hence called Ramsey the Rich. Part of the gate-house yet remains, with a neglected statue of Ailwin, the founder. It is seated in the fens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and pasture, and near the meres of Ramsey and Whitlesey, which abound with fowl, and excellent pikes and eels. It is 68 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3680.

**RAMSEY**, an island of S. Wales, on the coast of Pembroke-shire, about 2 miles in length, and a mile and a half broad. Near it are several small ones, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks.

**RAMSEY**, a town on the N. E. coast of the Isle of Man, with a spacious haven, in which the largest ships may ride at anchor, with safety from all winds but the N. E., and then they need not be engaged. Lat. 54. 18. N. Long. 4. 20. W.

**RAMSGATE**, Kent. It is a sea-port of the Isle of Thanet, where two very substantial stone piers have been built for the security of the harbour, which is now capable of receiving 200 sail of ships. Ramsgate has some trade; but is much better known as a bathing-place. It is 72 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 10,900.

**RAMSONS**, *s.* in Botany, an herb allied to the onion.

**RAMUS**, PETER, a celebrated French scholar and philosopher, who was born in very humble life, and obtained his learning by the devotion of his leisure hours, when a servant in the college of Navarre. He opposed the blind deference every where paid to the authority of Aristotle, and experienced persecution in consequence, yet he was made professor of rhetoric and philosophy by the king. Having renounced Romanism, he fled from Paris, and returning at the treacherous peace made by Catherine de Medici, fell in the St. Bartholomew, in 1572, aged 57 years. His works are very numerous, and amongst his followers his authority was as great as that of Aristotle amongst others.

**RAN**, the preter. of **TO RUN**.

**TO RANCH**, *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench*,] to sprain; to injure by a violent twist.

**RAN/CID**, *a.* [*raeco*, Lat.] strong-scented; musty.

**RAN/CIDNESS**, **RAN/CIDITY**, *s.* strong scent, as of old oil; mustiness.

**RAN/COROUS**, *a.* spiteful in the highest degree.

**RAN/COROUSLY**, *ad.* in a malignant manner.

**RAN/COUR**, *s.* [*rancoeur*, old Fr.] hatred continued; inveterate malignity.

**RAND**, *s.* [*rand*, Belg.] a border, or seam.

**RAN/DOM**, *s.* want of direction, rule, or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.

**RAN/DOM**, *a.* done by chance or without design; moving without direction.

**RAN/FORCE**, *s.* the ring of a gun next the touch-hole.

**RANG**, preter. of **TO RISE**.

**TO RANGE**, *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] to place in order or rank; to rove over—*v. n.* to rove at large; to be placed in order.

**RANGE**, *s.* [*rangée*, Fr.] a rank, or any thing placed in a line; a class or order; an excursion; room for excursion; compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or placed in order; the step of a ladder; a kitchen stove; a beam of a coach.

**RAN/GER**, *s.* one that roves about; a dog that beats the ground; an officer that looks after the game of a forest.

**RANGOON**, a great port of the Burmese empire. It stands on the Irrawaddy, and is irregularly and unsubstantially built. Ship-building is carried on here to some extent, and it is the seat of most of the commerce of the empire. Near it is Pagoda, to which pilgrimages are made. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 16. 47. N. Long. 96. 15. E.

**RANK**, *a.* [*ranc*, Sax.] strong; growing too fast; fruitful; bearing strong plants.—[*rancaidus*, Lat.] strong-scented; gross; coarse.

**RANK**, *s.* [*rang*, Fr.] a line of men placed abreast; a row; a class, or order; degree of dignity; high place.

**TO RANK**, *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] to place abreast; to range or include in any particular class; to dispose in a regular manner.—*v. n.* to be ranged; to be placed.

**TO RAN/KLE**, *r. n.* to fester, or breed corruption. To be inflamed, applied both to the body and mind.

**RAN/KLY**, *ad.* in a coarse or gross manner.

**RAN/KNESS**, *s.* exuberance; superfluity of growth.

**RAN/KY**, *s.* [*mus araneus*, Lat.] in Zoology, the shrewmouse.

**TO RAN/SACK**, *v. a.* [*ran*, Sax. and *saka*, Swed.] to plunder or ravage; to search narrowly; to violate.

**RAN/SOM**, *s.* [*ranson*, Fr.] the price paid for redemption of a prisoner.

**TO RAN/SOM**, *v. n.* [*ransonner*, Fr.] to free from punishment or captivity by money.

**RAN/SOMLESS**, *a.* free from ransom.

**RAN/SOMER**, *s.* one who redeems.

**TO RANT**, *v. n.* [*randen*, Belg.] to make use of pompous or high-sounding language without any proportionable dignity of thought.

**RANT**, *s.* high-sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

**RAN/TER**, *s.* a ranting fellow.

**RAN/TIPOLE**, *s.* a wild, immodest young woman.

**TO RAN/TIPOLE**, *v. n.* to run about wildly. Both these words are low.

**RAN/ULA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, a soft swelling of the salivary glands, under the tongue; occasioned by congestion, and occasionally becoming a large tumour.

**RAN/UICULUS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, a well-known genus of flowers, called likewise crowfoot.

To RAP, *v. n.* [*hrappan*, Sax.] to strike with a smart and quick blow.—*v. a.* to affect with rapture; to snatch away. To *rap and rend*, is to seize by violence.

RAP, *s.* a quick smart blow.

RAPACIOUS, (*rapaciousus*) *a.* [*rapace*, Fr. *rapax*, Lat.] given to plunder; seizing by violence; ravenous; greedy.

RAPACIOUSLY, (*rapaciously*) *ad.* by rapine; by violent robbery; ravenously; greedily.

RAPACIOUSNESS, (*rapaciousness*) *s.* the quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, *s.* [*rapacitas*, from *rapio*, Lat.] the act of seizing by violence; the exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAPE, *s.* [*rapit*, Fr. *rapuit*, Lat.] the violent forcing of a woman. In Botany, the wild navel; a sort of cabbage. A division of a country, sometimes meaning the same as a hundred, and at other times signifying a division consisting of several hundreds. The stalks of the clusters of grapes when dried, and used in making of vinegar.

RAPIHAEL SANZIO, or D' URBINO, (correctly RAFFAELLO,) one of the greatest painters of Italy, and of the world. His father was a painter, and he studied under Perugino, and at Florence, using the works of Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Fra Bartolomeo, &c. He was patronized by Julius II. and Leo X., and under their encouragement, at Rome, produced his most celebrated pictures. He excelled also as an architect, and the church of St. Peter's at Rome is almost wholly from his design. He also constructed several other fine buildings. As a sculptor he might have attained a high rank. He died in 1520, aged but 37 years, but having achieved an immortal name. The *Caricatures* of Hampton Court, are his sketches of designs for tapestry in the Sistine Chapel at Rome; and England has to thank her Puritan king, Cromwell, for the possession of them. Some of his pictures are almost as well known as these, in England, by the numerous engravings of them. But no engravings can convey any notion of the colouring and effect of these masterpieces of art.

RAPHOE, an Irish bishopric in connexion with Derry. The city is in Donegal, a county of Ulster, where cathedral is a very plain building. The trade is pretty good. It is 138 miles from Dublin. Pop. 1362.

RAPID, *a.* [*rapide*, Fr. *rapidus*, Lat.] quick; swift; impetuous.

RAPIDITY, *s.* [*rapidus*, Lat.] swiftness of motion; celerity.

RAPIDLY, *ad.* swiftly; quickly.

RAPIDNESS, *s.* swiftness; celerity.

RAPIER, *s.* [*rapiere*, Fr.] a small sword used only in thrusting; the small sword.

RAPIER-FISH, *s.* in Natural History, the swordfish.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS, PAUL, an English historian, but a native of France, expelled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes to Holland, whence he came to this country with the Prince of Orange. He wrote his great *History of England* at Wesel in the duchy of Cleves, where he died in 1725, aged 64 years. His work reached only to the death of Charles I., but it was continued by other writers, and for a long time was a work of the first authority.

RAPINE, *s.* [*rapine*, Lat.] the act of taking away the goods of another by violence.

RAPPER, *s.* one that strikes.

RAFT, *s.* a trance; an ecstasy.

RAPTURE, *s.* [*rapio*, Lat.] ecstasy; violence of a pleasing passion; uncommon heat of imagination; rapidity; haste.

RAPUROSUS, *a.* ecstatic; transporting.

RARE, *a.* [*rare*, Fr. *rarus*, Lat.] uncommon, scarce; excellent; thin, opposed to dense; thinly scattered; raw.

RA'RESHOWN, *s.* a show carried in a box.

RA'REFACTION, (*rarefaction*) *s.* [Fr.] the art of making any medium thin, or of extending the parts of a thing so that they shall take up more room.

RA'REFABLE, *a.* capable of being made thinner.

To RA'REFY, *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr.] to make more thin.—*v. n.* to become thin.

RA'RELY, *ad.* not often; seldom; finely; nicely; accurately.

RA'RENESS, *s.* the quality or state of happening seldom and being uncommon; value arising from scarcity.

RA'RTY, (*rarety*, Fr. *rartas*, Lat.) uncommonness; a thing valued for its scarceness or uncommonness; thinness.

RA'SCAL, *s.* [Sax.] a mean fellow; a scoundrel; a sorry wretch.

RASCALITY, *s.* villainess; knavery.

RASCALLY, *s.* one of the meanest rank.

RASCALLY, *a.* mean; worthless.

To RASE, RAZE, *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.] to skim or brush the surface; to destroy or overthrow; to erase or blot out.

RASH, *a.* [*rasch*, Belg.] hasty; violent; inconsiderate.

RASH, *s.* [*raschia*, Ital.] satin. In Medicine, an efflorescence of red spots on the skin, perhaps corrupted from *rash*.

RASHER, *s.* a thin slice of bacon.

RASHLY, *ad.* in a hasty and thoughtless manner.

RASHNESS, *s.* foolish contempt of danger; inconsiderate haste; precipitation; temerity.

RASK, ERASMUS, an eminent Danish grammarian, who studied at Copenhagen, and afterwards travelled in N. Europe, to make himself more acquainted with the old Teutonic languages. Later in his life he travelled in Persia and India, and added the knowledge of the varied tongues of those regions to his already extensive learning. He held various situations at Copenhagen at different periods, being professor of literature, oriental languages, &c. &c., in which he taught most luminously the great principles of comparative grammar. But his works are generally of greater value yet; and particularly his Anglo-Saxon grammar, which is still the chief storehouse of information respecting that dialect, which is of such great interest to England, and has been translated. He died in 1832, aged 45 years.

RASP, *s.* [*raspo*, Ital.] in Botany, a raspberry.

To RASE, *v. n.* [*raspen*, Belg. *rasper*, Fr.] to rub to powder with a very rough file; to wear away the surface with a rough file.

RASP, *s.* a rough file.

RASPATORY, *s.* [*raspatoir*, Fr.] a surgeon's rasp.

RASPBERRY, *s.* in Horticulture, a kind of fruit.

RASPBERRY-BUSH, *s.* in Botany, a species of bramble, having serrated leaves, white blossoms, and red berries.

RASURE, (*see RASE*), *s.* [*rado*, Ital.] the act of scraping or shaving; a mark in writing made by rubbing or scratching out a word or letter.

RAT, *s.* [Fr.] in Zoology, an animal larger than a mouse, that infests houses and ships. To *smell a rat*, implies to suspect danger, or to be put on the watch.

RATABLE, *a.* set at a certain value.

RATABLE, *ad.* proportionally.

RATAFIA, (*ratafee*) *s.* a fine cordial prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

RATAN, *s.* a small Indian cane; an instrument of punishment used by schoolmasters; a common species of mahogany.

RATCH, RASH, *s.* in Clockwork, a sort of wheel, which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike.

RATE, *s.* [*ratas*, Lat.] a price fixed to any thing; a settled allowance or quantity; degree; that which sets the value; the manner of doing a thing; a tax imposed by a parish, &c. for local purposes. *Rate of a ship of war*, is its order, degree, or distinction, as to magnitude, burden, number of men, and guns.

To RATE, *v. a.* to value at a certain price; to tax; to chide vehemently.—*v. n.* to make an estimate.

RATEEN, *s.* a thick woollen stuff, quilted, or woven on a loom with four treadles, like serges. They are chiefly manufactured in France, Holland, and Italy, and are mostly used as linings.

RATH, *s.* a hill.

RATH, *a.* [Sax.] early; coming before the usual time.

RATHER, *ad.* [the comparative of *rath*, now out of use.] more willingly; preferably; in a greater degree; more properly; especially. To *have rather*, is to prefer, or desire in preference.

RATIFICATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of confirming.

RATIFIER, *s.* the person or thing that ratifies.

To RATIFY, *v. a.* [*ratius* and *facio*, Lat.] to confirm; to settle; to validate.

RATIO, (*ratio*) *s.* [Lat.] proportion. In Mathematics, the relation of magnitudes and quantities. It is most profoundly treated of in the 5th Book of Euclid's Elements, a part of that work which has been more perplexed by commentators, and others, than any other. *See* PROPORTION, &c.

To **RATIOCINATE**, (*rashiocinate*) *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, from *ratio*, Lat.] to reason; to argue.

**RATIOCINATION**, (*rashioinashon*) *s.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] the act of deducing consequences from premises; the process of reasoning.

**RATIOCINATIVE**, (*rashioinative*) *a.* argumentative; advancing by process of discourse.

**RATION**, (*the it* in this and the following words is pron. like *sh*: as, *rashon*, *rashonal*, *rashionally*, &c.) *s.* [*ratio*, Lat.] in the Army, is a portion of ammunition, bread, drink, and forage, distributed to each soldier in the army, for his daily subsistence, &c.

**RATIONAL**, *a.* [*rationalis*, from *ratio*, Lat.] having the use of reason; agreeable to reason; wise, judicious.

**RATIONALE**, *s.* [Lat.] a reasonable account of the grounds on which any thing is founded.

**RATIONALISM**, *s.* in Theology, is the name given to the tenets and principles of certain divines of recent times, who, rejecting all supernatural agency in respect of the Scriptures, and of the events they record and the doctrines they contain, succeeded in extinguishing for themselves and their followers all religious light, and in provoking more searching and satisfactory exhibitions of the truths they denied, and in calling forth a warmer and more exalted piety in those who held by them. The Unitarians, in this country, have been the chief avowers of this system; and both here and in Germany, its native land, it is rapidly dying out as a system.

**RATIONALIST**, *s.* one who admits of nothing but what he can account for on the principles of ratiocination; one who prefers ratiocination to revelation.

**RATIONALITY**, *s.* the possession of reason; reasonableness.

**RATIONALLY**, *ad.* reasonably; with reason.

**RATIONALNESS**, *s.* the state of being rational.

**RATISBON**, an ancient and strong town of Bavaria, in Germany; it was free and imperial, and the see of a bishop. In the town-hall the general diets of the empire met. It stands at the junction of the Danube and the Regen, and across the former is a fine stone bridge. It is well built, and has a great many fine buildings. It has also several valuable institutions for learning and benevolence, and an excellent trade. It is 63 miles from Munich. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 49. 0. N. Long. 12. 11. E.

**RATSBANE**, *s.* poison for rats; arsenic.

**RATTEEN**, *v.* See **RATEEN**.

To **RATTLE**, *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Belg.] to make a quick noise with shaking things together not very sonorous; to speak eagerly and noisily.—*v. a.* to make a thing sound by shaking; to stun with noise; to scold.

**RATTLE**, *s.* a quick noise, nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument having something included in a hollow part, to cause terror or surprise. In Botany, a kind of plant too common in corn-fields and meadows.

**RATTLEHEADED**, (*rattleheaded*) *a.* giddy; unsteady.

**RATTLESLAKE**, *s.* in Zoology, a snake so called from the rattle at the end of its tail.

**RATTOON**, *s.* in Zoology, a West Indian fox.

To **RAVAGE**, *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] to lay waste, sack, spoil, plunder, pillage, ruin, ransack.

**RAVAGE**, *s.* [Fr.] spoil or plunder.

**RAVAGER**, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler.

**RAUCITY**, *s.* [*raucus*, Lat.] hoarseness; loud, rough, hoarse noise.

To **RAVE**, *v. n.* [*reven*, Belg. *réver*, Fr.] to be delirious, or talk irrationally; to burst into fits of fury like a mad person.

To **RAVEL**, *v. a.* [*ratelen*, Belg.] to entangle, or entwine; to unweave, or undo something woven; to hurry over in confusion.—*v. n.* to fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity; to be busy with intricacies.

**RAVELIN**, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a work having two faces, that compose a salient angle without any flanks.

**RAVEN**, *s.* [*thrax*, Sax.] in Ornithology, the largest and fiercest bird of the crow kind. It is often kept tame and taught to talk.

To **RAVEN**, (*réven*) *v. a.* [*refran*, Sax.] to rob; to devour with great eagerness.—*v. n.* to prey with rapacity.

**RAVENNA**, a province of the Papal States, Italy. It lies between Tuscany and the Adriatic, and is bounded by the provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, and Forlì. It touches the Apennines, but they are not within its borders; the part next the sea

is marshy; and it has no rivers of importance. It is chiefly agricultural; and produces corn, cattle, silk, and wines in tolerable abundance. *Ravenna*, its capital, stands near the sea, and abounds in noble buildings, particularly churches, which are rich with paintings, monuments, &c. It has a valuable library, and various excellent collections. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 44. 25. N. Long. 12. 40. E. Pop. of province, about 150,000.

**RAVENOUS**, *a.* hungry to excess.

**RAVENOUSLY**, *ad.* with raging voracity.

**RAVENOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of raging after prey; furious voracity.

**RAVENSCROFT**, THOMAS, an English composer, known chiefly and most honourably by several good and grave psalm-tunes; but who aspired fruitlessly at higher notoriety. He died in 1640, aged 48 years.

**RAUGHT**, (*raud*) the old preterite and participle passive of **TO REACH**.

**RAVIN**, *s.* prey; food gotten by violence; rapine; voraciousness.

**RAVINE**, *s.* a deep hollow, usually formed by a great flood, or long-continued running of water.

**RAVINGLY**, *ad.* with frenzy; with distraction.

To **RAVISH**, *v. a.* [*ravis*, Fr.] to violate a person's chastity by force; to take away by violence; to delight to ecstasy.

**RAVISHER**, *s.* he that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes any thing by force.

**RAVISHMENT**, *s.* [*ravissement*, Fr.] the act of violating chastity by force; excessive delight; rapture.

**RAW**, *a.* [*raa*, Dan. *roh*, Teut.] not boiled nor roasted; not dressed enough either by roasting or boiling; not covered with the skin; bleak; chill; new; immature; sore; ignorant or inexperienced, applied to the judgment.

**RAWBONED**, *a.* having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

**RAWHEAD**, *s.* the name given to a spectre.

**RAWLY**, *ad.* in a raw manner; unskillfully; newly.

**RAWNESS**, *s.* the state of neither being boiled nor roasted, applied to food; inexperience, applied to the judgment; hasty manner.

**RAY**, *s.* [*raie*, Fr. *radius*, Lat.] a beam of light or knowledge. In Natural History, a kind of fish, which has spines on its back.

To **RAY**, *v. a.* [*rayen*, Fr.] to streak; to mark in long lines.

**RAY**, JOHN, the eminent naturalist and divine of the 17th century. He was of no distinguished origin, yet he studied at Cambridge, and devoted himself to the study of Natural History, during the very heat and madness of the civil wars. At the Restoration he entered the Church; but refusing to sign the Articles and formularies, at the English St. Bartholomew, in 1662, he was deprived of his fellowship, and cast forth from her bosom. During the greater part of his after-life he resided with his friend, whose name is inseparably connected with his own, Francis Willoughby; and with him made a continental tour for the purpose of studying natural history yet more extensively. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and communicated many valuable and interesting papers to its archives. He died in 1705, aged 77 years. The work which has made his name most widely known is his treatise of Natural Theology, called, *The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of Creation*; but his fame rests more securely still in the scientific world on his Botanical works, in which he was the immediate precursor of Linnæus in nomenclature, and was in advance of him in method of classification; and on his Zoological works, which he published conjointly with Willoughby, and which have been eulogized by Cuvier himself. He published some other works, of less moment; and his letters were edited after his death.

**RAYNAL**, WILLIAM THOMAS FRANÇOIS, known better as the **ABBÉ RAYNAL**, one of the innumerable political writers of ante-revolutionary France, and who contributed a share, though not perhaps a very great one, to the universal excitement which brought on the general overturn. He had travelled, (both from taste and on compulsion,) and read extensively; and was deeply imbued with the philosophy of the age. He was made of some importance for a time, by the burning of his vivid writings by the hangman; but neither he nor his works could else have received any great attention, then, or afterwards. He died in 1796, aged 85 years.

**RAZE**, *s.* See **RACE**.

To RAZE, RASE, *v. a.* [*rasus*, from *rado*, Lat.] to overthrow, ruin, or demolish; to efface; to extirpate.

RAZOR, RA'SOR, *s.* [Lat.] an instrument used in shaving.

RAZURE, *s.* [*rasure*, Fr.] See RASURE.

RE, is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us, to denote iteration or backward action; as, *return*, to come back; *reperuscure*, the act of driving back.

REACCESS, (*re-ak'ses*) *s.* a visit renewed.

To REACH, (*reech*) *v. a.* [*reacan*, Sax.] to touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, or retain; to fetch from some place distant, and give; to transfer; to penetrate to; to be adequate to; to extend to, or spread abroad.—*v. n.* to be extended afar; to make efforts to attain; to penetrate.

REACH, (*reech*) *s.* the act of taking or bringing by extending the arm; the act of taking or touching with the arm extended; power of attaining; the limit of the understanding; a contrivance or artifice; extent.

To REACT, *v. a.* to act back again; to return an action or impulse.

REACTION, (*re-ak'shun*) *s.* [Fr.] the action whereby a thing acted upon returns the action upon the agent.

To READ, (*reed*) *v. a.* preter. and past part. *read*, but pronounced *red*; [*read*, Sax.] to peruse, or utter by the voice, any thing written or printed. Figuratively, to discover by marks, or learn by observation; to know perfectly; to understand.—*v. n.* to perform the act of perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading.

READEPTION, (*re-ade'pshun*) *s.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] recovery; act of regaining.

READER, (*reeder*) *s.* one that peruses any thing written or printed; one studious in books; one whose office is to read prayers in churches.

READILY, (*redily*) *ad.* without hesitation, hindrance, or delay.

READINESS, (*rediness*) *s.* [See READY.] the quality of doing any thing without delay or hesitation.

READING, (*reading*) *s.* the art of perusing words written or printed; study consisting in the perusal of books; a lecture; a public recital; variation of copies.

READING, (*Reading*) Berkshire. It is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, and has several bridges. The newer parts of the town are tolerably well built, and there are several public edifices, which greatly ornament it. It has also some interesting ruins. It has a good trade, possessing several valuable manufactures, beside being an emporium for corn, malt, &c. It has also by canal and railroad great facilities for the transport of its commodities. It is 39 miles from London. Markets, Saturday (for corn), and Monday (for cattle). Fairs, February 2, May 1, July 25, and September 21. Pop. 18,937.

READMISSION, (*re-admission*) *s.* the act of admitting again.

To READMIT, *v. a.* to let in again.

To READORN, *v. a.* to adorn again.

READY, (*redy*) *a.* [*red*, Sax.] quick in performance; fit, or prepared; willing; eager; near; being at the point; facile; easy; opportune; done without hindrance or hesitation; expeditious; nimble.—*ad.* readily; so as not to need delay.

REAFFIRMANCE, *s.* second confirmation.

REAGENTS, *s.* in Chemistry, substances which are added to mineral waters or other liquids, as tests to discover their nature and composition.

REAL, *a.* [*reel*, Fr. *realis*, from *res*, Lat.] relating to things, not persons; true, opposed to fictitious; genuine. In Law, consisting of things immovable, as land.

REALGAR, *s.* in Chemistry, red arsenic or sandarach.

REALISM, *s.* in Philosophy, the doctrine of the objective reality of general notion, which was maintained by the great schoolmen, and largely affected the forms of dogmatic theology. The causes of its adoption by the church were, that it was, in truth, philosophy held in subordination to church authority;—that a dictatorial and speculative theology readily combined with it;—that men were taught to distrust their senses and experience, and to rely only on clear consequences from unquestioned speculative principles. The reason for its failure to lead man's mind onward was, that its only instrument was the Aristotelian logic. See NOMINALISM.

REALITY, *s.* [*réalité*, Fr.] truth, or real existence, opposed to appearance; something intrinsically important.

To REALIZE, *v. a.* [*réaliser*, Fr.] to bring into being or act; to convert money into land, or paper currency into money.

REALLY, *ad.* actually; truly. Indeed.

REALM, (*reim*) *s.* [*roiaume*, *royaume*, Fr.] a kingdom; kingly government.

REAM, (*reem*) *s.* [*rime*, Fr. *rime*, Belg.] a bundle of paper consisting of 20 quires.

To REANIMATE, *v. a.* to animate again; to restore to life; to revive.

To REANNE'X, *v. a.* to annex again.

To REAP, (*reep*) *v. a.* [*repan*, Sax.] to cut corn at harvest; to gather or obtain.—*v. n.* to harvest.

REAPER, (*reeper*) *s.* one that cuts corn.

REAPINGHOOK, (*reepinghook*) *s.* a kind of sickle used in cutting corn.

REAR, (*rear*) *s.* [*arriere*, Fr.] the hindmost troop of an army, or the last line of a fleet; the last class.

REAR, (*rear*) *v. a.* raw; neither well roasted nor sodden.

To REAR, (*rear*) *v. a.* [*arcran*, Sax.] to raise up; to lift up any thing fallen; to bring up from an infant state; to educate or instruct; to mount or elevate.

REARWARD, (*reearward*) *s.* the last troop; the end; tail or train behind; the latter part.

REARMOUSE, RE'ARMOUSE, *s.* [*aremus*, Sax.] in Zoology, the general name for the bat.

To REASCEND, *v. a.* to climb or mount again; to go up a second time.

REASON, (*the eas* is pron. like *eez*, in this word and its following derivatives; as, *recon*, *reasonable*, &c.) *s.* [*raison*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.] true and clear principles; correct deductions from premises; the cause, or final cause; right; justice; a just account. In Metaphysics, or Psychology, that faculty in man which makes him truly man. It has for its objects, truth or ideas, all that is essentially spiritual and supersensuous; it is the source of universal and necessary truths, and does not depend on experience in any way, being the same in all men, only in various degrees of clearness, of development, and purity. See UNDERSTANDING.

To REASON, *v. n.* [*raisonner*, Fr.] to deduce consequences correctly from premises; to debate, discourse, or endeavour to convince.—*v. a.* to examine by the rules of reasoning.

REASONABLE, *a.* [*raisonable*, Fr.] having the faculty of reason; consistent with reason; just; moderate; tolerable; correct.

REASONABLENESS, *s.* agreeableness to reason; moderation.

REASONABLY, *ad.* agreeably to reason; moderately.

REASONER, *s.* [*raisonneur*, Fr.] one who reasons; an arguer.

REASONING, *s.* argument.

REASONLESS, *a.* void of reason.

To REASSEMBLE, *v. a.* to collect or assemble again.

To REASSE'RT, *v. a.* to assert anew, or a second time.

To REASSUME, *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Lat.] to resume; to take again.

To REASSURE, *v. a.* [*reassurer*, Fr.] to free from fear; to restore from terror.

REATE, (*reef*) *s.* in Botany, a kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together.

To REAVE, (*reave*) *v. a.* pret. *reft*, [*refjan*, Sax.] to take away by stealth or violence.

REAU'MOUR, RENE-ANTOINE FERCHAULT DE, a celebrated French natural philosopher of the earlier part of the last century. He was trained for the legal profession, but renounced it, and devoted himself to science. The greater part of his life was passed at Paris, in the ceaseless and noiseless pursuit of his favourite studies, in carrying out which he amassed a considerable collection of animals, plants, minerals, &c. &c. He died in 1757, aged 74 years. His name is best known in this country by a peculiar scale for the thermometer, which is not however adopted, although more simple and philosophical than that of Fahrenheit. He studied with close attention the habits of various insects and shell-fish, and communicated the results to the French Academy of Sciences. Various experiments of great cost, and of considerable value, were also made by him, on the manufacture of porcelain, of steel, of pearls, &c., on tinning iron, hatching eggs, on making of cordage, &c. The record of his manifold discoveries and observations is to be found in the *Memoirs of the Academy*, and in his own works.

REBAPTIZATION, *s.* [*rebaptization*, Fr.] repetition of baptism.

TO REBAPTIZE, *v. a.* [*rebaptiser*, Fr.] to baptize again.  
TO REBATE, *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] to blunt; to deprive of keenness.

REBATE. See DISCOUNT.

REBECK, *s.* [*rebec*, Fr.] a three-stringed fiddle.

REBEL, *s.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, from *bellum*, Lat.] one who opposes lawful authority.

TO REBEL, *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] to rise in opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLE, *s.* one that rebels.

REBELLION, *s.* [*Fr. rebellio*, Lat.] the act or state of taking up arms, or otherwise opposing lawful authority.

REBELLIOUS, *a.* opponent to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSLY, *ad.* in opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being rebellious.

TO REBELLOW, [*rebelló*] *v. n.* to echo back a loud noise.

REBOATION, [*re* and *boo*, Lat.] the return of a loud bellying sound.

REBOLLEDO, BERNARDINO, COUNT, one of the heroes of the later part of the 30 years' war, and a writer of some eminence in Spain. After distinguishing himself in the wars, he resided for some time at Copenhagen as Spanish ambassador; where he was of great service to the Danish king. He was minister of war after his return, and died in 1676, aged 80 years. He wrote some agreeable madrigals, and lighter kinds of poetry; and some paraphrastic versions of the Psalms. He also attempted some didactic poems on Danish History and Geography, and on Politics, but without the like success.

TO REBOUND, *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr.] to spring back again from any surface.—*v. a.* to reverberate or beat back.

REBOUND, *s.* the act of flying back after being driven with force against any thing.

REBUFF, *s.* [*rebuffade*, Fr.] a quick and sudden resistance or check; repulsion.

TO REBUFF, *v. a.* to beat back; to oppose with sudden violence.

TO REBUILD, [*rebuild*] *v. a.* to build again; to re-edify; to repair.

REBUKABLE, *a.* worthy of being found fault with.

TO REBUKE, *v. a.* [*rebouche*, Fr.] to chide; to find fault with; to repress by an unexpected reproach; to reprehend.

REBUKE, *s.* any chiding expression; a check; oburgation.

REBUKER, *s.* a reprehender; a chider.

REBUS, *s.* [Lat.] a word represented by a picture. A kind of riddle, in which the different syllables of a word are hidden under some picturesque representation.

TO REBUT, *v. n.* [*rebute*, Fr.] to retire back.—*v. a.* to drive back; to repel an accusation, &c.

REBUTTER, *s.* an answer to a rejoinder.

TO RECALL, [*rekdul*] *v. a.* to call back; to call again; to revoke.

RECALL, [*rekdul*] *s.* the act or power of calling back; revocation.

TO RECAUT, *v. a.* [*re* and *canto*, Lat.] to retract, or contradict what one has professed, said, or done.

RECAUTION, *s.* the act of contradicting what a person has professed, said, or done; retraction.

RECAUTER, *s.* one that recants.

TO RECAPITULATE, *v. a.* [*récapituler*, Fr.] to mention again; to repeat again in a distinct manner.

RECAPITULATION, [*s.* Fr.] a distinct repeating of the principal points or arguments of a discourse; detail repeated.

RECAPITULATOR, *a.* repeating again.

TO RECAPARY, *v. a.* to carry back.

TO RECEED, *v. n.* to fall back; retreat; desist.

RECEIPT, [*reséit*] *s.* [*receptio*, Lat.] the act of receiving; a writing acknowledging the receiving of money; a physician's prescription, or direction for making any thing consisting of various ingredients; reception; admission.

RECEIVABLE, [*recevable*] *a.* [*recevable*, Fr.] capable of being received.

TO RECEIVE, [*receve*] *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr.] to take or obtain any thing as due; to take or obtain from another; to admit; to take into a place or state; to conceive in the mind; to entertain as a guest.

RECEIVER, [*recever*] *s.* in Chemistry, a vessel of earth, glass, &c. for receiving any distilled liquor. In Pneumatics, it

is a glass vessel for containing the thing in which an experiment in the air-pump is to be made. In Law, it is commonly understood in a bad sense, and used for such as knowingly receive stolen goods from thieves, and conceal them. Receiver also signifies an officer; of which there are several kinds, denominated from the particular matters they receive, the places where, and the persons from whom.

RECENCY, [*recens*, Lat.] the state of being lately done, or existent.

RECENSION, [*resénshon*] *s.* [*recens*, Lat.] enumeration; review; a corrected edition.

RECENT, *a.* not long existent; new; late; fresh.

RECENTLY, *ad.* freshly; newly.

RECENTNESS, *s.* the quality of being lately used, made, or done; newness.

RECEPTACLE, [*s.* *receptaculum*, from *recipio*, Lat.] a vessel or place into which any thing is received. In Botany, the base, or seat, upon which the other parts of a flower are placed; thus, in dandelion, the round dotted surface that remains at the top of the stalk after the removal of the florets or seeds, is the receptacle.

RECEPTIBILITY, [*s.* *receptio*, Lat.] possibility of receiving.

RECEPTION, [*s.* *receptio*, Lat.] the act of receiving or entertaining opinion generally admitted; the state or manner of being received or entertained; treatment at first coming.

RECEPTIVE, *a.* having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECEPTORY, *a.* generally or popularly admitted.

RECESS, [*s.* *recessus*, Lat.] retirement; departure; a place of retirement or secrecy.—[*reces*, Fr.] an abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.

RECESSION, [*reséshon*] *s.* [*recessio*, Lat.] the act of retreating.

TO RECHARGE, *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr.] to change again.

TO RECHARGE, *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr.] to accuse in return; to attack again.

RECHARGE, [*rechét*] *s.* in Hunting, a particular blast of the horn, to call the hounds from a counterscent, when they have lost their game.

RECIDIVATION, [*s.* *re* and *cado*, Lat.] the falling a second time; a backsliding; relapse.

RECIDIVOUS, *a.* subject to fall again.

RECIPE, [*s.* Lat. from the first word of a medicinal prescription.] a medicinal prescription or receipt.

RECIPIENT, [*s.* *recipiens*, from *recipio*, Lat.] the receiver; that to which any thing is given.

RECIPROCAL, [*a.* *reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr.] mutual; alternate; returned equally on both sides; affecting both parties alike; done by each to each. In Geometry, reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much less than the second as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa.

RECIPROCALLY, *ad.* mutually; interchangeably.

RECIPROCALNESS, *s.* mutual return; alternateness.

TO RECIPROCATE, *v. n.* to act mutually or alternately.

RECIPROCACTION, RECIPROCITY, *s.* the state wherein any action is done mutually by each party.

RECISION, [*reséshon*] *s.* [*re* and *cado*, Lat.] the act of cutting off.

RECITAL, *s.* the relating of a thing a second time; rehearsal; repetition; enumeration.

RECITATION, *s.* repetition; rehearsal.

RECITATIVE, RECITATIVO, *s.* in Music, a passage in which the words are pronounced more musically than in common speech, and less than in a song.

TO RECITE, *v. a.* [*re* and *cito*, Lat. *réciter*, Fr.] to relate; to rehearse; to tell over; to enumerate.

RECITER, *s.* he that recites.

TO RECK, *v. n.* [*recan*, Sax.] to care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much.—*v. a.* to heed; to care for.

RECKLESS, [*a.* *reckelss*, Sax.] careless; heedless; mindless.

RECKLESSNESS, *s.* carelessness; negligence.

TO RECKON, (usually pron. *riken*.) *v. a.* [*recan*, Sax. *rekenen*, Belg.] to count or find out the number of any collection; to estimate, value, or account.—*v. n.* to compute. To call to punishment, used with *with*. To lay stress or dependence upon, used with *upon*.

RECKONER, (*riken*) *s.* one who computes; one who calculates cost.



**RECKONING**, (*rekening*) *s.* a computation; an account of time; accounts of debtor and creditor; money due for entertainment at a public-house; an account taken; esteem or value. *A reckoning book*, is a book in which money received or expended is set down.

**RECLAIM**, *v. a.* [*re* and *clamo*, Lat.] to reform or make better; to reduce to the state desired; to recall, or cry out against; to tame; to bring under cultivation.

**RECLINE**, *v. a.* [*reclino*, from *clino*, Lat.] to lean back or sideways.—*v. n.* to lean, rest, or repose.

**RECLINE**, *a.* in a leaning posture.

**RECLOSE**, (*reclize*) *v. a.* to close again.

**RECLUDE**, *v. a.* [*recludo*, from *claudo*, Lat.] to open.

**RECLUSE**, *a.* [*reclusus*, Lat.] shut up from company; retired.—*s.* a retired person; a hermit.

**RECOAGULATION**, *s.* second coagulation.

**RECOGNISANCE**, (*reknowledge*) *s.* [Fr.] acknowledgment of a person or thing; a badge; a bond of record, testifying the recognisor to owe to the *recognisee* a certain sum of money.

**TO RECOGNISE**, (*recognize*) *v. a.* [*re* and *agnosco*, Lat.] to acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any other thing; to review or examine judicially.

**RECOGNISE/E**, (*recognise*) *s.* the person in whose favour a bond is drawn.

**RECOGNISOR**, (*recognizer*) *s.* one who gives a bond to another.

**RECOGNITION**, *s.* review; renewal of knowledge; acknowledgment; memorial; knowledge avowed.

**TO RECOIL**, *v. n.* [*recoiler*, Fr.] to rush or bound back again; to fall back; to fail or shrink.

**RECOIL**, *s.* the rebounding or starting back of a cannon, &c. after explosion.

**TO RECOIN**, *v. a.* to coin over again.

**RECOINAGE**, *s.* the act of coining anew.

**TO RECOLLECT**, *v. a.* [*re* and *colligo*, Lat.] to revive in, or recover to, the memory; to recover reason or resolution; to collect again.

**RECOLLECTION**, *s.* the act whereby an idea is sought after by the mind, and found, and brought again to view.

**RECOLLECTS**, in Ecclesiastical History, a congregation of reformed Franciscans, called also Friars-minors of St. Francis.

**TO RECOMFORT**, *v. a.* to comfort or console again; to give new strength.

**TO RECOMMENCE**, *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr.] to begin anew.

**RECOMMENCEMENT**, *s.* a beginning a thing anew.

**TO RECOMMEND**, *v. a.* [*recommander*, Fr.] to praise to another; to render acceptable; to describe a person as worthy of the countenance of another; to commit with prayers.

**RECOMMENDABLE**, *a.* [Fr.] worthy of recommendation or praise.

**RECOMMENDATION**, *s.* the act of detailing the good qualities of a person, to gain a favourable reception from another.

**RECOMMENDATORY**, *a.* that recommends to another.

**RECOMMENDER**, *s.* one who recommends.

**TO RECOMMIT**, *v. a.* to commit anew.

**TO RECOMPACT**, *v. a.* to join anew.

**RECOMPENCE**, *s.* [*recompense*, Fr.] the act of making a return or equivalent; compensation.

**TO RECOMPENSE**, *v. a.* [*recompenser*, Fr.] to repay, or requite; to return, or give in requital; to make up by something of equal value; to redeem or pay for.

**RECOMPLEMENT**, *s.* new complement.

**TO RECOMPOSE**, (*recompose*) *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr.] to settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.

**RECOMPOSITION**, (*recomposition*) *s.* composition renewed.

**TO RECONCILE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *concilio*, Lat.] to make a person to like, or be liked again; to make consistent; to restore to favour. **SYNON.** *To reconcile*, supposes some dispute or disagreement. *To adjust*, supposes only some distance or difference.

**RECONCILABLE**, *a.* [*reconciliable*, Fr.] capable of renewed kindness; consistent; possible to be made consistent.

**RECONCILABLENESS**, *s.* consistence; possibility to be reconciled; disposition to renew love.

**RECONCILER**, *s.* one who renews friendship between others; one who discovers the consistence between propositions.

**RECONCILIATION**, **RECONCILEMENT**, *s.* [Fr.] renewal of

friendship; restoration to favour; agreement of things seeming opposed.

**TO RECONDENSE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *condense* anew.

**RECONDITE**, *a.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] abstruse; profound; secret.

**TO RECONDUCE**, *v. a.* [*reconduco*, Fr.] to conduct again.

**TO RECONJOIN**, *v. a.* to join anew.

**TO RECONQUER**, *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr.] to conquer again.

**TO RECONNOITRE**, (*reconnoiter*) *v. a.* [*reconnoître*, Fr.] in War, to examine the nature and situation of ground, &c.

**TO RECONSECRATE**, *v. n.* to consecrate anew.

**TO RECONVEY**, *v. n.* to assemble anew.

**TO RECONVEY**, *v. a.* to convey again.

**TO RECORD**, *v. a.* [*recoardor*, Lat. *recoarder*, Fr.] to register any thing so as to preserve the memory of it; to celebrate, or cause to be remembered in a solemn manner.

**RECORD**, *s.* a register or authentic memorial.

**RECORDE**, **ROBERT**, one of the first English mathematicians. He was a physician, and became Royal Physician under Edward VI. and his successor, and he taught this science and wrote on it; but his chief claim to fame arises from his mathematical knowledge, which he displayed as a tutor in both universities, and in various books. He was a man of originality and penetration; which the quaint style of his writings appears rather to enhance than to conceal. He died in 1558, whilst a prisoner for debt, aged about 55 years.

**RECORDER**, *s.* one who registers any event; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a person chosen to assist the magistrates, &c. of a city or corporation, in matters of justice, and proceedings in law. In Music, a kind of flageolet.

**TO RECOUCH**, *v. a.* to lie down again.

**TO RECOVER**, *v. a.* [*recooverer*, Fr.] to restore from sickness or disorder; to repair; to regain; to release; to reach.—*v. n.* to grow well from a disease, or any evil.

**RECOVERABLE**, *a.* capable of being cured or regained.

**RECOVERY**, *s.* cure; the power or act of regaining; the state of a person cured. In Law, the cutting off an entail.

**TO RECOUNT**, *v. a.* [*raconter*, Fr.] to tell in a minute and distinct manner.

**RECOURSE**, (*redress*) *s.* [*recours*, Fr. from *re* and *curro*, Lat.] application or attendance for help or protection; access.

**RECOUSEFUL**, *a.* moving alternately.

**TO RECREANT**, *a.* [*récrant*, Fr.] cowardly; mean-spirited; crying out or recanting for fear; apostate; false.

**TO RECREATE**, *v. n.* [*re* and *creo*, Lat.] to refresh after labour; to amuse when weary. Figuratively, to delight or gratify; to revive or relieve.

**RECREATION**, *s.* refreshment after toil or weariness; amusement; diversion.

**RECREATIVE**, *a.* refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.

**RECREATIVENESS**, *s.* the quality of being recreative.

**RECREMENT**, *s.* [*recrementum*, from *recreo*, Lat.] dross; scoria; superfluous or useless parts.

**RECREMENTAL**, **RECREMENTIOUS**, *a.* drossy; coarse.

**TO RECRIMINATE**, *v. n.* [*recriminere*, Fr.] to return one accusation with another.

**RECRIMINATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of returning one accusation by another.

**RECRIMINATOR**, *s.* he that returns one charge with another.

**RECRUDESCENT**, *a.* [*recrudescens*, from *crudus*, Lat.] in Medicine, growing painful again, applied to wounds. Figuratively, breaking out afresh.

**TO RECRUIT**, (*rekrut*) *v. a.* [*recruter*, Fr.] to repair any thing wasted by fresh supplies; to supply the deficiencies of an army by new men.—*v. n.* to raise new soldiers.

**RECRUIT**, (*rekrut*) *s.* the supply of any thing wasted; a new soldier.

**RECTANGLE**, *s.* [Fr. *rectus* and *angulus*, Lat.] an angle consisting of 90 degrees; a right angle.

**RECTANGULAR**, *a.* having an angle consisting of 90 degrees; right-angled.

**RECTANGULARLY**, *ad.* with right angles.

**RECTIFIABLE**, *a.* capable of being set right.

**RECTIFICATION**, *s.* [*rectus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of setting a thing right which is wrong; the process of distilling spirits a second time, in order to increase their strength.

To RECTIFY, *v. a.* to make right or reform; to increase the strength of spirits by repeated distillation.

RECTILINEAR, RECTILINEOUS, *a.* [rectus and linea, Lat.] consisting of right lines.

RECTITUDE, *s.* [Fr.] straightness, opposed to curvity; uprightness, or freedom from any vice or bias, applied to the mind.

RECTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a ruler; the chief officer of a university. In the Church of England, a parson who receives the great tithes of a parish, with or without the others.

RECTORSHIP, *s.* [rector, Fr.] the rank or office of a rector.

RECTORY, *s.* in the Church of England, the benefice or dwelling-house of a rector.

RECUBATION, *s.* [recubo, Lat.] the act of lying or leaning.

RECUMBENCY, *s.* [recumbo, Lat.] the act of lying or leaning; rest; repose.

RECUMBENT, *a.* lying down; leaning.

RECUERABLE, *a.* [recupero, Lat.] easy to be recovered.

RECUERATION, *s.* the act of recovering.

RECUERATIVE, RECUERATORY, *a.* pertaining to recovery.

To RECURE, *v. n.* [re and curro, Lat.] to come back, or revive to the mind.—[recurir, Fr.] to have recourse to, or take refuge in.

RECURRENCE, RECURRENCE, *s.* return.

RECURRENT, *a.* [recurrens, from re and curro, Lat.] returning from time to time.

RECURRENCE, [rekirahon] *s.* [recursus, Lat.] return.

RECURRENCE, RECURRENCE, *s.* [re and curro, Lat.] flexure backward.

RECURRENCE, *a.* bent backward.

RECUSANT, [rekúant] *s.* [recuso, Lat.] one that refuses to comply with the terms of a community or society. In Ecclesiastical matters, a nonconformist, or one who refuses to conform to the observances of a state church.

To RECUSE, [rekúze] *v. n.* [recuser, Fr.] to refuse. A juridical word.

RECUSION, [rekúshon] *s.* [recusio, Lat.] the act of beating back.

RED, *a.* [Sax. *rūd*, Brit.] of a red colour. It is one of the three primary colours of the solar spectrum. Dyers reckon it a mother-colour, and have many different shades of it. It is chiefly produced by kermes, cochineal, and madder.

REDAN, REDENT, *s.* in Fortification, an indented work, made in form of the teeth of a saw, with salient and co-entering angles.

REDARGUATION, *s.* [redarguo, Lat.] a disproving or refuting.

REDBREAST, [redbréast] *s.* in Zoology, one of the names of the robin, derived from the colour of the feathers on its breast and face.

RED DEER, *s.* in Natural History, the species of deer yet found wild in the N. parts of Great Britain.

To REDDEN, [rédn] *v. a.* to make red.—*v. n.* to grow red, or blush.

REDDISH, *a.* somewhat red.

REDDISHNESS, *s.* a tendency to redness.

REDDITION, *s.* [reddo, Lat.] restitution.

REDDITIVE, *a.* in Grammar, answering to a question.

REDDLE, [réd] *s.* a pigment used for marking sheep and other coarse work, made of clay and the red oxide of iron.

To REDEEM, *v. a.* [re and emo, Lat.] to relieve by paying a price; to recompense; to release by atonement; to free from guilt; to free, or pledge by paying what money was lent on it, together with the interest.

REDEEMABLE, *a.* capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS, *s.* the state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, *s.* one of the titles or offices of our Lord Jesus Christ.

To REDELIVER, *v. a.* to deliver back.

REDELIVERY, *s.* the act of delivering back.

To REDEMAND, *v. a.* [redemandar, Fr.] to demand back.

REDEMPTION, [redémshon] *s.* [redimo, Lat.] the release of a pledge, &c., by repayment of the loan with interest. In Theology, the work of our Lord Jesus Christ, as the Saviour of mankind.

REDEMPATORY, [redémptory] *a.* [redemptus, Lat.] paid for ransom.

RED-EYE, in Ichthyology, a kind of fresh-water fish, otherwise called the rudd, common in many of the rivers of Germany

and England. It is all over of an elegant red, but no part of it of so deep a colour as the eyes.

REDFORD, See RETFORD.

RED-GAME, *s.* in Ornithology, the red grouse or gorcock.

REDHIBITION, *s.* [re and habeo, Lat.] in Civil Law, an action to make void the sale of certain goods, and to oblige the seller to take them back.

REDHOT, *a.* heated so as to appear red.

REDINTEGRATE, *a.* [redintegratus, from re and inter, Lat.] restored; renewed; made new.

REDINTEGRATION, *s.* renovation; restoration. In Chemistry, the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

REDLEAD, [rédled] *s.* in Chemistry, minium; lead calcined.

REDNESS, *s.* the quality of being red.

REDOLENCE, REDOLENCE, *s.* sweet scent.

REDOLENT, *a.* [redoleo, Lat.] sweet of scent.

To REDOUBLE, [redóuble] *v. a.* [redoubler, Fr.] to repeat often; to increase by frequent addition of the same quantity.—*v. n.* to become twice as much.

REDOUT, [redóit] *s.* [redoute, Fr.] an outwork of a fortification; a fortress.

REDOUTABLE, [redóitable] *a.* [redoutable, Fr.] terrible to enemies; formidable.

REDOUTED, [redóitéd] *a.* [redouté, Fr.] awful; formidable.

To REDOUND, *v. n.* [re and unda, Lat.] to be driven back again; to conduce; to result.

To REDRESS, *v. a.* [redresser, Fr.] to set right, or amend; to relieve, remedy, or ease; more properly applied to things.

REDRESS, *s.* a relief of grievances; reformation; remedy.

RED SEA, a narrow sea which divides Africa from Arabia.

It is separated from the Mediterranean on the N. by the Isthmus of Suez, and communicates by the Strait of Babelmandel on the S. with the Indian Ocean. The length of this sea is nearly 1500 miles, and its average width about 150; but the Strait of Babelmandel, and the two arms at the N. extremity, are only about 15 or 16 miles wide. It abounds with coral reefs, &c., but its name is derived from its ancient designation, the Sea of (or bordering on) Edom (Edom signifying red). Between its arms at the N. end lies the peninsula of Sinai, the scene of the greatest old-world transaction, the Divine legislation of the Israelitish nation. Across one of those arms Moses conducted the Israelites in safety when they left Egypt; and in it, on the same occasion, the Egyptian host, with their king, perished. It was the medium of the oriental commerce of Solomon and his successors, and its trade is considerable at the present day.

To REDESK, [redésk] *v. n.* applied to iron, which, when too hot, breaks or cracks under the hammer.

REDSHANK, *s.* in Ornithology, a water bird, about the size of the common plover, with legs of a beautiful red.

REDSTART, REDTAIL, *s.* in Ornithology, a small migratory warbler, which has a red tail, which it shakes incessantly, and a spot of white over its bill.

REDSTREAK, [rédstreak] *s.* in Horticulture, an apple so called from its colour, preferred to all other fruit for making cider. Also, cider made from redstreak apples.

To REDUCE, *v. a.* [re and duo, Lat.] to bring to its former state; to reform any disorder; to break into small pieces; to de-grade; to bring into a state of want or misery; to subdue.

REDUCEMENT, *s.* the act of bringing back, subduing, reforming, or diminishing.

REDUCER, *s.* one that reduces.

REDUCIBLE, *a.* possible to be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, *s.* quality of being reducible.

REDUCTION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of breaking into pieces, or bringing into order from a state of disorder. In Arithmetic, the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one. In Chemistry, the restoration of metallic oxides to their original state of metals.

REDUCTIVE, *a.* [réductif, Fr.] having the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVELY, *ad.* by reduction; by consequence.

REDUNDANCE, REDUNDANCY, *s.* [redundantia, Lat.] a state wherein things abound to excess; superfluity; superabundance.

REDUNDANT, *a.* [re and unda, Lat.] superfluous; abounding to excess; using more words or images than are useful.

REDUNDANTLY, *ad.* superfluously; superabundantly.

To REDUPLICATE, *v. a.* to double.

**REDUPLICATION**, *s.* the act of doubling.

**REDUPLICATIVE**, *a.* [*reduplcatif*, Fr.] double.

**REDWING**, in Ornithology, the name of a bird of the thrush kind, called also in some places, the *wind-thrush*, or *swine-pipe*.

To **REE**, *v. a.* to riddle; to sift.

To **RE-ECHO**, (*re-eko*) *v. n.* to echo back.

**REECHY**, *a.* (corrupted from *reek*.) smoky; sooty.

**REED**, *s.* [*reed*, Sax. *ried*, Teut.] a hollow knotted stalk; a small pipe; an arrow. In Botany, a plant of the grass kind, of which four kinds are natives of England, viz. the common, small, branched, and sea reed. They all flower in June and July.

To **RE-EDIFY**, *v. a.* to build again; to rebuild.

**REEDED**, *a.* covered in or made with reeds.

**REEDEN**, *a.* consisting of reeds.

**REEDMACE**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of rush, called also the catstail; of which we have two species, that bear spikes of male and female flowers, and are found in ditches and ponds.

**REEDY**, *a.* abounding with reeds.

**REEF**, *s.* in Ships, that part of the lower edge of a sail, which can be tied up by means of strings, so as to lessen the surface presented to the wind. *Reefing*, is the operation of reducing a sail, by taking in one or more of the reefs. In Physical Geography, or Hydrography, a narrow coral-rock, just under the surface of the water, fringing islands, &c. &c., or surrounding them parallel to the line of shore, at various distances. They particularly abound in the Pacific Ocean, and are the most serious impediment to the navigation of that vast sea; as they frequently occur where no land is perceptible, being formed on a sunken rock; and as they are not always betrayed by the surf and breakers. See **CORAL**, **ZOOPLYTE**, &c.

**REEK**, *s.* [*ree*, Sax. *reuke*, Belg.] steam; smoke; vapour.

To **REEK**, *v. n.* [*reecan*, Sax.] to smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

**REEKY**, *a.* smoky; tanned; black.

**REEL**, *s.* [*reol*, Sax.] a turning frame on which yaro is wound from the spindle.

To **REEL**, *v. n.* [*rollen*, Belg. *ragla*, Swed.] to stagger; to incline first to one side and then to the other, in walking.

**RE-ELECTION**, *s.* repeated election.

To **RE-ELECT**, *v. a.* to enact anew.

To **RE-ENJOY**, *v. a.* to enjoy a second time.

To **RE-ENTER**, *v. a.* to enter again; to enter anew.

To **RE-ENTHRONE**, *v. a.* to replace on a throne.

**RE-ENTRANCE**, *s.* the act of entering again.

To **RE-ESTABLISH**, *v. a.* to establish again.

**RE-ESTABLISHER**, *s.* one that re-establishes.

**RE-ESTABLISHMENT**, *s.* the act of re-establishing; the state of being re-established; restoration.

To **RE-EXAMINE**, *v. a.* to examine again.

**REEVE**, *s.* [*gerefa*, Sax.] the bailiff of a franchise or manor.

**REEVE**, *s.* in Ornithology, the name of a bird, the male of which, from the long feathers round his neck, is called the **RUFF**.

To **REFECT**, *v. a.* [*re* and *facio*, Lat.] to refresh; to restore after hunger and fatigue.

**REFECTION**, *s.* refreshing after hunger and fatigue.

**REFECTIVES**, *s.* in Medicine, preparations which refresh and renew strength.

**REFECTORY**, *s.* [*refectoire*, Fr.] a room for refreshment or eating.

To **REFEEL**, *v. a.* [*refello*, from *fallo*, Lat.] to refute; to repress. To **REFERE**, *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat.] to send or dismiss for information or judgment; to address or apply for judgment; to consult a book for proof or information on any point.—*v. n.* to have respect or relation.

**REFEREE**, *s.* one to whom any thing is submitted or referred.

**REFERENCE**, *s.* relation; respect; view towards; dismission to another tribunal; a note pointing out a passage in any book as a proof, &c. of any statement.

**REFERENDARY**, *s.* one of whose decision any thing is referred; an officer in the court of Chancery; the master of requests.

To **REFERMENT**, *v. a.* to ferment anew.

**REFERRIBLE**, *a.* capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

To **REFINE**, *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.] to clear from dross or any

impurities, to polish; to make elegant; to make accurate.—*v. n.* to affect nicety; to improve in point of accuracy; to grow pure.

**REFINEMENT**, *s.* the act of cleansing from dross, foulness, or impurity; improvement in elegance; artificial practice; affectation of elegance.

**REFINER**, *s.* one that clears from dross or impurity; improver in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtilties.

To **REFIT**, *v. a.* [*refaire*, Fr.] to repair; to restore after damage.

To **REFLECT**, *v. a.* [*re* and *flecto*, Lat.] to bend or throw back.—*v. n.* to throw back light, or an image represented in a mirror; to throw back the thoughts on themselves or things past; to consider attentively; to throw or bring reproach.

**REFLECTION**, *s.* bending back; flying back.

**REFLECTION**, *s.* the act of throwing or bending back; thought employed on things past; the perception of the operation of one's own mind; attentive consideration; censure. In Optics, the throwing back of the rays of light from any surface, and especially from the surface of a mirror, which always takes place at an angle exactly equal to the angle of incidence. This is the cause of the power possessed by polished surfaces to give images of objects opposite to them; which images are usually called *reflections*. Heat also may be reflected in the same way.

**REFLECTIVE**, *a.* throwing back images; considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

**REFLECTOR**, *s.* a considerer. In Optics, a mirror, or a reflecting telescope.

**REFLEX**, *a.* directed backward.

**REFLEX**, *s.* reflection.

**REFLEXIBILITY**, *s.* in Optics, the disposition of rays of light to be reflected or refracted.

**REFLEXIBLE**, *a.* in Optics, capable of being thrown back, or turned from their natural course, applied to rays of light.

**REFLEXIVE**, *a.* having respect to something past; capable of reflecting.

**REFLEXIVELY**, *ad.* in a backward direction.

**REFLOAT**, (*refloo*) *s.* ebb; reflux.

**REFLORESCENCE**, *s.* [*re* and *floresco*, Lat.] the quality of flourishing or blossoming anew.

To **REFLOURISH**, (*reflourish*) *v. a.* to flourish anew.

To **REFLOW**, (*refloo*) *v. n.* [*refluere*, Fr.] to flow back.

**REFLUENT**, (sometimes accented on the first syllable;) *a.* [*refluens*, Lat.] flowing back; running back.

**REFLUX**, *s.* [*re* and *fluo*, Lat.] the act of flowing back; the backward course of water.

**REFOCILLATION**, *s.* [*refocillo*, Lat.] restoration of strength by refreshment.

To **REFORM**, *v. a.* [*re* and *formo*, Lat.] to change from worse to better.—*v. n.* to alter or make a change from worse to better.

**REFORM**, *s.* reformation or amendment. In Politics, the doctrine of continual progress and improvement in institutions and laws, by the laying aside of what is unsuited to the age, and by the adoption of all that can raise a state as near as is possible to ideal perfection in its forms.

**REFORMATION**, *s.* the act or state of change from worse to better. *SYNON.* *Reformation* signifies often the act of reforming; *reform*, seldom any other than the effect. In Church History, the great revolt against the authority of the Roman see, which happened in the 10th century. It was so called, because, in Germany and Switzerland, where it began, the efforts made were mainly directed to the casting off of all errors in doctrine, ceremonies, &c. &c. It does not, in this sense, correctly describe the English revolt, except as it was maintained by the Puritans, and by their successors the Nonconformists and Dissenters, because the only change truly made was the substitution of the monarch for the pope, as head of the church, a change of very questionable worth.

**REFORMER**, *s.* one who makes a change from bad to better; one who seeks to free religion from erroneous forms, &c., and to present it in its purest and simplest forms. In Politics, one who advocates and seeks to effect the reform of the institutions and laws.

To **REFRACT**, *v. a.* [*re* and *frango*, Lat.] to break the natural course of a ray of light; to beat back or resist.

**REFRACTION**, *s.* [*fr.*] in Optics, the changing of the direction in which a ray of light is moving, which is occasioned by its

passing into a medium of a different character from that it has been moving in. The angle of refraction is different for the differently coloured rays of the spectrum, being greatest in the violet, and least in the red rays. The broken appearance of a stick partly plunged in water is the most universally-known example of this change; twilight, also, is occasioned by it. Heat is also subject to refraction.

REFRACTIVE, *a.* having the power of refracting.

REFRACTORINESS, *s.* sullen obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

REFRACTORY, *a.* [*réfractoire*, Fr.] obstinate; stubborn; not submitting to authority or command; contumacious. In Chemistry, a term applied to earths or metals that are either infusible, or that require an extraordinary degree of heat to change or melt them.

REFRAGABLE, *a.* [*re and frango*, Lat.] perverse; liable to be confuted.

To REFRAIN, *v. a.* [*re and frænum*, Lat.] to hold back; to keep from action.—*v. n.* to forbear; to abstain; to spare.

REFRANGIBILITY, *s.* in Optics, the disposition of a ray of light to be turned out of its natural course by passing out of one medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, *a.* [*re and frango*, Lat.] capable of being turned out of its natural line, or their natural course, applied to the rays of light.

REFREATION, *s.* [*re and frænum*, Lat.] the act of restraining.

To REFRESH, *v. a.* [*refraîcher*, Fr.] to refresh after labour, pain, or want; to repair or improve any thing impaired by new touches; to cool; to refrigerate.

REFRESH, *s.* that which refreshes.

REFRESHMENT, *s.* relief after pain, hunger, or fatigue. Figuratively, food or rest.

REFRIGERANT, *a.* [*Fr.*] cooling; mitigating heat.—*s.* in Medicine, a preparation which has the effect of cooling the body by reducing the pulse.

To REFRIGERATE, *v. a.* [*re and frigo*, Lat.] to cool.

REFRIGERATION, *s.* the act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, REFRIGERATORY, *a.* cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY, *s.* that part of a still which is filled with water, and condenses the vaporized fluid; any thing internally cooling.

REFT, the old pret. and past part. of To REAVE; taken or took away.

REFUGE, *s.* [*re and fugio*, Lat.] shelter from danger or distress; protection; an expedient.

To REFUGE, *v. a.* [*réfugier*, Fr.] to shelter or protect.

REFUGEE, *s.* [*réfugie*, Fr.] one that flies his country for shelter. This name has been more particularly given to the French Protestants, who were obliged to abandon their country at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

REFULGENCE, *s.* sparkling or bright splendour.

REFULGENT, *a.* [*re and fulgeo*, Lat.] bright; glittering; shining; splendid.

REFULGENTLY, *ad.* in a shining manner.

To REFUND, *v. n.* [*re and fundo*, Lat.] to pour back. Figuratively, to restore or repay what is received. Used with the reciprocal pronoun *himself*, to reimburse.

REFUSAL, (*refusal*) *s.* the act of denying to receive any thing offered, or of granting a thing requested; the right of having a thing before another; pre-emption; option.

To REFUSE, (*refûse*) *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.] to deny any thing required or offered.

REFUSE, *s.* unworthy of acceptance after a choice is made.

REFUSE, *s.* that which is disregarded when the rest is taken.

REFUSER, (*refûser*) *s.* he who refuses.

REFUTAL, *s.* [*refuto*, Lat.] the act of proving false or erroneous.

REFUTATION, *s.* [*refutatio*, Lat.] the act of refuting, or showing any thing to be false or erroneous; refutal.

To REFUTE, *v. a.* [*refuto*, Lat.] to prove false or erroneous, applied to persons or things.

To REGAIN, *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr.] to gain a second time; to recover any thing lost.

REGAL, *a.* [*regalis*, from *rex*, Lat.] royal; kingly.

REGALE, *s.* [*Lat.*] the prerogative of a king; an entertainment given to ambassadors.

To REGALE, *v. a.* [*régaler*, Fr.] to feast; to give an entertainment; to refresh; to gratify.

REGALEMENT, *s.* [*Fr.*] refreshment; entertainment.

REGALIA, *s.* [*rex*, Lat.] the rights and prerogatives of a king; which, according to civilians, are in England six: viz. 1. The power of judicature. 2. The power of life and death. 3. The power of peace and war. 4. A right to such goods as have no owner, as waifs, estrays, &c. 5. Assessments; and, 6. The coining of money. *Regalia* is also used for the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown and sceptre with the cross, that with the dove, the globe, St. Edward's staff, the orb with the cross, the several swords, &c. In Church affairs, the rights and privileges which cathedrals, &c. enjoy by the grants of kings.

REGALITY, *s.* [*regalitas*, Lat.] royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

To REGARD, *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.] to value; to look upon as worthy of notice; to respect or mind; to observe religiously; to respect or have relation to; to look toward.

REGARD, *s.* [*Fr.*] attention to as a matter of importance; respect; esteem; relation; note or eminence; reference; look or aspect; an object of sight.

REGARDABLE, *a.* observable; worthy of notice.

REGARDANT, in Heraldry, a lion, or any beast of prey, painted as looking behind him.

REGARDEUR, *s.* one that regards.

REGARDFUL, *a.* attentive; taking notice of; observant; respectful.

REGARDFULLY, *ad.* attentively; heedfully; respectfully.

REGARDESS, *a.* heedless; negligent; not taking notice.

REGARDESSLY, *ad.* without heed.

REGARDESSNESS, *s.* heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

REGATTA, *s.* a boat race, both by sailing and rowing.

REGENCY, *s.* [*rego*, Lat.] authority; government; government administered for another; the district governed by a vicergerent; those who are intrusted with the government in behalf of another.

To REGENERATE, *v. a.* [*re and genero*, Lat.] to produce anew. In Theology, to renew by a change of affections, &c.

REGENERATE, *a.* produced anew. In Theology, born again, or having one's affections, &c. changed by Divine grace.

REGENERATENESS, *s.* the state of being regenerate.

REGENERATION, *s.* [*Fr.*] new birth; the change or renewal of man, by Divine grace, to the Christian life.

REAGENT, *a.* [*regens*, from *rego*, Lat.] governing; exercising authority for another.

REGENT, *s.* a governor or ruler; one invested with authority for, or ruling in behalf of, another.

REGENTSHIP, *s.* the office or state of a regent.

To REGIMINATE, *v. a.* [*re and germino*, Lat.] to spring or bud out again.

REGIMINATION, *s.* the act of sprouting again.

REGGIO, a city of Modena, Italy. In the cathedral are many capital paintings and sculptures; and the town contains many other fine buildings, and especially convents. It has a good trade in silk. It is 12 miles from Modena. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 10. 38. E.

REGIBLE, *a.* governable; manageable.

REGICIDE, (*re and cædo*, Lat.) the act of killing a king; one who kills a king.

REGIMEN, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Medicine, that regulation in diet and living, suitable to the preservation or recovery of health. Rule; government.

REGIMENT, (*réjiment*) *s.* [*Fr.*] a body of soldiers under one colonel.

REGIMENTAL, *a.* belonging to a regiment. Used in the plural for the particular uniform by which one regiment is distinguished from another.

REGIOMONTANUS, the assumed name of an eminent astronomer of Germany, in the 15th century, whose real name was *Johannes Müller*; who was born at Königsberg, which, in Latin, is called *Regiomontanus*. He studied at Leipzig and Vienna; and accepted the professorship of Astronomy at the latter place. Thence he went to Italy, to continue his studies; and afterwards, on the invitation of Sixtus IV., settled at Rome, where he

died in 1476, aged 40 years. To him we owe many translations and commentaries, together with several original works. He nearly perfected trigonometry; and invented the present notation of decimal fractions. The translation of the *Almagest* of Ptolemy was completed by him, and enriched with illustrations. He was engaged on the reform of the calendar at the time of his death; and he also calculated the places of the planets for many years. He constructed an orrery, improved the mechanism of clocks; and made several wonderful automata. His labours, with those of his teacher at Vienna, Parbach, form the connecting link between the astronomy of the middle ages and that of modern times.

**REG'ION**, *s.* [*regio*, Lat.] a tract of land; a country; tract of space; a part of the body; place or rank; a division or part of the atmosphere.

**REG'ISTER**, *s.* [*registre*, Fr. *registrum*, Lat.] an account of any thing committed to writing in some book kept for that purpose; an officer who commits any account or transaction to writing; a trap-door affixed to the upper part of a stove, to regulate the quantity of atmospheric air admitted to the fire-place, or to open or shut the communication with the chimney at pleasure.

To **REG'ISTER**, *v. a.* [*registrer*, Fr.] to commit to writing, in order to preserve from oblivion; to enrol, or set down in a list.

**REGISTRATION**, *s.* the entry of names, of births, deaths, and marriages, of inventions and improvements, &c. &c. in a public record, as an authentic record for legal and other purposes.

**REG'ISTRY**, *s.* the act of inserting in a register; the place where a register is kept; a series of facts recorded.

**REG'LET**, *s.* [*réglet*, Fr.] ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

**REG'NANT**, *a.* [*Fr.*] predominant; reigning; having power; prevalent.

**REG'NARD**, JOHN FRANCIS, a comic writer of France, at the end of the 17th century. He visited Italy, and as he was returning with his property, was captured by an Algerine pirate and sold as a slave. His taste for good living had made him acquainted with the art of cookery, which was brought into requisition in his servitude; but at last, being caught in an intrigue with one of his master's concubines, and having before him the choice of Mohammedism or the bowstring, the French consul ransomed him, and he returned to France. Subsequently he made a journey to the N. Cape; and died in 1710, aged about 60 years. His comedies are highly esteemed; and he produced other poetical works. His situations under government were only the fruits of his money, not of his reputation, or statesmanship.

To **REG'ORGE**, *v. a.* [*regorger*, Fr.] to vomit up; to swallow back; to swallow eagerly.

To **REGRA'FT**, *v. a.* [*greffer*, Fr.] to graft again.

To **REGRA'NT**, *v. a.* to grant back.

To **REGRATE**, *v. a.* to shock or offend.—[*gratter*, Fr.] to engross or forestall.

**REGRA'TER**, *s.* [*regrotier*, Fr.] a forestaller; an engrosser; one who buys any wares or provisions, and sells them again in the same market, or five miles round it; also one who furnishes old arms, &c. to make them look new.

To **REGREET**, *v. a.* to re-salute; to greet a second time.

**REGREET**, *s.* a return or exchange of salutation.

To **REGRESS**, *v. n.* [*re* and *gradior*, Lat.] to go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.

**REGRESS**, *REGRE'SSION*, *s.* passage back; a return or going back; the power of passing back.

**REGRET**, *s.* [*Fr.*] vexation; sorrow for something past; grief; bitterness of reflection. *SYNON.* *Remorse* is the grief occasioned by the recollection of what could and ought to have been done differently. *Regret*, that occasioned by what could not have been prevented.

To **REGRET**, *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr.] to grieve at something done or past; to be uneasy at.

**REGULAR**, *a.* [*regula*, Lat.] conformable or agreeable to rule or method. In Geometry, a *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal: of these there are but five possible; viz. 1. the *pyramid*, comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles; 2. the *cube*, whose surface is composed of six equal squares; 3. that which is bounded by eight equal and equi-

lateral triangles; 4. that which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons; 5. that, the sides of which are twenty equal and equilateral triangles.

**REG'ULAR**, *s.* [*régulier*, Fr.] in the Romish Church, a priest who follows the rule of monastic life. In the Army, a regiment, or a soldier belonging to the troops of the line.

**REGULARITY**, *s.* [*régularité*, Fr.] conformity to rule; order; method.

**REGULARLY**, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to rule, method, or order.

To **REGULATE**, *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.] to adjust by rule or method; to direct; to manage.

**REGULATION**, *s.* the act of regulating.

**REGULATOR**, *s.* [*Lat.*] one that directs or adjusts by rule or method; the part of a machine which adjusts the rate of its motion; a clock made use of to adjust the motions of others.

**REGULUS**, *s.* [*Lat.*] the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom on melting. In Astronomy, a star of the first magnitude, situated in the heart of the Lion, one of the zodiacal constellations.

To **REGURGITATE**, *v. a.* to throw or pour back any thing absorbed.—*v. n.* to be poured back.

**REGURGITATION**, *s.* resorption; the act of swallowing back.

**REHABILITATION**, *s.* in Canon Law, signifies the restoration of a delinquent to his former condition.

To **REHEAR**, (*rehéar*) *v. a.* to hear again.

**REHEARSAL**, (*rehéarsal*) *s.* recital; repetition. In Music and the Drama, the private recital of a piece before the representation of it publicly.

To **REHEARSE**, (*rehérsé*) *v. a.* to repeat, recite, or relate; to try, recite, or pronounce, as preparatory to public exhibition.

**REID**, DR. THOMAS, a minister of the Scottish kirk, whose name was at one time high in repute, as that of a great philosopher. He studied at Aberdeen, and occupied a chair in that university, whence he removed to a like situation at Glasgow. He once visited England, and spent the latter part of his life in his parish. He died in 1796, aged 86 years. His chief works are, his *Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense*, and his *Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of the Human Mind*. He was the founder of the Scotch school of metaphysics, and his only service in that study, is his having called attention, more decidedly than it had been given before, to psychology. He was a genuine Scotch thinker, but neither subtle nor profound, and free from all adulteration of genius. His writings are read only by those who are compelled, as students, to see what every one who has made any stir in the world has said; but it is a weary and barren quest, even for them. For those who can and do possess and use *common sense*, it is worse than superfluous.

To **REJE'CT**, *v. a.* [*re* and *icio*, Lat.] to dismiss without compliance; to refuse; to cast off; to throw aside, as useless or evil.

**REJE'CTABLE**, *a.* that may be rejected.

**REJE'CTION**, *s.* [*re* and *icio*, Lat.] the act of casting off or throwing aside.

**REG'LE**, *s.* [*régle*, Fr.] a hollow cut to guide any thing; regulator.

To **REIGN**, (*reïn*) *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat. *régnér*, Fr.] to enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant; to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

**REIGN**, (*reïn*) *s.* [*régné*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.] royal authority; the time during which a person exercises sovereign authority; a kingdom or dominion.

To **REIMBA'RK**, *v. a.* [*rembarquer*, Fr.] to take shipping again.

**REIMBARKATION**, *s.* [*rembarquement*, Fr.] the act of going on shipboard again.

To **REIMBODY**, *v. a.* (written more frequently, but less properly, *embody*), to reduce to a body again.

To **REIMBURSE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *in*, Lat. and *bourse*, Fr.] to repay; to repair any loss or expense by an equivalent.

**REIMBURSEMENT**, *s.* reparation or repayment.

To **REIMPRE'GNATE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *inpregnare*] to impregnate anew.

**REIMPRE'SSION**, (*re-impréshon*) *s.* a second or repeated impression.

**REIN**, (*rên*) *s.* [*réne*, Fr.] that part of a bridle by which the driver keeps a horse in hand and guides him. Figuratively,

government. To *give the reins*, is to remove restraint or give liberty.

To REIN, *v. a.* to govern by a bridle. Figuratively, to restrain or control.

REINDEER, *s.* in Zoology, a species of deer, which is found in most of the northern regions of Europe, Asia, and America. In Lapland this animal is used for draught, being organically fitted for rapid travelling over snow, and is the only substitute for the cow, the sheep, and other cattle of the temperate climate.

To REINFECT, *v. a.* [*re* and *inficio*, Lat.] to infect or corrupt again.

To REINFOURCE, *v. a.* [*renforce*, Fr.] to add new force or strength; to recruit.

REINFORCEMENT, *s.* a fresh supply of men, arms, &c.

REINHOLD, ERASMUS, a German mathematician and astronomer of the 16th century. He was professor of those sciences at Wittenberg, and died in 1553, aged 42 years. He published several *Tables of the Motions*, &c. of the *Planets*, in some part grounded on his own observations, and wrote on the new Planetary Theory of Purbach. He also translated and commented on a part of Ptolemy's *Almagest*.

REINS, *s.* not used in the singular; [*renes*, Lat.] the lower and the smallest part of the back; the kidneys.

To REINSERT, *v. a.* to insert a second time.

To REINSPIRE, *v. a.* to inspire anew.

To REINSTALL, (*re-install*) *v. a.* to seat again; to put again in possession.

To REINSTATE, *v. a.* to put again into possession.

To REINTEGRATE, *v. a.* [*re* and *integer*, Lat.] to renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore. See RED-  
INTEGRATE.

To REINVEST, *v. a.* to invest anew.

To REJOICE, *v. n.* [*rejoir*, Fr.] to be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past; used with *or* or *at*.—*v. a.* to make joyful or glad; to exhilarate; to glad.

REJOICER, *s.* one that rejoices.

To REJOIN, *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.] to join again; to meet one again.—*v. n.* to make answer to an answer or reply.

REJOINER, *s.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.] an answer by the defendant to the plaintiff's replication or reply.

REJOINT, *s.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.] shock; succession.

REJSKE, JOHN JAMES, an eminent orientalist and philologist, who studied at Halle and Leipzig, and was eventually rector of St. Nicholas' college at the latter place. He died in 1774, aged 58 years. His writings show the most enthusiastic devotion to his studies, especially to the Arabic language, and both those and his Greek works are yet of great value. His wife, *Ernestina Christina*, (by birth *Müller*), shared his studies and his enthusiasm, and carried on some of his works after his death: she died in 1798, aged 63 years.

To REITERATE, *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Lat.] to repeat again and again.

REITERATION, *s.* [Fr.] repetition.

To REJUDGE, *v. a.* to try a second time; to review; to re-examine.

REJUVENESCENCY, *s.* [*re* and *juvenis*, Lat.] restoration of youth.

To REKINDLE, *v. a.* to set on fire or inflame again.

RELAND, ADRIAN, a learned orientalist of Holland, who studied at the great universities of that country, and rose to hold the office of professor of philosophy at Harderwick, and of oriental languages and church history at Utrecht. He died in 1718, aged 42 years. His works on the *Mohammedan Religion*, and the *Geography of Palestine*, are the most valuable of his productions; but the others, on *Hebrew Coins*, on the *Spots of the Temple*, as portrayed on the Arch of Titus, &c., are of considerable worth to the biblical student.

To RELAPSE, *v. n.* [*re* and *labor*, Lat.] to slip or fall back; to fall back into vice, error, danger, &c.; to fall back from a state of recovery.

RELAPSE, *s.* a fall into vice or error once forsaken; a return to any state, especially into sickness, from a state of recovery.

To RELATE, *v. a.* [*relatum*, from *refero*, Lat.] to tell or relate; to ally, or be near by kindred.—*v. n.* to have relation or respect.

RELATER, *s.* teller; narrator.

RELATION, *s.* the manner of belonging to any person or

thing; respect; reference; regard; connexion of one thing to another; kindred; alliance of kin; a person related to another by birth or marriage; a recital of facts; a narrative.

RELATIVE, *a.* [*relativus*, from *refero*, Lat. *relatif*, Fr.] having relation, connexion, or regard; considered as belonging to and respecting something else.

RELATIVE, *s.* a person allied to another by birth or marriage. In Grammar, a name given to the interrogative or to the demonstrative pronoun, when they are used in an accessory sentence, in relation to some word in the principal sentence, called the antecedent. *Who, which, what, where, whence, whither, when, how, and that*, are so used.

RELATIVELY, *ad.* not absolutely; as it regards something else.

To RELAX, *v. a.* [*relaxo*, from *laxus*, Lat.] to slacken any thing strained; to make less rigorous; to make less attentive or laborious; to ease; to loose.—*v. n.* to be mild, remiss, or free from rigor.

RELAXATION, *s.* the act of loosening any thing strained; the cessation of restraint; abatement of rigour, attention, or application.

RELAY, *s.* [*relais*, Fr.] horses placed in different stages on a road to relieve others.

To RELEASE, (*relâche*) *v. a.* [*relascher*, Fr.] to free from confinement, servitude, pain, obligation, or restraint.

RELEASE, (*relâche*) *s.* discharge from pain, penalty, claim, confinement, or servitude; an acquittance from debt. In Law, the relinquishment of all the right a man has in lands or tenements, in favour of another, effected by means of a deed, after the manner of a conveyance.

To RELEGATE, *v. a.* [*relego*, from *lege*, Lat.] to banish; to exile.

RELEGATION, *s.* [Fr.] exile; judicial banishment.

To RELENT, *v. n.* [*releatir*, Fr.] to soften, or grow less rigorous, hard, or tense; to soften in temper; to give, melt, or grow moist.—*v. a.* to slacken; to soften or mollify.

RELENTLESS, *a.* un pitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

RELEVANT, *a.* [Fr.] relieving.

RELEVATION, *s.* [*relevo*, Lat.] a raising or lifting up.

RELIVANCE, *s.* trust; dependence; confidence; repose of mind. Used with *on* before the object of trust.

RELIC, *s.* generally used in the plural; [*reliquæ*, Fr. from *relinquo*, Lat.] that which remains of any thing after the rest is lost or decayed; the body of a person after death; any thing kept in the memory of a person deceased.

RELICT, *s.* [*relictus*, Lat.] a widow; a woman whose husband is dead.

RELIEF, (*relâf*) *s.* [Fr.] alleviation or mitigation of sorrow, pain, or distress; that which frees from danger, pain, or sorrow; the dismissal of a sentinel from his post; the prominence of a figure in a stone, &c.; the recommendation of any thing by the interposition of something different.—[*relievium*, low Lat.] in Law, remedy of wrongs; also, a payment under a feudal tenure, made to the lord, on particular occasions.

RELIEVABLE, (*relâvable*) *a.* capable of relief.

To RELIEVE, (*relève*) *v. a.* [*relievo*, Lat.] to recommend by the interposition of something of a different nature; to support or assist mutually; to ease from pain or sorrow; to succour or rescue from danger; to give rest to a soldier, by placing another in his post; to right by law.

RELIEVER, (*relèveur*) *s.* one who relieves.

RELIEVO, (*relievo*) *s.* [Ital.] that part of a figure which projects beyond the ground on which it is carved. It is distinguished into *alto*, where the figures are much raised, and *basso*, where they are raised but little.

RELIGATION, *s.* [*re* and *ligo*, Lat.] the act of binding fast, or tying back.

To RELIGHT, (*relit*) *v. a.* to light anew.

RELIGION, (this word and its derivatives are pronounced *religion*, *religions*, &c.) *s.* [*religio*, Lat.] that life which springs from the knowledge of God and of man, of the relation between them, and of the obligations arising from that relation; any system of faith and worship. *SYNON.* *Religion* must be distinguished from *theology* or *creed*, and from *piety* or *devotion*, although it is not unfrequently confounded with all of them. It is the entire life, with all its expressions, such as has been defined. *Theology* is

the science of religion, and *creed* is the formula expressing the result of the science. *Piety* is the universal sentiment of veneration for God, which may exist where there is little religion, and *devotion* is the outward expression of piety. Rightly regarded, there is but one religion, that developed in the sacred Scriptures, since that alone answers to the definition. Others are not in that sense *false religions*, they are not religions at all.

**RELIGIONIST**, *s.* a person attached openly to any system of faith or worship.

**RELIGIOUS**, *a.* pious; devout; living in the observance of the obligations of religion; teaching religion. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of the monastic life. Figuratively, exact or strict.

**RELIGIOUSLY**, *ad.* piously; in conformity with the obligations of religion; according to the rites of any religion; reverently; with veneration; exactly, or with strict observance.

**RELIGIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality or state of being religious.

**TO RELINQUISH**, *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.] to forsake, leave, desert, quit, release, give up, forbear, or depart from.

**RELINQUISHMENT**, *s.* the act of forsaking.

**RELICUARY**, *s.* [*reliquaire*, Fr.] a shrine or casket in which the relics of deceased saints are kept.

**RELISH**, *s.* [*relâcher*, Fr.] the effect which any thing has on the organs of taste, generally applied to something agreeable; a small taste. Figuratively, fondness or delight in any thing; sense, or a power of perceiving; cast; manner.

**TO RELISH**, *v. a.* to give a taste to, or season any thing; to have a liking to.—*v. n.* to have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour.

**RELISHABLE**, *a.* gustable; having a taste.

**TO RELIVE**, (*revive*) *v. n.* to revive; to live anew.

**RELUCENT**, *a.* [*relucens*, from *lux*, Lat.] shining; transparent; pellucid.

**TO RELUCT**, *v. n.* [*re* and *luctor*, Lat.] to struggle again.

**RELUCTANCE**, **RELUCTANCY**, *s.* unwillingness; repugnance; struggle in opposition.

**RELUCTANT**, *a.* unwilling; acting with repugnance.

**TO RELUCTATE**, *v. n.* to resist; to struggle against.

**TO RELUME**, **RELUMINE**, *v. a.* to light anew; to rekindle.

**TO RELY**, *v. n.* to put trust or confidence in; to rely or depend upon. Used with *on* or *upon*.

**TO REMAIN**, *v. n.* [*re* and *maneo*, Lat.] to be left out of a greater number or quantity; to continue; abide; to be left as not comprised.—*v. a.* to await; to be left to.

**REMAIN**, *s.* any thing left; relic; residuum; residue; a dead body. Generally used in the plural.

**REMAINDER**, *a.* remaining or left.

**REMAINDER**, *s.* what is left; a dead body; remains.

**TO REMAKE**, *v. a.* to make anew.

**TO REMANCIATE**, *v. a.* [*re*, *manus*, and *capio*, Lat.] to sell or return a commodity to him who first sold it.

**TO REMAND**, *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Lat.] to send or call back.

**REMANENT**, *s.* [*re* and *maneo*, Lat.] the part remaining.

**REMARK**, *s.* [*remarque*, Fr.] an observation; a note or criticism.

**TO REMARK**, *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] to note, observe; to distinguish, point out, or mark.

**REMARKABLE**, *a.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] observable; worthy of observation or notice.

**REMARKABLENESS**, *s.* observableness; worthiness of observation.

**REMARKABLY**, *ad.* observably; in a manner worthy of observation.

**REMARKER**, *s.* an observer; one that remarks.

**REMBRANDT**, **PAUL GERRETZ**, **VAN RHYN**, the great painter of the Dutch school. He studied for awhile under Lastman, at Amsterdam, but was more indebted to his own great genius for his fame, than to his teacher. His fame and his wealth rose suddenly on his selling one of his pictures at the Hague. He had many pupils; and he amassed, in a spirit not at all accordant with that of his art, a large fortune. He died in 1674, aged 68 years. The peculiarity of his paintings is well known from those that are in the public galleries of England, and from numerous copies. But it is not that peculiar artifice, by which he brings in such prominence the chief figure in his picture, or the key to his scene, that has effected his renown, so much as his having taken his inspiration from Nature herself.

Perhaps he is the greatest artist from whose mind the appreciation and even the apprehension of some forms of beauty seemed to be entirely lacking.

**REME/DIABLE**, *a.* capable of remedy; curable.

**REME/DILESS**, *a.* not admitting cure or remedy.

**RE/MEDY**, *s.* [*remedium*, from *medeor*, Lat. *remède*, Fr.] a medicine by which any distemper is cured; the cure or removal of any uneasiness or evil; reparation; means of repairing.

**TO REMEDY**, *v. a.* [*remédier*, Fr.] to cure or heal; to remove or repair any mischief.

**TO REMEMBER**, *v. a.* [*remember*, old Fr.] to bear any thing in mind; to recall to the mind; to mention; to remind.

**REMEMBERER**, *s.* one who remembers.

**REMEMBRANCE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of the mind by which it recalls any idea it once had; memory; retention in memory; honourable memory; recollection; any token by which one is kept in memory.

**REMEMBRANCER**, *s.* one that reminds; one that puts in mind. The name of certain officers of the Exchequer, and of one of the city of London, who has the right of admission to the houses of parliament, to watch and report the proceedings as far as they respect the city; he also reminds the lord mayor of the days of public business, &c.

**TO REMIGRATE**, *v. n.* [*re* and *migro*, Lat.] to remove back again.

**REMIGRATION**, *s.* removal back again.

**TO REMIND**, *v. a.* to revive in the memory.

**REMINISCENCE**, *s.* [*reminiscor*, Lat.] recollection; recovery of ideas.

**REMINISCENTIAL**, (*reminissential*) *a.* relating to reminiscence.

**REMISS**, *a.* [*remissus*, Lat.] wanting vigour; slack; slothful, or careless; negligent.

**REMISSIBLE**, *a.* admitting forgiveness.

**REMISSION**, (*remission*) *s.* [*remitto*, Lat.] abatement; relaxation; moderation; cessation of intenseness; forgiveness or pardon.

**REMISSLY**, *ad.* in a careless, negligent, or slack manner.

**REMISSNESS**, *s.* want of care, attention, vigour, or ardour.

**TO REMIT**, *v. a.* [*re* and *mitto*, Lat.] to make less intense; to forgive a punishment, or pardon a fault; to give up or resign; to defer; to refer; to send money to a distant place.—*v. n.* to grow slack, or less violent.

**REMITMENT**, *s.* the act of remitting to custody.

**REMITTANCE**, *s.* the act of paying money at a distant place; a sum of money sent to a distant place.

**REMITTER**, *s.* one that sends money to distant places. In Law, where a person having two titles to lands, &c., and coming to such by the last title, and that being defective, he shall be restored to, and adjudged into, the lands, &c. by his former more ancient titles.

**REMNANT**, *s.* [*corrupted from remanent*,] any thing that is left or remains; residue.

**REMO/TEN**, *a.* melted again.

**REMONSTRANCE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] a strong representation of the ill consequences of any proceeding.

**TO REMONSTRATE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *monstro*, Lat.] to show reason against any thing in strong terms. Used with *against*.

**REMONSTRANTS**, *s.* in Church History, a name given to the Arminians in Holland, from the petition they presented to the States of Holland and West Friesland in 1610, which they entitled a *Remonstrance*.

**REMORA**, *s.* [*Lat.*] a let or obstacle.

**TO REMORATE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *moror*, Lat.] to hinder; to delay.

**REMORSE**, *s.* [*re* and *mordeo*, Lat.] uneasiness occasioned by a consciousness of guilt; pity; tenderness; sympathetic sorrow; sting of conscience.

**REMORSEFUL**, *a.* tender; compassionate.

**REMORSELESS**, *a.* un pitying; cruel; savage.

**REMOTÉ**, (*removeo*, Lat.) distant, applied to time, relation, or place; foreign; not agreeing.

**REMOTELY**, *ad.* at a distance.

**REMOTENESS**, *s.* the quality of being distant, applied to relation, time, or place.

**REMOTION**, *s.* the act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance.

REMOVABLE, (*removable*), *a.* such as may be removed.  
REMOVAL, (*removal*), *s.* the act of putting out of any post or place; translation to another place.

To REMOVE, (*remove*), *v. a.* [*re* and *moreo*, Lat.] to take away or put from its place; to place at a distance.—*v. n.* to change place or abode.

REMOVE, (*remove*), *s.* change of place; a step in the scale of gradation; a small distance.

REMOVER, (*remover*), *s.* one who removes.

To REMOUNT, *v. a.* [*remontar*, Fr.] to mount again.

RENUMERABLE, *a.* rewardable.

To REMUNERATE, *v. a.* [*re* and *munus*, Lat.] to reward; to recompense; to repay; to requite.

REMUNERATION, *s.* reward; requital; recompense; repayment.

RENUMERATIVE, *a.* exercised in dispensing rewards.

To REMURMUR, *v. a.* [*re* and *murmuro*, Lat.] to utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.—*v. n.* to murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound.

REMUSAT, JEAN PIERRE ABEL, an eminent linguist of the present century. He was professor of Chinese and its cognate languages at the College of France, and edited the *Journal des Sceaux*. He died in 1832, aged 44 years. His works, which are of extreme value to the student of comparative grammar, relate chiefly to the languages which his professorship made his principal study.

RENASCENT, *a.* [*re* and *nascor*, Lat.] produced again; rising again into being.

RENASCIBLE, *a.* possible to be produced again.

To RENAVIGATE, *v. a.* to sail again.

RENCOUNTER, *s.* [*rencontre*, Fr.] the action of two bodies that meet, or strike against each other; clash; opposition between persons; a casual engagement; a combat without premeditation.

To RENCOUNTER, *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.] to clash; to collide; to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to skirmish with another; to fight hand to hand.

To REND, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *rent* [*rendan*, Sax.] to tear with violence; to lacerate.

RENDER, *s.* one that rends; a tearer.

To RENDER, *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.] to pay or give back; to give on demand; to make; to represent; to translate, followed by *in* or *into*; to surrender, followed by *up*; to afford.

RENDER, *s.* a surrender.

RENDEZVOUS, (*rendezvous*) *s.* [*Fr.*] a meeting, or place of meeting, appointed.

To RENDEZVOUS, *v. n.* to meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION, *s.* surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGADE, RENEGADO, *s.* [*Span.*] one that leaves his religion on base principles; an apostate; one who deserts to an enemy; a revolter.

To RENEGE, *v. a.* [*renego*, from *nego*, Lat.] to deny; to disown.

To RENEW, *v. a.* [*renovo*, from *novus*, Lat.] to renovate; to restore to its former state; to begin again, or repeat; to make anew, or change to a new state of life.

RENEWABLE, *a.* capable of being renewed.

RENEWAL, *s.* the act of restoring or reducing to its former state; renovation.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, lying on the Frith of Clyde, and bounded by Lanarkshire, Dumbartonshire, and Ayrshire. It is 30 miles long, and about 15 broad. The parts near the Clyde are fruitful, with some gentle uplands; those to the S. W. and W. are more barren, hilly, and moorish. Some points in its hills exceed 1000 feet in height. It yields coal, iron, building-stone of various kinds, &c. &c. The convenience of the Clyde and Frith, there being safe riding on all the coast, has much contributed to the improvement of the country. Some of the chief manufactures of Scotland are carried on in this county, and it is also the seat of the greatest trade. Renfrew is its capital, and is a place of very little importance, standing near the Clyde, with some small manufactures. It is about 40 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 2027. Pop. of county, 155,072. It returns three representatives to parliament, and has a share in a fourth.

RENITENCY, *s.* that resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled against, each other,

RENITENT, *a.* [*renitens*, Lat.] acting against any impulse by elastic power.

RENNELL, MAJOR JAMES, an eminent English geographer, who first served in the British navy, but afterwards in the E. India Company's military forces, and became surveyor-general for Bengal. After his return to England he was occupied entirely with his studies and his valuable publications, and died in 1830, aged 88 years. His great works are the *Geography of Herodotus*, the *Geography of Africa*, and of the *Plain of Troy*, the *Marches of the British Army in India*, &c. &c.

RENNES, an ancient, large, and populous city in the department of Ille et Vilaine, France, containing 8 parish churches besides the cathedral, and several convents. Its streets are broad and straight; and the ground square, in which are the Palace of Justice and the Hotel de Ville, is very elegant. It is seated on the river Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, and has some valuable institutions. It is about 200 miles from Paris. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 48. 7. N. Long. 1. 36. W.

RENNET, RENNETING, *s.* [*rennet*, Fr.] in Horticulture, a kind of apple.

RENNIE, JOHN, an eminent civil engineer and mechanist. His works which brought him into general notice were the Albion mills, and the machinery of Whitbread's brewery. Afterwards he superintended the erection of Waterloo, Southwark, and new London bridges, the Plymouth breakwater, the harbours at Ramsgate, London, Hull, and Sheerness, the Kennet and Avon and several other canals, and finally the Bell-rock lighthouse. He died in 1821, aged 60.

To RENOVATE, *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] to renew; to restore to its first state.

RENOVATION, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act or state of being renewed; renovation; renewal.

To RENOUNCE, *v. a.* [*re* and *nuncio*, Lat.] to disown; to abnegate; to quit upon oath.

RENOUCEMENT, *s.* act of renouncing; renunciation.

REOWN, *s.* [*renommée*, Fr.] praise widely spread; celebrity.

To REOWN, *v. n.* [*renommer*, Fr.] to make famous; to celebrate.

REOWNED, *part. a.* famous; celebrated; eminent.

RENT, *s.* [*from rend*] a hole made by tearing; a slit; a break; a laceration.

To RENT, *v. a.* [*from rend*] to tear.

RENT, *s.* [*rente*, Fr.] revenue; an annual payment for the hire of any thing; money paid for any thing held of another. In Political Economy, referring to the hire of land for agricultural purposes, is the money which is paid for the use of the soil, under certain conditions; but with it is confounded the hire of the house and farm-buildings also; and in these times the brisk competition for farms has raised the general average of rent, so as to make the definition usually received,—viz. that rent is a portion of the produce, paid for the use of the soil,—quite inapplicable. It is also usually quite overlooked, that the rent of land is not all that is expected from the hirers; and the covenants or agreements imposed on them, are now a far more serious burden and impediment to good and profitable husbandry, than even the increased rental.

To RENT, *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.] to hold by paying rent; to set to a tenant.

RENTABLE, *a.* that may be rented.

RENTAL, *s.* schedule or account of rents.

RENT-CHARGE, *s.* in Law, a substitute for tithes, being a charge on the land, at a certain valuation of it according to its quality and use, regulated by the average price of corn for the preceding 7 years. This commutation, which is not open to the serious charges that could be brought against the old system, is yet open to charges peculiar to itself. The period for the averages is decidedly too long, and no changes of arable land into pasture, or vice versa, alter the rate of payment for it, as already fixed by valuation. And these are independent of the general objections to tithes. See TITHES.

RENTIER, *s.* he that holds by paying rent; a tenant. A *renter varden* is an officer in most of the companies of London, whose business is to receive the rents or profits belonging to the company.

RENVersed, *a.* [*renversé*, Fr.] overturned.

To RENUMERATE, *v. a.* [*re* and *numero*, Lat.] to pay back.

RENUNCIATION, *s.* [*renunciatio*, Lat.] the act of renouncing.



To REORDAIN, *v. a.* [*réordonner*, Fr.] to ordain again, on supposition of some defect.

REORDINATION, *s.* repetition of ordination.

To REPACIFY, *v. a.* to pacify again.

REPAID, past part. of TO REPAY.

To REPAIR, *v. a.* [*re and paro*, Lat.] to restore after any loss or damage; to fill up anew; to amend by an equivalent.

REPAIR, *s.* reparation; supply of loss, damage, or injury.

To REPAIR, *v. n.* to go to.

REPAIR, *s.* [*repaire*, Fr.] resort; abode; the act of going to a place.

REPAIRER, *s.* amender; restorer.

REPANDOUS, *a.* [*repandus*, Lat.] bent upwards.

REPARABLE, *a.* [*re and paro*, Lat.] capable of being amended, or retrieved.

REPARABLY, *ad.* in a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment, or supply.

REPARATION, *s.* the act of repairing the damages made by time in a building, or in any other thing; supply of what is wasted; recompence, or amends made for an injury.

REPARATIVE, *s.* whatever makes amends.

REPARTÉE, *s.* [*repartie*, Fr.] a smart or witty reply.

To REPARTÉE, *v. n.* to make smart replies.

REPARTITION, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of dividing or sharing again.

To REPASS, *v. a.* [*repasser*, Fr.] to pass back or again.—*v. n.* to go back in the same road.

REPAST, *s.* [*repas*, Fr.] a meal; a refreshment; victuals.

To REPAST, *v. a.* [*repâtre*, Fr.] to feed or feast.

To REPAY, *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr.] to pay back in return, requital, or revenge; to recompence; to reimburse.

REPAYMENT, *s.* the act of repaying; the thing repaid.

To REPEAL, (*repeal*) *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.] to revoke; abrogate; annul.

REPEAL, (*repeal*) *s.* abrogation; revocation; abolition.

REPEALABLE, (*repealable*) *a.* capable of being repealed.

To REPEAT, (*repet*) *v. a.* [*re and peto*, Lat.] to do or speak the same thing more than once.

REPEATEDLY, (*repeatedly*) *ad.* over and over; more than once.

REPEATER, (*repeater*) *s.* one that recites; a watch that strikes the hours on the pressure of a spring.

To REPEL, *v. a.* [*re and pello*, Lat.] to drive back any thing, or an assailant.—*v. n.* to act with a force contrary to that which is impressed.

REPELLENT, *s.* that which has a repelling power.

REPELLER, *s.* one that repels.

REPENT, (*repent*) *v. n.* [*repentir*, Fr.] to think on any thing past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to have such sorrow as produces amendment.—*v. a.* to remember with sorrow, used with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPENTANCE, *s.* [*Fr.*] sorrow for any thing past; such sorrow as produces amendment; penitence.

REPENTANT, *a.* [*Fr.*] sorrowful for what is past.

To REPEOPLE, (*repeop*) *v. a.* to stock with people anew.

REPERCUSSION, (*repercussion*) *s.* [*re and percussio*, Lat.] the act of driving back; rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, *a.* [*repercussif*, Fr.] having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound.

REPERTITIOUS, (*repertitious*) *a.* [*reperio*, Lat.] found; gained by finding.

REPERTORY, [*répertoire*, Fr. from *repertorium*, Lat.] a treasury; a magazine.

REPETEND, *s.* [*repeto*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, that part of an infinite decimal fraction which is repeated *ad infinitum*; thus in the examples 2.666 and 1.131313 the 666 and 131313 are the repetends; the former being denominated single, because one figure only is constantly repeated, and the latter compound, because more than one are repeated.

REPETITION, *s.* the doing the same thing more than once; the act of reciting or rehearsing; recital from memory, opposed to reading.

REPIANO, REPIENO, *s.* in Music, signifies full, and is used to distinguish those violins in concertos, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play through the whole concerto.

REPIGNORATION, *s.* the redeeming of a pledge.

To REPIÑE, *v. n.* to fret, vex, grieve, or be discontented; to murmur.

REPNER, *s.* one who frets or murmurs.

To REPLACE, *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr.] to put again into the same place; to restate.

To REPLANT, *v. a.* to fold one part often over another.

To REPLANT, *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr.] to plant anew.

REPLANTATION, *s.* the act of planting again.

To REPLENISH, *v. a.* [*re and plenus*, Lat.] to stock or fill.—*v. n.* to regain the former fullness.

REPLETE, *a.* [*repleto*, Lat.] full; completely filled; filled to excess; followed by *with*.

REPLETION, *s.* [*Fr.*] the state of being too full.

REPLEVIABLE, *a.* [*replegiabilis*, low Lat.] to be restored after being seized.

To REPLEVIN, REPLEVY, *v. a.* [*replegio*, low Lat.] to take back, or set any thing at liberty that is seized by way of security.

REPLEVIN, *s.* in Law, is a remedy granted on a distress, by which the first possessor has his goods restored to him again, on his giving security to the sheriff that he will pursue his action against the party restraining, and return the goods or cattle, if the taking them should be judged lawful. In case of a distress for rent, the tenant must bring his writ of replevin within five days, otherwise the goods are to be appraised and sold.

REPLICCA, REPLICATO, *s.* [*Ital.*] in Music, signifies to repeat.

REPLICATION, *s.* [*replico*, Lat.] an answer; a reply.

To REPLY, *v. n.* [*répliquer*, Fr.] to answer; to make a return to an answer.—*v. a.* to return as an answer. Used with *to*, against, or upon.

REPLY, *s.* [*réplique*, Fr.] an answer, or a return to an answer.

REPLYER, *s.* he that makes a return to an answer.

To REPOLISH, *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr.] to polish again.

To REPORT, *v. a.* [*raporter*, Fr.] to spread any thing by rumour; to give account of; to give repute; to relate.

REPORT, *s.* rumour, or popular fame; public character or reputation; an account returned; relation; an account of judicial cases; sound, or loud noise.

REPORTER, *s.* relator; one that gives an account.

REPORTINGLY, *ad.* by common fame.

REPOSAL, (*reposál*) *s.* the act of reposing.

To REPOSE, (*repose*) *v. a.* [*re and pono*, Lat.] to lay to rest; to confide or trust in without any suspicion, followed by *upon* or *in*; to lodge or lay up, followed by *in*.—*v. n.* to sleep, or take one's rest; to rest in confidence.

REPOSE, (*repose*) *s.* sleep; rest; quiet; cause of rest or confidence.

REPOSEDNESS, (*reposedness*) *s.* state of being at rest.

To REPOSITE, (*reposit*) *v. a.* to lay up or lodge as in a place of safety.

REPOSITION, (*reposition*) *s.* the act of replacing.

REPOSITORY, (*repository*) *s.* a place wherein any thing is safely laid up; a collection of various goods; a magazine.

To REPOSSESS, (*repossess*) *v. a.* to possess again.

To REPREHEND, *v. a.* [*re and prehendo*, Lat.] to find fault with; to chide; to reprove; to charge with as a fault; used with *of*.

REPREHENDER, *a.* a blamer; a reprover.

REPREHENSIBLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] worthy of blame or censure; culpable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, *s.* blamableness.

REPREHENSIBLY, *ad.* blamably; culpably.

REPREHENSION, (*reprehension*) *s.* [*re and prehendo*, Lat.] the act of finding fault; chiding or blaming.

REPREHENSIVE, *a.* given to reproof.

To REPRESENT, (the *s* in this word and its following derivatives is pron. like *z*; as, *represent*, &c.) *v. a.* [*represento*, Lat. *repræsentor*, Fr.] to exhibit or show as if present; to describe or show in any particular character; to fill the place of or personate another by a vicarious character; to serve in the House of Commons for a county or borough.

REPRESENTATION, *s.* [*Fr.*] an image or likeness of any thing; the act of supporting a vicarious character; a respectful declaration; a public exhibition.

REPRESENTATIVE, *a.* [*représentatif*, Fr.] exhibiting a likeness; bearing any character by commission from another. *Representative System*, the method of appointing or electing deputies to represent the interests of the Commons in parliament; that form of limited monarchy, in which such deputies, so chosen, form part of the legislature of a state.

REPRESENTATIVE, *s.* one exhibiting the likeness of another, or serving as agent for another; that by which any thing is shown; a member of the House of Commons.

REPRESENTER, *s.* one who shows or exhibits; one who is agent for another.

REPRESENTMENT, *s.* image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

To REPRESS, *v. a.* [*repressus*, from *reprimō*, Lat.] to crush or subdue.

REPRESSION, (*représsion*) *s.* [*repressio*, Lat.] the act of crushing or subduing.

REPRESSIVE, *a.* having power to repress; acting to repress.

To REPRIEVE, (*reprévoir*) *v. a.* [*repréire*, Fr.] to free from immediate sentence of death; to give respite.

REPRIEVE, (*reprévoir*) *s.* a temporary suspension of sentence of death.

To REPRIMAND, *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr.] to reprove; to chide; to reprehend; to check.

REPRIMAND, *s.* [*reprimande*, Fr.] reproof; reprehension.

To REPRINT, *v. a.* to renew an impression; to print a new edition.

REPRISAL, (*reprizal*) *s.* [*reprisaille*, Fr.] something seized as a retaliation for robbery, or damage sustained.

REPRISE, (*reprize*) *s.* [*reprise*, Fr.] the act of taking something in retaliation of injury received.

To REPROACH, (*reprôcher*) *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.] to charge with a fault in censorious language; to upbraid.

REPROACH, (*reprôcher*) *s.* [*reprôche*, Fr.] the act of finding fault censoriously; any thing which exposes to disgrace.

REPROACHABLE, (*reprôchable*) *a.* worthy of reproach or censure.

REPROACHFUL, (*reprôchful*) *a.* censorious; disgraceful; shameful; ignominious.

REPROACHFULLY, *ad.* censoriously; ignominiously.

REPROBATE, *a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.] lost to virtue and grace; abandoned; profligate.

REPROBATE, *s.* a person lost to virtue; a profligate; one abandoned to wickedness.

To REPROBATE, *v. a.* to disallow or reject; to abandon to wickedness and all its consequences; to abandon to one's sentence without hopes of pardon.

REPROBATENESS, *s.* the act of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Theology, the act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned, to sin and all its consequences. A sentence of condemnation.

To REPRODUCE, *v. a.* [*reproduire*, Fr.] to produce again; to produce anew.

REPRODUCTION, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of producing anew.

REPROOF, *s.* blame or reprehension spoken to a person's face; censure; reprehension.

REPROVABLE, (*reprôvable*) *a.* blamable; culpable; worthy of reprehension.

To REPROVE, (*reprôver*) *v. a.* [*reprouver*, Fr.] to blame; to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to reprehend; to reprove; to disprove.

REPROVER, (*reprôver*) *s.* one that reproves.

To REPRUNE, *v. a.* to prune a second time.

REPTILE, *a.* [*repto*, Lat.] creeping on the ground.

REPTILE, *s.* in Natural History, that class of vertebrated animals, which includes the tortoise tribe, the crocodiles and lizards, serpents, and the frog tribe. Most of them are oviparous, or ovo-viviparous. See under the various genera, &c.

REPTITIOUS, (*reptitious*) *a.* creeping.

REPUBLIC, (*république*, Fr. from *res* and *publicus*, Lat.) a form of government in which all the citizens are equal as to both rights and privileges; a commonwealth. Also, but improperly, a state the liberty of whose subjects is in some sort guaranteed by a constitution.

REPUBLICAN, *a.* belonging to a commonwealth; placing the government in the people.

REPUBLICAN, *s.* one who holds a republic to be the best form of government.

REPUABLE, *a.* fit to be rejected.

To REPUDIATE, *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat. *repudior*, Fr.] to divorce; to reject; to put away; to disown.

REPUDIATION, *s.* [*Fr.*] divorce; a putting away; rejection; disownal.

REPU'GNANCE, REPU'GNANCY, *s.* [*Fr.*] inconsistency, or contrariety; struggle of opposition; reluctance.

REPU'GNANT, *a.* [*Fr.* *repugno*, from *pugno*, Lat.] disobedient; contrary; opposite.

REPU'GNANTLY, *ad.* contradictorily.

To REPUL'ULATE, *v. n.* [*re* and *pululo*, Lat.] to bud again.

REPUL'SE, *s.* [*re* and *pello*, Lat.] the condition of being driven off from any attempt, or put aside from any design; denial; check.

To REPUL'SE, *v. a.* to beat back or drive off.

REPULSION, (*repulsion*) *s.* the act or power of driving off from itself. In Physics generally, a force by which the particles of bodies are prevented from coming into actual contact.

REPULSIVE, *a.* driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

To REPURCHASE, *v. n.* to buy again.

REPUTABLE, *a.* honourable; generally esteemed; celebrated.

REPUTABLY, *ad.* without discredit.

REPUTATION, *s.* [*Fr.*] the general character of a person; credit; honour.

To REPUTE, *v. a.* to hold, account, or esteem; to think.

REPUTE, *s.* public character; established opinion; esteem.

REPU'TELESS, *a.* disgraceful; disreputable.

REQUEST, (*requête*, Fr.) the act of asking any thing of another; an entreaty; petition; demand; the state of being desired.

To REQUE'ST, *v. a.* [*requester*, Fr.] to ask a favour of another; to entreat; to solicit.

REQUE'STER, *s.* a petitioner; a solicitor.

REPUT'CKEN, *v. a.* to reanimate.

REQUIEM, *s.* [*Lat.*] a hymn so called from its being used in imploring rest for the dead.

REQUIRABLE, *a.* fit to be required.

To REQUI'RE, *v. a.* [*re* and *quero*, Lat.] to ask a thing as one's right; to make necessary; to need.

REQUISITE, [the *s* is pron. like *z* in this word and its derivatives; as *requizite*, &c.] *a.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] necessary; needful; not to be done without.

REQUISITE, *s.* any thing essential or indispensably necessary.

REQUISITELY, *ad.* necessarily; in a requisite manner.

REQUISITENESS, *s.* necessity; the state of being requisite.

REQUITAL, *s.* a return made for any good or bad office; retaliation; a reward.

To REQUITE, *v. a.* [*requiter*, Fr.] to repay, or return good or ill; to recompense.

RE'WARD, *a.* the rear or last troop of an army.

To RESALUTE, *v. a.* [*re* and *saluto*, Lat.] to salute or greet anew.

To RESC'ND, *v. a.* [*rescindō*, Lat.] to cut off; to abrogate or annul, applied to laws.

RESC'SSION, (*ressission*) *s.* the act of cutting off; abrogation.

RESC'SSORY, *a.* [*rescissore*, Fr.] having the power to cut off.

RESCRIPT, (*rescriptum*, from *rescribo*, Lat.) the edict or decree of an emperor.

To RESCUE, *v. a.* [*rescousse*, old Fr.] to set free, or deliver from confinement, danger, or violence.

RESCUE, *s.* an act whereby a person is delivered from violence, danger, or confinement.

RESCUER, *s.* one that rescues; a deliverer.

RESEARCH, (*recherche*) *s.* [*recherche*, Fr.] diligent search or inquiry; scrutiny.

To RESEARCH, (*resérch*) *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] to examine; to inquire; to scrutinize.

To RESEAT, (*reséer*) *v. a.* to seat again.

RESEIZER, (*reseizer*) *s.* one that seizes again.

RESEIZURE, (*reséizure*) *s.* repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

RESEMBLANCE, *s.* [*Fr.*] likeness; similitude; representation.

To RESEMBLE, *v. a.* [*ressembler*, Fr.] to compare; to represent as like something else; to be like.

To RESENT, (*rezent*) *v. a.* [*ressentir*, Fr.] to take well or ill; to be offended at, or return, an injury; to have a due sense of.

RESENTER, (*rezenter*) *s.* one who feels injuries deeply.

RESENTFUL, (*rezentful*) *a.* malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY, (*rezétingly*) *ad.* with deep sense; with strong perception; with continued anger.

RESENTMENT, (*rezément*) *s.* [*ressentiment*, Fr.] a strong or hasty sensation of good or ill; a deep sense of injury.

RESERVATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of concealing in the mind; something kept back, or not given up; custody.

RESERVATORY, *s.* [*réservoir*, Fr.] a place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

To RESERVE, (usually pron. *rezérve*), *v. a.* [*re* and *servo*, Lat.] to keep or save for some other time or purpose; to retain; to keep; to store.

RESERVE, (*rezérve*) *s.* something stored or saved against some future exigence; something concealed in the mind; exception; a prohibition; an exception in favour of a person or thing; caution observed in behaviour.

RESERVED, (*rezervé*) *a.* not too free in behaviour or discourse; sullen; close.

RESERVEDLY, *ad.* not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

RESERVEDNESS, (*rezervéness*) *s.* the quality of keeping one's secret sentiments.

RESERVER, (*rezérveur*) *s.* one that reserves.

RESERVOR, *s.* [Fr.] a place where any thing is stored up, or collected in large quantities; reservoir.

To RESETTLE, *v. a.* to settle again.

RESETTLEMENT, *s.* the act of settling again; the state of settling again.

RESIANCE, *s.* in Law, residence; abode; dwelling.

RESIANT, *a.* [*resciant*, Fr.] resident; present in a place.

To RESIDE, *v. n.* [*re* and *sedeo*, Lat.] to dwell; to abide; to live.—(*resido*, Lat.) to subside; to sink; to fall to the bottom.

RESIDENCE, *s.* [Fr.] the act of continuing or dwelling in a place; a place of abode; habitation; dwelling; sediment.

RESIDENT, *a.* dwelling or having abode in any place.

RESIDENT, *s.* [Fr.] one who dwells in or inhabits any place.

RESIDENTIARY, (*residenziary*) *a.* holding residence; attending in a journey.

RESIDUAL, RESIDUARY, *a.* relating to that part which remains.

RESIDUE, RESIDUUM, *s.* the remainder; that which is left.

To RESIGN, *v. a.* [*re* and *signo*, Lat.] to give or yield up a claim or possession; to submit without opposition or resistance.

RESIGNATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of yielding or submitting without resistance or doubt.

RESIGNER, (*resigné*) *s.* in Law, the person to whom the thing is resigned.

RESIGNEE, (*resigné*) *s.* one that resigns.

RESIGNMENT, (*resignément*) *s.* the act of resigning.

RESILIENCY, RESILIENCY, RESILIATION, *s.* [*re* and *salio*, Lat.] the act of starting or leaping back.

RESILIENT, *a.* starting or springing back.

RESIN, (*résine*) *s.* [*resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.] in Vegetable Physiology, &c., a secretion from a plant that will not dissolve in water, but only in oils or spirits. Gum-resins are partly soluble in water, and *gumme* wholly so.

RESINOUS, (*résineux*) *a.* partaking of the nature and properties of resin. See ELECTRICITY.

RESINOUSNESS, (*résineousness*) *s.* the quality of being resinous.

RESIPISCENCE, *s.* [Fr.] repentance.

To RESIST, *v. a.* [*resisto*, Lat. *réister*, Fr.] to oppose, or act against; to hinder; to act against the impression of external force.

RESISTANCE, RESISTENCE, *s.* the act of resisting; opposition; the quality of not yielding to external force; the power of checking or preventing motion.

RESISTIBILITY, *s.* the quality of resisting.

RESISTIBLE, *a.* that may be resisted.

RESISTLESS, *a.* not to be opposed; irresistible.

RESOLVABLE, *a.* capable of being separated or analyzed; capable of being explained.

RESOLUBLE, *a.* [*re* and *solvere*, Lat.] capable of being dissolved or melted.

To RESOLVE, (the *s* in this word and its derivatives is usually pron. like *z*), *v. a.* to inform, explain, or clear from any doubt or difficulty; to analyze; to melt; or dissolve.—*v. n.* to determine; to melt; or be dissolved; to be fixed in an opinion; used with *on* or *upon*.

RESOLVE, *s.* a fixed resolution; determination.

RESOLVEDLY, *ad.* with firmness and constancy.

RESOLVEDNESS, *s.* resolution; constancy; firmness.

RESOLVEND, *s.* in Arithmetic, a term in the extraction of the square and cube roots, &c., signifying the number arising from increasing the remainder after subtraction.

RESOLVENT, *s.* that which has the power of causing solution.

RESOLVER, *s.* one that forms a first resolution; one that dissolves; one that separates parts.

RESOLUTE, *a.* [*résolu*, Fr.] fixed; determined; constant; steady; firm.

RESOLUTELY, *ad.* determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily.

RESOLUTENESS, *s.* determinateness; the state of being fixed in resolution.

RESOLUTION, *s.* [Fr. from *resolvo*, Lat.] the act of clearing from doubt or difficulty; the act of separating any thing into its constituent parts; dissolution; a fixed determination, or settled thought; steadiness, constancy, firmness; the determination of a cause in a court of justice; the change of a discord into harmony, in Music.

RESOLUTIVE, *a.* [*résolutif*, Fr.] having the power to dissolve or relax.

RESONANCE, *s.* [*re* and *sono*, Lat.] sound; re-sound; echo.

RESONANT, *a.* sounding or echoing.

To RESORT, *v. n.* [*ressortir*, Fr.] to have recourse to; to go publicly, or repair to. In Law, to fall back.

RESORT, *s.* an assembly, or numerous body of men meeting in the same place; concourse; the act of visiting; spring; or active power; resource.

RESORTER, *s.* one that frequents or visits.

To RESOUND, *v. a.* [*re* and *sono*, Lat.] to echo; to sound back; to sound; to tell so as to be heard far; to celebrate by sound; to return sounds; to sound with any noise.—*v. n.* to be echoed back.

RESOURCE, *s.* [*ressource*, Fr.] some new and expedient means that offer; an expedient; shift.

To RESPECT, *v. a.* [*re* and *specio*, Lat.] to regard, or have regard to; to consider with a low degree of reverence; to have relation to; to look toward.

RESPECT, *s.* regard; attention; a low degree of reverence; partial regard; good will; a consideration or motive; relation or regard.

RESPECTABLE, *a.* meriting respect; venerable.

RESPECTER, *s.* one who prefers one before another from a partial regard.

RESPECTFUL, *a.* paying due reverence; ceremonious; full of outward civility.

RESPECTFULLY, *ad.* with some degree of reverence.

RESPECTIVE, *a.* relating to particular persons or things; relative; reciprocal; particular.

RESPECTIVELY, *ad.* particularly; relatively.

RESPERSION, (*respersion*) *s.* [*respergo*, Lat.] the act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION, *s.* [Fr. *respira*, from *re* and *spiro*, Lat.] the act of breathing; relief or respite from labour. In Physiology, the process, in both plants and animals, by which the fluids of the organism are supplied with oxygen, so as to continue to maintain life.

RESPIRATOR, *s.* an ingenious contrivance, by which fine metallic wires, or a piece of sponge fitted in a frame, and fastened before the mouth, are warmed by the breath, and communicate warmth to the air received into the lungs; used by asthmatic and consumptive persons with marked success.

RESPIRATORY, *a.* relating to, or connected with, the process of respiration.

To RESPIRE, *v. n.* to breathe; to catch breath; to rest, or take rest.

RESPIRE, *s.* [*respit*, Fr.] a reprieve, or the suspension of a capital sentence; a pause or interval.

To RESPIRE, *v. a.* to relieve by a pause or intermission; to suspend or delay.

RESPLENDENCE, RESPLENDENCY, *s.* brightness; lustre; splendour.

RESPLENDENT, *a.* [*re* and *splendo*, Lat.] bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

RESPLENDENTLY, *ad.* with lustre; splendidly.

To RESPOND, *v. a.* [*respondere*, Lat.] to answer an argument or objection; to correspond or suit.

RESPONDENT, *s.* one who answers in a suit, or in a set dispute.

RESPONDENTIA, *s.* in Commerce, is a term applied to money, which is borrowed, not upon the vessel, as in botomy, but upon the goods and merchandise contained in it, which must necessarily be sold or exchanged, in the course of a voyage, in which case the borrower, personally, is bound to answer the contract; and he is said to take up money at *respondentia*.

RESPONSE, [*responsum*, from *respondere*, Lat.] an answer or reply made to an objection or argument; an answer made by the congregation, or clerk, in liturgical worship.

RESPONSIBLE, *a.* answerable, or accountable; capable of discharging any obligation.

RESPONSIBLENESS, *s.* the state of being accountable.

RESPONSION, (*responsiōn*) *s.* [*responsio*, Lat.] the act of answering.

RESPONSIVE, *a.* [*responsivus*, Lat.] answering; making answer; correspondent; suitable.

RESPONSORY, *a.* [*responsorius*, Lat.] containing answer.

REST, [*Sax.*] sleep; the state of death; cessation from motion, disturbance, or bodily labour; a support on which any thing leans; a place of repose; remainder, or what remains. In Music, a mark denoting a pause, in the playing or singing, and the length of it.

REST, *a.* others; those not included in any proposition.

To REST, *v. n.* to be asleep or dead; to cease from motion, labour, or disturbance; to remain satisfied; to lean upon; to be supported, followed by *upon*; to be left or remain.—*v. a.* to put into a state of repose or quiet; to confide in; used with *upon*.

RESTAGNANT, *a.* [*re* and *stagnare*, Lat.] remaining without flow or motion.

To RESTAGNATE, *v. n.* to stand without flow.

RESTAGNATION, *s.* the state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURATION, *s.* [*restaurare*, Lat.] the act of recovering to its former state; reinstitution, or advancement on new and surer principles.

To RESTEM, *v. a.* to force back against the current.

RESTFUL, *a.* quiet; being at rest.

RESTHATROW, *s.* in Botany, a thorny plant with butterfly-shaped blossoms. There are two British species, viz. the corn and creeping rest-harrow; the former is found on barren land, and goes also by the names of camcock, petty-whin, and ground furze; and the latter on the sea-coast, having pink blossoms. Both kinds flower in June and July.

RESTIEF, RE-STIVE, RE-STY, [*restif*, Fr.] unwilling to stir, comply, or go forward, generally applied to a horse; headstrong; stubborn; froward; obstinate.

RESTIFFNESS, *s.* unwillingness; frowardness.

RESTINCTION, *s.* [*restringere*, Lat.] the act of extinguishing.

RESTITUTION, *s.* [*restitutio*, Lat.] the act of restoring any thing lost or taken away; the act of recovering a former state.

RESTLESS, *a.* unable to sleep; unquiet; unsettled; in continual motion or action.

RESTLESSLY, *ad.* unquietly; without rest.

RESTLESSNESS, *s.* a state wherein a person cannot sleep, will not cease from action, or is always in motion.

RESTORABLE, *a.* what may be restored.

RESTORATION, *s.* the giving again what had been taken away; the recovery of what had been lost. In English History, the recovery of the English crown by the Stuarts, in the person of Charles II. In Architecture, a drawing showing what a ruined edifice was originally, as far as can be determined by the appearance of the ruins, &c.

RESTORATIVE, *a.* having the power to recruit any waste.

To RESTORE, *v. a.* [*restaurare*, Lat.] to give or bring back what is lost, wasted, or taken away; to retrieve from decay; to recover passages, in books, from their corruption.

RESTORER, *s.* one that restores.

To RESTRAIN, *v. a.* [*restringere*, Fr.] to withhold or keep in; to hinder; to repress, suppress, keep in awe; to confine, or limit.

RESTRAINABLE, *a.* capable to be restrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, *ad.* with restraint.

RESTRAINER, *s.* one that restrains; one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, *s.* [*restraint*, Fr.] an abridgment of liberty; a prohibition; restriction; hindrance; repression.

To RESTRICT, *v. a.* [*restringo*, from *stringo*, Lat.] to limit or confine.

RESTRICTION, *s.* [*Fr.*] confinement; limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, *a.* expressing limitation. In Physic, binding or astringent.

RESTRICTIVELY, *ad.* with limitation.

To RESTRINGE, *v. a.* [*restringo*, Lat.] to limit; to confine.

RESTRINGENT, *a.* [*Fr.*] possessing a restraining quality; styptic; astringent.

RE-STY, *a.* See RESTIFF.

To RESUBLIME, *v. a.* to sublime another time.

To RESULT, *v. n.* [*re* and *salto*, Lat.] to fly back; to rise as a consequence; to be produced as an effect, or flow as a consequence.

RESULT, *s.* resilience; the act of flying back; an effect flowing from the operation of any particular cause; a consequence or inference from premises.

RESULTANCE, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of resulting.

RESUMABLE, *a.* capable of being taken back.

To RESUME, *v. a.* [*re* and *sumo*, Lat.] to take back what has been given or taken away; to take again; to begin again any thing suspended, dropped, or given over.

RESUMPTION, (*resūmshon*) *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of resuming.

RESUMPTIVE, *a.* taking back.

RESUPINATION, (*resupino*, from *supino*, Lat.) the act of lying on the back.

RESUPINE, *a.* [*resupinus*, Lat.] lying with the face upwards.

To RESURVEY, *v. a.* to review; to survey again.

RESURRECTION, *s.* [*Fr.* from *resurgo*, Lat.] revival after death; the act of rising again after death.

RESUSCITATION, (*s.* [*re* and *suscito*, Lat.] the act of stirring up anew; reviving or arising again.

To RETAIL, *v. a.* [*retailer*, Fr.] to divide, or sell in small parcels; to sell at second hand.

RETAIL, *s.* a sale consisting in small quantities.

RETAILER, *s.* one who sells by small quantities.

To RETAIN, *v. a.* [*retinere*, from *teneo*, Lat.] to preserve from loss or without discharge; to keep without loss; to keep in pay or hire.—*v. n.* to belong to or depend on, used with; to keep or continue.

RETAINER, *s.* a dependant; adherent; hanger-on, for subsistence. In Law, a servant who wears a person's livery, but does not dwell in his house. Also the fee given to a counsellor to retain his services, and prevent his being engaged by the other party in the suit. This is frequently given a long while before a trial, or when, perhaps, there is only a chance that a trial may be necessary.

To RETAKE, *v. a.* to take again.

To RETALIATE, *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Lat.] to return in kind, or like for like; to requite; to repay.

RETALIATION, *s.* the act of returning like for like.

To RETARD, *v. a.* [*retardo*, from *tardus*, Lat.] to hinder in motion or swiftness; to delay or put off.—*v. n.* to stay back or delay.

RETARDATION, *s.* the act of hindering action in motion; delay; hindrance.

RETAORDER, *s.* obstructer; hinderer.

To RETCH, *v. a.* [*hærecan*, Sax.] to contract convulsively, as before vomiting, applied to the stomach; to stretch or lengthen; to gape or yawn.

RETCHESS, *a.* careless; reckless.

RETECTION, (*s.* [*relectus*, from *relego*, Lat.] the act of discovering to view.

RETENTION, *s.* [*Fr.* *retentio*, from *retinere*, Lat.] the act of retaining, keeping to, containing, or preserving; limitation or restraint. In Medicine, that state of contraction in the vessels of the body, which makes them hold fast their contents.

RETENTIVE, (*a.* [*retentivus*, Fr.] having the power of retaining, or preserving in the mind.

RETENTIVENESS, *s.* the quality of retention.

RETFORD, or REDFORD, EAST, Nottinghamshire. It stands on the east side of the river Idle, over which there is a handsome bridge. The principal trade of this place is in hops and malt. The canal from Trent to Chesterfield passes near this

place. It is 140 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2680. *Redford West*, communicates with E. Redford by a stone bridge over the Idle. Pop. 618.

**RETICENCE**, *s.* [Fr. *reticentia*, from *taceo*, Lat.] concealment by silence.

**RETICLE**, **RETICULE**, *s.* [rete, Lat.] a small net; a small elegant bag, carried by ladies as a substitute for a pocket.

**RETICULAR**, *a.* in the form of a net.

**RETICULATED**, *a.* [reticulatus, Lat.] made of net-work; formed with meshes.

**RETIFORM**, *a.* [rete and forma, Lat.] having the form of a net.

**RETINA**, *s.* in Anatomy, the inner tunic of the eye, on which the images of the objects seen are thrown.

**RETINUE**, *s.* [retinue, Fr.] a number attending on a great person; a train.

**RETIRE**, *v. n.* [retirer, Fr.] to go to a place of privacy; to withdraw from sight; to retreat from danger; to quit a public station, or a company.—*v. a.* to withdraw, or take away.

**RETIRED**, *a.* secret; private; withdrawn.

**RETIREDNESS**, *s.* the state of being free from public employ, or company; privacy.

**RETIREMENT**, *s.* the state of one who quits a public station, or a populous place; a private abode, or way of life.

**RETORT**, *v. a.* [re and torqueo, Lat.] to throw back; to return an argument, censure, or any incivility; to bend backwards.

**RETORT**, *s.* a censure or reproach returned. In Chemistry, a glass vessel with a curved neck, to which the receiver is fitted, used in distillation, &c.

**RETORTER**, *s.* one that retorts.

**RETORTION**, *s.* the act of retorting.

**RETOSS**, *v. a.* to toss back.

**TO RETOUCH**, (retüch) *v. a.* [retoucher, Fr.] to improve by new touches.

**TO TRACE**, *v. a.* [tracer, Fr.] to trace back.

**TO RETRACT**, *v. a.* [retractus, from re and traho, Lat.] to recall; to recant; to take back; to resume.—*v. n.* to withdraw concession.

**RETRACTATION**, *s.* [Fr.] recantation; change of opinion.

**RETRACTION**, *s.* the act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done; recantation.

**RETREAT**, (retreät) *s.* [retraite, Fr.] a place of privacy or solitude; the act of going back to avoid a superior force; a place of security.

**TO RETREAT**, (retreät) *v. n.* to go to a private or solitary dwelling; to take shelter; to retire from a superior enemy; to quit a former place.

**TO RETRENCH**, *v. a.* [retrancher, Fr.] to cut off, or pare away; to confine or lessen, applied to expenses.—*v. n.* to live with less expense or pomp.

**RETRENCHMENT**, *s.* [retranchement, Fr.] the act of lopping or paring away any thing superfluous, applied to writings; the act of lessening, applied to expense; an intrenchment covered by a parapet.

**TO RETRIBUTE**, *v. a.* [re and tribuo, Lat.] to pay back; to recompense.

**RETRIBUTION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of repaying; a return suitable to an action.

**RETRIBUTIVE**, **RETRIBUTORY**, *a.* repaying; making repayment.

**RETRIEVABLE**, (retreüvable) *a.* capable of being retrieved.

**TO RETRIEVE**, (retreüce) *v. a.* [retrower, Fr.] to recover or restore after loss, impair, waste, or corruption; to regain, or bring back.

**RETRIMENT**, *s.* [retrimentum, Lat.] dress or dregs.

**RETROACTION**, (retroäktion) *s.* [retro and ago, Lat.] the act of driving back.

**RETROACTIVE**, *a.* having the power to drive back.

**TO RETROGRADE**, *v. n.* [retro and cedo, Lat.] to go backwards.

**RETROCESSION**, (retroäktion) *s.* the act of going backwards.

**RETROGRADATION**, *s.* [retro and gradior, Lat.] the act of going backward. *Retrogradation of the nodes of the moon*, in Astronomy, is their motion from east to west, or from Aries to Pisces, &c., making a complete revolution in 19 years, nearly.

**RETROGRADE**, *a.* [Fr.] going backwards; contrary or op-

posite. In Astronomy, the planets are said to be *retrograde*, when, by their motion in the zodiac, they move contrary to the order of the signs; as from the 29° of Pisces to the 28° of the same sign; but this retrogradation is only apparent, and occasioned by the observer's being placed on the earth; for from the sun, the centre of the planetary motions, they always appear direct, and never either stationary or retrograde.

**TO RETROGRADE**, *v. a.* to go backwards.

**RETROGRESSION**, (retrogräshon) *s.* the act of going backwards.

**RETROSPECT**, *s.* [retro and spicio, Lat.] a look cast on things behind; the consideration of things past.

**RETROSPECTION**, *s.* the act of considering things past.

**RETROSPECTIVE**, *a.* looking backward.

**TO RETUND**, *v. a.* [retundo, Lat.] to blunt; to obtund; to turn the edge.

**TO RETURN**, *v. n.* [retourner, Fr.] to come back to the same place, or state; to go or come back; to make answer, retort, or reply.—*v. a.* to repay, requite; give or send back; to give account of; to transmit.

**RETURN**, *s.* the act of coming back; retrogression; revolution; vicissitude; repayment of money; profit; remittance; retribution; requital. *Returns*, or days in back, are certain days in each term, appointed for the return of writs, &c. In Building, it is a side or part that falls away from the foreside of any straight work.

**RETURNER**, *s.* one who pays or remits money.

**RETZ**, **CARDINAL DE**, whose family name was *John Francis Paul de Gondy*, a great political intriguer in France, during the 17th century. He was, in his earlier life, a very profligate man; but after being elevated to high rank in the church he was somewhat more guarded in his conduct, although far from reformed. In the *Fronde* he served under the king first, and afterwards against him. He was imprisoned on the restoration of order, but escaped; and after some time, having been pardoned by Louis XIV. he retired from the stage he had played so busy a part on; and died in 1679, aged 66 years. His *Memoirs* are valuable as records of the times, although he may be partial in the picture he gives of himself.

**REUCHLIN**, **JOHN**, called also **CAPNION**, after the prevalent custom of his age of translating the names of scholars into Latin or Greek, an eminent German scholar and philologist, of the age before the Reformation. He studied in France first, and afterwards at various celebrated universities, and began to practise as a jurist. He afterwards travelled in Italy with a German noble, and greatly increased his learning, whilst he was received with all honour from the scholars and patrons of scholarship in that country. He held a distinguished rank amongst the great men of his times, and was professor of Hebrew and Greek at Wittenberg, Ingolstadt, and Tübingen. He taught Melancthon, and was a man of liberal opinions, as he proved in his controversy with a bigoted converted Jew, named Picferkom, although he did not side with the incipient Reformation. He died in 1522, aged 67 years. He wrote the first Hebrew grammar and lexicon for Germany, and several other works.

**TO REVEAL**, (reveäl) *v. a.* [revelo, Lat.] to discover; to show; to disclose; to lay open; to impart something from heaven.

**REVEALER**, (reveäler) *s.* one that shows or makes known; one that discovers to view; a discoverer.

**REVELLE**, *s.* [Fr.] the beat of a drum in the morning, to summon the soldiers.

**REVEL**, an opulent and well-fortified city of Esthonia, in Russia, formerly one of the Hans Towns. The harbour is spacious and convenient, and a part of the Russian fleet is usually stationed in it. It is a place of considerable trade, and much frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the Gulf of Finland, partly on a mountain, 200 miles from Petersburg. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 50. 26. N. Long. 24. 44. E.

**TO REVEL**, *v. n.* to feast with loose and clamorous mirth.

**REVEL**, *s.* a public rejoicing time; or a feast with loose and noisy jollity.

**TO REVEAL**, *v. a.* [re and vello, Lat.] to retract; to draw back. **REVELATION**, *s.* [Fr. revelo, Lat.] discovery; particularly applied to the discovery of sacred truths by the Scriptures, or by supernatural means. See APOCALYPSE.

**REVELLER**, *s.* one who feasts with noisy jollity.

**REVEL-ROUT**, *s.* a mob; an unlawful assembly; rabble.

REVELRY, *s.* loose, noisy mirth.

To REVENGE, *v. a.* [*revancher*, Fr.] to return an injury; to punish for injuries.

REVENGE, *s.* satisfaction for an injury, taken by the injured party, without regard to law or justice.

REVENGEFUL, *a.* addicted to return injuries; vindictive.

REVENGEFULLY, *ad.* vindictively.

REVENGER, *s.* one who punishes crimes; one who resents injuries.

REVENUE, *s.* [Fr.] income; or the annual profits of lands or other funds; the income of a government, from all sources.

REVERBERANT, *a.* [*re* and *berbero*, Lat.] resounding; beating back.

To REVERBERATE, *v. a.* to beat back. In Chemistry, to heat in a furnace, where the flame is beat from the top back on the bottom.—*v. n.* to be beat back; to resound.

REVERBERATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, *a.* [*réverbatoire*, Fr.] beaten or driven back. In Chemistry, &c., applied to a furnace closely stopped at the top, so as to return the flame upon the matter placed near the bottom.

To REVERE, *v. a.* [*révérer*, Fr. from *re* and *verere*, Lat.] to regard with awe; to pay submissive respect; to venerate.

REVERENCE, *s.* [Fr.] awful regard; an act of obeisance; an academical title, usually given to the clergy.

To REVERENCE, *v. a.* to look on as an object of respect and awful regard.

REVERENCER, *s.* one who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, *a.* [Fr.] venerable; deserving awe and respect, on account of years and station; an academical title now given to the Romanist and English clergy.

REVERENT, *a.* humble; expressing awful regard and veneration.

REVERENTIAL, (*révérential*) *a.* [reverential, Fr.] expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, *ad.* with reverence.

REVERENTLY, *ad.* respectfully; with awe.

REVERER, *s.* one who venerates; one who reveres.

REVERIE, *s.* [Fr.] loose musing; irregular thought; delirium; distraction.

REVERSAL, *s.* the act of changing a sentence.

To REVERSE, *v. a.* [*re* and *verso*, Lat.] to turn upside down; to overturn; to turn back; to contradict or repeal; to put one thing in the place of another.—*v. n.* to return.

REVERSE, *s.* change; a contrary or opposite; that side of a coin on which the emblem, royal arms, or designation, is impressed.

REVERSIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] capable of being reversed.

REVERSION, (*réversion*) *s.* [Fr.] the state of being to enjoy after the death of the present possessor; succession, or right of succession. *Reversion of series*, in Algebra, is the finding the value of the root, or unknown quantity, whose powers enter the term of an infinite series, by means of another infinite series in which it is not contained.

REVERSIONARY, (*réversionary*) *a.* consisting in reversion; to be enjoyed after the death of another.

To REVERT, *v. a.* to change; to turn to the contrary; to reverbate, or beat back.—*v. n.* to return or fall back.

To REVEST, *v. a.* [*re* and *vestio*, Lat.] to clothe again; to re-invest; to vest again in a possession or office.

REVESTIARY, *s.* [*révestiaire*, Fr.] a place where dresses are deposited.

REVISION, (*révision*) *s.* [*re* and *vivo*, Lat.] return to life.

To REVICTUAL, (*revict*) *v. a.* to stock with victuals again.

To REVIEW, (*revue*) *v. a.* to look back; to consider any thing past, or examine a second time; to see again.

REVIEW, (*revue*) *s.* second examination; the act of surveying an army, when performing its exercise; an essay on any book, showing its value or worthlessness, analyzing its contents, and examining its statements; also, a periodical work devoted to such essays.

To REVILLE, *v. a.* to reproach; to treat with contumely.

REVLIER, *s.* one who reviles.

REVISAL, (*revizal*) *s.* a second examination or review.

To REVISSE, (*revise*) *v. a.* [*re* and *viso*, Lat.] to review; to examine or look over a second time.

REVISE, (*revise*) *s.* a second perusal or examination; among printers, a second proof of a sheet after it is corrected.

REVISEUR, (*reviseur*) *s.* [*réviseur*, Fr.] an examiner; a superintendent.

REVISION, (*révision*) *s.* [Fr.] review.

To REVISIT, (*revizit*) *v. a.* [*re* and *visit*, Lat.] to visit again.

REVISAL, *s.* the act of restoring from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; particularly applied to the restoration of religious fervour and piety after a period of coldness and decay.

To REVIVE, *v. n.* [*re* and *vivo*, Lat.] to return to life; to recover from a state of obscurity, oblivion, or languor.—*v. a.* to bring to life again; to raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion; to bring back to the memory; to quicken. In Chemistry, to recover from a mixed state.

REVIVER, *s.* that which invigorates or revives.

REVIVIFICATION, *s.* the act of recalling to life.

REVIVISCENCY, *s.* renewal of life.

REUNION, *s.* [Fr.] return to a state of juncture, concord, or cohesion; a meeting or festival to celebrate restored or perpetuated friendship.

To REUNITÉ, *v. a.* to join any thing separated; to reconcile.—*v. n.* to join or cohere again.

REVOCABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *re* and *oco*, Lat.] that may be recalled or repealed.

REVOCABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE, *v. a.* to recall; to call back.

REVOCATION, *s.* [Fr.] act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal; reversal.

To REVOKE, *v. a.* to repeal, or reverse; to check; to draw back.

To REVOLT, *v. n.* [*révolter*, Fr.] to fall off from one to another, including the idea of something bad or rebellious.

REVOLT, *s.* [*révolte*, Fr.] change of sides; gross departure from duty; desertion.

REVOLTER, *s.* one who changes sides; a deserter.

To REVOLVE, *v. n.* [*re* and *volve*, Lat.] to roll in a circle; to perform a course in a circle. In Law, to fall in a regular course of changing possessors.—*v. a.* to roll any thing round; to consider or meditate upon.

REVOLUTION, *s.* [Fr.] the course of any thing which returns to the point from whence it sets out; a space measured by any body revolving in an orbit; rotation round an axis. In Politics, organic changes in states, whether effected peacefully or by physical force; distinguished from a *revolt*, which is merely the defiance of existing authorities by a small party in a state; and from a *rebellion*, which is a revolt on a larger scale, and only proposes the change of the parties who hold the supreme power; both which, also, are always characterized by the use of physical force, whilst some of the greatest revolutions have been accomplished without any display of it, and in others it has been an accidental accompaniment, not bearing at all on the question at issue. In History, the *Puritan Revolution* is the great change that was effected in the government and laws of this country taken by the years 1640 and 1660, beginning with the stand taken by the Long Parliament against absolutism in Charles I., and prelating in Laud and others, and ending by the treason of General Monk, who, seeing the divisions and disorganization of the Puritans, restored Charles II. (*See CHARLES and CROMWELL*.) The *Glorious Revolution* is a name given by the Whigs to the change effected in 1688, when James II. was compelled to abdicate, and William III. was made king; by which the aristocracy obtained the actual supremacy in the state, which they have held ever since. The *French Revolution* is the name usually assigned to that portion of French history which commences with the financial difficulties of Louis XVI., and ends with the establishment of the Directory; but which would be more properly continued to the present day, since the revolution of 1830, and that of the present year, (1848), are, in truth, but continuations of the resolute effort to obtain political freedom, which was checked by the violence of the Reign of Terror, overthrown for a time by the establishment of the Directory, and by the Consulate, the Empire, and the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1815; was revived in 1830, and again overthrown by the *bourgeoisie*, or middle classes, and by the petty, family ambition of the Citizen King; and has now, under fairer auspices, been again revived by the proclamation of a republic, and other measures of the Provisional Government. During the period usually

designated the *French Revolution*, there were, in fact, many revolutions; the stand made by the commons' delegates, and the assumption of the name of *National Assembly*, was the first; the Tennis-court Oath was another; the fall of the Bastille, which made the others significant, was the third;—and of the same kind were the swearing to the new constitution; the decree of detronement, and the declaration of a republic, &c. &c., till the last exercise of the sacred right of insurrection, which was quelled by Buonaparte's artillery. It is remarkable, that the first resistance to the old régime was made by the privileged classes, by their organs the parlements; and the next, by the middle classes, in the Assembly. The armed rising of Paris, and the taking of the royal fortress, the Bastille, which broke the power of the court, was effected by the working classes almost wholly, whilst the constitution prepared by the Assembly was one which the middle classes alone could approve; and in the subsequent struggle, when the republic was declared, there was no good faith intended towards the men who had only their manual skill and their patience as their wealth, by the Girondins; who, therefore, fell before the representatives of the democratical idea, the Reign of Terror, which no one would venture to justify, yet was the only thing which saved France from the coalized kings, and an immediate restoration of royalty; but it had also the unhappy result of misrepresenting democracy, and of making the nation take, with little murmuring, a constitution less favourable to the multitudes, than that which the nation had indignantly overthrown; and, furthermore, of making the steps of Buonaparte to the imperial throne comparatively free from impediments. Three kings, and two successful risings of the people, have shown what a mockery the charter was; and this latest change has proved, beyond controversy, that a monarchy based on republican principles, is a soleism that human nature cannot endure. The hopes entertained respecting the recent change, rest not only on the manifest progress of the people during the last 60 years, but on all the circumstances preceding, attending, and consequent on the abolition of royalty by the arms of the people. And, perhaps, few circumstances speak more favourably respecting the stability of the new republic than this:—It required many years, and countless armies, before, to effect any change in the other absolute governments of Europe, and they all returned to their former condition at the peace, in 1815;—now, not two months are past, and almost every government in Europe feels itself unsafe; and from some of the very worst, constitutional liberty has been already wrested, without the raising of a finger, much less the threat of invasion, on the part of the fountain of modern European liberty—France.

REVULSION, (*revulsiō*), *s.* [*revellō*, Lat.] the act of drawing humours from one part of the body to another.

REYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA, a celebrated English portrait painter. Having early in life exhibited a strong predilection for that study, he was placed with the eminent painter, Hudson, for instruction; and soon commenced on his own account, with some distinguished patronage. He afterwards travelled in Italy, where he devoted himself to the study of the works of the great artists, collected in almost all the cities there. On his return he rapidly rose in general estimation, and received most substantial rewards for his skill. He was the first president of the Royal Academy, and was knighted; and subsequently received from other sources other honorary titles, marking the high esteem which was entertained for him; being finally appointed painter to the king. He belonged to the club which boasted the names of Johnson, Burke, Garrick, and others; and he delivered and published several valuable lectures to the Academy. Beside his portraits he painted many other pictures, most of which are familiar in this country by the many engravings from them. He died in 1792, aged 69 years; and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. The history of British Art since his days testifies to his great influence; but it may be questioned whether that has been an unmixed benefit to it. It is but in the present generation that our artists are beginning to study it anew.

TO REWARD, (*re* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced, like *au*; *rewards*, *rewarder*, &c.) *v. a.* [from *re* and *aiudare*] to give in return; to repay; to recompense for good.

REWARD, *s.* some benefit conferred on a person for doing well.

REWARDER, *s.* one that rewards; one that recompenses.

RE'ZAN, RIA'ZAN, a government of Russia, bounded by the governments of Moscow, Tula, Tamboff, and Vladimir. It is about 160 miles in length, and 100 broad. The country is populous, and fertile in corn, and had formerly its own princes. Pop. about 1,500,000. Rezan is the capital.

RHABDOMANCY, *s.* [*rhabdos* and *manteia*, Gr.] divination by a wand.

RHÆTIA, in Ancient Geography, a country lying S. of the Danube, between Vindelicæ and the Alps. It was inhabited chiefly by the Germanic tribe named Rheti, whence it received its designation. Its principal towns were Curia, Veldidena, and Tridentum. The Ænus, the Athesis, the Rhenus, &c. were its rivers. The Alps now called the Tyrolese, or Rætian Alps, were included in this country.

RHAPSODY, *s.* [*rhapto* and *ode*, Gr.] one who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

RHAPSODY, *s.* any composition consisting of parts made without necessary dependence or mutual connexion.

RHEIMS, a large and ancient city in the department of Marne, France. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans here. It is long and narrow, and the houses are low, but the grand square is very elegant. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs; and their gingerbread is famous. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills, which produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 100 miles from Paris. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 49. 15. N. Long. 0. 41. E.

RHEINBERY, *s.* in Botany, a name of the buckthorn.

RHEINISH PROVINCE, that part of the kingdom of Prussia lying on the Rhine. It borders on France, Belgium, Bavaria, several of the smaller states of Germany, and the Netherlands; and is isolated from the rest of Prussia, excepting Westphalia. It is mountainous, except in the part next Belgium and the Netherlands; and some of its heights exceed 1500 and 2000 feet. The Rhine, the Moselle, &c. are its chief rivers. It yields many valuable metals, coals, building and other kinds of stone, &c. &c. abundantly. And in the valleys and plains it is fertile, and produces corn in great plenty, and other sorts of agricultural wealth, with cattle, sheep, &c. In manufactures it is equally rich; and has great advantages for trade, although not near the sea. It contains 5 governments, or lesser provinces; and Aix-la-Chapelle, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Mentz, Treves, &c. are its principal cities. Pop. about 2,500,000.

RHETORIC, *s.* [Gr.] the art of speaking so as to rouse or persuade; oratory; the science of persuasion, as logic is of conviction.

RHETORICAL, *a.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat.] figurative; oratorical; belonging to rhetoric.

TO RHETORICATE, *v. n.* [*rhetorico*, Lat.] to play the orator by making use of figurative expressions, and addressing the passions.

RHETORICIAN, (*retorician*) *s.* [*rhetoricien*, Fr.] one who teaches the science of rhetoric.

RHEUM, *s.* [*rheuma*, Gr. *rheuma*, Fr.] in Physiology, &c., a watery fluid, secreted by the mucous lining of the nose and fauces.

RHEUMATIC, *a.* proceeding from rheum; belonging to the rheumatism. *Rheumatic Fever*, or *Acute Rheumatism*, is a less persistent, but far more trying disease, than common rheumatism; it is also always occasioned by cold, or wet; whilst rheumatism may be constitutional or hereditary.

RHEUMATISM, *s.* in Medicine, a severe pain in the muscular parts of the arms or legs, in the back, neck, or head; arising often from exposure to cold and damp.

RHEUMY, *a.* full of sharp moisture.

RHIN BAS, a department of France, adjoining to Bavaria and Baden, and bounded by the departments of Haut Rhin, Vosges, Meurthe, and Moselle. It is about 65 miles in length, and 40 in mean breadth. It is hilly, owing to the neighbourhood of the Vosges, and is watered by the Rhine, the Sarre, the Ill, &c. &c. Coal and iron are found, but not abundantly; building-stone and limestone, &c. are more plentiful. Corn, tobacco, wine, cattle, timber, &c. &c. are produced in great abundance. It has also good and valuable manufactures in many of the towns. The capital is Strassburg. Pop. about 600,000.

RHIN HAUT, a department of France, lying next to Baden and Switzerland, and bounded by the departments of Bas Rhin, Vosges, Haute Saône, and Doubs. It is 60 miles long, by 30

broad. It is mountainous, and has points exceeding 4000 feet in height. The Rhine, the Ill, and other lesser rivers water it. Building-stone of the most valuable and durable kinds abounds; with iron, lead, and other metals. Agriculture is not neglected; and corn, wine, cattle, &c. are plentifully produced. It has also in its towns many useful and valuable manufactures. Colmar is its capital. Pop. about 500,000.

**RHINE**, a large river of Europe, rising in the Alps, in the Grisons, running through and between Switzerland, Germany, France, and the Netherlands, till it enters the N. Sea, by several mouths, after a course of about 1000 miles, having received the waters of a vast number of streams from both sides, some of which are of considerable size. It is celebrated for the romantic beauty of its scenery, especially in the French and Prussian part; and there are some magnificent cataracls in its course, called the Falls of the Rhine. Basel, Strassburg, Mainz, Bonn, Cologne, Coblenz, Düsseldorf, &c. stand on its banks, beside many ruins of old baronial castles.

**RHINOCEEROS**, *s. [rhin and keras, Gr.]* in Zoology, a large animal covered with thick scales, and having a horn, or two horns, growing out of its nose. It is an inhabitant of India and the Burman empire, and is a very formidable and untamable beast.

**RHODE ISLAND**, one of the United States of N. America. It lies on the Atlantic, and is bounded by the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. It is 49 miles long, and 29 broad, and is the smallest State in the Union. The N. W. part is hilly and rocky, but the remainder is level. The rivers are not large. Narraganset Bay extends above 30 miles into the State, and contains a number of fine islands; of which the principal are, Rhode Island, 15 miles long, and about 3 broad; Canonicut, 8 miles long, and 1 broad; &c. It has several fine harbours. Iron, copper, coal, and limestone are found here. Corn, fruits, cattle, &c. are produced abundantly. It has, beside, excellent fisheries. Its manufactures are cotton, woollen, iron goods, cordage, &c., and are greater in proportion to its population than those of any other State. It has 62 banks, and no public debt. There is but one college. It is divided into 5 counties, and Newport and Providence are the seats of government, the latter being the second town in New England. Pop. 108,530. This State was founded by Roger Williams, when he was forced to fly from Massachusetts because of his advocacy of religious liberty, in 1644.

**RHODES**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, near Asia Minor, about 40 miles long, and 15 broad. It played a conspicuous and celebrated part in ancient history, and the colossal image of the Sun, which bestrode the entrance of its harbour, was one of the wonders of the then world. It afterwards was held by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. It is a fertile island, with but little trade, and is very badly ruled by Turkey. Rhodes is its capital. Pop. about 30,000. The town of Rhodes is situated in Lat. 36. 26. N. Long. 28. 12. E.

**RHODIUM**, *s. [rhodon, Gr.]* in Chemistry, a metal discovered by Wollaston, with a white colour and metallic lustre, brittle, and extremely hard. It is not attacked by any of the acids in its pure state, and is oxidized by being ignited with nitre, or the bisulphate of potash.

**RHODODENDRON**, *s. [rhodon and dendron, Gr.]* in Botany, a handsome kind of flowering shrub, found on the S. borders of Asia and Europe, and in America; of which several species are commonly cultivated in gardens in this country.

**RHOMBIC**, *a. shaped like a rhombus.*

**RHOMBOIDAL**, *a. approaching in shape to a rhombus.*

**RHOMBOIDES**, *s. [rhombos and eidos, Gr.]* a quadrangular figure, having its opposite sides and opposite angles equal; a parallelogram. In Natural History, a kind of mussel-fish; a turbot-fish. In Surgery, a pair of muscles of the shoulder-blade, so called from their figure.

**RHOMBUS**, **RHOMB**, *s. [rhombe, Fr. rhombos, Gr.]* in Geometry, an equilateral quadrangular figure, having two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse.

**RHÔNE**, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Saône et Loire, Loire, Isère, and Ain. It is 60 miles long, and about 25 broad. Some heights connected with the Cévennes occupy the W. part of this tract, and some of them attain to between 3000 and 4000 feet in elevation. The Rhône is its chief river, but there are several others connected with it,

and with other large streams. Coal, with copper and lead, and some useful kinds of stone and earth, are found here. Corn, fruits, wine, sheep, &c. &c. are produced abundantly. It has, too, large forests of valuable trees, and good fisheries. The manufactures of the department are valuable. Lyons is the capital. Population, about 520,000.

**RHÔNE**, a large river of France, rising in Mount Fourche on the confines of Switzerland. After a course of above 500 miles, partly in Switzerland and partly in France, during which it flows through the Lake of Geneva, it falls into the Mediterranean Sea by several mouths. Geneva, Lyons, Avignon, and other cities stand on its banks.

**RHUBARB**, *s. [rhabarbarum, Lat.]* in Botany and Medicine, the root of a plant, or genus of plants, growing in China, Siberia, India, &c., which is remarkable for its purgative and astringent properties, and is a very valuable, though by no means agreeable drug. Some kinds of this plant are cultivated in England, and of the thick leaf-stalks agreeably acid tarts are made, before the fruits are in season.

**RHUMB**, *s. [rumb de vent, Fr.]* in Navigation, is a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon; in which last sense *rhumb* is the same with the point of the compass.

**RHYME**, *s. [rime, Fr.]* that peculiar structure of lines of poetry, which prevails in most modern lyric verse, but was unknown to Greek and Latin poets, by which the last syllable or syllables of two or more lines, are made to have the same sound. Figuratively, poetry; a poem. *Allyme or reason*, is a proverbial expression for number or sense.

To **RHYME**, *v. n.* to have the same sound; to make verses.

**RHYMER**, **RHYMSTER**, *s.* one who makes rhymes; a versifier.

**RHYTHM**, *s. [rhythmos, Gr.]* in Music, is used to signify a certain number of pulses in any given time. In Poetry, the harmonious structure of the lines of composition, resembling the cadences of music.

**RHYTHMICAL**, *a.* harmonical; having proportion of one sound to another.

**RIAL**, **RYAL**, a Spanish silver coin, equal to about sixpence three farthings sterling.

**RIB**, *s. [tribe, Sax.]* in Anatomy, an arched bone, sustaining the inside of the thorax. Any piece of timber or other matter used to strengthen the side of a ship; any prominence running in lines.

**RIBALD**, *s. [ribald, Fr.]* a loose, rough, or brutish person.

**RIBALDRY**, *s. [ribaldie, Fr.]* lewd, coarse language.

**RIBAND**, **RIBBON**, *s. [rubande, ruban, Fr.]* a fillet, or narrow slip of silk, worn for ornament.

**RIBBED**, *a.* having ribs.

**RIBBLE**, a river which rises in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and, crossing Lancashire, falls into the Irish Sea below Preston.

To **RIBBROAST**, *v. n.* to beat soundly. A burlesque word.

**RIC**, *a. [Sax.]* powerful, rich, or valiant.

**RICARDO**, **DAVID**, a distinguished political economist, of Jewish family; who having accumulated a considerable property by trade, and on the stock exchange, devoted his attention to the great questions connected with the wealth of nations, and wrote in the Morning Chronicle, on the Currency, Taxation, Population, &c. He afterwards entered parliament, and became a great authority on those matters, for the collective wisdom of the nation. The notorious bill of Mr. Peel in 1819, which produced such disastrous results in England, and has yet bitterness in store for her, was based on his principles, and supported by his assertions; and although he had to admit that he was mistaken, it has never been laid aside. He died in 1823, aged 51 years.

**RICE**, *s. [oryza, Lat.]* in Botany, Commerce, &c., an esculent grain, cultivated in the E. Indies, tropical Americas, &c., and covered with a husk like barley.

**RICE BIRD**, *s.* in Natural History, a beautiful bird found in the islands of Sumatra, Java, &c., which lives much on rice, and is very destructive. Also, a bird which lives on rice, but which is peculiar to the tropical countries of the W. hemisphere.

**RICE PAPER**, *s.* the name given to small thin sheets of a vegetable substance, brought from China, used for painting with brilliant opaque colours. It is supposed to be made by cutting, with a very sharp knife, the pith of a tree spirally.



RICH, *s.* [*riche*, Fr. *rica*, Sax.] abounding in money, lands, or other possessions, applied to persons; splendid, valuable, sumptuous, applied to dress; having any quality in great quantities, or to a great degree; fertile, applied to soil.

RICH, CLAUDIUS JAMES, a learned orientalist, who receiving, chiefly because of his great proficiency in the oriental languages, an appointment in the E. India Company's service, resided for some years at Bagdad, where he made a great collection of antiquities connected with ancient Babylonia. He returned to that city, after a visit to Europe; and whilst journeying to India, died at Shiraz, in 1821, aged 44 years. He published *Memoirs of Ancient Babylon*; and his journals were printed after his death. His MSS., which contain his own astronomical observations, as well as the collections he made, are in the British Museum.

RICHARD, the name of three English kings. The *First*, surnamed, from his chivalric prowess, *Cœur de Lion*, or the Lion-hearted, was son and successor to Henry I. He had been engaged with his brothers and their mother in those disgraceful and unsuccessful rebellions against his father; and had at last, in conjunction with Philip Augustus of France, made war on his father, the vexation of which was believed to have caused his death. His reign began with a most merciless attack on the Jews throughout the kingdom, and he was not clear from suspicion of abetting it. But shortly, along with the French king, he set out on the famous 3rd Crusade. The armies met at Messina, in Sicily, and there the dissensions began, which caused the fruitless termination of that costly armament. At Sicily Richard set some matters straight with the king; at Cyprus he gained his first notable victory, though not against the Muslims. The first undertaking in Palestine, was the siege of Acre, which terminated by a capitulation; and there the private piques of the leaders broke out into open quarrel. The king of France returned to Europe, and Richard prosecuted the crusade. But though he gained a terrible name for his personal valour and might, and was the victor at Ascalon and Jaffa, he could not attempt Jerusalem, and he would not look on the city that he had purposed to rescue from the infidel. Returning to Europe, without his army, and without his train, in a small vessel, and endeavouring to make his way through Germany in disguise, he was discovered, and imprisoned by the emperor, so secretly that none knew the place of his confinement. Meanwhile the affairs of England did not thrive. The people, oppressed by public burdens, harassed by the proud barons, used as tools for John's designs of usurpation, were in great straits and disorder; but the generosity and bravery of Richard had made him thoroughly popular, and a great effort was made to redeem him from his captivity. This was at length done, and he returned to his kingdom again, and restored tranquillity. The cruel execution of Long-beard, a Saxon patriot, was almost the only other home event of this reign; the rest of which was an often-interrupted war with the king of France, signalized by some brilliant victories won almost wholly by Richard's name and sword. At length, whilst besieging the fortress of one of his Norman barons, who had refused some feudal service, he was shot by a cross-bow man; and died in 1199, aged 42 years, having been king for about 10. This monarch, who is every where cited as the ideal of chivalry in its palmiest days, represents the social spirit of that age, when the strong hand alone was the title to reverence. In spite of all his faults, he had many noble points in his character; and his pardon and reward to the archer, by whose hand he fell, for his bravery when brought as a prisoner before him, reveals the true secret of the existence and praise of the knightly feudalism, which played so large a part in the history of human progress. But he fits not at all with our idea of a king. He was a true knight-errant, and was, unfortunately for England, the inheritor of its throne. *Richard II.* was son to the Black Prince, and succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. He was a feeble, fickle, and unfortunate prince. The war with France, inherited with the crown, was carried on ingloriously, and terminated by truces and marriages. The two great events of the reign were, the preaching of John Wicliffe, in spite of all the attempts made by the friars and bishops to convict him of heresy and destroy him; which not only laid the foundation for the genuine Reformation under the Puritans and their successors in after ages, but kindled the fire that, from the days of Huss to those of Luther, and onward, in spite of 30

years' wars, and persecutions of most varied and fearful kinds, throughout all N. Europe drove away papal darkness, and kept safe from foes so malignant the spiritual truths we now possess:—and the revolt of the serfs, who, feeling in this new doctrine that they were men, before God, no less in account than lords and kings, and that nevertheless they were treated as cattle and goods, and ground to the dust with taxes to support the prodigal and useless wars, determined to made an effort to obtain their freedom. Persecution kept the former effort down; and falsehood, and armed force of soldiers and of law, destroyed those who were at all prominent in the latter. Richard interfered in a solemn trial by battle, which he had himself permitted, between the son of John of Gaunt and the Duke of Norfolk, and banished both parties; but before the term of his exile had expired, the Duke of Hereford returned to claim his lands and titles, which fell to him by his father's death; and being greatly seconded by the whole nation, deposed the petulant and feeble king; who was soon afterwards put to death by violence or hunger in Pontefract castle, in 1399, aged 33 years, having been king in name and position for 11. *Richard III.* was the youngest son of Richard Duke of York, who began the bloody wars of the Roses; and under him, and under his brother Edward, afterwards Edward IV., he distinguished himself for his bravery, and also for his unscrupulous cruelty. He is charged, with great show of truth, with having by assassination, or by plot, removed all that stood between him and the throne after Edward IV., and he was by him left regent during the minority of his son, who was proclaimed under the title of Edward V. Soon afterwards the young king disappeared, and Richard, by the popular choice, impelled by the machinations of some of his creatures, was declared king. He is believed to have removed, under the forms of justice, all the instruments he had used to gain the throne, the last being Buckingham, who was actually in arms to second the attempt of the Earl of Richmond, who was about to invade England. At the battle of Bosworth field, after an obstinate contest, the wars of the two houses of York and Lancaster were ended by the death of Richard, and the proclamation of the conqueror as Henry VII. Richard fell in 1485, aged 35 years, having reigned somewhat more than 2. The popular belief respecting him, which represents him as the "crook-backed tyrant," is most probably a tradition that dates from his own times, for he had many opponents, and contests were then, as now, carried on by scurrilous squibs, as well as by swords. He could not be much worse than the lords he was opposed by, but he was stronger than they. He had a better title to the crown than Henry VII., who was far below him in all but kingcraft, and therefore it was useful to blacken his name, that his successful rival might keep without war, what he had won by war. He is not now charged with the murder of Edward V., and efforts have been made to clear his memory from all reproach.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER, a Benedictine monk of Westminster, who wrote several works on history and theology, but the treatise to which he owes his fame, is *On the Ancient State of Britain*. No traces of his personal history are known beyond these. He lived in the latter part of the 14th century.

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, an eminent English novel-writer of the former part of the last century. He was a printer by trade, and obtained the office of printer of the Journals of the House of Commons: afterwards he purchased or obtained by election other advantages of a like nature. His first work was a volume of *Familiar Letters*, and out of that his novel called *Pamela* arose; his next, *Clarissa*, established his reputation; and *Sir Charles Grandison* did not injure it. He published some smaller works also. His character was excellent, though not notorious for its elevation. His writings mark a new era in English works of fiction. He died in 1761, aged 72 years.

RICHELIEU, CARDINAL DE, ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS, an eminent statesman and minister of France in the earlier part of the 17th century. He was first intended for the army, but an opening occurring in the church, he was trained for it, and made a bishop at a very early age. He had the good fortune to be made almoner by the queen-mother, and thence he rose to be secretary of state. When the king and his mother quarrelled, the bishop was forbidden the court; but afterwards, being successful in an effort to restore peace, he was made prime minister and cardinal. His ministry was marked by great and daring schemes, by the unscrupulous use

of every means to carry them out, and by a most astonishing amount of success; yet it was to them that much of the woes of France during the last two generations may be ascribed. He laid the foundations of the absolutism which Louis XIV. built up. He secured France to the Church of Rome, without incurring the odium that the St. Bartholomew had done, or the revocation of the Edict of Nantes did after his death. He may be regarded also as one of the founders of that international policy, which seems now about to expire, and which preserves Europe and humanity by the much talked of *balance of power*. To this may be ascribed the part he took in the 30 years' war, and other secret movements and machinations to get for France a greater weight in European affairs, and to punish and awe such as would not consent to it. He left many of his schemes to be completed by his successor, Cardinal Mazarin, who entered into his spirit and purposes most heartily. Amongst other monuments which he left in Paris, the *ci-devant* Palais Royal is the one whose subsequent history is the most remarkable. He died in 1642, aged 57 years. An autobiography has been published.

RICHES, *s.* [*richesses*, Fr.] money or possessions; a splendid, sumptuous appearance.

RICHLY, *ad.* in a splendid, wealthy, pteous, or abundant manner; truly, used in an ironical sense.

RICHMOND, Surrey. Here is a royal palace, where the kings of England formerly resided, with a very fine park, and delightful gardens. It is a mere village, but its beautiful situation, and the rich and diversified prospect from a hill near the river, make it a favourite resort in the summer-time. It is 9 miles from London. Pop. 7760.

RICHMOND, Yorkshire, N. Riding. Here is a flourishing paper-manufactory. It is pleasantly seated on the river Swale, over which it has a stone bridge; and it has several remains of its military and monastic edifices, which made it, in olden time, a place of great importance. It is 232 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3992.

RICHMOND, the capital city of Virginia, United States. It stands on the James river, at the lower falls, and at the head of the tide-water, over which are 2 bridges, connecting it with Manchester. Its noble situation is much enhanced by the regularity of its plan, and the excellence of its buildings. The government buildings and the numerous public edifices are very fine. There are 3 colleges here. In trade and manufactures it is alike eminent. It is 117 miles from Washington. Pop. 20,153. There are 20 other places in the Union that bear the same name.

RICHMOND, LEGH, an English clergyman, whose little work called *Annals of the Poor*, containing those exquisitely written religious biographies, *The Dairyman's Daughter* and *The Young Cottager*, conjointly with his simple piety and devout life, have made well-known to all classes in England. He edited also a work of larger pretensions, almost unknown, except amongst the clergy of the evangelical school, called *The Fathers of the English Church*, a selection from the writings of early divines, similar in its scope to the publications of the Parker Society. He died in 1827, aged 55 years.

RICHNESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in money, possessions, finery, or fertility; abundance, or perfection of any quality.

RICHTER, JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH, an eminent German writer of the last age. He received his first instructions from his father, who was a rural minister; and afterwards at a public school, and at Leipzig, studied, with the purpose of following his father's steps. But Literature and Art wooed and won his heart, and Theology was renounced. After a long and brave conflict with great poverty,—during which he continued his studies; took private pupils; wandered to many German cities; wrote his first works, and with great difficulty found a publisher,—he found favour with those who could appreciate his genius, married, obtained a pension from the government of Bavaria, and settled at Baireuth. There he spent, with few and brief visits to other places, the remainder of his active literary life, receiving the honours and friendships his merit deserved. He died in 1825, aged 62 years; having been blind for nearly a year. His writings occupy 60 small volumes; and are chiefly works of fiction, of which *Hesperus*, and *Titan*, are reckoned the master-pieces; and *Quintus Fixlein*, *Flower*, *Fruit*, and *Thorn Pieces*, *Invisible Lodge*, *Wild Oats*, &c. &c. the chief of the others. He also wrote a treatise on Education, called *Lexana*,

an *Introduction to Aesthetics*, a treatise on the immortality of the Soul, called *Selma*, &c. Some of these works are now made familiar to English readers. The chief element of them all, as it was of the man himself, is most loving humour. His style is most fantastical, yet genuine;—metaphors piled on metaphors, culled from every region of knowledge; fancies of the wildest, most daring nature; language, so peculiar, that even for his own countrymen a dictionary of his words was needed;—characterize all his works, philosophical, satirical, imaginative. He enjoyed the hearty esteem of the greatest literary men of his day; and his death was regarded as a universal loss.

RICK, *s.* a pile of corn or hay, regularly heaped up, and sheltered from wet; a heap of corn or hay.

RICKETS, *s.* [*rachitis*, Lat.] in Medicine, a disease in children, in which the bones grow soft, and the muscles flaccid, whilst the other organs of the body lose their tone and vigour. It is not always fatal.

RICKETY, *a.* disordered with the rickets.

RICKMAN, THOMAS, an English architect, who was led to this profession from having adopted the study of Gothic architecture as an amusement for the leisure of his business. He was originally a Quaker, and was trained partly for the medical profession; but afterwards became a clerk in Liverpool, where he commenced that pursuit which led to his present eminence. He built a great number of new churches, and some other buildings in the Gothic style; and published a standard work on his favourite study. He died in 1841, aged 65 years.

RICOCHET, *s.* [Fr.] a rebound; a mode of firing canons and mortars, so that the shot or shell, rebounding from the ground once or twice, shall strike a fortified work at a particular angle, which can be done in no other way.

RICTURE, *s.* [*riatura*, Lat.] a gaping.

RID, pret. of TO RIDE.

TO RID, *v. a.* [*arēdan*, Sax.] to set free from danger or trouble; to destroy; to despatch.

RIDDANCE, *s.* deliverance from danger, encumbrance, trouble, or any thing one is glad to be freed from.

RIDDEN, participle of TO RIDE.

RIDDLE, (*ridl*) *s.* [*rædels*, Sax.] a question or problem, expressed in obscure terms, in order to try a person's wit; any thing puzzling or not easily solved; an enigma.—[*hridle*, Sax.] a coarse or open sieve.

TO RIDDLE, (*ridl*) *v. a.* to solve or explain a riddle; to sift by a coarse sieve.—*v. n.* to speak obscurely.

TO RIDE, *v. n.* pret. *rid* or *rode*, part. *rid* or *ridden*; [*ridan*, Sax.] to travel on horseback, or in a carriage drawn by horses. Figuratively, to travel in, or be borne by, any vehicle; to manage a horse; to be supported in motion.—*v. a.* to manage insolently and at will; to sit on so as to be carried.

RIDER, *s.* one who is carried on a horse, or on a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horses; an inserted leaf.

RIDGE, *s.* [*hrigg*, Sax. *rig*, Dan.] the top of the back; the rough or sharp top of any thing, alluding to the vertebrae of the back; ground thrown up by the plough; the top of the house rising to an acute angle. In Farriery, *ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other.

TO RIDGE, *v. a.* to form a ridge.

RIDGY, *a.* rising in a ridge.

RIDICULE, *s.* [*ridiculum*, from *rideo*, Lat.] wit which provokes laughter by representing any person or thing as comically contemptible.

TO RIDICULE, *v. a.* to expose to laughter by representing as odd and unbecoming.

RIDICULER, *s.* he that ridicules.

RIDICULOUS, *a.* worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous mirth.

RIDICULOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDICULOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, *s.* a district; a division of a county.

RIDING-COAT, *s.* a coat made to keep out weather.

RIDLEY, BISHOP NICOLAS, one of the English reformers and martyrs of the 16th century. He studied at Cambridge and in France; and entering the ranks of the clergy, won the favour of Cranmer, through whose influence he was made a bishop. He did great service to the Reformation, by his plain

and powerful discourses; but having made Bonner his enemy, and sided with the partisans of Lady Jane Grey, he was imprisoned by Mary; subjected to the mockery of a trial; condemned for heresy, and burnt, in company with Latimer, at Oxford, in 1555, aged about 55 years.

**RIDO'TTO**, *s.* an entertainment of singing, music, &c.; an opera.

**RIE, RYE**, *s.* in Botany, an esculent grain, bearded like barley, which differs from wheat in having a flatter and coarser grain.

**RIENZO, COLA DI**, the last Roman tribune, a man who in the 14th century attempted the renovation of the republic in the Eternal City. He had no advantages of birth, but he was eloquent, and had raised himself to a lofty pitch of enthusiasm by meditating on the ancient freedom and glory of Rome, and by contemplating its bondage and distractions as he daily witnessed them. Being at length sent to Avignon, as a deputy to Pope Clement VI, who then resided there, he so acquitted himself, that the pope made him apostolic notary. He gradually prepared the people for the great attempt he had long cherished; and finally, taking advantage of a favourable opportunity, the city was seized by the people, and himself and the bishop of Orvieto, the pope's vicar, appointed tribunes. He lacked statesmanship, and the qualities of a general, however, and so could not establish the power he had gained. He was at the end of 7 months deserted by the people, and he fled the city. Being after some years given up to the pope, he was imprisoned, but it was thought that he might be useful to the papal cause, and he was sent, with the dignity of Roman senator, to the city again; but he was once more unable to guide those he aroused, a new sedition overthrew his power, and he was assassinated at the foot of the stairs of the Capitol, in 1354, 7 years after he first attempted to restore ancient liberty.

**RIETI**, a town of the Papal States, Italy. It stands on the Velino, in the midst of a beautiful and fertile plain, on the W. side of the Apennines. It has some fine public buildings, and some good institutions for educational and benevolent purposes. There are several branches of manufacture carried on here. It is about 50 miles from Rome. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 42. 24. N. Long. 12. 53. E.

**RIFE**, *a.* [*ryfe*, Sax. *riif*, Belg.] prevailing; abounding; frequent: generally applied to contagious distempers.

**RIFELY**, *ad.* prevalently; abundantly.

**RIFENESS**, *s.* prevalence; abundance.

To **RIFLE**, (*riif*) *v. a.* [*rijselen*, Belg.] to rob; to plunder; to pillage.

**RIFLE**, *s.* a gun whose barrel, instead of being smooth in the inside, is formed with a number of spiral channels, resembling female screws. The rotation given to the ball by this means counteracts or prevents deviation or deflection.

**RIFLER**, *s.* robber, plunderer, pillager.

**RIFT**, *s.* [from *rive*,] a cleft; a breach; an opening.

To **RIFT**, *v. a.* to cleave or split.—*v. n.* to burst or open.

**RIG**, [*brigg*, Sax.] the top of a hill falling on each side; a back. To *run or play one's rig*, is to merrily upon, or ridicule.

To **RIG**, *v. a.* [*hrigg*, Sax.] to dress; to fit with tackling.

**RIGA**, a large, populous, and opulent city of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia. It stands on the Dwina, which is crossed by a bridge of boats. It is well fortified, and has a great number of public buildings, such as a palace, a cathedral, exchange, town-hall, &c. It has, beside, an astronomical observatory, and a fine public library. It is a place of considerable manufacturing industry, as well as of trading enterprise. In the last respect, it ranks next to St. Petersburg itself, having a fine harbour, and being better situated than the ports on the White and Black Seas for foreign trade. Pop. about 65,000. Lat. 56. 57. N. Long. 24. 6. E.

**RIGADON**, *s.* [*rigadon*, Fr.] a gay brisk dance.

**RIGATION**, *s.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] the act of watering.

**RIGGER**, (*rig-er*) *s.* one that rigs or dresses.

**RIGGING**, (*rig-ing*) *s.* the sails or tackling of a ship.

**RIGGISH**, (*rig-ish*) *a.* wanton; full of ridiculous pranks.

**RIGHT**, (*the gh* is mute in this word and its following derivatives; as, *riht*, *rihtful*, &c.) *a.* [*rigt*, Sax. *recht*, Belg.] proper, suitable, or becoming, opposed to wrong; true, opposed to erroneous; bearing a right judgment; honest or just; that side which is opposed to the left; straight, opposed to crooked; perpendicular.

**RIGHT**, *interj.* well done; used as an expression of approbation.

**RIGHT**, *ad.* in a proper, just, or true manner; in a direct line. Frequently used in titles, as *right honourable*, *right reverend*.

**RIGHT**, *s.* justice; freedom from error; just claim, or that which belongs to a person; property or interest; a privilege; the side opposite to the left. To *rights*, implies straight, or in a direct line; but after *set*, deliverance from error.

To **RIGHT**, *v. a.* to do justice to, or relieve from wrong.

**RIGHTEOUS**, (*Alteous*) *a.* [*rihtweise*, Sax.] just; honest; virtuous; leading a religious or upright life; equitable.

**RIGHTEOUSLY**, *ad.* honestly; virtuously.

**RIGHTeousNESS**, *s.* virtue; goodness; conduct agreeable to the laws of morality and religion.

**RIGHTFUL**, *a.* having just right of claim; honest or just.

**RIGHTLY**, *ad.* according to truth and justice; properly; suitably; not erroneously.

**RIGHTNESS**, *s.* conformity to truth; rectitude.

**RIGID**, *a.* [*rigido*, Lat.] stiff, unpliant, or not to be bent; severe or inflexible, applied to conduct; sharp, cruel, stern.

**RIGIDITY**, *s.* [*rigiditas*, Fr.] the state of being stiff; stiffness of appearance.

**RIGIDLY**, *ad.* in a stiff, severe, or inflexible manner.

**RIGIDNESS**, *s.* severity; inflexibility.

**RIGOL**, *s.* a circle.

**RIGOROUS**, *a.* severe; allowing no abatement; stern; exact; scrupulously nice.

**RIGOROUSLY**, *ad.* severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

**RIGOUR**, *s.* [*rigor*, Lat.] cold; stiffness. In Medicine, a convulsive shuddering, with a sensation of cold. Figuratively, severity of conduct, or want of condensation and compliance; strictness; rage or cruelty; hardness.

**RILL**, *s.* [*riculus*, from *rius*, Lat.] a small brook; a little streamlet.

To **RILL**, *v. n.* to run in small streams.

**RIM**, *s.* [*rime*, Sax.] a border, or margin; that which encircles any thing.

**RIME**, *s.* [*hrim*, Sax.] hoar frost.

To **RIME**, *v. n.* to freeze with hoar frost.

**RIMOSE**, *a.* [*rima*, Lat.] full of clefts or chinks.

**RIMOSITY**, *s.* the quality of being full of clefts or chinks.

To **RIMPLE**, (*rimpl*) *v. a.* to pucker; to contract into corrugations.

**RIMY**, *a.* steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist.

**RIND**, (*rimd*) *s.* [*rind*, Sax. *rinde*, Belg.] the bark, husk, or outside covering of vegetables.

To **RIND**, (*rimd*) *v. n.* to strip of its bark, husk, or outside covering; to decorticate.

**RING**, (*ring*) *s.* [*hring*, Sax.] a circle; a circle of gold or other metal worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circle made by standing round; a circular course; a number of bells harmonically tuned; a metallic sound. *Ring*, a number, in Natural History, are circles of rank grass in meadows and pastures, occasioned, as is now known by several kinds of fungus, which growing first in a cluster, and exhausting the soil of the properties by which they are supported, shed their seed around them, and leave their remains as a kind of manure to the grass; whilst every year the circle becomes wider, as they cannot spring up on the soil they have already grown on.

To **RING**, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *rung*; [*hringing*, Sax.] to strike bells or other bodies so as to make them sound; to encircle; to fit or supply with rings.—*v. n.* to sound like a bell; to make bells sound; to sound or tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report, followed by *of*.

**RING-BONE**, *s.* in Farriery, a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse; it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, from whence it derives its name.

**RINGDOVE**, *s.* [*rhingelduyre*, Teut.] in Ornithology, a kind of wild pigeon.

**RINGER**, *s.* he who rings.

**RINGLEADER**, *s.* the head of a riotous crowd.

**RINGLET**, *s.* [diminutive of *ring*,] a small ring or circle; a curling lock of hair.

**RING OUZEL**, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird allied to the blackbird, but distinguished by a band round the fore-part of the neck.

RINGSTREAKED, *a.* marked with circular streaks.

RINGTAIL, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of kite with a whitish tail.

RINGWORM, *s.* in Medicine, a cutaneous disease affecting the head, in childhood especially, occasioned, as is believed, by a very minute species of parasitical insect.

To RINSE, *v. a.* [*rinser*, Fr.] to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of clothes.

RINSER, *s.* one who washes or rinses; a washer.

RIO DE JANEIRO, or simply Rio, the capital city of Brazil, in S. America. It stands on the shore of a fine bay of the same name, which forms a most excellent harbour. It is a finely and regularly built town, being chiefly constructed of stone; and it is adorned with several noble churches, a large (but not very handsome) palace, and a magnificent aqueduct. In manufactures and trade, it stands at the head of the towns of Brazil. Pop. about 250,000. Lat. 23. 0. S. Long. 43. 12. W.

RIOT, *s.* [*riotte*, old Fr. *riotto*, Ital.] wild and loose mirth; an uproar, or serious tumult. In Law, it is, when three or more persons, assembled together, commit some unlawful act with force and violence, to the disturbance of the peace. To run riot, is to act without control or restraint.

To RIOT, *v. n.* [*riotte*, old Fr.] to abandon oneself to pleasure; to feast in a luxurious manner; to raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOT ACT, *s.* in Law, a statute, 1 Geo. I. c. 5, authorizing and directing the mode of dispersing mobs, or riotous assemblies of people, of above 12 in number. It is commonly applied to a form of proclamation enjoined to be used by justices of the peace before any active measures are resorted to.

RIOTER, *s.* one who is dissipated in luxury; one who excites an uproar.

RIOTOUS, *a.* [*riotoux*, Fr.] luxurious; wanton; seditious or turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, *ad.* luxuriously; with licentious luxury; seditiously; turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being riotous.

To RIP, *v. a.* [*hrupan*, Sax.] to cut asunder with a knife any thing sewed; to tear in pieces; to take away from by laceration. Figuratively, to disclose or bring to view any thing industriously concealed.

RIPE, *a.* [*ripe*, Sax. *rijp*, Belg.] brought to perfection by time and growth; mature; resembling ripe fruit; finished; brought to the point of taking effect; qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, *RIPEN*, *v. n.* to grow fit for use by time; to be matured.—*v. a.* to make ripe.

RIPELY, *ad.* maturely; at the proper time.

RIPENESS, *s.* the state of being full grown; fit for use, or perfect.

RIPPER, *s.* one who rips; one who tears.

To RIPPLE, (*ripl*) *v. n.* to fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

RIPPLE-MARK, *s.* in Geology, the small ridges and hollows produced in the sands of a very flat beach, by the action of the short and insignificant waves of an ebbing tide. Similar marks are found in the lower beds of the oolitic formation, in some sandstones, &c., often accompanied by the tracks of turtles, tortoises, birds, crabs, &c.; and in one case, by the signs of a smart shower of rain. These traces have remained, through unknown ages, disclosing the existence of races of animals now extinct, and chronicling indelibly the condition even of the weather, when on those occasions they wandered in quest of food. Few of all the remains of the earlier world are so remarkable as these, since they are not, like broken and scattered bones, empty and petrified shells, &c., subjects for rigid scientific investigation and classification, but they appeal at once to the imagination, and serve to set that old time living before our eyes.

RIPPON, or RYON, Yorkshire, W. Riding. It has a remarkably fine market-place, adorned with a curious obelisk. It had once a flourishing woollen manufacture, and was afterwards noted for its manufacture of hardware, particularly spurs; but is now of no repute. It has a magnificent cathedral church, adorned with 3 lofty spires, and very exquisitely built. It has also some excellent charitable institutions. It is pleasantly situated on the river Ure, or Aire, over which it has 2 stone bridges; 222 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Fairs, on Thursday after June 24, Thursday after March 21, on May 12, the

first Thursday in June, on Holy Thursday, and on the first Thursday after August 22, and November 22. Pop. 15,024.

RIPTOWEL, *s.* a gratuity given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn.

To RISE, (*rise*) *v. n.* preter. *rose*, part. *risen*; [*risen*, Sax. *reisen*, Belg.] to get up from the ground; to get up from a bed, seat, or after a fall; to spring or grow up; to be advanced with respect to rank or fortune; to increase in value or esteem; to swell; to amend; to come into notice; to begin to act; to make an insurrection; to be roused or excited to action; to elevate, applied to style or sentiment; to be revived after death; to appear above the eastern horizon, applied to the heavenly bodies. To rise up for, or against, is to defend or to attack any person.

RISE, (*rise*) *s.* the act of getting up from any seat or from the ground; ascent; a place that assists a person in an ascent; an eminence; the first appearance of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon; increase in any respect; beginning or original; increase of sound.

RISER, (*rise*) *s.* one that rises.

RISIBILITY, (*risibility*) *s.* the quality of laughing.

RISIBLE, (*risible*) *a.* [*risibilis*, from *rideo*, Lat.] having the faculty of laughing; ridiculous, or fit to excite laughter.

RISK, *s.* [*risque*, Fr. *riesg*, Span.] hazard; peril; danger; venture.

To RISK, *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] to hazard; to venture; to endanger.

RISKER, *s.* one that risks.

RITBOCK, *s.* in Zoology, a species of antelope, found in the interior of Africa to the north of the Cape of Good Hope.

RITE, *s.* [*rit*, Fr. from *ritus*, Lat.] a solemn act of religion; an external ceremony.

RITSON, JOSEPH, an eminent English antiquary, who was professionally a lawyer, and held the office of deputy high bailiff of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was never noted for amiability, and his lack of urbanity was confirmed by a controversy he was involved in with the guild of critics on English poetry and poets. He became at last totally deranged, and died in 1803, aged 55 years. His most valuable works are collections of old English ballads and songs; which remain the standard publications in that interesting department of literature and history.

RITTENHOUSE, DR. DAVID, an eminent American mathematician. He was almost wholly self-taught; and was first engaged in mere farm labour, notwithstanding which he pursued his favourite study with the greatest eagerness and success. His fame obtained him the appointment of observing the last transit of Venus, in conjunction with several other eminent men, for the American Philosophical Society; and he succeeded Dr. Franklin in the presidency of that society. After the establishment of the United States, he was made director of the Mint. He died in 1796, aged 64 years. He has been universally regarded as the American Newton; and his treatises, in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society, are reckoned valuable; but all the anecdotes related of his skill, &c. are not capable of substantiation.

RITUAL, *a.* [*rituel*, Fr.] done according to some religious institution; solemnly ceremonious.

RITUAL, *s.* a book containing the rites or ceremonies of divine worship.

RITUALIST, *s.* a stickler for ceremonies in worship; one skilled in the rites.

RIVAL, *s.* [*ricialis*, Lat.] one who is in the pursuit of the same thing as another; one who is a competitor with another for a woman's affections; one who endeavours to surpass another; antagonist.

RIVAL, *a.* making the same claim; pursuing the same object; emulous.

To RIVAL, *v. a.* to oppose, or endeavour to gain something attempted by another; to endeavour to equal or excel; to emulate.

RIVALITY, *RIVALRY*, *s.* [*ricialis*, Lat.] emulation; rivalry; competition.

RIVALSHIP, *s.* the state of a person who endeavours to obtain the same thing as another.

To RIVE, *v. a.* part. *riren*, [*ryft*, Sax.] to split; to cleave; to force asunder by driving in something blunt.—*v. n.* to be split.

To RIVEL, *v. a.* [*gerifed*, Sax.] to contract into wrinkles or corrugations.

RIVEN, participle of To RIVE.

RIVER, *s.* [*rieviere*, Fr. *rius*, Lat.] a stream of water formed by the union of many rivulets in one channel, and discharging itself into a lake, or into the sea. There are some few rivers that terminate in a subterranean channel; and some small streams are absorbed in deserts, without reaching the sea.

RIVERHORSE, *s.* in Natural History, the hippopotamus.

RIVERWEED, *s.* in Botany, the general name of submerged fresh-water plants.

RIVET, *s.* a pin clenched at both ends.

To RIVET, *v. a.* to fasten by a pin clenched at both ends; to fasten strongly.

RIVULET, *s.* [*riulus*, Lat.] a small river, brook, or stream of running water.

RIXDOLLAR, *s.* a silver coin struck in Germany, valued at 4s. 6d. sterling.

ROACH, (*röch*) *s.* in Natural History, a common fresh-water fish.

ROAD, (*röd*) *s.* [*rade*, Fr.] a large path travelled by carriages; a place where ships may anchor; incursion; journey. *Turnpike Road* is one which is kept in repair by tolls levied on vehicles and animals passing along it, and collected at turnpike gates. A *Railroad* is one along which are laid bars of iron for the wheels of the vehicles used on it to run upon. A *Tramroad* is similar to a railroad, but instead of bars, plates of iron are used.

To ROAM, (*röm*) *v. n.* [*romigare*, Ital.] to wander without a settled purpose; to ramble; to rove.—*v. a.* to range or wander over.

ROAMER, (*römer*) *s.* a Rambler; a rover; a wanderer.

ROAN, (*rön*) *a.* [*rouen*, Fr.] of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with gray or white spots thickly interspersed, applied to horses.

To ROAR, (*rör*) *v. n.* [*rarum*, Sax.] to make a loud noise, applied to that of a lion or other wild beast; to make a great outcry in distress; to sound as the wind or sea; to make a great noise.

ROAR, (*rör*) *s.* the cry of a lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a clamour or noise of merriment; any loud noise.

ROARER, *s.* a noisy brutal man.

ROARY, (*rör*) *s.* [*ros*, Lat.] dew.

To ROAST, (*röst*) *v. a.* [*röster*, Fr.] to dress meat on a spit which turns round before a fire; to dress before a fire; to heat any thing violently. *To rule the roast*, (or *roost*), is to govern, manage, or preside.

ROASTING, *s.* in Metallurgy, an operation by which mixtures with any metals, capable of sublimation, are separated.

ROB, *s.* juice made thick.

To ROB, *v. a.* [*rober*, old Fr. *robbar*, Ital.] to take away unlawfully, and by force. *To be robbed*, is to lose any thing by violence, or by secret theft; but in the active voice, *to rob* is applied only to the taking any thing away by open violence; and *to steal*, to the taking any thing away by secret theft.

ROBBING, *s.* one who deprives another unlawfully of his property.

ROBBERY, *s.* theft committed by force or without privacy.

ROBE, *s.* [*robbe*, Fr. *roba*, Ital.] a gown of state, worn by persons of distinction; a gown worn by infants.

To ROBE, *v. a.* to clothe in a robe; to dress in a proper manner.

ROBBERSMAN, ROBERTSMAN, *s.* in the Old Statutes, a bold and stout robber or night thief, said to be so called from Robin Hood.

ROBERT, the name of three kings of Scotland. The first was the celebrated *Robert Bruce* (see that name). The second was a Stuart, and the first of that house who occupied the throne. He succeeded David II., and maintained, by the aid of the French, a desultory war against England. The most remarkable circumstance connected with him, was his obtaining a bull sanctioning his marriage with his former mistress, and declaring their offspring legitimate. He died in 1390, aged 74 years, having reigned 19. The third, his eldest son and successor, was engaged in a war with England, carried on chiefly by the famous *Hutspur*; he had promised help also to that warrior in his rebellion against Henry IV. He died in 1406, aged about 70 years, having reigned 10.

ROBERT, bishop of Lincoln, surnamed *Grosstete*, an eminent

character in English history, both as a scholar and as a church reformer. He was trained at Oxford, and completed his course at Paris; and was noted as much for his scientific knowledge, as for his knowledge of languages, theology, &c. &c. In this he was the predecessor of the more famous Roger Bacon, as, in his efforts after reformation, he was of Wicliffe. He died in 1253, aged about 75 years.

ROBERTSON, DR. WILLIAM, an eminent Scottish divine and preacher and speaker, soon obtained a considerable name. He was afterwards made to the king (for Scotland). He died in 1793, aged 72 years. His great works are the *History of Charles V.*, the *History of America*, and the *History of Scotland*; and his minor works are valuable and important. He has long since taken his place amongst British classics.

ROBESPIERRE, FRANÇOIS MAXIMILIEN JOSEPH ISIDORE, one of the most prominent characters of the French Revolution. He was early left, the eldest of three orphans, and to his brother and sister he always showed himself a most devoted protector and friend. He studied law at Paris, with considerable credit, and received an appointment at his native town, Arras, through the favour of his patron the bishop of the place. He gave up his appointment, which was his only means of support, on having to conduct a capital case; for he was an idolatrous believer in Jean Jacques Rousseau, and in the new age of liberty and humanity that he foretold. Such was his standing then, that he was returned as a deputy to the States-General; and from the time that he first caught the public attention, he never ceased to grow in importance and popularity, till his overthrow. His history is, indeed, that of France from that time to his death. The Jacobin club, when it was won from the hands of the aristocratical demagogues, was the great engine by which he worked, overawing the Convention, and swaying the universal mind of France with resistless force. Order, law, public decency and morality, the truths of natural religion, but highest of all, the people—France itself, he loved with all the earnestness that was in his nature. Moral courage he had, of the most unflinching kind, and the simplest and purest of home-pleasures gratified his social tastes. Unlike most of the other leading men of his times, no one had been able to tamper with him; he had deserved, and had received, the title of *Incorruptible*. Yet he was, in truth, inordinately vain, and, physically, a very coward. Nor was he of unspotted faith, for he often masked the deadliest purposes under the appearance of civility, and even of friendship. His whole political career shows that he was a man possessed by a fixed idea. He had taken it from Rousseau; had reduced it to a formula, as well as a man of narrow pedant-mind, and bald law-training, could; and all he sought was its realization as an authentic fact. He lived for this alone; and he lived in it, till to himself and to his admirers, who were at one time all France, he became its incarnation, or at least its supreme priest and living symbol. And thus it was that he never altered his opinions; and the people, who never found him inconsistent, who knew his domestic life and character, and who always readily received abstract truths and ideal formulas, trusted him as the corner-stone of the republic. Thus, amid a flow of events more rapid, more varied, more astounding, than we can well conceive, he seemed to be the only one who had rightly divined the future, who was the statesman of the age. He bearded Mirabeau in the arena of the National Assembly, accepted the constitutional monarchy, availed himself of every successful plot, of every fruitful insurrection, whilst he took part in none; hailed the proclamation of the republic with unfeigned triumph, shuddered at and justified the September massacres, voted Louis and all that sided with him to the scaffold, fought with and overthrew the Girondins, allowed and used the dictatorship of the Committee of Safety, sat silent whilst all the madness and the mummeries of the *sensuistes* and the temple-robbers were performed, and, as soon as the opportunity offered, crushed the perpetrators of those outrages on humanity; then, passing from enthusiasm to fanaticism, as that which never could be realized appeared to draw near, he hoped to secure its speedy advent by sending to the guillotine all who seemed to oppose it; immolated the trusted associates of his earlier labours, wrung from the same assembly that had worshipped Reason impersonated by an opera-syren, and sanctioned the inscribing on every cemetery "Death an eternal sleep,"

the decree respecting the *Supreme Being*, and that "consolatory principle" the immortality of the soul, trusting on this, as a foundation, to rear a temple for the world's wonder and worship, to raise up a regenerated France; and at last, rid of all dreaded rivals, cherished the desperate hope that one more plunge into that sea of blood, in which he had, as he fondly thought, been carried so far, would bring him to his long and madly desired haven. And this last hope deceived him. He was not a practical man; for a sudden emergency he could not produce an extemporaneous expedient. He had—let it not be doubted—a conscience; and he fell before a conspiracy of men who feared for themselves and the station they had risen to through the fall of others; being unsupported by the people, who were decimated by the very means that had saved France, and who trembled each man for his own head, and deceived respecting the power of those who at the last hour could only share his destruction. He fell suddenly and completely, maimed by a pistol-shot by one of his captors; he was executed where he had made so many perish so cruelly, in 1794, aged but 35 years. The reports of speeches, prepared by himself, are all his literary remains; and they will hardly repay the perusal, though once so potent.

ROBIN HOOD. See HOOD.

ROBIN-REDBREAST, *s.* in Ornithology, a familiar bird, so named from the colour of its breast.

ROBINS, BENJAMIN, an eminent English mathematician of the last century. He was mainly indebted to his own genius and industry for his attainments; having had few advantages from teachers. He removed from Bath to London, where he became a private teacher in mathematics, and filled up the intervals of his leisure by treatises on the same subject; and especially with reference to scientific gunnery, and fortification; which, as he was by birth and training a Quaker, must have been perilously fascinating to him. He at length was appointed chief engineer to the E. India Company; and had hardly begun his work at Madras, before he was seized by a fever and died, in 1751, aged 44 years. He had something to do with the writing of Lord Anson's Voyage round the World, and has had the entire work ascribed to him.

ROBISON, JOHN, a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher of Scotland. He was educated at Glasgow, and afterwards went several voyages in vessels of the royal navy; but was compelled to renounce all hopes of advancement from that occupation. After an appointment as lecturer on Natural Philosophy at Glasgow, he received one in a naval school at Cronstadt, Russia, which he did not long retain. He was next made professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh; and he occupied himself with various treatises on that branch of knowledge, which were published in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and *Philosophical Transactions of Edinburgh*. He died in 1805, aged 65 years.

ROBOREOUS, *s.* [roboreus, from *robor*, Lat.] made of oak.

ROB ROY, by birth *Macgregor*, but by assumption, on the banning of that name by statute, *Campbell*. He was a Highland chieftain, who lived as a cattle dealer and as a freebooter; and abundantly plagued the Whigs, and lowland gentry and farmers, with his activity and daring. He was out with the old Pretender in 1715; and for that, lost his estates, which was the chief reason for his adopting the wholesale system of robbery and plunder that has made his name so well known. He died in about 1735, at a very great age.

ROBUST, *Robustus*, *s.* [robustus, Lat.] strong made; vigorous; requiring strength.

ROBUSTNESS, *s.* strength; vigour.

ROCAMBOLE, *s.* in Botany, a kind of wild garlic.

ROCHDALE, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, W. Riding. It is situated in a vale on the Roche, surrounded by hills which abound in coals; and has flourishing manufactures of hats, bays, serges, and other woollen and cotton goods. It is 198 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 84,718.

ROCHE-ALUM, *s.* [roche, Fr.] in Chemistry, a purer sort of alum.

ROCHEFORT, a sea-port town of Charente Inférieure, France, where are several large magazines of naval stores. Its harbour is very commodious and much frequented. It is fortified, and well supplied with good literary and benevolent institutions. It has also some valuable manufactures. It is about 300 miles from Paris. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 45. 56. N. Long. 0. 53. W.

746

ROCHEFOUCAULD, FRANÇOIS, D. DE LA, a distinguished man of letters in the court of Louis XIV. He took part in the war of the Fronde; but afterwards lived in retirement, and died in 1680, aged 67 years. His *Memoirs of Anne of Austria*, and his *Reflections*, are the best known of his works. The latter displays great knowledge of human nature, as seen at courts; but we search it in vain for any of that knowledge which a loving, active heart ever possesses. There is a remarkable coincidence between the shade of these thoughts and that of Pascal's; but Pascal's arose from his profound view of man's sin, and the duke's from such a disappointment as made the wise king of Israel declare that "all was vanity."

ROCHELLE, a handsome, rich, and celebrated town of Charente Inférieure, France, with a very commodious and safe harbour. It has 7 gates; the houses are fine, and supported by piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers; and the streets in general are as straight as a line. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, and have some good manufactures. It is 220 miles from Paris. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 46. 9. N. Long. 1. W.

ROCHESTER, Kent. It was formerly much larger than at present, having now only one parish church besides the cathedral. It consists chiefly of one principal street, which is paved. It has two free-schools, the one called the King's, and the other the City School. The cathedral is a fine old building, and the castle is a very noble relic of the Saxon age. It stands on the Medway, over which is a long and handsome bridge; and Strood lies on the west of it and Chatham on the east. It is 29 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Friday. Pop. 11,743.

ROCHESTER, a city of New York, United States. It stands on the Genessee river, which here makes three several falls, amounting to 265 feet in all, and thus creates a very great water power. The Erie canal passes through it on a fine aqueduct, and it communicates with the W. by railroad. It is well built, with many noble public edifices and institutions, and with a capital trade. It is equally famous for its manufactures, and is a place of great importance. It is 369 miles from Washington. Pop. 20,191. There are in the Union 11 other places bearing this name.

ROCHESTER, JOHN WILMOT, EARL OF, one of the worst amongst the most licentious courtiers of Charles II. He was a keen wit, and was thus frequently reconciled to his unprincipled monarch, after he had seriously offended him. Worn out in bodily health, and with exhausted passions, he at last turned his attention to matters of another import. According to his episcopal panegyrist he made an edifying end; but too much stress must not be laid on displays of religious fervour under such circumstances. He died in 1680, aged 32 years.

ROCHET, *s.* a surplice.

ROCK, *s.* [rocc, Sax.] a vast mass of stone fixed in the earth; a part of one of the solid strata of the earth. In Geology, the general name for the solid strata of the earth's crust. Figuratively, a rock means protection or defence.—[rock, Dan.] a distaff.

TO ROCK, *v.* a. [roquer, Fr.] to shake or move backwards and forwards; to move in a cradle. Figuratively, to lull or quiet.—*v.* n. to move to and fro in a cradle; to be violently agitated.

ROCK-CRYSTAL, *s.* in Mineralogy, a very clear kind of quartz.

ROCKDOE, *s.* in Natural History, a species of deer.

ROCKER, *s.* one who rocks a cradle.

ROCKET, *s.* [rochetto, Ital.] in Pyrotechny, a cylindrical paper filled with combustible powder, and fastened to a stick, which mounts in the air and bursts. Congreve Rockets are cylindrical cases of iron, of different weights and thickness, attached with great accuracy to their stick, and having the upper end of a conical form: they are very destructive instruments, whether used in sieges or in fields; but they are not always easy of management, because of the wind. A far better use of these projectiles is that of carrying a rope over a vessel in distress, so as to establish a communication with the shore. In Botany, the name of several British plants, allied to the cresses. One species is peculiar to the seashore.

ROCKBURY, *s.* in Mineralogy, a name of the garnet, when of a very strong, though not deep, red, with a fair cast of the blue.

ROCKSALT, *s.* in Mineralogy, mineral salt.

ROCKWORK, *s.* stones fixed in mortar, to resemble a rock.

ROCKWORT, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also rockcress.

ROCKY, *a.* full of rocks; stony; hard, or obdurate.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, the name used to designate the mountain range that runs parallel to the W. coast of N. America, throughout its whole length, and joins the Andes at the Isthmus of Panama. It is employed in a more restricted signification for that part of the range which crosses the territory of the United States, and is also named the Chippewayan Mountains. They are about 3000 miles in length, and from 200 to 300 in breadth, and are mostly covered with perpetual snow. The Missouri and all the rivers falling into the Mississippi from the W. are supplied by streams flowing from these mountains.

ROD, *s.* [*roede*, Belg.] a long twig; any thing long and slender; a sceptre; an instrument used in measuring; a measure containing sixteen feet and a half; a bundle of twigs used in flogging children, and whipping syllabubs; correction.

RODE, *pret.* of To RIDE.

RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, LORD, a distinguished British naval commander. He entered the service early, and was first made governor of Newfoundland; afterwards he destroyed the stores prepared for invading England, at Havre de Grace. He was ruined in obtaining a seat in parliament; and retired to France, where he was invited into their service; but soon afterwards, being appointed to the command of the Mediterranean fleet, he gained two great and decisive victories, which finished his public services. He died in 1792, aged 74 years; and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

RODOLPH, the name of two emperors of Germany, the second of whom was an imbecile and unprincipled ruler, but the first stands conspicuous as a mighty and magnanimous monarch. He was a warrior of some renown, when, quite unexpectedly, he was elected to the imperial crown; and he had to make good his election against one rival at least,—Otto of Bohemia, who was killed in battle. He was the founder of the house of Hapsburg, and so of the present imperial dynasty of Austria. He died in 1291, very aged, having reigned about 19 years. His reign was characterized by one remarkable feature for those times, internal tranquillity.

RODOMONTADE, RHODOMONTADE, *s.* [Fr. from a hero in Ariosto, called *Rodomonte*.] an empty, noisy bluster; brag.

RODOMONTADE, *v. n.* to brag, or boast.

ROE, *s.* [*ra deer*, Sax.] in Natural History, the smallest of the deer kind known in our climate, and is almost extinct, except in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland. The eggs or spawn of fish.

ROGATION, *s.* [*rogo*, Lat.] a litany or supplication. *Rogation Week*, is that immediately preceding Whit-Sunday, and is so called from three fasts, held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, named *rogation days*, from the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth; or, as a preparation for celebrating Holy Thursday.

ROGUE, (*rog*) *s.* a wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond; a villain or thief. Used likewise as a term of affectionate pleasantry.

To ROGUE, (*rog*) *v. n.* to play the vagabond; to wander; to play knavish tricks.

ROGUEY, (*rogery*, the *g* pron. hard,) *s.* knavery or arch tricks.

ROGUISH, (*rogish*) *a.* knavish; slightly mischievous; waggish. ROGUISHLY, (*rogishly*) *ad.* in a knavish manner; wantonly; like a rogue.

ROGUISHNESS, (*rogishness*) *s.* the qualities of a rogue.

To ROIST, or ROISTER, *v. n.* [*rister*, Isl.] to behave in a turbulent and blustering manner.

ROISTER, ROISTERER, *s.* a turbulent or blustering fellow.

ROLAND, MADAME MANON JEAN, one of the most distinguished characters in the French Revolution. Her father, by name Philippon, was an engraver and painter in enamel, and she was educated in the best way that was open to his means. Part of this training was accomplished at a convent, where she found ample encouragement and opportunity for cherishing the dreams that were natural to her impassioned spirit. Plutarch was her one beloved book; and Rousseau's *Heloise* completed in her what the old Greek hero-historian had begun. She was married to a man much older than herself, an inspector of manufactures at Amiens, Roland de la Platrière, in whom she thought she discerned one of Plutarch's antique republicans. He was a rigid,

narrow soul, incorruptibly upright, the *Veto of scoundrels*: incapable of appreciating his wife, yet filled with the profoundest love and reverence for her pure and lofty mind. They both sympathized most heartily in the revolutionary movement; and the appointment of Roland to the National Convention by the city of Lyons, to which he had removed, soon brought them into the centre of that giddy and fatal whirlpool. He attached himself to the Girondins, and during their day of power was made Minister of the Interior. Madame Roland soon became the animating spirit of that party, and at her house assembled regularly all those masters of oratory, those dreamers of Utopian republics, those sorrowfully mistaken leaders of the great Revolution. The September massacres were the first awakening of these high-souled sleep-walkers to the true meaning of the times they were working in. The struggle between the Girondins and the Mountain unfolded the whole of the dreadful fact to them. Madame Roland was once compelled to defend herself at the bar of the Convention, and she did it triumphantly. But her success was not to be forgiven; Roland gave up his office, and left Paris; every day showed more surely that his party must fall. An insurrection accomplished their overthrow, and Madame Roland was imprisoned. After being confined in various prisons, and with different companions, (one of whom was the future empress Josephine,) during 6 months, she was tried, according to the established mockery of legal forms, and guillotined, in 1793, aged 37 years. Her husband was found near Rouen, a few days afterwards, self-slain: he died aged 61 years.

To ROLL, (the *o* pron. long.) *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Belg.] to move any thing by a successive application of its different parts on the ground; to move any thing round upon its axis; to make a thing move in a circle; to wrap round about; to form into round masses, by rubbing on a surface; to pour in a stream or waves.—*v. n.* to move or be moved by a successive application of its parts on any surface; to perform a periodical revolution; to run on wheels; to move in a tumultuous manner; to turn on an axis.

ROLL, *s.* the act of moving by a successive application of its parts on the ground; any thing rolling; a mass made round; a round or cylindrical body, used in breaking clods, &c.; a kind of small loaf.—[*rotulus*, Lat.] a register, catalogue, or chronicle.

ROLLER, *s.* in Ornithology, a species of birds which sometimes visits this country. It is about the size of a magpie, of a blue colour, with a black beak.

ROLLIN, CHARLES, an eminent French historian. He was educated at Paris by the kindness of a Benedictine, who had noticed his early display of talents; and subsequently he entered that religious order. He held the professorships of rhetoric and elocution, and was afterwards twice chosen rector of the university. He would have received that honour a third time, had he not been suspected by the Jesuits of favouring their opponents, the Jansenists. The rest of his life was spent in retirement,—but a retirement often molested by the malicious and groundless accusations of his enemies. He died in 1741, aged 80 years. His chief work, which is well known in England by translations, and is not superseded in its popularity yet, is his *Ancient History*. He also wrote a *Roman History*, and an *Essay on Literary Education*. But in all his works the rhetorician is more discernible than the scholar; and it is to its easy style, and kind-hearted faithfulness, that his history owes its long and general reputation.

ROLLING-PIN, *s.* a round piece of wood tapering at each end, used in making paste.

ROLLING-PRESS, *s.* a press with which copperplates are printed.

ROLLO, surnamed the GANGER, the great Northman warrior, or sea-king, who, after various adventures, by which he established his reputation for valour and command, led a formidable expedition against France, ravaged the N. part of that country, and endangered the throne. A treaty was entered into between Charles the Simple and the fierce rover, who, tired of his wanderings, agreed to accept the part he had conquered, to hold it as a fief of the French monarch, and to be baptized as a convert from Odin's faith. This was the foundation of the duchy of Normandy, on which the fortunes of our own island were suspended: it took place in 912. Rollo's baptismal name was Robert, and that was transmitted to several of his successors.

ROLLS, *s.* The office of Rolls in Chancery Lane is appointed

for the custody of the rolls and records in Chancery. The master of this office is the second person in that court, and in the absence of the lord chancellor he sits as judge.

ROMPOLY, *s.* a sort of game, in which, when a ball runs in a certain place, it wins.

ROMAGE, *s.* [*romagio*, Ital.] a tumult or bustle.

ROMAINE, WILLIAM, a distinguished evangelical clergyman of the English Church, in the last century. He was educated at Oxford, and after various country curacies, &c. he held successively, or together, lectureships in St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, St. Dunstan in the West, St. George's, Hanover Square, and the living of St. Anne's, Blackfriars. He was for a short time Gresham Professor of Astronomy. He died in 1795, aged 84 years. His memory is cherished as that of one of the few who, during a period of unexampled decline in piety, preserved his own in undiminished fervour, and rekindled that of very many. For that all his Hutchinsonian absurdities are forgiven, his bigoted opposition to the naturalization of the Jews forgotten, and his inconsistency in his firm attachment to the institution in which he was a minister. Whitefield was amongst his numerous friends. His writings are chiefly sermons; and that which has ever been one of the classics of Calvinism, and has made his name most widely known, is his tripartite *Life, Walk, and Triumph of Faith*.

ROMAN, *a.* related to, belonging to, or originating in Rome.

ROMANCE, *a.* sprung from the Romans, or Italians, applied to the earliest forms of the French, Italian, and Spanish languages.

ROMANCE, *s.* [*romanza*, Ital.] a story or narrative of fictitious adventures; a lie.

To ROMANCE, *v. n.* to lie; to forge.

ROMANCER, *s.* a liar; a forger of tales.

ROMANISM, *s.* in Theology, the ecclesiastical and doctrinal system of the Church of Rome, as settled finally by the Council of Trent. The peculiar features are, the supremacy of the bishop or pope of Rome over all the Church, as head of it, and vicar of God, infallible in his decisions, to whom most complete subjection is due; the denial of salvation to any who are not members of the Church, (i. e. of the Church of Rome,) and the utter lack of any thing beyond a formal and external conformity to its creeds and ceremonies for the participation of all the blessings it arrogates as peculiarly its own.

To ROMANIZE, *v. a.* to Latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

ROMANS, PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE, one of the writings composing the New Testament, and one of the profoundest treatises on the most momentous subject in the world. It is, properly speaking, not a letter, except in the salutation, &c. at the opening, and the end. The substance of it is a severely logical treatise on that statement made almost at the outset,—that the gospel is “the power of God, unto salvation, for every one that believeth; for the Jew first, but also for the Greek.” It opens with a proof of the necessity of salvation by both Jews and Gentiles, and then proceeds to the statement of the salvation of the gospel, especially as proclaimed to both. Answers to various objections and difficulties, which might be urged against his representation, from all sides, and respecting all the various points of it, follow; and some fine preceptive, hortatory, and casuistical illustrations of the practical exhibition of the gospel conclude that part of the work. Students of this record of inspired wisdom should be aware, that in it the apostle argues more by illustration and example, than by dry and formal logical propositions; and that the present division of chapters and verses often interrupts and divides parts of a closely connected train of reasoning. There are some parts of this Epistle, as the latter half of the 5th chapter, the whole of the 7th, verses 18—23 of the 8th chapter, and the 9th chapter, that have been the subjects of numerous and bewildering controversies from the very commencement of the practice of commenting on the sacred Scriptures; but a due regard to the scope of the entire work, and to that of each section of it, will save any student who desires rather to discover the meaning of the writer, than to find proofs for his own opinions, from the unhappy influence of such fruitless polemical discussion. It may also be advantageously compared with the Epistle to the Galatians, and contrasted with that addressed to the Hebrews. It appears to have been written at Corinth, during the first tour made by Paul in Greece, shortly before his voyage to Jerusalem.

ROMANTIC, *a.* resembling a romance; wild; improbable; fanciful.

ROME, the capital of the Papal States, Italy; and, both in Ancient and Modern History, the most important city in the world. It stands on the Tiber, and was, in the height of the former glory, unequalled for its extent and splendour, as is abundantly testified by the numerous ruins of walls, temples, aqueducts, bridges, sewers, baths, columns, triumphal arches, &c., with the stupendous amphitheatre called the Coliseum. It does not now cover more than half its original area; but on the side next St. Peter's, it has passed over the ancient boundary. The seven hills, which are so famous in old story, and which have given to Rome one of its most common epithets, may yet be traced. They are the salient angles of the most ancient banks of the river, or else isolated masses; and their names are, the Aventine, Capitoline, Palatine, Esquiline, Viminal, Quirinal, and Caelian mounts. Mounts Janiculum and Vaticanus lay on the other side of the Tiber. Its streets are tolerably regular, and the finest is named the Corso, from the races which take place in it. It is walled entirely round, and on the river, at the N. W. angle, stands the strong fortress of the St. Angelo. There are 4 bridges now over the river. The churches are particularly splendid. St. Peter's cathedral is the largest building for religious purposes in Christendom. Several of the most remarkable of the others, as the Pantheon, &c., were originally heathen temples, or courts of justice. It is especially rich in palaces, porticoes, theatres, hospitals, &c., but the Vatican palace surpasses all others in magnitude and splendour. In libraries, rich in MSS. and curious lore, the city abounds; and there is no deficiency of collegiate and academical institutions. The churches and palaces are adorned with the most precious works of art. Innumerable fountains and the old Roman aqueduct supply the city copiously with water. The most remarkable circumstances connected with Rome are the great elevation of the soil since the erection of columns, and buildings, even in the later times of empire, by which their basements and lower parts are completely covered up; and the depopulation of the S. W. part of the old city, which was thickly inhabited, by a deadly malaria, which prevails there in the summer. Rome is not a place of trade or manufactures to any great extent. Ecclesiastics and the religious (of both sexes) give a marked character to its population. Students in literature and art are exceedingly numerous, especially the latter. Benevolent institutions are abundant. Pop. about 150,000. Lat. 41. 54. N. Long. 12. 29. E.

ROMILLY, SIR SAMUEL, an eminent barrister and legislator of England. He did not receive university education, and Gray's Inn was his law school. He rapidly rose to eminence in his profession, and attracted the attention of the political leaders of the Whig school, having already made the acquaintance of Mirabeau and others of the great orators and statesmen of the popular side, in France. The court of Chancery was the chief field of his forensic labours. He soon afterwards entered parliament, and was made solicitor-general during the brief administration of Fox. The rest of his career was parliamentary, and he exerted all his ability and knowledge for the reform of the criminal code, beside taking an active part in the opposition. The death of his lady, and the excitement of the public business, at last unning his mind, and he committed suicide in 1818, aged 61 years. We owe to him some of the most important alterations lately made in criminal law, and the present efforts made to abolish the barbarity of capital punishments may also be ascribed to the success and the perseverance of his efforts in this legal branch of philanthropy.

ROMISH, *a.* popish.

ROMNEY, NEW, Kent. It was once a very large place, containing five churches, a priory, and an hospital, with a good harbour; but since the sea retired from it, it is much reduced. The two great meetings for all the Cinque Ports are held here on the Tuesday after St. Margaret's day. It is seated on a hill, in the middle of Romney Marsh, 71 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 955.

ROMNEY MARSH, a remarkable promontory of Kent, formed by the alluvium of the two tidal currents that encompass England, and meet at that point.

ROMNEY, GEORGE, an eminent English painter, who was apprenticed to a portrait painter of Kendal; and afterwards removing to London, rose rapidly into distinction, not merely for



portraits, but also in general art. He visited Paris, and, at a later period, Rome; and derived great advantage from the study of the masterpieces collected in France and Italy. He was equally famous in his professional portrait painting, and in the truly artistic department, the historic-picture. His illustrations of Shakspeare and Milton, his fancy pictures, and even his unfinished sketches and cartoons, give unquestionable proof of his great power as an artist. It is to be lamented that his conduct as a man was not conformable to his well-deserved reputation: during the whole of his triumphant career in London, he had left his wife in loneliness at Kendal; returning to her, after he had relinquished his work, he soon sank into a condition worse than idiocy, and died in 1802, aged 68 years.

**ROMP**, *s.* a rude, boisterous girl, fond of sport or play; rough or rude play.

To **ROMP**, *v. n.* to play in a rude or boisterous manner.

**ROMSEY**. See **RUMSEY**.

**ROMULUS** and **RE/MUS**, in ancient Roman legend, the twin sons of a vestal, by Mars the god of war; who being cast into the river, because of a prophecy which threatened evil to her uncle at the hand of her children, were saved from it, and nurtured by a she-wolf, and by a woodpecker. Afterward they were brought up by a herdsman, and grew to be the boldest and most trusted of all the shepherds of the country. An accident led to the discovery of their parentage, when they inflicted on the usurper of Alba the predicted evil. They next determined to found a city on the banks of the Tiber; and retiring to determine by *auspices* who should be the founder and give his name to it, Remus first saw 6 vultures, and then Romulus beheld 12; which gave to him, not without indignation on the part of Remus, the victory. Remus, next, leaping contemptuously over the sacred furrow drawn to mark out the bounds of the city, was killed by his incensed brother. Rome was thus founded in 753 *b. c.* Opening an asylum, he soon found himself at the head of a desperate population. The Rape of the Sabine women supplied them with wives. War followed, and alliance; Tatus and Romulus dividing the power, till Tatus' death, not without the fratricide's contrivance, left him sole king. New wars, and prodigious achievements, defeats as well as victories extending his power, fill up the rest of his reign; which ends by his assumption amongst the gods under the title Quirinus. Such is the lay, or the "garland," recording his life and deeds. Out of it Niebuhr has attempted to evolve some sure facts; but the best way is to treat it as a lay, and of no more value than as showing the spirit and the pride of the Romans when they first invented it; just as the marvels recorded of long dynasties of British kings, long anterior to the invasion of Cæsar, and the knightly legends of Prince Arthur and the heroes of the Round Table, show the spirit of the times when they first emanated, but are purely fabulous.

**RONDEAU**, (*rônde*) *s.* [Fr.] an ancient kind of poetry, consisting of thirteen verses divided into three couplets; at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the first is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible.

**RONDLE**, *s.* [from *round*.] a round mass.

**RONION**, *a.* a fat plump woman.

**RONT**, *s.* an animal stunted in the growth.

**ROOD**, *s.* [from *rod*.] a measure containing the fourth part of an acre, or 50 perches, poles, or rods square. A pole or measure of 16 feet and a half.—[*rode*, Sax.] the cross, which in Romanist churches is set up for worship.

**ROODLOFT**, *s.* a gallery in the church on which reliques or images were set to view.

**ROOF**, *s.* [from *roof*, Sax.] the cover or top of a house; the vault or inside arch which covers a building; the palate or upper part of the mouth.

To **ROOF**, *v. a.* to enclose or cover with a roof; to enclose in a house.

**ROOFY**, *a.* having roofs.

**ROOK**, *s.* [from *rook*, Sax.] in Ornithology, a bird resembling a crow: it feeds on insects and grain.—[*rocco*, Ital.] one of the pieces used in the game of chess, called also the *castle*. Figuratively, a cheat or sharper.

To **ROOK**, *v. n.* to rob; to cheat.

**ROOKE**, **SIR GEORGE**, an eminent British admiral, whose first services were in establishing William III. against James, in his Irish campaign. In the actions at Beachy Head, La Hogue,

Vigo, Cadiz, and Toulon, he bore a distinguished part; and so also at the taking of Gibraltar. The last few years of his life were spent in private life. He died in 1709, aged 58 years.

**ROOKERY**, *s.* a nursery for rooks.

**ROOKY**, *a.* inhabited by rooks.

**ROOM**, *s.* [from *Sax. rûm*, Goth.] space or extent of place; space or place unoccupied; passage or space for passing; space or opportunity free from obstruction; an apartment in a house; place of another; stead.

**ROOMAGE**, *s.* space; place.

**ROOMINESS**, *s.* quality of extent; space.

**ROOMY**, *a.* wide; spacious; capacious.

**ROOST**, *s.* [from *Sax. rōst*] that on which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping; applied primarily to fowls, and figuratively to men.

To **ROOST**, *v. n.* [roesten, Belg.] to sleep as a bird; to lodge, in burlesque language.

**ROOT**, *s.* [from *roed*, Belg. *rôt*, Swed.] in Botany, that part of a plant which enters the ground, imbibes the juices of the earth, and transmits them to the plant for nutrition. Figuratively, the bottom or lower part; a plant whose roots are eaten; the original, first cause, or ancestor; an impression, or lasting effect and residence. In Mathematics, a quantity considered as the basis of a higher power. In Grammar, a primitive word, from whence others are derived or compounded.

To **ROOT**, *v. n.* to fix the root, or strike far into the earth; to turn up the earth.—*v. a.* to fix deep and firm in the earth; to impress or fix deeply; to pull up by the roots; to turn up out of the ground, used with *up*; to destroy entirely, eradicate, or extirpate, to banish, used with *out*.

**ROOTED**, *a.* fixed firmly and deeply in the earth, or any other place; radical.

**ROOTY**, *a.* full of roots.

**ROPE**, *s.* [from *Sax. roep* or *roop*, Belg.] a cord, string, halter; a row of things hanging down.

To **ROPE**, *v. n.* to draw out into threads or viscous filaments.

**ROPE-DANCER**, *s.* one who can dance on ropes.

**ROPEGRASS**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of grass, of which are made ropes for fishing-nets, which are remarkable for lasting long without rotting.

**ROPEMAKER**, *s.* one whose trade is to make ropes.

**ROPERY**, *s.* [from *rope*.] rogue's tricks.

**ROPINESS**, *s.* viscosity; glutinousness.

**ROPY**, *a.* viscous; glutinous.

**ROQUELAURE**, (*rôquelore*) *s.* [Fr.] a long cloak used by men.

**ROQATION**, *s.* [from *ros*, Lat.] a falling of dew.

**RORID**, *a.* [from *roridus*, Lat.] dewy.

**RORIFEROUS**, *a.* [from *ros* and *fero*, Lat.] producing dew.

**RORIFLUENT**, *a.* [from *ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] flowing with dew.

**ROSA**, **SALVATOR**, a great painter, poet, and musician of Naples; who, after receiving instructions from Francanzani and Falcone, and studying nature in the wildest parts of the mountainous region of Naples, and amongst the wildest companions, went to Rome, where he soon obtained patronage, and executed many fine paintings. He was concerned in the insurrection of Tomaso Aniello, and was obliged to leave Naples in disguise. He afterwards carried on his practice of painting at Florence and Rome, and died in 1673, aged 58 years. His paintings are not all of equal excellence; but in his landscapes, which are mostly such as may be met with in the Apennines and on the rocky coast of S. Italy, he has infused into the scene a horror, that is to most persons far from agreeable, though natural enough in those lonely and dangerous parts. Some of his historical paintings are very fine. In his poetry and music he seems to have been possessed of the same originality of genius. He wrote some plays also, and took part in the representation of them, with success.

**ROSARY**, (*rozary*) *s.* [from *rosarium*, from *rosa*, Lat.] a bunch or string of beads on which the Romanists count their prayers.

**ROSCID, *a.* [from *rosceidus*, Lat.] dewy; abounding with dew.**

**ROSCIUS**, **QUINTUS**, a famous Roman actor, whose name has become proverbial for superiority in that profession, and for the histrionic profession itself. He received many marks of esteem and honour from the great men of his day, and was a friend of Cicero. He died in about 60 *b. c.*

**ROSCOE**, **WILLIAM**, a distinguished English writer, who owed all his celebrity to his determined perseverance and indus-

try. He received but a meagre education; and was afterwards employed as a lawyer's clerk; when he devoted all his leisure to the study of languages, and to the attainment of scientific knowledge, and the cultivation of artistic taste. He was afterwards in practice as an attorney; and pursued his literary studies, and the promotion of literary tastes, in Liverpool. He also published some of his principal works; and joined in the agitation against slavery. He was for a short time the representative of Liverpool; and he carried on for some time, also, a banking establishment, which in the end was a failure, and caused the dispersion, by sale, of his books and works of art, that had been so costly a treasure to him. The remainder of his life was spent in his favourite pursuits, and amongst his numerous and attached friends. He died in 1831, aged 78 years. His great works are his *Lives of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and of Leo X.*, and on them his name rests; the others are of more fugitive order. The great charm of his writings is the style, which is marked by most finished elegance. His histories are not deficient in research, nor yet in elaborate criticism on the writers of the times he describes. The translations from the poems are particularly pleasing. But as history they must not be read, being mere panegyrics, in which all that would not suit the lustrous ideals he wished to portray is slurred over with a lawyer's tact, or sedulously suppressed. He has even stepped out of his way to prove Lucretia Borgia worthy of the name of the martyr of chastity. His youngest son, *Henry*, was a barrister, and followed in his father's steps as a cultivator of literature. He published his father's *Life, Lives of British Lawyers*, and several works on legal matters, beside editing *North's Lives*. He died in 1836, aged 36 years.

**ROSCOMMON**, a county of Connaught, in Ireland. It is 60 miles in length, and from 12 to 37 in breadth; and is bounded by Longford, East Meath, Sligo, Leitrim, Galway, and Mayo. It is a level, fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. Here are some extensive bogs, and but few hills, yet some of them are about 1000 feet high. The Shannon and the Suck are its chief rivers; but there are several loughs, or lakes. The principal town is Athlone; but the assize town is Roscommon, which is a small town, where are an old castle and an abbey, with some public buildings of more recent date, for more civilized purposes. It is 68 miles from Dublin. Pop. 3439. Pop. of county, which contains 50 parishes, 253,591. It returns two representatives and a moiety to the imperial parliament.

**ROSE**, (*rose*), *a. rose*, *Fr. rosa*, *Lat.*] in Botany and Horticulture, a large family of plants, amongst which are the most admired and beautiful of our garden flowers. In all countries where any species are found, from the earliest times, this flower has been the especial favourite of poets. A great many varieties are indigenous to Great Britain; but the varieties produced by culture are innumerable. The leaves of this flower are used for some medical purposes, and a delicious perfume is extracted from them. *To speak under the rose*, is to disclose a secret, or reveal any thing which will not be discovered afterwards.

**ROSE**, *preter.* *Of To Rise*.

**ROSEATE**, (*roseate*) *a. rosat*, *Fr.*] rosy; full of roses; blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.

**ROSEBAY**, *s.* in Botany, a shrub with wide-spreading and trailing branches, and purplish flesh-coloured blossoms. It is found on mountains in the north of England.

**ROSELLINI**, **HIPPOLITO**, one of the late investigators of the ancient monuments and language of Egypt and the valley of the Nile. Having completed his studies, he became Oriental professor at Pisa, and afterwards went to Paris with Champollion, whose works on Egypt had already attracted his attention. He next accompanied that eminent scholar to that land of wonders, and the result of their researches was left for Rosellini to publish, by the early death of his companion. He had resumed his former professorship, but he subsequently relinquished it, and soon after died, in 1843, aged 43 years. His work is a most valuable one, but beyond the reach of all but the great.

**ROSE-MALLOW**, *s.* in Botany, a plant larger than the common mallow.

**ROSEMARY**, (*rosemary*) *a. ros marinus*, *Lat.*] in Botany, a common garden plant, which flowers early, and has a pleasant scent, especially when dried.

**ROSEN**, **FREDERIC AUGUSTUS**, an eminent Oriental

scholar, a native of Hanover. He received his education chiefly at Leipzig and Berlin, where he gained a deserved reputation for his knowledge of the Sanscrit, and enjoyed the friendship of the most distinguished scholars of Germany. He accepted the office of professor of Sanscrit in University college, London, where he maintained his reputation by many valuable publications, and greatly extended the circle of his warmly-attached friends. In the midst of these engagements, he was arrested by death, in 1837, aged but 32 years. Most of his publications were for the use of scholars or students; the more popular were merely parts of works of extensive sale.

**ROSENMÜLLER**, the name of two eminent theologians and biblical scholars of Germany. The father, *John George*, was theological professor at Erlangen and Leipzig successively, and published a useful work, entitled *Scholæ* (or Critical Notes) on the *New Testament*. He died in 1815, aged 79 years. *Ernest Frederic Charles*, his son, was professor of Arabic and other Oriental languages at Leipzig, and published *Scholæ* on the *Old Testament*, a work more valuable than the corresponding one of his father's; an excellent *Arabic Grammar*, and several essays on *Biblical Antiquities*. He died in 1835, aged 67 years.

**ROSENOBLE**, (*rose-noble*) *s.* an English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

**ROSET**, (*roset*) *s.* a red colour for painters.

**ROSETTA**, a town of Egypt, situated on the Nile, not far from one of its mouths. It is a place of some trade, and has lately advanced in importance and in wealth. It stands in the midst of a very fertile country, but its chief trade is foreign, although it has a very indifferent harbour. Pop. about 10,000. *Lat.* 31. 24. *N. Long.* 30. 27. *E.* Near this town was discovered the famous *Rosetta-stone*, now in the British Museum, which, containing a royal proclamation by Ptolemy V., in about 200 B. C., inscribed in three different characters, viz. the hieroglyphic, the cuneiform, (or common), and the Greek, led to the discovery of the meaning of the hieroglyphs, which has already cast such remarkable light on some parts of the Old Testament history, as well as on ancient Egyptian history.

**ROSEWATER**, (*rosewater*) *s.* water distilled from roses.

**ROSCIRSIANS**, or, the brothers of the Rosy Cross, a secret association of men who professed to know all sciences and languages, so as to have the gift of perpetual youth, and various other much-coveted blessings as the fruit of their knowledge. Little is known accurately of them, and that little is misrepresented by the excessively rational inquirers of the last century, who have been most interested in them.

**ROSIN**, (*rozin*) *s.* See *RESIN*.

**TO ROSIN**, (*rozin*) *v. a.* to rub with rosin.

**ROSINY**, (*rozinny*) *a.* resembling rosin.

**ROSS** and **CROMARTY**, a shire of Scotland, lately consolidated, lying in the N. part of the country, part on the mainland, and part in the Western Isles, or Hebrides, and bounded by the counties of Sutherland and Inverness. The length and breadth of this county cannot be given accurately. The mainland is mountainous, several hills reaching, or approaching 4000 feet in height. Murray Frith, Cromarty Frith, and Dornoch Frith, are the chief bays on the E. coast; whilst, on the W., the Minch, between Lewis and the mainland, and the strait separating the Isle of Skye from the mainland, may be called the principal inlets. There are no very large streams; but Lewis, and the mainland too, abound with lakes. Building and limestone are found here, but not much sought after. Agriculture is attended to with considerable diligence and profit; and, beside corn, sheep are reared in great numbers. The fisheries are of considerable value to all the coast towns. Tain, Dingwall, and Cromarty are the chief towns. Pop. 78,685. It returns one member to parliament, and moieties of two others.

**ROSSEL**, *s.* light land.

**ROSTRATED**, *a. [rostrum, Lat.]* adorned with beaks of a ship.

**ROSTRUM**, *s.* [Lat.] the beak of a bird or ship; a scaffold or pulpit, whence orators are anciently harangued; a pipe which conveys liquor into the receiver in common alembics; a pair of crooked scissors used in dialing wounds.

**ROSY**, (*ricy*) *a. [rosa, Lat.]* resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, or fragrance.

**TO ROT**, *v. n. [rotan, Sax. rotten, Belg.]* to putrefy, or lose the cohesion of its parts.—*v. a.* to corrupt or make putrid.

ROT, *s.* a distemper among sheep, affecting their lungs; a putrid decay. See Day-not.

ROTATION, *s.* [rota, Lat.] the act of whirling round; the state of being whirled round; revolution on an axis; a turn or succession.

ROTATOR, *s.* [Lat.] that which gives a circular motion.

ROTATORY, *s.* having a whirling motion; being in rotation. *Rotatory animalcule*, in Natural History, the general name for a large genus of infusorial animals, which are furnished with ciliae at their upper extremity, which is sometimes bifid, by the regular motion of which they impart a whirling motion to the water, and bring their food within reach. They also seem capable of changing place by means of these ciliae. They exhibit in a remarkable degree the tenacity of life peculiar to the lowest orders of animals.

ROTE, *s.* [rout, Fr.] words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without understanding their meaning.

To ROTE, *v. a.* to fix in the memory without informing the understanding.

ROTHER-NAILS, *s.* [corrupted from *rudder* and *nails*,] nails with very full heads, used in fastening the irons of rudders.

ROTHERHAM, Yorkshire, W. Riding. It has a large iron manufacture, for which it has long been famous. It is seated on the river Don, at its conflux with the Rother, and enjoys other facilities for the carriage of its manufactures. It has some handsome buildings, and is in general a good-looking place. It is 160 miles from London. Market, Monday. Fairs, Whitsunday and December 1st. Pop. 5505.

ROTTHAY, Bute, Scotland. It stands on a small bay on the E. side of the island, of which it is the chief town, and is most noted for an old castle that was once a royal residence. It is a busy place, both in fishing, trade, and manufactures. It is about 100 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 5789.

ROT'TEN, *a.* corrupted or putrid. Figuratively, wanting firmness, solidity, or honesty.

ROT'TENNESS, *s.* state of being rotten; putrefaction.

ROT'TENSTONE, *s.* in Domestic Economy, a friable, clayey earth, of a light grayish brown colour, and somewhat unpleasant smell, used for polishing bright ware. It is found in various parts of England.

ROTTERDAM, a large, strong, handsome, and rich town, capital of S. Holland, in the Netherlands. It has one of the finest harbours in the kingdom, which renders it a place of great trade. It is built in the usual manner of Dutch towns, and has many handsome buildings. It has some manufactures also; and some valuable institutions for education and benevolence. It is seated on the river Maese, 30 miles from Amsterdam. Pop. about 80,000. Lat. 51. 57. N. Long. 4. 25. E.

ROTUND, *a.* [rotundus, Lat.] round; circular; spherical.

ROTUNDIFOLIOLUS, *a.* [rotundus and folium, Lat.] having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, *s.* [rotunditas, Lat.] the quality of being round.

ROTUNDA, *s.* [rotundo, Ital.] a building of a round form, both on the outside and in the inside, such as the pantheon at Rome.

ROUBILLIAC, LOUIS FRANCIS, an eminent sculptor, born in France, but for the greatest part of his life an inhabitant of England. He produced several of the most striking monuments in Westminster Abbey, such as that for the Duke of Argyle, and that for Mrs. Nightingale; besides Handel's statue at Vauxhall, and Sir Isaac Newton's at Cambridge. He is said to have displayed a taste for poetry also. He died in 1762.

To ROVE, *v. n.* [røffer, Dan.] to ramble, wander, or walk about without any particular determination.—*v. n.* to wander over.

ROVER, *s.* a wanderer; a fickle or inconstant person; a robber or pirate. At rovers, in Archery, without any particular aim.

ROUEN, the capital of the department of Seine Inférieure, France. It is seated on the river Seine, over which it has a fine stone bridge, and a long and good bridge of boats. The streets are narrow, crooked, dirty, and consist of wooden houses; but notwithstanding its disagreeable appearance, it is one of the most opulent and important places in France. The public buildings are very grand and elegant, especially the cathedral. The lines of Rouen, particularly what are called the *Siamoise*, are

much esteemed; and there are also manufactures of cloth, &c. &c. It is a place of some trade, and the river forms an excellent harbour. There are here several valuable institutions, and a good library. It is 80 miles from Paris. Pop. about 100,000. Lat. 49. 27. N. Long. 1. 6. E.

ROUGE, (*roge*) *s.* [Fr.] red paint.

ROUGH, (this word, and its following compounds, pronounced *ruff*, as *ruffcast*, *ruffdrift*, &c.) *a.* [rurh, *krubge*, Sax.] having inequalities on the surface, opposed to smooth; rugged; austere, applied to the taste; harsh, applied to sound; severe, rude, or void of civility, applied to behaviour; hard-featured; not finished or polished; coarse; tempestuous, applied to weather.

To ROUGHCAST, *v. a.* to form in an inelegant manner, with inequalities on its surface; to form any thing in its first rudiments.

ROUGHCAST, *s.* a rude model; a kind of plaster, very uneven in its surface, because mixed with pebbles, &c.

ROUGHDRAUGHT, *s.* a draught of a thing performed without nicely.

To ROUGHDRAW, *v. a.* to trace coarsely.

To ROUGHEN, *v. a.* to make rough.—*v. n.* to grow rough.

To ROUGH-JEW, *v. a.* to form in a rude manner.

ROUGHLY, *ad.* with uneven surface; harshly; rudely; severely.

ROUGHNESS, *s.* inequality of surface; austerity, or stringency of taste; harshness of sound; severity, or want of civility or elegance of behaviour or treatment; violence of operation, applied to medicine; an unpolished or unfinished state; want of elegance in dress or appearance; tempestuousness, applied to weather; coarseness of features.

To ROUGHWORK, *v. a.* to work coarsely over without the least nicely.

ROUNCEVAL, *s.* in Horticulture, a species of pea, so called from Roncesvalles, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.

ROUND, *a.* [rond, Fr. *rondo*, Ital. *rund*, Belg.] cylindrical, circular, or spherical; orbicular; smooth, applied to the sound of periods; too great to be stated exactly, or stated without attending to more than the higher figures, applied to quantities and numbers; quick, applied to motion. Plain; without reserve; followed by *with*.

ROUND, *s.* a circle, sphere, orb; a rundle, or step of a ladder; the time in which a thing passes through the hands of a company, and comes back to the first; a revolution; a discharge of musketry; a walk performed by an officer in surveying any district. In Music, a short composition, for several voices, so written that each should sing the same notes, but at various times, much as in a *catch*.

ROUND, *ad.* every way; on all sides; in a circle or revolution; in a circular manner. Not in a direct line, followed by *about*.

ROUND, *prep.* on every side of; circularly about; all over.

To ROUND, *v. a.* [rotundo, Lat.] to surround or encircle; to make circular; to raise figures to a relief; to move about any thing; to make smooth, applied to periods.—*v. n.* to grow to a circular form.—[runden, Teut.] to whisper.

ROUNDABOUT, *a.* ample or extensive; indirect or loose.

ROUNDEL, ROUNDELAY, *s.* [rondelet, Fr.] a kind of poetry consisting of thirteen verses, eight of which are of one kind of rhyme, and five of another; it is divided into three couplets, and has the beginning of the *roundel* repeated at the end of the second and third couplets in an equivocal sense, if possible.—[rondele, Fr.] a round form or figure.

ROUNDER, *s.* circumference; enclosure.

ROUNDEADS, (*roundheads*) *s.* a nickname given during the civil wars of the 17th century to the Puritans, from their custom of cropping their hair round.

ROUNDOUSE, *s.* the constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined.

ROUNDISH, *a.* somewhat round; approaching to roundness.

ROUNDLY, *ad.* in a round form; openly; plainly; briskly; completely; in earnest.

ROUNDNESSE, *s.* circularity; sphericity; rotundity; smoothness; honesty; openness.

ROUS, FRANCIS, one of the prominent persons in the Puritan Revolution of the 17th century. He studied at Oxford, entered parliament, earnestly desired the establishment of a theocratic republic, and was made by the Protector one of the Upper House, and provost of Eton. He yet speaketh, by the

version of the Psalms, sung in the northern kirks, and generally used in his day; which was intended to be an improvement on Sternhold and Hopkins, but was not. He died in 1659, aged 85 years.

TO ROUSE, (*rouze*) *v. a.* [see TO RAISE or RISE.] to wake from rest; to excite to thought or action; to drive a beast from his lair.—*v. n.* to awake from slumber; to be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, (*rouze*) *s.* [*ruseh*, Teut.] a quantity of liquor rather too great for sobriety.

ROUSER, (*rouzer*) *s.* one who rouses.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French lyric poet of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. He sprang from humble life; but received a good education, and became page or secretary to some embassies. He was afterwards banished, on a false charge of having written libellous verses; and visited Switzerland and Vienna, when he was patronized by Prince Eugene. He died at Brussels in 1741, aged 72 years.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES, the Luther of the French Revolution, according to Coleridge's eloquent historical parallel. His life was one of the most extraordinary character. Born at Geneva, and early losing the comfort of a home, being also harshly treated by the engraver to whom he was apprenticed, he acquired many evil habits, and finally left the country, to wander about Savoy, where he was, when almost perishing, sheltered and fed in a monastery. He had been introduced to the well-known Madame de Warens; and after being dismissed from the convent on refusing to be a priest, he entered her service, and stayed with her, with some interruptions, for about 10 years. He next entered the service of the French ambassador to Venice, and returning with him to Paris, became acquainted with the girl Theresa Levasseur, who lived the rest of his life with him as mistress and wife, and survived him. He was now introduced to the literary circle at the metropolis; and soon took his rank with them by producing his prize essay for the Dijon Academy, and his comic opera of the *Village Conjuré*. But he was obliged to resort to the miserable work of copying music, for his bread; and by this means he supported himself for the greater part of his after life. His life was afterwards very unsettled, chiefly because of the opposition that he awakened by his writings, which he now issued in rapid succession; some of which were condemned to be burnt by the hangman. We find him at Montmorency, in the house of Madame d'Épinay; at Geneva, Chambéry, Neuchâtel, England, Paris, till at last he settled at Ermenouville, where he died suddenly in 1778, aged 66 years. Of his morals little can be said favourably; yet he saw the evil of some things that he had done, and married the girl he had seduced, and lamented that he had caused their offspring to be sent to the foundling hospitals. His religious opinions were tainted, but not corrupted by the prevalent scepticism, and he separated from the Encyclopedists, who would have had him renounce even the judgment his taste so eloquently pronounced on the Scriptures, and on the character of Jesus: his taste alone seems to have spoken, for his Confessions betray no conviction, no spiritual discernment, respecting the truth of the gospel. He was also, most evidently, mentally diseased; and took up a thousand unreal fancies, against which he strove, as though they were not the children of his own brain. His *Emile* contains his educational theory; his *New Héloïse*, (a voluptuous novel,) his theory of love and marriage; but in his *Social Contract* he developed his political dream, and it was the passionate belief in that, which was the plastic force during the popular and terrible days of the French Revolution, and caused him to be entitled the hero-writer of that convulsive movement. He also wrote his *Confessions*, and several other works, occupying above 20 octavo volumes in all. The influence of these writings is passed away, and students read with some astonishment that they did actually once shake the world.

ROUT, *s.* [*rot*, Belg. *route*, Fr.] a clamorous or tumultuous crowd. Figuratively, a clamour or bustle; confusion of an army defeated.

TO ROUT, *v. n.* to assemble in tumultuous and clamorous crowds.—*v. a.* to defeat, or disperse by defeating.

ROUTE, *s.* [*route*, Fr.] a road; a way.

ROW, (*ro*) *s.* [*reih*, Teut.] a rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, (*ro*) *v. n.* [*rowan*, Sax.] to make a vessel move on the water by oars.—*v. a.* to drive by oars.

ROWAN TREE, *s.* in Botany, a name of the mountain ash.

ROWE, ELIZABETH, a quietist of the English order, was the daughter of a Dissenting minister, and lost her husband soon after her marriage; after which she lived in retirement, lightened only by the occasional visits of attached friends. She died in 1737, aged 63 years. Her *Devout Exercises of the Heart* is the best known of her writings, and it came out under the recommendation of Dr. Watts.

ROWEL, (*ow* pron. as in *now*) *s.* [*rouelle*, Fr.] the pointed part of a spur which turns on an axis. In Surgery, a seton, or roll of hair, silk, &c. put into a wound to promote a discharge.

To ROWEL, *v. a.* to pierce through the skin, and keep a wound open by a rowel.

ROWEN, *s.* a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green.

ROW'ER, (*roer*) *s.* one that rows.

ROWLANDSON, THOMAS, a skilful caricaturist of the last generation. He studied at Paris, and at the royal academy of London, and died in 1827, aged 71 years. His plates of *Dr. Syntax's* various tours are known to all, and are, perhaps, his most humorous works.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale. It borders on England, and is bounded by Berwickshire and the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. It extends near 30 miles in length, and about 18 in breadth. The Cheviot hills are in this county, some of which are about 2000 feet high. The Tweed, the Teviot, the Eden, the Liddel, &c. water it. Coal and various kinds of building-stone are found here. Grazing is the chief branch of farming attended to. The principal towns are Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, and Melross. Roxburgh, with its castle, is situated near Kelso, 32 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 642. Pop. of county, 46,025. It sends one member and a moiety to parliament.

ROYAL, *a.* [Fr.] kingly; regal; belonging to or becoming a king. Figuratively, noble; illustrious.

ROYALIST, *s.* [Fr.] an adherent to a king.

To ROYALIZE, *v. a.* to make royal.

ROYALLY, *ad.* in a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

ROYAL-OAK, in Astronomy, one of the new southern constellations.

ROYALTY, *s.* [*royauté*, or *royauté*, Fr.] kingship; the character, office, or ensigns of a king.

To ROYNE, *v. a.* [*royner*, Fr.] to gnaw; to bite.

ROYSTON CROW, *s.* in Ornithology, a name of the hooded crow, which is of a grayish colour, except in its wings, tail, and neck, which are black. It frequents the S. half of England during the winter, but returns to the N. parts of the island in the spring.

ROYTELET, *s.* [Fr.] a little or petty king.

To RUB, *v. a.* [*rubio*, Brit.] to clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to touch so as to wear off some of the surface; to touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind; to move one body upon another. Figuratively, to hinder by collision; to remove by friction. Used with *down*, to clean or curry. Used with *up*, to excite or awaken.—*v. n.* to fret, or wear by friction; to get through difficulties.

RUB, *s.* a hindrance or obstruction; the act of rubbing; inequality of ground which hinders a bowl in its course; a difficulty, or cause of uneasiness.

RUBBISH, *s.* ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building; a confused mass; any thing vile or worthless.

RUBBER, *s.* one thing that passes one thing hard over the surface of another; any thing used to rub with; two games out of three; a whetstone; a coarse file.

RUBBLE-STONE, *s.* a kind of stone that has been rubbed or worn by water.

RUBENS, PETER PAUL, the great painter of the Flemish school. Having studied under the most eminent masters of his own country, he visited Italy, where he devoted himself principally to the study of Titian's *chef-d'œuvre*. He was employed by the Duke of Mantua, not only as an artist, but also on a particular embassy to Madrid, where he stayed and executed many pictures of courtiers and others, and then returned. He was recalled by domestic affliction to his native city, Antwerp; and there he now married and settled. He visited Paris and Madrid

professionally; and from Madrid went to England as an ambassador, and received abundant honour from Charles I. He married again, and not many years after died, in 1640, aged 63 years. His paintings are very numerous, and there are several both wholly executed by himself, and also after his designs and sketches, in this country. His portrait of himself is familiar, by engraved copies, to most readers. He is held to have been one of the greatest masters of all that can be supplied by experience and study to an artist; and most of his pictures show him possessed of the artist's spirit also.

RUBICAN, *a.* [Fr.] bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white on the flanks, applied to the colour of a horse.

RUBICUND, *a.* [rubicundus, from *rubr.* Lat. *rubicunde*, Fr.] inclining to redness; blood-red.

RUBIED, *a.* of the colour of a ruby.

RUBIFIC, *a.* of *rubr.* and *ficio*, Lat.] making red.

RUBIFORM, *a.* [rubr. and *forma*, Lat.] having the form of red.

To RUBIFY, *v. a.* to make red.

RUBIGINOUS, *a.* [rubigo, Lat.] rusty; foul.

RUBIOUS, *a.* [rubro, Lat.] ruddy; red.

RUBRIC, *s.* [rubricque, Fr.] ritual or formal directions in the Common Prayer and law books, so termed because originally printed with red ink.

RUBRIC, *a.* red.

RUBRICATED, *a.* [rubricatus, Lat.] smeared with red.

RUBY, *s.* [rubr., Lat.] in Mineralogy, a precious stone of a red colour; redness; any thing red.

RUBY, *a.* of a red colour.

RUCATION, *s.* [ructo, Lat.] a belching arising from flatulence.

RUDDER, *s.* [rader, Belg.] an instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed. Figuratively, any thing that guides or governs the course.

RUDIMAN, THOMAS, a Scottish grammarian; who after having studied at Aberdeen, became a keeper of the advocate's library at Edinburgh; and subsequently added the occupations of auctioneer and printer to that work. He died in 1757, aged 83 years. His *Rudiments of the Latin Tongue* disputed the palm with the Eton Latin Grammar, and deserved it quite as well. It is now quite superseded. He edited various works, which gained him considerable reputation.

RUDINESS, *s.* the quality of approaching to redness.

RUDILE, *s.* [rudis, Lat.] red earth.

RUDDOCK, *s.* in Ornithology, a name of the red-breast.

RUDDY, *a.* [rudis, Sax.] pale red; approaching to red; of a fresh blooming colour.

RUDE, *a.* [rudis, Lat. *rode*, Sax.] rough, coarse, brutal; uncivil; tumultuous; boisterous, violent, turbulent; harsh; untaught, ignorant; unpolished; rugged, or shapeless; artless, inelegant; performed merely with strength.

RUDELY, *ad.* in a coarse, brutal, violent, rough, boisterous, or unskilful manner.

RUDENESS, *s.* want of civility, elegance, or instruction; violence; stouriness, or rigour.

RUDENTURE, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain, and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are usually filled up.

RUDERARY, *a.* [rudero, Lat.] belonging to rubbish.

RUDERATION, *s.* in Architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones.

RUDIMENT, *s.* [Fr. *rudimentum*, Lat.] the first principles of a science or education; the first unpolished draught or beginning of any thing.

RUDIMENTAL, *a.* relating to first principles; initial.

RUDOLPHINE TABLES, an extensive series of astronomical tables constructed by Tycho Brahe and Kepler, under the patronage of the Emperor Rudolph at the first, who hoped to find them profitable for astrological purposes. See KEPLER, BRAHE, &c.

To RUE, *v. a.* [Fr. *rue*, Sax.] to grieve, regret, or lament.

RUE, *s.* [rue, Fr. *ruta*, Lat.] in Botany, an aromatic herb, commonly grown in gardens, and often carried at funerals.

RUEFUL, *a.* woeful; sorrowful.

RUEFULLY, *ad.* mournfully; sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, *s.* sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUFF, *a.* (see RUFFLE,) a linen ornament gathered and formerly worn round the neck. In Ichthyology, a small river fish, so

called from the shape of its dorsal fin; almost peculiar to the Wensum, that flows through Norwich.

RUFFE, *s.* in Ornithology, the name of a small species of bird, the female of which is called reeve; it is allied to the woodcock, &c., and the males are remarkable for their pugnacity in the pairing season.

RUFFIAN, *s.* [ruffiano, Ital.] a hired murderer; a robber, or boisterous and mischievous fellow.

RUFFIAN, *a.* brutal; savagely boisterous.

To RUFFLE, (*riff*) *v. a.* [ruffelen, Belg.] to contract into wrinkles, or make rough; to discompose, applied to the temper; to surprise; to throw together in disorder; to contract into plaits.—*v. n.* to grow rough or boisterous; to flutter; to jar.

RUFFLE, (*riff*) *s.* plaited or gathered linen, or any kind of ornamental fringe, worn as an ornament on the wristband, &c. A disturbance or commotion, applied to the mind.

RUFFERHOOD, *s.* in Falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, *s.* [rugget, Swed.] a coarse nappy woollen cloth; a coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds.

RÜGEN, an island of the Baltic, belonging to Prussia. It is very rocky, and hence its coast outline is most irregular. A remarkable forest, with a lake in its depths, is said to have been the scene of the worship of the oldest of the Teutonic divinities. Corn and cattle are produced abundantly. The fisheries are also very valuable. Bergen is the chief town on it. Population, about 30,000. Lat. (of Bergen) 54. 23. N. Long. 13. 35. E.

RUGGED, *a.* [rüg-ed] *a.* [rugget, Swed.] full of unevenness or inequalities on the surface; rough; without order; savage or brutal, applied to temper; stormy or boisterous, applied to weather; rough or harsh, applied to sound; surly, applied to aspect; rough or shaggy.

RUGGEDNESS, (*rüg-ness*) *s.* the quality of being rough.

RUGGIN, *s.* a nappy cloth.

RUGINE, *s.* [Fr.] a surgeon's rasp.

RUGOSE, *a.* [ruga, Lat.] full of wrinkles.

RUHNKEN, DAVID, a distinguished German scholar of the last century. He studied at Königsberg, Göttingen, and Leyden, and very early obtained considerable celebrity for his attainments. After some travels in France and Spain, he was appointed to a professorship at Leyden, of which university he was afterwards rector and librarian. He died in 1798, aged 75 years. His works, and editions of classics, are very numerous, and are amongst the most valuable for students and scholars that appeared before the late great advances made in the science of language.

RUIN, *s.* [ruina, from *ruo*, Lat.] the fall or destruction of cities or houses; the remains of a demolished building; loss of happiness or fortune; destruction; mischief or bane.

To RUIN, *v. a.* [ruiner, Fr.] to demolish, subvert, destroy; to deprive of happiness or fortune; to impoverish.—*v. n.* to fall in ruins; to run to a state of decay and destruction; to be impoverished.

To RUINATE, *v. a.* to destroy, demolish, or involve in poverty and misery.

RUINATION, *s.* subversion, or destruction.

RUINER, *s.* he that ruins.

RUINOUS, *a.* fallen to decay; pernicious; destructive.

RUINOUSLY, *ad.* in a ruinous manner; mischievously; destructively.

RULE, *s.* [regula, from *rego*, Lat.] government, empire, sway, or supreme command; an instrument by which lines are drawn; a canon or precept applicable to the direction of particular thoughts or actions; propriety or regularity of behaviour. In Law, an order in some one of the higher courts. *Rule of Three*, in Arithmetic, an application of some of the simplest principles of Proportion to commercial operations; by which a member is found that stands in the same proportion, directly or inversely, to another given number, as two other given numbers stand in to each other. *The Double Rule of Three*, is an extension of the rule to the more complicated case of the discovery of a number in certain proportions to 5 others, given.

To RULE, *v. a.* to control; to govern with power and authority; to manage; to settle as by rule.—*v. n.* to exercise power or authority in governing.

RULER, *s.* a governor, or one who has supreme authority or command; an instrument used in drawing lines.

RUM, *s.* a kind of spirits distilled from sugar or treacle.

To RUMBLE, (*rûmbel*), *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Belg.] to make a hoarse, low, continued noise.

RUMBLER, *s.* the person or thing that rumbles.

RUMFORD, BENJAMIN, COUNT, whose original name was Thompson, a citizen of New England, of considerable eminence as a practical natural philosopher. In the War of Independence he sided with England; and received as his reward, knighthood, the secretaryship of an embassy, and at last the post of under secretary of state. Subsequently he entered the service of the Elector Palatine, and of the Duke of Bavaria; and by the last, for his manifold and valuable scientific services, he was created Count Rumford. He afterwards returned to England, where he joined in the establishment of the Royal Institution; and finally settled in France, where he died in 1814, aged 62 years. His *Essays*, &c., contain many valuable suggestions, respecting improvements in the processes of the useful arts, &c., that are not even yet adopted.

RUMINANT, *a.* [*rumino*, Lat.] having the property of chewing the cud. In Zoology, the designation of an order of quadrupeds, including the ox, sheep, goat, deer, camelopard, camel, &c. &c.

To RUMINATE, *v. n.* [*ruminare*, Fr. *rumino*, Lat.] to chew the cud; to muse, or meditate; to think on again and again.—*v. a.* to chew over again; to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATION, *s.* [*ruminatio*, Lat.] the property or act of chewing the cud. Figuratively, meditation; reflection.

To RUMMAGE, *v. a.* to search, or plunder; to evacuate.—*v. n.* to search places.

RUMMER, *s.* [*ramer*, Belg.] a large drinking cup or glass with a broad mouth.

RUMOUR, *s.* [*rumor*, Lat. *rumeur*, Fr.] flying report, not well established; bruit; fame.

To RUMOUR, *v. a.* to spread a report.

RUMOURER, *s.* a reporter; a spreader of news.

RUMP, *s.* [*rumpff*, Teut.] the end of the back-bone; the buttocks; tail-piece of a bird.

To RUMPLE, (*rûmpel*) *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Belg.] to wrinkle or disorder.

RUMPLE, (*rûmpel*) *s.* [*hyrmpelle*, Sax.] a pucker or plait made by negligence or carelessness.

RUMSEY, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 12 burgesses, a town-clerk, recorder, and two sergeants at mace. Here is a large manufactory for shalloon. It is 74 miles from London.

To RUN, *v. n.* [*ryuen*, Sax. *rinuen*, Goth. *rennen*, Belg.] to move swiftly; to have a general tendency; to discharge purulent matter; applied to wounds; to take a course, applied to ships; to contend in a race. To run away, to make an escape, or leave unexpectedly; to stream or flow, applied to liquors; to be liquid, or melt; to pass; to go away or vanish; to move in any direction. To be busied upon, applied to the mind, and used with *on* or *upon*. Used with *over*, to be exuberant, or to be mentioned cursorily. Used with *after*, to search, to go out of the way for. Followed by *in with*, to close or comply, to agree. To run away with, to hurry without deliberation.—*v. a.* to melt or cast, applied to metals; to hazard, risk, or venture, applied to fortune. To run down, to chase till weary. Figuratively, to truss or overbear. To run through, to stab or pierce with a weapon, so that the point appears on the contrary side; to pass through.

RUN, *s.* the act of running; course, motion, or direction; flow or cadence, applied to verse; uncontrolled course or humour; long reception; continued success. In the long run, signifies the end, or at last.

RUNAGATE, *s.* [*renegat*, Fr.] an apostate; a deserter, fugitive, rebel, renegade.

RUNAWAY, *s.* one that flies from danger; a fugitive.

RUNDLE, *s.* a round or step of a ladder; something put round an axis; a peritochium. In Botany, a composition of flowers, in which a number of slender fruit-stalks proceed from the same centre, and rise nearly to the same height, so as to form a regular surface at the top; as in the hemlock, carrot, &c. It is more usually called an *umbel*.

RUNDLET, *s.* a small barrel. See RUNDLE.

RUNG, the pret. and past part. of To RING.

RUNIC, *a.* the name of the letters used in inscriptions, &c.

by the ancient Teutonic nations of N. Europe; of which several remarkable specimens exist in Great Britain. In the times when they were used, as the most meagre scholarship was most rare, those who were able to read and write them were deemed magicians, and the letters were thought to possess magic properties.

RUNNEL, *s.* a rivulet; a small brook.

RUNNER, *s.* one that runs; a racer; a messenger; one employed by a banker or news-monger to collect money or news abroad; a shooting sprig; one of the stones of a mill.

RUNNET, *s.* [*geronnen*, Sax.] a liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used for curdling milk. Sometimes, but improperly, spelt *runnet*.

RUNNYMEAD, *s.* a paltry, scurvy street.

RUNNYMEAD, a place near Egham, in Surrey, where King John was compelled to sign Magna Charta. See JOHN, &c.

RUNT, *s.* [Teut.] any animal small below the natural growth of its kind.

RUPEE, *s.* an Indian coin, value 2s. 3d.

RUPERT, PRINCE, the son of Elizabeth, daughter of James I., who married the Elector Palatine. He was exiled for exciting a rebellion in Bohemia, and came to England, where Charles I. employed him in his army, during the Civil War. He distinguished himself by most fiery courage, and the most infatuated bad generalship;—lost most of the battles he fought in; took Bristol, and other towns, and then surrendered Bristol, which was one of the chief causes of Charles's ruin, and which lost him the king's confidence for awhile. He afterwards served in the fleet, and after various adventures was defeated by Blake, and sailed to the W. Indies, where he led a very piratical life for some time, and at last returned to France. After the Restoration, he was received by Charles II., served in the fleet with as little distinction as before, and at last betook himself to the more wise and useful amusement of making mezzotint plates, and little explosive globes of glass, called after him *Prince Rupert's drops*. He died in 1682, aged 63 years.

RUPTION, *s.* [*rumpo*, Lat.] a breach.

RUPTURE, *s.* [Fr.] the act of breaking; the state of a thing bursting; a breach of peace, or act of hostility. In Surgery, hernia.

To RUPTURE, *v. a.* to break; to burst; to suffer disruption.

RUPTUREWORT, *s.* in Botany, a genus of British plants, used by the old herbalists as a specific for diseases in the kidneys, &c.

RURAL, *a.* [Fr. *ruralis*, from *rus*, Lat.] belonging to, existing in, or resembling, the country.

RURALITY, RU'RALNESS, *s.* the quality of being rural.

RURICOLIST, *s.* [*rus* and *colo*, Lat.] an inhabitant of the country.

RU'RGINOUS, *a.* *rus* and *gigno*, Lat.] born in the country.

RUSE, (*ruze*) *s.* [Fr.] cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; fraud; deceit.

RUSH, *s.* [*rise*, Sax.] in Botany, a very large class of plants, growing in wet and marshy places, with round long stems or leaves, full of pith, and used in making brooms, mats, chair-seats, and candle-wicks. Figuratively, any thing proverbially worthless.

To RUSH, *v. n.* [*hreoosan*, Sax.] to move violently and rapidly.

RUSH, *s.* a violent course or motion.

RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN, an eminent American physician. He received his general education at Princeton college, and studied medicine at Edinburgh and London. He was member of congress for Pennsylvania, on the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Subsequently he held professorships of chemistry, physic, &c. in succession, at Pennsylvania university. He was also an officer in the mint of the United States. His investigations respecting the yellow fever, made his name as widely and as favourably known in Europe as it was in his own country. He died in 1813, aged 68 years. His writings on different medical subjects contain much that is extremely valuable.

RUSHGRASS, *s.* in Botany, a genus of the grass-like plants.

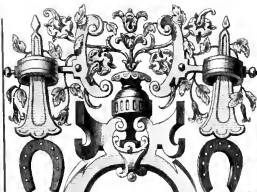
RUSHLIGHT, (*rûshlight*) *s.* a candle with a rush partly stripped of its bark for a wick.

RUSHWORTH, JOHN, one of the historical collectors and annalists, whose materials are amongst the most valuable for students and writers of history. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Lincoln's Inn. But although nominally a barrister, he seems not to have been engaged in actual pleading. He





BURLEY HOUSE



ORMANTON PARK

L I N C O L N S H I R E



- Rutland is the Hundred:
1. Alton.
  2. East.
  3. Marston.
  4. Oakham.
  5. Wansley.

County returns 2 members.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

RUTLANDSHIRE

EMPINGHAM





introduced himself, with all the zeal of a newspaper reporter, on all occasions when any thing relating to the impending struggle between the crown and the parliament was in hand, and saw the first Scottish invasion. He next was engaged in the service of the House of Commons, in a somewhat miscellaneous way, and then became secretary to General Fairfax, whom he attended during his campaigns. He appeared once or twice under Cromwell, and after the Restoration, but in very great necessities; and died in 1690, aged about 80 years. His work is of great bulk, and contains a great store of curious information respecting his own times.

RUSHY, *a.* abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

RUSK, *s.* [*rice*, Sax.] hard biscuit made for store.

RUSSELL, LORD WILLIAM, one of the patriots and martyrs to liberty, belonging to the constitutional school. He was a mere youth during the Puritan Revolution, and does not appear in England, except as a student at Cambridge, till the Restoration. He was once called to the king's councils, but finding that his Majesty acted without their advice, and contrary to their known desire, he gave up this charge. When the question arose of excluding James, (then Duke of York,) from the succession, Russell was warmly in favour of it, and took the lead in the attempt to effect it. This led to the revival of the state of things that had caused the civil war and the death of Charles; but there were no men in England now like those of the Long Parliament. An insurrection was plotted, and Russell shared in the plot, hoping by that means to bar the throne against the Romanist duke. Upon the information obtained of this scheme, the government built the famous *Eye-house Plot*; and, contrary to all law and justice, convicted Russell of having contrived the king's death, sentenced him to the traitor's death, and beheaded him in 1683, aged 42 years. It is chiefly by the Whigs, to whose earliest numbers Lord Russell belonged, that he has been held up as a martyred patriot. Sidney, who fell shortly after him, will be regarded as more truly one, when questions of dynasties shall cease to be the all-absorbing subjects of statesmen, and the advocates of a feebly-supported claimant to the throne shall cease to be pronounced, therefore, the defenders of their country. *Lady Russell*, who was first Lady Vaughan, has given something of the mild beauty of her loving and courageous character to the Whig patriot. She sat before him and acted as his amanuensis on his trial. Her letters show that this was sincere. She survived him 40 years, dying in 1723, aged 86 years.

RUSSET, *a.* [*roussel*, Fr.] of a reddish brown or gray colour. Coarse, rustic, or homespun.

RUSSET, *s.* coarse, or country, dress.

RUSSET, RU'SSETTING, *s.* in Horticulture, a name given to several species of pears or apples, on account of their colour.

RUSSIA, (*Rûssia*) one of the largest empires in the world, extending from the shores of the Baltic, in Europe, across the whole width of Asia, to the British Possessions of N. America. Sweden, Prussia, Austria, and Turkey bound it in Europe; and in Asia, Turkey, Persia, Tatar, and Chinese Tatar. For particulars relating to Asiatic Russia, see KAMTSCHATKA, SIBERIA, GEORGIA, CIRCASSIA, &c. Russia in Europe is the vast and almost uninterrupted plain which reaches from the countries already named as the W. boundary of the empire, and the Baltic Sea, to the Ural Mountains; and from the Black Sea, to the White Sea and Frozen Ocean. The only mountains in this vast tract are the Uralian chain, extending along nearly half the E. European frontier, (see URAL MOUNTAINS,) and lesser chains in Finland, and the peninsula at the head of the Black Sea, called the Crimea. The rivers are the Volga, the Don, the Dnieper, the Doiester, the Danube, the Duna, the Dwina, the Petcheora, with their numerous tributaries, &c. The Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, the Gulfs of Riga and Finland, the White Sea, and some smaller bays of the N. Ocean, are its great marine inlets. There are very many lakes in the N. W. part of this territory, those of Ladoga and Onega being the largest. Gold, copper, and iron, in great quantities are found in the Uralian Mountains, with platinum and several other metals. Not much coal is found; but building stone of all kinds, valuable marble, &c. &c. abound. The forests of the country furnish excellent timber, tar, pitch, &c. Corn in immense quantities, cattle, horses, &c. &c. are raised. Hides and tallow, and the product of the wide and productive fisheries, are also to be numbered amongst their sources of wealth. In manufactures Russia is not greatly

distinguished, unless it be for its linen and its leather. Autocracy is the form of its government, the very existence and privileges of the nobles depending on the will of the emperor. The greater proportion of the population are serfs, or slaves, attached to the soil with trees and others fixtures on the estates. The army is kept in admirable discipline; but it has no spirit save fear of the lash; and exile to Siberia keeps down all aspirations in other classes as degradingly and as surely. The police espionage is most perfect; the whole life of every man is known to the government; all his words and deeds that can by any means bear a suspicious construction are reported and recorded. The established religion is an offshoot from the Greek Church; but there is a certain kind of toleration shown to dissidents. There are several universities, which are not inefficient for general instruction, although, of course, under the control of the emperor; that at Moscow is the largest: besides these there are very many high schools, &c. St. Petersburg is the capital; the old capital was Moscow, whence was derived the ancient name of the country, Muscovy. Pop. of the whole empire, about 62,500,000; of Russia in Europe, about 48,000,000.

RUST, *s.* [*rust*, Sax.] the red oxide of iron, produced by moisture; the calx or flour of any metal; loss of power by inactivity.

To RUST, *v. n.* to have its surface corroded or tarnished; to degenerate or grow inactive by idleness.—*v. a.* to make rusty.

RUSTIC, *a.* [*rusticus*, from *rus*, Lat.] rural; country; rude or unpolite; savage; artless; simple; plain or unadorned.

RUSTIC, *s.* a clown, or unpolished countryman. In Architecture, a kind of building in imitation of nature, particularly when the stones in the face of a building are hatched or picked with the point of a hammer.

RUSTICAL, *a.* rough; savage; unpolite.

RUSTICALLY, *ad.* savagely; inelegantly; rudely.

To RUSTICATE, *v. n.* to reside in the country.—*v. a.* to banish into the country.

RUSTICITY, *s.* [*rusticitas*, Lat.] the qualities of one who lives in the country; broadness of pronunciation; rudeness of manners; rural appearance; simplicity.

RUSTINESS, *s.* the quality or state of being rusty.

To RUSTLE, (*rustle*) *v. n.* [*ristlan*, Sax.] to make a noise like that of silk when brushing against any thing, like that of trees when blown by the wind, or that of bushes when any one pushes through them.

RUSTY, *a.* covered with rust; impaired by inactivity.

RU'STYBACK, *s.* in Botany, a genus of ferns; some English species are found in the clefts of rocks, and others in turfbogs.

To RUT, *v. n.* [*Fr.*] to have a desire of coming together, applied to deer.

RUT, *s.* [*route*, Fr.] the track of a wheel worn in a road.

RUTH, BOOK OF, one of the historical writings of the Old Testament, containing the narrative of the marriage of one of the ancestors of David, with a young Moabitess, who had been left a widow. It is one of the most affecting and graceful pastorals that are known, and gives a lively picture of the simplicity of manners at the time of the events it records.

RU'TLANDSHIRE, the smallest county of England, 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is bounded by Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire. It contains 48 parishes, and two market-towns. It yields good stone for building purposes. The air is very good, and the soil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Gwash, or Wash. It is well wooded, and abounds in gentlemen's seat. Oakham, in the fertile vale of Catnose, is the county town. Pop. 21,302. It sends two members to parliament.

RUTHFUL, *a.* rueful; woeful; sorrowful.

RUTHFULLY, *ad.* woefully; sadly; sorrowfully.

RUTHLESS, *a.* cruel; pitiless; barbarous.

RUTHLESSLY, *ad.* cruelly; barbarously.

RUTHLESSNESS, *s.* want of pity.

RU'TTIER, *s.* [*route*, Fr.] a direction of the road, or course at sea.

RU'TTISH, *a.* wanton or lecherous.

RU'TSDAAL, JACOB, a celebrated Dutch landscape painter. His pieces are woods, groves, &c. with streams and cataracts; and their truth in design and colouring is most remarkable.

He painted a few sea-pieces, and executed several etchings also. He died in 1681, aged 45 years.

**RU'YTER, MICHAEL ADRIAN**, a famous naval commander of Holland, of the 17th century. He was once beaten by Blake, in the sea-fight in which he commanded with Van Tromp; and he had the advantage in an engagement with Prince Rupert and Monk. He sailed up the Medway, also, and burned the ships at Sheerness. He was distinguished in many other great battles, and had various success; and he fell in an engagement with the French, off Messina, in 1676, aged 69 years.

**RYE**, *s.* [*ryge*, Sax.] in Botany and Agriculture, a species of corn, whose ear is awned like barley, and the straw filled up with light pith. It grows well on light soils, and is ready for harvest earlier than other corn. It was formerly much used as an article of food amongst the poor; and makes a wholesome and palatable bread, when mixed with wheat flour, but of a darkish colour. *Ergot of Rye* is a kind of parasitical fungus, which grows on the kernel of the rye, and consumes it. It is very poisonous, but possesses the remarkable property, when exhibited in small quantities, of stimulating the contractile power of the uterus, in child-bed.

**RYE, Sussex.** It is one of the Cinque Ports, and has a small harbour, which gives it an inconsiderable trade. It is 63 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 4031.

**RYEGATE, or REYGATE, Surrey.** It has a market-house, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to Thomas à Becket. It is charmingly situated in the vale of Holmesdale, 21 miles from London. Market, Tuesday; and a monthly one on Wednesday. Pop. 1604.

**RYEGRASS**, *s.* in Botany, a sort of grass resembling rye.

**RYLAND, WILLIAM WYNNE**, an eminent engraver of the last century, who introduced a peculiar kind of engraving into England, in which the lines are not continuous, but consist of series of dots, which gives a very soft appearance to the print. He was afterwards found guilty of passing a forged bill, but it was not proved that he had committed the forgery; and he was executed in 1783, aged 51 years.

**RYMER, THOMAS**, a learned antiquary, who studied at Cambridge and Gray's Inn, and became eventually historiographer royal. His great work, which is of the greatest value to students of history, is his collection of public treaties, conventions, &c., between the kings of England and other sovereigns, known as *Rymer's Fcedera*. Some other valuable historic collections are unpublished. He died in 1713, aged about 75 years.

**RYSEBRACK, JOHN MICHAEL**, an eminent Dutch sculptor of the last century. He came to this country early in life, and gained, in time, considerable reputation by his various works; several of the best of which are in Westminster Abbey and other public places, but the greater number are to be found in private collections. He died in 1770, aged 77 years.

## S

**S** IS the eighteenth letter of our alphabet. It is a dental sibilant. In the beginning of a word, *s* has invariably its natural and genuine sound, except in the case of the words *sure* and *sugar*; in the middle of it, it is sometimes pronounced like *z*; as, *rose*, *prose*, *rosy*, *easier*, *miser*, *nosel*, *resident*, *busy*, &c. In the end of monosyllables it sometimes sounds like *s*, as in *this*, *thus*, &c., and sometimes like *z*, as in *as*, *has*, *is*, *his*, &c., and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. In some words it is silent, as in *isle*, *viscount*, &c. At the end of some words it is doubled; as in *brass*, *kiss*, *loss*, *mass*, *trespass*, &c. In abbreviations, *S* stands for *societas*, or *socius*; as F. R. S. for *Fellow of the Royal Society*. In Medicinal prescriptions *S. A.* signifies *secundum artem*, i. e. according to the rules of art. Used as a numeral, *S* anciently denoted seven. In books of Navigation, *S* stands for south; *S. E.* for south-east; *S. W.* for south-west, &c.

**SAADI**, one of the great Persian poets, whose works have been made familiar to Europe and England by numerous translations. He lived a most varied life; he was a soldier for some time, and had the hard fate to be taken prisoner by some of the Christian troops; for many years he travelled, and thus became acquainted with the manners and customs of various nations,

and the latter part of his life was spent as an anchorite and writer. He died in 1291, aged 116 years. His great poems are the *Gulistan*, (or garden of Roses,) and the *Bostan*; his minor poems are very numerous.

**SABA**, one of the W. Indian islands, lying immediately N. of St. Eustatia, between St. Croix and St. Bartholomew. It is a small island, not being more than 9 miles round its coast, and is very rocky, and has no harbour. Cotton and fruits are grown in a small part of the interior. It belongs to the Dutch. Pop. above 1000. Lat. 17. 40. N. Long. 63. 20. W.

**SABAISM**, *s.* the worship of the heavenly bodies, which prevailed at a very early period in S. W. Asia.

**SABBATH**, *s.* [*sabbath*, Heb.] amongst the Jews, the rest from all secular occupations, observed by Divine command on the seventh day of the week. This name is applied, but incorrectly, to the Lord's day, or the first day of the week; on which, from the beginning, religious assemblies amongst Christians have been held, to commemorate the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. Intermixture of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

**SABBATH-BREAKER**, *s.* amongst the Jews, one that violates the sabbath.

**SABBATICAL**, *a.* resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

**SABBATISM**, *s.* the observance of the sabbath.

**SABELLIANISM**, *s.* in Theology, a representation of the doctrine of the Trinity, which derives its name from an ecclesiastic of Ptolemais, Africa, of the 3rd century, named *Sabellius*, who was included amongst the heretics designated *Patristians*. He taught that there was but one God, of whom the Father, Son, and Spirit were different names, representing the different relations in which he stood to man. He had many followers, and has to this day those who advocate his opinions. The arguments and reasonings employed for and against this representation, show how impossible it is to investigate subjects of so lofty and mysterious a nature as that of the being of God, by the aid of school logic; and the total absence of dogmatic formulas in the New Testament, whilst every representation that is available for the intended effect is used by the sacred writers, should teach caution against the ascription to the formula we may hold by of the authority of a direct revelation from heaven.

**SABINE**, *s.* [*Fr. sabina*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant, the same with savin.

**SABINES**, an ancient tribe of Italy, dwelling in the neighbourhood of Rome, and united with Rome at a very early period of its history. According to the legendary tales of the kings, Tatius, who reigned conjointly with Romulus, was a Sabine, as was Numa Pompilius, the second king. Their original seat was in the neighbourhood of Ameternum, and they were closely connected with the Sabelli and Samnites. They worshipped the god of war and death under the symbol of a javelin.

**SABLE**, (*sibb*) *s.* [*sibella*, Lat.] in Zoology, a black species of weasel which inhabits the northern parts of Asia and America. Their furs are esteemed more valuable than that of any other animal.

**SABLE**, (*sibb*) *a.* [*Fr.*] black.

**SABLIERE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] a piece of timber as long, but not as thick, as a beam; a sand pit.

**SABRE**, (*sibber*) *s.* [*Fr.*] a curved sword; a falchion.

**SABULOSITY**, *s.* [*sabulum*, Lat.] sandiness; grittiness.

**SABULOUS**, *a.* sandy or gritty.

**SACCADE**, (*sakskide*) *s.* [*Fr.*] a violent check given to a horse, by tightening the reins very suddenly.

**SACCHARINE**, (*sakkarine*) *a.* [*saccharum*, Lat.] possessing the taste or any other qualities of sugar.

**SACCHETTI**, FRANCIS, an Italian novelist and poet of the 14th century. He filled some of the first offices in the republic of Florence. He imitated Boccaccio in his novels, and Petrarch in his lyric poems, but the latter have never been printed. His tales have often been printed, and are especially valuable, as a history of the manners of his age. He died in about 1400, aged about 70 years.

**SACCHI**, ANDREA, an eminent painter of the Roman school, in the 17th century. He studied under Albano, and was honoured by the patronage of Urban VIII., and others of the great and wealthy men of the age. Many of his works remain in the churches and galleries of Rome, and are admired for their

harmony of colour, design, &c. He died in 1664, aged 70 years.

**SACCCHOLACTIC**, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to mucus or gum.

**SACCHOLATES**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with sacchcolactic acid.

**SACERDOTAL**, *a.* [*sacerdos*, Lat.] belonging to priesthood; priestly.

**SACHEL**, *SA'CHEL*, *s.* a small leather bag or strap, used by children to carry their books in.

**SACHEM**, *s.* a name given to the chief among the N. American Indian tribes.

**SACHEVERELL**, **DR. HENRY**, an English clergyman, who in Queen Anne's reign made a great stir, and acquired notoriety, by attempting to revive the high-church notions of Laud and the Non-jurors. He was an Oxford man, and held situations at St. Saviour's, Southwark (where his incendiary sermons were preached); at Salatin, in Shropshire; and St. Andrew's, Holborn; which were given him by admirers of his zeal. An ill-advised impeachment, and trial, by the House of Commons, gratified his appetite for fame; which his abilities and eloquence would never have acquired. And the opinions of the queen, and the burning of his sermons by the hangman, made him a sort of champion of a party then verging towards its nadir, in the state. He died in 1724, aged about 50 years.

**SACHS**, **HANS**, one of the *meister-singers*, or popular poets of Germany, in the earlier part of the 16th century. He was a shoemaker by trade; but after he had acquired the art of versemaking, and admission to the guild of bards, he devoted himself to that calling, wandering from city to city, and singing his hymns in the churches. He was a Protestant, and wrote in praise of the Reformation. His works, which consist of plays, sonnets, fables, merry tales, &c. &c., are very numerous, and the taste and refinement of them not remarkable; but they were admired by the people, and played no mean part in instructing them in the new faith. His real name was Loutzdorffer, and he died in 1576, aged 82 years.

**SACK**, *s.* [*sak*, Heb. *sakkos*, Gr. *saccus*, Lat. *sac*, Fr. *sach*, Brit. *sae*, Sax. *saco*, Port. &c. &c.] a large bag; the measure of three bushels; a loose robe worn by a woman.—[*see*, Fr.] a kind of sweet wine.—[*sacar*, Span.] the act of storming, plundering, or pillaging a town; pillage or plunder.

To **SACK**, *v. a.* to put up in bags; to take by storm; to plunder, pillage, lay waste, or destroy.

**SACKBUT**, *s.* [*sacabuche*, Span. *sambuca*, Lat. *sambuque*, Fr.] a musical instrument of the wind kind, resembling a trumpet in its use, but differing from it in form and size.

**SACKCLOTH**, *s.* coarse cloth of which sacks are made, formerly worn in times of public fasting and lamentation.

**SACKER**, *s.* one that takes and pillages a town.

**SACKPOSSET**, *s.* a posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

**SACKVILLE**, **GEORGE**, **LORD**, an English soldier and statesman of the last century. He was the third son of the first Duke of Dorset, and studied at Dublin. In the army he fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy, with distinction; but failing to obey his superior's orders at Minden, he fell into disgrace, and was dismissed from the service. Subsequently, he held the office of colonial secretary, under Lord Bute, during the American war. On succeeding to the estates of Lady Germaine, he took that name, and died in 1785, aged 69 years. Some persons ascribed to him the authorship of the *Letters of Junius*.

**SACRAMENT**, *s.* [*sacrament*, Fr. *sacramentum*, Lat.] an oath or any other ceremony producing a strong and lasting obligation. In the Churches of Rome and England, a symbolical rite, by which profoundly spiritual truths are represented as in a mystery; and by partaking in which, spiritual grace and strength is alleged to be imparted. In the Roman Church there are seven sacraments, viz. baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, marriage, orders, penance, and extreme unction. In the English Church, two, viz. baptism, the sacrament of regeneration, and the Lord's supper, or the sacrament of spiritual life, are specially distinguished by this name. In almost all other communities it is disused.

**SACRAMENTAL**, *a.* [*sacramental*, Fr.] belonging to the sacrament.

**SACRAMENTALLY**, *ad.* after the manner of a sacrament.

**SACRED**, *a.* [*sacre*, Fr. *sacer*, Lat.] set apart for holy uses; consecrated; holy; inviolable.

**SACREDLY**, *ad.* inviolably; religiously.

**SACREDNESS**, *s.* holiness; sanctity.

**SACRIFIC**, *a.* [*sacrificus*, Lat.] employed in sacrifice.

**SACRIFICABLE**, *a.* capable of being offered in sacrifice.

**SACRIFICATOR**, *s.* [*sacrificator*, Fr. *sacer* and *facio*, Lat.] sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.

To **SACRIFICE**, *v. a.* [*sacrificer*, Fr.] to offer any thing to Heaven; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to kill; to devote with loss.—*v. n.* to make offerings to God.

**SACRIFICE**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of offering to Heaven; any thing offered to Heaven; any thing destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else; any thing destroyed.

**SACRIFICER**, *s.* one that sacrifices.

**SACRIFICIAL**, (*sacrificial*) *a.* performing sacrifice; belonging to sacrifices.

**SACRILEGE**, *s.* [Fr. *sacer* and *lego*, Lat.] the crime of taking any thing dedicated to Divine worship, or profaning any thing sacred.

**SACRILEGIOUS**, *a.* polluted with the crime of sacrilege; violating things sacred.

**SACRILEGIOUSLY**, *ad.* profanely; in a sacrilegious manner.

**SACRIST**, **SACRISTAN**, *s.* [*sacristain*, Fr.] in the Church of Rome, one that has the charge or care of the sacred utensils.

**SACRISTY**, *s.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] an apartment where the consecrated vessels are kept; a vestry.

**SACY**, **BARON SILVESTRE DE**, an eminent Oriental scholar of France. He studied at home, under the care of his widowed mother, and at an early age was acquainted with several of the Oriental languages, as well as the usual classical and modern tongues, that form part of a finished education. Before he was 30, he had attracted attention by his writings and acquired the beginning of his fame. During the Revolution he was made Professor of Arabic, at Paris; under the empire, Professor of Persian; after the restoration of the Bourbons, he was ennobled, and entered the Chamber of Deputies, and by Louis Philippe he was raised to the peerage. He died in 1838, aged 80 years. His works are very numerous, and valuable to Oriental scholars, amongst which, as most valuable, may be mentioned his *Arabic Grammar*. He published the text and translations of several celebrated Eastern poems, &c.

**SAD**, *a.* [*saggad*, Sax.] full of sorrow; melancholy; gloomy; grave; serious; calamitous; afflictive; dark, applied to colour; heavy; weighty.

To **SAD'DEN**, (*sâdn*) *v. a.* to make sorrowful, melancholy, or gloomy; to darken; to make cohesive, applied to land.

**SAD'DLE**, (*sâdl*) *s.* [*sadd*, Sax. *sadel*, Fr.] the seat put on a horse's back for a person to sit on.

To **SAD'DLE**, (*sâdl*) *v. a.* to cover with, or put on, a saddle. Figuratively, to load or burden.

**SAD'DLEBACKED**, *a.* hunch-backed, applied to men; having the back low, and the head and neck raised, applied to a horse.

**SAD'DLER**, *SA'DDLEMAKER*, *s.* one that makes saddles.

**SAD'DUCEES**, a deistical sect amongst the ancient Jews, who rejected the belief in the existence of spirits and of a future life. They were the freethinkers of Romanized Judea, and stood in direct opposition to the Pharisees; with whom they, nevertheless, combined in opposing our Lord, and the early preachers of Christianity. They received the law of Moses as authoritative, but not as expounded by the traditions of the elders, and did not refuse the other books of the Old Testament. The doctrine of Providence was also consistently rejected by them. Greater part of their peculiar tenets were afterwards dropped.

**SAD'DLY**, *ad.* miserably; mournfully.

**SAD'NESS**, *s.* the state of a person in affliction; melancholy look; dejection of mind; seriousness, or sedate gravity.

**SADOLETO**, **JACOPO**, one of the distinguished scholars of the age of Leo X. He studied at Ferrara and Rome, entered the Church, and was soon appointed secretary by Leo, with the gift of a bishopric also. Clement VII. also appointed Sadoleto his secretary, but he resigned his office before the sack of Rome by the troops of Constable Bourbon. By Paul III. he was made a cardinal, and employed in various diplomatic engagements. He died in 1547, aged 70 years. His works were elegant compo-

sitions, and aided in the revival of learning, and his character added to the influence of his writings in the age when he was known and esteemed.

**SAFE**, *a.* [*safu*, Fr. *salvus*, Lat.] free from danger, hurt, or loss; secure.

**SAFE**, *s.* a place to put victuals in free from mice, &c.; a pantry; a buttery.

**SAFECONDUCT**, *s.* a guard through an enemy's country; convoy; a pass.

**SAFEGUARD**, *s.* defence or security from danger; a convoy; a pass, or warrant to pass.

**SAFELY**, *ad.* with safety.

**SAFENESS**, *s.* the quality of being free from danger.

**SAFETY**, *s.* freedom from danger or hurt; custody, or the state of being secured from escaping.

**SAFFRON**, *s.* [*saffran*, Fr. *saphar*, Arab.] in Botany, a flower resembling the crocus, which is used in medicine, and for tincturing any thing yellow. See **CROCUS**.

**SAFFRON**, *a.* yellow, or of the colour of saffron.

**SAFFRON-WALDEN**. See **WALDEN**.

**TO SAG**, *v. n.* to hang heavy.—*v. a.* to load.

**SAGACIOUS**, (*sagacious*) *a.* [*sagax*, Lat.] quick of scent or thought; acute in making discoveries.

**SAGACIOUSLY**, (*sagaciously*) *ad.* with quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.

**SAGACIOUSNESS**, (*sagaciousness*) *s.* the quality of being sagacious.

**SAGACITY**, *s.* [*sagax*, Lat.] quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery, or apprehension.

**SAGAMORE**, *s.* a king or supreme ruler among the N. American Indians.

**SAGE**, *s.* [*sage*, Fr.] in Botany, an herb used in cooking.

**SAGE**, *a.* [Fr.] wise, grave, prudent, discreet.

**SAGE**, *s.* a person of gravity and wisdom.

**SAGELY**, *ad.* gravely; prudently.

**SAGENESS**, *s.* wisdom; gravity.

**SAGHALEEN**, a large island of Asia, lying E. of Chinese Tatar, and forming the N. boundary of the Sea of Japan. It extends from the boundary of Siberia and Tatar, by the mouths of the river Amur, where it nearly touches the mainland, 700 miles, to the island of Jesso, from which it is divided by the Straits of La Perouse. It is extremely narrow, and its outline is rendered remarkable by several deeply indented bays and acute promontories. But little is known of its interior.

**SAGITTA**, in Astronomy, the Arrow or Dart, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, near the Eagle.

**SAGITTAL**, (*sagittal*) *a.* [*sagitta*, Lat.] belonging to an arrow. In Anatomy, applied to a suture of the head, resembling an arrow.

**SAGITTARIUS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, the name of one of the southern signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on the 22nd of November.

**SAGO**, *s.* in Commerce, &c., the farinaceous pith of a kind of palm, growing in the E. Indies. It undergoes considerable preparation before it is exported. It is a most nutritious kind of food for invalids, &c.

**SAHARA**, or **ZAHARA**, the name of the Great Desert of Africa, which occupies the whole of the interior of the N. part of that continent. It reaches from the fertile valley of the Nile, with few interruptions, to the Atlantic Ocean; and from the range of Atlas, and the borders of Tripoli and Barca, to the Mountains of Soudan and the Mountains of the Moon. At the lowest computation its area is about 2,500,000 square miles. Lake Tehad, the River Quorra, and the river that runs from the Lake into the Quorra, are, with the exception of, occasionally, pools and small streams, the only irrigants of this immense tract. It is an ocean of sand, and, except in the neighbourhood of the rivers, and in the small spots round the pools, almost wholly destitute of even the traces of vegetation. Travelling here is extremely dangerous, for beside the heat, and utter want of all supplies, except at long distant intervals, the wind often raises the light sand in huge whirling pillars in the air, which could bury whole caravans beneath them. The neighbourhood of the Quorra and the greater oases are inhabited by very fierce and rude negro tribes, especially in the region S. of the river. Timbuctoo is a city of some extent in the very heart of this waste; but a caravan route exists between it and Morocco, along which some

kind of barbaric traffic is kept up. Another route leads from Kano, in Soudan, to Tripoli. The camel is the only beast capable of making such journeys as these. Lions, panthers, antelopes, gazelles, ostriches, vultures, and a few other animals are found; but not over all the region. Acacias, (which yield gum arabic,) and mimosas, are the principal vegetation of the bushy tracts which occur on the borders. Amongst the most remarkable productions of this desert, are extensive beds of salt, three of which are known, and visited by commercial adventurers. Natron lakes also occur. Many fulgurites have been found by travellers, and masses of meteoric iron. The sand of the desert is chiefly white and gray quartz powder, but the origin and history of it cannot be divined in our present state of information.

**SAIC**, *s.* [*saica*, Ital. *saigue*, Fr.] a Turkish vessel used in carrying merchandise.

**SAID**, *pret.* and *past part.* of **TO SAY**.

**SAIL**, *s.* [*segl*, Sax. *seyl*, Belg.] a sheet made of canvass, and attached to a spar of wood, or a rope, so that it should catch the wind, and by that means secure the propulsion of the vessel. Also, a long and narrow surface formed by a canvass sheet or by movable vanes, so arranged on an arm or beam that when acted on by the wind it imparts a rotatory motion to mill machinery: 4 or 6 are commonly used. Figuratively, a wing; a ship or vessel. *To strike sail*, is to lower the sail; and to confess inferiority.

**TO SAIL**, *v. n.* to move by means of sails; to pass by water; to swim; to pass along smoothly.—*v. a.* to pass by means of sails; to pass through.

**SAILING**, *s.* in Navigation, the practical rules for determining the place of a vessel during her voyage, and the distance passed over in any time. *Parallel sailing* is the rule, when the ship's course is along any parallel of latitude; *Great circle sailing*, when it is along any circle that divides the globe into two equal parts, as a meridian, or the equator; *Mercator's sailing*, when the vessel is continually changing both its latitude and longitude; *Middle latitude sailing*, is another rule for the same case. There are other rules which apply to sailing by traverses, or a succession of tacks against a head wind; to the effects of a current, &c. &c. But all these rules depend on the principles of trigonometry, and cannot well be popularly explained.

**SAILOR**, *v. n.* a seaman.

**SAILYARD**, *s.* the pole on which the sail is extended.

**SAINT**, *s.* [*sanctus*, Lat.] a person eminent for holiness; a person canonized by the Romish Church.

**TO SAINT**, *v. a.* to number or reckon among the saints; to canonize.—*v. n.* to act with a show of piety.

**SAINT AUGUSTINE**, a city of Florida, United States. It stands on a peninsula, fronting Matanzas Sound, which is an excellent and spacious harbour. It is regularly built, and has some fine houses and public edifices. The harbour is commanded by a strong fort. The mildness of the climate makes it a favourite resort of invalids. It is 880 miles from Washington. Pop. 2549.

**SAINT CLAIR**, a lake in N. America, lying between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, about 24 miles long, and 30 wide; also the broad river uniting the Lake with Lake Huron.

**SAINT CROIX**, a river of Maine, United States, forming the boundary between the States and the British Possessions. It has several falls in its course, and is navigable for 12 miles from its mouth. Also a river and lake in Wisconsin, United States, the waters of which run into the Mississippi.

**SAINTED**, *a.* holy; reckoned among the saints.

**SAINTFOIN**, *s.* [*sa'nfuin*, s. [Fr.] in Botany, a genus of plants, of which there is but one species, viz. the cock's-head saintfoin, a native of England. It has winged leaves, prickly shells containing one seed, and red blossoms. It is cultivated like clover for feeding cattle, and is particularly advantageous in dry hilly situations and chalky soils.

**SAINT HILAIRE**, **GEOFFROY STEPHEN**, a distinguished French anatomist and natural historian. He studied in the college of Navarre, and acquired such a reputation for his skill and ability, that he received an appointment in the *Jardin des Plantes*, and ultimately shared the Zoological Professorship with Cuvier. In after years he was professor of anatomy at Paris. On the Restoration of the Bourbons he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies. During his life he travelled to Egypt,

(with the expedition under Buonaparte,) and to Portugal, and he died in 1844, aged 72 years. His works are very numerous, and are amongst the most valuable of modern natural history. He deserves particular mention as being the first to apply systematically to the animal frame, the idea of *Morphology*, which had been so successfully developed by the poet Goethe with respect to plants.

ST. JAMES'S WORT, *s.* in Botany, a species of groundsel.

ST. JOHN'S WORT, *s.* in Botany, several species of tutsan go by this name.

SAINT LOUIS, a city of Missouri, United States. It stands on the Mississippi, and is chiefly built on the second bank of the river, which is 40 feet higher than the first. It is very regularly planned, and contains many handsome buildings, amongst which the cathedral deserves particular mention. There are three excellent colleges here, with libraries, museums, &c. &c. It is admirably situated for trade, commanding not only all the far west, whence are brought furs, &c., but also all the commerce of the Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri, to the N. of it. It is 1132 miles from New Orleans, which alone surpasses it in that part of the States. It is 808 miles from Washington. Pop. 16,469, of whom 1531 are slaves.

SAINTLY, *adj.* like a saint; becoming a saint.

SAINT PIERRE, JACQUES BERNARDIN, HENRI DE, a French writer, who was first a military engineer, and served for some time in Russia, and who, passing safely through the Revolutionary storm, received various honours from Buonaparte and his brother Joseph. He died in 1814, aged 83 years. His *Paul and Virginia* is the most widely known of his works, and is the apotheosis of the prudery which, when virtue was unknown, was supposed to be it. His *Studies of Nature* contain many instructive observations and reflections, but also too many fanciful theories to be of any real value to a naturalist.

SAINT SALVADOR, a city of Bahia, Brazil. It stands on the strait leading to All Saints' Bay, and has some fine buildings, though it is in general a poor place. The harbour is good, and it is a place of considerable trade. There is a college here, which has a tolerable reputation. Pop. about 200,000. Lat. 12. 57. S. Long. 38. 30. W. It is commonly called *Bahia*.

SAINT'S DAY, *s.* in the Churches of Rome and England, the day on which the birth, death, &c. of a canonized person are commemorated.

SAINTSHIP, *s.* the character or qualities of a saint.

SAINT SIMON, CLAUDIUS HENRY, COMTE DE, the founder of the new social scheme called after him Saint Simonism, which enjoyed for a time great favour amongst the speculative and philanthropic of France. The nobleness of labour; the abjuration of all property, as a robbery committed on society by individuals; and some similar doctrines, were the basis of the scheme. It was superseded by Communitarianism, as taught by Fourier, but not without having produced a deep impression on the nation. St. Simon wrote in explication and defence of his views; and died in 1825, and 63 years. See SOCIALISM.

SAKE, *s.* [see Sax. *sæce*, Belg.] final cause, end, or purpose; regard to any person or thing.

SAKER, *s.* anciently, a small sort of cannon.

SALA'CIOUS, (*salsiduous*, *s.* [salar, Lat.]) lustful.

SALA'CIOUSLY, (*salsiduously*) *adj.* lecherously; lustfully.

SALA'CITY, *s.* [sala'ctas, Lat.] lust; lechery.

SALAD, *s.* [sala'de, Fr.] herbs which are eaten raw.

SALADIN, or SALAH-ED-DEEN, the famous sultan of Egypt. He was a Kurd by nation, and rose by his great military skill under Nourredin to be, on the death of the last Fatimide caliph of Egypt, the lord of that country. Having established himself on the throne, he advanced to the subjugation of Syria, and not only took from the caliph the greater part of that territory, but also overthrew, at the fatal battle of Tiberias, the Frank kingdom of Jerusalem. He was next engaged in opposing the 3rd crusade, in which he lost Acre, and was defeated at Ascalon by the fiery valour of the English king. But the weakness and divisions of the crusading army saved his cause, a truce was concluded, and soon afterwards Saladin died, in 1193, aged 56 years. The chivalric character of this chief, commonly called, in old ballads, *the Saldan*, was always celebrated; and in all the humanities of the times, he seems to have been at least equal, if not superior to, the Lion-hearted king.

SALAMA'NCA, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and

populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name. It has a famous university, consisting of 24 handsome colleges. It is adorned with magnificent ecclesiastical buildings, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing else that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of a city. The schools form a noble mass of buildings. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain, and has a fine steeple. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans; and without the walls is a fine Roman causeway. It is 153 miles from Madrid. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 41. 8. N. Long. 5. 16. W.

SALAMA'NDER, *s.* [salamandra, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] in fabulous Natural History of the middle ages, a kind of lizard, very poisonous, and capable of living in the hottest fire. The Florentine artist, Benvenuto Cellini, almost alone amongst non-professionals, has said that he had seen it; and he would have forgotten it, but for a box on the ears given him by his father to impress it on his memory. The name is now given, having no other legitimate possessors, to a family of frogs, who rejoice in a cooler element than did Cellini's Salamander.

SALAMA'NDRIAC, *s.* resembling a salamander.

SAL-AMMONIAC, *s.* in Trade, a combination of ammonia with the muriatic acid.

SALARY, *s.* [salar, Fr. *salarium*, from *sal*, Lat.] stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

SALE, *s.* [sald, Belg.] the act of selling; market, or vent;

price; a public or proclaimed exposition of goods by auction or at a market.

SALE, GEORGE, an eminent Orientalist of this country, of the beginning of the last century. He wrote parts of the *Universal History*, and of the *General Dictionary*; but his chief work was a translation of the *Koran* from the Arabic, with an introductory Essay on its doctrines, style, history, commentators, &c., both of which are of great value to such as cannot refer to the original sources of information. He died in 1736, aged 56 years.

SALEABLE, *a.* fit to be sold.

SALEABLENESS, *s.* fitness for sale.

SALEBROUS, *a.* [salebrosus, Lat.] rugged; uneven.

SAL'EM, a city of Massachusetts, United States. It stands on a tongue of land between two inlets, called North and South Rivers. Over the former is a bridge, more than 1500 feet long, and the latter is the harbour. It is well, but irregularly, built, and has some fine public edifices and institutions. It is supplied by an aqueduct with water; and has a large and handsomely planted public square, about 10 acres in extent, on the N. side of it. Its trade and manufactures have been surpassed by other towns, more favourably situated, in late years; but it is not of inconsiderable importance. It is 454 miles from Washington. Pop. 15,082. There are no fewer than 39 other places in the Union called by this name; one of which, in North Carolina, is a Moravian village, and has a celebrated female academy for that denomination, and a pop. of about 1000.

SAL'ERNO, a province of the kingdom of Naples, lying on the Mediterranean Sea, and extending from its shore to the Apennines. It is watered by the river Sele and its tributaries. It is also called Principato Citra (*whic* see). *Salerno*, its capital, stands on the gulf of the same name, and has some fine and ancient buildings, amongst which the cathedral is conspicuous. It has some trade, particularly at an annual fair. It is about 30 miles from Naples. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 40. 39. N. Long. 14. 45. E.

SA'LES, ST. FRANCIS DE, a distinguished French ecclesiastic, of the conclusion of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries. He studied under the Jesuits at Paris, and afterwards at Padua devoted himself to law. But he entered the church soon after his return to France, and rapidly gained great renown as a preacher. He was afterwards engaged in an attempt to regain part of Switzerland to the Church of Rome, and endeavoured to make a convert of the famous Theodoric Beza. His success was such that he was made a bishop, and fixed his abode at Geneva; and for many years spent his life in the most unambitious labours for the advancement of what he regarded as the true church. He had adopted the views of the Quietists; and he carried them out not only in his own case, but by the power he had as a spiritual director of others, with all the zeal

he had. He was especially noted for the influence he exerted thus over Madame de Chantal; whose fervent love for him, as her director, went to the very verge of safety. He enjoyed during his life-time the great renown his devotion deserved; and died in 1622, aged 55 years. Alexander VII. canonized him.

**SALSMAN**, *s.* one who sells clothes ready made; one who sells cattle for others.

**SALWORK**, *s.* work done in a careless manner; and fit only to be exposed to shops.

**SALFORD**, Lancashire. It is now incorporated in Manchester, and is described under that name. Pop. 53,200.

**SALIENT**, *a.* [Fr.] in Heraldry, in a leaping posture.

**SALIC LAW**, an ancient law of France, which rendered women incapable of succeeding to the throne.

**SALIENT**, *a.* [*salio*, Lat.] leaping; panting; springing with a swift motion. In Fortification, projecting at an acute angle beyond the general line of works.

**SALIFEROUS SYSTEM**, in Geology, that group of formations characterized by the presence of salt in the form of rocks and springs; of which the new red sandstone and the magnesian limestone are the representatives in England. *See those names.*

**SALIFIABLE**, *a.* in Chemistry, capable of forming salts.

**SALINE**, **SALINOUS**, *a.* [*salinus*, from *sal*, Lat.] saltish; consisting of salt.

**SALISBURY**, (*Salsberry*) or **NEW SARUM**, Wiltshire. It is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, that waters most of the principal streets, which are large and spacious. It has several handsome buildings, particularly the cathedral, which is a stately, handsome building, with a lofty spire. Its chief trade arises from the silk manufacture. It is 80 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 10,086.

**SALISBURY PLAIN**. *See* STONEHENGE and WILTSHIRE.

**SALIVA**, *s.* [Lat.] the fluid by which the mouth and tongue are moistened; spittle; any thing spit.

**SALIVAL**, **SALIVARY**, *a.* relating to or consisting of spittle. *The Salivary Glands*, in Anatomy, are situated behind and under the lower jaw, and are 6 in number; they secrete the saliva.

**TO SALIVATE**, *v. a.* to evacuate the spittle; to bring on an increased action of the salivary glands, by the use of medicine.

**SALIVATION**, *s.* [*salivatio*, Lat.] a secretion of spittle. In Medicine, the state of increased action of the salivary glands, which accompanies some diseases, or is produced by mercurial medicines.

**SALIVOSUS**, *a.* [*salivus*, Lat.] having the nature of spittle; consisting of spittle.

**SALLÉE**, an ancient town of Fez, in Africa, long noted for its rovers, or pirates, who make prizes of all Christian ships that they meet, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 150 miles S. of Gibraltar. Lat. 34. 5. N. Long. 6. 38. W.

**SALLET**, **SALLETING**, *s.* *See* SALAD.

**SALLOW**, (*sallo*) *s.* [*salix*, Lat.] in Botany, a tree of the willow kind.

**SALLOW**, (*sallo*) *s.* [*salo*, Teut.] sickly, morbid; of a greenish yellow.

**SALLOWNESS**, (*salliness*) *s.* yellowness; sickly paleness.

**SALLOWTHORN**, *s.* in Botany, a shrub, also called sea buckthorn. The common sawlthorn is a kind of willow.

**SALLUSTIUS**, **CAIUS CRISPUS**, a Roman historian. He was a plebeian by birth, but rose into notice by his advocacy of popular opinions. He was attached to Julius Cæsar, and being expelled from the senate, he joined his friend in his army, and shared some of his campaigns. After that in Africa he was left in charge of the province. He built a magnificent palace subsequently, at Rome, which was used in the days of the empire by the emperors themselves, and died in 34 B. C., aged 52 years. His moral character was sufficiently bad to receive censure in those days of licence. We have two works by him, both of great excellence, the *History of Catiline's Conspiracy*, and of the *War with Jugurtha*; and these were almost the first carefully written histories that had appeared at Rome. Some fragments of a larger history also remain.

**SALLY**, *s.* [*sallie*, Fr.] an unexpected issue or eruption from a place besieged; a range or excursion; a flight of wit; an escape, frolic, or extravagant flight.

**TO SALLY**, *v. n.* to burst out suddenly from a place besieged. **SALLYPORT**, *s.* a gate from which sallies are made.

**SALMAGUNDI**, *s.* [corrupted from *selon mon gout*, or *c'est à mon gout*, Fr.] a mixture of chopped meat, salmon, pickled herrings, &c.

**SALMASIUS**, or **SAUMAÏSE**, **CLAUDE DE**, an eminent French writer of the 17th century. He studied at Paris and Heidelberg, and soon obtained a vast reputation. His first appointment was at Leyden, but he received invitations to other universities; and paid a long visit to the celebrated Christina of Sweden. Charles II., then in exile, employed him to defend the cause of royalty against the English people; but he met with a respondent capable of writing in liberty's defence, and who deemed the loss of eyesight small when compared with the honour of so glorious a task. Hedied before he had rejoined to Milton's magnificent treatise, in 1653, aged 57 years. His works are numerous, and consist of editions of various classics with commentaries, essays on subjects of political economy, &c. &c.

**SALMON**, *s.* [*salmo*, Lat.] in Ichthyology, a large river fish, which are caught with spears used by men on horseback, in the shallow bays of the sea-coast of N. Britain, and by net, or hook and line, in the rivers, when they ascend them in the spawning season. They are esteemed a great delicacy, and are caught in great numbers for the markets in the S. part of the kingdom.

**SALMONTROUT**, *s.* in Ichthyology, a trout somewhat resembling a salmon.

**SALONICHI**. *See* THESSALONICA.

**SALOON**, *s.* [*salon*, Fr.] a long and lofty hall, forming part of a palace or other large building, and used for various purposes.

**SALSAFY**, **SALSIFY**, *s.* in Botany, a provincial term for the purple goatsbeard.

**SALSAMENTARIOUS**, *a.* [*salsamentarius*, from *sal*, Lat.] belonging to salt things.

**SALSOACID**, *a.* [*salsus* and *acidus*, Lat.] having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness.

**SALSU/GINOUS**, *a.* [*salsugo*, Lat.] saltish; somewhat salt.

**SALT**, (*sault*) *s.* [Goth. *sealt*, Sax. *sal*, Lat. *sel*, Fr.] in Chemistry and Commerce, the chloride of sodium, the most universally used of all compounds of the class, and one of the most valuable to man. It gives a relish to his food, and aids the digestive process at the same time; it preserves meat, fish, &c. from corrupting; it is an excellent manure for some soils, and in other departments of the useful arts is equally important. It is obtained from deposits in the earth, which characterize some formations; and also, more usually, by evaporation from sea water, or the water of salt springs. In the plural, acids combined with alkalies, earths, or metallic oxides. Figuratively, a taste or smack wit, merriment.

**SALT**, (*sault*) *s.* having the taste of salt; impregnated or seasoned with salt.

**TO SALT**, (*sault*) *v. a.* to rub with salt; to season with salt.

**SALTAN**, (*sault*) *s.* [*salto*, Lat.] jumping; dancing.

**SALTASH**, Cornwall. It is seated on the descent of a steep hill. It has some trade, especially in malt, and is 220 miles from London. Market, Saturday.

**SALTATION**, *s.* the act of dancing or jumping; beat; palpitation.

**SALT/CAT**, (*saultcat*) *s.* a lump of salt, made at the salterns, and given to pigeons.

**SALTCELLAR**, *s.* a vessel of salt set on the table.

**SALTER**, (*saultier*) *s.* one who sells or makes salt.

**SALTERN**, (*saultern*) *s.* a place where salt is made.

**SALTIER**, (*saultier*) *s.* [*saultière*, Fr.] in Heraldry, a bearing in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.

**SALTISH**, *a.* somewhat salt.

**SALTNESNESS**, (*saltiness*) *s.* having the taste of salt.

**SALTPAN**, **SALTPIT**, (*saultpit*) *s.* a pit from whence salt is dug.

**SALTPETRE**, (*saultpéter*) *s.* [*sal* and *petra*, Lat.] in Domestic Economy, the common name for nitre.

**SALTZBURG**, a circle of Austria, lying next to Bavaria, and bounded by the Tyrol, Illyria, Styria, Traun, Lausirch, and Inn. It is about 60 miles in length, by 50 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. The valleys produce corn, &c., and afford most excellent pastures. It is most romantically beautiful, abounding in lakes, cascades, &c. The principal town

is of the same name. It is seated on the Saltz, and has a very fine bridge over it. It is surrounded by mountains; and is well built, with many fine public edifices, such as the cathedral, the episcopal palace, the colleges, &c. &c. It has a few manufactures, and an inconsiderable amount of trade. Near it are some considerable salt-works. It is 140 miles from Vienna. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 47. 45. N. Long. 13. 2. E. Pop. of circle, about 150,000.

**SALVABILITY**, *s.* possibility of being saved.

**SALVABLE**, *a.* [*salvo*, Lat.] possible to be saved.

**SALVADOR**, *a.* town of Congo, capital of the country of Pemba. It stands on a craggy mountain, and has a large palace, where the king resides, and a Portuguese bishop. It contains several churches. Pop. about 40,000; of whom 4000 are white. The Portuguese live in a quarter by themselves. Lat. 5. 42. S. Long. 14. 1. E.

**SALVAGE**, *s.* [*salvo*, Lat.] money paid by the owners for taking a vessel from an enemy, or for saving goods from the danger of the seas.

**SALVATION**, *s.* preservation from the consequences of sin; the possession of the blessings of redemption.

**SALVATORY**, *s.* [*salvatore*, Fr.] a place where any thing is preserved.

**SALUBRIOUS**, *a.* [*salubris*, from *salus*, Lat.] wholesome; promoting or confirming health.

**SALUBRITY**, *s.* [*salubritas*, Lat.] the quality of promoting health.

**SALVE**, (*adv.*) *s.* [*salvus*, Lat.] in Medicine, a thick kind of unguent. Figuratively, help or remedy.

To **SALVE**, *v.* *a.* to cure with medicines; to help; to remedy; to help something by an excuse or reservation.

**SALVER**, *a.* a vessel on which glasses or other things are presented to guests.

**SALVO**, *s.* [Lat.] an exception, excuse, or reservation.

**SALUTARINESS**, *s.* wholesomeness, or the quality of promoting health.

**SALUTARY**, *a.* [*salus*, Lat.] wholesome; promoting or contributing to health.

**SALUTATION**, *s.* [*salutatio*, Lat.] the act or style of saluting; greeting; salute.

To **SALUTE**, *v.* *a.* to pay a person a compliment, or wish him well, at meeting; to greet; to hail; to please or gratify; to kiss.

**SALUTE**, *s.* salutation; greeting; a kiss; the firing of cannon in compliment of any person, or event, &c.

**SALUTER**, *s.* he who salutes.

**SALUTIFEROUS**, *a.* [*salus* and *fero*, Lat.] healthful; conducive to health.

**SAMARCAND**, a city of Bokhara, Asia. It is pleasantly situated, and abounds with fine buildings. It is the seat of learning for the kingdom, and has most of the manufactures of the country also. But the jealousy of the government prevents strangers from having access to it. Lat. 39. 56. N. Long. 66. 52. E.

**SAMARIA**, that part of Palestine which lay between Galilee and Judea. It arose, as a separate province, on the colonization of the country, which was depopulated by the captivity of the Israelites, with Assyrians and others, who conformed in part to the Jewish law, but held themselves to be distinct from the restored Jews. The chief city was called Samaria, or Sebaste.

**SAMARITANS**, the people from Assyria, and the dependencies of that king, who were planted in Palestine, in the place of the Israelites, who were carried as captives to Assyria. They are known in history as a sect of Jews, although disowned by the Jews of Judea. They received the five books of Moses, but rejected the rest of the Old Testament. They had also a temple on Mount Gerizim, where they worshipped, instead of at Jerusalem. In other respects they did not differ much from Jews, unless it was in rejecting the tradition of the elders as received by the Pharisees. The characters in which their copies of the Pentateuch are written, were borrowed from the Phœnicians, and show the transition from the Hebrew to the Greek alphabet. Their copies also present some valuable various readings.

**SAME**, *s.* [*samo*, Gothic, *samma*, Swed.] not another; identical; very; of the like sort, kind, or degree; mentioned before.

**SAMENESS**, *s.* identity; the state of being not another, or not different.

**SAMLET**, *s.* [a diminutive of *salmon*,] in Ichthyology, a small salmon. See **SMELT**.

**SAMNITES**, a large tribe of aborigines in Italy, who occupied the Apennines, and were amongst the most hardy of all the Italian opponents of Rome, not being finally conquered till the days of Marius and Sylla. They sprang from the Sabines, and were simple-minded mountaineers, and included under their name several lesser tribes; which being disunited during the long struggle with Rome, at last were forced to succumb. They had no constitution, and in their own country no works of art have been discovered.

**SAMOS**, one of the chief islands of the Archipelago, lying near the coast of Asia Minor, off the promontory named Troglum. It is very hilly, and Mount Ampelos is of considerable altitude. It was famous for its commerce, and for its cultivation of the fine arts, being one of the most active of the Ionian settlements. Its chief town was named Samos. There are many traces of its former inhabitants, but it now shares the general degradation of the Turkish empire. The name of its chief town is Chora. Pop. above 10,000. Lat. 37. 44. N. Long. 26. 39. E.

**SAMOTHRACE**, an island of the Archipelago, lying off that part of the mainland anciently called Thracia. It is mountainous, and celebrated in Grecian history chiefly as the cradle of the Cabiric worship and mysteries.

**SAMOYEDS**, the name of a numerous nation of N. Asia. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. They have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, small eyes, a flat nose, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, large ears, straight, harsh, black hair, a short neck, little or no beard, and short legs. They live partly in the country bordering on the N. Ocean, and partly in and about the Altaic range of mountains. Most of them are subject to Russia: their numbers cannot be ascertained; but they are amongst the most uncivilized of the remains of the nomade Tatars or Scythians.

**SAMP**, *s.* a name given in America to a sort of bread made of the maize or Indian corn.

**SAMPHIRE**, *s.* in Botany, an umbelliferous plant found on the sea-coast. Poor people on the sea-coast eat it as a potherb, and it is very generally used as a pickle. There are some other plants growing in this country called by this name.

**SAMPLE**, (*adv.*) *s.* [from *example*,] a specimen; a part shown, that judgment may be made of the whole.

**SAMPLEL**, *s.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] a pattern of work; a piece of work wrought by girls, to teach them marking, &c.

**SAMUEL**, the most eminent of the early Hebrew prophets. He was dedicated in his infancy to the service of God, and whilst yet a child received his prophetic commission. He acted as judge or inspired ruler of the Israelites for many years, and at last, on their urgent request, with God's permission, gave them as a king, Saul. But he did not cease till his death to exercise his prophetic office, and had often to oppose the will of Saul, who, after his death, endeavoured to obtain instructions from him by the use of incantations. He also anointed David as Saul's successor during his life-time. To him is attributed the establishment of institutions of a remarkable nature, but of which little is certainly known, called the schools of the prophets. They appear to have been places where the instruction of the religious teachers of the people was carried on. He died in about 1060 B. C. There are two books of the Old Testament called by his name in our Version, which are named by the Septuagint the First and Second Books of the Kings (those so called in our Version being called the Third and Fourth). They contain the Jewish history from the birth of the prophet, to the removal of the plague that visited the Israelites, after the census taken by David. They are ascribed by critics, on the ground of a passage in the First Book of Chronicles, to Samuel, and Gad and Nathan, two of his successors in the prophetic office.

**SANABLE**, *a.* [*sano*, Lat.] curable; remediable.

**SANATION**, *s.* the act of curing.

**SANATIVE**, *a.* having the power to heal or cure.

**SANATORY**, *a.* [*sanatio*, Lat.] curing, healing; intended to restore health.

**SANCHONATHON**, an ancient historian of Phœnicia, of whose works, all the genuine remains are a few fragments quoted by Eusebius, the ecclesiastical historian, and others. The age in which he lived cannot be ascertained.

**SA'NCROFT, DR. WILLIAM**, one of the most eminent of the nonjurors at the accession of William III. Whilst yet at Cambridge, he suffered for his rejection of the Covenant, when it was imposed on the whole nation by the Long Parliament; and afterwards he went to the continent. At the Restoration he soon was marked for preferment, and rose swiftly to the highest post in the church, the archbishopric of Canterbury. He was one of the seven prelates imprisoned by James II., and was deprived of his primacy on refusing to take the oath to William and Mary. Soon after this fall, he died, in 1693, aged 77 years. He was a consistent Anglican in his ecclesiastical creed, yet not altogether so rigid as most of those who have lately paraded his name as that of one of the true lights of the church. He wrote a few works, of no great account.

**SANCTIFICATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the state of being free, or the process of freeing, from the dominion of sin; the act of making holy; consecration.

**SANCTIFIER**, *s.* one that sanctifies or consecrates.

**To SANCTIFY**, *v. a.* to free from the pollution and power of sin; to free from guilt; to make holy; to secure from violation.

**SANCTIMONIOUS**, *a.* [*sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, Lat.] having the appearance of holiness; saintly.

**SANCTIMONY**, *s.* a scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness; holiness.

**SANCTION**, (*sankshon*) *s.* [*sancio*, Lat.] the act which confirms a thing, and makes it obligatory.

**SANCTITUDE**, *s.* [*sanctus*, Lat.] holiness; goodness.

**SANCTITY**, *s.* [*sanctitas*, Lat.] a state of holiness; godliness; purity.

**SANCTORIUS**, a distinguished Italian physician, of the 16th and 17th centuries. He studied at Padua, and first practised at Venice, but was appointed to a medical professorship at Padua, where he continued many years. Eventually he resumed his practice, and died at Venice in 1636, aged 75 years. He wrote several books, which contributed greatly to the advancement of medical science, but are quite superseded now.

**SANCTUARY**, *s.* [*sanctuarium*, Lat.] a holy place; a place of refuge or protection; asylum; shelter or protection.

**SAND**, *s.* [Dan. and Belg.] fine gritty earth; powdered flint or quartz rock; a barren country covered with sands.

**SANDAL**, *s.* [*sandale*, Fr. *santalum*, Lat.] a loose shoe; a protection for the foot, consisting of a sole, which is attached to the foot by straps.

**SANDAL WOOD**, *s.* in Commerce, the wood of a small tree, growing in the East Indies, which is easily worked and yet is very durable, and when burned emits a very powerful and agreeable odour. It is also used as a dyewood, and is largely exported for that purpose. It is called commonly *Red* (or *Yellow*) *Sanders* (or *Sandal*) *Wood*.

**SANDARACH**, (*sándarakh*) *s.* [*sandarague*, Fr. *sandaraea*, Lat.] in the Useful Arts, a dry hard resin of whitish colour, of which pounce is made; employed also by varnish-makers and druggists. *See* ORPIMENT.

**SANDBACH**, Cheshire. It is seated on the river Wenlock. In the market-place are two square stone crosses, adorned with images. It is 161 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 9209.

**SANDBLIND**, *a.* afflicted with a defect in the sight, in which small particles seem continually flying before the eyes.

**SANDBY, PAUL**, an eminent English aquatint engraver, and sketcher. His views taken in Wales and Scotland, &c. were so much admired that he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy, and was afterwards appointed chief drawing-master at the Military Academy at Woolwich. He died in 1809, aged 77 years.

**SANDED**, *a.* barren, covered with sand.

**SANDEMANIANS**, *s.* in Ecclesiastical History, a sect that originated in Scotland, about the year 1728, and were first called *Glassites*, from John Glass, their founder, afterwards by their present name, in 1755, from Mr. Robert Sandeman, who expounded their principles. Their peculiar practices are chiefly the incidental, or temporary, or national observances mentioned in the New Testament, which they regard as Divine ordinances. In doctrine they regard *eredit*, or *belief*, to be *faith*. In discipline, they are very strict and severe. They are not, at present, very numerous either in England or Scotland.

**SANDERLING**, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird, allied to the woodcock, snipe, &c.

**SANDERS**, *s.* [*santalum*, Lat.] *See* SANDAL WOOD.  
**SANDEVER**, *s.* [*saindever*, Fr.] the scum produced in making glass.

**SANDISH**, *a.* approaching to the nature of sand; loose.

**SAND MARTEN**, *s.* in Ornithology, a small kind of swallow, which excavates a deep narrow hole in steep sand banks, for the purpose of nidification. It is of a brownish mouse colour above; and is as elegant in flight as the rest of its tribe.

**SANDSTONE**, *s.* in Geology, a rock formed by the agglutination of sand by heat, or by the saturation of the sand with some solidifying fluid. Some are very hard and close in their texture; others very loose, and even laminated. *Old and New Red Sandstone*, are names of collections, or groups of beds of every variety, limestone, breccia, &c., as well as sandstone.

**SANDWICH**, Kent. It was once a considerable sea-port, but it is now much decayed on account of the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels. Its trade is chiefly the export of agricultural produce and garden stuffs for the London markets. It is, nevertheless, a Cinque-Port. It is 67 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 2913.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS**, a group of 13 islands in the N. Pacific Ocean. They are chiefly of volcanic origin, and are surrounded by coral reefs. The air of these islands is, in general, salubrious, and many of the vegetable productions are the same with those of the Society Islands. The natives resemble those of the other Polynesian Islands. The pop. of the whole group is under 200,000. *See* OWYHEE.

**SANDWICH LAND**, a long group of small islands in the S. Atlantic Ocean, farther S. than S. Georgia. They abound with volcanoes, many of them in the greatest activity, and were found covered with snow, in the hottest season of the year in that hemisphere, down to the sea beach. They exhibit no traces of organic life.

**SANDWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a species of chickweed, which grows in sandy soils.

**SANDY**, *a.* abounding in, or consisting of, sand.

**SANDY, GEORGE**, an English traveller and poet, of the former part of the 17th century. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards visited Italy and the East; of which travels he published an account, adorned and illustrated with many curious and interesting engravings. His poetical works were chiefly translations from Ovid, and paraphrases of various parts of Scripture. He died in 1643, aged 66 years.

**SANDYX**, *s.* a kind of red earth.

**SANE**, *a.* [*sanus*, Lat.] whole; healthy; sound.

**SANG**, preter. of *To SING*.

**SANGALLO, ANTONIO**, a famous Italian architect, of the 16th century. He was a native of Florence; but studied under his uncles, and under Bramante, at Rome, where he gained sufficient reputation to be employed after his master on St. Peter's. Leo X. and several succeeding popes patronized him, and intrusted many great public works, such as fortifications, palaces, churches, &c. to him. His style and solidity of work is greatly admired. He died in 1546, at a great age.

**SANGIAC**, *s.* a Turkish governor of a city or province.

**SANGUIFEROUS**, *a.* [*sanguis* and *fero*, Lat.] conveying blood.

**SANGUIFICATION**, *s.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] the production of blood.

**SANGUIFIER**, *s.* producer of blood.

**To SANGUIFY**, *v. n.* to produce blood.

**SANGUINARY**, *a.* [*sanguis*, Lat.] bloody; cruel; murderous.

**SANGUINE**, *a.* red, or like blood, applied to colour; abounding with blood. Cheerful, applied to temper; warm, ardent, or confident.

**SANGUINENESS, SANGUINITY**, *s.* ardour; heat of expectation; confidence.

**SANGUINEOUS**, *a.* constituting blood; abounding with blood.

**SANHEDRIM**, *s.* [*synedrium*, Lat. *syn* and *hedra*, Gr.] the supreme council or court of judicature among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

**SANICLE**, *s.* [Fr. *sancicula*, Lat.] in Botany, an umbelliferous plant, found in woods and hedges, and flowering in May and June. The leaves are slightly bitter and astrigent.

**SANIES**, *s.* [Lat.] serous putrid matter; pus.



SA'NIOS, *a.* [*sanies*, Lat.] discharging pus.

SA'NITARY, *a.* [*sanitas*, Lat.] relating to the preservation of health.

SA'NITY, *s.* [*sanus*, Lat.] health; soundness of mind.

SANK, preter. of TO SINK.

SAN MARINO, a small republic of Italy, lying in Urbino, one of the Papal States; and consisting of a town so called, and a small territory surrounding it. The town stands on a mountain, and is remarkable only for its ancient castle. The land around it yields wine, oil, silk, and pasturage for cattle. It is about 10 miles from Rimini, on the Adriatic. Pop. under 10,000. Lat. 43. 57. N. Long. 12. 25. E.

SANMICHE'LI, MICHAEL, a great Italian architect, who was specially noted for his construction of forts and military works. He studied at Rome; and was employed in building several cathedrals, at Verona, and other places; and in fortifying various places in Italy, and the islands then possessed by its different states. He also erected palaces and other public buildings; and died in 1559, aged 75 years.

SANNAZA'RO, GIACOMO, a celebrated poet of Naples, in Italy, in the 15th and 16th centuries. He was of distinguished family, but attained nobler distinction by his learning and his writings. He attended Frederic to France, when he was held as a prisoner there; and spent the latter part of his life in a village on the Summa of Vesuvius. He died in 1530, aged 72, and was buried near the tomb of Virgil, at Posilipo. His *Arcadia* is his great poem; but he also wrote sonnets, &c., and a Latin poem on the *Birth of the Virgin*. Sannazaro enjoys great fame, without being much read in these days.

SA'NSCRIT, the name of the national language of Hindustan, which is the basis of almost all its varied dialects used at the present time. It is a very copious, flexible, and finished language; and the study of it has cast greater light on the science of Grammar than that of any other in recent days. It is the most perfect of the family of tongues called Indo-European, or Indo-Germanic; and is approached more nearly by the Greek than by any other of the group. The literature of this language is very rich; and includes poems of all kinds, histories, scientific treatises on Astronomy, Music, Grammar, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Law, &c. &c.

SANSON, NICHOLAS, a distinguished geographer of France, of the 17th century. He displayed very early his remarkable talent in the construction of maps, and was through it introduced to the notice of Cardinal Richelieu. He now became an engineer, and received many proofs of the favour of the *Grand Monarque*. He died in 1667, aged 67 years. He published a great number of maps; but later surveys and more accurate calculations have made them obsolete.

SANSOVINO, GIACOMO TATTI, an eminent Italian architect and sculptor of the 16th century. He studied these arts under Centucci and others, and pursued them at first at Rome. Afterwards he removed to Venice, where, in both his professions, he laboured most devotedly, and adorned that city with some of its noblest palaces and sculptures. He died in 1578, aged 91 years.

SANTA MAU'RA, one of the Ionian Islands, in ancient times named Lencas. It lies N. of Thiaki and Cephalonia, off the S. extremity of Albania, near the entrance to the Gulf of Arta. It is about 20 miles long, and about 6 wide. It is very mountainous, the loftiest point being 3000 feet high. It is tolerably productive in all the commodities of the climate, and it has excellent fisheries. Amaxichi is the chief place, and it has also a very strong fort, called by its name, which is on a separate island at high water. Pop. about 20,000.

SANTIA'GO, the capital of Chili, S. America. It stands on a plain in the W. slope of the Andes, and is a regularly built city, but not imposing in its appearance, the frequency of earthquakes preventing much attention to architecture: yet it has some fine buildings. The most remarkable structure is a sort of embankment skirting the small stream that passes it, to preserve the city from the flood that rushes down in the rainy seasons. There is a college here, and a good trade is carried on, as it has a fruitful country round it, and there are valuable mines near. Valparaiso is its sea-port. Pop. about 50,000. Lat. 33. 25. S. Long. 70. 30. W.

SAÔNE ET LOIRE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Côte d'Or, Nièvre, Allier, Loire, Rhône, Ain, and

Jura. It is about 85 miles long, and about 65 broad. It is crossed by the mountain chain of the Cevennes; but the chief points are under 2000 feet, and only one reaches 3000 feet in height. The rivers after which it is named are its chief ones, but it has others of some importance which feed them. It yields coal, iron and other metals, building-stone, and stone used in various arts, abundantly. Corn, wine, &c. are produced. It has excellent pastures, and woods. The towns are the scenes of considerable manufacturing industry. Mâcon is the capital. Pop. about 350,000.

SAÔNE, HAUTE, a department of France, bounded by the departments Côte d'Or, Jura, Doubs, Haut Rhin, Vosges, and Haute Marne. It is about 70 miles in length, by about 40 in breadth. On the side towards the department Vosges, it is mountainous, and has heights nearly 4000 feet above the sea. The Saône and its tributaries water it. Iron and coal, with durable building-stone, and other valuable kinds of rock, are plentiful. Corn, wine, cattle, timber, &c. &c. are amongst the produce of its agricultural parts. It has also good manufactures of various kinds. Vesoul is the chief place. Pop. about 350,000.

SAP, *s.* [*Belg. sappe*, Sax.] in Vegetable Physiology, the circulating fluid of plants, the increased supply of which by the roots, in the spring, is the cause of the sudden revival of the active powers of the branches in putting forth leaves, &c.

To SAP, *v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ital.] to undermine; to demolish or subvert by digging under.—*v. n.* to proceed by digging under.

SAPAJOU, *s.* in Natural History, a species of monkey, with a prehensile tail, common in tropical S. America.

SAP-COLOURS, a name given to various expressed vegetable juices of a viscid nature, which are inspissated by slow evaporation for the use of painters, &c.; sap-green, gamboge, &c. are of this class.

SAP'ID, *a.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] tasteful; palatable.

SAP'IDITY, SA'PIDNESS, *a.* tastefulness.

SAP'IENCE, *s.* [*sapientia*, from *sapio*, Lat.] the habit or disposition of mind which implies the love of wisdom; wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

SAP'IENT, *a.* [*sapiens*, Lat.] wise or sage.

SAPLESS, *a.* destitute of sap or vital juice; dry; old; husky.

SAP'LING, *s.* a young tree or plant.

SAPONACEOUS, SA'PONARY, *a.* [*sapo*, Lat.] having the qualities of soap; soapy.

SAP'ORIF, *s.* [*Lat.*] taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPORIFIC, *a.* [*sapor* and *facio*, Lat.] producing taste.

SAP'PER, *a.* in the Army, a soldier whose duty it is to work in the construction of trenches during a siege, &c. *Sappers and Miners*, the general name of the engineering corps of the British army, but confined in usage to the private soldiers, the officers being designated engineers.

SAP'PHIRE, (*sâfire*) *s.* [*sapphirus*, Lat.] in Mineralogy, a kind of corundum of a beautiful sky colour. It is used in jewellery for its beauty.

SAP'PHIO, an ancient Greek poetess of Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos. Most of the alleged facts respecting her life are completely legendary, as is the story of her death by the *lover's leap*. A very few intimations respecting her may be found in her remaining poems, and in those of her contemporary and fellow countryman, Alceus. We have but one of her odes perfect; but the beauty of it, and of the fragments of others which have in greater part perished, makes scholars estimate this an inestimable loss. She flourished about 600 B. C. A particular kind of lyric verse, which she first used, is known by her name.

SAP'PINNESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in sap or juice. Figuratively, defect of understanding.

SAP'PY, *a.* abounding in sap; juicy; succulent; young; weak or infirm.

SARABAND, *s.* [*sarabande*, Fr. *carabande*, Span.] a musical composition, generally played very grave and serious; also a Spanish dance.

SARACENS, the general name of the Arabians, used during the contest with the growing Mohammedan empire in Asia and Africa. It was equivalent to Mussulmans, and did not designate the people of a country so much as the professors of a religion.

SARAGO'SSA, a city of Arragon, in Spain. It stands on the Ebro, and is large, handsome, and well built. The streets are

long, broad, well-paved, and very clean, and the houses from three to six stories high. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and ecclesiastical edifices are both numerous and splendid. In Holy Street they hold their bull-fights. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, where is a statue of Mary and the Infant, covered with the costliest jewels, and gold. The town-house is a sumptuous structure; and the quays are very fine. The Ebro receives here two other rivers, and over it is a long and noble bridge of stone. Saragossa is the see of an archbishop, and has a good university; and is 175 miles from Madrid. Pop. about 60,000. Lat. 41. 45. N. Long. 0. 53. W.

SARATOV, a city of Asiatic Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Volga. It is built principally of wood, but has some handsome public buildings, and some useful institutions. It is the centre of a considerable and increasing trade. Pop. about 50,000. Lat. 51. 27. N. Long. 45. 57. E.

SARCASM, *s.* [*sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcasmus*, Lat.] a keen reproach; gibe; taunt.

SARCASTIC, SARCASTICAL, *a.* satirical; taunting; severe.

SARCASTICALLY, *ad.* tauntingly; severely.

SARCENET, *s.* a fine thin-woven silk.

To SARCLE (*sarke*) *v. a.* [*sarculum*, Lat.] to weed corn.

SARCOLE, *s.* [*sarz* and *lele*, Gr.] in Surgery, a fleshy excrescence of the testicles.

SARCOLOGY, *s.* [*sarz* and *logos*, Gr.] is that part of Anatomy which treats of the soft parts, viz. the muscles, intestines, arteries, veins, nerves, and fat.

SARCOMA, *s.* [*sarz*, Gr.] in Surgery, a fleshy excrescence, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCOPHAGOUS, (*sarkifigus*) *a.* [*sarz* and *phago*, Gr.] feeding on flesh; caustic.

SARCOPHAGUS, *s.* [Lat.] a stone coffin, such as was used amongst many nations of antiquity, that buried their dead, and did not burn them, as the Greeks and Romans did.

SARCOPHAGY, *s.* the practice of eating flesh.

SARCOPTICS, *s.* in Medicine, preparations which assist the reproduction of flesh.

SARDANAPALUS, the last king of Assyria, according to the Grecian account of that monarchy. He lived a most luxurious and dissipated life; and when his armies were defeated by the Medes, and himself threatened in Nineveh, being unable to retrieve his fortunes, he burnt himself alive with all the sharers and the apparatus of his voluptuous effeminacy. This is supposed to have happened in about 780 B.C. But little is known certainly respecting it; and no name occurs in the Old Testament at all resembling this monarch's, nor any circumstances like those of his life and death.

SARDINIA, KINGDOM OF, a European state, consisting of the island of Sardinia, and Savoy, Piedmont, Genoa, and Nice, in the N. W. part of Italy, next to France. (*See those names.*) The Italian portion lies on the Mediterranean sea; and is bounded by France, Switzerland, Venetian Lombardy, Parma, and the smaller states near the sea. The Alps form its frontier towards Switzerland and France, and occupy almost all Savoy. They run in a wide circle round Piedmont, and joining the Apennines shut Nice and Genoa between them and the sea. Several of the loftiest peaks belong to this kingdom, some of which exceed 5000 feet in height, and others range about 2000. The Po, with its fertile country, is its chief river. It is on the whole a fertile country, producing corn, wine, oil, fruits, silk, cattle, &c. &c. It has also some manufactures, but not of great account. Its commerce is considerable. Turin is the capital. Pop. about 4,000,000; or with the island of Sardinia, 4,500,000.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, 162 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. A mountain chain occupies the centre of the island, the highest point of which exceeds the altitude of 5000 feet. There are several rivers, but none of any great size, and the coast has several very fine harbours. The soil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral. Cattle and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are very good for labour and the road; it contains mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum, and they make a good deal of salt. Cagliari is the capital. Pop. above 500,000.

SARDIS, or (correctly) SARDIS, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Lydia, in Asia Minor. It stood on the river Pactolus, and was famous for its immense wealth and magnificence. It is rendered of note in history by the tale of its last king, Croesus. It was one of the seven churches of Asia, to which messages are sent in the first chapters of the Apocalypse. It is now called Sart; and a few wretched hovels, erected amongst the grand ruins of its former splendour, bear testimony to the truth of the charges brought against it, and the faithfulness of the judgments that were denounced.

SARDONIC, *a.* [*from Sardinia*,] applied to an affected or convulsive smile, that ill disguises bitterness of heart.

SARDONYX, *s.* [*sardios* and *onyx*, Gr.] in Mineralogy, a species of onyx, whereon the white lies like a plate, of a reddish colour. It is one form of quartz.

SARK, *s.* [*cyrk*, Sax.] in Natural History, a shark. In Scotland, a shirt.

SARK, two of the Channel Islands, lying between those of Guernsey and Jersey, on the coast of France. They are very small, and do not differ in productions from the others, except that a silver lead mine has been opened in little Sark. Pop. 785.

SARMATIA, the ancient Roman name of S. Russia, from the Vistula to the Don. It was inhabited by nomadic or barbarous tribes, with whom they had little intercourse, except in trading for amber from the Baltic. Amongst the Greeks this name was extended, so as to include the country between the Don and the Caspian Sea also.

SARSE, *s.* [*sas*, Fr.] a sieve made of fine lawn.

To SARSE, *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] to sift through a lawn sieve.

SARTHE, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Indre et Loire, Maine et Loire, Mayenne, Orne, Eure et Loir, and Loir et Cher. It is about 60 miles in each direction. It is generally level, and is watered by the Sarthe, the Huine, the Loir, and other tributaries of the Loire. Iron is found here, and building-stone, slate, &c. &c. It produces in abundance corn of all kinds, with wine, cider, fruits, &c. Cattle and sheep are plentiful. Several kinds of manufactures are carried on in the towns. Le Mans is the chief town. Pop. about 500,000.

SARUM, OLD, Wilts. It once covered the summit of a high, steep hill; but there is nothing now to be seen of it but some small ruins of a castle, with a double intrenchment and a deep ditch. It is 83 miles from London. Pop. 7.

SASH, *s.* a belt or silken band worn by officers by way of distinction, and by ladies; a window with large panes made with frames which go in grooves, and are let up and down by pulleys.

SASSAFRAS, *s.* in Materia Medica, the wood of an American tree, of the laurel kind; an infusion of which is useful as a stimulant, and in arthritic or rheumatic affections.

SASSARI, a city of Sardinia. It is seated in a plain, and is a pleasant place, with a fine cathedral. It is famous for a fountain called Russel, which is said to be much more magnificent than the best at Rome. There is a university here, and several other fine institutions. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 40. 46. N. Long. 8. 30. E.

SAT, the preter. of To SUR.

SATAN, *s.* [Heb.] a name of the devil; any wicked spirit.

SATANIC, SATANICAL, *a.* devilish; infernal.

SATCHEL, *s.* See SACHEL.

To SATE, *v. a.* [*satis*, Lat.] to feed too much or beyond the desires of nature; to glut; to satiate; to pall.

SATELLITE, *s.* [*satelles*, Lat.] in Astronomy, a secondary planet, or moon, which moves round a primary planet.

To SATIATE, (*sashiate*) *v. a.* [*satis*, Lat.] to satisfy; fill; pall; glut; to gratify any desire; to impregnate with as much as it can receive; to saturate.

SATIATE, (*sashiate*) *a.* glutted; full to satiety.

SATIETY, (*sashetty* or *sashetty*) *s.* [*satiety*, Fr. from *satis*, Lat.] more than enough; state of being palled.

SATIN, *s.* [Fr. *satinn*, Belg.] a soft, close, and shining silk.

SATIRE, *s.* [*sativa*, Lat.] a poem in which wickedness and folly are censured.

SATIRIC, SATIRICAL, *a.* [*satirique*, Fr.] belonging to satire; censorious; severe in reproach; invective.

SATIRICALLY, *ad.* with invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

**SATIRIST**, *s.* one who writes satires.

To **SATIRIZE**, *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr.] to censure, as in a satire.

**SATISFACTION**, *s.* [*satis* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of giving complete or perfect pleasure; the state of being pleased; freedom from uncertainty or suspense; gratification; atonement; recompence, or amends for a crime or injury.

**SATISFACTORILY**, *ad.* so as to content.

**SATISFACTORY**, *a.* [*satisfactorio*, Fr.] atoning; giving satisfaction; making amends.

To **SATISFY**, *v. a.* to please to such a degree that nothing more is desired; to feed to the full; to recompense; to convince; to give atonement or amends for an injury. — *v. n.* to make payment.

**SATRAP**, *s.* the chief governor of a province in Persia.

**SATURABLE**, *a.* impregnable with anything till it will receive no more.

To **SATURATE**, *v. a.* [*satur*, Lat.] to impregnate till no more can be imbibed.

**SATURATION**, *s.* in Chemistry, the act of dissolving a solid in a fluid, or mixing one fluid with another, or causing a solid to absorb a fluid till it can receive no more.

**SATURDAY**, *s.* [*sæter* and *dag*, Sax.] the last day of the week.

**SATURITY**, *s.* [*satur*, Lat.] fullness.

**SATURN**, *s.* [*Saturnus*, Lat.] in Heathen Mythology, the Latin name of the deity called by the Greeks Kronos, who was represented to be the father of Zeus, or Jupiter, and to have had such a fear of being dethroned by his offspring, that he ate them as soon as they were born. Jupiter being preserved by a pious fraud, realized his apprehensions, and deprived him of the sovereignty of heaven. He was represented in painting very much in the same way that Time is impersonated amongst us. In Astronomy, the planet whose orbit is next beyond that of Jupiter, and which ranks next to him in size, in the Solar System. His distance from the sun is about 907,000,000 miles, and he revolves round it in about 29½ years. His rotation on his axis is performed in about 10½ hours. His diameter is about 80,000 miles, so that he is nearly 1000 times as large as the earth. When viewed through a powerful telescope he appears to be at times marked with light belts, as Jupiter is; and to be attended with 7 moons; but the most remarkable feature is a broad flat ring, or combination of rings, that surrounds him equatorially. The inner edge of this series of rings is about 19,000 miles distant from the planet; and the whole series is about 60,000 across, whilst its thickness is not much more than 100 miles. The phenomena which these rings present to observers here, are very remarkable; but their appearances from different points of Saturn's surface, and at different periods of the year and day, are plainly most wonderful, as they must span the sky like a luminous arc for one part of the planet; and eclipse the sun on the other side for no less a time than about 15 years; while the numerous moons would be seen in their different phases, now under and now above this stupendous arc. Among astrologers, a sign of misfortune. In Chemistry, it is an appellation given to lead. In Heraldry, it denotes the black colours in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

**SATURNALIA**, in ancient times, the feasts held in honour of Saturn; which, as they occurred in the season of harvest, were made a time of general rejoicing, not unattended with shameless licence.

**SATURNIAN**, *a.* [*saturnius*, Lat.] golden; happy; belonging to the planet Saturn.

**SATURNINE**, *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] gloomy, grave, or melancholy; supposed to be born under the influence of the planet Saturn.

**SATYR**, *s.* [*satyrus*, Lat.] in Heathen Mythology, a fabulous kind of demi-god, or rural deity, represented with goat's feet, and sharp pricked-up ears.

**SATYRIUM**, *s.* [*satyrium*, Lat.] in Botany, a name of the orchis.

**SAVAGE**, *a.* [*savage*, Fr.] wild, or uncultivated; untamed, or cruel; untaught, barbarous, uncivilized.

**SAVAGE**, *v. a.* to make wild or savage.

**SAVAGE, RICHARD**, an English poet of the last century. He was the son of the Countess of Macclesfield, by Lord Rivers, and was abandoned and discarded by both his guilty parents. He was first made a shoemaker, but he gave this up on learning his own history, and attempted to gain the attention of his

mother. He now entered upon a most irregular literary career, publishing poems and plays, and taking part in their representation, and squandering his money in the most reckless and profligate manner. He was tried and condemned for the murder of a person in a public-house, but was pardoned by the king. The friendship of Lord Tyrconnel he foolishly and ungratefully lost. For some years he had a pension from the queen, in acknowledgment of a birthday ode. And at last, after enduring great want, he died in the prison at Bristol, where he was confined for debt, in 1743, aged 45 years. His poems have long ceased to be read, and the generous biography written by Dr. Johnson alone preserves his name.

**SAVAGELY**, *ad.* barbarously; cruelly.

**SAVAGENESS**, *s.* barbarousness; cruelty.

**SAVANNAH**, *s.* [*Span*] an open meadow without wood; pasture ground, in America.

**SAVANNAH**, a river of Georgia, United States. It is formed by the union of the Tugalo and Kiowee rivers, and is 600 miles long. It enters the Atlantic through Tybee Sound.

**SAVANNAH**, a city of Georgia, United States. It stands on the river of the same name, and is regularly planned and well built. It has many public squares, adorned with rows of trees. It has a good harbour, well fortified; and on Tybee Island, at the mouth of the river, is a lighthouse. It has a considerable trade, as the river furnishes so expeditious a mode of communicating with the interior. It is 662 miles from Washington. Pop 11,214, of whom 4694 are slaves. There are five other places bearing this name in the States.

**SAVARY, NICHOLAS**, a French traveller of the last century. He travelled in Egypt and the countries round the Levant, and was there about five years. After his return, he published accounts of his travels, and a translation of the Koran and other Arabic works. Neither his accuracy nor his scholarship were great, however. He died in 1788, aged 38 years.

**SAUCE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Cookery, any liquid or other thing eaten with food to improve its taste. To serve one the same sauce, is to return one injury by another.

To **SAUCE**, *v. a.* to accompany food with something to give it a higher relish; to gratify the palate; to intermix with something good or bad.

**SAUCEBOX**, *s.* an impertinent, impudent fellow.

**SAUCEPAN**, *s.* a small skillet used in making sauces, &c.

**SAUCER**, *s.* [*saucciere*, Fr.] a small hollow plate on which a tea-cup stands.

**SAUCILY**, *ad.* impudently; in a saucy manner; petulantly; impertinently.

**SAUCINESS**, *s.* impudence; petulance; impertinence.

**SAUCISSE, SAU'SAGE**, *s.* in Military Art, is a long train of powder, sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches in diameter, serving to set fire to mines.

**SAUCISSON**, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Fortification, faggots made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breast-works in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages.

**SAUCY**, *a.* [*salsus*, Lat.] pert; contemptuous of superiors; impertinent; petulant; insolent.

To **SAVE**, *v. a.* [*sauver*, Fr. *salvo*, from *salvus*, Lat.] to preserve or rescue from danger, destruction, or misery; to reserve or lay by money; to prevent from spending; to spare or excuse; to save; to reconcile. To save one's tide, is to embark just time enough to accomplish a voyage before the tide turns; and, figuratively, to take, embrace, or not lose an opportunity. — *v. n.* to be cheap.

**SAVE**, *ad.* except; not including.

**SAVEALL**, (*sæveal*) *s.* a small pan fixed in a candlestick to burn the ends of candles.

**SAVEIT**, *s.* a rescuer; one who lays up and grows rich; one who escapes loss, though without gain; an economist.

**SAVILLE, SIR HENRY**, a distinguished English scholar of the latter part of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards travelled on the continent. After his return he was appointed tutor in Greek and mathematics to Queen Elizabeth; and afterwards held the offices of Warden of Merton College, and Provost of Eton. He died in 1622, aged 72 years. There are yet, at Oxford, professorships of astronomy and geometry which were founded by him.

**SAVIN**, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Botany, an herb, a species of juniper.

**SAVING**, *a.* frugal; laying by money, and refraining from expense.—*ad.* with exception or favour of.  
**SAVING**, *s.* the act of avoiding expense; any thing preserved from being expended; an exception in favour of.  
**SAVINGLY**, *ad.* with parsimony.  
**SAVINGS' BANKS**. *See BANK.*

**SAVOIR**, *s.* [*savoir*, Fr.] the title given to our Lord Jesus Christ, descriptive of his chief relation to mankind; a redeemer.  
**SAU'MAREZ**, JAMES, LORD DE, an eminent British admiral during the last great war. He was a native of Guernsey, and early entered the service, and his first engagements were in the American war. In the battle off the Dogger Bank, in the victory off Cape St. Vincent, at the Nile, near Gibraltar, and in others sharply contested engagements, he bore a distinguished part. During the latter part of the war he had the command of the fleet in the Baltic, where his services as a diplomatist, rather than as a naval commander, were called into play. Subsequently he received at home, and from abroad, all the honours that his services had merited; and he died in 1836, aged 79 years.

**SAUNDERSON**, DR. NICHOLAS, an eminent English mathematician of the beginning of the last century. He was blind from the first year of his life, from the small-pox, but he triumphed over this great obstacle, studied with great diligence and success at the Penmanship free-school, and having at length attained to considerable proficiency in mathematics, went to Cambridge, and lectured on that science. His success here was very great, and he gained the friendship of Sir Isaac Newton, and the other great men of the day. He was at last made Lucasian Professor of Mathematics; and received other rewards of his incredible perseverance in spite of difficulties. He died in 1739, aged 57 years.

**SAUNTER**, *v. n.* [*saunter*, Fr.] to wander about in an idle manner; to linger.

**SAVONAROLA**, GIROLAMO, one of the precursors of the Reformation, and a champion of political freedom. He was a Dominican monk, and had acquired great influence in Florence by his eloquence in preaching. He was unsparing in denouncing the vices of the age, and in exposing the crimes and irregularities of the ecclesiastics; nor did he less fervently declare the great principles of political liberty. He refused absolution to Lorenzo the Magnificent, on his death-bed, because he would not promise to restore freedom to Florence. During the incapable government of Piero, and troubled times that followed it, he was the head of the party who demanded political freedom, and at the same time did not change the tone he had assumed, in preaching against social and ecclesiastical corruption, not sparing the pope himself. The unyielding firmness with which he opposed the pardon of some conspirators against the freedom of Florence, brought the opposition that was springing up against him amongst the ecclesiastics and the nobility to a head, and the attack was made by setting up a Franciscan friar to out-preach the great orator. A companion of Savonarola, after this contest had gone on for some time, unwarily challenged the Franciscan to the ordeal of fire in proof of the litigated matter. All was prepared, when Savonarola required that his friend should be permitted to carry the *host* with him in passing between the two blazing piles. This was rejected as blasphemous sacrilege, and the influence of the reformer fell instantly. He was dragged, by the people who had idolized him, to prison. Savonarola had believed that he had the prophetic gift, at times, from some threats he had uttered being realized by the invasion of Charles VIII., and his friends had encouraged his belief. On this a capital charge was founded, and after a formal trial, he was burnt, with the unwise champion of his cause, on the very pile that had been raised for the ordeal, in 1498, aged 46 years. He wrote several works, in which the truths of Christianity are powerfully stated, considering the age, and the circumstances of the writer.

**SAVORY**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, whose leaves have a grateful smell, and a penetrating pungent taste.

**SAVOUR**, *s.* [*savour*, Fr.] a scent or odour. Figuratively, a taste.

**TO SAVOUR**, *v. n.* [*savourer*, Fr.] to have any particular scent or taste; to betoken or have an appearance of something.—*r. a.* to like; to relish, or take pleasure in; to give a taste of.

**SAVOURY**, *a.* [*savourous*, Fr.] pleasing to the smell; relishing; flavorful; piquant.

**SAVOY**, *s.* [from the country in which it grows:] in Cookery, a sort of cabbage, with embossed and curled leaves.

**SAVOY**, a duchy of Italy, forming part of the kingdom of Sardinia. It lies amongst the Alps, on the borders of Switzerland and France, and is bounded by Piedmont. It is about 80 miles long, by 50 broad. It lies wholly on the W. side of the main ridge of the Alps, but it has many lofty peaks within its boundaries, Mont Blanc being the loftiest. It has several lakes, and the Lake of Geneva is partly within this duchy. The Isere, and other tributaries of the Rhone, water its valleys. It yields iron, lead, copper, a kind of coal, building-stone in abundance, marble, &c. &c. There is little corn, but wine, silk, fruit, and cattle are produced plentifully. Its capital is Chamberri. Pop. about 525,000.

**SAURIAN**, *a.* [*sauros*, Gr.] in Natural History, belonging to the class of lizards and crocodiles.

**SAURIN**, JAMES, a French Protestant preacher, eminent for his eloquence. His father was driven from his country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and retired to Geneva, where the son, for a time, studied. Afterwards he became minister to French congregations at London, and at the Hague. He died in 1730, aged 53 years. His published works consist of *Sermons*, which sustain the reputation he enjoyed during his life, and have been translated into English; and a treatise on the *State of Religion in France*.

**SAURIN**, JOSEPH, a French mathematician, and, at first, himself a Protestant preacher, but being compelled to leave France for Switzerland, he left the ranks of the dissidents, for Romanism; and returning to his country enjoyed the favour of several of the great dignitaries, and of the king also. He gained a considerable name by his physical studies, but did not originate any advance in the sciences. He was once imprisoned on a false accusation; and died in 1737, aged 78 years.

**SAUSAGE**, *s.* [*sauissie*, Fr.] in Cookery, a well-known food, made of pork, veal, or beef minced very small, with salt and spice, and put into a gut, or only rolled in flour.

**SAUSSURE**, HORACE BENEDICT DE, a celebrated geologist and traveller of Geneva, where he was educated, and at first made philosophical professor. During this time he laid the foundation of his after fame, visiting Italy, England, France, &c., and devoting himself, especially, to the difficult and dangerous task of ascending the Alpine mountains, to ascertain their height, and study their phenomena. This led him to the study of meteorological instruments, in which he made some decided improvements. In after life, when he had renounced his professorship, he took part in the political movements at Geneva which followed the French Revolution, and he died in 1799, aged 59 years. His works are details of his travels, and observations in all branches of natural history.

**SAUVEUR**, JOSEPH, an eminent French mathematician, who first treated of that branch which develops the laws of musical acoustics. He had the misfortune of being totally dumb during the first seven years of his life, and afterwards he had other difficulties almost as formidable to contend with; but he triumphed over them by his energy and perseverance, and almost without an instructor attained to such repute in mathematical science, that he was employed in various services by persons of distinction, as Prince Eugene, &c. He was highly esteemed by Vauban for his knowledge of military engineering, and received an appointment connected with that science. He also held the post of mathematical professor in the Royal College. He died in 1716, aged 63 years.

**SAW**, the pretor, of the SEE.

**SAW**, *v.* [*saga* or *sige*, Sax; *sawe*, Dan.] a flat blade, the edge of which is regularly notched with teeth, used to cut wood, metal, &c.—[*saghe*, Belg.] a saying; a sentence; a proverb; an adage.

**TO SAW**, *v. a.* participle *sawed* or *sawn*; to cut timber or other materials with a saw.

**SAWDUST**, *s.* dust made by cutting wood with a saw.

**SAWFISH**, *s.* in Ichthyology, a large fish, which has a long and flat bony projection from its muzzle, the sides of which are toothed, so as to make it look something like a large and deep cut saw.

**SAW-MILL**, *s.* a mill in which large saws are worked by machinery driven by wind, water, or steam-power; and used in cutting planks, veneers, &c. &c.

SAW/PIT, *s.* a pit over which timber is laid to be sawn.

SAWER, SAW'YER, *s.* one who cuts timber with a saw.

SAW'WORT, *s.* in Botany, a plant, one species of which is used by dyers to give a yellow colour to coarse woollen cloths.

SAXE, MAURICE, COUNT DE, commonly called *Marshal Saxe*, a very celebrated and successful general in the beginning of the last century. He was the illegitimate son of the Elector of Saxony and king of Poland; and displayed tastes which such equivocal parentage might explain. His whole life was that of a soldier of fortune. When only 12 years old he was in his first action; and in attempting to make good his title to the duchy of Courland, and in the service of France, in the wars with Austria and England, he spent the whole of his life. He was equally successful in sieges, as those of Tournay and other towns in Flanders; in open fields of battle, as Fontenoy, which he retrieved when almost routed; and in defensive engagements against overpowering numbers. He was not so successful in the French effort to second the hair-brained attempt of the young Pretender. He received all the honours that such a country as France was could heap on a fortunate general; and died in 1750, aged 54 years. He was not much of a scholar, yet he wrote a book called *My Reveries*, containing some of his military cogitations and experiences.

SAXE, the name of four small German duchies; the most considerable portions of which lie between Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Hesse Cassel, but of which some small districts lie in the Bavarian and Prussian territories; and which are very confusedly intermixed with each other. *Saxe-Altenburg* lies partly on the Saal and partly on the Pleisse, which are its chief streams. It is under 500 square miles in extent. It has no very elevated hills; and its soil is, in general, most productive. It has also iron mines, and yields some valuable kinds of stone and earth. Corn of all kinds abounds; it rears plenty of cattle and sheep; and supplies good timber. It has some manufactures. Altenburg is its capital, which stands on the Pleisse. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 50. 58. N. Long. 12. 30. E. Pop. of duchy, about 125,000. *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha* consists of two larger and several smaller isolated portions, and is altogether nearly 800 square miles in extent. It is generally mountainous, the highest points being about 3000 feet in elevation. None of the rivers are large. Iron and other metals, coal, and various kinds of building-stone and earth are found here. The lower districts yield corn, timber, cattle, &c. &c. In the towns some branches of manufacture are carried on very industriously. Coburg and Gotha are the chief places. (See COBURG.) Gotha, Pop. about 14,000. Lat. 50. 58. N. Long. 10. 43. E. Pop. of duchy, about 160,000. *Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen-Saalfeld* consists of one large tract, and some detached smaller portions; and is, in total area, about 900 square miles. It lies on the river Werra, and is crossed by the Saal; but some parts are mountainous, and it has heights of about 2500 feet. It is rich in metals, iron, copper, and lead being obtained from mines, and gold from the sands of the river. It also yields various kinds of stone for building, &c., and useful earths and clays. Corn, fruits, timber, cattle, &c. are produced abundantly. There are also many valuable manufactures carried on in the towns. Its chief towns are Meiningen; Pop. about 5000. Lat. 50. 35. N. Long. 10. 25. E. Hildburghausen; Pop. about 3000. Lat. 50. 25. N. Long. 10. 41. E. And Saalfeld; Pop. about 4000. Lat. 50. 48. N. Long. 10. 38. E. Pop. of duchy, about 160,000. *Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach* consists of three larger and several smaller separate portions; in total area, about 1500 square miles. Eisenach and Neustadt are mountains, their highest points ranging at about 2500 feet. The Werra and the Saal are the chief rivers, the others are small. Iron, &c., with some useful kinds of stone and earth, are found. Weimar is the most productive portion in respect of agriculture; and yields corn, fruits, cattle, &c. There are some manufactures also. Weimar is the capital. Jena is the university for this and the surrounding states. (See EISENACH, JENA, WEIMAR.) Pop. about 270,000.

SAXE-LAUBENBURG. (See LAUBENBURG.)

SAXIFRAGE, *s.* [*saxum* and *frango*, Lat.] in Botany, a genus of plants, common in England; two species having bright yellow flowers, and another a very beautiful white flower.

SAXO GRAMMATICUS, a Danish historian of the 12th century. Very little is known of the history of the writer, but his work is of considerable value.

SAXONS, the people who formerly inhabited various districts in the N. of Germany, and who sent forth the greater number of the adventurers that seized upon the island of Britain after it was relinquished by the Romans, and laid the foundation for the present British race. In the history of this country they are usually designated *Anglo-Saxons*, because of the fusion that took place in language, manners, &c. between the two tribes of Angles and Saxons, after the conquest of Britain. The *Anglo-Saxon language* is the basis of the present English tongue, modern research proving that the intermixture of foreign elements amounts to no greater proportion than 3-8ths of the whole stock of words, there being from 21,000 to 23,000 out of between 35,000 and 38,000 words that are of pure Saxon origin. But the original tongue possessed more power in grammatical forms, and was able to express, without the periphrases of auxiliary verbs, and prepositions, which we use, most of the relations of words. The remains of the Anglo-Saxon literature are tolerably copious.

SAXONY, a kingdom of Germany, surrounded by Prussia, Altenburg, Weimar, Reuss, Bavaria, and Austria. It is about 130 miles long, and about 50 broad. The part that lies next Austria is very mountainous, some points of the Erzgebirge range being about 3000 feet, and one about 4000 feet in height; the other parts are lower, but not many are less than 1000 feet high. The N. part is a plain which is connected with the mountains by an undulating and broken tract, having many hills of nearly 1000 feet high. The Elbe is its chief river. Iron, copper, lead, tin, gold, with coal, and many other valuable metals and minerals, are found here. Corn, wine, timber, cattle, &c. are produced. Its manufactures are exceedingly valuable, especially those of woollen goods, linen, and lace. Its trade is chiefly maintained by the great fairs at Leipzig; but the Elbe is navigable for large barges, and some trade is carried on by it. Dresden is the capital; and Leipzig its university, and great trading-place. Pop. about 1,800,000.

SAXONY, a province of Prussia, bordering upon and intermixed with the various German states of Mecklenburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Anhalt, Hesse-Cassel, Weimar, Eisenach, Gotha, Schwartzburg, Meiningen, Reuss, Altenburg, and Saxony, and bounded by the province of Brandenburg. It is of a very irregular triangular form, each side being about 150 miles long. Some parts of it are mountainous, and in it is the famous mountain, the Brocken, which is about 3500 feet high. The Elbe is its great river. Copper, iron, silver, &c., with building-stone, &c., are found abundantly. Corn, wine, &c., with timber and cattle, are plentifully produced. It has many important manufactures. Magdeburg is its chief town. Pop. about 1,700,000.

TO SAY, *v.* a. preter. *said*, [*seegan*, Sax. *seggen*, Belg.] to speak, tell, or utter words; to allege or affirm.—*v.* *n.* to speak.

SAY, *s.* [*saga*, Sax.] a speech.—[contracted from *assay*,] a sample, a trial by a sample.—[*soie*, Fr.] a kind of silk.

SAY, JEAN BAPTISTE, an eminent political economist of France. He first appeared as a journalist during the Revolution, and afterwards enjoyed some patronage from Buonaparte, which he lost by voting against the project of an empire. His after-life was completely private, except as regards the publication of his works and occasional lectures on his favourite study. He died in 1832, aged 65 years. His works, which are almost all on Political Economy, are not distinguished by much that is novel, being chiefly illustrations and vindications of Adam Smith's doctrines; but they were much thought of in France.

SA'YING, *s.* an expression; words; opinion delivered sententiously; a saw, or adage.

SCAB, *s.* [*scabies*, from *scabo*, Lat.] in Surgery, a hard crust covering a wound or sore. In Veterinary Surgery, the mange in sheep.

SCABBAR, *s.* [*schap*, Teut.] the sheath of a sword.

SCAB'BED, SCAB'BY, *a.* covered with scabs; paltry; worthless.

SCAB'BIENESS, *s.* the quality of being scabby.

SCAB'BIUS, *s.* in Botany, a plant with blue blossoms, and naked fruit-stalks, found on heaths and hilly pastures. A species found in marshes is called, from the singular truncated form of its root, the devil's-bit scabious.

SCAB'IOUS, *a.* [*scabiosus*, Lat.] leprous; itchy; scabby.

SCAB'ROUS, *a.* [*scabreus*, Fr. *scaber*, Lat.] rough; rugged; harsh; unsmooth.

SCAD, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of fish, supposed to be the same with the shad.

SCÆVOLA, a name that often occurs in Roman history, the most famous bearer of which is the hero of one of the lays of early Rome, *C. Milius Sævola*, who, when Lars Porsena besieged the city, penetrated to his tent, with the intention of assassinating him; but having slain an attendant by mistake, and being taken, and brought before the Etruscan leader, thrust his right hand into a fire burning near, to show his contempt of any sufferings that might be inflicted on him; and boasted that Rome had 300 young men who would do the same; which so struck the invader, that he dismissed him safely, and sought to make peace with the state. The authentic facts of the case cannot be ascertained now.

SCÆFFOLD, *s.* [*eschafaut*, Fr. *schavot*, from *schuwen*, Belg.] an occasional gallery or stage, raised either for shows, executions, or spectators; platforms erected on the sides of a building for the workmen to stand on.

SCÆFFOLDAGE, SCÆFFOLDING, *s.* a frame or stage erected for a particular occasion; a building erected in a slight manner.

SCAGLIO'LA, *s.* in Building, an imitation of marble of any sort. It is laid on brick, or any other ground-work, in the manner of stucco, and takes a very fine and lasting polish.

SCALA'DE, SCALA'DO, *s.* [*scaldare*, Fr. *scaldado*, Span. *cala*, Lat.] a furious assault made on a place by ladders raised against the walls.

SCALARY, *a.* [*scala*, Lat.] proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

To SCALD, (*skald*) *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Ital.] to injure the skin by boiling water.

SCALD, (*skauld*) *s.* in Medicine, a disease, in which the head is covered with a scurf or scab.

SCALD, (*skald*) *a.* mean; paltry; sorry.

SCALD, SKALD, *s.* [Islandic.] a bard or poet.

SCALE, *s.* [*scale*, Sax. *skal*, Isl.] a flat dish of metal in which things are weighed; one of the small overlapping plates which form the outer covering of fishes; a lamina or thin plate which arises on metals.—[*scala*, Lat.] a ladder, or means of ascent; the act of storming by ladders; a regular gradation or series which rises gradually higher; a ruler used in measuring proportions; the series of musical proportion; any thing marked at equal distances. *A Pair of Scales* is the common name for the instrument used in Commerce to ascertain the weight of commodities, called in Mechanics a *Balance*. *Scales*, in Music, are called *diatonic*, when they consist simply of a note and its octave with the six intervening notes; *chromatic*, when the semitones are introduced in addition; and *enharmonic*, when all the tones between the note and its octave, that are ever sounded in any key, are introduced at the proper intervals.

To SCALE, *v. a.* [*scalare*, Ital.] to mount or climb by ladders; to weigh, measure, or compare; to take off a thin plate or lamina; to strip off scales; to pare off a surface.—*v. n.* to peel off in thin pieces.

SCALED, *a.* squamous; having scales like fishes; scaly.

SCALE'NE, SCALE'NUM, *s.* [Fr. Lat.] a triangle which has all its three sides unequal.

SCALIGER, the name of two celebrated scholars of the 16th century. *Julius Cesar*, or *The Elder Scaliger*, was born near Lago Garda, in Austria Italy, and spent the first part of his life in the service of the Emperor Maximilian, as a soldier in the service of France, a theological student, and a student in medicine; and at last devoted himself to scholarship, when he was approaching middle age. He settled at Agen, in France, whose bishop was one of his patrons, and carried on his studies and his medical practice, and died in 1558, aged 74 years. His works are very numerous, and contain great stores for curious students. He had the acquaintance of most of the learned men of his time; but his arrogance and vanity kept him from their friendship. *Joseph Justus*, or *The Younger Scaliger*, was son of the preceding, and derived most of his learning from his father or by his own efforts, though he studied at Bourdeaux and at Paris. Having embraced Protestantism, he became Professor of Literature at Leyden, at that time the most eminent university in Europe. He lived there absolutely and slavishly devoted to study, yet never renouncing his inherited self-admiration; and died in 1609, aged 69 years. His writings and editions of classics are numerous, and highly valuable; his great knowledge of languages, Oriental and classical, enabling him to

bring so much erudition to bear on his subjects. His treatise on *Chronology* is especially useful to scholars.

SCAL'INNESS, *s.* the state of being scaly.

SCALL, (*skauld*) *s.* [*skalldur*, Isl.] leprosy; baldness.

SCALL'ION, *s.* [*scallio*, Ital.] in Botany, a kind of onion.

SCALL'LOP, *s.* [*scallop*, Fr.] in Natural History, a fish with a hollow and pectinated shell; the shell of a scallop fish. Any thing drest in a scallop shell.

To SCALL'LOP, *v. a.* to cut or mark on the edges with waving lines; to dress any thing in a scallop shell.

SCALP, *s.* [*scalpo*, Ital.] in Anatomy, &c., the skin which covers the top of the head.

To SCALP, *v. a.* to cut off the skin which covers the head.

SCALPEL, *s.* [Fr. *scalpethum*, Lat.] a kind of knife chiefly used in dissections and surgical operations.

SCALY, *a.* covered with scales.

To SCAMBLE, (*skembt*) *v. n.* to be turbulent or rapacious; to scramble, or get by struggling with others; to shift in an awkward manner.—*v. a.* to mangle or maul.

SCAMBLER, *s.* [Scottish.] an intruder upon a person's generosity or table.

SCAMMONIATE, *a.* made with scammony.

SCAMMONY, *s.* [*scammonium*, Lat. *scammonē*, Fr.] in Materia Medica, a concreted resinous juice, tender, friable, light, of a grayish brown colour, and disagreeable odour, which is obtained from the root of a kind of convolvulus that grows in Asia.

To SCAMPER, *v. n.* [*schampere*, Ital. *schampen*, Belg.] to fly with speed and fear; to march with eagerness.

To SCAN, *v. a.* [*scando*, Lat. *scandre*, Fr.] to prove a verse by examining its rhythm, &c.; to examine in a nice and curious manner.

SCANDAL, *s.* [*skandalon*, Gr. *scandalō*, Fr.] an offence given by the faults of others; a reproachful and infamous aspersion; infamy. *Scandalum magnatum*, in Law, is a defamatory speech or writing to the injury of a person of dignity; for which a writ that bears the same name is granted for the recovery of damages.

To SCANDAL, *v. a.* to treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.

To SCANDALIZE, *v. a.* [*skandalizo*, Gr. *scandaliser*, Fr.] to offend by some action supposed criminal; to reproach, defame, or disgrace.

SCANDALOUS, *a.* [*scandaleux*, Fr.] giving public offence; infamous; reproachful; shameful; opprobrious; disgraceful; openly vile.

SCANDALOUSLY, *ad.* shamefully; censoriously; opprobriously.

SCANDALOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of giving public offence.

SCANDERBEG, (or PRINCE ALEXANDER,) the great Albanian warrior of the 15th century, whose real name was *George Castriot*, who resisted for many years the establishment of the Turkish power in Albania. His father had submitted to the Turks, and himself and his brothers were trained in Mohammedism, as hostages by Amurath II. Being intrusted with a military command on the entrance of the army into Hungary, he joined with Hunniades, the vaivode of Transylvania, deserted the sultan and Islam, and proclaimed himself Prince of Albania. He maintained, throughout the rest of his life, war against the Mussulman invaders of Europe; and, in spite of defeats and dangers, and by every means that skill, and strength, and valour could employ, kept them at bay till he died, in 1467, aged 63 years.

SCANDINAVIA, in Ancient Geography, the name by which the countries N. of Germania and Sarmatia in Europe were designated, although very little of them was known even to the best informed of the Roman writers.

SCANSION, (*skanshon*) *s.* [*scansio*, from *scando*, Lat.] the act or process of scanning a verse.

To SCANT, *v. a.* [*skaaner*, Dan.] to limit, straiten, or keep within narrow bounds.

SCANT, *a.* wary; parsimonious; scarce; less than what is requisite.

SCANTILY, *ad.* niggardly; sparingly; narrowly.

SCANTINESS, *s.* narrowness; want of space, amplitude, quantity, or of greatness.

SCANTLET, *s.* a small pattern or quantity.

SCANTLING, *s.* [*scantillon*, Fr.] a small quantity cut as a pattern; a size or measure; a small piece, proportion, or quantity; small squared timber, used for rafters, &c.

SCANTLY, *ad.* hardly; scarcely; narrowly; penuriously.

SCANTNESS, *s.* narrowness; meanness; smallness.

SCANTY, *a.* narrow; small; short of its proper quantity; poor; sparing; niggardly.

To SCAPE, *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*,] to shun or fly.—*v. n.* to get away from danger.

SCAPE, *s.* flight from danger; a means of escape; an evasion; a freak or start, owing to inadvertence; an act of vice.

SCAPE-GOAT, in the Jewish Antiquities, the goat which was set at liberty on the day of solemn expiation. For the ceremonies on this occasion, see Lev. xvi. 5, 6.

SCAPEMENT, *s.* in Clock-work, a general term for the works communicating the impulse to the pendulum.

SCA'PULA, JOHN, a Swiss scholar, who published a very useful Greek lexicon, which has often been reprinted, and which is constructed on a most serviceable plan, every word being arranged under its assumed, or presumed, radical. He is accused of piracy in this work, with too much appearance of justice. He lived at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries, and nothing more is known respecting him.

SCA'PULA, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the shoulder-blade.

SCA'PULAR, SCA'PULARY, *a.* [scapula, Lat.] relating or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAR, *s.* [scar, Fr. *eschara*, Gr.] the seam or mark of a wound, after it is cured.

To SCAR, *v. a.* to mark as with a sore or wound.

SCA'RAB, *s.* [scarabée, Fr. *scarabæus*, Lat.] in Natural History, a beetle; an insect with sheathed wings.

SCA'RAMOUCH, *s.* [escaramouche, Fr.] a buffoon in a motley dress.

SCA'RBOROUGH, Yorkshire, N. Riding. It is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible on every side. It has a good harbour, possesses a considerable shipping trade, is much engaged in the fisheries, and is the best harbour of refuge between Newcastle and the Humber. It is a place of considerable resort, both for sea bathing, and for the sake of the mineral waters. It is attractive also by its scenery, &c. And it is supplied with all the apparatus of fashionable and refined leisure. It is 237 miles from London. Markets, Thursday and Saturday. Pop. 10,060.

SCARCE, *a.* [scarso, Ital. *schers*, Belg.] hard to be met with; rare; not plentiful or common.

SCARCE, SCA'RCELY, *ad.* with difficulty; hardly; scantily.

SCARCENESS, SCA'RCITY, *s.* penury; smallness of quantity; rarity; uncommonness; infrequency.

To SCARE, *v. a.* [scorare, Ital.] to fright; to terrify; to frighten; to strike with sudden fear.

SCA'RECROW, *s.* an image or clapper used to frighten birds; any thing to raise terror.

SCARF, *s.* [schärfe, Fr.] any ornament that hangs loose on the shoulders.

To SCARF, *v. a.* to throw loosely on; to dress in any loose garment; to join beams of timber securely.

SCARF-SKIN, *s.* the outward skin of the body; the cuticle; the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, *s.* [Fr. from *scarifico*, Lat.] in Surgery, an operation wherein several incisions are made in the skin by a lancet, or some such instrument.

SCARIFIER, *s.* he who scarifies; an instrument by which scarifications are made. In Agriculture, a machine for breaking up the soil more effectually than can be done by a plough, and in conditions in which a plough will not act; one of great value in modern farming.

To SCARIFY, *v. a.* [skariphos, Gr. *scarifico*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] in Surgery, to let blood, by making several incisions in the skin, as in cupping.

SCARLATINA, *s.* [from *scarlet*,] in Medicine, the fever commonly known as *scarlet fever*; which varies considerably in its violence and danger.

SCARLATTI, the name of two celebrated musical composers of Italy, the elder of whom, *Alessandro*, remained, after studying at Rome, at his native place, Naples, and was the first musician of celebrity in that since famous seat of the Muses. His works are very numerous, and consist of church-services, operas, and smaller pieces of all kinds. He died in 1725, aged 75 years. His son, *Domenico*, after various residences in Italy and Portugal, settled at Madrid; where he died in 1751, aged 68 years. His

works also are various and numerous, and he has the additional praise of being one of the friends of the more celebrated Handel.

SCARLET, *s.* [scarlatina, Fr. *scarlate*, Ital.] a beautiful bright red, but not shining; cloth dyed scarlet.

SCARLET, *a.* of a scarlet colour. *Scarlet Fever*, in Medicine, the common name for the dangerous variety of *Scarlatina*.

SCARP, *s.* [escarpe, Fr.] the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the field.

SCA'RAPA, ANTONIO, the great Italian anatomist. He studied at Padua, and was first appointed Anatomical Professor of Modena; and subsequently occupied the same professorship at Pavia, and was made chief of the faculty there. He travelled in England, France, &c., chiefly with a view to his own pursuits, and maintained an active correspondence with the most eminent men and societies throughout Europe. His works are exceedingly numerous, and are all of the most valuable character, the engravings being made from his own drawings. He died in 1832, aged 84 years.

SCARRO'N, PAUL, the great French satiric and comic poet of the 17th century. He was first a student for the ecclesiastical profession, but his profligate habits were in the last degree unfit for that, yet he continued till disabled by means of one of his shameless frolics in carnival season. He removed to Paris, where his wit procured him a living. He also married, with the most generous views, a lady, afterwards secretly wedded to royalty, as *Madame de Maintenon*. He continued in the same condition of suffering, and semi-dependence, semi-poverty, and frivolous gaiety till his death, which, though in keeping with his life, is not pleasing to contemplate. He died in 1660, aged 50 years. His works are well known by English translations, and his comedies are especially amusing.

SCATCH, *s.* [escache, Fr.] a kind of horse-bit for bridles.

SCATHLESS, *a.* [Sax.] without injury, or loss.

To SCATTER, *v. a.* [scatteran, Sax. *schatteren*, Belg.] to throw loosely about; to sprinkle; to dissipate or disperse; to spread thinly.—*v. n.* to be dispersed or dissipated.

SCATTERLING, *s.* a vagabond; one who has no fixed habitation.

SCATURIENT, *a.* [scaturiens, Lat.] springing as a fountain.

SCATURI'GINOUS, *a.* [scaturigo, Lat.] abounding in springs or fountains.

SCA'VAGE, *s.* a toll or custom anciently exacted by mayors, sheriffs, and bailiffs of cities and towns corporate, of merchant strangers, for wares exposed and offered to sale within their liberties; which was prohibited by 19 Hen. VII., but the city of London still retains this custom.

SCA'Venger, *s.* [scaven, Sax.] one whose office it is to see that the streets are kept clean.

SCENERY, (*scenery*) *s.* the appearance of places or things; the representation of a place in which an action is performed; a collection of scenes used in a play-house.

SCENE, (*seen*) *s.* [Fr. *scene*, Gr. *scena*, Lat.] the stage; the dramatic theatre; the general appearance of any action; display; representation; series; a part of a play, generally applied to so much as passes between the same persons in the same place; the place represented by the stage; a picture or hanging on the stage, relative to some place or building, adapted to the play.

SCEN'IC, (*scénik*) *a.* [scénique, Fr.] dramatic; theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, (*scénographikal*) *a.* [skene and grapho, Gr.] drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, (*scénography*) *s.* the art of perspective.

SCENT, (*scent*) *s.* [sentir, Fr.] the power or sense of smelling; chase followed by the smell.

To SCENT, (*scent*) *v. a.* to smell; to perceive any thing by the nose, or organ of smelling; to perfume, or communicate odours.

SCÉPTIC, *s.* [skeptikos, Gr.] in Philosophy, one who inquires into the evidences of propositions, in order to establish those which are true, and reject those which are false. In common usage, employed in a bad sense, to denote one who doubts or rejects the truths of religion without inquiry into their evidence, or without allowing to their evidence its true worth.

SCÉPTICISM, *s.* in Philosophy, the system of Pyrrho, or of universal doubt respecting both facts and truths, based on the impossibility of removing all the difficulties out of the way of

establishing them. (See PYRRHO.) Also, in common usage, infidelity in regard to the truths of religion.

SCEPTRÉ, (*sépter*) s. [Fr. *sceptrum*, Lat. *skeptron*, Gr.] a royal staff borne in the hand by kings, &c., as a mark of their sovereignty.

SCEPTRED, (*séptred*) a. bearing a sceptre.

SCHAFHAUSEN, (in all German names the *sch* is pronounced like our *sh*, as, *Schaffhausen*, *Sheeller*, *Shinder*, &c.,) one of the cantons of Switzerland. It adjoins to Baden, and is bounded by the cantons of Zürich and Thurgau. It is about 30 miles long, and about 10 broad in the middle part. It is not exactly mountainous, and its chief river is the Rhine, which is its S. boundary. Iron and other valuable mineral products are found here, and it yields corn, wine, fruits, timber, cattle, &c. There are also a few manufactures. Its capital is of the same name, and stands on the Rhine, over which it has a bridge. It is fortified, and has some fine public buildings. There is a college here, with a valuable library, and it has a good trade. Pop. about 8000. Lat. 47. 41. N. Long. 8. 39. E. Pop. of canton, about 35,000.

SCHALKEN, GODFREY, a Dutch painter, celebrated for his candlelight scenes. He visited England, but his reputation was mostly obtained in Holland. He died in 1760, aged 63 years.

SCHAUMBURG, or SCHAUENBURG. See LIPPE.

SCHÉDULE, (*schédule*) s. [*schedula*, from *scheda*, Lat.] a small scroll, or inventory; a scroll annexed to a will or other writing, containing something referred to in the main writing.

SCHÉELE, CHARLES WILLIAM, an eminent Swedish chemist, who settled at a small place near Stockholm, and prosecuted his researches with the aid of Bergman and Gahn. He made several great discoveries, as, of the manner of obtaining tartaric acid; of fluoric and several other acids; of chlorine; of oxygen and nitrogen gas, (not knowing that the former had already been discovered,) &c. &c. He died in 1786, aged 44 years. He may be reckoned one of the martyrs of science, for he had few advantages in carrying on his most productive experiments, and he died in consequence of his arduous in his favourite pursuit.

SCHÉLDT, a European river, which springing up in France, flows partly in that country, partly in Belgium, and partly in the Netherlands, entering the North Sea by several mouths in the latter country, after a course of upwards of 200 miles. Valenciennes, Tournay, Ghent, Antwerp, and other towns of note stand on its banks.

SCHÉMATISM, (*schématism*) s. [*schema*, Gr.] combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies; particular form or disposition of a thing.

SCHÉMATIST, (*schématist*) s. a projector; one given to forming schemes; a contriver.

SCHEME, (*skēm*) s. a plan, system, or design, wherein several things are brought into one view; a project, draught, contrivance; any literal or mathematical diagram; combination of the heavenly bodies.

SCHEMER, s. a contriver; a projector.

SCHÉSIS, (*schésis*) s. [Gr.] habit of the body. A figure in Rhetoric, whereby a certain affection or inclination of the opponent is feigned, on purpose to be answered.

SCHÉDAM, a town of the Netherlands, standing on a canal, near the wide estuary through which the Rhine and Meuse enter the N. Sea. It has a harbour, and some trade; but is chiefly noted for its distilleries of Hollands gin, to which it gives a familiar name. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 51. 55. N. Long. 4. 23. E.

SCHILLER, JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH, the great German poet and dramatist. He was first destined for the ministry in the church; but afterwards studied law at Stuttgart, as well as the drill-sergeant system would permit. Here he practised in medicine, and produced his first work, the *Robbers*; which, whilst it astounded all Germany, and laid the foundation of his future glory, brought him so much trouble that he at last left Stuttgart, and entered the service of the manager of the Mannheim theatre, as a regular play-writer. After working there a year and a half, he went to Leipzig; and not long afterwards, to Dresden; and at both places continued his literary activity unabated. He soon visited Weimar, and gained the friendship of Goethe; then gained a lady-love at

Rudolstadt, and lived awhile there; and at Goethe's instance, afterwards, received the Historical Professor's chair at Jena, where he married. Here he achieved the most brilliant triumphs of his genius; and resided wholly, with the exception of a few visits to Berlin, &c., for about 10 years. The remainder of his life was spent at Weimar, where he died in 1805, aged 46 years. His dramas are his greatest works, and of these the *Wallenstein*, and *Wilhelm Tell*, *Maria Stuart*, and the *Maid of Orleans* are the grandest; *Don Carlos* shows his first emergence into the region of true art; and the *Robbers*, which is one unutterable exaggeration, may be regarded as a fierce defiance to the dramatic pedantry and untruth of the age. He also translated some of Shakespeare's plays. His poems are very numerous, and very beautiful, realizing most completely the idea of philosophical poetry. The *Song of the Bell*, the *Song of Joy*, &c. are very beautiful; but most of them are known by no inferior translations here. In History, he produced a Narrative of the *Thirty Years' War*; and in Philosophy, a series of Essays and Letters, of great depth and beauty. He was a devoted adherent of Kant's new Critical Philosophy, and in this respect was the very antithesis of his greater friend, Goethe. In other things he lived a noble, laborious, and beautiful life, and by his works has painted his inmost heart in true colours for our love and emulation.

SCHIRAS, a large and famous town of Farsistan, Persia, and is the capital of that province. It is seated at the N.W. end of a spacious plain, surrounded by very high hills, under one of which the town stands. It is a very beautiful place, and is adorned with mosques, gardens, &c. &c. It is famous in the East for its wine. The ruins of Persepolis are 50 miles to the N. E. of this place. It is 225 miles from Ispahan. Lat. 29. 40. N. Long. 52. 55. E.

SCHIRRHOU, (*skirrhou*) s. [*skirrhos*, Gr.] consisting of a hard insensible tumour.

SCHIRRUS, (*skirrurus*) s. in Medicine, a hardened gland.

SCHISM, (*schim*) s. [*schizo*, Gr.] in Ecclesiastical affairs, a division or separation in a church; a party formed in a church, or party-spirit which may exist there. In the latter sense it is used in the New Testament; in both senses it may be correctly employed in reference to any churches of the present day; but its most common use, to designate persons separating from a church, (whether that of Rome or England, i. e. whether standing on the pretensions of spiritual or temporal power,) is incorrect, and is simply a word of abuse and railing. Dissent is not, properly, schism, but *Puritanism* and *Nonconformity* may be indicted for it.

SCHISMATIC, (*schizmatik*) s. one who leads or follows in a schism; one who subscribes articles of religion with a mental reservation, or in a non-natural sense.

SCHISMATICAL, (*schizmatikal*) a. inclining to or practising schism.

To SCHISMATIZE, (*schizmatize*) v. a. to take part in a schism. SCHLEGEL, the name of several eminent men of letters and scholars in Germany, the most famous of whom are, *August Wilhelm von Schlegel*, who studied in Göttingen, and early acquired a name for his scholarship and his poetical talents. His translation of Shakespeare increased his renown, and led to a professorship at Jena. Thence, after some years, he removed to Berlin, where he encountered the famous Madame de Staël, in company with whom he travelled, and worked in literature. He was once secretary to Bernadotte of Sweden; afterwards he visited France and his friend de Staël, and finally settled as a professor at Rome, where he diligently laboured in Oriental studies, and died in 1845, aged 78 years. His criticism in literature was better than his scholarship, and his remarks on Shakespeare are surpassed only by those of Goethe and Coleridge. His poems are his best writings, and his historic and linguistic essays are not superior, as the works of a German. His brother, *Friedrich von Schlegel*, differed in many respects from him. He studied at Göttingen and Leipzig, and was first associated with his brother, and with Schleiermacher, in different critical and editorial works, as well as being engaged in writing and bringing out some works independently, and lecturing, by which he produced a great impression. He visited Paris, and returning, settled at Vienna, having joined the Roman Catholic Church. He was now associated with his brother, and with Novallas and Tieck, in several literary plans and labours; but during the whole time he continued to study and write on his own responsibility. He devoted himself especially to Oriental languages, and attained



some celebrity in that branch of knowledge; he was also for a short time employed by Metternich at the Imperial or National Diet; and in delivering his lectures, he occasionally visited other places of note in Germany. He died in 1829, aged 57 years. Beside his poems, and works on Oriental languages, he has contributed to general literature many valuable critical essays. His Lectures on the *Philosophy of Life, Language, and History*, are highly esteemed; but though abounding with learning, and remarkably fair for a convert to Rome, are filled with strange fantasies in psychology, and etymology also. All his writings evince the genuine devoutness of his disposition.

**SCHLEIERMACHER, FRIEDRICH ERNST DANIEL**, a great German scholar, critic, divine, and preacher. He received his first impression and instructions amongst the Hermhutters, and afterwards studied at Halle. His first engagements were scholastic, and then he became a preacher, settling, after a remove or two, at Berlin. Here he commenced his literary career, in various essays, and afterwards in his magnificent translation of Plato. His next appointment was to a professorship at Halle, whence he was drove him, and he returned to Berlin. He did not relinquish his ministerial work, till he was made theological professor at Berlin. He died in 1834, aged 66 years. The learning and eloquence displayed by Schleiermacher in all his works, spoken and written, was such as to exert great influence on the highest and most cultivated classes of Germany; and the exquisite spirit of faith and religion which pervaded all he said and did, turned all his influence to the best account. In his theology, he cannot be ranked with any recognised class, since, though he assented to the dogmas of some communions, he did not agree with them in the grounds of his assent, and he differed yet more widely from them in his decided spirituality of mind. He joined to all his other qualities, that of the most captivating and unaffected playfulness, so that he was customarily designated amongst his students and friends, the *sixty-years-old boy*. A few of his writings, and a few extracts, have been translated into English, but the greater part of his labours are as yet inaccessible to readers here.

**SCHLE/SWIG**. See **SLE/SWICK**.

**SCHOLAR**, (*scholar*) *s.* one who receives instruction from a master; a disciple; a man of letters; a pedant.

**SCHOLARSHIP**, (*scholarship*) *s.* learning; knowledge acquired by education at school, university, &c., by the study of authors, or converse with people of genius and letters; an exhibition or pension allowed a scholar or student.

**SCHOLASTIC**, (*scholastik*) *a.* [*scholasticus*, from *schola*, Lat.] practised in the schools; acquired at, or befitting, a school. *Scholastic Philosophy*, the system which arose from the study of Aristotle, and his commentators, and from the assumption of their dicta, as the axioms and laws by which the science of both truth and fact was to be constructed. The most melancholy consequences of this prodigious error are to be found in the history of theology; physical science had its Bacon, but no Heracles has yet arisen to unchain Divine truth from the cold and barren rocks, to which the despots of the mind, six centuries ago, bound it. See **AQUINAS**, **NOMINALISM**, **REALISM**, **THEOLOGY**, &c.

**SCHOLASTICALLY**, *ad.* according to the niceties or methods of the schools.

**SCHOLIAST**, (*scholiast*) *s.* [*scholiaste*, Fr.] a writer, or author, of explanatory notes.

**SCHOLIUM**, (*scholium*) *s.* [Lat.] a note or explanation.

**SCHOOL**, (*school*) *s.* [*schola*, Lat.] a house where persons are instructed in any science or art; a state of education; a particular system of teaching. *British Schools*, the name given to those day schools for the people, from which, on Lancaster's plan, religious sectarianism is rigidly excluded. *Infant Schools*, are those in which children under six years of age are taught the exercise of the faculties that are active then, and trained for further instruction. *Normal Schools*, are those maintained in connexion with an establishment for educating teachers, to serve as an exercise and pattern to them. *Sunday Schools*, are those valuable institutions begun by Robert Raikes, at a time when day schools were rare, and few opportunities were given to the children of the poor of obtaining any instruction at all, for the purpose of doing the best that could be done, in the unoccupied hours of the day of rest, by voluntary and gratuitous teaching, to supply the deficiency. Their original intention is almost lost sight of through the wonderful progress of British and other day schools since his time;

and as the instruction is almost wholly confined to religious subjects, and the support of them has become a great part of the form of evangelical religion, great need exists at the present moment for a complete change in them, and for something vital and efficient to be substituted for what is almost every where to be found. *National Schools*, are those carried on on Dr. Bell's system, the peculiar mark of which is the exclusion of the children of all who differ from the Church of England, or the subjection of them to the inculcation of her catechism and forms. *Training Schools*, are institutions for the education of teachers of schools for the people, of which several, maintained by different societies, and in various degrees of efficacy, exist in London, and are known to most persons. *Grammar or Endowed Schools*, are old institutions, originating usually in some bequest of funds for educating a certain number of pupils according to a particular routine, and called *grammar schools* from the fact that almost all scholarship was formerly included in the meaning of that word. *Proprietary Schools*, are grammar schools raised by a company of shareholders, who pay efficient masters, and obtain (sometimes) a good per centage on the money they have invested, beside having certain privileges in respect to the introduction of pupils.

To **SCHOOL**, (*school*) *v. a.* to instruct or teach; to teach with superiority; to tutor.

**SCHOOLBOY**, *s.* a boy that goes to school.

**SCHOOLFELLOW**, *s.* one bred in the same school.

**SCHOOLMAN**, (*schoolman*) *s.* in Philosophy and Theology, the name by which Aquinas and the other doctors, who regarded Aristotle as the Prometheus of the mind, are usually known.

**SCHOOLMASTER**, (*schoolmaster*) *s.* one who presides and teaches in a school.

**SCHOOLMISTRESS**, *s.* a woman who governs a school.

**SCHOONER**, *s.* a small kind of one-masted vessel, less than a sloop.

**SCHREVELIUS, CORNELIUS**, a classical editor of Leyden, where he was rector of the high school. He published a *Latin and Greek Lexicon*, which was of some use in his days, and which is perversely preferred by some teachers of these days, who are sceptical respecting the progress made in the study and knowledge of Greek, during the last 200 years. He died in 1667, aged 53 years.

**SCHULTENS**, the name of several learned Orientalists of Holland, the most eminent of whom were *Albert Schultens*, who, after studying at the best universities of the country, became Oriental Professor at Leyden, and wrote, amongst other works, a *Commentary on the Book of Job*, another on the *Proverbs*, and some treatises on Hebrew. He died in 1750, aged 64 years. *Henry Albert Schultens* was professor at Amsterdam, and published many valuable works in the Arabic language, &c. He died in 1793, aged 44 years.

**SCHWARZ, BERTHOLD**, a Cordelier monk of Germany, in the 13th century, to whom is commonly attributed the invention of gunpowder.

**SCHWARZ, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC**, one of the early missionaries to India. He had been educated at Halle, and was one of those who shared the zeal of the celebrated Francke for the revival of evangelical piety and zeal. He laboured chiefly under the auspices of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, an old Church of England institution. He acquired so great a reputation for probity in India, that he was the only person, on several occasions, whom the natives would receive to treat with respecting the British affairs there; and the rajah of Tanjore bequeathed to him the education of his son. He died in 1798, aged 74 years, and is held in repute even to the present day amongst all classes of religionists.

**SCHWARZBURG**, a principality of Germany, now divided into two branches. The territory consists of two portions, with a total area of about 750 square miles. They are both bordering on Prussia, and bounded on other parts by the adjoining Saxon duchies, Weimar, Gotha, &c. The Upper country is very mountainous, but the Lower is more level; yet it has some lofty hills. A few small rivers alone water them. Iron, lead, copper, and other metals, with building-stone, slate, and other useful kinds of stone and earth, are found here. Corn, timber, cattle, &c. are raised. Some manufactures are carried on in the chief towns. The largest of the separate principalities is *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*, of which Rudolstadt is the capital. Pop. above

60,000. The smaller is called *Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen*, and has for its capital Sonderhausen. Pop. about 60,000. Total pop. of Schwarzburg about 120,000.

**SCHWEITZ**, a canton of Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Zug, Lucerne, Unterwalden, Uri, and Glarus. It is about 80 miles long, by about 40 broad. It lies amid the loftiest parts of the Alps, the general height of which is about 5000 feet, and some points are very much higher. The Lakes of Zurich, Zug, Lucerne, &c. either border on it, or are partly included in it. Cattle, timber, and dairy products are its chief wealth and articles of trade. Its manufactures are not important. *Schweitz*, its capital, stands in a beautiful valley, and has some good buildings, and various interesting relics of the former history of the freedom of Switzerland. Pop. about 3500. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 8. 42. E. Pop. of canton, about 45,000.

**SCIA/GRAPHY**, *s.* [sciatographie, Fr. from *skia* and *grapho*, Gr.] in Architecture, the profile or section of a building, to show the inside thereof. In Astronomy, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun or moon.

**SCIATIC**, **SCIATICA**, (the *sci* in this and the following words is pron. always like *si*.) *s.* [Lat. *sciaticus*, Fr.] in Medicine, the rheumatism in the hip.

**SCIATICAL**, *a.* afflicting the hip.

**SCIENCE**, *s.* [Fr. *scientia*, Lat.] properly, and philosophically, knowledge of any kind methodized. (See METHOD, PHILOSOPHY, INDUCTION, &c.) Popularly, natural philosophy, especially the practical and experimental part of it. *Science* is distinguished from *Art*: this being the study of the beautiful, that of the true. The *Sciences* are distinguished from the *Arts*: those being the development and systematic arrangement of principles, these the application of them in practice. *Science* is also distinguished from literature; that being the discovery and methodizing of any branch of human knowledge, this the teaching of it by speech or writing.

**SCIENTIAL**, (*sciensial*) *a.* producing certainty or knowledge.

**SCIENTIFIC**, **SCIENTIFICAL**, *a.* [scientia and facio, Lat.] producing certainty or demonstrative knowledge.

**SCIENTIFICALLY**, *ad.* so as to produce knowledge.

**SCILLY**, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying off Cornwall, about 150 in number, consisting chiefly of granite and similar rocks. St. Mary's is the largest and most cultivated, and has two villages on it. Agriculture, grazing, and fishing are carried on, and are the chief support of the people. They are dangerous to ships, and there is a lighthouse upon one which is named St. Agues. Pop. of St. Mary's, 1545; of the whole group, 2582.

**SCIMITAR**, *s.* See CIMETER.

**SCINDE**, *See* SINDE.

**TO SCINTILLATE**, *v. n.* [scintillo, Lat.] to sparkle; to emit sparks.

**SCINTILLATION**, *s.* [Fr. *scintillatio*, Lat.] the act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

**SCIOLIST**, *s.* [sciulus, diminutive from sciens, Lat.] one who knows many things superficially; a smatterer in science or literature.

**SCIOLOUS**, *a.* superficially knowing.

**SCION**, *s.* [Fr.] a small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another.

**SCIPIO**, a celebrated family name in the history of Rome. The most distinguished bearers of it were,—*Publius Cornelius Scipio*, who was several times defeated by Hannibal on his invasion of Italy, and afterwards in Spain, in conjunction with his brother, gained several victories over the Carthaginian forces, till, at length, he fell in battle, and his army was totally routed, in 212 B. C. *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus*, son of the preceding, began his career in the disastrous defeats which laid all Italy at Hannibal's mercy. He was sent, on his father's death, into Spain, where he was so successful as to retrieve all the Roman losses in that part. After a lapse of time, occupied with affairs of minor importance, he carried the war into Africa, and after some brilliant victories at Zama, finally overthrew the great general who had so long been the terror and the scourge of Rome. It was this which obtained him the honourable surname by which he is distinguished. After having engaged in war with Antiochus, and been involved in some of the ceaseless personal contests amongst the chief men in the state, in some of which he narrowly escaped with his life, he left Rome, and died in about 185 B. C. *P. C. Scipio Emilianus Africanus*, adopted son of the

preceding, after gaining a great name in Greece, Spain, and Africa, was sent into the last country to complete the destruction of the great rival to the city of the Tiber; he took Carthage, and it was razed to the ground. He next appeared before the walls of Numantia, in Spain, and that city, which had resisted for so many years, fell before him. The attempt of the Gracchi involved Scipio, who was found murdered in his own house, in 129 B. C. *P. C. Scipio Nasica Serapion*, was the embodiment of all the aristocratic, antipopular intentions and aspirations of this great family, without any reputation for military prowess, or any fame of glorious deeds done in defence of Rome, to enable historians to rebuke the fierce and fickle democracy. They all hoped to destroy the republic; the exile of the Elder Africanus, and the death of the Younger, were the rewards of their treason. This man had all the insolence that Shakespeare has endowed Coriolanus with,—he asked a poor voter whose "most sweet voice" he was soliciting, when he saw how hard his hands were,—"if he walked on them?" He opposed the Gracchi, and the senate rid both themselves and the city of his presence, by an embassy to Asia, where he died in about 130 B. C.

**SCI'RE-FA'CIAS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ whereby a person is called on to show cause why a judgment passed should not be put in execution. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed after the judgment is given.

**SCISSORS**, *s.* always used in the plural; [*scindo*, Lat.] a small pair of blades with a sharp edge, moving on a rivet, and used for cutting paper, cloth, &c.

**SCISSILE**, *a.* [Fr. *scissible*, Lat.] capable of being cut or divided by a sharp edge.

**SCISSION**, (*scishon*) *s.* [Fr. *scissio*, Lat.] the act of cutting.

**SCISSURE**, *s.* [scissum, Lat.] a breach, rupture, fissure, crack, or rent.

**SCLEROTIC**, (*sklerotik*) *a.* [skleros, Gr.] hard; generally applied to one of the tunics of the eye. See EYE.

**SCLEROTICS**, (*sklerotika*) *s.* [skleroo, Gr.] in Medicine, preparations which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to.

**TO SCOOT**, (*skot*) *Scotch*, *v. a.* to stop a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it.

**TO SCOFF**, *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Belg.] to ridicule with insolence. To treat with contemptuous and reproachful language, used with *at*.

**SCOFF**, *s.* derision; ridicule; expression of scorn.

**SCOFFER**, *s.* one who ridicules, or derides another with insolence, contumely, or sauciness.

**SCOFFINGLY**, *ad.* in contempt; in ridicule.

**TO SCOLD**, (*skold*) *v. n.* [scholden, Belg.] to quarrel with or chide in a vehement, clamorous, and rude manner; to brawl.

**SCOLD**, (*skold*) *s.* a clamorous, quarrelsome woman.

**SCOLLOP**, *s.* See SCALLOP.

**SCOLOP/ENDRA**, *s.* in Natural History, a venomous insect having many legs.

**SCONCE**, *s.* [*schantz*, Teut.] a fort or bulwark. Figuratively, the head; a candlestick, which moves on a rivet, and is fixed against a wall.

**SCOOP**, *s.* [*schoepe*, Belg.] a kind of large ladle, used to throw out liquor; an instrument made of bone, and used in eating the pulp of an apple, &c.

**TO SCOOP**, *v. a.* [*schoppen*, Belg.] to get by means of a scoop; to ladle out; to empty or carry off in a hollow instrument; to cut hollow deep.

**SCOOPER**, *s.* one who scoops. In Zoology, a water-fowl. **SCOPE**, *s.* [*scopus*, Lat.] the object of a person's actions or designs; an aim, intention, or drift; the final end; room, or space; liberty, or freedom from restraint.

**SCOP/OLI**, **JOHN ANTONY**, an Italian naturalist and physician. He studied at Trent and Innsbruck, and his first appointment was as physician for the mines in Tyrol. Afterwards he was made mineralogical professor at Chemnitz, and finally professor of natural history at Pavia. He died in 1737, aged 64 years. His work relates chiefly to botany, which he studied with great diligence in Tyrol, &c.

**SCOP/ULOUS**, *a.* [*scopulus*, Lat.] abounding in rocks.

**SCORBU/TIC**, **SCORBU/TICAL**, *a.* [*scorbutique*, Fr. *scorbutus*, Lat.] afflicted with the scurvy.

**SCORBU/TICALLY**, *ad.* with tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy.

To SCORCH, *v. a.* [*scorened*, Sax.] to change the colour of any thing by heat; to burn superficially; to burn; to parch.—*v. n.* to be burnt on the outside; to be dried up.

SCORE, *s.* [*skora*, Isl.] a notch cut with an edged instrument; a line drawn; an account kept by notches cut in wood, or by lines drawn by chalk; a debt; an account of something past; part of a debt; a reason or motive; sake. Twenty; probably because twenty, being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long score. Music in *score*, is that which is written each part, either for the voice or for instruments, on a separate staff, but all so as to be read together.

To SCORE, *v. a.* to set down as a debt; to impute or charge; to mark by a line.

SCORIA, *s.* [Lat.] dross; recrement.

SCORIOUS, *a.* [*scoria*, Lat.] drossy.

To SCORN, *v. a.* [*schernen*, Belg. *escorner*, Fr.] to despise, slight, contemn, vilify, deride, disdain.—*v. n.* to scoff, or treat with contemptuous language, used with *at*.

SCORN, *a.* [*escorne*, old Fr.] an act of contumely and contempt; slight; scoff; derision. *To laugh to scorn*, to deride as contemptible.

SCORNER, *s.* one who treats a person or thing with contempt or ridicule; a despiser; a scoffer.

SCORNFUL, *a.* disdainful; insolent; looking upon or treating with contempt; acting in defiance.

SCORNFULLY, *ad.* contemptuously; insolently.

SCORPION, *s.* [Fr. *scorpion*, Lat.] in Zoology, a reptile resembling a lobster, but his tail ends in a point, and has a very venomous sting. One of the signs of the Zodiac, which the sun enters about October 24.

SCORPION-GRASS, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, one of the British species of which is the *forget-me-not*.

SCOT, *s.* [*scot*, Fr.] shot; payment. *Scot and lot*, what is due from a person as a parishioner, &c. *Scot free*, denotes a person being excused paying his share to his reckoning, or being remitted some punishment.

SCOT, REGINALD, the first opponent of the vulgar superstition respecting witchcraft. He studied at Cambridge, and devoted his leisure to gardening and writing. His *Discovery of Witchcraft* excited considerable opposition from those who reasoned that if a man should not believe in the devil, he would not believe in God. But he now bears the palm. He died in 1599, at an advanced age.

SCOTLAND, the name of the N. part of the island of Great Britain. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, except the S., where it is separated from England by the river Tweed, the Cheviot hills, the river Esk, and Solway Frith. It is 380 miles in length, and about 190 in breadth where it is broadest. There are about 300 islands belonging to Scotland, some of which are very considerable. These are called the Western Islands, the Orkneys, and the Shetland Islands. The physical features of the country will be found under GREAT BRITAIN, and the names of the separate counties. Scotland was an independent kingdom till James VI. was called to the throne of England; and in the reign of Queen Anne, the kingdoms were united under the name of Great Britain. Sixteen peers are elected to represent the nobility, and 53 commoners to represent the counties and boroughs, in the same parliament with that of England. There are five universities in Scotland, viz. St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Edinburgh, New Aberdeen, and Old Aberdeen. It is divided into 34 counties, and Edinburgh is the capital. The established religion is the Presbyterian. Pop. 2,620,184.

To SCOTCH, *v. a.* to cut, or make slight marks with an edged instrument.

SCOTCH, *s.* a slight cut; a shallow incision.

SCOTOMY, *s.* [*skotoma*, from *skotos*, Gr.] a dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

SCOTT, SIR MICHAEL, a naturalist and philosopher of Scotland, in the 13th century, whose history has been, through the reverence of the people, darkened by so many legendary tales, that it is difficult to discover the facts of it. He travelled in England, and some parts of the continent, and was knighted by several sovereigns, as well as by the Scottish king. He died in about 1293. Some of his writings exist. But his fame rests chiefly on the allusions to his magical skill made by poets of most European nations.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER, the great novelist, poet, and historical

antiquary, was first a law student, and barrister, and rose to be sheriff of the county of Selkirk, and one of the principal clerks of the session of Scotland. He was made a baronet at the coronation of George IV. When the extreme anxiety and toil which followed the crash of his fortunes had preyed greatly on his health, he visited Italy, and returned only to die, in 1832, aged 61 years. Few lives of literary men have been so remarkable as Sir Walter Scott's. The number, the variety, the superior excellence of his writings; the effect produced by them on the writings of those who entered the field after him; the splendour of his connexions; his princely hospitality at Abbotsford; the unparalleled money transactions in which he was involved by his works, and by which he was ultimately ruined; these,—with the incredible fund of anecdote, history, ballads, legends, &c. &c., that he had amassed, and by a most wonderful memory retained, and with which his conversation was as much enriched as his books,—make his history a greater romance than any which he has written. In his early days, he tried his 'prentice hand on translations and editions of old poetry; and came before the world first with the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. Amongst the numerous poems that followed, *Marmion* and the *Lady of the Lake* may be especially mentioned. When that faculty seemed to grow dull, he commenced his novels, and for a long time unknown he charmed all readers with his *Waverley*, *Guy Rimering*, *Antiquary*, tales of covenanted, and of chivalry; tales of the golden days of Queen Bess, and of the Pretender's rebellions; of Highland catenans, and English Puritans; and continued it with inexhaustible fertility and variety, till the prophets of his failure ceased to vituperate his becoming effete in sheer despair. At last, reduced to a literary drudge, he wrote *Lives and Histories*, *Letters on Witchcraft*, *Tales of a Grandfather*; and ceased not producing till truly death-stricken. The endless series of editions, in all forms, and at every imaginable variety of price;—the numberless translations of them;—the endless illustrations in every style of art;—best attest the hold they have on the taste and feelings of men. Respecting his monetary affairs, it is impossible to make the prodigality and criminality of them apparent, without more space than can be afforded here; they form one of the most portentous warnings against all temptations of "accommodation bills" that the trading world has ever received. And to literary men they are a warning, no less emphatic, against supposing that the powers and reputation of a man of letters may be without guilt, or safely, reduced to the category of mere merchandise.

SCOVEL, *s.* [*scopa*, Lat.] a sort of mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin.

SCOUNDREL, *s.* [*scoundrulo*, Ital.] a mean rascal; a low petty villain; a person of base principles and actions.

To SCOUR, *v. a.* [*skur*, Dan. *schuren*, Belg.] to rub a surface hard with any thing tough in order to cleanse it; to remove by scouring; to cleanse, bleach, whiten; to clear from opposition. In Physic, to purge violently. To pass swiftly over, applied to the motions of animals.—*v. n.* to run with great swiftness; to scamper; to perform the office of cleaning household utensils.

SCOURER, *s.* one who cleans by rubbing; one who runs swiftly; a purge.

SCOURGE, (*scurje*) *s.* [*escourge*, Fr.] a whip with several cords or thongs; a lash. Figuratively, vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys.

To SCOURGE, (*scurje*) *v. a.* to lash with a whip; to punish or chastise.

SCOURGER, (*scurjer*) *s.* one that chastises; a punisher.

SCOUT, *s.* [*escout*, Fr.] one who is sent privily to observe the motions of an enemy; an advice-boat; a person employed on errands in a college.

To SCOUT, *v. n.* to go out in order to make secret observations on the motions of an enemy.

To SCOWL, (*one pron. as in how*.) *v. n.* [*scyllian*, Sax.] to frown; to look angry, sour, or sullen; to pout.

SCOWL, *s.* a look of gloom or discontent.

SCOW'LINGLY, *ad.* sullenly.

To SCRABBLE, (*skrabl*) *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, Belg.] to paw or scratch with the hands; to climb by the hands; to scramble.

SCRAGG, *s.* [*scraghe*, Belg.] any thing lean or thin.

SCRAGGED, (*skragg-ed*) *a.* [*corrupted from craggd*,] rough; full of protuberances or asperities.

SCRAGGY, (*skragg-y*) *a.* lean; thin; rough or rugged.

To SCRAMBLE, (*skrámbli*) *v. n.* [see TO SCRAMBLE] to struggle so as to catch or seize any thing with the hands before another; to climb by the help of the hands, used with *up*.

SCRAMBLE, (*skrámbli*) *s.* an easy struggle for any thing, in which one endeavours to seize before another; the act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER, *s.* one that scrambles; one that climbs by the help of the hands.

To SCRANCH, *v. a.* [*schrantzer*, Belg.] to grind something cracking or brittle between the teeth.

SCRANNE, *a.* grating by the sound; vile, worthless.

SCRAP, *s.* a small piece; a bit, fragment, or crumb.

To SCRAPE, *v. a.* [*scrappen*, Sax. *scrappen*, Belg.] to take off the surface by the action of a sharp instrument; to erase writing with a knife; to collect or gather by great pains, care, and penurious means. To *scrape acquaintance*, is to curry favour, or insinuate into familiarity.—*v. n.* to make a harsh noise; to play badly on a fiddle; to make an awkward bow.

SCRAPE, *s.* [*scrup*, Swed.] perplexity; difficulty; distress; a bow.

SCRAPE, *s.* an edged instrument used to scrape with; a thin iron at a door, on which a person cleans his shoes; a miser; a bad player on a fiddle.

To SCRATCH, *v. a.* [*krutzen*, Belg.] to mark or tear with slight, uneven, ragged cuts; to tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to wound with any thing keen which leaves a mark or line on the skin; to write or draw awkwardly.

SCRATCH, *s.* a ragged and shallow cut; a wound given by the nails; a slight wound; a kind of wig.

SCRATCHER, *s.* he that scratches.

SCRATCHES, *s.* cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot.

SCRATCHINGLY, *ad.* with the action of scratching.

SCRAW, *s.* [Irish and Erse.] surface or scurf.

To SCRAWL, *v. a.* to draw or mark in an irregular and awkward manner.—*v. n.* to write ill.

SCRAWL, *s.* writing performed in an awkward and unskillful manner.

SCRAWLER, *s.* a clumsy, inelegant writer.

SCRAY, *s.* in Ornithology, a name of the sea-swallow.

SCREABLE, *a.* [*scree*, Lat.] that may be spit out.

To SCREAK, (*skreek*) *v. n.* [*skrige*, Dan.] to make a shrill or hoarse noise, like that of a person terrified, or like that of a rusty hinge; to creak.

SCREAK, (*skreek*) *s.* [*skrige*, Dan.] a shrill noise made by a person on the sight of something terrifying. See SCREECH.

To SCREAM, (*skreem*) *v. n.* [*shreman*, Sax.] to cry out with a shrill voice in terror or agony.

SCREAM, (*skreem*) *s.* a shrill loud cry made by a person in terror or pain.

To SCREECH, (see TO SCREAK) *v. n.* [*scrækia*, Isl.] to utter a loud shrill cry, when in terror or agony.

SCREECH, *s.* cry of horror and anguish; harsh, horrid cry.

SCREECHOW, *s.* in Ornithology, a large kind of owl.

SCREEN, *s.* [*eseran*, Fr.] any thing that affords shelter or concealment, or is used to exclude cold or light; a riddle to sift sand, coals, &c. In Ecclesiastical Architecture, a partition of open and ornamental work, of wood, stone, or metal, between the different parts of a church, and particularly between the nave and the chancel.

To SCREEN, *v. a.* to shelter, hide, or conceal; followed by *from*.—[*cerno*, Lat.] to sift; to riddle.

SCREW, *s.* [*scroev*, Belg. *escrovi*, Fr.] in Mechanics, a well-known instrument, the power of which arises from the same principle as that of the inclined plane. *Endless Screw*, one that revolves on its axis, and by the revolution turns a cogged wheel, &c. *Female Screw*, a cylindrical hollow, with the threads of the screw cut round its sides. *Male Screw*, the common screw. *Archimedes' Screw*, an endless screw, the threads of which were so contrived, that when it was placed in an inclined position with the lower end immersed in water, it raised the water by its revolutions, and poured it out on the level of its upper extremity. The last improvement in steam-packets consists in the use of an endless screw, of no great length, with very broad threads, bedded in the keel of the vessel, instead of paddle-wheels, to propel it.

To SCREW, *v. a.* to turn by, or fasten with, a screw; to deform by contortions, applied to the face; to squeeze or press; to extort; to oppress.

To SCRIBBLE, (*skribli*) *v. n.* [*scribillo*, diminutive from *scribo*, Lat.] to write in a careless and incorrect manner.—*v. a.* to fill with careless writing.

SCRIBBLE, (*skribli*) *s.* careless or worthless writing.

SCRIBBLER, *s.* a petty author; an author of no merit.

SCRIBE, *s.* [Fr. *scriba*, Lat.] a writer; a public notary.

Amongst the Jews, a person skilled in the law, and employed in transcribing it for the use of others.

SCRINE, *s.* [*scrinium*, Lat.] a coffer or chest; a place where writings or curiosities are deposited.

SCRIP, *s.* [*skreppa*, Isl.] a small bag, budget, or satchel.—[*scriptio*, Lat.] a schedule; a small paper, or writing.

SCRIPTURAL, *a.* contained in the Sacred Scriptures; biblical.

SCRIPTURE, *s.* [*scriptura*, from *scribo*, Lat.] writing. The *Scriptures*, or *Sacred Scriptures*, is a designation of the Bible.

SCRIVENER, *s.* [*scrivano*, Lat.] one who draws contracts, or deals in conveying or placing money at interest.

SCROFULA, *s.* [*scrofa*, Lat.] in Medicine, the name of the dreadful hereditary disease, commonly called the *king's evil*, from a superstitious belief that the touch of a crowned king could cure it. Its most common form is a suppurating tumour; but it does not affect one part of the body more than another, nor always show itself so. It is often brought on by damp, and want of exercise and ventilation.

SCROFULOUS, *a.* diseased with scrofula.

SCROLL, (*skróll*) *s.* a writing rolled up into a cylindrical shape.

SCROTOCELE, *s.* [*scrotum*, Lat. and *cele*, Gr.] in Medicine, a hernia of the scrotum.

To SCRUB, *v. a.* [*schrobben*, Belg.] to rub hard with something coarse.

SCRUB, *s.* a mean or base person; any thing mean or despicable; a worn-out broom.

SCRUBBED, SCRUBBY, *a.* [*scrubet*, Dan.] mean; dirty; vile; worthless; sorry.

SCRUPLE, (*skrüpl*) *s.* [*scrupule*, Fr. from *scrupulus*, Lat.] a doubt, difficulty, or perplexity, which the mind cannot easily resolve. In Medicine, a weight, containing 20 grains. Proverbially, any small quantity.

To SCRUPLE, (*skrüpl*) *v. n.* to doubt or hesitate.

SCRUPLER, *s.* one that hesitates; a doubter.

SCRUPULOSITY, *s.* nice or excessive caution or doubtfulness; fear of acting in any thing which may chance to give offence, or may contradict some precept; tenderness of conscience.

SCRUPULOUS, *a.* [*scrupulosus*, Fr. *scrupulosus*, Lat.] afraid to do or comply for fear of violating any precept, or of hazarding any loss or danger; nice; careful; cautious.

SCRUPULOUSLY, *ad.* carefully; nicely; anxiously.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being scrupulous.

To SCRUSE, *v. a.* to squeeze; to crowd.

SCRUTABLE, *a.* [*scrutari*, Lat.] discoverable by inquiry.

SCRUTATION, *s.* [*scrutatio*, Lat.] search; examination; inquiry.

SCRUTATOR, SCRUTINEER, *s.* an inquirer; a searcher; an examiner.

To SCRUTINIZE, SCRUTINY, *v.* to search or examine with exactness.

SCRUTINOUS, *a.* captious; full of inquiries. A word little used.

SCRUTINY, *s.* [*scrutin*, Fr.] a nice, exact, and scrupulous search, examination, or inquiry.

SCRUTOIRE, *s.* [*scribeiro*, or *escritoire*, Fr.] a piece of furniture containing drawers for writings.

To SCUD, *v. n.* [*skutta*, Swed.] to run or fly away in a hurry, or with precipitation.

SCUFFLE, (*skiffli*) *s.* a confused tumult or broil.

To SCUFFLE, (*skiffli*) *v. n.* to fight in a confused and tumultuous manner.

To SCULK, *v. a.* [*skulke*, Dan.] to lurk or lie close in hiding-places.

SCULKER, *s.* a lurker; one who conceals himself through shame or mischief.

SCULL, *s.* [*skola*, Isl.] in Anatomy, the bone which defends and includes the brain. A small boat; one who rows in a small boat; a short oar; a great number or shoal of fish.

SCULLCAP, *s.* a head-piece; night-cap.

SCULLER, *s.* [*skiole*, Isl.] a boat which has but one rower; a cock-boat; one that rows a small boat.

SCULLERY, *s.* [*escuelle*, Fr.] a place where kitchen utensils, as kettles, dishes, &c., are cleaned and kept.

SCULLION, *s.* one who washes the dishes, and does the other drudgery of a kitchen.

SCULPTILE, *a.* [*sculpo*, Lat.] made by carving.

SCULPTOR, *s.* [*sculpteur*, Fr.] one who cuts or carves wood or stone.

SCULPTURE, *s.* [Fr.] the art of carving wood or stone; carved wood; the art of engraving on copper.

SCUM, *s.* [*schym*, Belg. *scume*, Fr. *ekum*, Dan. *schiuma*, Ital.] the froth which rises on the top of any liquor; the dross, refuse, or that part of filth which swims on the top of any liquor in fusion.

To SCUM, *v. a.* to take off the filth which rises to the top of any liquor when boiling. See TO SKIM.

SCUMMER, *s.* [*escumoir*, Fr.] a vessel or instrument with which filth, &c. is taken from the top of any liquor. See SKIMMER.

SCUPPERHOLES, *s.* [*schoepen*, Belg.] small holes on the deck of a vessel, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over these holes are called *scupper-leathers*, and the nails with which they are fastened *scupper-nails*.

SCURF, *s.* [*scurf*, Sax. *scurff*, Dan.] in Medicine, a cutaneous disease, in which the natural exfoliations of the skin are monstrously increased.

SCURFINNESS, *s.* the state of being scurfy.

SCURRILOUS, *a.* [*scurra*, Lat.] low; mean; abusive; lewdly; vulgar; grossly opprobrious.

SCURRILOUSLY, *ad.* with gross reproach; expressed in gross terms.

SCURRILOUS, *a.* using low, mean, and vile reproaches; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.

SCURRILOUSLY, *ad.* with gross reproach; with low buffoonery.

SCURVY, *s.* in Medicine, a painful and dangerous disease of the skin, arising from peculiar food, &c., and gradually spreading to the mucous lining of the interior organs. It used to be the scourge of the navy, till attention to diet and ventilation were more common amongst captains and officers.

SCURVY, *a.* affected with the scurfy; vile; base.

SCURVY-GRASS, *s.* in Botany, a plant supposed to be a specific against the scurfy.

SCUT, *s.* [*skott*, Isl.] a tail; applied to such animals as the hare, deer, &c.

SCUTAGE, *s.* [*scutum*, Lat.] a tax imposed anciently for furnishing the king's army with men.

SCUTCHEON, *s.* [*succione*, Ital.] the shield or bearing of a family, in heraldry. See ESCUTCHEON.

SCUTELLATED, *a.* [*scutella*, Lat.] divided into small surfaces.

SCUTIFORM, *a.* [*scutum* and *forma*, Lat.] shaped like a shield.

SCUTTLE, (*skütt*) *s.* [*scutell*, Celt.] a wide shallow vessel; a box for holding coals; a small grate.—[from *scud*,] a quick pace; an affected hurry in walking. In a ship, the small holes cut for passage from one deck to another, or the windows cut in cabins for the sake of light.

To SCUTTLE, (*skütt*) *v. n.* to run with an affected hurry.

SCYLLA, the name of some dangerous rocks in the Straits of Messina, much celebrated by the old poets.

SCYTHE, *s.* an instrument for mowing grass, &c.

SCYTHIA, in Ancient Geography, the name by which the N. part of European Russia, and all Asiatic Russia, and Tatar were known. The inhabitants were chiefly nomadic tribes, resembling the modern Tatars. The boundaries between it and Sarmatia were not at all accurately defined. No intimate knowledge of the people was possessed, till the inundation of Europe by the vast horde which ultimately overthrew the Roman empire.

SEA, (the *a* in this word and its following compounds is pron. like *ee*, as in *see*.) *s.* the vast tract of waters encompassing the whole earth; a part or division of those waters; a part of the ocean which lies near and washes the coast of some particular country, from whence it is generally denominated; as, the Irish Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Arabian Sea, &c.

SEABAR, *s.* in Ornithology, a species of sea swallow.

SEABREACH, *s.* irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

SEABREEZE, *s.* a wind blowing from the sea.

SEACABBAGE, *s.* in Botany, a kind of colewort growing near the sea.

SEACALF, *s.* in Natural History, a name of the seal.

SEACARP, *s.* in Ichthyology, a spotted fish that lives among stones and rocks.

SEACHART, *s.* a map on which the coasts of the sea are delineated.

SEACOA, *s.* a coal so called because conveyed by the sea; pit-coal.

SEACOAST, *s.* a shore, or land which borders on the sea.

SEACOMPASS, *s.* the mariners' compass.

SEACOW, *s.* in Natural History, a name of the manatee, a kind of seal.

SEAFARER, *s.* one that travels by sea; a mariner.

SEAFARING, *a.* used to the sea; travelling by sea.

SEAFENNEL, *s.* in Botany, a name of the samphire.

SEAFIGHT, *s.* a battle fought on the sea.

SEAGRASS, *s.* in Botany, a common plant with grass-like leaves, growing near the sea.

SEAGREEN, *a.* resembling the colour of the distant sea.

SEAGULL, *s.* in Natural History, the general name of a large family of birds, that frequent the sea, and live on fish, commonly called *seagulls*, &c.

SEAHEDGEHOG, *s.* in Natural History, the common name of the different kinds of echinus.

SEAHOG, *s.* in Natural History, the porpus.

SEAHOLLY, *s.* in Botany, a name of the eryngo.

SEAL, (*seel*) *s.* [*sele*, or *seol*, Sax. *seel*, Dan.] in Natural History, the name of a large class of marine or amphibious mammalia, especially frequenting the N. seas, and yielding great quantities of oil.—[*sigel*, Sax.] a small stone, or piece of metal, or glass, on which coats of arms, &c. are engraved, used in fastening of letters, and affixed to writings as a testimony; the impression of a seal in wax, or on a wafer; act of confirmation. The Great Seal is that whereby all patents, commissions, warrants, &c., coming from the king, are sealed. The Privy Seal is that usually first set to grants that are to pass the Great Seal.

To SEAL, (*seel*) *v. a.* to close, or fasten; to confirm or attest with a seal; to ratify; to shut or close up, followed by *up*; to mark with a stamp.—*n.* to fix a seal, followed by *unto*.

SEALER, (*seeler*) *s.* one who seals.

SEALINGWAX, (*seelingswax*), *s.* a composition used in fastening or closing letters.

SEALION, *s.* in Zoology, a large kind of seal.

SEAM, (*seem*) *s.* [*seam*, Sax.] the edge of cloth where two pieces are joined together; the joining of the planks in a ship; a cicatrice or scar; a measure.—[*seme*, Sax.] tallow; grease; hog's lard.

To SEAM, (*seem*) *v. a.* to join the edges of two pieces of cloth, or to fasten the edges of two pieces of timber together; to mark with a scar.

SEAMAN, *s.* plur. *seamen*; a sailor.

SEAMARK, *s.* a point or mark in the sea, which mariners make use of to direct their course by.

SEAMLESS, (*seemless*) *a.* having no visible joining or seam.

SEAN, SEINE, (*seine*) *s.* [*seign*, Sax.] a very large net, used to catch fish in the sea, made like a drag-net, but sometimes without a cord, 200 fathoms in length, and from 2 to 6 fathoms in depth.

SEAPANTHER, *s.* in Ichthyology, a fish like a lamprey.

SEAPIECE, (*seepiece*) *s.* a picture representing a prospect of the sea.

SEAPORT, *s.* a harbour.

SEA-WATER, *s.* the water of the ocean.

SEAR, (*seer*) *a.* [*searian*, Sax.] dry; not green.

To SEAR, (*seer*) *v. a.* to burn or cauterize.

To SEARCE, (*seer*) *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] to sift finely.

SEARCE, (*seer*) *s.* a fine sieve; a bolter.

To SEARCH, (*serch*) *v. a.* [*chercher*, Fr.] to examine into; to explore; to look through; to try; to inquire; to seek after something lost, hid, or unknown. In Surgery, to probe. Used with *out*, to find by seeking.—*v. n.* to make inquiry; to try to find, followed by *for* or *after*.

SEARCH, (*serch*) *s.* inquiry; examination; quest; pursuit; act of seeking.

SEARCHER, (*sercher*) *s.* an inquirer; examiner; one who

seeks after anything hid or unknown. An officer in London, who examines the bodies of the dead, in order to detect any violence.

SE/ARCLOTH, (*searcloth*) *s.* [*searclath*, Sax.] a plaster.

SE/ASHELL, *s.* a shell of a sea-fish.

SE/ASHORE, *s.* the coast of the sea.

SE/ASICK, *a.* sick on board a vessel at sea; a disorder attending people at their first going to sea.

SE/ASIDE, *s.* the edge of the sea.

SE/ASON, (*seazon*) *s.* [*saison*, Fr.] one of the four parts of the year; a particular time, or period of time; a fit time; a small space of time; that which gives a relish to food.

To SE/ASON, (*seazon*) *v. a.* [*assaisonner*, Fr.] to mix food with any thing that gives it a high relish; to give a relish to; to fit for any use by time or habit.—*v. n.* to become fit for any purpose.

SE/ASONABLE, (*seazonable*) *a.* done at a proper time; convenient or proper, with respect to time; opportune.

SE/ASONABLENESS, (*seazonableness*) *s.* propriety with respect to time.

SE/ASONABLY, *ad.* properly with respect to time.

SE/ASONER, (*seazoner*) *s.* one who seasons, or that which gives a relish to any thing.

SE/ASONING, (*seazoning*) *s.* that which is added to any thing to qualify it, or give it a relish.

SE/A-SURGEON, *s.* a surgeon employed on board a ship.

SE/AT, (*seet*) *s.* [*setl*, old Teut.] a chair, bench, or any thing which supports a person when sitting; a chair of state; throne; tribunal. Figuratively, a post of authority; residence, mansion, or abode; situation.

To SE/AT, (*seet*) *v. a.* to place on a seat; to place in a post of authority; to fix or settle in any place; to place in a firm manner, or to fix.

SE/ATERM, *s.* a word used by sailors.

SE/AWARD, (*seaward*) *a.* toward the sea.

SE/AWEEB, *s.* in Botany, the general name for all submerged marine plants.

SE/BA/CIC, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to animal fat or tallow.

SE/BA/STIAN, *Str.* a large and handsome city of Brazil in S. America, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and seated at the mouth of the river of that name, which forms a very extensive and commodious harbour. The city is large, well-built, and populous, but standing upon low ground, and surrounded by hills of vast height, is not very healthy. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 22. 54. S. Long. 43. 11. W.

SE/BA/TES, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with sebaceous acid.

SE/CANT, *s.* [*seco*, Lat.] in Geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.

To SE/CE/DE, *v. n.* [*secedo*, Lat.] to withdraw, or refuse associating in an affair.

SE/CE/DER, *s.* one who shows his disapprobation by withdrawing.

To SE/CE/RN, *v. a.* [*secerno*, Lat.] to separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separations of juices in the body.

SE/CE/SSION, (*seeshon*) *s.* [*secedo*, Lat.] the act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions. In Ecclesiastical History, the name of a Presbyterian body in Scotland, which has seceded from the Established Kirk, but not altered its form of government, or its doctrinal standards.

SE/CKENDORF, LUDWIG VON, the German historian of Lutheranism, who studied at Strasburg, and, after his travels, held important offices under the Duke of Gotha and other German princes, and finally under the Elector of Brandenburg. He died in 1692, aged 60 years. Beside his great *Apologetic History of Lutheranism*, he wrote other works on Ecclesiastical History, Politics, &c.

SE/CKER, DR. THOMAS, a distinguished English prelate of the last century. His parents were Dissenters, and he was trained for the ministry amongst them, and had amongst his fellow students the future Bishop Butler, and Dr. Samuel Chandler. After attempting the ministry, he relinquished it, and began to study medicine, but was persuaded to join the Established Church, and entered Oxford. Having completed this new academical course, he became a clergyman, and rose with such rapidity, that 12 years after his ordination he was made Bishop of Bristol. His next step was to the see of Oxford, and his last, to

the primate's chair, being made archbishop of Canterbury. He died in 1768, aged 70 years. His learning was celebrated in his time, but he has left no work to sustain his reputation.

To SE/CLU/DE, *v. a.* [*secludo*, Lat.] to confine from; to shut up from; to shut out or exclude.

SE/CLUSION, (*seclashon*) *s.* the act of confining.

SE/COND, *s.* [*secundus*, Lat.] the next in order to the first; inferior; next in value or dignity.

SE/COND, *s.* [Fr.] one who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him; one who supports or maintains; the sixtieth part of a minute, marked thus [']. In Music, the interval between two adjoining tones.

To SE/COND, *v. a.* to support, or maintain; to follow in the next place.

SE/CONDARILY, *ad.* in the second degree or order.

SE/CONDARY, *a.* not the chief, not the primary or first; acting by commission. A secondary fever, is that which arises after a crisis. A secondary planet, in Astronomy, is a satellite, or moon.

SECONDARY, *s.* a delegate; a deputy. In Geology, the name assigned in some arrangements of the strata, to all formations from the coal to the chalk.

SE/COND-HAND, *s.* possession of a thing which has been enjoyed by another before.—*a.* applied to knowledge, implicit, or borrowed from another. Applied to dress, worn or laid aside by another. At second hand, implies in imitation; borrowed, or transmitted, opposed to primarily, or originally.

SE/CONDLY, *ad.* in the second place.

SE/COND-RATE, *s.* the second in order, dignity, or value.—*a.* for one of the second order.

SE/COND-SIGHT, *s.* the power of seeing things future, said to be possessed by some of the Scotch highlanders and islanders.

SE/COND-SIGHTED, *a.* having the power of seeing things future or at a distance.

SE/CRECY, *s.* privacy; the state of being concealed, or hidden; solitude; retirement; the quality of preserving from discovery; close silence; fidelity to a secret.

SE/CRET, *a.* [Fr. *secretus*, Lat.] unrevealed, concealed, kept hidden, or undiscovered; unseen; faithful in keeping a secret, or any thing from discovery; unknown; privy.

SE/CRET, *s.* something kept from public notice or knowledge; a thing unknown; privacy; secrecy.

SE/CRETARY, *s.* [*secrétaire*, Fr.] one intrusted with the management of public business; one who writes for another. *Secretary of State*, the name borne by the officers of the cabinet ministry in England, who conduct the internal or home affairs of the country; the affairs of the colonies; and the foreign affairs of the state, or the intercourse with the governments of other countries.

SE/CRETARYSHIP, *s.* the office of a secretary.

To SE/CRE/TE, *v. a.* [*secrno*, Lat.] to put aside, or hide. In the animal economy, to separate.

SE/CRE/TION, (*sekréshon*) *s.* [*secretio*, Lat.] in Physiology, the act of separating the various fluids of the body; the fluid separated. This word is applied to a similar process in plants also.

SE/CRETIST, *s.* a dealer in secrets.

SE/CRETITIOUS, (*sekréshious*) *a.* parted by animal secretion.

SE/CRETLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be publicly known; latently; privately.

SE/CRETNESS, *s.* the quality of being hid, or of keeping a secret.

SE/CRETORY, *a.* performing the office of separating the fluids. SECT, *s.* [*sekte*, Fr. *secta*, Lat.] a body of men following some particular teacher, or adopting some peculiar tenet.

SE/CTARY, *s.* [*seclaire*, Fr.] one who joins with others in the adoption of a peculiar opinion; a follower; a pupil.

SE/CTA/TOR, *s.* [Lat.] an imitator; a disciple, a follower.

SE/CTION, (*seishon*) *s.* [Fr. *sectio*, from *seco*, Lat.] a part of a divided thing; the act of dividing; a portion of a chapter, marked thus (§). In Geometry, it denotes a side or surface of a body or figure cut by another; or the place where lines, planes, &c. cut each other. In Architecture, the section of a building is the same with its profile; or a delineation of its heights and depths raised on a plane, as if the fabric were cut asunder so as to show its inside.

SE/CTOR, *s.* [*seclteur*, Fr.] in Geometry, is an instrument made of two flat ruled united by a joint, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, &c. drawn on them. The use of this instru-

ment cannot be easily described; and the value of it depends so much on the extreme accuracy of its construction, that in most instances it is better to resort to calculations.

**SECULAR**, *a. [secularis, from seculum, Lat. seculier, Fr.]* relating to the affairs of the present world, opposed to spiritual or holy; belonging to the laity, in opposition to the clergy, in some communions; happening once in a century. *Secular priest*, is a person not bound by the rules of any monastic society; opposed to *regular*. *Secular games*, in antiquity, were solemn games held among the Romans, once in 100 years, for three days. In Astronomy, it is applied to variations which are operated by the period of the node, and require an immense space of time for their consummation.

**SECULARITY**, *SECULARNESS*, *s.* worldliness, or attention to the things of the present life.

To **SECULARIZE**, *v. a. [seculariser, Fr.]* to convert from consecrated to common use.

**SECUNDINE**, *s. [secundae, Lat.]* in Anatomy, the after-birth, or membrane in which a fetus is wrapped.

**SECURE**, *s. [securus, Lat.]* free from fear, terror, or danger; careless through confidence of being out of danger; safe.

To **SECURE**, *v. a.* to ascertain; to make certain; to put out of hazard; to make safe, or place out of the reach of danger; to insure; to make safe or fast.

**SECURELY**, *ad.* without fear; carelessly.

**SECURITY**, *s. [securitas, Fr. securitas, from securus, Lat.]* the state of being free from fear or danger; want of care from too great a confidence of safety; any thing given as a pledge; a person bound for another; safety; certainty.

**SEDAN**, *s.* a kind of covered chair, conveyed by means of poles by two men; a chair.

**SEDAN**, a town of the department of Ardennes, France. It stands on the Meuse, over which is a bridge, and is fortified, being one of the chief frontier towns. It has some fine buildings, and is particularly active in the woollen manufacture. It is 160 miles from Paris. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 49. 42. N. Long. 4. 45. E.

**SEDATE**, *a. [sedatus, from sedeo, Lat.]* tranquil; calm; unruffled; serene; quiet; undisturbed; composed.

**SEDATELY**, *ad.* calmly; without disturbance.

**SEDATENESS**, *s.* a disposition of mind free from disturbance; calmness; serenity.

**SEDATIVE**, *s.* in Medicine, a preparation which has a tendency to produce sleep, but in a somewhat different way from the action of narcotic medicines. In common with them, excess is fatal to life.

**SEDENTARINESS**, *s.* the state of being sedentary.

**SEDENTARY**, *a. [sedentaire, Fr. sedentarius, from sedeo, Lat.]* passed in sitting still, or without motion and action; inactive or sluggish.

**SEDGE**, [*seeg*, Sax.] in Botany, a water-plant, which has the male and female flowers in separate spikes, called also the *flag*.

**SEDGE-WARBLER**, *s.* in Ornithology, a migratory bird, which builds its nest amongst the rushes and flags growing out of marshes, &c. It is not an agreeable songster.

**SEDGY**, *a.* overgrown with flags.

**SEDIMENT**, *s. [Fr. sedimentum, from sedeo, Lat.]* that which settles at the bottom.

**SEDITION**, (*sedishōn*) *s.* [*Fr. seditio, Lat.]* a tumult; insurrection; a tumultuous assembly in order to subvert an established government; a political offence of the same kind, but less grave than treason.

**SEDITIOUS**, (*sedishious*) *a. [seditieux, Fr. seditious, Lat.]* turbulent; tumultuously factious.

**SEDITIOUSLY**, *ad.* tumultuously; with factious turbulence.

**SEDITIONESS**, *s.* turbulence; disposition to sedition.

To **SEDUCE**, *v. a. [seduco, Lat.]* to draw aside from the right; to mislead; to tempt; to debauch; to deprave; to deceive.

**SEDUCEMENT**, *s.* means used to draw from the right.

**SEDUCER**, *s.* a tempter; a corrupter.

**SEDUCIBLE**, *a.* corruptible; capable of being drawn aside from the right.

**SEDUCTION**, *s. [Fr.]* the act of drawing aside from the right.

**SEDULITY**, *s. [sedulus, Lat.]* assiduity; laboriousness; industry; intenseness of endeavour; application.

**SEDULOUS**, *a.* assiduous; ambitious; diligent; laborious.

**SEDULOUSLY**, *ad.* diligently; industriously; laboriously.

**SEDULOUSNESS**, *s.* industry; diligence; assiduity.

**SEE**, *s. [sedes, from sedeo, Lat.]* the seat or diocese of a bishop.

To **SEE**, *v. a.* preter. *I saw*, past part. *seen*; [*seon*, Sax. *siem*, Belg.] to perceive by the eye; to discover; to descry; to attend; to observe; to find.—*v. n.* to have the sense of sight; to discern, so as to be free from deceit, followed by *through*, or *into*; to inquire; to be attentive; to scheme; to contrive.

**SEE**, *interj.* [*the imperative of To see*] observe! behold! lo! look!

**SEED**, *s.* [*Dan. seed*, Sax. and Belg.] in Botany, that part of a plant which contains the embryo of a new plant. It is carefully protected, and often furnished with a plume, a wing, a hook, &c. to secure its removal to a fitting spot for germination. It consists of the germ of the new plant, and the seed-lobes, which are destined for its nutriment, when it first begins to grow. An original or first principle; progeny, race, or offspring.

To **SEED**, *v. n.* to produce seed.

**SEEDBUD**, *s.* in Botany, the lower part of a pointed or pistil, containing the embryo fruit.

**SEEDCAKE**, *s.* a cake interspersed with caraway seeds.

**SEEDCOAT**, *s.* in Botany, the covering of a seed.

**SEEDLING**, *s.* a young plant raised from seed.

**SEEDLOBES**, *s.* in Botany, the parts of which the internal substance of the seed is composed.

**SEEDPEARL**, *s.* small grains of pearl.

**SEEDPLOT**, *s.* the ground on which plants are raised from seed, to be afterwards transplanted.

**SEEDTIME**, *s.* the season of sowing.

**SEEDVESSEL**, *s.* in Botany, that part of the plant which contains the seeds, and varies very much in character in different plants.

**SEEING**, *a.* abounding with seed.

**SEEING**, *s.* perception by the eyes; sight; vision.

**SEEING**, *s.* *SEEING* THAT, *ad.* since, it being so that.

To **SEEK**, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *sought*; [*secan*, Sax.] to look or search for; to endeavour to gain or find; to pursue by secret machinations.—*v. n.* to make search, or inquiry; to endeavour after; to make the object of pursuit, followed by *after*. *To seek*, is an adverbial expression, implying at a loss, or without expedients or experience.

**SEEKER**, *s.* one that seeks or inquires.

To **SEEL**, *v. a. [seeller, Fr.]* in Falconry, to close the eyes.—*v. n.* [*syllan*, Sax.] applied to vessels, to lean on one side.

**SEELY**, *a.* lucky; foolish; simple; silly.

To **SEEM**, *v. n.* [*ziemen*, Teut.] to look alike, appear, or have the appearance of. *It seems*, signifies that there is appearance, only, without reality; and at other times it is synonymous to *forsooth*.

**SEEMER**, *s.* one that carries an appearance.

**SEEMING**, *s.* external or fair appearance; opinion.

**SEEMINGLY**, *ad.* in appearance; in show; in semblance.

**SEEMLINESS**, *s.* comeliness; grace of appearance; decency; beauty; handsomeness; grace.

**SEEMLY**, *a.* [*soomelicht*, Dan.] decent; becoming; proper; graceful; fit.

**SEEMLY**, *ad.* in a decent manner; in a proper manner.

**SEEN**, *a.* skilled; versed.

**SEEN**, past part. of *To SEE*.

**SEER**, (*see-er*) *s.* one who perceives objects by the sight; one who can foresee future events; a prophet.

To **SEESAW**, *v. a.* to move with reciprocating motion.

**SEESAW**, *s.* a reciprocating motion.

To **SEETH**, *v. a.* pret. *I sod* or *seethed*; past part. *sodden*; [*soedan*, Sax.] to prepare by hot or boiling water; to boil, or decoct in hot water; to steep in hot water till all its virtues are lost.—*v. n.* to boil or be hot.

**SEETHER**, *s.* a boiler; a pot.

**SEETZEN**, *ULRICH JASPER*, a celebrated traveller, who studied at Göttingen, and after making the needful preparation set out, under the auspices of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, for the interior of Africa. He visited Constantinople, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Aleppo, and Damascus, and made each a centre of exploring excursions, in which he visited many parts not known before to European travellers, and during his stay in which he continued his studies in Arabic and other languages. He afterwards went to Cairo, and travelled in Arabia, having professed Mohammedism, in order to be able to visit Mecca and

Medina. But he was (as is generally believed) poisoned by the Imams of Sana, in 1811, aged 44 years. His journals and drawings were recovered, and are very valuable.

SEGE/STAN, a province of Afghanistan, Asia. It lies next to Persia, Belochistan, and Hindustan. The country is in general mountainous; the plains are barren, covered with a fine sand, which is sometimes raised by the wind in such a degree, as to overwhelm whole caravans, and the valleys are the only habitable parts. Zereng is the capital. Very little is known of this country.

SEGMENT, *s.* [Fr. *segmentum*, from *seco*, Lat.] in Geometry, a figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

SEGNITY, *s.* [seguis, Lat.] sluggishness; inactivity.

SEGOVIA, an ancient, large, and handsome city of Spain, in a province of the same name. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, and very fine paper. The cathedral, the castle or alcazar, the royal chapel, and the Mint, are the richest and most remarkable buildings. The aqueduct is a work of the Romans, and is 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, consisting of two rows, one placed above the other. It is seated on a mountain between two hills, near the river Araya, 47 miles from Madrid. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 41. 0. N. Long. 3. 48. W.

TO SE/GREGATE, *v. a.* [seorsum and grex, Lat.] to set apart; to separate from others.

SEGREGATION, *s.* [Fr.] separating from others.

SE/GUR, LOUIS PHILIPPE, COMTE DE, a French diplomatist. He first fought in America; and was afterwards ambassador to St. Petersburg. During the Revolution, he was sent in the same capacity to Berlin; and on his return was in some danger, but escaped and left France, to which he did not return till the end of the Reign of Terror. He held various offices under the empire; and was made a peer at the restoration; but having taken part with Napoleon during the 100 days, he was deposed from all his dignities on the final establishment of the Bourbons. He is best known now by his writings, which are numerous; the most interesting of which are his *Memoirs*, and his *Political Picture of Europe from 1786 to 1796*. He died in 1830, aged 77 years.

SEJANUS, L. ALIUS, the great minister of the Roman emperor Tiberius; who being intrusted with the sole management of the affairs of the empire, and having found that the emperor was not averse to the removal by violence of such as were nearly related to him, attempted to clear the way to the throne for himself. But having advanced too daringly with his project, during the residence of Tiberius at Capree, his plans were suspected; and he was put to death in the most cruel and ignominious manner, in 31 A. D.

SE/IGNIOR, SE/IGNOUR, (señior) *s.* [seigneur, Fr.] a lord, Grand Seigneur, the title of the emperor of the Turks.

SE/IGNORY, (señiory) *s.* [seigneurie, Fr.] a lordship; a territory, dominion.

SE/INE, *s.* See SEAN.

SEINE, one of the chief rivers of France, rising in the hills of Langres, and flowing with a very meandering course in a N. W. direction to the English Channel; which it enters by Havre de Grace, after a course of about 350 miles. The largest of its tributaries is the Marne.

SEINE, a department of France, lying in the midst of the department of Seine et Oise. It is about 15 miles in diameter, being almost circular. It has no considerable hills; the loftiest ground being under 500 feet in elevation. The Seine flows through it. Building-stone and plaster of Paris are largely obtained here. It yields abundance of corn, and common wine, and has plenty of cattle, horses, &c. Paris is its capital; and thus it is an important manufacturing department. Pop. about 1,250,000.

SEINE INFÉRIEURE, a department of France, lying on the N. coast, and bounded by the departments of Somme, Oise, Eure and Calvados. It is about 70 miles long, and 45 broad. It is not very hilly; and the coast line consists almost wholly of chalk cliffs. The Seine is its great river. It is not very rich in mineral wealth; but it produces abundance of corn, fruit, cattle, horses, timber, &c. &c.; and has excellent fisheries, valuable manufactures, and a considerable trade. Rouen is its capital. Pop. about 750,000.

SEINE ET MARNE, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Oise, Seine et Oise, Loiret, Yonne, Aube, and Aisne. It is about 70 miles in length, by about 40 in breadth. It is generally level; and is watered by the two rivers after which it is named, and by their tributary streams. Its chief mineral product is grit, or chert, used in the manufacture of millstones. Corn, wine, cattle, cheese, timber, &c. &c. are abundantly produced. It has some manufactures in the larger towns. Melun is its chief town. Pop. about 350,000.

SEINE ET OISE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Seine et Marne, Loiret, Eure et Loir, Eure, and Oise; and surrounding the department of Seine. It is about 70 miles by 50 in extent. The surface of this tract is diversified by no considerable elevations; and it is watered by the Seine and the Oise, with some smaller rivers. Building-stone, and some kinds of useful earths, are its chief mineral treasures. Corn, fruits, wine, cattle, sheep, &c. &c. are plentifully produced. Several useful manufactures are carried on in the towns, and the pottery of Sèvres is famous every where. Versailles is the capital. Pop. about 400,000.

TO SEIZE, (seeze) *v. a.* [saïsr, Fr.] to take possession of; to lay hold on by a sudden effort; to grasp; to fasten on; to take forcible possession of by law; to have in one's possession.—*v. n.* to fix one's grasp on any thing.

SE/IZIN, (seizen) *s.* [saisine, Fr.] in Law, the act of taking possession; any thing possessed.

SEIZURE, (seizure) *s.* the act of seizing; the thing seized; possession; the act of taking forcible possession of.

SE/LAH, *s.* [Heb.] a word which occurs in the Book of Psalms, and the prophecies of Habakkuk, which our translators knew not how to translate, and which commentators do not know how to explain.

SE/LDEN, JOHN, a famous jurist, historical antiquary, and patriot statesman of the 17th century. He was of comparatively humble origin on his father's side, and studied at Oxford, by means of an exhibition given him by Dr. Juxon. Having determined on the law, he entered Clifford's Inn, and afterwards the Inner Temple, where he soon gained no small reputation and practice, both at the bar and otherwise. He also commenced his literary career with the friendship of Ben Jonson, and of others of the stars of the court of letters of the day. He was favoured with a visitation of the learning, wit, and threatenings of King James, on occasion of his great work on *Tithes*, and strongly counselled the protestation which the House of Commons made against granting supplies without redress of grievances. This last caused his imprisonment, which lasted about a month. He next entered parliament, and here he was engaged most actively in support of the measures which preceded the civil war; for which he was again imprisoned, and continued in confinement, with a few interruptions, for nearly five years; during which time he carried on his literary labours most industriously. In the Long Parliament he figures as a moderate constitutionalist, but sufficiently pledged to the Parliament side to be employed by it in the Assembly of Divines, and to be made keeper of the records in the Tower, though he was once sounded by the king's side, and did not believe love-locks unlovely. He did not give up his episcopate-monarchical dream till the triumph of the Parliament and the conduct of the king demonstrated its hopelessness; and his last political act was to vindicate the independence of parliament from the interference of the Scotch commissioners, during the last effort to conciliate the two contending parties. He never relinquished his studies nor his publications during the whole of his public life; and he died in 1654, aged 70 years. His writings are exceedingly numerous, and various as his extensive learning. His *Tithes*, *Tithes of Honour*, *Privileges of the Baronage of England*, *Mare Clausum*, (or Defence of the Empire of the Sea claimed by England,) his legal treatises, his works on Hebrew law and customs, are treasures of information even to the present day. A small book of his *Table Talk*, contains some fine specimens of his clear intelligence and great scholarship. He belonged, in his spirit and politics, though not in fact, to the Cudworths and Lockes, who continued to represent one principal element of the Puritan Revolution, after the magnificent rule of Oliver Cromwell, and the petty contentions that broke out on his death, had passed away.

SE/LDOM, *ad.* [seldem, or seld, Sax.] not frequent or often; rarely.



To SELE/CT, *v. a.* [*selectum*, from *seligo*, Lat.] to choose by way of preference from others.

SELE/CT, *a.* chosen, or culled out, from others on account of superior excellence.

SELE/CTION, (*selékshon*) *s.* [*selectio*, from *seligo*, Lat.] the act of choosing; choice; the collection of things so chosen.

SELE/CTOR, *s.* one that selects.

SELE/NE, in Heathen Mythology, one of the names under which the moon was worshipped amongst the Greeks.

SELENT/ES, *s.* in Mineralogy, the moon-stone; a kind of tale. See TALE.

SELENIUM, *s.* in Chemistry, an elementary substance, brittle, opaque, with a metallic lustre and the aspect of lead when in mass, but of a deep red colour when reduced to powder. It is chiefly found in combination with iron pyrites.

SELENOGRAPHIC, SELENOGRAPHICAL, *a.* pertaining to the description of the moon.

SELENOGRAPHY, (*selénography*) *s.* [*selene* and *grapho*, Gr.] a description of the moon.

SELEUCUS NICATOR, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who on the division of the empire, at the death of Perdiccas, received Babylon as his province. He was first the ally of Antigonus, but afterwards he took part in the wars against him, and at his fall obtained a large accession to his territories, and became the lord of Asia. He next attempted to add the Macedonian kingdom to his dominions, but soon after he passed into Europe he was assassinated by one of his rivals, in 281 B.C. He had all the elements of a great king, and would have been conspicuous in those days as such, had not the madness for conquest been so deeply rooted in him. Yet he founded a dynasty of Syrian kings, called the *Seleucids*, which only fell before conquering Rome, after flourishing for above 200 years.

SELF, *reflex. pron. plural selves*; [*Teut.*] it is used only in connexion with personal pronouns, giving them an emphatic or a reflexive sense. There is some little confusion in the cases of the different pronouns, which usage has suffered this to be attached to.

SELFHEAL, *s.* in Botany, a plant with oblong egg-shaped leaves, and blue, purplish, or white blossoms, found in pastures, and flowering in August.

SELFISH, *a.* attentive to one's own interest, with absolute disregard to others; mercenary; sordid; ungenerous.

SELFISHLY, *ad.* with regard only to one's own interest; without love of others.

SELFISHNESS, *s.* attention to one's own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.

SELFSAME, *a.* the very same.

SELJUKS, or SELJUKIANS, a dynasty of Turkish kings, who ruled in the E. provinces of the Mussulman empire in the decline of the power of the caliphs. They were of Tatar origin, and were named after the father of the first king. They began to rule in 1055; and after having produced some of the most valiant warriors and noble princes that have ever ruled in those parts, such as Alp Arslan and Malek Shah, they fell before the Ottoman or Ottoman princes, in about 1300.

SELKIRK, ALEXANDER, a sailor, who, in consequence of some disagreement with his captain, was set on shore on the island of Juan Fernandez, where he lived in complete solitude, a veritable *Robinson Crusoe*, for above 4 years. De Foe's inimitable romance does not at all depict the poor sailor's condition, which was so forlorn, that he hardly knew his own tongue when he was discovered and brought off. Cowper's verses, though not energetic, are more faithful.

SELKIRK, Selkirkshire. Here is a manufacture of boots and shoes, which has been long established, and another of inkle. It is seated on the river Etrick, 36 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1675.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded by Edinburghshire, Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, Dumfriesshire, and Peeblesshire. It is about 24 miles long, and from 8 to 17 wide. It is a hilly country, yielding pasture to innumerable flocks of sheep and black cattle, but the valleys bear good crops of hay and corn. The rivers abound with fish, and the woods with game and birds, both of song and of prey. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Etrick, the Yarrow, and the Gala. Its capital is Selkirk. Pop. 7900. It sends one member to the imperial parliament.

SELL, *s.* [*selle*, Fr.] a saddle. In Building, *ground-sell* is the lower piece of timber, on which the whole superstructure is raised; *window-sell*, (called also *window-sill*), is the bottom piece in a window-frame.

To SELL, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *sold*; [*syllan*, Sax.] to dispose of any thing for money; to vend.—*v. n.* to carry on trade.

SELLANDERS, *s.* a kind of sore in the bending of a horse's houghs.

SELLER, *s.* the person that sells; a vender.

SELTERS WATER, *s.* the name of the famous mineral water of the duchy of Nassau, Germany, which is largely exported, for use in complaints which only the rich can afford to entertain.

SELVA, the name given to the densely wooded region bordering on the banks of the river Amazon in S. America, which is wholly impervious to men, except by the larger streams and water-courses; and is inhabited chiefly by wild beasts, &c., and a few very barbarous aboriginal tribes. It is computed that the extent of this forest-desert is about 200,000 square miles.

SELVES, plural of SELF.

SEMAPHORE, *s.* [*sema* and *phero*, Gr.] the French name for the telegraph; *which see*.

SEMBLANCE, *s.* [*Fr.*] likeness; resemblance; appearance; show.

SE/MEN, *s.* [*Lat.*] the seed of animals or vegetables.

SEMI, *s.* [*Lat.*] a word used in composition, and signifying half.

SE/MIBREVE, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Music, a note equal to two minims, or four crotchets.

SEMICIR/CLE, (*semicircul*) *s.* [*semi* and *circulus*, Lat.] a half round; a part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIR/CULAR, *a.* half round.

SEMICOLON, *s.* [*semi* and *kolon*, Gr.] a point made thus (;) indicating a close connexion between two sentences both in sense and Grammar.

SEMDIA/METER, *s.* [*semi* and *diameter*, Lat.] half the line which is drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

SEMDOUBLE, *s.* in the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones.

SEMI/FLU/ID, *a.* imperfectly fluid.

SEMI/LUNAR, SEMI/LUNARY, *a.* [*semilunaire*, Fr.] resembling in form a half moon.

SEMI/METAL, *s.* in Chemistry, a name formerly given to some substances, now classed with the true metals.

SE/MINAL, *a.* [*semen*, Lat.] belonging to seed; contained in the seed; radical.

SEMINA/LITY, *s.* the nature of seed; the power of being produced.

SEMINARY, *s.* [*seminaire*, Fr.] the ground on which any thing is sown; the spot or original stock whence any thing is brought; a place of education.

SEMINA/TION, *s.* the act of sowing; the act of shedding or dispersing the plants.

SEMIN/FIC, SEMIN/FICAL, *a.* [*semen* and *facio*, Lat.] productive of seed.

SEMI/PEDAL, *a.* [*semi* and *pes*, Lat.] containing half a foot.

SEMIQUA/VER, *s.* in Music, a note half the length of the quaver.

SEMI/RAMIS, the famous Assyrian queen, wife and successor of the first monarch of that empire. The traditional account of her reign and deeds is such as to justify her being regarded as a mythic personage, and the representative of a whole age. The chief acts ascribed to her are the enlargement and beautifying of Babylon, and the improvement of the surrounding country. No date can be certainly ascribed to her reign.

SEMI/SPHERICAL, (*semispherical*) *a.* belonging to half a sphere.

SEMI/TER/IAN, (*semiterian*) *s.* in Medicine, a kind of ague.

SEMITIC, *a.* [*from Shem*.] a general designation of the Chaldaic, Hebrew, Syriac, Coptic, Æthiopic, and Arabic languages, and their varieties.

SEMITONE, *s.* in Music, the interval of half a tone, or that between any note and the sharp next above it, or the flat next below it.

SEMI-VOWEL, *s.* in Grammar, a letter which represents an imperfect sound, as well as the modification of a vowel sound, in which view it is called a consonant. The liquids and syllables, *l, m, n, r, s, z,* are so called.

SEMPLER, JOHANN SOLOMON, the eminent Rationalist divine of Germany, who was, for a long course of years, theological professor at Halle, and died in 1791, aged 66 years. He was one of the most able and determined rejecters of all supernaturalism in religion, and by his discarding from the sacred narrative every thing of that kind, reduced the Bible to a most unbelievable fragment, purposeless and valueless. He wrote also on ecclesiastical history.

SEMPITERNAL, *a.* [*sempiternus*, Fr. from *semper* and *eternus*, Lat.] continual; perpetual; without end.

SEMPSTRESS, *s.* [*seamstress*, Sax.] a woman who is skilful at needlework.

SE'NA, SE'NNA, *s.* in Botany and Medicine, a shrub, the leaves of which are much prized for their purgative virtue.

SE'NARE, *a.* [*senarius*, Lat.] consisting of six; belonging to the number six.

SE'NATE, *s.* [*senat*, Fr. *senatus*, Lat.] an assembly of counsellors, or of men met together to enact laws, and debate on matters which respect the state; the name of the upper branch of the legislature of the United States, N. America.

SE'NATEHOUSE, *s.* a place where a public council meets; the place where university examinations are held.

SE'NATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one that sits in a public council.

SE'NATORIAL, SE'NATORIAN, *a.* [*senatorial*, Fr. *senatorius*, Lat.] belonging to the senate.

To SEND, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *sent*: [*sendan*, Sax. *senden*, Belg.] to dispatch from one place to another; to commission by authority to go and act; to emit; to produce; to inflict; to grant, as from a distant place; to diffuse; to propagate; to let fly, cast, or shoot—*v. n.* to deliver up or despatch a message. Followed by *to*, to desire by message a person to come; to cause to be brought by another.

SE'NECA, LUCIUS ANNÆUS, a celebrated Roman moralist, philosopher, and statesman, in the 1st century. Born in Spain, he studied at Rome, Athens, and Alexandria; and at last undertaking the legal profession, soon rose to some eminence. He was made tutor to Nero, by his mother; and after the accession of his pupil to the imperial throne, on a charge of being accessory to the conspiracy of Piso, he was commanded to put himself to death, which he did with Stoical fortitude, in 65 A. D., aged about 70 years. He wrote several treatises on moral questions, a work on natural history and science, and many epistles, which are of some interest both as revealing the true spirit of Stoicism, and as throwing light on the manners of the times. To him are attributed also some plays, or dramatized stories, which have so little dramatic power that his admirers have been fain to invent another Seneca to whose charge to lay them. It is greatly to be regretted that his character was not pure enough to illustrate his writings, nor yet to make his death a martyrdom.

SE'NECA, a large and beautiful lake in New York, United States. It is 40 miles long, and from 2 to 4 miles wide; and very deep, so as never to be frozen over.

SE'NEFELDER, ALOYS, the inventor of the art of lithography. He was making experiments in printing of various kinds, and was attempting to etch on a prepared surface of stone, in the same way as on copper, when being asked by his mother to make out a list for some domestic purpose, he hastily wrote it on the stone, which, suggesting a novel experiment, resulted in this most useful invention. He subsequently greatly improved upon his first plan, and lived to see his invention raised to one of the foremost places amongst the useful arts. He died in 1834, aged 62 years.

SE'NEGAL, a large river of W. Africa; which rising in the mountain range on the S. of the Great Desert, with a somewhat circuitous course, flows into the Atlantic Ocean, N. of Cape Verde, near St. Louis, by several mouths, after a course of above 1000 miles.

SENEGAMBIA, the name applied to that part of W. Africa lying between the Great Desert and the Atlantic Ocean, and extending from the Great Desert to Sierra Leone. It varies greatly in character in different parts; some portions of it near the seashore being low and level, with richly fertile soil, and other parts,

especially near Cape Verde, being broken and rocky. In the interior, the land rises, and passes from a fine table-land country into a very mountainous district, whence the great rivers spring. The Senegal and the Gambia are its chief rivers, but there are many others. Its chief mineral wealth is gold, which is found in the sand of the rivers, and is washed out of the mountains; and in very rude mines in the mountains iron also is found. Several kinds of grain, tropical fruits, valuable timber, &c. &c. grow here abundantly. The population consists of several tribes of negroes, independent of each other, and in different degrees of civilization. Mohammedism has not wholly superseded Fetichism, and the efforts of missionaries have made as yet but little impression. The settlements formed by the Portuguese, French, and English are wholly for trading purposes; and the trade carried on by them consists in the productions of the interior of Africa, as well as those of the country itself. No calculation has been made of the population of this tract.

SENE'SCEENCE, *s.* [*senex*, Lat.] the state of growing old.

SENE'SCHAL, (*śeneschal*) *s.* [*śeneschal*, Fr.] a person who formerly had the care of entertainments in great houses; a steward; a major-domo.

SE'NGREEN, *s.* in Botany, a kind of saxifrage.

SE'NILE, *a.* [*senilis*, from *senex*, Lat.] belonging to old age.

SE'NIOR, *s.* [Lat.] one older than, or born before, another; an aged person.

SENIORITY, *s.* the quality of being born before another; priority of birth.

SE'NNA, *s.* [*seno*, Lat.] See SENA.

SE'NNA, or MOXOSO/TAPA, a country of Africa, lying opposite to Madagascar. It is level near the sea, but mountainous inland. One large river, with numerous tributaries, waters it. Iron, gold, &c. are found here. Grain of different kinds, coffee, sugar, &c. &c. are grown plentifully. Its capital is of the same name. Population unknown. Lat. 17. 27. S. Long. 35. 2. E. It belongs to Portugal.

SE'NNAR, a country of Africa, lying on the Nile, between Abyssinia and Nubia. Near Abyssinia, and on the W. boundary, it is mountainous, the rest is tolerably level and fertile. The different branches of the Nile are its only rivers. It yields iron and gold; and grain of several different kinds, fruits, timber, &c. &c. are plentifully produced. It has many rude manufactures, but excels in all kinds of articles made of leather. Its trade consists chiefly in the transit of slaves and commodities from the interior of Africa, for which it has some considerable markets. Kartoon is its chief town. It is subject to Egypt. Population unknown.

SE'NNIGHT, (*senult*) *s.* [contracted from *sevensnight*,] a week.

SENSATION, *s.* [Fr.] in Mental Philosophy, the reception of any impression from the senses. Generally, a deep and vivid impression, accompanied by expressions of emotion. Also, the sense of feeling.

SENSE, *s.* [*sens*, Fr. *sensus*, from *sentio*, Lat.] in Mental Philosophy, the faculty of receiving, by means of a bodily organ, impressions from the external world. The senses are usually reckoned to be five in number, viz. sight, touch, hearing, taste, and smell, to which some have added that which is exercised by the muscular system, and produces the sensation of resistance or force. This faculty must be distinguished both from the organ by which it is exercised, and the mind which exercises it and receives its impressions. Of the senses of animals we have yet but the most imperfect knowledge. Figuratively, apprehension; understanding; reason, or reasonable meaning; opinion; consciousness; moral perception; meaning.

SENSELESS, *a.* void of life, perception, reason, understanding, or pity.

SENSELESSLY, *ad.* in a senseless manner.

SENSIBILITY, *s.* [*sensibilité*, Fr.] quickness of sensation; liveliness of emotion; possession of the sense of feeling.

SENSIBLE, (*sensibil*) *a.* [Fr. *sensibilis*, Lat.] having the use of the senses; affected by good or ill, by arguments or pity; reasonable or judicious.

SENSIBLY, *ad.* in a manner evident to the senses; judiciously.

SENSITIVE, *a.* [*sensitif*, Fr.] having sense.

SENSITIVE PLANT, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, the leaves and flowers of which contract themselves when touched, but expand again if left undisturbed.

**SENSO'RIUM**, *Se'nso'ry*, *s.* [*sentio*, Lat.] in Physiology, that part of the brain with which the nerves of sensation communicate; the seat of sense; an organ of sensation.

**SENS'UAL**, *a.* [*sensuel*, Fr.] consisting in, or depending on, sense; pleasing to the senses; carnal, opposed to spiritual; devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

**SENS'UALIST**, *s.* a carnal person; one devoted to corporeal pleasures.

**SENS'UALITY**, *s.* [*sensualité*, Fr.] the quality of being lewd, or devoted to corporeal pleasures.

To **SENS'UALIZE**, *v. a.* to plunge in sensual pleasures, or to subject the mind to the senses.

**SENS'UOUS**, *a.* tender; pathetic; appealing only to the senses. **SENT**, the past participle of To **SEND**.

**SENTENCE**, *s.* [*Fr. sententia*, Lat.] the decision of a judge; doom; a moral instruction or maxim, delivered in few words; a short paragraph; a period in writing.

To **SENTENCE**, *v. a.* [*sentenceier*, Fr.] to pass the last judgment; to condemn.

**SENTE'NTIOUS**, (*sententious*) *a.* [*sententieux*, Fr.] abounding with short periods or moral maxims.

**SENTE'NTIOUSLY**, *ad.* in short sentences.

**SENTENTIOUSNESS**, (*sententiousness*) *s.* the quality of abounding in pithy sentences; brevity with strength.

**SENTIMENT**, *s.* [*Fr.*] sense considered distinctly from language; affectation of vivid emotion; a thought exciting emotion.

**SENTIMENTAL**, *a.* given to the affectation of emotion; romantic; tending to excite emotion.

**SENTINEL**, *Se'ntry*, *s.* [*sentinelle*, Fr.] a soldier who watches to prevent surprise; a soldier placed at a particular post.

**SEPARABILITY**, *s.* the quality of admitting its parts to be broken or disunited.

**SEPARABLE**, *a.* [*Fr. separo*, Lat.] capable of having the union of its parts broken or disjoined; possible to be disjoined from something.

To **SEPARATE**, *v. a.* [*separo*, Lat.] to break or divide the parts from each other; to disunite; to sever from the rest; to set apart; to segregate; to withdraw, used with *from*.—*v. n.* to part from or quit; to be disunited.

**SEPARATE**, *a.* divided from the rest; disunited from the other parts; disengaged or abstracted.

**SEPARATELY**, *ad.* apart; singly; distinctly.

**SEPARATENESS**, *s.* the state of being separate.

**SEPARATION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of breaking the union between parts; disjunction; disunion; a state wherein the two parties do not live together, applied to marriage.

**SEPARATIST**, *s.* in Ecclesiastical matters, one who quits the communion of an established church; a seceder.

**SEPARATORY**, *a.* used in separation.

**SEPIMENT**, *s.* [*sepiumentum*, from *sepio*, Lat.] a hedge; a fence.

**SEPOSITION**, (*sepozishon*) *s.* [*seorsum* and *pono*, Lat.] the act of setting aside or apart; segregation.

**SEPOY**, *s.* the name given to a native soldier in Hindustan.

**SEPT**, *s.* [*septum*, Lat.] a clan, race, tribe, generation.

**SEPTEMBER**, *s.* [*Lat.*] the ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.

**SEPTE'NARY**, *a.* [*septenarius*, from *septem*, Lat.] consisting of seven.—*s.* the number seven.

**SEPTE'NNIAL**, *a.* [*septem* and *annus*, Lat.] lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

**SEPTE'NTRION**, *s.* [*septentrio*, Lat.] the seven stars, called likewise Charles's Wain, which form part of the constellation of the Great Bear. In Cosmography, it signifies the same with north; and hence *septentrional* is applied to any thing belonging to the north, as *septentrional* signs, parallels, &c.

**SEPTFOIL**, *s.* in Botany, the upright tormentil.

**SEPTIC**, *SEPTICAL*, *a.* [*sepo*, Gr.] in Medicine, having the power to produce or increase putrefaction.

**SEPTUAG'E'NARY**, *a.* [*septuagenaire*, from *septuaginta*, Lat.] consisting of seventy.

**SEPTUAG'E'SIMA**, *s.* in the Church Calendar, the third Sunday before the first Sunday in Lent; so called because about 70 days before Easter.

**SEPTUAGINT**, *s.* the ancient Greek version of the Old Testament, so called from the supposition that it was the work of seventy-two interpreters. It was made about 280 years B. C., and

was much used by those Jews which were dispersed amongst the nations which spoke the Greek tongue; and the study of it has been of great service in the criticism of the New Testament.

**SEPTUPLE**, *a.* [*septuplex*, Lat.] seven times as much.

**SEPU'LCHRAI**, (*sepulchral*) *a.* [*Fr. from sepelio*, Lat.] belonging to a funeral or the grave.

**SEPU'LCHE**, (*sepulcher*) *s.* [*Fr. sepulchrum*, Lat.] the cavity in which a dead body is interred; a grave or tomb.

To **SEPU'LCHE**, (*sepulcher*) *v. a.* to bury; to entomb; to inter.

**SEPU'LTURE**, (*sepultura*, Lat.) burial; interment.

**SEQUA'CIOUS**, (*sequacious*) *a.* [*sequaz*, from *sequor*, Lat.] following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

**SEQUEL**, *s.* [*sequela*, Lat.] the conclusion, or succeeding part; an event; a consequence, or inference.

**SEQUENCE**, *s.* [*sequor*, Lat.] order of succession; series; arrangement. In Gaming, cards which follow one another on the same suit, as 3, 4, 5, or king, queen, &c.

**SEQUENT**, *a.* [*sequens*, Lat.] following; consequential; succeeding.

To **SEQUE'STER**, *v. a.* [*séquester*, Fr.] to separate from the society of others for the sake of privacy; to put aside or remove; to withdraw; to deprive the owner of the use, property, or possession, by regular course of law.

To **SEQUE'STRATE**, *v. n.* to separate from company.

**SEQUESTRATION**, *s.* [*Fr. sequestro*, Lat.] separation; retirement; disunion; disjunction. In Common Law, it is setting aside the thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it. It is also a kind of execution for debt, in the case of a beneficed clergyman, of the profits of his living, directed to the churchwardens, to receive the same, to satisfy the judgment. In Civil Law, it is used in various senses; and it is also used to signify the gathering up the fruits of a vacant benefice, for the use of the next incumbent of the church.

**SEQUESTRA'TOR**, *s.* one who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

**SERAGLIO**, (*seraglio*) *s.* [*Pers.*] the palace of a prince or lord; in which sense the houses of the ambassadors of England, France, &c. are, at Constantinople, called seraglios. Used, by way of eminence, for the palace of the grand seignior at Constantinople, where he keeps his court, in which his concubines are lodged, and where the youth are trained up for the principal posts of the empire. Figuratively, a house of lewd women.

**SERAPH**, (*seraf*) *s.* in the plur. *seraphim*; [*saraph*, Heb.] in Poetry, and amongst the Jews, one of the orders of angels.

**SERAPHIC**, *SERAPHICAL*, (*seráfikal*) *a.* [*séraphique*, Fr.] angelic, or like a seraph.

**SERAPHINE**, *s.* a musical instrument, the sound of which is produced by the vibration of metallic tongues, as in the accordion, acted on by wind, as in an organ, admitted to them by keys; externally resembling a piano-forte. It possesses considerable power, and may be made of great sweetness and delicacy of tone by skilful playing.

**SERAP'IS**, in Heathen Mythology, one of the gods of Egypt, whose character and worship is not very well understood. Yet it was plainly of astronomical origin, and at one time spread far and wide amongst the surrounding nations, and even to Greece and Rome.

**SERASQUIE'R**, *s.* a generalissimo or commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Europe.

**SERE**, *a.* [*searum*, Sax.] dry or withered.

**SERENADE**, *s.* [*Fr. serenata*, Ital. *serenus*, Lat.] music or songs with which lovers entertain their mistresses in the night.

To **SERENADE**, *v. a.* to entertain with music in the night.

**SERENE**, *a.* [*seren*, Fr. *serenus*, Lat.] calm, placid, quiet; tranquil, even of mind, untroubled, without any disturbance.

Without clouds or rain, applied to the weather. Also a title of honour given to several princes, and to the principal magistrates of a republic.

**SERENELY**, *ad.* calmly; coolly; quietly.

**SERENITY**, *SERENESS*, *s.* calmness; peace; evenness of temper; coolness of mind; tranquillity.

**SERGE**, (*sarge*) *s.* [*serge*, Fr.] a kind of woollen cloth.

**SERGEANT**, (*serjeant*) *s.* [*sergent*, Fr. *sergente*, Ital.] an officer who attends on, or executes the orders of, magistrates. It is the highest degree taken at the Common Law, as that of doc-

tor is of the Civil Law; the court of Common Pleas is allowed them to plead in by themselves, but they are not restrained from pleading in any other court. In the Army, (also spelt *sergent*), a sergeant is an inferior officer in a company of foot, or troop of dragoons. A title given to some of the king's servants, as *sergent chairegeon*, *sergent painter*, &c.

**SERJEANT AT ARMS**, an officer of the court, having a kind of police duty, in connexion with the different members of the legislature.

**SERIES**, *s.* [Lat.] an order wherein things regularly follow and are connected with each other; a course or succession. In Mathematics, it is the term employed to designate a number of algebraic or arithmetical quantities, written down in a particular order, in conformity to some law; and either expressing the last result of a process, or else as being the only process by which certain results can be arrived at. A series is called *indefinite*, *finite*, *infinite*, *converging*, &c. &c., according to its character. And the laws respecting them belong to the higher branches of mathematical science.

**SERINGAPATAM**, a fortified town of Mysore, in Hindustan. It is situated on an island in the river Cauvery, over which it has a bridge. It has some fine buildings, and was once the seat of government for the kingdom of Mysore, at which time it was very populous and wealthy; but after the fall of Tippoo Saib, and the subjugation of Mysore by the British, it fell into comparative insignificance. It is about 300 miles from Madras. Pop. under 10,000. Lat. 12. 26. N. Long. 76. 16. E.

**SERIOUS**, *a.* [serious, Lat.] grave; solemn; not volatile, opposed to levity; important, weighty, in earnest, opposed to trifling.

**SERIOUSLY**, *ad.* gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

**SERIOUSNESS**, *s.* gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

**SERK**. See *SARK*.

**SERMOCINATION**, *s.* [sermocinatio, from *sermo*, Lat.] the act or practice of holding long discourse.

**SERMON**, *s.* [Fr. *sermon*, Lat.] a discourse read or spoken on some text for the instruction of the people.

**SEROSITY**, *s.* [serosité, Fr.] in Physiology, the watery part of the blood.

**SEROUS**, *a.* [seruus, Fr. from *serum*, Lat.] thin or watery; adapted to the serum.

**SERPENT**, *s.* [Fr. *serpens*, from *serpo*, Lat.] in Natural History, a large class of reptiles, which are sufficiently distinguished by not having feet. Their general appearance is well known; and some of the most remarkable, with the British species, are noticed under their respective names. An instrument of music, made in a serpentine form, of considerable power in the bass part, now superseded by the *Ophicleide*. In Astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

**SERPENTARIUS**, in Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

**SERPENTINE**, *a.* [serpens, Lat.] resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

**SERPENTINE**, *s.* in Mineralogy, a kind of rock, usually of a fine green colour, and believed to be of igneous origin.

**SERPIGINOUS**, *a.* diseased with a serpio.

**SERPIGO**, *s.* [Lat.] a tetter; a species of herpes: *vide* *serp*.

**SERRATE**, *s.* [serratus, a. [serra, Lat.] having indentures or jaws, like the teeth of a saw.

**SERRATION**, *s.* [serratura, s. indenture like the teeth of a saw.

**TO SERRY**, *v.* a. [serrer, Fr.] to press or drive close together.

**SERTORIUS, QUINTUS**, a Roman who appears very prominently in the latter part of the history of the republic. He first engaged in civil and forensic strife; but afterwards became a captain in the army of Marius. Foreseeing the triumph of Sylla, he went to Spain; where by his courage and skill, and the personal powers by which he surpassed them in their own arts, and admirably contrived appeals to their superstition, he organized a formidable force amongst the natives in opposition to Rome. He gradually gained possession of the whole country, and being joined by some soldiers of his old general, who had escaped from Rome, he extended his conquests into Gaul. Being driven back by Pompey, he turned against him, and defeated him; and after a life of most romantic exploits and adventures, in wrestling with the power of the City, he was assassinated by his lieutenant, in

72 n. c. Pompey killed the assassin when he gave himself up, and destroyed all the documents he brought with him.

**SERVAL**, *s.* in Natural History, a wild animal of the cat tribe, found in S. Africa. It is beautifully spotted, and not more ferocious in disposition than the common cat.

**SERVANT**, *s.* [Fr. *servus*, from *servo*, Lat.] one who is hired and obedient to another.

**TO SERVE**, *v.* a. [servio, Lat.] to attend; to obey; to supply with food; to bring in; to do business for another for hire; to supply with anything; to obey as a soldier; to promote; to comply; to satisfy; to stand instead of any thing to one, followed by *for*; to require.—*v.* n. to act as a servant; to be in subjection; to attend; to act in war; to produce the end desired; to suit; to condescend; to officiate or minister.

**SERVETUS, MICHAEL**, a medical practitioner of the 16th century, whose name is well known from his having been burnt as a heretic at Geneva. He was born in Spain, and afterwards settled in Switzerland, where he joined the Reformers, but with no intention of allowing them to play the part of the pope towards him. He published some works in which his notions respecting Trinitarianism were developed; which, not being satisfactory either to the Romanists or to the Swiss leaders, procured his imprisonment at Vienne in France. But after his sentence he escaped, and was imprisoned at Geneva, where he underwent a second trial under the immediate direction of Calvin himself, and was finally, after consultation with all the reforming body, burned slowly to death, in 1553, aged 44 years. His works are little known and little valued now. His death is only one of a thousand proofs of the compatibility of the cruellest fanaticism with the most opposite professions. It is a favourite theme of declamation amongst Arminians and Unitarians, but it is not clear that the proof of the guilty bigotry of Calvin will establish their dogmas, nor is it clear which of these schools has the fairest claim to the use of this quasi-argument for their own opinions.

**SERVIA**, a tributary principality of Turkey in Europe, adjoining to Austria, and bounded by Wallachia, Bulgaria, Roumelia, and Bosnia. It is about 150 miles long, by 100 broad. It is crossed in every direction by mountain chains, connected with the Dinaric Alps on one side, and the Balkan on the other. The rivers are the Danube, the Sava, the Morava, and their numerous tributaries. It is chiefly a pastoral country, its mineral wealth remaining almost unexplored. Saint Andrya is the seat of government, and Belgrade is one of its chief places. Pop. about 600,000.

**SERVICE**, *s.* [Fr. *servitium*, Lat.] business done for hire; the attendance of a servant; place; office of a servant; attendance on a superior; a profession of respect, intimating a being ready to assist or acknowledge subjection; obedience; employment; military duty; purpose; use; advantage; favour; a course or order of dishes; a paper of sweetmeats. In Botany, a kind of hawthorn; also the mountain ash or quicken-tree. In some Churches, the performance of public acts of devotion.

**SERVICEABLE**, *a.* [serviciable, old Fr.] profitable; useful; active; diligent; officious.

**SERVILE**, *a.* [servil, Fr. *servilis*, from *servio*, Lat.] slavish; meanly submissive, fawning, or cringing; dependent, mean; belonging to slaves.

**SERVILELY**, *ad.* meanly; slavishly.

**SERVILENESS, SERVILITY**, *s.* base or mean submission and subjection; the condition of a slave.

**SERVITOR**, *s.* [serviteur, Fr.] a servant. A student in the university of Oxford, who attends on another for his maintenance and education. See *Sizar*.

**SERVITUDE**, *s.* [Fr. *servitus*, Lat.] the state of a slave; service; servants, collectively.

**SERVILIUS TULLIUS**, in the legendary history of Rome, the 6th king. In the accounts which have been drawn up from the old laws and popular traditions, he is represented as being the child of a slave in the household of Tarquin, the Etruscan monarch. Abundant auguries foreshadowed his future fame to the queen Tancquil. On the murder of the king, Servius was appointed to a kind of regency, which ended in confirmed monarchy. He was especially the "good king." His two daughters were married to the two sons of Tarquin, and in spite of glory in a war, and glory in popular domestic administration, out of that marriage sprang woe to him and to Rome. His own daughter

conspired with her sister's husband to overthrow the people's king. Having murdered their spouses, they agreed to seize on the kingdom. Young Tarquin's retainers slew Servius; his own daughter insultingly drove her chariot over his corpse. But years afterwards, when the kingly name and title had become odious in Rome through Tarquin's tyranny, the people looked back with fondness to the institutions of this king; and the senate even forbade the public market to be held on the nones of the month, lest the people from the country should join the citizens, and effect by violence the restoration of his laws.

SE'NUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Physiology, the thin or watery part of the blood.

SE'SAME, SE'SAMUM, *s.* in Botany, a plant growing in S. Asia and Egypt, the seeds of which are abundantly used for food in those parts, and the name of which is well known to all readers of the story of Ali Baba, in the 1001 Nights.

SESOSTRIS, the name by which *Ramesses III.*, one of the early kings of Egypt, of the dynasty of the Pharaohs, surnamed the Great, is also called. He was a great warrior, and his arms were chiefly directed against wealthy commercial countries, by which he spread his power to the borders of Europe and India. His internal administration of Egypt was equally splendid:—canals, temples, surveys, taxes, all proceeded under his direction, to the great confirmation of the throne, and the enriching of the royal treasury. His names and titles, his wars and triumphs, are to be found on the walls of the temple and palaces at Luxor and Carnac; and though undoubtedly exaggerated, they yet convey the impression of a real and not a mythic personage, and of deeds that deserved his great fame. He flourished about 1500 B. C.

SE'SQUI, *s.* [Lat.] a word used in composition, signifying one and a half.

SE'SQUIALTER, SE'SQUIALTERAL, *a.* [*sesquialter*, Lat.] in Geometry, is a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9.

SE'SQUILICATE, *a.* in Mathematics, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

SESS, (for *assess*), *s.* a rate, tax, cess charged.

SE'SSION, (se'shōn) *s.* [Fr. *sessio*, from *sedeo*, Lat.] the act of sitting; an assembly of magistrates, or senators; the time or space during which an assembly sits without intermission; a meeting of justices. In Scottish Presbyterianism, the name of the parochial authority, composed of the minister and elders. In academies and colleges, a term of study, occupying the greater part of a year. The ministerial sessions are distinguished into *Quarter Sessions*, *Petty Sessions*, and *Special Sessions*, at each of which particular cases are tried, and local and other business transacted.

SE'STERCE, *s.* [Fr. *sestertium*, Lat.] a Roman coin, equal to the fourth part of a denarius. See COINS.

To SET, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *set*; [*setian*, Sax. *setten*, Belg.] to place or put in any situation, condition, or posture; to regulate, or adjust by some rule; to fix as motionless; to suit or fit to music; to plant; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to intersperse, or mark; to fix; to determine; to place in view, to exhibit as an object, used with *before*; to take at play; to value, estimate, or rate; to reject or remit for the present, used with *by*; to fix in metal; to predetermine, or settle; to bring to an edge, by rubbing on a hone. Used with *against*, to oppose, or to alienate a person's affection from another; with *apart*, to neglect for a season, or reserve for some particular purpose; with *aside*, to reject, abrogate, or omit for the present; with *down*, to mention in writing, or to register; to fix, or establish; to fix on a resolve; with *off*, to decorate or recommend; with *forth*, to display, explain, place in order, or show; with *on*, or *upon*, to incite, or animate; to attack or assault; to employ in an affair; with *out*, to begin a discourse or journey; to adorn or embellish; to raise or equip, applied to fleets or armies; to show, display, recommend, or prove; with *up*, to supply with money for carrying on trade at first; to raise or exalt in power or dignity; to establish or fix; to advance or purpose; to begin a trade openly; to profess publicly; with *to*, to apply oneself to any undertaking.—*v. n.* to go below the horizon, applied to the sun, &c.; to be fixed; to be extinguished, or unable to see, applied to the eyes; to fit music to words; to begin a journey; to plant; to catch birds by a dog, that lies down and discovers them. Used with *about*, to fall to; to begin; with *in*, to become

settled in a particular state; with *on*, or *upon*, to begin a journey or enterprise; with *out*, to have beginning; to begin a journey or course; to begin the world.

SET, *part. regular*; not loose or careless; made to conform to some rule.

SET, *s.* a number of things suiting each other, and necessary to form a whole; the apparent sinking of the sun, &c. below the horizon; any thing put into the ground for growth; a wager at dice; a game; a sufficient number of persons to play a game.

SETA'CEOUS, (set'ishuous) *a.* [*seta*, Lat.] bristly; set with, or consisting of, strong hairs.

SETON, *s.* [Fr. *seton*, Lat.] in Surgery, the state of a wound when the skin is taken up by a needle, and kept open by a twist of hair or silk, that the humours may vent themselves. Among Farriers, a rowel.

SETTEE, *s.* [*setol*, Sax.] a large long seat with a back.

SETTERWORT, *s.* in Botany, a kind of hellebore.

SETTING-DOG, SE'TTER, *s.* a dog taught to find game, and show it by lying down near it.

SETTLE, (sett) *s.* [*setol*, Sax.] a seat or bench.

To SETTLE, (sett) *v. a.* to place in a certain or safe state after calamity or disturbance; to fix in any place or way of life; to free from ambiguity or doubt; to fix, and make certain or unchangeable; to free from change of opinion; to make close; to fix inseparably or strongly, used with *upon*; to make the dregs or sediments of liquor fall to the bottom; to put into a state of calmness; to people a country.—*v. n.* to sink and continue at the bottom; to subside; to fix one's abode; to choose or fix a method of life; to rest or grow calm; to make a jointure for a wife; to contract.

SETTLE, Yorkshire, W. Riding. It is seated on the river Ribble, over which it has a stone bridge, at the foot of the hills which part this county from Lancashire, 231 miles from London. Markets, every Tuesday, and every other Monday for cattle. Pop. 2041.

SETTLEMENT, *s.* the act of settling; the act of giving possession; a jointure granted a wife; the dregs of liquors; a place where a colony is established; an act of forsaking a roving for a domestic and regular life. In the Poor Laws, the right of receiving relief in a particular union, or parish, determined now by 5 years' industrial residence. This part of the law, as it used to stand, operated most unfavourably to the poor, in effect, chaining them down to a particular spot, and preventing them from attempting to better their condition by seeking work out of their parish. The full effect of the new law cannot yet be known.

SEVEN, *a.* [*seofon*, Sax.] consisting of four and three.

SEVENFOLD, *a.* [*seofon foldie*, Sax.] repeated or folded seven times; septuple.—*ad.* in the proportion of seven to one.

SEVENNIGHT. See SEVENIGHT.

SEVENSCORE, *a.* seven times 20, or 140.

SEVENTEEN, *a.* [*seofontyne*, Sax.] seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, *a.* [*seofonteotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of seventeen; the next after the sixteenth.

SEVENTH, *a.* [*seofontha*, Sax.] the next in order to the sixth; containing one part in seven. In Music, the interval between any note and another separated from it in the scale by five others.

SEVENTHLY, *ad.* in the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, *a.* [*handseofontigtha*, Sax.] the tenth seven times repeated; the seventh part of the tenth part of any thing.

SEVENTY, *a.* [*handseofontig*, Sax.] seven times ten.

To SEVER, *v. a.* [*sever*, Fr.] to 'part from the rest by force; to distinguish, separate, or put into different orders or places; to keep distinct or apart.—*v. n.* to make a separation or distinction, followed by *between*.

SEVERAL, *a.* different; distinct from one another; divers; many, generally applied to any number more than two; particular, or single; appropriate.

SEVERAL, *s.* a state of separation; any enclosed or separate place.

SEVERALLY, *ad.* distinctly; particularly; separately.

SEVERANCE, *s.* separation; partition.

SEVERE, *a.* [Fr. *severus*, Lat.] apt to blame, or punish; rigorous; cruel; sharp, rigid, austere; harsh, strict, morose, censorious, hard, inexorable; painful, afflictive; concise; grave, sober, sedate.

SEVERELY, *ad. painfully; ferociously; strictly.*

SEVERITY, *s.* [*sévère*, Fr. *severitas*, Lat.] the quality of being severe.

SEVERN, one of the largest rivers in England. It springs from Pliolinnion in Montgomeryshire; and after a course of about 200 miles through the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester, falls into the Bristol Channel. The Avon and the Wye are its chief tributaries. At its junction with the narrow sea it is about 2 miles across. It is the channel of a considerable trade, which is much increased by the canals. It is subject to the remarkable tidal phenomenon called the *Bore* (which see).

SEVERUS, the name of two emperors of Rome in the declining days of its power. *L. Septimius Severus* was proclaimed emperor by the Illyrian army when news was brought of the purchase of the diadem by Didius Julianus. Marching on Rome, he put the purchaser to death, was acknowledged by the senate, and immediately took measures to establish his power and defeat his rivals. Pescennius Niger was defeated near the Issus and slain. Albinus was defeated in Gaul and killed himself. He next engaged in war with the Parthians, and afterwards, to keep his legions employed, undertook an expedition into Britain, where he pushed the Roman dominion farther into Caledonia, and secured his conquest by a new wall from the Clyde to the Forth. At York, on his return, he died, in 211, after a reign of about 17 years. *M. Aurelius Alexander Severus* had been adopted by Heliogabalus, and succeeded to the throne on his assassination. Although very young, he showed that he did not neglect the careful instructions of his mother; and he endeavoured to restore discipline to the army, and authority to the senate. Having gained a victory over the Persians, he was advancing against the German tribes on the Rhine, when he was murdered by his soldiers, who were tired of his strict discipline, in 235, after a reign of 15 years.

SEVIGNE, MARIE DE RABUTIN CHANTAL, MARC-CHIONESS DE, a French lady, every where renowned for the elegance of her epistolary composition. She lived, after her husband had fallen in a duel, in irreproachable widowhood, devoted to the education of her children, and writing to her friends those letters which have obtained her a posthumous but abiding name. She died in 1696, aged 69 years.

SEVILLE, a large city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name. It stands on the Guadalquivir, and is protected, in appearance, by walls of every style of construction, and entered by above a dozen gates. Though not very regularly built, it is yet a handsome place, from the numerous fine squares, and the many noble public edifices. Of these, the cathedral, with its campanile, the old Moorish palace, and many of the churches and convents, are particularly splendid. There is a university here, and a fine library. It abounds too in works of art, especially by the principal native artists. Its trade is yet of some account, and is carried on by way of Cadiz. Its most illustrious period was under the Moorish kings, and under the Christian kings of the 16th century. Pop. about 125,000. Lat. 37. 25. N. Long. 5. 49. W.

SEVOCAATION, *s.* [*seorsum* and *voco*, Lat.] the act of calling aside.

SEVRES, DEUX, a department of France, bounded by the departments of La Vendée, Charente Inférieure, Charente, Vienne, and Maine et Loire. It is about 75 miles long, by 35 broad. It is hilly, but has no lofty eminences. The rivers are the two Sèvres, (whence its name,) and some smaller streams, tributary to the Loire, &c. A little iron, and some building-stone, &c. are found here. It produces corn, wine, brandy, fruit, cattle, &c. &c. There are many woods also, and too much game, even of the fiercest kind. Niort is the capital. Pop. about 325,000.

TO SEW, (*sō* v. a. [*sua*, Lat.] to join or work with threads drawn through by a needle; to drain a pond of its fish.—*v. n.* to work with a needle and thread.

SEWER, *s.* [*asseur*, old Fr.] an officer who serves up a feast.—[*issuer*, Fr.] a passage for water to run through; an under-ground drain; a natural drain for a tract of country, such as a river. Commissioners of Sewers are persons appointed to attend to the condition of rivers and all outlets for the drainage of the country, and also to the general condition of the coast as it regards inroads of the sea, &c. But in London, this same name

is borne by the different bodies of men who have the charge of the artificial drainage (both above and under ground) of the metropolis.

SEX, *s.* [*sexe*, Fr. *sexis*, Lat.] the ground of the distinction of gender, as male, female, and neuter; analogically applied to plants, from the functions of some of the organs on flowers. Used, absolutely, for the female sex.

SEX, [*Lat.*] a word used in composition, signifying six.

SEXAGENARY, *a.* [*sexaginta*, Lat.] aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, *s.* [*Lat.*] in the Ecclesiastical Calendar, the second Sunday before Lent; so called because about the 60th day before Easter.

SEXENNIAL, *a.* [*sex* and *annus*, Lat.] lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SEXTAIN, *s.* [*sextans*, Lat.] a stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT, *s.* in Mathematics, denotes the sixth part of a circle, or an arch comprehending sixty degrees. Also, an astronomical instrument made like a quadrant, excepting that its limb comprehends only sixty degrees. In Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

SEXTILE, *a.* [*sextilis*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the aspect of two planets when 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another.

SEXTON, *s.* [corrupted from *sacristan*,] an under officer who digs graves; sometimes applied to the person who opens pews and preserves order, &c. in a church.

SEXTUPLE, (*sextuplus*) *a.* [*sextuplus*, Lat.] six-fold.

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, a Greek philosopher of the latter part of the 2nd century. He wrote against all science, even Mathematics, and pushed scepticism to the utmost boundary of human knowledge. His works on *Pyrrhonism*, and against *Mathematicians*, are valuable to students of philosophy.

SEXUAL, *a.* of or belonging to a sex. The *Sexual System* of Botany, is the system of Linnaeus, whose orders and classes were distinguished by the number, arrangement, &c. of the stamens and pistils of flowers.

SEYCHELLE ARCHIPELAGO, the name of a group of islands lying in the Indian Ocean, almost midway between Madagascar and Hindustan. They are very rocky, except in the valleys, where they produce excellent tropical fruits, &c. They are also frequented for the purpose of catching turtles. On the largest, named Mahé, is a town of the same name. They belong to Great Britain. Pop. under 10,000. Lat. 4. 15. S. Long. 55. 30. E.

SFORZA, the name of a family of great note in the history of the Italian republics. The founder of it, *Sforza Attendolo*, was a peasant of great bodily strength and courage, who engaged in the service of one of the greatest military leaders of the condottieri, Alberic da Barbiano, and carried out his military system, when he had risen to be a leader himself, with consummate dexterity. He was engaged, now on one side, and now on the other, during the interminable contests of the rival states; but made himself most famous during the contests respecting the kingdom of Naples, between Ladislaus, Louis of Anjou, Joan II., Alphonso of Arragon, &c., in the course of which he was made Count of Cotignola, his native village, by Martin V. He was drowned at the passage of the Pescara, in 1424. *Francesco Sforza*, his son, succeeded to his father's command, and rendered the name far more illustrious. Joan of Naples raised him to the rank his father had enjoyed, and afterwards he fought in the cause of the Milanese, and then against them, in the course of which wars, though sometimes defeated, he made good his claim to be regarded one of the greatest captains of the age. He now married the daughter of the Duke of Milan, and when, on the Duke's death, Milan was proclaimed a republic, he entered its service, with his veteran army, gained many great advantages for the state during its conflict for existence, and at last turned against the republic, and forcibly made himself Duke of Milan. He was supported in his "tyranny," not merely by his own great abilities, but by the alliance of Cosmo de' Medici, the "tyrant" at Florence; and Milan had little cause to regret his unconstitutional acquisition of the throne. He died in 1466, having been Duke for 16 years. *Ludovico Sforza*, surnamed the Moor, was first guardian to Galeazzo Sforza's infant son, and in the hope of keeping his power, invited Charles VIII. into Italy, but afterwards aided in the successful opposition made to him. Louis XII., whom the Moor had offended, had an ample revenge, in his

defeat and captivity, in which he died, in 1508. The last of the race who appears in history was another *Francesco Sforza*, son of Ludovico, who received the duchy of Milan as a nominal grant from Charles V. He died in 1535.

SHA/BINESS, *s.* meanness; paltriness.

SHA/BBY, *a.* [*shauppy*, Boh.] mean, with respect to dress; paltry; with respect to conduct.

TO SHA/CKLE, (*shákli*) *v. a.* [*shaackelen*, Belg.] to chain, fetter, bind, or deprive of liberty.

SHA/CKLES, (*shákli*) *s.* not used in the singular; [*shaackels*, Belg.] chains for prisoners; fetters; gyves.

SHAD, *s.* in Ichthyology, a sea-fish of the herring kind.

SHADDOCK, *s.* in Botany, a tropical fruit, belonging to the same class as the orange, lemon, &c.

SHADE, *s.* [*schade*, Belg.] the darkness made by intercepting the light; obscurity; a place where the rays of the sun are excluded; any thing which intercepts the light; screen; shelter; the parts of a picture painted with dark colours; a colour, or gradation of light; the figure formed by the interception of light; a spirit; a ghost.

TO SHADE, *v. a.* to intercept the light; to shelter or hide; to cover or screen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in dark colours.

SHA/DINESS, *s.* the state of being shady.

SHA/DOW, (*shádó*) *s.* [*eschaduwe*, Belg.] the representation of a body by its intercepting the light; darkness; shelter formed by intercepting the light or heat; an obscure or dark place; the dark part of a picture; a ghost, spirit, or shade; an imperfect or faint representation; favour or protection; inseparable companion; a type, or mystical representation.

TO SHA/DOW, (*shádó*) *v. a.* to intercept the light; to cloud or darken; to conceal, hide, or screen; to protect; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in dark colours; to represent imperfectly or typically; to make cool or gently gloomy by the interception of light or heat.

SHA/DOWY, (*shádóe*) *a.* gloomy; dark; opaque; typical; faintly representative; unsubstantial.

SHA/DY, *a.* full of shade; free from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

SHAFT, *s.* [*seef*, Sax.] an arrow.—[Belg.] a narrow, deep, and perpendicular pit; any thing straight, as the spire of a steeple, the funnel of a chimney, &c. In Botany, a part of the pistil extending upon the seed-bud, and supporting the summit; also called the *style*.

SHAFTESBURY, Dorsetshire. It stands on a hill, and retains but a small part of its ancient splendour and importance. It is 100 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Population, 3170.

SHAFTESBURY, ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL OF, one of the statesmen, or party-leaders, in the reign of Charles II. He was a member of the legal profession, and had studied at Oxford and Lincoln's Inn. He was in one of Charles I.'s parliaments, and was summoned by Cromwell to the convention of Puritan notables, having given signal proofs of antiroyalism. He also sat in Cromwell's parliaments, and was one of his council. He aided the Restoration, and sat at the trial of the regicides. He was, of course, a member of the council, and he uniformly opposed Lord Clarendon; he afterwards formed one of the famous *Cabal* ministry, and was next made lord chancellor. It was while he held the seals that he opposed the court, and advocated the Test Act, although he had been opposed to it, fellow, the Corporation Act. This caused his dismissal, and he now joined the opposition, in which he distinguished himself so much that he was sent to the Tower, and was forced to humble himself. He next took up the abominable business of Titus Oates, and so got into power again. He used his power to pass the *Habeas Corpus* act, and to attempt the exclusion of the Duke of York from the succession. His untiring zeal against James led to his dismissal from the council, and to his imprisonment and trial for high treason, but the court could not obtain a verdict even from the grand jury. He had hoped to overturn both Charles and his brother, and secure the crown for the *Abolom* to whom he was now the *Achilles*, but the Duke of Monmouth was not popular enough, nor the king and the Duke of York sufficiently unpopular, for this; he therefore left England hastily for Holland, where he died in 1683, aged 61 years. His character is amply shown by his public life, and in his repartee to Charles,

admitting himself to be, "for a subject, the most profligate man in England."

SHAFTESBURY, A. A. COOPER, EARL OF, grandson of the preceding, an eminent English philosophical writer. After his return from travelling, he entered parliament, but soon renounced public life because of his feeble health, and visited the continent again, where he became acquainted with the most distinguished literary men of the liberal school. He once appeared again in public, in the House of Lords, but spent the greater part of his time abroad, or in elegant and studious retirement, and died at Naples, in 1713, aged 42 years. His various writings were published with the title of "*Characteristics of Men, Manners, &c.*" The student may derive some help from the perusal of his essays and letters, but the profound reverence for the philosophy of Plato which they display, cannot compensate for the ignorance of man's true condition; nor can the warm and poetical devoutness which animates his deism, compensate for the ignorance respecting the true nature and design of God's revelation in the gospel, which is but too evident.

SHAG, *s.* [*seegaag*, Sax.] a kind of cloth or stuff, with a long rough pile of wool or hair; rough woolly hair.

SHAGGED, SHAGGY, (*shág-ge*, *shág-ee*) *a.* ruggedly hairy; rough; rugged.

SHAGREEN, *s.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] the skin of a fish remarkably rough.

TO SHAKE, *v. a.* preter. *shook*, past part. *shaken*, or *shook*; [*seacan*, Sax. *shecken*, Belg.] to put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to make to totter or tremble; to throw down or off by a violent action; to drive from a resolution, or make afraid. *To shake hands*, is to pay compliments at meeting, or to take leave. *To shake off*, to rid oneself from; to free from or divest.—*v. n.* to tremble, or to be put into a tremulous motion; to be in terror; to totter.

SHAKE, *s.* concussion; a tottering or tremulous motion. In Music, an ornament in singing, consisting in the rapid and graceful utterance of two notes alternately, at a suitable part of a piece.

SHAKER, *s.* the person or thing that shakes.

SHAKERS, in Ecclesiastical History, a sect uniting an exaggeration of early enthusiastic Quakerism with cenobitic and misogamic notions. It is of English birth, but has found a more favourable field for development in the United States, where they have several settlements.

SHAKESPEARE, or SHAKSPERE, WILLIAM, the great poet and dramatist, was the son of a substantial yeoman at Stratford-on-Avon, who is misnamed by persons who are not acquainted with the customs of his age, a butcher. He married there, and afterwards removed to London, (not, however, from being caught red-handed in deer-stealing,) and became a theatrical proprietor, actor, and writer for the stage, enjoying the esteem, not only of the other distinguished poets and writers of the golden days of "good Queen Bess," but also of all the patrons of literature which adorned the court. Subsequently, having realized some property, he returned to his native place, and continued the great literary labours he had begun, amidst all the facilities for such studies the vicinity of the Avon afforded; and having begun to enjoy his immortality, died there, in 1616, aged 52 years. Little more than this brief outline of an active life is clearly ascertainable. The pious zeal of biographers has disinterred a great variety of legal and commercial documents and memoranda, and has suggested a host of probabilities respecting the filling up of the wide intervals between the scanty certainties; but it has not, and cannot by such means bring out Shakspeare's life as a genuine reality for our reverent study. The writings which are, and must ever be, Shakspeare for us, consist of a collection of *Sonnets*, the poems entitled *Venus and Adonis*, the *Rape of Lucrece*, and a *Lover's Complaint*, with parts of the *Passionate Pilgrim*, and a few other fragments, and his *Dramas*. Critics have been at the pains of showing us that in all probability *Pericles of Tyre* and *Titus Andronicus* were only in part written by the great bard, and that he had also a share in the composition of some, as the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, not included in his works. They have also, to demonstrate the little that is known of the facts of his life, endeavoured, but almost in vain, to suggest the order and dates at which the genuine plays were written. During the last half century, also, the whole spirit of the students and commentators on Shakspeare has undergone a

change; the most unwearied efforts have been made to restore the true readings in many passages which actors and critics had corrupted, and æsthetical science has been employed in raising this favourite child of the Muses to the loftiest place upon their sacred hill. The former notions of Shakspeare's "wild" and "artless" lays, about the penury of scholastic attainments, &c., have been overturned by demonstrations of his profound and all-pervading judgment, of his wide and varied information, and, above all, of his consummate genius in neglecting mere models and players' rules, and deriving his formulae from the most clearly apprehended idea of this species of poetry. No attempt can be made here at the most brief comment on these wonderful works. To criticise them is to criticise humanity itself, in all its manifold developments, nay, in its creative idea. Yet it may be permitted to commend the study of these plays to those who, in the first consciousness of manly intelligence, feel the need of a knowledge of man uncoloured by prejudice or passion, of a cultivation of taste free from the pedantry of their age, and of a vivid picture of the divine height which, purified and chastened, the human mind is able to reach. It is with no unworthy pride that we remember that the poet who can teach this, the "gentle" Shakspeare,—crowned now through above two centuries, by the poets of the most cultivated people, as their joyfully acknowledged chief,—is the son of Saxon England.

SHALE, *s.* in Geology, the name for all deposits resembling slate. They are finely laminated clays, hardened to various degrees, by heat and pressure.

SHALL, *v. defect.* [Goth. *secal*, Sax.] in Grammar, an auxiliary verb of tense used in conjunction with *will*, to denote future time. See *WILL*.

SHALLOON, *s.* a light woollen stuff.

SHALLOP, *s.* [*shaloupe*, Fr.] a small boat; a small light vessel.

SHALLOW, (*shallow*) *s.* not deep, or at a small distance from the surface; not very knowing or wise, applied to the understanding; not deep, applied to sound.

SHALLOW, (*shallow*) *s.* a place wherein the water is not deep, or the bottom of a channel is not a great distance from the surface of the water; a shoal; a shelf; a sand-bank.

SHALLOWBRAINED, *a.* foolish; trifling; empty.

SHALLOWNESS, (*shallowness*) *s.* want of depth, thought, or understanding.

SHALOT. See *ESCHALOT*.

TO SHAM, *v. n.* [*shammi*, Brit.] to trick; to cheat; to delude by false pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, *s.* a fraud or trick; the act of putting on the appearance of what a person is not; an imposture.

SHAM, *a.* false; counterfeit; pretended.

SHAMBLE, (*shamble*) *s.* [*schamael*, Belg.] a place where cattle are killed, or meat is exposed to sale; a butchery.

SHAMBLING, *a.* moving in an awkward manner.

SHAME, *s.* [*seam*, Sax.] an uneasiness arising in the mind from the consciousness of having done something that may wound one's reputation or bring disgrace; the cause of shame; regard for one's reputation; reproach, ignominy, disgrace, dishonour; bashfulness; shamefacedness.

TO SHAME, *v. a.* to make a person ashamed by convincing him that he has done something which will forfeit him the esteem of others, or ruin his reputation; to disgrace; to dishonour.—*v. n.* to be ashamed.

SHAMEFACED, *a.* easily blushing; easily put out of countenance; bashful.

SHAMEFACEDLY, *ad.* modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, *s.* the quality of being too fearful of losing the esteem of others, or doing something that may give them a bad opinion; modesty, timidity, bashfulness.

SHAMEFUL, *a.* such as ought to make a person blush; infamous, disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

SHAMEFULLY, *ad.* ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully.

SHAMELESS, *a.* wanting shame, or blushing at nothing; regardless of the esteem or opinion of others; impudent, frontless, infamous, reproachful, ignominious, disgraceful.

SHAMELESSNESS, *s.* impudence; immodesty.

SHAMROCK, *s.* [*Ir.*] in Botany, either a kind of trefoil, or a species of oxalis with three leaves, worn as the national emblem by the Irish.

SHANGHAI, a seaport of China. It stands on the river Woo-

song, which affords a most commodious harbour, the largest ships finding depth enough. It is an extensive place, and is built and adorned after the common Chinese fashion. A very great trade is carried on here; and since the conclusion of the war, and the residence of a British consul here, it has greatly increased. It stands about 10 miles from the sea. Pop. about 500,000. Lat. 31. 10. N. Long. 121. 0. E.

SHANK, *s.* [*seanca*, Sax.] the middle joint of the leg; the bone of the leg; the long part of any instrument.

SHANNON, one of the largest rivers in Ireland. It rises in the mountains round Lough Allen, near Sligo, and serves first as a boundary between the shires of Sligo and Leitrim, afterwards between Connaught and Leinster and Munster, and finally it divides the county of Clare from those of Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. In its course of above 200 miles it flows through Loughs Allen, Ree, Deirgeart, and several smaller ones, and enters, by a noble estuary, 7 miles wide, the Atlantic Ocean.

TO SHAPE, *v. a.* preter. *shaped*, past part. *shaped* or *shapen*; [*scyppan*, Sax. *scheppen*, Belg.] to form or mould in a particular figure; to adjust; to image or conceive.

SHAPE, *s.* the form or figure of any thing; the make of the body; a form, or a being of a particular form; an idea or pattern.

SHAPELESS, *a.* wanting regularity or symmetry.

SHAPELINESS, *s.* beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, *a.* well made or formed.

TO SHARE, *v. a.* [*seccan*, *scyrn*, Sax.] to divide or part among many; to partake with others; to cut r separate.—*v. n.* to have a part.

SHARE, *s.* a portion, part, or dividend; the blade of a plough that cuts the ground.

SHAREHOLDER, *s.* the member of a joint-stock company, entitled to dividends, (if there are any), and also subject, to the full amount of his property, to losses.

SHARER, *s.* a divider; one who participates any thing with others.

SHARK, *s.* in Ichthyology, a genus of large fishes, very frequent in the tropical seas, remarkable for having their mouths under their muzzles, a great many rows of very formidable teeth, and the most ferocious habits.

SHARP, *a.* [*searp*, Sax. *scherpe*, Belg.] having a keen edge, or an acute point; witty, ingenious, or inventive, applied to the mind; quick, applied to hearing, seeing, or understanding; sour, applied to taste; shrill, applied to sound; severe or cruel, applied to season or disposition; painful; fierce, applied to contest; attentive, or vigilant, followed by *look out*; subtle; hard; lean; keen, applied to appetite.

SHARP, *s.* in Music, a sign to show that a note is to be sung or played half a tone higher than it would be if that sign were not there. It is written ♯.

TO SHARP, *v. a.* to make keen.—*v. n.* to play thievish tricks.

SHARP, DR. JAMES, the notorious archbishop of St. Andrews, during the Episcopal persecutions under Charles II. He was first a Presbyterian, and a professor at St. Andrews. He was one of the schemers to bring back the king, and actually went to Holland to see him. When the restored and covenanting king began to impose Prelacy on Scotland, Sharp apostatized, and was made primate for his reward. He did nothing to mitigate the ferocities with which the Covenanters were treated, if he did not help in them. Popular opinion affirmed that he was the guilty source of most of their harm, and when he unexpectedly fell into the hands of some of the most resolute of the persecuted party, who were watching for one of his messengers, they regarded it as an interposition of Providence, and slew him, before the eyes of his daughter who accompanied him, in 1679, aged 61 years.

SHARP, GRANVILLE, one of the earliest opponents of slavery in England, and one of the first victors in the cause of emancipation. He held a place in the Ordnance Office, but relinquished it when the American war broke out, from conscientious feelings; and having studied for the law, he resided, without practising, for the rest of his life at the Temple, engaged in his studies, and in works of philanthropy. England owes to his courageous exertions the declaration that there could be no slaves on her soil. It was the first step to the great end reached in 1834. He died in 1813, aged 79 years. He wrote on a great variety of subjects; and one treatise, on the *Greek*



*Article in the New Testament*, may be regarded as the origin of Bishop Middleton's famous and conclusive treatise on that subject.

To SHA'RPEN, *v. a.* to make sharp or pointed; to make quick, applied to the understanding; to increase the appetite; to make shrill or sour.

SHA'RPER, *s.* a person who deprives others of their property by fraud.

SHA'RPLY, *ad.* smartly; keenly; acutely.

SHA'RPNESS, *s.* the quality of cutting or piercing easily; sourness, applied to taste; severity, applied to language or treatment; painfulness; quickness of apprehension, applied to the mind or senses.

SHA'RP-SET, *s.* hungry; eagerly or vehemently desirous.

SHA'RP-SIGHTED, *s.* having quick sight.

SHA'RP-VISAGED, *s.* having a thin or lank countenance.

To SHA'TTER, *v. a.* [*schelteren*, Belg.] to break into many pieces.—*v. n.* to be broken into fragments.

SHA'TTER, *s.* a fragment of a broken thing.

To SHA'VE, *v. a.* pret. *shaved*, past part. *shaven* or *shaved*; [*scavan*, Sax.] to cut hair with a razor; to cut close; to skim by passing lightly over; to cut in thin slices; to strip or oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHA'VEGRASS, *s.* in Botany, a kind of horsetail, used by turners to smooth their work.

SHA'VEY, *s.* one that practises the art of shaving; one closely attentive to his own interest; a robber.

SHA'VING, *s.* any thin piece pared off from any body.

SHAW, [*schooe*, Belg.] a thicket or small wood.

SHAW, GEORGE, an eminent writer on natural history. He studied at Oxford and Edinburgh, and became a physician in London; and was finally one of the officers in the Natural History department of the British Museum. He died in 1813, aged 62 years. He edited the *Naturalist's Miscellany*, and published a work on *General Zoology*, as well as other books on the same subject.

SHAWFOWL, *s.* an artificial bird made for fowlers to shoot at. SHAWL, *s.* a part of the female dress, worn over the neck and shoulders.

SHAWM, SHALM, [*schaume*, Teut.] a hautboy, or cornet.

SHE, *pron.* [*seo*, Sax.] the pronoun demonstrative of the feminine gender, alluding to some woman mentioned before, and sometimes used absolutely for a female or woman. The female of any species.

SHEAF, (*sheef*) *s.* plural *sheaves*; [*scæf*, Sax. *schoof*, Belg.] corn tied in a bundle after reaping; any bundle or collection of things tied together.

To SHEAR, (*sheer*) *v. a.* preter. *shore* or *sheared*, past part. *shorn*; [*scæran*, *scyren*, Sax.] to cut by two blades moving on a rivet; to cut by interception.

SHEARS, (*sheers*) *s.* seldom used in the singular; [*scædra*, Sax.] a cutting instrument, consisting of two blades moving on a rivet, distinguished from *scissors* by its size. Also, a huge kind of crane, used in dockyards, for raising the masts of ships and inserting them in their places.

SHE'ARER, (*sheerer*) *s.* one that clips with shears, particularly one that shears sheep.

SHE'ARWATER, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of sea bird, called also the puffin-petrel.

SHEATH, (*sheeth*) *s.* [*scæthe*, Sax.] the case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon. In Botany, a species of empalement, exemplified in the daffodil, snowdrop, iris, &c.

To SHEATH, SHEATHE, (*sheathe*) *v. a.* [*scæthan*, Sax.] to put in a case or scabbard; to defend or preserve by an outward case or covering; to fit with a sheath.

SHEATHING, *s.* a covering of copper, or other metal, on a ship's bottom, to preserve the timber.

SHEATHWINGED, *s.* having hard cases which are folded over the wings, as in the beetle.

To SHED, *v. a.* [*scadan*, Sax.] to pour out, or spill; to scatter, or let fall.—*v. n.* to let fall its parts.

SHED, *s.* a light covering or pent-house.

SHE'DDER, *s.* a spiller; one who sheds.

SHEEN, *s.* brightness; splendour.

SHEEP, *s.* plural also *sheep*; [*scæp*, Sax.] in Zoology, a well-known animal, largely reared in all civilized countries, for its flesh, wool, &c. &c. There are very remarkable varieties of sheep,

some having no horns, others having three, four, or five, and some enormous tails, laden with fat.

SHEE'PCOT, *s.* a small enclosure for sheep.

SHEE'PPOLD, *s.* [*scæpfold*, Sax.] an enclosure for sheep.

SHEE'PHOOK, *s.* a book fastened to a staff, used by shepherds.

SHEE'PISH, *a.* bashful; meanly diffident.

SHEE'PISHNESS, *s.* bashfulness; mean diffidence.

SHEE'PSHEARING, *s.* the act of shearing sheep, and the feast held after it.

SHEER, *a.* [*scyr*, Sax.] pure; clear; unmingled.

SHEER, *ad.* clean; quick; at once.

To SHEER, *v. n.* amongst seamen, used with *off*, to steal or slip away.

SHEE'RNNESS, Kent. It is seated on the Isle of Sheppey, where the river Medway falls into the Thames. Here are very extensive dockyards for the royal navy, and the whole town is strongly fortified. It is 46 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 8684.

SHEET, [*sceath*, Sax.] a broad or large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; any thing expanded; in a ship, the ropes bent to the clews of the sails. Figuratively, the canvass of the sail.

To SHEET, *v. a.* to supply or furnish with sheets; to cover as with a sheet.

SHEET-ANCHOR, (*sheet-anchor*) *s.* the largest anchor in a ship.

SHEFFIELD, Yorkshire, W. Riding. It is celebrated for its various hardware manufactories, which consist particularly of steel cutlery wares, plated goods, and various tools; it has been a staple for knives or whittles, and files, above 300 years. Lead works are also carried on. It stands on the rivers Don, Sheaf, &c., and is surrounded by hills. The rivers afford easy transit for the iron, &c. used in its manufactories. It has many fine buildings, but in the old parts of the town the streets are narrow; the new parts, however, are more commodious; and the surrounding country affords a rich and beautiful variety of landscape. Coal and alum are found in the vicinity. It is 162 miles from London. Market, Tuesday, particularly for corn. Fairs on Tuesday after Trinity Sunday and November 28th. Pop. 68,186.

SHEIK, [*s.* [*Arab.*] the name of the chief of a tribe amongst the Arabs.

SHE'KEL, [*s.* [*Heb.*] a Jewish coin valued at 2s. 6d. sterling.

SHELDON, DR. GILBERT, an eminent English prelate. He studied at Oxford, and obtained some notice before the Puritan Revolution. During the wars and negotiations he adhered firmly to the king, and was one of the ejected clergy under the Long Parliament. At the Restoration he was made a bishop, and soon afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He died in 1677, aged 79 years. He is chiefly known by the erection of the theatre at Oxford, which bears his name; and as the opponent of the Presbyterians and other dissidents.

SHE'LDRAKE, *s.* in Natural History, a handsome species of duck, found in several of our large rivers.

SHELF, [*s.* plur. *shelves*; [*scylf*, Sax.] a board placed edgewise against a wall on a supporter, so that any thing may be placed on it; a sand-bank, or shallow part of the sea; a rock under shallow water.

SHE'LFY, *a.* full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.

SHELL, [*s.* [*schelle*, Belg.] the hard covering or external crust of any thing; the external part; the walls and roof of a house; a rough kind of coffin. In Zoology, the covering of an egg; the hard covering of such animals as crabs and lobsters, snails and oysters, and all the numberless kinds resembling them. In Botany, the seed vessel of such plants as the pea, vetch, &c. In Gunnery, a hollow iron ball, used as an explosive projectile. See Bomb.

To SHELL, *v. a.* to take out of the shell; to strip of the shell.—*v. n.* to fall off broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHE'LEY, PERCY BYSSHE, one of our most eminent recent poets. He was of a good family, and was educated at Eton and Oxford, from which last place he was expelled for avowing himself an atheist. Soon afterwards he married, most unfortunately, and a separation ensued. He next travelled on the continent, and resided for some time in N. Italy. After his unhappy wife's death, he applied to Chancery for the restoration of his children, unsuccessfully; and before long married the

daughter of William Godwin, and the famous champion of women, Mary Wollstonecraft. He soon removed to Italy again, and spent the rest of his life there, being occupied with the production of some of his greatest poems. He was drowned by a sudden squall in the Gulf of Lerici, returning to his own house from Leghorn, in 1822, aged 30 years. His body was burnt, according to the common practice in that part of Italy, with respect to whatever is washed ashore. Lord Byron, Leigh Hunt, and some other attached friends superintended this last rite, and placed his ashes in the tomb of C. Cestius, at Rome. Shelley's character is one very difficult to pronounce upon. His physical weakness and highly-wrought enthusiasm, the disadvantages of his early life, and the needless cruelties inflicted on him for boyish recklessness, his gentleness and generosity, all combined in making him such as his poems every where represent him, a hater of kingcraft and priestcraft, and, most unhappily, one who too often included all religion under the latter designation. Respecting his poetic genius there can be no doubt. Almost all his writings are remarkable for the exquisite music of their versification; and all have a spirituality that makes their perusal resemble a sweet vision rather than a waking exercise of thought. *Queen Mab* is the embodiment of his hostility to the religion of priests; and the *Revolt of Islam*, a lofty prophecy of the ultimate emancipation of man from all political and ecclesiastical slavery. *The Cenci* is one of the grandest tragedies written in modern times; and *Prometheus Unbound* is such a drama a poet of Greece might have written had he revisited this world in our poet's days. His minor pieces bear the same imprint of the writer's peculiar genius and peculiar views, some of which he borrowed from his wife's parents. Now that the feelings that were raised against him are dying away, his poems are receiving their due praise, and the bard himself will ere long be more charitably, and so more justly, judged.

SHE/LEFISH, *s.* in Cookery, a fish invested with a hard covering; either testaceous, as oysters, or stustaceous, as lobsters.

SHE/LLY, *a.* abounding with, or consisting of, shells.

SHE/LLER, *s.* [*scylla*, Sax.] a cover from external injury or violence; a protector; defender; the state of being protected; security, defence.

To SHE/LLER, *v. a.* to cover, defend, or protect from external violence; to harbour; to betake to a cover, followed by *under*; to conceal.—*v. n.* to make use of a shelter; to give shelter.

SHE/LLIE, *s.* in Zoology, the name of a small but strong kind of horse, found in the Shetland Islands.

SHE/LVING, *a.* sloping; inclining; having declivity.

SHE/LVY, *a.* shallow; rocky; full of banks.

To SHEND, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *shent*; [*scendan*, Sax. *schenden*, Belg.] to ruin, spoil, disgrace, or blame; to overpower, surpass.

SHE/NSTONE, WILLIAM, one of the standard English poets, whose works are not much read now, though they contain many beautiful stanzas, being in the old school of pastoral and idyllic poetry, not much inspired by nature or reality. He was a country gentleman, and his estate, called the *Leasowes*, was deified to match his poetry, and had, and has, some admirers. He died in 1763, aged 49 years.

SHE/PHERD, *s.* [*sheep*, *phyr*, Sax.] one who tends sheep.

SHE/PHERDESS, *s.* a woman that tends sheep.

SHE/PHERD'S NEEDLE, *s.* in Botany, the name of some very common kinds of unbelliciferous plants.

SHE/PHERD'S POUCH, *s.* *shepherd's Purse*, *s.* in Botany, a common plant, known by its inversely heart-shaped seed vessels.

SHE/PHERD'S ROD, *s.* in Botany, a kind of reasel.

SHE/PEY, an island in the county of Kent, divided from the other part of it by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the river Medway, and contains one town, called Queenborough. Pop. 10,741.

SHE/PTON MALLET, Somersetshire. It stands amongst well-watered hills, and the streets are very narrow, steep, and irregular. It has a flourishing manufacture of woollen cloths and stockings. It is 115 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 5265.

SHER/BET, *s.* [*sharbat*, Arab.] the juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar; lemonade.

SHERBORNE, Dorsetshire. It is very pleasantly situated on the Parrot, and has some fine old buildings and ruins. It

has a considerable manufacture of silk-throwing, as also of buttons, bone-lace, and haberdashery wares, and had formerly a great trade in medley cloth. It is 116 miles from London. Markets, Thursday and Saturday. Pop. 4758.

SHE/RBURN, Yorkshire, W. Riding. Here is an old and famous free-school. It is situated at the conflux of the Wharfe and Ouse, with a harbour for barges, 181 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3757.

SHE/RARD, DR. WILLIAM, an English botanist, who, during the time of his consulate at Smyrna, collected very diligently plants from the surrounding country, and contributed greatly to the knowledge of the natural history of that part. He left his *Herbarium* to the university of Oxford, and endowed a botanical professorship. He was also united with several different botanists in their publications. He died in 1728, aged 69 years.

SHE/RIDAN, THOMAS, a teacher of elocution, and an actor, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and managed a theatre in that city, and afterwards was manager of Drury Lane theatre. He wrote several works, and published a *Pronouncing Dictionary*, which laid the foundation of many most vicious fashions, not yet wholly eradicated. His lessons in the art of public speaking were not remarkably philosophical. He died in 1788, aged 67 years. His wife, *Frances Sheridan*, was the writer of an agreeable tale called *Nourjahad*, which is universally known, and died in 1766, aged 42 years.

SHE/RIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY, son of the foregoing, an orator and play-writer of great celebrity. He was educated at Harrow, and first came before the public through an elopement, and two ridiculous duels in consequence. He next appeared as a dramatist, and then as one of the proprietors of Drury Lane theatre. He was now enabled to enter parliament, where he soon attained the highest reputation as a public speaker, and rendered effectual service to Fox, in the conduct of the opposition, during the struggles that preceded and attended the convulsions in France and on the continent generally. He was also for a short time, after Pitt's death, in the ministry. His greatest exploit was his speech on the impeachment of Warren Hastings, which was regarded as one of the most splendid orations ever spoken. The burning of Drury Lane theatre utterly ruined him; and the changes which ensued shut him out of the theatre and the parliament together. A second marriage did not much assist him; and at last, ruined through intemperance and extravagance, he died in the most miserable condition, in 1816, aged 65 years. His character stands self-condemned: at best, he realized one of his own conceptions, Charles Surface. His plays, *the Rivals*, *the School for Scandal*, *the Duenna*, *the Stranger*, &c., not only kept their places on the stage, but are the source of countless illustrations of men and events on all occasions. The least successful, were only translations or adaptations from old or foreign play-wrights. His witticisms, though usually studied, will never be forgotten. He also wrote some poems, which rank above mediocrity. He was buried with great reverence in Westminster Abbey.

SHE/RIF, *s.* [Arab.] a title of honour conferred in the East on the members of the families who trace their origin to Mohammed.

SHE/RIFF, *s.* plur. *shrieves*; [*sciregere*, Sax.] an officer of a county, who is to see the king's orders executed, to impanel juries, bring causes and criminals to trial, &c.

SHE/RIFALTY, SHE/RIFDOM, SHE/RIFSHIP, or SHE/RIFFWICK, the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHE/RLOCK, DR. THOMAS, son of the author of a *Practical Treatise on Death*, an eminent English prelate. He studied at Cambridge, and was largely mixed up in the political and polemical contentions of the day. He held at last the bishopric of London, and died in 1761, aged 83 years. His numerous works consist of sermons, which yet find readers and admirers; some essays on Christian Evidences, of which his *Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection* is much praised by some, &c. &c.

SHE/RRIES, SHE/RRY, *s.* [from *Xeres*, a town of Andalusia in Spain.] a kind of Spanish wine.

SHE/RWOOD, the name of a once famous and extensive tract of forest in England, covering good part of Nottinghamshire. It is now almost all under the plough. It was the favourite haunt of Robin Hood and his merry men, according to the old ballads.

SHE/TLAND, the general name of about 40 islands, which lie

about 100 miles N. N. E. of Caithness-shire, between 59.56 and 61.11. N. Lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, and Lule or Thule. The fisheries and fowling occupy most attention. Agriculture, &c. is necessarily very unimportant. Shetlands or Shetland ponies are reared for exportation. Lerwick is the capital. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland. Pop. 30,558. See ORKNEY, MAINLAND, &c.

SHEW. See SHOE.

SHIDE, *s.* [seeidan, Sax.] a board; a cutting.

SHIELD, (sheeld) *s.* [scylde, Sax.] a buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour, held on the left arm to ward off darts or blows; defence or protection; a protector. In Heraldry, the scutcheon on which the bearings of an armoury are placed.

To SHIELD, (sheeld) *v. a.* [scyldean, Sax.] to cover with a shield. Figuratively, to defend; to secure.

SHIELDS, SOUTH, Durham. It is the chief place where ships take in their loading of coals, and where they make large quantities of salt. It stands at the mouth of the river Tyne, 282 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 9082.

To SHIFT, *v. n.* to change place; to change or give place to something else; to change clothes, especially linen; to find some expedient for subsistence or safety; to practice indirect methods.—*v. a.* to change or alter. Followed by *away*, to send a person away by some expedient. Used with *off*, to defer or put away by some expedient.

SHIFT, *s.* an expedient; a last resource; an evasion or artifice; a linen garment worn by women.

SHYFTER, *s.* a sly, artful fellow.

SHYFTLESS, *a.* wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

SHILLING, *s.* [scild, Sax.] a silver coin in value 12 pence, or the twentieth part of a pound sterling.

SHALL-I-SHALL-I, *ad.* [a corrupt reduplication of shall I?] in a hesitating manner; in suspense.

SHIN, *s.* [scina, Sax.] the forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, *v. n.* pret. *shone* or *shined*; [scinan, Sax.] to glisten; to emit light or brightness; to appear glossy; to be gay, beautiful, conspicuous, or eminent; to enlighten. Followed by *upon*, to show favour, or be propitious.

SHINE, *s.* splendour or brightness; fair weather.

SHINGLE, *s.* in Geology, the loose and completely water-worn gravel on the sea-shore.

SHINGLES, *s.* [schindel, Teut.] small pieces of wood in form like a wedge, used in covering roofs instead of tiles.

SHINY, *a.* bright; splendid; lustrous.

SHIP, *s.* [scip, scyp, Sax.] a termination used in composition, signifying office or employment.

SHIP, *s.* [scip, Sax. *schippen*, Belg.] a general name for all great vessels with sails, fit for navigation on the sea; but in sea language more particularly applied to a vessel furnished with three masts.

To SHIP, *v. a.* to put into, or transport in, a ship.

SHIPBOARD, *ad.* used with *on*, within or on board a ship.

SHIPBUILDING, *s.* the art of constructing ships, in which the most recondite mathematical investigations are applied to the determination of the forms and arrangement of all parts of ships, so as to secure strength, swiftness, lightness for manœuvring, &c.

SHIPMASTER, *s.* the master of a ship.

SHIPMONEY, *s.* an imposition which was anciently charged upon the ports, towns, cities, and counties, by writs commonly called ship-writs. It was revived by Charles I., but was afterwards declared to be contrary to the laws and statutes of the realm.

SHIPWRECK, *s.* the destruction of ships by rocks, shallows, shelves, &c.; the parts of a shattered ship; destruction or miscarriage.

To SHIPWRECK, *v. a.* to destroy by dashing on rocks or shelves; to reduce to a deplorable condition.

SHIPWRIGHT, (shiprit) *s.* a builder of ships.

SHIRE, *s.* [scir, from *sciran*, Sax.] a division of a kingdom; a county; a part of the kingdom under the sheriff.

SHIRLEY, JAMES, an English dramatist of the 17th century. He was educated at Oxford for the church; but afterwards he adopted the Roman faith, and resorted to dramatic writing as a means of support. He served on the king's side in the civil wars; and when fighting and play-writing were both hopeless trades for him, commenced school-keeping, till the sunny days of the

Restoration; when he flourished in his proper sphere, until the fire of London destroyed his property and broke his heart. He died in 1666, aged 72 years. Some of his plays are said to have crept into the editions of Beaumont and Fletcher; which sufficiently, but perhaps too favourably, characterizes them.

SHIRT, *s.* [shiert, Dan.] a linen garment worn by men.

To SHIRT, *v. a.* to cover or clothe with a shirt.

SHIVE, *s.* [schyve, Belg.] a slice of bread; a thick splinter cut off from the main substance.

To SHIVER, *v. n.* [schaerren, Teut.] to quake or shudder as with cold or fear.—[schyve, Belg.] to fall at once into many parts.—*v. a.* to break by one act into many pieces; to shatter.

SHIVER, *s.* a fragment of a thing broken into many pieces.

SHOAL, (shöl) *s.* [scöle, Sax.] a great number of fishes swimming together; a sand-bank, or shallow place.

To SHOAL, (shöl) *v. n.* to throng or crowd together; to be shallow; to become shallow.

SHOALY, (shöl) *a.* shallow; obstructed with banks.

SHOALY, (shöl) *a.* full of shoals.

SHOCK, *s.* [schoc, Fr. from *schocken*, Belg.] the force with which two bodies moving in contrary directions meet; external violence or concussion; the sudden convulsion experienced on receiving a charge of electricity; the conflict of armies; an offence, or impression of disgust.—[schocke, old Belg.] a pile of six sheaves of corn.—[from *shag*,] a rough dog; a short head of hair.

To SHOCK, *v. a.* [schocken, Belg.] to shake by violence; to offend or disgust.—*v. n.* to be offensive; to build up piles of sheaves.

SHOD, for *shoed*, the preter, and past part. of To SHOE.

SHOE, *s.* plural shoes, formerly *shoon*; [seco, Sax. *schoe*, Belg.]

a cover for the foot.

To SHOE, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *shod*; to fit with, or put on, a shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOE/MAKER, *s.* one whose business is to make shoes.

SHONE, the preter. and past part. of To SHINE.

SHOOK, the preter. of To SHAKE.

To SHOOT, *v. a.* preter. *shot*, past part. *shot* or *shotten*; [seeotan, Sax.] to discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed and violence; to discharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to hit with any thing discharged from a bow or gun; to sprout or grow, applied to vegetables; to emit or dart; to fit to each other; to push forward; to pass through with speed.—*v. n.* to be emitted; to germinate; to protuberate, or stick out, followed by *out*; to become any thing suddenly, used with *up*; to move along swiftly; to be affected with a quick and intermitting pain.

SHOOT, *s.* the act or impression of any thing discharged from a bow, &c.; the act of hitting or endeavouring to hit with something discharged from a bow or gun.—[schuten, Belg.] a branch issuing from the main stock.

SHOOTER, *s.* an archer; a gunner.

SHOOTING STARS, called also FALLING STARS, in Meteorology, are a very common kind of small aerolites. See AEROLITES.

SHOP, *s.* [secep, Sax.] a place where any thing is sold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOP/KEEPER, *s.* a trader who sells in a shop; a retail dealer.

SHOP/LIFTER, *s.* one who upon pretence of buying goods in a shop, takes an opportunity to steal them.

SHOP/MAN, *s.* a petty trader; one who serves in a shop.

SHORE, *s.* [score, Sax.] the coast or land which borders on the sea; a drain [see SEWER].—[schoreen, Belg.] the support of a building; a buttress.

To SHORE, *v. a.* to prop, or support from falling; followed by *up*.

SHOREHAM, NEW, Sussex. It stands at the mouth of the river Adur, over which are two bridges. The harbour's mouth being often enclosed with a bar of sand, large vessels cannot enter, but it carries on a brisk trade by small craft. It is 56 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 1998.

SHORLING, *s.* the felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORN, past part. of To SHEAR.

SHORT, *a.* [seort, Sax.] measuring little, opposed to long; not long in space or extent; of small continuance; repeated by quick returns; not equal to a person's merits and excellences; defective; scanty; wanting; not able to attain an end, after fall; not long distant, or coming soon; quick or unexpected; not going so far as was intended; narrow; brittle.

**SHORT**, *s.* a concise or summary account.

To **SHORTEN**, *v. a.* to deprive of length, applied to space or time; to contract or abbreviate; to hinder from going on; to cut off; to defeat; to lop.

**SHORTHAND**, *s.* a method of writing so as to save time and paper, commonly called *Stenography*.

**SHORTLIVED**, *a.* not living or lasting long.

**SHORTLY**, *ad.* quickly; briefly.

**SHORTNESS**, *s.* the quality of being short, either in time or space; brevity; conciseness; deficiency; imperfection.

**SHORTRIBS**, *s.* in Anatomy, the ribs below the sternum.

**SHORTSIGHTED**, (*shortsighted*) *a.* unable to see far.

**SHORTSIGHTEDNESS**, *s.* in Ophthalmic Surgery, defect of sight, occasioned by the convexity of the crystalline humour. See *EYE*. Figuratively, intellectual darkness.

**SHORTWINDED**, *a.* asthmatic.

**SHOT**, the preter. and past part. of To **SHOOT**.

**SHOT**, *s.* [*shot*, Belg.] the act of shooting; any thing discharged from a gun; a globe of lead used in charging fire-arms.—[*escot*, Fr.] a sum charged, or a reckoning.

**SHOTTEN**, *a.* without rest; having ejected its spawn.

To **SHOVE**, *v. a.* [*scuyren*, Belg. *scufan*, Sax.] to push by main strength; to drive a vessel by means of a pole thrust hard against the bottom of the water; to push or rush against.—*v. n.* to push before one; to row in a boat by means of a pole thrust against the bottom of a river.

**SHOVE**, *s.* the act of shoving; *a.* push.

**SHOVEL**, *s.* [*scoff*, Sax. *schoffel*, Belg.] an instrument with a broad blade raised on the edges, and a long handle, used in throwing coals on a fire, &c.

To **SHOVEL**, *v. a.* to throw or heap with a shovel; to gather in great quantities.

**SHOVEL**, **SIR CLOUDESLEY**, an eminent British admiral, who rose wholly by his own courage and skill in his profession. His first distinguished exploit was the burning of the shipping of the Dey of Tripoli: he afterwards shared in the glory of the victory of La Hogue. He perished in a fearful wreck on the Scilly Islands, in 1705, aged 55 years.

**SHOVELLER**, *s.* in Ornithology, a name of the spoonbill.

**SHOULD**, (*shuld*) *v. n.* [*scude*, Belg. *sceodan*, Sax.] an auxiliary verb, used in the conjunctive mood, and generally implies business or duty; as, "I should go," i. e. it is my business or duty to go. When preceded by *if*, it implies chance; as, "If I should go," i. e. if it happen that I go.

**SHOULDER**, *s.* [*scholder*, Belg.] in Anatomy, the joint which connects the arm to the body. In Cookery, the upper part of the fore leg. A rising part or prominence.

To **SHOULDER**, *v. a.* to push with violence and insolence; to put upon the shoulder.

**SHOULDERBLADE**, *s.* in Anatomy, the blade-bone to which the arm is connected; the scapula.

To **SHOUT**, *v. n.* to cry aloud in triumph, joy, or exultation.

**SHOUT**, *s.* a loud and vehement cry of joy, triumph, or exultation.

**SHOUTER**, *s.* he who shouts.

To **SHOW**, (*shō*) *v. a.* preter. *showed* and *shown*, past part. *shown*; [*scowen*, Belg.] to produce to the sight or view; to prove, or give a proof; to publish or proclaim, followed by *forth*; to make known; to offer; to afford; to direct, or point out the way; to explain, teach, or tell.—*v. n.* to appear; to have the appearance; to be in appearance.

**SHOW**, (*shō*) *s.* a spectacle, or any thing remarkable, exposed to view for money; a superficial or mere external appearance; an ostentatious display; an object attracting attention or notice; a splendid appearance; likeness; speciousness.

**SHOWBREAD**, **SHEWBREAD**, *s.* amongst the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread that the priest of the week placed every sabbath day on the golden table, in the holy place of the temple.

**SHOWER**, (*the* *one* in this word and the two following is pronounced as in *now*.) *s.* [*scheure*, Belg.] a moderate or violent fall of rain; any thing descending thick; any profusion, or liberal distribution.

To **SHOW-ER**, *v. a.* to wet with rain; to pour down; to distribute liberally or profusely.—*v. n.* to be rainy.

**SHOWERY**, *a.* rainy.

**SHOWISH**, (*shish*) *a.* gaudy; splendid; ostentatious.

**SHOWN**, preter. and past part. of To **SHOW**.

**SHOWY**, *a.* ostentatious.

**SHRANK**, preter. of To **SHRINK**.

To **SHRED**, *v. a.* preter. *shred*; [*screadan*, Sax.] to cut into small or thin pieces, commonly used of cloth or herbs.

**SHRED**, *s.* a small piece cut off; a fragment.

**SHREW**, *s.* [*schreyen*, Teut.] a turbulent, clamorous woman; a scold.

**SHREWD**, *a.* [contracted from *shreved*] having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; mischievous; troublesome; cunning; arch; subtle; maliciously sly; bad; painful, pinching.

**SHREWDLY**, *ad.* mischievously; vexatiously; with strong suspicion.

**SHREWDNESS**, *s.* sly cunning; archness; petulance.

**SHREWSHIRE**, *s.* possessing the qualities of a shrew.

**SHREWMOUSE**, *s.* [*sericena*, Sax.] in Zoology, a small animal with a long nose, allied to the water-rat.

**SHREWSBURY**, Shropshire, the capital of the county, so called from the Saxon word *Scrobesberie*, which signifies a town built on a woody hill. It is well built, well lighted, and well paved, and is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth made in Montgomeryshire, called Welch webs, which are bought up in all parts of the country, and dressed here. Much of the Welch flannel is also bought at Welchpool by the drapers of this place, which is indeed a common mart for all sorts of Welch commodities. One great ornament of this town is the Quarry, one of the finest promenades in England. It is beautifully situated in a sort of horseshoe, formed by the river Severn, 154 miles from London. Markets, for corn, cattle, and provisions, Wednesday and Saturday; and Thursday, for Welch cottons, friezes, and flannels. Fairs, Saturday after March 15, Wednesday after Easter week, Wednesday before Holy Thursday, July 3, August 12, October 2, and December 12. Pop. 21,517.

To **SHRIEK**, (*shreek*) *v. n.* [*skrieger*, Dan.] to cry out with anguish or terror; to scream.

**SHRIEK**, *s.* [*skrieg*, Dan. *sericicio*, Ital.] a loud cry caused by anguish or terror.

**SHRIFF**, *s.* [*scrift*, Sax.] confession made to a priest.

**SHRIKE**, *s.* in Ornithology, the name of a small kind of bird of prey, some species of which are found in England, and are known by the names of butcher-bird and nine-killer.

**SHRILL**, *a.* [probably formed from the sound,] sounding with a piercing and tremulous noise.

To **SHRILL**, *v. n.* to sound sharp and quick.

**SHRILLENSS**, *s.* the quality of being shrill.

**SHRIMP**, *s.* [*serympe*, Dan.] in Natural History, a small crustaceous marine animal, reckoned very delicate eating.

**SHRINE**, *s.* [*scrin*, Sax. from *serinium*, Lat.] a case in which something sacred is reposed; an altar.

To **SHRINK**, *v. n.* preter. *shrank* or *shrank*, participle *shrank* or *shrunken*; [*serincan*, Sax.] to contract into less room; to shrivel from loss of moisture; to withdraw or fall back, in order to avoid danger.—*v. a.* to lessen the measure of a thing by contracting it.

**SHRINK**, *s.* corrugation; contraction of the body into less compass, from fear or horror.

**SHRINKER**, *s.* one that shrinks.

To **SHRIVE**, *v. a.* pret. *shrove*; [*scrifan*, Sax.] to hear at confession; to confess a person.

To **SHRIVEL**, *v. n.* [*schrankpelen*, Belg.] to contract itself into wrinkles.—*v. a.* to make a thing contract into wrinkles, used with *up*.

**SHROPSHIRE**, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded by Cheshire, Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire, Herefordshire, and Staffordshire. It contains 170 parishes, and 16 market towns. The principal rivers are, the Severn, which runs through the midst of the county, the Teme, the Clun, and the Rea, with several other small streams. The W. and S. parts are mountainous, some points being nearly 2000 feet high, and several surpassing 1000; but the E. and N. more plain and level; however, the soil is pretty fertile every where, yielding corn and pastures, besides coal, iron, and other commodities. The air is sharp on the tops of the hills and mountains, but in the lower parts temperate enough. The great branches of manufacturing industry carried on here, are all kinds of iron-works, woollens, and china, earthenware, &c. Shrewsbury is the capital. Pop. 239,048. It sends 11 members to parliament.

# SHROPSHIRE

REFERENCE TO  
 1. Shropshire North  
 2. Shropshire South  
 3. Shropshire West  
 4. Shropshire East  
 5. Shropshire South West  
 6. Shropshire South East  
 7. Shropshire North West  
 8. Shropshire North East

THE HUNDREDS

1. Ewebury
2. Ewebury
3. Ewebury
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15. Ewebury
16. Ewebury

PART OF

FLINT



LUDLOW CASTLE



BRIDGE NORTH OF



GRAMMAR SCHOOL SHREWSBURY

Scale of Miles



**SHROUD**, *s.* [*serud*, Sax.] a cover or shelter; a winding-sheet or dress of a dead person; ropes turned as ladders, from the sides of the ship to the topmasts.

To **SHROUD**, *v. a.* to dress in a shroud; to shelter from danger; to cover, hide, or conceal; to defend or protect.—*v. n.* to harbour or take shelter.

**SHROVE**, preter. of To **SHRIVE**.

**SHROVETIDE**, *SHROVETUSDAY*, *s.* [from *shrove* and *tide* or *Tuesday*.] in the Church Calendar, the time of confession; the day before Ash Wednesday, or Lent, on which anciently persons went to confession.

**SHRUB**, *s.* [*scribbe*, Sax.] in Botany, a bush or small tree. A liquor made of orange-juice, spirits, and sugar.

**SHRUBBY**, *a.* full of shrubs; bushy.

To **SHRUG**, *v. n.* [*shricken*, Belg.] to express horror or dissatisfaction by moving the shoulders towards the head.—*v. a.* to contract or draw upwards, followed by *shoulders*.

**SHRUG**, *s.* a motion of the shoulders upwards to express horror or dissatisfaction.

**SHRUNK**, the pret. and past part. of To **SHRINK**.

To **SHUDDER**, *v. n.* [*schudder*, Belg.] to quake with fear or aversion.

To **SHUFFLE**, (*shuff*) *v. a.* [*syfeling*, Sax.] to throw into disorder, so that one thing may take place of another; to remove or put by with some artifice; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to shake or get rid of by struggling, used with *off*; to form in a confused and clandestine manner, used with *up*.—*v. n.* to put a pack of cards into new order; to practise mean tricks, frauds, or evasions; to struggle; to shift; to move with an awkward gait, or with the feet drawn along the ground.

**SHUFFLE**, (*shuff*) *s.* the act of disordering things, or moving them so as to make them take place of each other; a trick or artifice.

**SHUFFLER**, *s.* he who plays tricks, or shuffles.

**SHUFFLINGLY**, *ad.* with irregular gait.

To **SHUN**, *v. a.* [*ascunian*, Sax.] to avoid; to endeavour to escape; to decline; to eschew.

To **SHUT**, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *shut*; [*schutten*, Belg. *scitten*, Sax.] to put together so that nothing can get in or out, opposed to open; to enclose or confine; to bar or exclude; to draw the eyelid close over the eye; to contract, applied to the hand. Used with *out*, to exclude or deny admission; with *up*, to confine; to conclude.—*v. n.* to be closed; to close itself.

**SHUT**, *part. a.* rid; clear; free.

**SHUT**, *s.* the act of closing; a small door or cover.

**SHUTTER**, *s.* one that closes any thing that stood open; a door or board by which windows are secured in the night.

**SHUTTLE**, (*shüttl*) *s.* [*skutl*, Isl.] the instrument with which a weaver shoots the cross threads of his work.

**SHUTTLECOCK**, *s.* a cork stuck with feathers, and used as a toy with a battledore.

**SHY**, *a.* [*schone*, Belg. *schif*, Ital.] reserved; coy; not willing to be acquainted or familiar; cautious; chary; keeping at a distance, and unwilling to approach; suspicious; jealous.

**SIAM**, a country of Asia, beyond the Ganges, lying on the Chinese Sea, and bounded by British India, Birman, China, and Cochinchina. It is 550 miles in length, and in breadth varies from 50 to 250 miles. It is very mountainous, and is watered by several large rivers, with great numbers of tributary streams. It yields gold, iron, copper, lead, tin, and other metals, with some precious stones. The soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, fruits, &c. &c. It abounds in wild animals, such as elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, &c. &c. And many of the birds that are indigenous to this country are very remarkable. The chief trade of the country is with China. The people are yet very rude in their condition, and are a branch of the great Malay family. The form of government is absolute despotism, but the king is elective; and this, with several other features of their political state, shows how little raised above barbarism the Siamese are. Bangkok is its capital. Pop. about 3,000,000.

**SIBBALD**, *s.* [*sibaldia*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant with yellow blossoms, called also bastard cinquefoil, found on Benlomon, in Scotland. It flowers in July and August.

**SIBERIA**, a large country of Asia, comprehending the whole of the Russian dominions in Asia. It stretches from the Uralian mountains to the N. Pacific Ocean; and from the mountain ranges,

deserts, and seas, which divide it from Tataria, to the Arctic Ocean. It is about 2000 miles in length, and 750 in breadth. It is in general remarkably level, the only very lofty mountains being on its borders. It is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Lena, the Yenisei, and the Obi are the chief. It yields metals of all kinds abundantly, gold, silver, iron, copper, platinum, &c. &c.; and it has also other valuable mineral treasures. The intense cold is unfavourable to agriculture, but some corn is grown, and sheep, oxen, &c. reared. It is inhabited by a great variety of rude tribes, some of which have not emerged from the most primitive barbarism. It is the country to which state prisoners are sent by the jealous despotism of the emperor. Not only the Greek Church, but some kinds of rude idolatry prevail here. Tobolsk and Irkutsk are its chief places. Pop. about 2,500,000.

**SIBILANT**, *a.* [*sibilo*, Lat.] hissing.

**SIBILATION**, *s.* a hissing sound.

**SIBYL**, the name given to some prophetesses celebrated in the old Greek and Roman ballads, the last of whom was the Cumean sibyl, who offered the mystic volumes for sale to Tarquin; and after burning six of them, demanded the original price for the three that were left.

**SICARD**, **ROCH AMBROSE CUCURRON**, a French abbé, who devoted himself to the philanthropic task of teaching the deaf and dumb, in the establishment of the Abbé L'Epee, at Paris. He narrowly escaped being massacred in the frightful slaughter of September, at the prisons, being hardly saved by one Moton, a watchmaker. After a few more difficulties of a comparatively trifling character, he was left to the uninterrupted pursuit of the task he had devoted himself to, and died in 1822, aged 80 years. He wrote some works on educational subjects.

To **SICCATE**, (*sikkate*) *v. a.* [*sicc*, Lat.] to dry.

**SICCATION**, (*sikkashon*) *s.* the act of drying.

**SICCIFIC**, (*sikkifik*) *a.* [*siccus* and *facio*, Lat.] arid; causing dryness.

**SICCITY**, (*siksity*) *s.* [*siccitas*, Lat.] dryness; aridity; want of moisture.

**SICE**, *s.* [*siz*, Fr.] the number six at dice.

**SICILIES**, **THE TWO**, the name borne hitherto by the united kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, in Italy. At present the island of Sicily has revolted, and declared itself independent of Naples, and in all probability will ultimately establish its claim to freedom. See **NAPLES**, **SICILY**, &c.

**SICILY**, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, separated from Italy by a narrow strait, called the Faro di Messina. It is about 160 miles long, and 110 broad at its greatest width. It is very mountainous, and several peaks range at about 3000 or 4000 feet high. But the loftiest mountain here is the celebrated volcano Etna, which is almost 11,000 feet in height. The rivers are all small. Corn, wine, silk, fruits, &c. &c. are abundantly produced, and it has valuable fisheries in the surrounding seas. Palermo is the chief city. Pop. about 2,500,000.

**SICK**, *a.* [*sieck*, Belg. *seoc*, Sax.] deprived of health; afflicted with disease; disordered in the stomach, or squeamish; corrupted; disgusted.

To **SICKEN**, *v. a.* to destroy health; to make sick; to impair; to weaken.—*v. n.* to grow sick; to be diseased; to be filled to disgust; or loathing; to decay; to languish.

**SICKLE**, (*sikl*) *s.* [*sichel*, Belg. *sico*, Sax.] the instrument with which corn is cut; a reaping-hook.

**SICKLEWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a name of the mountain bugle.

**SICKLINESS**, *s.* disposition to sickness; habitual sickness or disease.

**SICKLY**, *a.* diseased, infirm, not healthy; faint, somewhat disordered, languid, weak.

**SICKNESS**, *s.* [*scoenness*, Sax.] the state of being infirm in health; disease; malady; squeamishness, or disorder in the stomach.

**SICYONIA**, in Ancient Greece, a small state of the Peloponnese, lying on the Corinthian Gulf, between Corinth and Achaia. It was only 16 miles long, and 8 broad, and had in its borders only the towns of Sicyon and Phlius, of any importance.

**SIDDONS**, **MRS. SARAH**, a celebrated tragic actress of the last age, was one of the Kemble family by birth, and was from her infancy accustomed to take part in theatrical representations. When she was about twenty, she appeared in London, but with-

out success: about seven years afterwards she again appeared, and was the unquestioned queen of the boards for thirty years. Her great character was Lady Macbeth, but it is more than questionable if she rightly interpreted that wonderful creation. She died in 1831, aged 76 years. For rare intellectual power, for consummate skill in all the minor arts of her calling, for lofty and dignified conduct during all her public career, she received, as was justly due, the admiration of all.

**SIDE**, *s.* (Sax. *side*, Belg.) the part of animals formed by the ribs; any part of a body opposed to another part; the right or left; a margin, verge, or edge; situation; half of any thing; party; interest; sect; faction.

**SIDE**, *a.* oblique, opposed to direct; lateral.

To **SIDE**, *v. a.* to join with any party; followed by *with*.

**SIDEBORD**, (*sidebord*) *s.* a table on which plate and other conveniences are placed by the side of that at which the guests sit.

**SIDEBOX**, *s.* a box on one side of the theatre.

**SIDELONG**, *a.* lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.

**SIDELIBLY**, *adv.* obliquely; on the side; not in opposition.

**SIDEREAL**, *a.* (*sidus*, Lat.) stary; astral; measured by the stars.

**SIDERATION**, *s.* [Fr. *sideror*, Lat.] sudden mortification; a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense.

**SIDESADDLE**, *s.* a woman's seat on horseback.

**SIDESMAN**, *s.* an assistant to a churchwarden.

**SIDEWAYS**, *adv.* *sidewise*, *adv.* on one side; obliquely; indirectly; laterally.

**SIDMOUTH, HENRY ADDINGTON, VISCOUNT**, a statesman of George III.'s reign. He studied at Oxford and Lincoln's Inn; but laid aside the practice of law for that of legislation, entering parliament, and was soon made speaker. His next step was to the head of the government which concocted the peace of Amiens, but he was not long afterwards removed, on Pitt's return to power; and was raised to the peerage, with an office under Pitt. He held office also under Lord Grenville, Mr. Perceval, and Lord Liverpool; and in the last cabinet distinguished himself by arranging and defending the Manchester massacre, and all the espionage and prosecutions that preceded and followed that affair. He died in 1844, aged 87 years. His attempt upon religious liberty in 1812, and the measures that mainly characterized his official career, will not easily be forgotten; and Canning's soubriquet, by the aid of Hone's pamphlets, will hand him down to everlasting remembrance as the "Doctor."

**SIDNEY, SIR PHILIP**, the hero and the poet, studied at Oxford, and afterwards travelled on the continent, narrowly escaping in the St. Bartholomew at Paris. On his return he entered the service of the queen, and was employed on various embassies, rising ever in general esteem by his gallantry and literary ability. He was subsequently made governor of Flushing, and fell in an engagement at Zutphen, where his small body of troops was victorious, in 1586, aged 32 years. He was the ideal of a knight of those days, and might have served as a model to the poet of the Faery Queen. The absolute queen would not allow him to be elected king of Poland; not choosing, as she said in Sir Peter Reade's case, that her sheep should bear the mark of another master. His *Arcadia*, his *Sonnets* and *Poems*, and his *Defence of Poen*, have maintained his name amongst our English bards right worthily.

**SIDNEY, ALGERNON**, a patriot and martyr, of the times of Charles II. He first served during the Irish rebellion, and afterwards joined the Parliament's army, and distinguished himself under Manchester and Fairfax, and under his brother, Lord Lisle, in Ireland. He was one of the High Court at the trial of Charles, and consistently with his aristocratic spirit and republican theories, retired from all public service under the Protectorate. On the abdication of Richard Cromwell he reappeared, and accepted a mission to Denmark. After the Restoration he visited Holland and France; till, after 17 years' exile, he received a pardon from Charles, and returned to England. On the discovery of the Rye-house Plot, he was arrested, and although there was no evidence to connect him with it, (his and Lord Russell's views being of a very different kind,) he was convicted by the infamous Jeffries of high treason, and beheaded in 1683, aged 62 years. In political opinions he resembled the Girondins of France, but Platonic philosophy and religious feeling gave a hue to his expression of them, widely different from that resulting from their materialism and in-

delity. Yet both looked fondly back to Greece and Rome for the model of a republic;—both sought the ideal of liberty in the abodes of slavery. His writings maintain his reputation for lofty views and aspirations, and for spotless integrity and courage.

**SIDNEY-SUSSEX COLLEGE**, Cambridge, was founded at the end of the 16th century. It is not a very important institution, as to wealth, &c., but it was the school of Oliver Cromwell.

**SIDON**, in Ancient Geography, a city of Phœnicia, standing on the sea-coast, and well situated for commerce, which it monopolized till eclipsed by the superior wealth of Tyre. It is often alluded to in the Old Testament. The modern town of Saida stands on its ruins.

**SIEGE**, (*see* *see*) *s.* [*siege*, Fr.] the act of besetting a fortified place; any continued endeavour to gain possession.

**SIENNA**, a celebrated city of Tuscany, in Italy, the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a university. It stands on one of the W. branches of the Apennines; and is very rich in palaces and churches, which are adorned with noble monuments of art. It has a few manufactures, but these do not constitute its wealth. It is about 25 miles from Florence. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 43. 22. N. Long. 11. 10. E.

**SIERRA LEONE**, the name given to a country on the coast of W. Africa, lying between Senegambia and the Grain Coast of Guinea. It is a level tract, with lofty mountains bounding it inland, and watered with numerous rivers. It yields gold and iron, and all tropical fruits and different kinds of grain and vegetables are cultivated. It has also its share of the wild animals of that part of the continent. It is inhabited chiefly by negroes, the unhealthiness of the climate for Europeans making it too dangerous to tempt many to seek a settlement in it. Free-town is the principal place. Pop. 44,935. It is one of the colonies of the British empire, and was the first of those injudicious but benevolent endeavours to better the lot of the African by the introduction of a system of free labour instead of slavery. The headland of the colony, and one of the chief rivers, are also called Sierra Leone.

**SIEVE**, (*see*) *s.* an instrument used in separating small particles from grosser, consisting of a piece of lawn, hair, &c. &c., strained and fastened to a hoop; a searce; a bolter.

**SIEYES, EMMANUEL JOSEPH**, a French abbé, who played a most conspicuous part in the French Revolution, by virtue of his having, as he said, "brought the science of government to perfection." He studied at Paris, was so fortunate as to speak the mind of the whole nation on the question of the part the Tiers Etat (or Commons) should take in the assembly of the States-General, and was of course one of the deputies. In it he proposed that it should declare itself the National Assembly; he proposed the famous Tennis Court oath, but he resisted, fruitlessly, the spoliation of the church. In the framing of the constitution (as indeed in the framing of all the constitutions France was vexed with, excepting those of Buonaparte and of the Bourbons) he took a very prominent part. He voted for the death of the king. During the despotism of the Convention, and the Reign of Terror, he either busied himself with diplomacy, or remained in retirement. He emerged again on the fall of Robespierre, and at last was one of the three consuls, having secured what was to be a lasting constitution. But it did not last, and Sieyes was made a count, and retired from public life. The restored Bourbons banished him, and he did not see France again till the three days of July had swept away the whole dynasty. He died in 1836, aged 88 years. His numerous works are not of a kind to do mankind much service now; his perfected science of polity being only an accumulation of schemes and expedients, about as serviceable to states, as experience has amply proved, as the garments made by the mathematical tailor of Laputa were to Gulliver.

To **SIFT**, *v. a.* [*siftan*, Sax. *sifan*, Belg.] to separate by a sieve; to pass through a sieve; to separate or part. Figuratively, to try; to examine; to scrutinize; to scan.

**SIFTER**, *s.* he who sifts.

**SIG**, [Sax.] used in compounds, implies victorious.

To **SIGH**, (*see*) *v. n.* [*sican* or *sieetan*, Sax.] to breathe so as to be heard, when oppressed with sorrow; to sigh.

**SIGHI**, (*see*) *s.* a violent breathing, which may be heard, when oppressed with grief; suspiration.



**SIGHT**, (*sit*) *s.* [*sicht*, Belg.] the perception of objects by the eye; the act of seeing or beholding; vision; open view, or a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye; notice or knowledge; the eye; an aperture to look through; a show, spectacle, or something remarkable to be seen.

**SIGHTLESS**, (*siltess*) *a.* blind; offensive to the eye; unpleasant to look at.

**SIGHTLY**, (*sithly*) *a.* pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

**SIGIL**, *s.* [*sigillum*, Lat.] a seal; signature.

**SIGN**, (*sin*) *s.* [*signe*, Fr. *signum*, Lat.] a token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown; indication; a wonder or miracle; a displayed board on the outside of a tradesman's house; a memorial; one of the twelve constellations of the zodiac; a mark; a symbol, or type. *Sign-manual*, the subscription of a person's name.

To **SIGN**, (*sin*) *v. a.* [*signo*, Lat.] to mark; to ratify by subscribing one's name; to betoken, or represent typically.

**SIGNAL**, *s.* [*Fr.*] notice given by some token; a sign that gives notice.

**SIGNAL**, *a.* remarkable; eminent; conspicuous.

To **SIGNALIZE**, *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] to make eminent or remarkable; to celebrate; to render illustrious.

**SIGNALLY**, *ad.* remarkably; memorably; eminently.

**SIGNATURE**, *s.* [*Fr.* *signature*, from *signo*, Lat.] a sign or mark impressed on a thing; a stamp; a proof or evidence; subscription, or the signing of a person's name. Among printers, some letter placed at the bottom of the first page of a sheet, to distinguish it from the other sheets in the same book; they are usually placed in alphabetical order. In Music, the characters placed at the opening of a piece, to notify the key it is written in to the performer.

**SIGNER**, *s.* one that signs.

**SIGNET**, *s.* [*signette*, Fr.] a seal, peculiarly applied to the seal manual of a king.

**SIGNIFICANCE**, **SIGNIFICANCY**, *s.* the power of signifying; meaning; force; energy; importance; moment; consequence.

**SIGNIFICANT**, *a.* [*Fr.* *signum* and *facio*, Lat.] expressive of something else; standing as a sign of something; forcible in conveying the meaning intended; important.

**SIGNIFICANTLY**, *ad.* with force of expression.

**SIGNIFICATION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of making known, or conveying ideas, by signs; a meaning expressed by a sign or word.

**SIGNIFICATIVE**, *a.* [*significatif*, Fr.] betokening by an external sign; forcible; emphatic; strongly expressive.

**SIGNIFICATORY**, *a.* that signifies or betokens.

To **SIGNIFY**, *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr.] to declare by some token or sign; to mean; to express; to import, or weigh, when used interrogatively; to make known; to ratify.—*v. n.* to express a meaning with force.

**SIGNIORY**, *s.* See **SEIGNIORY**.

**SIGNPOST**, *s.* that upon which a sign hangs.

**SIKHS**, a people of N. Hindustan, inhabiting the country called the Punjab, Cashmere, &c. The river Sutlej divides their territories from the provinces subject to and protected by Great Britain, and Afghanistan and the Himalah mountains are their other boundaries. The country is a rich and beautiful plain, extending to the foot of the mountains, and these are the loftiest in the world. The Indus and its tributaries water it. Grain of all kinds, but especially rice, fruits, wine, sugar, &c. &c. are cultivated here; and wide and excellent pastures serve for the raising of great numbers of horses, cattle, &c. For some kinds of manufactures the people of this country are quite notorious. The Sikhs are properly a sect of religionists, which sprang up naturally out of the collision of Mohammedism with Brahminism. Their creed is their God and their sword, and they have, under several wise leaders, especially under Runjeet Singh, adopted all they could gain from European discipline and tactics. A late attempt made by them against the British power completely failed; they were driven back into their own territories with frightful slaughter. Umbrisair and Lahore are the two principal places. Pop. about 6,000,000.

**SILENCE**, *s.* [*Fr.* from *silens*, Lat.] a state wherein no sound is perceived by the ear; the act or state of refraining from speaking; stillness; taciturnity; quietness; secrecy.

To **SILENCE**, *v. a.* to still; to oblige to refrain from speaking.

**SILENCE**, *interj.* an authoritative restraint of speech.

**SILENT**, *a.* mute; not speaking; not talkative; still, or without noise; not mentioning.

**SILENTLY**, *ad.* without speech or noise; without mention; mutely.

**SILENSIA**, a province of Prussia, lying next to Austria and Russia, and bounded by Brandenburg and Posen. It is about 200 miles long, and about 70 broad. In one part it is mountainous, and has heights approaching 5000 feet in elevation, but the greater part of it is a mere plain, watered by the Oder and its tributaries. Iron, copper, lead, and other metals, but especially zinc, are found here; it also yields coal and other valuable minerals. It produces corn, fruit, timber, and many other useful vegetables. Cattle, horses, sheep, &c. are reared plentifully. In manufactures it is very eminent; and thus it is one of the most important provinces of the kingdom. Breslau is its chief place. Pop. about 3,000,000.

**SILEX**, *s.* in Mineralogy, flint, or the earth of which siliceous is the metallic base. See **SILICON**.

**SILHOUETTE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] a miniature outline of a person's profile in some dark colour.

**SILICIOUS**, (*silichious*) *a.* flinty; made of flint.

**SILICON**, **SIL'CIUM**, *s.* [*siler*, Lat.] in Chemistry, a non-metallic base, of a dark unt-brown colour, without the least metallic lustre. It is the base of all the varied forms of flint, quartz, &c. &c.

**SILICULOSE**, *a.* [*silicula*, Lat.] husky; full of husks; bearing small pods, applied to flowers.

**SILIGINOSE**, *a.* [*siliginosus*, from *stiplo*, Lat.] made of fine wheat.

**SIL'LIQUA**, *s.* [*Lat.*] among gold refiners, a carat, of which six make a scruple. In Botany, the seed vessels, pod, husk, or shell of plants that are of the pulse kind.

**SIL'LIQUOSE**, **SIL'IGUOUS**, *a.* [*siliquosus*, Lat.] having a pod like the pea.

**SILVIUS ITALICUS**, a Roman poet of the 1st century A. D. He was an advocate, and had some reputation as an orator; he rose even to the rank of consul, under Nero, and was proconsul of Asia. He died in about 100 A. D., aged 75 years. A poem by him on the Punic wars is yet extant.

**SILK**, *s.* [*seole*, Sax.] the fine thread spun by the caterpillar of several kinds of moths, when about to change into the pupa state, and especially of that one called the silk-worm. In Commerce, this product spun into skeins; and also the textile fabric composed of it.

**SILKEN**, *a.* made of silk; dressed in silk. Figuratively, soft or tender.

**SILKMERCEER**, *s.* a dealer in silk.

**SILK'WORM**, *s.* in Natural History, the caterpillar of a dull-coloured kind of moth, that feeds on the mulberry, and spins for its pupa state a beautiful silken cocoon of the most brilliant golden yellow. It is reared in great numbers in Italy, France, Spain, Persia, India, China, &c.; and the silk is unwound and spun into the silk of commerce. It is often kept here on a small scale in houses, but the climate of England is too inclement to admit of its general introduction.

**SILKY**, *a.* made of silk; soft; plant.

**SILL**, *s.* [*syl*, Sax. *sveit*, Fr. *salle*, Belg.] the timber or stone at the foot of a door; a threshold.

**SILLABUB**, **SY'LLABUS**, *s.* words made with milk and wine, &c.

**SILLINESS**, *s.* foolishness; simplicity; harmless folly.

**SIL'LY**, *a.* [*seely*, Teut.] harmless; inoffensive; innocent; plain; artless; weak; helpless; simple; foolish; witless.

**SILT**, *s.* mud; slime.

**SILVAN**, *a.* [*silva*, Lat.] full of woods; woody.

**SILVER**, *s.* [*Belg.* *seolfer*, Sax.] in Chemistry, the well-known metal, recognised by its soapy feeling, and by its weight, which is next to that of gold. It is found in all parts of the world, but no where so abundantly as in the Cordilleras of S. America, and in particular at Potosi. Its great ductility and malleability make it very serviceable, whilst its comparative rarity makes it also an article of luxury, especially for articles of domestic and culinary use. Any thing of a soft or whitish splendour; coin or money made of silver.

**SILVER**, *a.* white like silver; having a pale lustre; made of silver; soft of voice.

To **SILVER**, *v. a.* to cover the surface with silver; to adorn with a whitish or mild lustre; to cover with something white and shining.

**SILVERLING**, *s.* a silver coin.

SILVERSMITH, *s.* one that works in silver.

SILVERWEED, *s.* in Botany, a kind of potentil, very troublesome to farmers from its creeping roots.

SILVERY, *a.* besprinkled with silver.

SILURIAN SYSTEM, *s.* in Geology, a name recently given to a large group of early strata, which are finely developed in that part of Wales formerly inhabited by the *Silures*. It consists of the Llandoil flagstones, the Caradoc sandstones, the Wenlock slates and limestones, the Ludlow and the Aymestry limestones and sandstones. They abound with fossils of very singular characters, being the relics of almost the earliest known inhabitants of this globe.

SMAR, *s.* [*smarra*, Fr.] a woman's robe.

SIMEON, SYLITES, one of the enthusiasts of the 5th century, who improved on the asceticism of the hermitage in a most remarkable manner. He erected a column, or pillar, and passed his days and nights of solitude and prayer on the summit. With the growth of his fervour he increased the height of his column, and at last exercised his soul with fasting, &c. on the summit of one 40 cubits high. The top was 3 feet in diameter, and protected by a balustrade; and from it he preached, and maintained a brisk intercourse with the devout world below him. He spent 37 years of his life in this way, elevated above the common herd of men; and died in about 460, aged 69 years. His new device was rapidly imitated, and till the 12th century Syria was infested with these *Stylites*, or *Pillar Saints*; when common sense put an end to such stupid and farcical exhibitions. It is remarkable that amongst the austerities and self-inflicted torments of the Fakirs of Hindustan, this exposure of oneself on the top of a column has a place of some eminence.

SIMEON OF DURHAM, an early English historian, was a Benedictine monk, and precentor in Durham cathedral. Here he wrote several works, amongst which was a *History of the English and Danish Kings*. He flourished in about 1130.

SIMEON, CHARLES, a distinguished clergyman of the Evangelical party in the English Church. He studied at Cambridge, and became rector of Trinity church in that town, in which office he exerted a great influence on the students, and was the founder of a school, or party, amongst the members of the university, which however by his death, and by the revival of Church principles, has been quite forgotten. He devoted his wealth to the spread of evangelical doctrine, and purchased livings for the purpose of securing an evangelical ministry. He was a good man, and zealous for what he believed to be the truth; but not a great man, and the impression he made was neither deep nor lasting. He died in 1836, aged 75 years. His great work is a long series of volumes of sermons and outlines of sermons, for the use of preachers and teachers, who cannot teach and preach without such aid.

SIMILAR, *a.* [*similaire*, Fr. *similis*, Lat.] homogeneous; having one part like another; resembling; like.

SIMILARITY, *s.* likeness; resemblance.

SIMILE, *s.* [Lat.] in Rhetoric, a comparison by which any thing is explained or illustrated.

SIMILITUDE, *s.* [Fr. *similitudo*, Lat.] likeness; resemblance; a comparison or simile.

To SIMMER, *v. n.* [formed from the sound,] to boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

SIMNEL, *s.* [*simnellus*, low Lat.] a kind of cake made of sugar, flour, plums, saffron, &c.

SIMON, one of the Maccabees, high priest and prince of the Jews, at the death of Jonathan. He was supported both by Demetrius II. and Antiochus Sidetes against Tryphon, but after his defeat was attacked by Antiochus without success, and murdered by his son-in-law Ptolemaeus, in 135 B. C.

SIMON MAGUS, a charlatan of Samaria, who is first noticed in the Acts of the Apostles, as a pretended convert to Christianity, who desired to buy the power of conferring the Holy Ghost, that he might recover the influence he had lost through the miracles worked by the apostles. Afterwards he appeared amongst the opponents of the gospel, as a Gnostic teacher, and claimed to be one of the emanations of the Deity, and taught that a woman who accompanied his travels was another. Justin Martyr says that an altar was erected to him at Rome. It is remarkable that on the spot he indicates an altar was found, dedicated, however, to Semo, an old Sabine divinity, and not to Simon.

SIMON, RICHARD, a French theological writer of the 17th century. He was learned in Oriental languages, as well as in theology, and was once philosophical professor at Juilly. He died in 1712, aged 74 years. His works are numerous, and not characterized by that fidelity to the Roman creed, &c. which ought to mark them, which makes them somewhat more valuable for a general student, if the honesty and earnestness of the author could be guaranteed.

SIMONIAC, *s.* [*simoniague*, Fr. from *Simon Magus*,] in the Churches of Rome and England, one that buys or sells livings contrary to the law.

SIMONICAL, *a.* guilty of simony, or of buying and selling livings illegally.

SIMONIDES, a Greek poet of the island of Ceos. He lived partly at Athens, and partly at the court of Hiero of Syracuse, where he died in 467 B. C., aged about 90 years. Some of his poems remain, and tradition ascribes to him the invention of some of the Greek letters, in a rather improbable way.

SIMONY, *s.* [*simonie*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.] in English Law, the crime of buying and selling livings in the Church in a particular manner. Lately this law has been altered so as to bring it more into harmony with the general practice, maintaining the evil of the deed by express statutory declaration, but allowing the practice by means of accommodating definitions.

SIMOOM, *s.* [Arab.] a hot wind that occurs in tropical countries, and often destroys great multitudes of men, camels, &c. &c.

To SIMPER, *v. n.* to smile in a silly, unmeaning way.

SIMPER, *s.* a foolish smile.

SIMPLE, (*simpl*) *a.* [*simplex*, Lat.] plain; sincere; without design or artifice; unskilled; harmless; uncompounded; not complicated; single; only one; silly.

SIMPLE, (*simpl*) *s.* [Fr.] a single ingredient; a drug; an herb, used for medicine.

To SIMPLE, (*simpl*) *v. n.* to gather herbs.

SIMPLENESS, (*simpless*) *s.* the quality of being without art, experience, or composition.

SIMPLER, SIMPLIST, *s.* an herbalist.

SIMPLETON, (*simplton*) *s.* a silly, harmless, and inexperienced person.

SIMPLICITY, *s.* [*simplicité*, Fr. *simplicitas*, Lat.] freedom from art, artifice, cunning, fraud; plainness; singleness; weakness; silliness.

To SIMPLIFY, *v. a.* to unravel what is complicated; to reduce to simple and few principles; to retrench what is superfluous in a book, speech, or case.

SIMPLY, *adv.* artlessly; without addition; merely; foolishly. SIMPSON, THOMAS, an eminent English mathematician, who rose by his own unremitting application and skill, from the lowest rank in life, to be professor at the military college, Woolwich. The details of his life are extremely interesting, and full of encouragement to all who, without the means of obtaining it, are yet enamoured of knowledge. He died in 1761, aged 51 years. He wrote several mathematical works, which are not wholly disused even now. Some of his researches in astronomy were abundantly ingenious, and aided in the progress of that most perfect of all the physical sciences.

SIMSON, DR. ROBERT, a Scottish mathematician, known to all students of Euclid, as the critic to whose labours we are indebted for the best editions of that invaluable and beautiful work. He studied medicine at Glasgow, but renounced the healing art for the more congenial study of the sciences of number, quantity, space, &c., and became mathematical professor at that university. He died in 1768, aged 81 years. He published other works beside his Euclid, which are in some cases yet used.

SIMULAR, *s.* [*simulo*, Lat.] a counterfeiter.

To SIMULATE, *v. a.* [*similis*, Lat.] to dissimble or feign.

SIMULATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of pretending to be what one is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, *a.* [*simul*, Lat.] acting together; existing at the same time; co-existent.

SIN, *s.* [*syn*, Sax.] the transgression of the laws of God; the inward principle of selfishness, or worldliness, &c. that leads to transgression.

To SIN, *v. n.* [*singan*, Sax.] to violate the law of God; to do that which is evil; to cherish the principle of evil-doing in the heart.

**SINAI**, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in Asia. It stands between the arms at the N. extremity of the Red Sea, adjoining to Horeb. It is not certainly known on which peak the events related in the Book of Exodus took place; but one is yet called *Gebel Mousa*, or the hill of Moses. Lat. 29. 2. N. Long. 34. 15. E.

**SINAPISM**, *s.* [*sinape*, Gr.] in Medicine, an application of mustard to raise blisters, &c.

**SINCE**, *ad.* [*sille*, Sax.] it being true; because that; from the time that; ago; before this.—*prep.* after that time.

**SINCE/RE**, *a.* [*sincere*, Fr. *sincerus*, Lat.] unhurt; faithful; pure; uncorrupted; honest; ingenious.

**SINCE/RELY**, *ad.* honestly; without hypocrisy; with uprightness of heart.

**SINCERITY**, **SINCER/ENESS**, *s.* [*sincerité*, Fr. *sinceritas*, Lat.] freedom from hypocrisy or dissimulation; faithfulness; integrity; honesty; ingenuousness.

**SIN/CIPUT**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, is the forepart of the head, reaching from the forehead to the coronal suture.

**SIN/DE**, or **SC/NDE**, a province of Hindustan, lying at the mouth of the river Indus. It is bounded by Beloochistan, Afghanistan, the Punjab, Ajmeer, and Cutch. It is mountainous towards the W. side, but the rest is very flat, and the Roon, a most remarkable and extensive kind of marsh, and the Thurr, a tolerably wide and sandy desert, occur on the E. side. The soil is very fertile in general, owing to the periodical inundations of the river; it produces grain, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, cotton, &c. &c. Horses, cattle, camels, with many kinds of wild beasts, abound. It has excellent fisheries. It has some good manufactures, and a tolerably extensive trade. Hyderabad and Shikarpoor are its chief places. Pop. about 1,000,000. It now belongs to the British empire.

**SIN/DIAH**, or **SC/NDIA**, a Mahratta prince of Hindustan, who, at the end of the last century, acquired an extensive territory in N. India. It was afterwards increased by his nephew; but the greater part passed into the hands of the British, after the battle of Assaye.

**SIN/DON**, *s.* [Lat.] in Surgery, is a little round piece of silk, linen, or lard, used in dressing a wound after trepanning.

**SINE**, *s.* [*sinus*, Lat.] in Geometry, a line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly on the diameter drawn from the other end; or it is half the chord of twice the arch.

**SINE**, [Lat.] a word used in composition, signifying *without*.  
**SIN/ECURE**, *s.* [*sine cura*, Lat.] an office where a person receives pay but does nothing.

**SIN/EW**, *s.* [*senec*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a tendon or ligament by which a muscle is attached to the bone. Figuratively, that which gives strength or support.

**SIN/ESH/SHRUNK**, *a.* in Farriery, applied to a horse when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he suffers a stiffness and contraction of the muscles of the belly.

**SIN/EWY**, *a.* consisting of sinews or nerves. Figuratively, atrog, nervous, forcible.

**SIN/FUL**, *a.* [*sinfulle*, Sax.] contrary to Divine command; wicked; impious; unsanctified; ungodly; irreligious.

**SIN/FULLY**, *ad.* impiously; wickedly.

**SIN/FULNESS**, *s.* wickedness; impiety.

To **SING**, *v. n.* preter. *sang* or *sung*, past part. *sung*; [*singen*, Sax. *singia*, Isl. *singen*, Belg.] to utter in a melodious or musical manner. Figuratively, to relate poetically.—*v. a.* to mention or relate in poetry; to celebrate or praise; to pronounce in a musical manner.

**SINGA/PORE**, an island at the S. extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, Asia, about 25 miles in length, by 15 broad. It is generally level, having no hills of any considerable elevation. It produces the usual tropical fruits, trees, &c. &c., but is not remarkable for its fertility. Together with several surrounding islands, and a tract on the mainland opposite, it forms the British settlement of Singapore, the chief advantage of which is the protection and extension of the trade with China and the Indian Archipelago, to which objects its situation renders it of great importance. Its chief town is of the same name. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 1. 16. N. Long. 103. 53. E.

To **SINGE**, (*sinje*) *v. a.* [*sengan*, Sax. *senghen*, Belg.] to scorch or burn in a slight or superficial manner.

**SINGER**, *s.* one whose profession is to sing.

**SINGINGMASTER**, *s.* one who teaches to sing.

**SINGLE**, (*singl*) *a.* [*singulus*, Lat.] not more than one; only one; particular or individual; not compounded; alone, or without any companion; unmarried; not double, applied to flowers; pure or uncorrupt; not double-minded; simple; that in which one alone is opposed to one.

To **SINGLE**, (*singl*) *v. a.* to choose out from among others, used with *out*; to take alone; to separate; to withdraw.

**SINGLE/NESS**, (*singlness*) *s.* simplicity; sincerity.

**SING/LY**, *ad.* individually; only; by himself.

**SING/LAR**, *a.* [*singulier*, Fr. *singularis*, Lat.] representing only one determinate thing or person; particular; unexampled; different from others. In Grammar, denoting only one; not plural.

**SING/LAR/ITY**, *s.* [*singularité*, Fr.] some character or quality by which a person is, or affects to be, distinguished from others; an oddity; a curiosity.

To **SING/LARIZE**, *v. a.* [*singulariser*, Fr.] to make particular or singular.

**SING/LAR/LY**, *ad.* particularly; in a manner not common to others.

**SIN/ISTER**, *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.] left; being on the left hand. Figuratively, bad; unlucky; perverse; inauspicious; unfair.

To **SINK**, *v. n.* preter. *sunk* or *sank*, past part. *sunk* or *sunken*; [*sencan*, Sax. *senken*, Teut.] to descend in any fluid; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any thing; to grow less, with respect to height or depth. Figuratively, to be overwhelmed, used with *beneath* or *under*; to decline; to tend to ruin; to be received or impressed deeply, used with *down*; to fall into a state of rest or indolence.—*v. a.* to force under water, and render incapable of floating or swimming; to make deep by digging; to depress; to degrade; to diminish in quantity or value; to crush or overbear; to make to decline; to suppress, conceal, or convert to one's use by fraud, applied to money.

**SINK**, *s.* [*sinc*, Sax.] a drain or cesspool.

**SIN/KING FUND**, *s.* a plan for the redemption of the national debt, proposed by Mr. Pitt, by devoting the surplus revenue to the purchase of stock; which like many other schemes was rendered of no avail, because it was deemed necessary to go on purchasing when there was actually no surplus revenue to buy with.

**SIN/LESS**, *a.* free from sin.

**SIN/LESSNESS**, *s.* exemption from sin.

**SIN/NER**, *s.* one at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good. An offender; a criminal.

**SIN/OFFERING**, *s.* amongst the Jews, an expiation or sacrifice for sin.

**SIN/OPER**, **SIN/OPLE**, *s.* a species of earth; ruddle.

To **SIN/UATE**, *v. a.* [*sinuo*, from *sinus*, Lat.] to bend in and out.

**SINUATION**, *s.* a bending in and out.

**SIN/UOUS**, *a.* [*sinueux*, Fr.] bending in and out.

**SIN/US**, *s.* [Lat.] a bay of the sea. In Surgery, a hollow passage through any organ. A fold or opening.

**SION**. See **ZION**.

**SIOU/X**, the name of one of the tribes of N. American Indians. They are located now in the Indian territory of the United States. E. of the Rocky Mountains, to the number of 21,600.

To **SIP**, *v. a.* [*sippan*, Sax. *sippen*, Belg.] to drink with the lips but just touching the vessel; to drink in small quantities.—*v. n.* to sup or drink a very small quantity.

**SIP**, *s.* a small draught or mouthful.

**SIP/PER**, *s.* one that sips.

**SIP/PLET**, *s.* a little sop.

**SIP/HON**, (*sifon*) *s.* [Gr.] a bent tube or pipe, having one leg longer than the other, used in drawing liquors out of vessels.

**SIR**, *s.* [*syrr*, Brit. *sire*, Fr.] a title of respect, used now without discrimination of ranks; the title of a knight or baronet.

**SIRE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Poetry, a father; and also in that sense applied to beasts. A complimentary address to a great personage.

**SIREN**, **SY/REN**, in Ancient Mythology, a fabulous being, resembling a mermaid in form, which was said to sit on a particular rock in the Mediterranean, and sing so sweetly as to allure mariners to destruction.

**SIR/HIND**, a very ancient city of Hindustan Proper, in the province of Delhi. Condamine says, that the art of weaving silk was brought back to Constantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind (or *Serinde*, according to him); for, although the art was brought into Europe under the

Roman emperors, it had again been lost during the confusions that attended the subversion of the western empire. Procopius, also, takes notice, that in the time of Justinian (the 6th century) silk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. Sirhind is 195 miles N. W. of Delhi. Lat. 30. 40. N. Long. 75. 55. E.

**SIRIASIS**, *s.* [Gr.] in Medicine, an inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through the heat of the sun.

**SIRIUS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, the dog-star.

**SIROCCO**, *s.* [Arab.] a name of the simoon, or hot east wind which often occurs in tropical countries of the E. hemisphere, and in the countries of the temperate regions bordering on them. It is exceedingly deadly in its effects.

**SIRRAP**, *s.* a word conveying reproach and insult.

**SIRUP**, *Syrup*, *s.* [Arab.] any vegetable juice boiled to a consistence with sugar.

**SIRUPY**, *a.* resembling sirup.

**SISMONDI**, **JEAN C. L. SIMONDE DE**, an eminent historian and political economist of Geneva, of the last generation. He studied at his native place, and was first merely a clerk in a mercantile house at Lyons. When the effects of the French Revolution reached Geneva, his family removed to England, and he accompanied them; and afterwards to Italy, where they settled at Valchiusa, in the neighbourhood of Florence. Here he commenced his literary career, and won his first laurels. When events allowed it they all returned to Geneva, and he subsequently travelled in Italy with Madame de Staël. Paris he visited more than once, and attracted the notice of Napoleon during the Hundred Days. Afterwards he was a member of the legislative council at Geneva; but throughout all his travels, and senatorial labours, and in spite of the severest sufferings in the latter part of his life, from cancer in the stomach, he never remitted his literary toils. He died in 1842, aged 69 years. His *Histories of France and of the Italian Republics* are his greatest productions; and of these he published abridgments also. He also published a compendious view of the *Fall of the Roman Empire*, a series of *Lectures on the Literature of the South of Europe*, a volume of *Miscellaneous Essays on Politics and Political Economy*, an historical novel, called *Judith Severa*, &c. &c.

**SISTER**, *s.* [æsther, Sax.] a woman born of the same parents with another person. Figuratively, a woman of the same kind, manners, sentiments, persuasion, or employment. *Sister-in-law*, is a husband's or wife's sister.

**SISTERHOOD**, *s.* the office or duty of a sister; a number of women of the same order.

**SISTERLY**, *a.* like or becoming a sister.

To **SIT**, *v. n.* preter. *sat*; [*sittan*, Sax. *sitan*, Goth. *setten*, Belg.] to occupy a seat; to be in a state of rest; to rest or press as a burden; to settle or abide; to be adjusted, or to suit; to brood, or incubate, applied to birds; to be placed at a table; to be as a member in any solemn assembly; to be placed in order to be painted. *To sit down*, to rest; to settle; to begin a siege. *To sit up*, to change a lying posture for a sitting one; to watch, or refrain from going to bed.—*v. a.* to keep the seat upon.

**SITE**, *s.* [*situs*, Lat.] situation; local position.

**SITFAST**, *s.* in Farriery, a hard knob growing under the saddle.

**SITH**, *ad.* [*sithe*, Sax.] since; seeing that. Obsolete.

**SITHE**, *s.* [Sax.] See **SCYTHE**.

**SITTER**, *s.* one that sits; a bird that broods.

**SITTING**, *s.* the act or posture of sitting on a seat; a time at which one exhibits himself to a painter; a meeting of an assembly; a time during which one sits without rising; incubation.

**SITTING**, *part.* of **TO SIT**; in Botany, applied to the leaves of plants, when they have no leaf-stalks, as in the spear-mint and hound's-tongue; to flowers, when they have no fruit-stalks, as in the mezerion.

**SITUATE**, **SITUATED**, *a.* [*situs*, Lat.] placed with respect to any thing else; placed.

**SITUATION**, *s.* [Fr.] position or place with respect to something else; condition or state.

**SIVA**, **SEVA**, or **SIVA**, in Hindu Mythology, one of the principal triad of divinities, who represented the principle of death or destruction; the other two were Brahma and Vishnu (*which see*).

**SIX**, *a.* [Sax. and Fr.] twice three; the next in order after five. *To be sixes and sevens*, is to be in a state of disorder, confusion, and danger.

**SIXPENCE**, *s.* a silver coin valued at half a shilling, or as many pence as its name expresses.

**SIXSCORE**, *a.* six times twenty, or 120.

**SIXTEEN**, *a.* [*sixteen*, Sax.] six and ten.

**SIXTEENTH**, *a.* [*sixteenth*, Sax.] the ordinal of sixteen, or the sixth after the tenth.

**SIXTH**, *c.* [*sixta*, Sax.] the ordinal of six, or the next in order after the fifth. In Music, the interval between a note and another separated from it by 4 others.

**SIXTHLY**, *ad.* in the sixth place.

**SIXTIETH**, *a.* [*sixtieth*, Sax.] the ordinal of sixty, the sixth ten times repeated.

**SIXTY**, *a.* [*sixtig*, Sax.] six times ten.

**SIVZAR**, *s.* an inferior scholar in Cambridge, synonymous to a servitor at Oxford.

**SIZE**, *s.* [*assise*, Fr.] the bulk of a body considered as compared with that of another; proportion; bigness; a settled quantity or allowance.—[*sisia*, Ital.] any viscous or glutinous substance.

To **SIZE**, *v. a.* to arrange or place according to bulk; to settle, or adjust; to besmear with any viscous or glutinous substance.

**SIZY**, *a.* viscous or glutinous.

**SKEIN**, *s.* [*escaigne*, Fr.] a knot of thread or silk.

To **SKATE**, *v. n.* to slide on the ice with skates.

**SKATE**, *s.* [*schallda*, Sax.] in Natural History, a flat sea-fish. A kind of wooden shoe, armed with iron, used in sliding on the ice.

**SKEAN**, **SKEEN**, *s.* [Ir. and Erse.] a short sword or knife; a dagger.

**SKELETON**, *s.* [*scheletos*, Gr.] in Anatomy, an assemblage of all the bones of an animal cleared from their flesh, and disposed in their natural situation. An assemblage or abstract of the principal parts of a discourse, &c.

**SKELTON**, **JOHN**, an English poet of the 16th century. He was a parish priest, and apparently not remarkable for the canonical or moral regularity of his life, though of some eminence for learning, &c. He satirized Wolsey and the priests and mendicant orders; and was preserved from the Cardinal's vengeance only by taking refuge in the sanctuary of Westminster, where he died in 1529. We cannot judge of the effect of such poems as his, in these days, having become used to a style of composition that is at least refined and smooth, and having the writings of so many possessors of true genius.

**SKEP**, *s.* [*scaphen*, Sax.] a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in; a bee-hive made of rushes or straw.

**SKEPTICK**. See **SCPTIC**.

**SKETCH**, *a.* [*schedula*, Lat.] an outline or rough draught; a first plan.

To **SKETCH**, *v. a.* to trace the outlines of a picture; to lay down a rough draught or plan.

**SKEWER**, *s.* [*skere*, Dan.] a wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

To **SKEWER**, *v. a.* to sustain with skewers.

**SKIDDAW**, a mountain of Cumberland, England, belonging to the range that traverses that county, above 3000 feet in height.

**SKILE**, or **SKYE**, one of the largest of the Western Islands, Scotland. It is 54 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and divided from the counties of Ross and Inverness by a channel of the sea 10 in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulfs and promontories, and there are seven high mountains near each other in the middle of the island. The valleys are fruitful in pastures, and produce plenty of barley and oats. The sea abounds with fish, and supplies occupation and made of living to great part of the people. Pop. 23,082.

**SKIFF**, *s.* [*esquife*, Fr. *scapha*, Lat.] a small light boat.

**SKILLFUL**, *a.* knowing; possessing any art; dexterous; able; experienced.

**SKILLFULLY**, *ad.* with skill; dexterously.

**SKILL**, *s.* [*skil*, Isl.] knowledge, readiness, or practice in any art; dexterity; artfulness; any particular art.

**SKILLED**, *a.* knowing; dexterous; acquainted with.

**SKILLET**, *s.* [*escuelette*, Fr.] a small kettle or boiler.

To **SKIM**, *v. a.* See **TO SCUM**.

**SKIMBLE-SCAMBLE**, *a.* wild; wandering.

**SKIN**, *s.* [*skind*, Dan.] in Anatomy, the natural covering of the flesh. It consists of two separate integuments, the under

one called the *Cutis*, and the outer one, the *Epidermis*, the inner surface of which is the *rete mucosum*, or seat of the coloring matter that distinguishes the various races of mankind.

To *SKIN*, *v. a.* to flay or strip the skin off; to cover with skin; to cover the surface, used with *over*.

*SKINK*, *s.* [scene, Sax.] any thing potable; pottage.

*SKINNER*, *DR. STEPHEN*, a learned English philologist of the 17th century. He studied in Holland and at Oxford, and travelled on the continent during the civil wars, by which he is greatly added to his medical knowledge; and also gathered materials for the great work on *English Etymology*, by which he is best known. He died in 1667, aged 44 years. His work is still of some value, although the progress of the science of Grammar has so far exceeded the point it had reached in his day; and so much more correct knowledge of the sources and history of the English language prevails.

*SKINNY*, *a.* consisting only of skin; thin; lean.

To *SKIP*, *v. n.* [equitare, Ital.] to fetch quick bounds or leaps; to leap up or pass by quick leaps; to leap for joy; to pass without notice.—*v. a.* to miss or pass.

*SKIP*, *s.* a light leap or bound.

*SKIPJACK*, *s.* an upstart.

*SKIPPER*, *s.* [schipper, Belg.] the master of a Dutch ship.

*SKIRMISH*, *s.* a slight engagement, less than a pitched battle; a contest; contention.

To *SKIRMISH*, *v. n.* [escarmoucher, Fr.] to fight in small parties, without coming to a general engagement.

To *SKIRRE*, (*skir*) *v. a.* [perhaps from *scir*, Sax.] to scour; to traverse or ramble in order to clear.—*v. n.* to scud; to scour; to run in haste.

*SKIRT*, *s.* [skjorte, Swed.] that part of a garment which hangs loose below the waist; the edge of a garment; an edge, border, margin, extreme part.

To *SKIRT*, *v. a.* to border, or run along the edge.

*SKITTISS*, *a.* [skye, Dan. *schene*, Belg.] shy; easily frightened; wanton; volatile; changeable; fickle; hasty; precipitate.

*SKUE*, *ASKEW*, *a.* sidelong; oblique.

*SKULL*, *s.* [skiola, Isl.] See *SCULL*.

*SKUNK*, *s.* in Natural History, an animal of the weasel kind, found in N. America, which has the power of emitting a most fetid fluid on being disturbed, and so is treated with much greater respect than it deserves.

*SKY*, *s.* [sky, Dan.] the region of the clouds; the heavens; the weather; the climate.

*SKYLARK*, *s.* in Ornithology, a well-known species of lark, which sings as it flies, and is one of the most beautiful of our song birds. Bird-fanciers are guilty of the cruelty of keeping it in small cages, for the sake of its song, which in its natural state it never utters except when mounting and soaring in the air.

*SKYLIGHT*, (*skylit*) *s.* a window which lets light in through the ceiling.

*SKYROS*, an island of the *Ægean Sea*, lying off the middle of the island of Negropont. It is about 12 miles long, and is divided by a deep bay almost into 2 parts. It is very mountainous, especially in the S. part, where is one height of about 2500 feet. It produces corn, wine, fruits, &c. &c. St. George is the chief place. There are many interesting traces of its earlier history and inhabitants. Pop. about 3000. It belongs to Turkey.

*SLAB*, *s.* a puddle; a plane of stone; an outside sappy plank.

To *SLABBER*, *v. n.* [slabbern, Belg.] to drivel; to let the spittle fall out of the mouth; to shed or spill.

*SLABBY*, *a.* viscons; thick; wet; floody; plashy.

*SLACK*, *a.* [slace, Sax. *slaken*, Isl.] loose, or not drawn tight; remiss, careless, or not diligent; slow, applied to motion; weak, or not holding fast.

To *SLACK*, *SLACKEN*, *v. n.* to be remiss or negligent; to fall to pieces, or crumble into particles; to grow loose; to languish; to fail; to abate.—*v. a.* to loosen; to remit; to ease; to mitigate; to relieve or subvert, applied to the mind; to reduce to particles; to withhold; to repress; to neglect.

*SLACK*, *s.* a coal broken into small parts; small coal.

*SLACKLY*, *ad.* loosely; negligently; not closely.

*SLACKNESS*, *s.* want of tightness, attention, tendency, or force; slowness.

*SLAG*, *s.* the dross of metal.

*SLAIN*, past part. of *To SLAY*.

To *SLAKE*, *v. a.* [sloek, Isl.] to quench or extinguish; to tem-

per with water; to allay.—*v. n.* to grow less tight; to be extinguished.

To *SLAM*, *v. a.* [schlagen, Belg.] to slaughter or crush; to fling a door to with violence.

To *SLANDER*, *v. a.* [esclaundrie, Fr.] to speak ill of another falsely; to belie.

*SLANDER*, *s.* a false invective, reproach; a disgrace; disreputation; ill name.

*SLANDEROUS*, *a.* calumnious; uttering reproachful falsehoods.

*SLANDEROUSLY*, *ad.* calumniously; with false reproach.

*SLANG*, preter. of *To SLING*.

*SLANT*, *SLANTING*, *a.* oblique; not perpendicular; not direct; skew.

*SLAP*, *s.* [schlap, Teut.] a blow with the hand open or something flat.

To *SLAP*, *v. a.* to strike with a slap.

To *SLASH*, *v. a.* [slasa, Isl.] to cut; to wound with long cuts; to lash; to whip.—*v. n.* to strike at random with a sword.

*SLASH*, *s.* a cut or wound; a cut in cloth.

*SLATE*, *s.* [perhaps from *escalat*, Fr.] in Geology, a gray, or greenish, and variegated kind of laminated rock, which easily splits into thin slices in a direction opposite to the plane of stratification, and is used to cover houses, for school-boys to write on, and various other purposes.

To *SLATE*, *v. a.* to cover a roof with slate.

*SLATER*, *s.* one who covers with slates or tiles.

*SLATTER*, *s.* [slætti, Swed.] a woman who is negligent and slovenly in her dress.

*SLAVE*, *s.* [esclave, Fr. from the *Slavi* or *Solavonians*,] one taken prisoner in war, or bought and obliged to serve a person during life; a bondman; a bondwoman.

To *SLAVE*, *v. n.* to drudge; to toil; to toil.

*SLAVER*, *s.* [slæfja, Isl. *saliva*, Lat.] spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

To *SLAVER*, *v. n.* to be smeared with spittle; to let spittle drop from the mouth; to drivel.—*v. a.* to smear with spittle.

*SLAVER*, *s.* a vessel employed in the transport of slaves.

*SLAVERY*, *s.* the condition of a person who has been deprived of his liberty; servitude; bondage. In the early history of nations this institution played a prominent part in the progress of mankind, inasmuch as it was a decided advance in a state that was human, to recognise a labourer, or only a creature of burden, in a prisoner, instead of eating his flesh, or torturing him to death. It prevailed in most various forms in different countries, and originated through traffic, as well as through war, as commerce took the place of warfare in the mutual relations of nations. Its mildest and most generous form may be found developed in the laws in the Old Testament. It prevailed throughout the whole of Christendom, as a part of the feudal system, and was the real cause of the *Jaquerie* in France, and the revolt of Wat Tyler in England, in the 14th century. But it was gradually abolished in most countries in which the Church of Rome had power, by the exertions of the priests, by the 16th century. In Russia, Poland, and parts of Austria, however, it remains to this day. In the European colonies it was the natural offspring of the lust of empire and of gold; and it met, in its very beginning, with a noble opponent, the revered Las Casas. The recent opposition to slavery begun with the labours of Granville Sharp, in England, and the result was, that it was decided that there could be no slaves on English soil. The first emancipation of slaves took place in the French colonies, through the exertions of the Girondins, in the heat of the French Revolution. In England, the labours of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and a noble band allied with them, in spite of the clamorous opposition of those who owned slaves or plantations, and of those who feared all changes, even that from such monstrous wrong to the merest right, succeeded, first, in the doing away with the slave trade in connexion with the British colonies, and at length, in 1834, in effecting the entire abolition of slavery itself, not, however, without the absurd interposition of a period of probationary freedom, called apprenticeship, and the unjust payment of £20,000,000 to the former owners of the bodies and souls of their fellow creatures. In the United States, in the N. States slavery has gradually died out, and its return has been prevented by legislative enactment; but in no State can a fugitive slave be protected from recapture. In the S. States slavery prevails in its most revolting and abhorrent forms; all

parties and all religious denominations are alike guilty, and there are no words in our language by which its almost universal features could be portrayed, without making even indecency blush, and cruelly shudder. The annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, are the fruits of this prodigious anomaly in that republic. Whilst some of the most eminent of the divines of the free States are so far from being emancipated from the cruel prejudice of colour, that they apologize for the slavery of the Carolinas, and denounce the earnestness of the abolitionists; and even in Christian temples, a pew, called the *black pew*, is set apart for the coloured free-men. England has lately, by treaty, by armed cruisers, by protective duties on W. Indian products, by Cooly immigration, &c., been *avowedly* endeavouring to complete its work. The matter is even now in agitation, and men are beginning to discover that such means may foster the spirit that encouraged slavery, but can never propagate freedom throughout the world. Of Mohammedan and pagan nations we have made no mention, since amongst them slavery is to be expected as one of their most characteristic social features. That the New Testament should not enjoin emancipation, cannot afford the shadow of a defence to slavery. It teaches how the heart, the inner man, may be made right before God; and it directs that inward rightness and holiness should be manifested by an outward life of holiness and rectitude in all the relations man stands in to man. The strictest apologist for slavery never yet deemed it possible for the Great Example, given to man in the New Testament, to have been the owner of a slave.

SLAUGHTER, (the gh is mute in this word and its derivatives,) *s.* [conslought, Sax.] destruction by the sword, including the idea of multitude; massacre; butchery; carnage.

TO SLAUGHTER, *v. a.* to massacre; to kill; to slay.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE, *s.* the house in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

SLAUGHTEROUS, *a.* destructive; murderous.

SLAUGHTER, *a.* mean; base; servile; dependent.

SLAVONIC, SLAVONIC, SLAVIC, the name of the various tribes and races composing great part of the Russian empire, and the parts of Turkey, Austria, and Prussia which border on Russia. With a few rare (and one brilliant) exceptions, they have always been the last to participate in the advancement of knowledge and liberty amongst the European nations. It is hard to believe that John Huss, his accomplished brother in martyrdom, and the bands who maintained their doctrines after their death, could have been of genuine Bohemian origin. The various dialects spoken by the Slavonic races, are allied, closely, to the great Indo-Germanic family of languages; and some of them are tolerably rich in various departments of literature.

TO SLAY, *v. a.* preter. *slawe*, past part. *slain*; [slean, Sax. *slahan*, Goth.] to kill; to put to death; to butcher.

SLEAZY, (*sleazy*) *a.* [slith, Sax.] weak, or wanting substance.

SLED, SLEDGE, *s.* [sled, Dan. *sledd*, Belg.] a carriage drawn without wheels.

SLEDGE, *s.* [sleep, Sax. *sleggia*, Isl.] a large heavy hammer.

SLEEK, *a.* [sleech, Belg.] smooth; glossy; nitid; polished.

TO SLEEK, *v. a.* to comb smooth and even; to render soft, smooth, or glossy.

SLEEKLY, *ad.* smoothly; glossily.

TO SLEEP, *v. n.* preter. and past part. *slept*; [sleepan, Sax. *sleepen*, Goth. *sleepen*, Belg.] to take one's rest by a suspension of all the active and voluntary powers; to rest or be motionless; to live without care or thought, followed by *over*; to be inattentive. Figuratively, to be dead.

SLEEP, *s.* [sleep, Sax.] in Physiology, the suspension of the voluntary active powers of both body and mind, in periodical rest. The particular period, and the interval of its recurrence, differs in different species, and in different individuals, according to their habits. Some species of animals, &c. are subject to a long and remarkable sleep during winter, called *hybernation*. In the absence of the stimulating action of light, plants also exhibit changes which are analogous to the sleep of the animal frame. See DREAMS, &c.

SLEEPINESS, *s.* drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

SLEEPLESS, *a.* without sleeping; wanting sleep.

SLEEP-WALKING, *s.* See SONNAMBULISM.

SLEEPY, *a.* drowsy, or disposed to sleep; not awake; causing sleeping; soporiferous; narcotic; somniferous.

SLEET, *s.* [sleet, Dan.] small hail or snow falling in single particles, intermixed with rain.

TO SLEET, *v. n.* to snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEEVE, *s.* [slif, Sax.] that part of a garment which covers the arms; a knot or skein. *To laugh in one's sleeve*, is to laugh at another unknown to him. *To hang on one's sleeve*, is to be dependent.

SLEEVELESS, *a.* wanting sleeves; without sleeves; wanting propriety; unreasonable; groundless; foolish.

SLEIGHT, (*slit*) *s.* [sleight, Isl.] an artful trick. *Sleight of hand*, the tricks or dexterity of a juggler.

SLENDER, *s.* [slinder, Belg.] thin, or small in circumference; small in the waist; slight; not bulky or strong; small, or sparing; less than enough.

SLENDERLY, *ad.* without bulk; slightly; meanly.

SLENDERNESS, *s.* thinness; slightness; want of bulk or strength; want of plenty.

SLEPT, the preter. of TO SLEEP.

SLESWICK, or SLEWSWIG, the Duchy of, or S. Jutland, lies between Jutland and Holstein, touching on the Baltic and the N. Sea. It is about 100 miles long, and 60 broad. It is generally level, and is marshy near the W. coast. The coasts have many deep but shallow bays, and there are islands on both sides belonging to it. Its rivers are small. Slate and building-stone are found here. Agriculture and grazing are carried on extensively and with success; corn, cattle, horses, and dairy produce being great articles of trade. It has also prosperous and extensive fisheries. Its chief town, of the same name, stands on the river Slel, near its entrance to the Baltic. It is a small place, with a few manufactures and an considerable trade. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 54. 32. N. Long. 9. 37. E. Pop. of duchy, about 350,000. At present it forms part of the kingdom of Denmark.

SLEW, preter. of TO SLAY.

TO SLEW, *v. n.* to part or twist into threads.

TO SLICE, *v. n.* [slitan, Sax.] to cut into flat pieces or parts; to cut or divide.

Slice, *s.* [slite, Sax.] a broad piece cut off; a broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.

SLID, preter. of TO SLIDE.

TO SLIDE, *v. n.* preter. *slid*, past part. *slidden*; [slidan, Sax. *sliden*, Belg.] to pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide; to move without lifting up the feet; to pass unnoticed; to pass inadvertently, to pass insensibly from good to bad.—*v. a.* to put imperceptibly, used with *in*.

SLIDE, *s.* a smooth and easy passage; a smooth path worn on the ice by sliding; a slow even course.

SLIDDER, *s.* he that slides.

SLIGHT, (*slit*) *a.* [slicht, Belg.] small; incon siderable; worthless; weak; not cogent; not important; foolish; negligent; flimsy; thin.

SLIGHT, (*slit*) *s.* contempt; neglect; act of scorn; an artifice; slight.

TO SLIGHT, (*slit*) *v. a.* to neglect or contemn; to disregard; to treat or perform carelessly; to throw; to fling.—[*sligheten*, Belg.] to demolish; to overthrow.

SLIGHTLY, *ad.* negligently; scornfully; weakly.

SLIGHTNESS, (*slitness*) *s.* weakness; negligence.

SLIGO, a county of Connaught, Ireland. It is 39 miles in length, and 37 in its greatest breadth. It lies on the Atlantic, and is bounded by Leitrim, Roscommon, and Mayo. It contains 39 parishes, but the county town, Sligo, is the only one of consequence. There are, however, some considerable villages, in which the linen manufacture flourishes. The soil is in some parts good, in others coarse, and towards the coast boggy. It is mountainous, and yields good building-stone, and some metals. The rivers are all small; but the lakes Arrow, Gara, Gill, &c. supply water communication, &c. Pop. 180,886. It returns 3 members to the imperial parliament.

SLIGO, the capital of the above-named county, is seated on a river that runs into a bay of the same name, navigable for vessels of 1200 tons up to the quays. It has a considerable trade, and some valuable fisheries. It is 105 miles from Dublin. Pop. 12,272.

SLILY, *ad.* cunningly; with subtle covertness.

SLIM, *a.* slender; thin.

**SLIME**, *s.* [*slim*, Sax. *sligm*, Belg.] viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

**SLIMINESS**, *s.* viscosity; glutinous matter.

**SLIMY**, *a.* viscous; glutinous; overspread with slime.

**SLING**, *s.* [*slingan*, Sax. *slingen*, Belg.] an instrument, the commonest kind of which consists of a strap and two strings, by which a body is cast at a distance, by whirling it and loosing one of the strings; a bandage worn to support a broken limb; an instrument for carrying casks, &c.; a stroke or blow.

**TO SLING**, *v. a.* to throw by a sling; to hang loosely by a string; to move or raise by means of a rope and crane.

**TO SLINK**, *v. n.* *preter.* *slink*; [*slingan*, Sax.] to steal out of the way.—*v. a.* to miscarry of.

**TO SLIP**, *v. n.* [*slipan*, Sax. *slippen*, Belg.] to slide; not to tread firm; to move or fly unexpectedly out of its place; to slide; to glide; to move slyly or unperceived; to slink; to fall into a fault or error; to creep by oversight; to escape the memory.—*v. a.* to convey secretly; to lose by negligence; to escape from; to leave slyly; to separate twigs from a tree by tearing them off; to let loose; to throw off any restraint; to pass over negligently.

**SLIP**, *s.* the act of slipping; a false step; an error or mistake; a twig torn from the main stock; a leash or string in which a dog is held; an escape; a long narrow piece; a narrow gallery on the sides of the theatre. Among shipbuilders, a place lying with a gradual descent on the banks of a river, convenient for shipbuilding.

**SLIPBOARD**, *s.* a board sliding in grooves.

**SLIPKNOT**, *s.* a bow knot; a knot easily untied.

**SLIPPER**, *s.* a shoe, sometimes without a hind quarter.

**SLIPPERINESS**, *s.* the state or quality of being slippery.

**SLIPPERY**, *a.* [*slipær*, Sax. *sliperig*, Swed.] smooth, glib, not affording firm footing; hard to hold or keep; lubricious; uncertain; fickle; unchaste.

**TO SLIT**, *v. a.* *preter.* and *past part.* *slit*, and *slitted*: [*slitan*, Sax.] to cut lengthwise.

**SLIT**, *s.* [*slit*, Sax.] a long cut, or narrow opening.

**TO SLIVE**, *Sax.* *sliver*, (*sliver* *v. a.* [*slifan*, Sax.] to split; to divide lengthwise; to tear off lengthwise.

**SLIVER**, (*sliver*) *s.* a slit; a large piece cut off.

**SLUBBER**, *s.* See **SLABBER**.

**TO SLOCK**, *v. n.* [*slochen*, Swed.] to slack; to quench.

**SLOANE, SIR HANS**, a distinguished naturalist, of Irish family, who studied medicine at London, and afterwards travelled on the continent. He had already taken up with considerable ardour the study of natural history, and this tour, with a voyage to the W. Indies, under the auspices of the Duke of Albemarle, served to foster it, and afforded him abundant opportunities of collecting plants, &c. &c. On his return, without relinquishing his studies he carried on a considerable medical practice, and was even made royal physician by George I. He enjoyed the high esteem of scientific men both here and on the continent, and was made President of the Royal Society. He died in 1753, aged 93 years. His collections were, in accordance with his will, purchased by the government, and formed the nucleus of the present magnificent institution, the British Museum.

**SLOBODÁS OF UKRAINE, THE**, a government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Koursk, Catharinoslav, and Pultowa, and the country of the Cossacks of the Don. It is about 240 miles long, by about 80 miles broad. It is a very level country, and has extensive forests. It grows corn in great abundance, and breeds abundance of cattle. The rivers are tributaries of the Dnieper and the Don. Charkov is the capital. Pop. about 1,400,000, a great number of whom are Cossacks.

**SLOE**, *s.* [*sla*, Sax. *slane*, Dan.] in Botany, the fruit of the blackthorn; a small and very sour kind of wild plum.

**SLOVETREE**, *s.* in Botany, a shrub, called also blackthorn. The wood is hard and tough, and is formed into teeth for rakes, and walking-sticks. The fruit is not ripe till October or November.

**SLOOP**, *s.* a small ship with one mast.

**TO SLOP**, *v. a.* to drink grossly and greedily; to spill or waste liquor idly.

**SLOP**, *s.* [Sax.] a pair of trowsers or open breeches; a kind of loose overdress, worn by working men, resembling a gown; mean and vile liquor of any kind.

**SLOPE**, *a.* [*slap*, Belg.] oblique; declivous; acclivous; applied to any rising surface, according to the angle it makes with the plane of the horizon.

**SLOPE**, *s.* an oblique direction, or declining surface.

**TO SLOPE**, *v. a.* to form or shape obliquely.—*v. n.* to decline, or tend to declivity.

**SLOPENESS**, *s.* obliquity; declivity.

**SLOPPY**, *a.* mury; wet; slabby.

**TO SLOTT**, *v. a.* [*slaghen*, Belg.] to strike or clash hard.

**SLOT**, *s.* [*slod*, Isl.] the track of a deer.

**SLOTH**, *s.* [*slench*, Sax.] slowness; tardiness; idleness; laziness. In Zoology, a South American animal, which moves very slowly and can hardly travel at all on the ground. It is furnished with large claws, with which it clings to the branches of trees, as it feeds.

**SLOTHFUL**, *a.* idle, lazy, sluggish, inactive, indolent, dull of motion.

**SLOTHFULNESS**, *s.* idleness; laziness; inactivity.

**SLOUCH**, *s.* [*sluff*, Dan.] a downcast look; a person who has an ungainly, heavy, clownish look.

**TO SLOUCH**, *v. n.* to have a downcast clownish look.

**SLOVEN**, *s.* [*slöven*, Brit. *slöef*, Belg.] a man who has no regard to neatness or cleanness of dress.

**SLOVENLINESS**, *s.* unbecoming negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.

**SLOVENLY**, *a.* negligent of dress, neatness, or cleanliness.

**SLOVENLY**, *ad.* in a coarse, inelegant manner.

**SLOUGH**, (*sluff*) *s.* [*slög*, Sax.] a deep miry place; a hole full of dirt; the skin which a serpent has cast off. In Surgery, that part of an ulcer which is dead, and separates itself from the rest.

**SLOUGHY**, *a.* miry; boggy; muddy.

**SLOW**, (*slö*) *a.* [*slaw*, or *slawe*, Sax.] wanting swiftness, applied to motion; late, applied to time; dull, or inactive; not easily provoked.

**SLOWLY**, *ad.* not speedily; not soon; sluggishly.

**SLOWNESS**, *s.* want of velocity; dulness to admit conviction; dilatoriness; deliberation.

**SLOW-WORM**, *s.* [*slacymyr*, Sax.] in Natural History, a name of the common English harmless snake.

**TO SLUBBER**, *v. a.* to do any thing in an imperfect or lazy manner, or with idle hurry; to stain or daub; to cover in a coarse manner.

**SLUDGE**, *s.* mire, or dirt mixed with water.

**SLUG**, *s.* [Dan.] an idle, heavy, sleepy, and lazy person; a drone; an obstruction; a piece of a bullet, used as a charge instead of shot, or ball, which inflicts very dangerous wounds. In Natural History, an animal resembling the snail, most species of which have only a rudimentary shell, concealed in the membranes of the back.

**TO SLUG**, *v. n.* to be lazy; to move slowly; to play the drone.

**SLUGGARD**, *s.* an idler; a person too much given to sleep and laziness; a drone.

**SLUGGISH**, *a.* dull; lazy; drowsy; slothful; slow; insipid; idle; inert; inactive.

**SLUGGISHNESS**, *s.* sloth; laziness; dulness; inertness; inactivity.

**SLUICE**, (*sluice*) *s.* [*sluyse*, Belg. *selua*, Ital.] a watergate; floodgate; vent for water that is pent up.

**TO SLUICE**, (*sluice*) *v. a.* to let out by floodgates; to wet with a large quantity of water.

**SLUICY**, *a.* falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

**TO SLUMBER**, *v. n.* [*sluimeren*, Sax. *slaymeren*, Belg.] to sleep slightly or imperfectly. Figuratively, to be in a state of negligence.—*v. a.* to lay to sleep; to stun, to stupefy.

**SLUMBER**, *a.* light and imperfect sleep.

**SLUNG**, the *preter.* and *past part.* of **TO SLING**.

**SLUNK**, the *preter.* and *past part.* of **TO SLINK**.

**TO SLUR**, *v. a.* [*sluurig*, Belg.] to sully; to daub; to soil; to contaminate; to bespatter; to pass lightly; to baulk or miss; to cheat; to trick.

**SLUR**, *s.* a faint reproach; a disgrace; a slight. In Music, a bent mark drawn over notes intended to be sounded as one continuous note.

**SLUT**, *s.* [*slodde*, Belg.] a woman who regards neither cleanliness nor decency in dress or business; a slattern.

**SLY**, *a.* [*slith*, Sax.] secretly insidious or malicious; meanly artful; crafty; cunning; subtle.

SLYNESS, *s.* the quality of being designingly artful.

To SMACK, *v. n.* [*smacken*, Sax. *smacken*, Belg.] to have a taste; to make a noise by the sudden separation of the lips after having pressed them strongly together; to kiss so as to be heard.—*v. a.* to make to emit a quick and smart noise.

SMACK, *s.* [*smack*, Belg.] a taste or savour; a small quantity; a loud kiss; a smart and sharp noise.—[*smacca*, Sax. or *smekra*, Isl.] a small ship, or fishing vessel.

SMALL, (the *a* is pron. broad in this word and its following compounds, as *small*.) *a.* [Sax.] little in size, quantity, quality, importance, or value; slender, minute, petty; weak, not strong.

SMALLAGE, *s.* in Botany, a plant formerly of great reputation amongst simplers and country doctors.

SMALLCOAL, *s.* little wood coals used in lighting fires, &c.

SMALLCRAFT, *s.* a little vessel below the rank of a ship.

SMALLNESS, *s.* littleness; want of bulk or strength.

SMALLPOX, *s.* in Medicine, a dangerous contagious disease, consisting of a general eruption of pustules tending to suppuration, accompanied with a fever; leaving behind it deep and disfiguring scars wherever the pustules have been. It often causes blindness, and even death, when it occurs in its severest, the confluent, form.

SMALT, *s.* in the Useful Arts, the protoxide of cobalt, employed in giving a rich blue colour to glass, porcelain, &c. &c.

SMARAGDINE, *a.* [*smaragdinus*, Lat.] made of emerald.

SMART, *s.* [*smert*, Belg. *smarta*, Swed.] a quick, sharp, and pungent pain, applied both to the body and mind.

To SMART, *v. n.* [*smerten*, Belg. *smoerten*, Sax.] to feel a quick and lively pain, either of body or mind.

SMART, *a.* causing a sharp pain; pungent; quick; vivacious, vigorous, lively, active, sharp; brisk; witty; acute.

SMARTLY, *ad.* sharply; briskly; wittily.

SMARTNESS, *s.* the quality of being smart; quickness, vigour.

SMATCH, *s.* [corrupted from *smack*,] a taste, twang, tincture.

To SMATTER, *v. n.* to have a slight taste, or superficial knowledge: to talk ignorantly or superficially.

SMATTER, *s.* imperfect or superficial knowledge.

SMATTERER, *s.* one who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

To SMEAR, (*smear*) *v. n.* [*smearan*, Sax. *smeeeren*, Belg.] to spread with any thing viscous or adhesive; to soil; to besmear; to contaminate.

SMEATON, JOHN, an eminent engineer of the last century. He was destined for the law, but the mechanical bent of his genius was so strong, that he was permitted, after a long resistance, to devote himself to his favourite pursuit. He first distinguished himself as a mathematical instrument maker, and then as a constructor and improver of mill-work, and rose to the greatest celebrity in his profession. His fame and character led to his being intrusted with the re-erection of Eddystone light-house; and his triumphant success in this daring exploit introduced him to other great tasks, amongst which Ramsgate harbour, and the canal from the Clyde to the Forth, may be specially mentioned. He died in 1792, aged 68 years. His published works, and his MSS. which were afterwards published by the civil engineers, maintain the reputation which he enjoyed; and the Pharos of the English Channel remains (after the proof of nearly 100 years) his most glorious monument.

SMEGMATIC, *a.* [*smegma*, Gr.] soapy; detersive.

To SMELL, *v. n.* to affect the nostrils; to have a particular scent; to have a particular tincture of any quality; to practise the act of smelling; to exercise sagacity.—*v. a.* to deceive or discover by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

SMELL, *s.* the sense of which the nose is the organ; scent; power of affecting the nose.

SMELLER, *s.* one who smells.

SMELLT, the preter. and past part. of To SMELL.

SMELT, *a.* [corrupted from *salmon-let*, the diminutive of *salmon*,] in Ichthyology, a small fish, allied to the salmon, caught abundantly in our rivers when it ascends them in the breeding season, and esteemed a great delicacy.

To SMELT, *v. a.* [*smelten*, Belg. *smalta*, Isl.] to melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

SMEALTER, *s.* one who melts ore.

To SMILE, *v. n.* [*smijlen*, Belg.] to look pleasant; to express slight or disdain; to look with an eye of favour.

SMILE, *s.* a look of pleasure or kindness; a slight contraction of the face.

To SMIRCH, *v. a.* to cloud; to dusk; to soil.

To SMIRK, *v. n.* [*smiercan*, Sax.] to look affectedly soft or kind.

To SMITE, *v. a.* pret. *smote*, past part. *smit* or *smitten*: [*smitan*, Sax. *smijten*, Belg.] to strike; to kill; to afflict; to blast; to affect with any passion; to destroy; to chasten.—*v. n.* to strike.

SMITER, *s.* one who smites.

SMITH, ADAM, the great Scottish metaphysician and political economist. He studied at Glasgow and Oxford, and held the professorships of logic and moral philosophy, successively, at the former university. He afterwards travelled in France with the Duke of Buccleugh, and became acquainted with the great French economists of the first stage of the French Revolution. On his return, he lived a literary life for some time at his native place, Kirkcaldy, with occasional visits to the Scotch and to the English metropolises, and finally was appointed a commissioner of customs, and died in 1790, aged 67 years. His great works are the *Wealth of Nations*, and *The Theory of the Moral Sentiments*. Of his ethical system it is impossible to speak, since, when examined, it proves to be a mere shadow, a set of words put at the head of a seeming argument. It derived a kind of importance, in some timid minds, from the friendship of the author with David Hume, for whose philosophical errors and scepticism he apologized in a narrative of his death, &c. His speculations in political economy have had a wider influence; and his work is, altogether, one of the best on that perplexed and perplexing science. It contains much that has not been overturned or improved by subsequent writers, but students need to take to the study of it some better and nobler opinions of man and society than the author has been able to form in the course of his travels and intimacies.

SMITH, SIR JAMES EDWARD, an English botanist, whose name is connected with the impulse given to natural science, during the latter part of the last century, by the acquisition of the collections of the great Swedish naturalist, Linnaeus, and the foundation of the Linnaean Society. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, with some distinction, and purchased the above-named collections, whilst yet in early life. He afterwards travelled on the continent, published his works, became botanical tutor to the royal family, and spent all his time at last at his native city, Norwich, where he died in 1828, aged 60 years. His chief publication is the *English Botany*, two other works on the same subject, some elementary works, &c. &c. The plates of the first are the most valuable portion, and subsequent treatises have superseded his other writings.

SMITH, DR. WILLIAM, the "father of modern Geology," began life as a land surveyor, and in the course of his employment in Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and the neighbouring parts of England, had his attention necessarily drawn to the strata developed and displayed in the hills, &c., their order, fossils, &c. &c. He gradually laid aside his original profession, and devoted himself to lecturing and writing on geology, to the construction of geological maps, and the travelling needful to construct them. His collections were purchased for the British Museum; and he received the honours of a degree from Trinity College, Dublin, and the Wollaston medal, and of a small pension during the latter part of his life. He died in 1840, aged 71 years. In addition to the invaluable mass of facts which his maps, and sections, and collections recorded, he suggested that, however different in mineral character, a stratum might always be identified by its fossils; which has proved one of the momenta of the science of Geology.

SMITH, SIR SYDNEY, a distinguished British admiral, during the last great war. He first served under Lord Rodney, and next under the king of Sweden. At the evacuation of Toulon, he destroyed the French vessels that could not be carried off, and was, during a descent on the coast, taken prisoner; but escaped, (most probably by the connivance of the Directory,) after about 2 years' confinement. His next exploit was the climax of his services: having seized a French flotilla near Acre, he defended that fort against all the force of Buonaparte's army, and gave an effectual check to his designs on Russia and India by means of Egypt. He also aided Abercromby in driving the French out of that country. Almost all the rest of his life was routine service, varied by the circumstances of the stations he



commanded. He had numerous rewards for his bravery and skill, and enjoyed a high reputation for chivalric honour. He died in Paris in 1840, aged 76 years.

SMITH, SYDNEY, a clergyman and dignitary of the English Church, more famed as a humourist and politician than as a divine. He studied at Oxford and Edinburgh; joined with the brilliant circle then inhabiting the modern Athens, in starting the Edinburgh Review; aided by his essays and pamphlets the proceedings of the Whigs; and received, after various steps of preferment, a canonry in St. Paul's. He died in 1845, aged 77 years. *Peter Plymley's Letters*, and some of his reprinted articles from the Edinburgh Review, will maintain his reputation as a pamphleteer. General fame will keep alive the remembrance of his sparkling wit. But he will never rank amongst the true humourists, beneath whose masks lies hidden a divinity. No great truth or principle can be sifted out of his writings. He made the jokes to please himself and his after-dinner friends; he was paid to skirmish for a party, and he did it.

SMITH, s. [Sax. *smeth*, Teut. *smid*, Belg.] one who forges with a hammer; one who works in metals; a person who makes or effects any thing.

SMITHERY, SMYTH, s. [*smiththe*, Sax.] the shop of a smith.

SMITTEN, past part. of To SMITE.

SMOCK, s. [*smoc*, Sax.] a petticoat.

SMOCKFACED, s. pale-faced; having an effeminate face.

SNOKE, SNOAK, s. [*smooch*, Belg. *smes* or *smoc*, Sax.] the sooty vapour which ascends from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, v. n. to emit a dark cloud, exhalation, or vapour by heat. Figuratively, to burn or be kindled; to move with such rapidity as to raise dust or smoke; to use tobacco in a pipe; to suffer; to be punished.—v. a. to scent by, or dry in, smoke; to smell or find out; to sneer or ridicule to one's face.

SMOXY, s. emitting or having the appearance of smoke.

SMOLENSKO, a government of European Russia, surrounded by the governments of Moscow, Kaluga, Orel, Czernigow, Mohilev, Vitepsk, Pskov, and Tver. It is generally level, and is watered by several tributaries of the Volga, the Dnieper, &c. It yields copper, and some other minerals, but its chief wealth arises from its agriculture, which is very flourishing. Its capital, of the same name, is situated on the banks of the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. A part is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of them is built of stone, the upper of brick; their circumference is one mile and three quarters, and in the plain they are surrounded by a deep ditch. The houses are mostly of wood, and little better than cottages, but some are more substantially built. The city is divided through its whole length by one straight, paved street; the others are circular, and floored with planks. The cathedral stands on an eminence, and there are many fine public edifices. It has no manufactures, but carries on a pretty considerable traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. It is about 400 miles from St. Petersburg. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 54. 50. N. Long. 31. 56. E. Pop. of government, about 1,250,000.

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS, one of our classical novelists. He was intended for the medical profession, but only at the outset of his career, and once when he had gained some name as an author, did he attempt to practise, and neither times with success. His first effort, however, being on board a war ship on foreign service, brought him large knowledge of men, and if it did not display the worst features of character, surely familiarized him with the most disgusting. During his literary life, he attempted almost every kind of composition. He edited a review, but it was not equal to its rival; he wrote plays, but they did not take; he became a satirist, and was imprisoned for libel; he tried his hand as political pamphleteer, but he was not rewarded; he translated Don Quixote, but Cervantes would certainly disown his knight in Smollett's dress; he published an account of his travels, but few read the book; he even dared to write a History of England, and it has been his misfortune to be yoked with Hume, who was somewhat qualified for the task, to gratify the idealty of the booksellers. His novels, however, the coarseness which exceeds even that which was characteristic of his times) always excepted, will continue to command attention. *Humphrey Clinker*, *Percegrine Pickle*, and *Roderick Random*, have always been ranked amongst the English classics, and the first has

been the favourite of all readers. Smollett died whilst travelling in Italy a second time, in 1771, aged 50 years.

SMOOTH, a. [*smoeth*, Sax.] even on the surface; level; flowing; soft; sleek; glossy; equal; without any bounds or jerks, applied to motion; mild, courteous, adulatory, affable, soothing.

To SMOOTH, v. a. to level, or make even on the surface; to free from obstructions; to free from harshness, applied to sound; to work into a soft uniform mass; to palliate or soften, applied to excuse; to calm or mollify; to ease; to flatter; to soften with blandishments.

SMOOTHLY, ad. evenly; not roughly; readily.

SMOOTHNESS, s. evenness on the surface; softness of speech.

SMOTE, preter. of To SMITE.

To SMOTHER, v. a. [*smoran*, Sax.] to suffocate by smoke, by the exclusion of air, or by the oppression of something which hinders a person from breathing. Figuratively, to suppress.—v. n. to smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.

SMOTHER, s. a great vapour, smoke, or thick dust.

SNOULDERING, s. [*smool*, Belg.] burning and smoking for want of vent.

SMUG, a. [*smuch*, Belg.] nice; spruce; dressed with affected niceness, but without elegance.

To SMUGGLE, (*smig*) v. a. [*smockelen*, Belg.] to import or export goods without paying the customs.

SMUGGLER, s. one who imports or exports goods without paying the customs.

SMUT, s. [*smitta*, Sax. *smette*, Belg.] a spot made with soot or coal; blackness gathered on corn; mildew.

To SMUT, v. a. to stain or mark with soot or coal; to taint with mildew.—v. n. to gather smut.

To SMUTCH, v. a. to blacken with smoke.

SMUTTINESS, s. soil from smoke.

SMUTTY, a. black with smoke or coal; tainted with mildew.

SMYRNA, a sea-port town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, and one of the largest and richest places of the Levant. It stands beside the sea, on a fine gulf, or bay, which is deep enough to admit large ships, and forms a splendid harbour. It is not a handsome place, except from the sea, but it is a place of great trade. The commodities brought here for exportation are, thread made of goats' hair, silk, cotton yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all sorts of carpets. It is of great antiquity, and was one of the places to which the letters to the seven churches of Asia, in the beginning of the Apocalypse, are addressed. Pop. about 150,000. Lat. 38. 29. N. Long. 27. 4. E.

SNACK, s. [from *snatch*,] a share; a portion.

SNATTLE, (*snuff*) s. [*snavel*, Belg.] a bridle which crosses the nose.

SNAG, s. a jag, or sharp protuberance; a tooth left by itself, or standing out beyond the rest.

SNAIL, s. [*smoegl*, Sax. *snegel*, Belg.] in Natural History, the general name for the common shelled animals, which are such destructive pests in gardens. Some species are very beautifully marked; and, occasionally, reversed shells are found.

SNAILSHELL, s. in Botany, a kind of vetch, or pea, which derives its name from the curious construction of its seed vessel.

Snake, s. [Belg. *snaca*, Sax.] in Natural History, any kind of serpent; the blind-worm, or slow-worm.

Snake-weed, s. in Botany, the name of a large genus of British plants, which chiefly grow in marshy situations, and have clusters, or spikes, of small pinkish flowers. The water-pepper and bistort belong to it.

Snakey, s. serpentine; having serpents.

To SNAP, v. a. to break at once, or to break short; to strike with a sharp sound; to bite; to catch suddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with sharp language.—v. n. to be brittle, to break short, or fall asunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerness.

SNAP, s. the act of breaking short; a greedy person; a quick, eager bite; a morsel or bite; a catch; a theft.

SNAPDRAGON, s. in Botany, the common name for a well-known flower, the blossoms of which somewhat resemble the usual pictures of the mouth of the fabulous monster, the dragon. In Cookery and Christmas Sports, a dish of raisins covered with spirits, which are lighted, and the fruit dexterously taken out and eaten blazing.

SNAPPISH, a. peevish; sharp in reply; eager to bite.

SNARE, s. [*snare*, Dan. *snara*, Swed. and Isl. *smoor*, Belg.] any

thing set to catch an animal; any thing by which a person is entrapped, or brought unwarily into danger; a trap; a net; a gin.

To SNARE, *v. a.* to entrap; to entangle.

To SNARE, *v. n.* [*snaren*, Belg.] to growl, applied to the noise made by an angry animal; to gnarl or gnarl. Figuratively, to speak roughly or in sharp language.

To SNATCH, *v. a.* [*snacken*, Belg.] to seize any thing hastily; to transport or carry suddenly.—*v. n.* to bite or catch at something eagerly.

SNATCH, *s.* a hasty and eager catch or seizure; a short fit of vigorous action; a small or broken part; a short fit of action; a sniffling answer.

SNATCHER, *s.* one that snatches.

To SNEAK, (*sneek*) *v. n.* [*snican*, Sax. *snige*, Dan.] to creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to behave in a mean and servile manner; to crouch; to truckle.

SNEAKER, (*sneeker*) *s.* a small vessel of drink.

SNEAKING, (*sneeking*) *part. a.* servile; mean; covetous; niggardly.

To SNEAP, (*sneep*) *v. a.* [a corruption of *snip*, or *snapp*] to reprimand or check; to nip.

SNEAP, (*sneep*) *s.* a check or reprimand.

To SNEER, *v. n.* to show contempt by an oblique look; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to praise in a jeering manner; to show awkward mirth.

SNEER, *s.* an expression of ludicrous scorn; a look of contemptuous ridicule.

To SNEEZE, *v. a.* [*niesen*, Sax. *niesen*, Belg.] to expel any thing by an involuntary and convulsive effort from the nostrils.

SNEEZEWOORT, *s.* in Botany, a common plant, called also goose-tongue, and bastard pellitory.

SNELL, WILLEBRORD, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher of Holland, in the 17th century. He succeeded his father as mathematical professor in his native place, Leyden; and was engaged in the measurement of an arc of the meridian in Holland. But his fame is based on his discovery of the law according to which light is refracted; which was, in the existing state of mathematical science, no common triumph of skill. He died in 1626, aged 35 years.

SNET, *s.* among hunters, the fat of a deer.

To SNIB, *v. a.* [*snibbe*, Dan.] to check, nip, or reprimand.

SNICK AND SNEE, SNICKERSEE, *s.* a combat with knives; also a long-bladed knife, with a catch-spring to keep it from closing, as well as from opening.

To SNICKER, SNICKER, *v. n.* to laugh slyly or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve.

To SNIFF, SNIFFLE, *v. n.* [*sniffa*, Swed.] to draw the breath audibly up the nose; to sniff up.

To SNIFFLE, (*sniffle*) *v. a.* to catch eels in their holes by means of a hook baited and tied to a cord.

To SNIP, *v. a.* [*snippen*, Belg.] to cut at once with scissors.

SNIP, *s.* a cut made with scissors; a small shred; a share.

SNIPSE, (*snippe*, Teut. *snite*, Sax.) in Ornithology, a common small wading bird, with a long bill, accounted a delicacy, but not easy to shoot.

To SNIVEL, *v. n.* to run at the nose. Figuratively, to cry like a child.

To SNORE, *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Belg.] to breathe stertorously in sleep.

SNORE, *s.* [*snora*, Sax.] a hard and stertorous breathing in sleep.

To SNORT, *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Belg.] to breathe short and audibly through the nose, like a high-mettled horse.

SNOUT, *s.* [*snuyt*, Belg.] the nose of a hog, &c.; the nozzle or end of any open pipe.

SNOW, (*snø*) *s.* [*snau*, Sax. *snæ*, Belg.] in Meteorology, watery vapour frozen in the upper regions of the air, before forming into drops, and falling in light fleecy flakes. The crystalline structure of these flakes is very beautifully displayed by microscopes. *Red Snow*, in the arctic regions, is produced by a microscopic fungus, nearly allied to the kinds which produce the smut in wheat, &c.

To SNOW, (*snø*) *v. n.* [*snævan*, Sax.] to fall in white flakes.

SNOWBALL, *s.* a round lump of snow.

SNOWDON, a famous mountain in Caernarvonshire, in N. Wales, which occupies the centre of the county. On the top

there are bogs, and two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guinard. Its height is 3508 feet.

SNOWDROP, *s.* in Botany, the well-known and elegant bulbous plant, which is one of the earliest spring flowers in our gardens and meadows.

SNOWY, (*snø-y*) *a.* abounding with snow; white as snow.

SNUB, *s.* [*snobbe*, Belg.] a jag or knot in wood; a check or reprimand.

To SNUDGE, *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dan.] to lie idle, close, or snug.

SNUFF, *s.* [*snuff*, Belg.] the burnt part of the wick of a candle; a candle almost burnt out; resentment expressed by snuffing; the powder of highly dried tobacco-leaf, scented, and usually mixed with other stimulating powders, and taken into the nostrils.

To SNUFF, *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Belg.] to draw up the nose together with the breath; to scent; to crop the wick of a candle.—*v. n.* to snort, or draw the breath by the nose.

SNUFFBOX, *s.* a box in which snuff is carried.

SNUFFER, *s.* one who snuffs.

SNUFFERS, *s.* an instrument with which the wick of a burning candle is clipped.

To SNUFFLE, *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Belg.] to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.

SNUFFLER, *s.* one who speaks through the nose.

To SNUG, *v. n.* [*sniger*, Belg.] to lie close; to snudge.

SNUG, *a.* close, or free from inconvenience or notice; slyly or insidiously close.

To SNUGGLE, (*snugle*) *v. n.* to lie close together; to lie warm.

SNYDERS, or SNEYDERS, FRANCIS, a celebrated Flemish painter. He studied under Henry Van Balen, and afterwards travelled in Italy. At Antwerp and Brussels, where he resided after his return, he enjoyed the highest consideration. The Spanish viceroy afforded him his patronage. He is particularly famous for his representations of animals, in hunting-scenes and battle-pieces. He died in 1657, aged 78 years.

SO, *ad.* [Teut.] when answering to *as*, in like manner; in such a degree or manner; thus; for this cause or reason; when answered by *as*, on these terms, or on this condition; provided that; when used as an abrupt beginning of a sentence, it implies *well*; *So much as*, implies how much soever. *So so*, implies indifferently; also an exclamation after something done or omitted. *So then*, implies therefore.

To SOAK, (*søk*) *v. n.* [*socian*, Sax.] to lay some time steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into the pores; to drink intemperately.—*v. a.* to steep; to keep in water till the moisture penetrates; to drench; to macerate.

SOANE, SIR JOHN, an eminent architect. He rose by his own skill and industry from a very lowly station, being first admitted as an inferior clerk into the offices of Dance and Holland, where he displayed such ingenuity that he was allowed to learn the profession. He afterwards travelled in Italy, and, on his return, executed a great number of important public buildings, and obtained many lucrative offices. He also amassed a considerable collection of works of art, which afterwards became public property. The latter part of his life was troubled with a quarrel with his eldest son, in which both parties seem to have been equally at fault; and he died in 1837, aged 84 years. His taste and genius find few admirers now, and some of his works have been altered to suit the advanced tastes of the age.

SOAP, (*söp*) *s.* [*sapp*, Sax. *sapo*, Lat.] a compound of any unctuous or fat substance with soda, used in washing. The different kinds, which are well known to all readers, result principally from the different oleaginous matters employed, and the different mode of preparing it for use. In *soft soap*, potash is employed in the place of soda. Some kinds of soap are used as drugs; *Naples soap*, for instance. Most of the elegantly coloured soaps are inferior in utility to the plain and more simply made kinds.

SOAP-BOILER, *s.* one who makes soap.

SOAPSTONE, *s.* in Mineralogy, the common name of a class of earths, of which French chalk and steatite are the best known.

SOAPWORT, *s.* in Botany, a plant called also bruise-wort.

To SOAR, (*sör*) *v. n.* [*sorare*, Lat.] to fly or mount aloft without any visible motion of the wings; to mount or rise high; to mount intellectually; to be ambitious; to write or speak in a sublime style.

SOAR, *s.* a towering flight.

To SOB, *v. n.* [*sob*, Sax.] to fetch a convulsive sigh; to heave audibly with convulsive sorrow.

SOB, *s.* a convulsive sigh caused by sorrow obstructing the respiration.

SOBER, *a.* [*sobre*, Fr. *sobrius*, Lat.] temperate, or not intoxicated with liquors; not overpowered by drink; free from any inordinate passion; serious or grave.

To SOBER, *v.* to cure or free from drunkenness.

SOBERLY, *ad.* temperately; moderately; calmly.

SOBERNESS, SOBRİTÛ, *s.* [*sobriété*, Fr.] temperance in drink; freedom from any inordinate passion; coolness; seriousness; gravity.

SOBIESKI, JOHN, a king of Poland, surnamed the Great. He was a Pole by birth, but was educated and trained in France. He rose to distinction in the wars waged against the Russians and Turks in the latter part of the 17th century, and attained the highest pitch of renown by the splendid campaign in which he raised the siege of Vienna, defeating a vastly superior army of Turks, and in effect imposing a final check on the progress of the Mussulman arms in E. Europe. Subsequently, he endeavoured in vain to introduce order into the political state of Poland, but the pride and strength of the aristocracy was too great for him, and he could only bewail the end, which he clearly foresaw must come to a kingdom so distracted and ungoverned. He died in 1696, aged 67 years.

SOCAGE, (*sokaje*) *s.* [*soc*, Fr.] in Law, an ancient tenure, by which lands were held on condition of ploughing the lord's lands, and doing the operations of husbandry, at their own charges.

SOCIABLE, (*soshiable*) *a.* [Fr. *sociabilité*, from *socius*, Lat.] fit to be joined together; friendly; conversible; inclined to and fit for company.

SOCIABLENESS, (*soshiableness*) *s.* the quality of being affable; freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

SOCIABLY, *ad.* conversibly; as a companion.

SOCIAL, (*soshial*) *a.* [*socialis*, Lat.] relating to society; fit for company or conversation. The Social War, in Roman History, arose from the attempt of the various states of Italy, that were dependent on Rome, to be free from the tyranny of the city, or to share its privileges. The Marsi being the first to raise this complaint, it has also been called the *Marsic War*. Marius, himself an Italian, feared that Rome should be too victorious, and gave the allies every encouragement, whilst he commanded the armies sent against them. But Pompeius and Sulla had no such scruples; yet, in the end, the Italians gained their object, and Rome, augmented in power, overcame the world, whilst in its bosom were already lodged the seeds of decay and death. It broke out in 91 B. C., and was not suppressed till 88 B. C.

SOCIALISM, *s.* a name given in the present day to certain schemes for the organization of society, proposed by Fourier, Owen, and others, characterized by the wildest impracticability, and disproved by every attempt that has been made to realize them. Invariably proceeding on the suppositions that all evil in man arises from education and example, and that enlightened selfishness will enable men to attain the highest moral excellence, without the thought of God, they ought to be impracticable. Whilst promising to every man, what no state of society can give, (unless it be an oriental despotism, to the one tyrant at its head,) they have kindled expectations that have necessarily led to the most disastrous discord, and to the ruin of those that have embarked their capital in the undertaking. The only question ever raised by these schemes that has been worthy of discussion or solution is this,—whether the principle of co-operation in labour could not be introduced, so as to supersede that of competition, on which all labour proceeds now.

SOCIETY, *s.* [*société*, Fr. *societas*, Lat.] several persons united together by rules in one common interest; community; company; converse; partnership; union on equal terms; an association for the prosecution of scientific, historical, or any other inquiries, or to carry out the diffusion of religious or scientific knowledge, &c. In Philosophy, the association or combination of men according to the necessity of their inward nature, on the principle of each one devoting to all his peculiar gifts and capabilities, and receiving back all the good he can receive, that results from the concentration of the efforts and labours of all.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 15 in number, exclusive of the very small ones,

usually distinguished on seamen's charts into two groups, the Windward and the Leeward Islands, the former being also named the Georgian Islands. Tahiti is the largest, and will be described separately; the others of some size are Huahine, Raiatea, Rarotonga, Eimeo, &c. They are all of the kind designated coral islands, and are most usually surrounded by a dangerous reef of coral, which presents a very few openings for the ingress of vessels into the smooth water. Several kinds of birds are peculiar to them; and the flora is that peculiar to the Pacific Islands, the bread-fruit tree being one of its most valuable members. The people were generally of a gentle and voluptuous disposition; but all the cruelties of the darkest heathenism were perpetrated amongst them. This group was one of the first scenes of the labours of the English Missionary Society; and after long years of toil some good was undoubtedly accomplished. But the acquisition of political influence by the missionaries, which followed from their successful preaching, ended most disastrously; some provocation was thoughtlessly given to France, by the uncalculated expulsion of two Romanist priests, and the result was the taking possession of the islands by the French, and the overthrow of the missions, accompanied by all the evils that war could bring amongst the people. The population cannot now be estimated.

SOCIANUS, or SOZZI'NT, the name of two theological writers of the 16th century, who are looked upon as the founders of the Unitarian denomination. *Leilus Socinus*, the son of a famous lawyer of Sienna, left his native country from religious considerations, during the height of the fervour of the Reformation, and after travelling through the countries in which it was proceeding most vigorously, settled at Zürich, in Switzerland, and adopted the Helvetic Confession; yet in his letters and private papers he left on record his own opinions, which differed most widely from his professed creed, and which furnished his nephew, Faustus, with the chief materials which he used afterwards. He died in 1602, aged 37 years. *Faustus Socinus*, his nephew, learned from his uncle's papers his opinions; and after residing at Florence for some time, in some office connected with the court there, he travelled in Europe, and settled amongst the Polish Unitarians, where his wealth and learning gradually gained him such influence, that he became the leader of the denomination, and imposed on it both his creed and his name. He died in 1604, aged 65 years.

SOCI'NIANISM. See UNITARIANISM.

SOCK, *s.* [*soc*, Sax. *socius*, Lat. *socke*, Belg.] something put in a shoe between the sole and the foot; the shoe worn by the ancient comedians. Poetically, comedy.

SOCKET, *s.* [*souichette*, Fr.] any hollow pipe, generally applied to the hollow part of a candlestick; is the hollow that contains the eye; a cavity in which any thing is inserted.

SOCKETHISEL, *s.* a stronger sort of chisel.

SO'CLE, ZO'CLE, *s.* in Architecture, is a flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues, vases, &c., which serves as a foot or stand.

SO'COLA, a populous fruitful island in the Arabian Sea, lying off Cape Guardafui. It is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is very mountainous, but has also many fertile plains and valleys. Its produce consists in fine aloes, frankincense, ambergrace, dragon's blood, rice, dates, and coral. Tamarind is the principal place. Pop. about 5000. Lat. 12. 30. N. Long. 54. 0. E.

SO'CRATES, the great Athenian sage and martyr, was the son of a sculptor, named Sophroniscus, and was himself engaged at first in that profession. His mother was a midwife, and he used jocularly to claim for himself that office, since by his interrogative mode of conducting an argument he helped in the delivery of thoughts and opinions. Like the rest of the Athenians, he served in the wars his country was engaged in, and was distinguished for his cool and unconquerable valour, and he was nobly eminent in the resistance he repeatedly offered to the wrong doings of the mob-government of Athens. When advanced in manhood he commenced his great work as a teacher of truth and wisdom. He had been admirably taught. The best teachers of philosophy had yielded him all their discoveries. He had frequented the brilliant réunions of Aspasia. But his own solitary meditations had fitted him for loftier work than the common run of teachers, the Sophists, had ever proposed. He did not lecture; he conversed. He had consummate skill in

conducting his arguments. With the air of a most un instructed learner, he inveigled his antagonist into some confident but absurd statement, and then by a series of seemingly artless questions, by some apposite example, by some touch of irony, he made his opponent demolish his own argument, and leave the field in his hands. He loved the crowds of the city, and was delighted to talk with men of all professions and trades, and to lead them by his humorous and skillful conversation to look at their own pursuits from some new point of view, to exercise their minds on what they had been used to do mechanically, and to make them something more than the slaves of their tools. Such a teacher, not capable of bribery, for he took no fees, so keen-sighted, so courageous, was not agreeable to those in Athens who wished to pursue their plans out of the reach of truth-loving eyes. He was satirized on the stage; Aristophanes devoted his *Clouds* to the ridicule of "the wisest of men." He was denounced as a corrupter of youth, and a denier of the gods. His defence at his trial was too noble for the court; he was condemned to drink hemlock, and so, in 400 B. C., he died, aged 72 years. Socrates left no written record of his philosophy, but we have in Plato, and in Xenophon, a tolerably full account of his labours, whilst Aristotle adds some further details. The representations of these writers are not harmonious in appearance, yet it is evident, on studying them, that they are taken from one man, and that such a one as we have been led by history to regard Socrates as being. In Philosophy, his great engine was correct definition;—a matter not overvalued in these days;—yet not capable of doing all the service to truth which he deemed. He was, however, rather an ethical than a physical philosopher, and devoted his inquiries to wisdom, truth, virtue, immortality. That he should succeed in his effort was impossible, his method being so imperfect. The method of his great disciple, Plato, failed; and so, also, did that of Aristotle. Yet he opened the question, and gave a new turn to the efforts of inquirers, began a new era in human thought. Respecting the *dæmon* of Socrates, it can only be said that what he said of it is exactly analogous to what has been said by men in later days in an exalted state of religious enthusiasm. It resembles a purification of Divine Providence, made by one who profoundly believed in such guidance and protection. Few heroic thinkers amongst men have produced so deep and so beneficial an impression on the world. Such a one in any age were a blessing no thanks were too warm for. Yet it is hardly to be doubted, that the Socrates of every other age would have met with a like requital to that which was given to the sage of Athens.

**SOCRATES**, surnamed *Scholasticus*, an ecclesiastical historian of the 5th century. He was lawyer or advocate at Constantinople, and his *History* extends from the times of Constantine to 439 A. D. It is reckoned a very valuable work, although not free from errors, both of fact and opinion.

**SOD**, *s.* [soed, Belg.] a turf or clod.

**SOD**, preter. of **TO SEETHE**.

**SOD'A**, *s.* [Lat.] in Chemistry, the common name of the protoxide of sodium.

**SODALITY**, *s.* [sodalitas, Lat.] a fellowship; a fraternity.

**SOD'DEN**, past part. of **TO SEETHE**.

**SOD'ER**. See **SO'DLER**.

**SODIUM**, *s.* in Chemistry, a silvery-coloured metal, chiefly known in its combination with oxygen, as soda. It burns very vividly on contact with hot water, and less vividly on cold, on the surface of which it floats.

**SODOM**, the chief of those ancient cities of Palestine, over whose site the Dead Sea now rolls. Its history is only known from the Old Testament.

**SODOMY**, *s.* a sin of the flesh against nature.

**SODOR**, a little village in Columbkilly, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man, for which reason the bishop is still called the bishop of Sodor and Man.

**SOEVER**, *ad.* at all; any; generally used in composition with some pronoun or adverb.

**SOFA**, *s.* [Arab.] a narrow couch, forming, in this country, one of the chief articles of furniture in a drawing-room.

**SOFALA**, or **CEFALA**, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coast of Mosambique, near Zanguebar. Its boundaries are not clearly defined. It is level near the sea, and watered by several rivers.

It contains mines of gold and iron, and a great number of elephants. The chief exports are its ivory, gold, and the produce of its innumerable bees. The Portuguese claim it, by virtue of a small settlement bearing the same name, seated on an island, near the mouth of one of its rivers. Lat. 20. 10. S. Long. 34. 46. E.

**SOFT**, *a.* [Sax. *soft*, Belg.] easily yielding to the touch, opposed to hard; sumptuous or delicate, applied to dress; ductile; yielding; facile; mild; meek; tender; placid; kind; timorous; easy or gentle, applied to motion; effeminately nice; delicate; weak; simple; smooth; flowing; gentle; low; not loud; complaisant.

**SOFT**, *interj.* stop! hold! not so fast!

**TO SOFTEN**, *v. a.* to make soft; to make less hard; to mollify, compose, or make less angry, or fierce; to affect with pity; to make less harsh;—*v. n.* to grow less hard, less cruel, or less obstinate; to yield to any impression.

**SOFTGRASS**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of grass, the ears of which are very drassy.

**SOFTLY**, *ad.* without hardness; not forcibly; not loudly; gently; tenderly; mildly.

**SOFTNER**, *s.* that which makes soft; one who palliates. **SOFTNESS**, *s.* the quality of being soft; mildness; civility; gentleness; pusillanimity; easiness to be affected.

**SOHO**, *interj.* a form of calling at a distance.

**TO SOIL**, *v. a.* [silian, Sax. *soelen*, old Tent. *soiiller*, Fr.] to make dirty; to stain; to pollute; to sully; to foul; to manure.

**SOIL**, *s.* dirt or foulness; ground or earth, considered with respect to its qualities for growth; a country or land; compost; manure.

**SOISSONS**, an ancient, large, and considerable city in the department of Aisne, France. It is a bishop's see. The environs are beautiful, but the streets are narrow and the houses ill-built. It is seated in a very pleasant and fertile valley, on the Aisne, 60 miles from Paris. Pop. 8500. Lat. 48. 23. N. Long. 3. 24. E.

**TO SOJOURN**, (*sojourn*) *v. n.* [*sojourn*, Fr.] to dwell in a foreign country for a time.

**SOJOURNER**, *s.* a temporary dweller.

**SOL**, *Sou*, *s.* a French coin, equal in value to about a half-penny.

**TO SOLACE**, *v. a.* [*solatus*, Lat.] to comfort, or make a person less sensible of calamity.

**SOLACE**, *s.* comfort; succour; relief; consolation; anything which renders a person less sensible of calamity.

**SOLAN GOOSE**, *s.* in Ornithology, a very large species of marine fowl, frequently measuring 13 feet in stretch of wing, which is found abundantly round the rocky islands of the coast of Scotland, and is now the only inhabitant of the famous Bass Rock.

**SOLANDER**, *s.* [*souländres*, Fr.] in Veterinary Surgery, a disease in horses.

**SOLANDER, DR. DANIEL CHARLES**, a famous naturalist, who was born in Sweden, and studied at Upsal under Linnæus. He subsequently went to England, where he was engaged in the British Museum, and made the circumnavigation of the world with Captain Cook as an associate of Banks. He died in 1782, aged 40 years. His works are yet of value in botanical and zoological science.

**SOLAR**, **SO'LARY**, *a.* [*solaire*, Fr. *solaris*, from *sol*, Lat.] being of, or belonging to, the sun; measured by the sun. *Solar Cycle*. See **CYCLE**.

**SOLAR SYSTEM**, *s.* in Astronomy, a collective term for the sun with the planets and comets which revolve round him. The following table will be found useful for reference.

Name and Sign.	Diameter.	Diurnal Rotation.	Annual Rotation.	Distance from Sun.	Number of Satellites.
Sun ☉	882,000 miles	25 days			
Mercury ☿	3,200	23 hours	88 days	36,791,000 miles	
Venus ♀	7,800	23 "	225 "	68,748,000 "	
Earth ☁	7,900	1 day	1 year	93,044,000 "	1 (sign ♀)
Mars ♂	4,100	24 ½ ho.	1 yr. 322d.	144,018,000 "	
Asteroids—Juno, no ♀, Vesta ♀, Ceres ♀, Pallas ♀, Iris, Hebe, Astræa, Flora.	various, but all very small.		(average) 4y. 90d.	(average) 250,000,000 "	
Jupiter ♃	87,000	10 hours	11y. 318d.	494,494,000 "	4
Saturn ♄	79,000	10 ½ "	29y. 174d.	906,867,000 "	7
Uranus ♅	34,400		84y. 27d.	1,825,178,000 "	6
Neptune ♆			about 169y.	2,851,320,000 "	1

\* And somewhat diminished.

† Seen by Herschel.

‡ Already known.

Beside these bodies are innumerable comets, a few of which, as Encke's, Biela's, Halley's, &c., revolve in ascertained periods; but of far the greater number the elements of their orbits are unknown.

**SOLD**, preter. of To **SELL**.

**SOLDER**, *s.* [*solder*, Fr.] a fusible metallic cement for metals.

To **SOLDER**, *v. a.* to join metals by a metallic cement.

**SOLDIER**, *s.* [*soldarius*, low Lat.] a person whose trade is war; a warrior.

**SOLDIERY**, *s.* the body of soldiers.

**SOLE**, *s.* [*solum*, Lat.] the bottom of the foot. Figuratively, the foot; that part of the shoe which rests on the ground. In Ichthyology, a common flat-fish in the British seas, which is very delicate eating.

To **SOLE**, *v. a.* to put a new sole on a shoe.

**SOLE**, *a.* [*solus*, Lat.] single; only. In Law, not married.

**SOLECISM**, *s.* [*solecismos*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, an impropriety in language by the misapplication of words.

**SOLELY**, *ad.* singly; only.

**SOLEMY**, (*solém*) *a.* [*solémnis*, Lat.] grave; awful; performed with reverence and gravity.

**SOLENNITY**, *s.* [*sollemnité*, Fr.] a religious, grave, or awful ceremony or procession; gravity; awful grandeur; affected gravity.

**SOLENNIZATION**, *s.* the act of celebrating.

To **SOLENNIZE**, *v. a.* [*sollemniser*, Fr.] to perform the ceremonies of any particular rite; to celebrate.

**SOLENNLY**, *ad.* with formal gravity; with religious seriousness.

**SOLETHUR**, or **SOLOTHURN**, a canton of Switzerland, bordering on France, and bounded by the cantons of Basle, Bern, and Aargau. It is 35 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and contains 12 bailiwicks. It lies amidst the Jurassic chain of mountains, some heights of which exceed 4000 feet. It yields iron, building-stone, &c. It is chiefly pastoral; silk also is cultivated. Its chief city, of the same name, stands on the Aar, and has a splendid cathedral and other public buildings, a college, and a good library. Pop. about 5000. Lat. 47. 13. N. Long. 7. 33. E. Pop. of canton, about 70,000.

**SOL-FA-ING**, **SOLMIZATION**, in Music, a method of teaching singing by means of certain syllables appropriated either to the various notes constantly, or else to the notes in each key, they are Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si. It is not approved by the best teachers, because it causes additional perplexity, with no corresponding advantage to the learner.

To **SOLICIT**, *v. a.* [*solicito*, Lat.] to ask with great importunity; to excite; to attempt or try to obtain; to implore; to disturb, or disquiet.

**SOLICITATION**, *s.* importunity; invitation; excitement.

**SOLICITOR**, *s.* a petitioner for another. In Law, a person who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorney in other courts. *Solicitor-General* is a great officer of the law, next to the Attorney-General, and holds his office by patent; has the management of the king's affairs, and has fees for pleading, besides others arising by patents, &c.

**SOLICITOUS**, *a.* [*solicitus*, Lat.] anxious, careful, or concerned; used with *about*, and sometimes with *for* or *of*.

**SOLICITOUSLY**, *ad.* anxiously; carefully.

**SOLICITUDE**, *s.* [*solicitudo*, from *solicito*, Lat.] anxiety; trouble.

**SOLID**, *a.* [*solide*, Fr. *solidus*, Lat.] firm; having its parts so closely connected, as not to slip or give way on pressure, opposed to fluid; compact, or full of matter, opposed to hollow; strong, opposed to weak; real or true, opposed to fallacious; gross, opposed to light.

**SOLID**, *s.* a thing whose parts will not give way to any slight impression. In Geometry, the third species of magnitude, containing length, breadth, and depth.

**SOLIDITY**, **SOLIDNESS**, *s.* [*soliditas*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat.] firmness; density; hardness; compactness. Figuratively; truth; certainty.

**SOLILOQUY**, *s.* [*solus* and *logor*, Lat.] a discourse held in solitude, or by a person who utters his thoughts in words, though no one is present.

**SOLITÁIRE**, *s.* [Fr.] a recluse or hermit; an ornament for the neck.

**SOLITARILY**, *ad.* with loneliness; without company.

**SOLITARY**, *a.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, from *solus*, Lat.] living alone; remote from company; retired; single; gloomy; dismal.

**SOLITUDE**, *s.* [Fr. *solitude*, Lat.] the state of a person who is at a distance from company; a place remote from company, or any populous city.

**SOLLAR**, *s.* [*solarium*, low Lat.] a garret.

**SOLLO**, *s.* [Ital.] a tune sung by a single person, or played by a single instrument.

**SOLOMON**, the king of Israel, renowned for his wisdom, and for the splendour of his peaceful reign. He was the son of David, and succeeded him on the throne. His great work was the erection of the Temple at Jerusalem, which was built with the greatest magnificence. He largely encouraged commerce; and the territories subject to him stretched to the river Euphrates. He was held in universal esteem in the East for his wisdom, and the queen of the Sabeans visited him for the purpose of benefiting by his famed knowledge. He was allied by marriage to the kings of Egypt, and in the latter part of his reign was seduced by his voluptuousness into the worship of idols. He died in 973 B. C., aged 92 years, and having reigned 40. The Books of Ecclesiastes and the Song of Songs, with portions of the Book of Proverbs, and some of the Psalms, are ascribed to him. Respecting the second of these, it needs only to be remarked that it is a most beautiful poem, or series of poems, but written altogether in the glowing language of the East, and quite out of harmony with our colder notions of propriety; and that its scope and purpose is to praise the true married state, in contrast with the nursing sensuality of the harem, and not to exhibit any profound spiritual truths under the veil of allegory, although, as is very common, lines and stanzas may have been quoted with a forced application to such a subject. The apocryphal book called the *Wisdom of Solomon*, is evidently the production of a later age.

**SOLOMON'S SEAL**, *s.* in Botany, an English plant, allied to the lily of the valley, and having alternate leaves with white hanging bell-flowers, on a slender arching stem.

**SOLON**, the great Athenian legislator, and one of the seven sages of Greece. He was first a merchant, and having, by travel and study, gained a considerable renown, he enhanced it by recovering Salamis for the Athenian state; and when made archon, devoted himself to the task of framing a constitution for the city, and a code of laws. Having completed his work, he left Athens, and travelled in Asia Minor, Egypt, and other countries; and returning after 10 years, (when, according to the bond of the citizens, the constitution was to be revised,) he found his laws as good as overturned, and Peisistratus plotting to obtain the tyranny. He soon left his native place again, and died in Cyprus, in 559 B. C., aged about 80 years.

**SOLSTICE**, *s.* [*solstice*, Fr. *solstitium*, from *sol* and *sto*, Lat.] in Astronomy, is that time when the sun is at his greatest distance from the equator; thus called because he then appears to stand still, and not to change his distance from the equator for some time. The summer *Solstice* is when the sun enters Cancer, on June 21, the longest day; the winter *Solstice* is when he enters the first degree of Capricorn, on December 21, the shortest day.

**SOLSTICIAL**, (*solstitial*) *a.* [*solsticial*, Fr.] belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.

**SOLUBLE**, *a.* [*solubilis*, from *solvo*, Lat.] capable of having its parts separated or dissolved.

**SOLUBILITY**, *s.* capability of being separated or dissolved.

To **SOLVE**, *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] to clear or explain any thing difficult.

**SOLVENCY**, *s.* ability to pay.

**SOLVENT**, *a.* having the power to cause dissolution; able to pay debts contracted.

**SOLVENT**, *s.* in Chemistry, a menstruum; that which has the power of dissolving.

**SOLUTION**, (*solushon*) *s.* [Fr. *solutio*, Lat.] the act of explaining any thing difficult; the act of separating or dissolving; any thing whose parts are separated or dissolved. In Mathematics, the performance of what is required to be done in a problem.

**SOLWAY**, the name of a large bay or frith, lying between the counties of Cumberland, in England, and Kircudbright and Dumfries, in Scotland. It is about 20 miles in length, and in breadth varies from 2 to 15 miles. The Esk and the Eden are the principal rivers discharging themselves into it. It is famous

for its salmon fisheries. *Solway Moss* lies near the mouth of the Esk.

**SOMATOLOGY**, *s.* [*soma* and *logos*, Gr.] the doctrine of bodies.

**SOME**, (the *o* in this word and its derivatives is pron. short,) *a.* [*saum*, Belg.] used in composition after adjectives, implies quality or property of any thing.

**SOME**, *a.* [*soom*, Sax. and Dan. *sum*, Teut. *sumo*, Goth.] more or less, used indifferently; certain persons; one, or any.

**SOMEBODY**, *s.* a person; a person of dignity.

**SOMEBOW**, *ad.* one way or another; I know not how.

**SOMERS, JOHN, LORD**, a great lawyer and statesman of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. He studied at Oxford, and prepared for the bar in the Temple; and acquired, both in his profession and in the walks of literature, an early renown. He first obtained the attention which led him to fame, at the trial of the seven bishops, on whose side he was engaged. The Revolution of 1688, which he earnestly promoted, opened to him the road to preferment, and he rapidly rose to the chancellorship; which eminence led to his impeachment by the Commons, which was not prosecuted. In the union of Scotland with England, he took a leading part; and held office for a short time under Anne. He died in 1716, aged 66 years. His character has usually been drawn from the panegyrics of his party; but there seems to be no doubt that there was good ground for the charges made by his opponents against him. He was regarded as a steady patron by the brilliant men of letters who illustrated the reign of Anne.

**SOMERSAULT**, **So'MERSET**, *s.* [*sommer* and *sault*, Fr.] a leap by which a person flings himself from or over a beam, and turns over his head at the same time.

**SOMERSETSHIRE**, a county of England, lying on the Bristol Channel, and bounded by Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire. Its length is about 65 miles, and its breadth between 30 and 40. It is divided into 40 hundreds, which contain 3 cities, 33 market towns, and 482 parishes. The air, in the lower grounds, is universally mild, and generally wholesome. It is hilly, and the Mendip chain has heights of about 1000 feet. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Chew, Axe, Thone, Brent, Exe, Frome, and Avon. Coal, and various metals, with good building and other kinds of stone, are found here. Corn, &c. are raised here; but cattle, sheep, cheese, &c. are more abundantly produced. Manufactures of several kinds are carried on in its towns, and some places have a great trade. Taunton is the county town. Pop. 435,982. It sends 13 members to parliament.

**SOMERTON**, Somersetshire. It was formerly a considerable place, from which the county took its name, and is at present pretty large, and has a considerable trade in agricultural produce. It is 123 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1981.

**SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM**, one of the minor poets of England. He studied at Oxford, lived as a reputable country gentleman on his paternal estate, and died in 1742, aged 50 years. His chief poem, entitled *the Chase*, is yet read and admired.

**SOMETHING**, *s.* [*sumthing*, Sax.] more than nothing; a part; more or less.—*ad.* in some degree.

**SOMETIMES**, *ad.* formerly; once; at some period.

**SOMETIMES**, *ad.* now and then; at particular times.

**SOMEWHAT**, *ad.* in some degree.—*s.* something; a part greater or less.

**SOMEWHERE**, *ad.* in some place or other.

**SOMME**, a department of France, lying on the English Channel, and bounded by the departments of Pas de Calais, Nord, Aisne, Oise, and Seine Inférieure. It is 80 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. It is a flat district, and its rivers are the Somme, (after which it is named,) and some of less note. Building-stone is its only mineral product. Corn, fruits, and cattle are tolerably abundant. Various manufactures of small account are carried on in the towns. Amiens is its capital. Pop. about 600,000.

**SOMNAMBULISM**, *s.* [*somnus* and *ambulo*, Lat.] in Physiology, the unconscious exercise of the active powers during sleep. It is frequent in persons of a particular temperament, and attends some diseases. It also signifies the particular state of unconscious and preternatural activity of the mental powers, which is one of the most remarkable features of Mesmerism; which see.

**SOMNIFEROUS**, *a.* [*somnus* and *fero*, Lat.] causing sleep; soporific; narcotic.

**SOMNOLENCY**, *s.* [*somnus*, Lat.] sleepiness.

**SON**, (*sein*) *s.* [*sunna*, Sax. *sohn*, Teut.] a male child; a native.

**SON-IN-LAW**, *s.* a man married to one's daughter.

**SONATA**, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, a composition for instruments only; in which, as in the *cantata*, the composer does not confine himself to the general rules of counterpoint, but gives free scope to his genius.

**SONG**, *s.* [*gesungnen*, Sax.] any words set to music; a short lyric poem, containing one principal thought, with various illustrations, &c., and especially subjective in its character; the notes of birds; poetry. *An old song*, is proverbial for a trifle. *Song of Solomon*. See **SOLOMON**.

**SONGSTER**, *s.* a singer.

**SONNET**, *s.* [Fr.] a poem contained in fourteen lines, with but five different rhymes, arranged in various ways by various poets, complete in itself, and usually devoted to the expression of the affections, or nobler passions. Also, generally, a small poem.

**SONNI'NI, CHARLES NICOLAS SIGISBERT, DE MANOUCOURT**, an eminent French naturalist. He studied law, at first, and afterwards embraced the military profession. He travelled in Cayenne, Africa, the countries round the Levant, &c., and aided Buffon with the results of his observations and researches. At the Revolution he suffered greatly in his circumstances, and was afterwards, for a short time, in the college of Vienna. He travelled at last in N. Turkey, and died in 1811, aged 60 years. His works, recording his travels, have yet some interest for general, as well as scientific, readers.

**SONORIFIC**, *a.* [*sonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] giving or producing sound.

**SONOROUS**, *a.* [*sonore*, Fr. *sonorus*, Lat.] loud sounding; roaring; noisy; magnificent of sound.

**SONOROUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of giving sound.

**SOOLOO ISLANDS**, a group, or chain, lying between the island of Borneo and Mindanao in the Philippine Islands. The larger islands are mountainous, and they are abundantly fertile. Rice and other grain, drugs and dye-stuffs, timber, spices, and fruits, are produced in plenty. Palawan is the largest, but the island which gives its name to the group has the capital, which is also called Sooloo. The trade is considerable. Pop. about 150,000.

**SOON**, *ad.* [*sona*, Sax. *sunns*, Goth.] shortly after any assigned time; early, opposed to late; readily. *As soon as*, at the very time or instant.

**SOOT**, (*sift*) *s.* [*soot*, Sax.] carbonaceous particles, driven off by the heat of combustion, and accumulated in chimneys, &c., along which they are carried by the current of ascending air from the fire. Common soot is used as a manure. See **LAMPBLACK**.

**SOOTH**, *s.* [*soth*, Sax.] truth; reality.

To **SOOTH**, **SOOTHE**, *v. a.* [*gesoethian*, Sax.] to flatter; to please with blandishments; to soften; to mollify; to calm; to assuage; to alleviate; to gratify; to please.

To **SOOTHISAY**, *v. n.* to foretell; to predict.

**SOOTHISAYER**, *s.* one who foretells future events; a predictor; a prognosticator.

**SOOTINESS**, *s.* the quality of being sooty.

**SOOTY**, *a.* consisting of, or daubed with, soot; producing soot; black; dark; dusky.

**SOP**, *s.* [*Sax. sopa*, Span. *soppe*, Belg.] bread steeped in liquor, &c.

**SOPH**, (*sif*) *s.* a young student who has been two years at the university.

**SOPH**, (*sif*) *s.* [Pers.] a title of the emperor of Persia, implying wisdom, sage; a philosopher.

**SOPHISM**, (*sophism*) *s.* [*sophisma*, Lat. from *sophia*, Gr.] in Logic, a proposition or argument, in appearance correct or conclusive, but in reality not so.

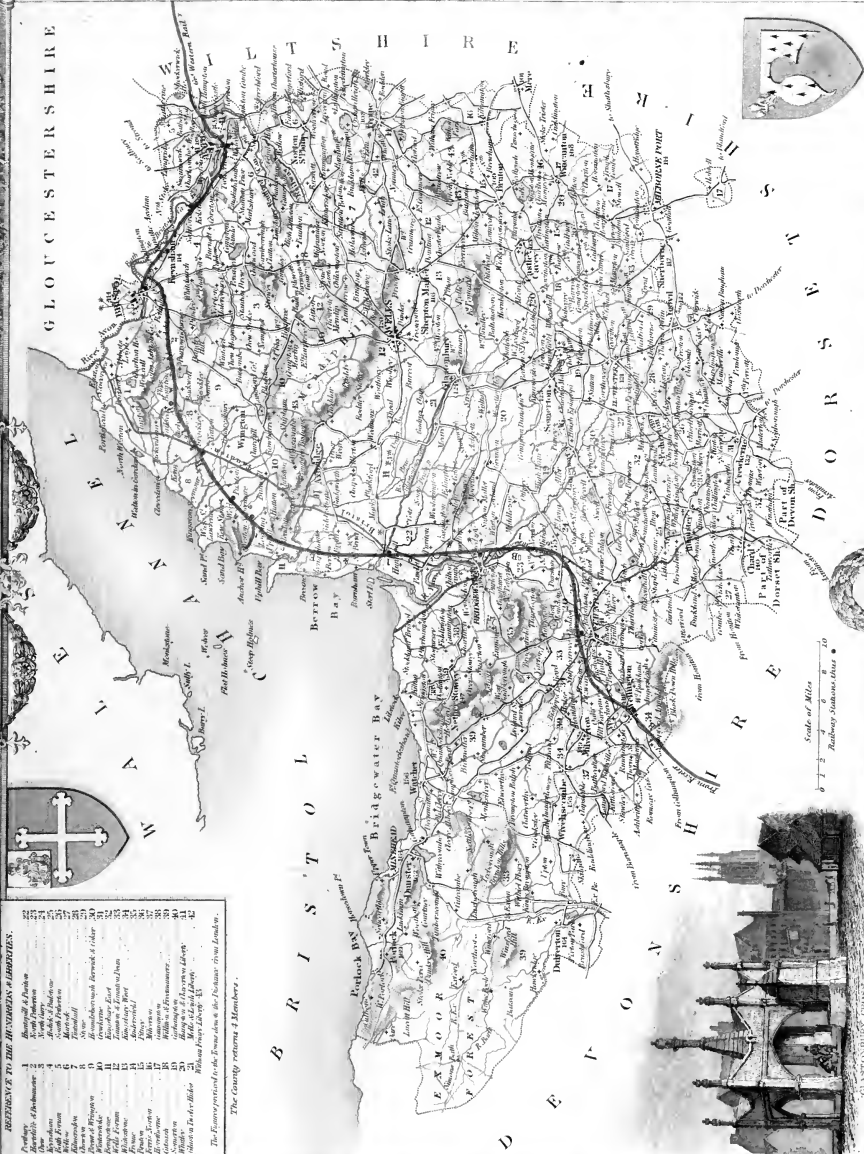
**SOPHIST**, *s.* [*sophistes*, Gr.] one who uses sophisms. In the History of Philosophy, a teacher of rhetoric; but also, and chiefly, a class of rhetorical teachers at Athens, and elsewhere, who taught word-wisdom, and corrupted and perverted the profession and study of philosophy. It was against these men that Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle contended. And it was the keen wit of the first of those true philosophers, that, making the wounds inflicted on the credit of the Sophists more painful,

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE

## REFERENCE TO THE HINDU'S & BUDDHIST'S

[illegible]

*The County returns 4 Members.*



CLAYTON B. KUZMA





roused them against him, and perhaps helped, in great part, to destroy him. The charges against Socrates in the Clouds of Aristophanes, and on his trial, apply truly to the Sophists.

**SOPHISTICAL**, (*sɒfɪstɪkəl*) *a.* partaking of the nature of sophism; fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

To **SOPHISTICATE**, (*sɒfɪstɪkət*) *v. a.* [*sophistiquer*, Fr.] to corrupt or adulterate.

**SOPHISTRY**, (*sɒfɪstri*) *s.* fallacious ratiocination.

**SOPHOCLES**, one of the most eminent dramatic writers of Ancient Greece, who ranks next to Æschylus in genius, and surpasses him as a theatrical poet. In his youth he led the chorus who celebrated the victories at Salamis; in his manhood he was the colleague of Pericles and Thucydides in the war against Samos; and in old age was elected to the priesthood of a native hero. These are almost the whole record of his life as a citizen. Of his artist life it is recorded that he wrote above a hundred plays; with the first of which he bore away the prize from his greater predecessor. Seven of his pieces are preserved; four of which were esteemed amongst the ancients as his greatest works. In his *Œdipus Rex* we have an example of an almost modern plot. The *Œdipus Coloneus* is a piece of peculiar sweetness and beauty. His *Electra* tells the tale of the murder of Clytemnestra by Orestes, in a way that, for dramatic art, may be well accounted superior to that of Æschylus in his *Choephore*; and which makes Euripides, in his *Electra*, appear the Kotzebue of the Greek theatre. He died in 406 B. C., aged 90 years.

**SOPORIFIC**, **SOPORIFEROUS**, *a.* [*sopor* and *facio*, or *fero*, Lat.] in Medicine, capable of procuring sleep.

**SOPRANO**, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, the name by which the highest range of the human voice is distinguished. See **TREBLE**.

**SORBOINNE**, the name of the celebrated theological college which flourished at Paris, and gave laws to the world of divinity, for so many ages. It was founded by Robert de Sorbonne in 1252, and fell at the Revolution.

**SORCERER**, *s.* [*sorcier*, Fr.] a conjurer; a magician; an enchantment.

**SORCERESS**, *s.* a female magician; an enchantress.

**SORCELY**, *s.* magic; enchantment; witchcraft; conjuration; charms.

**SORD**, *s.* [from *sordus*,] turf; grassy ground.

**SORDES**, *s.* [Lat.] foulness; drags.

**SORDET**, *s.* [*sordine*, *v. n.* [*sordina*, Fr. *sordina*, Ital.] a small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to change the key.

**SORDID**, *a.* [*sordidus*, Lat.] foul; gross; filthy; dirty; mean; base; vile; covetous; niggardly.

**SORDIDNESS**, *s.* meanness; nastiness.

**SORE**, *s.* [*sax*, Sax. *saur*, Dan.] the popular name for any cutaneous disease, or ulcer, extending over a small space. In Hunting, a fallow-deer, 4 years old.

**SORE**, *a.* painful when touched; easily vexed; afflictively vehement.

**SORE**, *ad.* [*soer*, Belg.] with painful vehemence; with great reluctance or afflictive violence.

**SORELY**, *ad.* with a great degree of pain or distress; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

**SORENESS**, *s.* tenderness of a hurt.

**SORITES**, *s.* [Gr.] in Logic, a species of reasoning, in which a great number of propositions are linked together; a series of enthymemes.

**SORRAGE**, *s.* the blades of green wheat or barley.

**SORRANCE**, *s.* among farmers, any disease in horses.

**SORREL**, *s.* [*sorel*, Fr.] in Botany, a genus of plants, allied to the dock, which are remarkable for their agreeable acid taste. In Hunting, a fallow-deer, 3 years old. Also, a colour among horses.

**SORRILY**, *ad.* meanly; wretchedly; despicably.

**SORROW**, (*sɒrɒ*) *s.* [*sory*, Dan.] uneasiness or grief arising from some good lost; sadness.

To **SORROW**, (*sɒrɒ*) *v. n.* [*sorgian*, Sax. *saurgan*, Goth.] to grieve or be afflicted for the loss of some good.

**SORROWFUL**, (*sɒrɒfʊl*) *a.* grieving for some good past; mournful; sad.

**SORRY**, *ad.* [*sarig*, Sax.] grieved for something past.—[*saur*, Isl.] vile, mean, paltry, worthless, vexatious.

**SORT**, *s.* [*sorte*, Fr.] a kind, species, or class; a rank or degree; a degree of any quality.

To **SORT**, *v. a.* [*sortior*, Lat.] to separate into distinct species, classes, ranks, or orders; to conjoin or put together, followed by *with*; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to choose; to cull; to select.—*v. n.* to be joined with others of the same species, followed by *with*.—[*sortir*, Fr.] to terminate.

**SORTILEGE**, *s.* [Fr. from *sors* and *lego*, Lat.] a species of divination performed by lots.

**SORTMENT**, *s.* the act of separating into distinct kinds; a parcel sorted or distributed.

**SORTIGENES**, an Egyptian astronomer, of whom nothing more is known, that that he aided Julius Cesar in the correction of the calendar. He proposed to regard the year as consisting of 365½ days, and to keep the average year accurate by the intercalation of one day in 4 years. See **CALENDAR**, &c.

To **SOSS**, *v. n.* to sit lazily, or fall at once in a chair.

**SOT**, *s.* [Sax. Fr. and Belg.] a stupid person; a blockhead; a dolt; a person stupefied by drinking.

**SOTHEYBY**, **WILLIAM**, a poetical writer of the last generation. Early in life he entered the army, and travelled on the continent, chiefly for improvement in his profession, which he soon, however, renounced for the more peaceful and beneficial pursuit of literature. The chief events of his life for many years were now the publication of his various poems. He afterwards resumed his travels, and visited Italy. After a life of great activity and industry, he died in 1832, aged 75 years. Almost the only one of his numerous works that keeps its place in the world of letters, is his translation of Wieland's *Oberon*.

**SOTTISH**, *a.* dull; stupid; senseless.

**SOVEREIGN**, (*səvərən*) *a.* [*souverain*, Fr.] supreme, or having no superior in power; supremely efficacious.

**SOVEREIGN**, (*səvərən*) *s.* a supreme ruler. Also the name of an English coin.

**SOVEREIGNTY**, (*səvərən*) *s.* [*souveraineté*, Fr.] supremacy; highest place, power, or excellence.

**SOUFFLOT**, **JACQUES GERMAIN**, an eminent French architect. He studied at Rome, and afterwards travelled to increase his acquaintance with the great works of art in Italy, and other countries. On his return, he settled at Lyons, and acquired such renown as to be engaged in rebuilding the church of St. Genevieve, at Paris, which is his greatest work. He died in 1780, aged 67 years.

**SOUGH**, (*sɒf*) *s.* [*sous*, Fr.] a drain under ground.

**SOUGHT**, (*saut*) the preter. and past part. of **TO SEEK**.

**SOUL**, (*səʊl*) *s.* [*savel*, Sax. *sael*, Dan. *saul*, Isl. *síel*, Belg.] popularly, the mind of man, the human spirit; but sometimes, in the New Testament, and older divines, the inferior powers of man's mind, the sensual understanding. See **MIND**, **UNDERSTANDING**, **REASON**, **SPRIT**, &c. Generally, also, a vital and active principle; spirit or essence; inward power; a person; spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

**SOUND**, *a.* [*sund*, Sax.] healthy; not morbid; not hurt; hearty; right, applied to knowledge; stout, strong; fast or profound, applied to sleep.

**SOUND**, *s.* [*son*, Fr. *sonus*, Lat.] in Acoustics, a peculiar vibratory motion in the particles of the atmosphere, perceived by the mind through the organ of hearing. A noise; a musical note.—[*sund*, Sax.] in Surgery, a probe used to examine wounds, &c., which are too small for the admission of the finger. A shallow sea which may be sounded. It is especially used to designate the narrow Strait at the entrance to the Baltic, between Sweden and the island of Zealand, commanded by the strong fort called Elsinore, where foreign trading-ships pay a toll to the Danes.

To **SOUND**, *v. a.* to search with a plummet; to try or examine; to cause to make a noise; to play on; to betoken or direct by a sound; to celebrate by sound.—*v. n.* to make a noise; to excite an idea by likeness of sound; to try with the sounding line.

**SOUNDING**, *s.* in Marine Surveying, &c., the depth of the water over banks, in channels and roadsteads, in rivers, &c. &c., ascertained by the lead and line, and laid down for the assistance of pilots and sea-captains.

**SOUNDING-BOARD**, an apparatus formerly placed over pulpits, to reflect the sound downwards, now disused, generally, from greater attention being paid to the construction of buildings for public speaking, &c.

**SOUNDLY**, *ad.* healthily; rightly; fast, applied to sleep.

**SOUNDNESS**, *s.* health; truth; solidity; strength.

**SOUP**, (*soup*) *s.* [*soupe*, Fr.] in Cookery, rich broth of beef, veal, turtle, &c. &c., delicately flavoured with spices, herbs, &c.

**SOUR**, *a.* [*sur*, Brit. and Sax.] acid; sharp to the taste; austere; pungent; peevish, or crabbed of temper; morose; severe; painful or disagreeable; expressive of dislike, applied to the countenance.—*s.* an acid substance.

To **SOUR**, *v. a.* to make sharp to the taste; to make harsh; to make uneasy, or less pleasing.—*v. n.* to turn so as to taste sharp; to grow peevish.

**SOURCE**, (*source*) *s.* [Fr.] a spring; an original; first cause; a first producer.

**SOURNESS**, *s.* acidity; austerity of taste or temper.

**SOUSE**, *a.* [*soute*, Belg.] pickle made of salt; any thing parboiled and kept in salt; pickle.

To **SOUSE**, *v. a.* to parboil and preserve in salt pickle; to throw into the water; to strike with sudden violence.—*v. n.* to dart like a bird on its prey.

**SOUTH**, *a.* meridional; southern.

**SOUTH**, *s.* [*south*, Sax. *sud*, Belg. *sud*, Fr.] that point of the heavens diametrically opposite to the north; the wind which blows from the south.—*ad.* towards or from the south. *South-east* is the point between the E. and S.

**SOUTH, ROBERT**, the famous preacher of the latter part of the 17th century. He studied at Westminster and Oxford, and maintained his royalism and episcopalianism during the Protectorate, albeit that he congratulated Oliver on his victories over the Dutch. He made himself a name at the Restoration, and took his ground in almost his first public sermon. Clarendon made him his chaplain, and his son took him in the same capacity with him on an embassy to Poland. With the inevitable Revolution of 1688 he did not contend; but he engaged in a controversy on the ever-vexed question of the Trinity, with Dr. Sherlock, in conducting which he used all his redoubtable wit, which had made him so terrible in his criticisms on Jeremy Taylor's style, and his implacable opposition to the Nonconformists. He died in 1716, aged 83 years. He wrote other pieces beside his *Sermons*, but it is on these that his enduring fame rests. He is not above his age in many points; but in solid sense, vigorous and compact expression, vivacious fancy, and wit that seems strangely out of place in such compositions, yet stamps them as honestly his own, he stands pre-eminent. His ceaseless attacks on the beaten and persecuted Puritans had not much magnanimity, nor do they display the least apprehension of the question at issue with them, or the least intention to be guilty of the weakness of argument. Instead of attempting the slow and sure method of sapping and mining the defences of his opponents, he dashes against them under cover of a pitiless fire of Hudibrastic wit. It was very annoying at the time, and it seemed to sweep all before it; but it wrought no injury; and now the descendants and followers of the Puritans are amongst the heartiest admirers of the intellectual powers of their untiring foe.

**SOUTHAMPTON**, Hampshire. It is pleasantly situated on a fine inlet of the sea, called Trissanton Bay, or Southampton Water, which is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden; and the two principal rivers that flow into it (the Itchen and the Test or Tese) admit small crafts some way up the country. The town is situated between these two rivers. It is a handsome place, with some fine public buildings, and a considerable trade. Ship-building, and the manufacture of sails, cordage, &c. are also carried on. It is a place of some resort for sea-bathing. It is 75 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Pop. 27,744.

**SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA**, an ignorant and self-deluded woman, who succeeded in inspiring great numbers of people, more ignorant than herself, that she was the woman spoken of in the 12th chapter of the Book of Revelation; and in her dropsical condition, believed herself, and made others believe her, about to be the mother of the long-expected Shiloh. She was unwise enough to fix the time for the birth; but even the failure of that did not undeviate her followers. And her death, which occurred not long after that disappointment, made for a time but little impression on their numbers. It happened in 1814, when she was about 64 years of age. For more than 30 years, some of her disciples have waited in confident hope of her resurrection, and yet being the Virgin Mother of Blessing for the World.

**SOUTHERLY**, *a.* lying towards the south; not absolutely southern.

**SOUTHERN**, *a.* lying towards the south; coming from the south; belonging to the south.

**SOUTHERNWOOD**, *s.* in Botany, a well-known kind of plants, of which the common wormwood is a species.

**SOUTHEY**, DR. ROBERT, the late poet-laureate, and one of the most indefatigable students and writers that has in modern times adorned the world of letters. He studied at Oxford, and embracing with all the untiring ardour of youth the hopes awakened at the outburst of the French Revolution, joined with Coleridge and a friend named Lovell, he projected the often-ridiculed scheme of a Pantisocracy. Want of money, and marriage, recalled him to the real world, and he went to Portugal with his uncle, who was English chaplain at Lisbon. He returned there after a visit to England; and when he finally left Lisbon, engaged himself as secretary to a member of government at Dublin. Finally, he settled near Keswick in Cumberland, in the neighbourhood of Wordsworth and Coleridge, and there he resided till his death. In the latter part of his life he fell into a state of imbecility, and died in 1843, aged 69 years. His writings are exceedingly numerous, and embrace a vast diversity of subjects. His poetry, though it does not place him amongst the first ranks of the choir of the Muses, is rich in imagination, and characterized by a chaste splendour of diction, that will not let it die. Beside his own poetry, he edited the works of other bards, of earlier and of later date; and Kirke White's poems, and the pieces of an interesting young lady of America, Lucretia Davidson, owe no small share of attention to his efforts. In biography he excelled, and few productions of this kind are more deeply interesting than his *Lives of Cooper, Bunyan, Wesley, Nelson*, &c. His *History of Brazil*, and that of the *Peninsular War*, display all the research and discrimination that become an historian. As an essayist, he holds a prominent station. His contributions to the *Quarterly Review* are amongst the best of that accumulation of works of scholarship and genius. And his *Colloquies on Society*, and especially the *Doctor*, deserve to be particularly mentioned. In addition to all this literary industry, he was a most prolific letter-writer; and such as have been published in various memoirs, show the ease and gracefulness that render such compositions peculiarly charming. It becomes readers to observe, however, in all his works, that whether from profound conviction, or from a desire to show that he had thoroughly forsaken his early speculations in religion and politics, he always insists with too much eagerness on his own view of our "Constitution in Church and State;" and, in his biographies especially, laid himself open to the kindly severe criticism of his old friend and admirer Coleridge, whose MS. notes, as far as published, afford a full counterpoise to the laureate's mistaken enthusiasm.

**SOUTHING**, *s.* in Astronomy, applied to the moon, stars, or planets, when they are in the meridian, or due south.

**SOUTH SEA**, the name by which the S. Pacific Ocean is commonly designated. *The S. Sea Bubble* was a financial scheme of the Earl of Oxford in Anne's reign, which, in the face of every obstacle of treaty, war, delay, failure, nevertheless, like Law's Mississippi scheme, threw so that it rose at last in price to 1000 per cent., and then suddenly and irretrievably fell. The history of the ten first years of its existence is an infamy. There was a feeble affair communicated to it subsequently, but the whole affair is now swept away.

**SOUTHWARD**, *ad.* towards the south.

**SOUTHWARK**, Surrey. It now forms part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and connected with it by three bridges. Amongst the fine buildings which adorn it may be enumerated St. Saviour's church, and several of the other churches, the S. E. railway terminus, the hospitals, schools, &c. &c. It is characterized by the same diversity and extent of manufacturing industry as London is, and shares its universal trade. Pop. (of the original six parishes) 98,648. Southwark Holy Trinity, or Newington, pop. 19,064.

**SOUTHWELL, ROBERT**, a Jesuit priest and poet of the latter part of the 16th century. He studied at Rome, and was sent, with others, to England, to attempt the recovery of the country to the Roman Church in Elizabeth's reign. He was a victim to his zeal, being executed, under the severe laws then in force, in 1595, aged 35 years. His hymns have not lacked ad-

mirers, although not marked by any particular excellence. He wrote other works also, but they are not much known now.

**SOUTHWEST**, *s.* the point between the S. and W.

**SOUTHWOLD**, Suffolk. It is seated on a pleasant cliff overlooking *Solebay*, and has a harbour to the S., with the river *Blythe*, which is, however, accessible only by very small vessels. Its only manufacture is salt, and it is supported chiefly by visitors in the bathing season, and by the usual fisheries of the coast. It is 104 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 2186.

**SOW**, (*the* *o* is pron. as in *note*.) *s.* a female pig or hog. An oblong mass, applied to metals. See *Pig*.

To **SOW**, (*sō*) *v. a.* past part. *sown*. [*sæwen*, Sax.] to scatter seed on the ground for growth. Figuratively, to spread or propagate; to besprinkle.

**SOWER**, *s.* a scatterer of seed; a promoter; a breeder.

To **SOWL**, *v. a.* to pull by the ears.

**SOWN**, (*sōn*) participle of To **SOW**.

**SOWTHISTLE**, *s.* in Botany, a common well-known English plant, whose succulent leaves and stem make it greedily sought for by most herbivorous animals.

**SOY**, *s.* in Cookery, a kind of Indian sauce, made from a kind of bean. That sold in England is, of course, only an imitation of it.

**SOZOMENUS**, **HERMIAS**, an ecclesiastical historian of the 5th century. He was a barrister of Constantinople, and his work is less valuable than that of *Socrates*, yet it supplies some deficiencies. His history extends from the year 324 to 439 A. D.

**SPA**, a town of Liege, in Belgium. It stands in a beautiful valley, on a small stream; and is famous throughout Europe for its mineral springs, to all which it has given its own name. Pop. about 3500. Lat. 50. 32 N. Long. 5. 50 E.

**SPACE**, *s.* [*spatium*, Lat.] the distance between any two bodies or points; quantity, applied to time; the interval between any two lines of the musical staff. *Space and Time*, in Philosophy, are the two universal forms of the understanding, under which it regards all perceptions derived from the senses. The understanding does not contradict, but it cannot conceive, the infinity of space and time. It is, however, by considering them as fundamental laws of perception, that our great perplexity respecting eternity (which is commonly represented as *infinite duration*) is averted.

**SPACIOUS**, (*spacious*) *a.* [*spacieuus*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Lat.] wide; containing a great deal of room or space.

**SPACIOUSNESS**, *s.* roominess; wide extension.

**SPADE**, *s.* [*spad*, Sax.] a broad shovel used in digging. In Hunting, a deer three years old. In Gaming, one of the four suits in a pack of cards; originally representing lance-heads, or swords.

**SPADILLE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Gaming, the ace of spades.

**SPAGYRIST**, *s.* [*spaher*, Teut.] a chemist, or rather alchemist, in old works on science.

**SPAIN**, a large kingdom of Europe, occupying all the peninsula that forms the most westerly part of that continent, excepting the small strip lying on the Atlantic, called Portugal. It is divided from France by the Pyrenees. In its general form it is almost square, being about 550 miles in each direction. It is traversed by several mountain ranges, the chief of which runs parallel to its N. coast, and attains its greatest elevation with the name of Pyrenees, many of its heights exceeding 10,000 feet. In the centre are two chains, with table land between them, the most frequent height of the mountains being about 4500 feet, (though several peaks exceed this, and one reaches even 10,000 feet in elevation,) and of the plains intervening, 2500 feet. In the S. part are the three ranges, or Sierras Nevada, Morena, and de Toledo, whose usual height is about 5000 feet, but in which some points exceed 11,000 feet. The direction of all these chains is N. E. and S. W. There is a fine range of sea coast, diversified by Capes Finisterre, Ortegal, de Gata, Palos, Martin, and Gibraltar. Its rivers are the Ebro, the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, and the Guadalquivir. Silver, copper, iron, lead, quicksilver, and other metals are found here, with every variety of stone used in building, &c. The general fertility of the soil and excellence of the climate are shown by the variety of its products; which are grain and fruits of all kinds, excellent wine, timber, &c. &c., whilst its pastures afford food to superior breeds of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, &c. &c. But agriculture is very far from flourishing here. Its manufactures

and trade are in the same state of decay and depression as its agriculture. And it is a remarkable fact, and deserving of the close attention of philosophers and historians, that this country, whose people have ever possessed the same general characters as now, should have fallen to its present abject state, from having been one of the foremost states of Europe in learning and ingenuity, and the very foremost in commercial enterprise. Its whole history, from the very earliest mention of it, is full of lessons of highest import to all nations and to all men. Madrid is its capital. Pop. about 12,250,000. Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands are almost its only colonial possessions at this time.

**SPALDLING**, Lincolnshire. From its neatness and the canals in the streets it resembles a Dutch town; and vessels of 50 or 60 tons, carrying coals, corn, &c., come up here with the tide. It is surrounded by gardens, and much hemp and flax is grown in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the river Welland, 100 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 7778.

**SPALLANZANI**, **LAZARUS**, an eminent Italian naturalist of the last century. He studied at Reggio and Bologna; and obtained such reputation for learning that he soon received the appointment of Greek professor at the former college. Hereafterwards accepted a chair at Modena; and when his studies in natural history had rendered his name illustrious in that branch of science, he became professor of natural history at Pavia. In addition to the duties of his professorship and the care of the museum, he travelled in Switzerland, and the countries and islands of the Levant, &c., and published many works respecting his studies and his travels. He died in 1790, aged 70 years. His numerous works contain much that is valuable to the students of his favourite science.

**SPALT**, **SPELT**, *s.* a flux used with metals.

**SPAN**, *s.* [Sax. and Belg. *spanna*, Ital.] the space measured from the end of the thumb to that of the little finger extended; nine inches; any short duration.

To **SPAN**, *v. a.* to measure by the hand extended.

**SPAN**, preter. of To **SPIN**.

**SPANG**, *s.* [*espange*, Teut.] a cluster of shining bodies.

**SPANGLE**, (*spangle*) *s.* a small thin plate or boss of shining metal; any thing sparkling or shining.

To **SPANGLE**, (*spangle*) *v. a.* to besprinkle with spangles.

**SPANGHEIM**, **EZKEIEL**, a jurist and statesman of the latter part of the 17th century. He early acquired considerable renown for his learning, and entered the service of the Elector Palatine, first as tutor to his son, and afterwards as diplomatist. In this latter vocation he visited, at various times, most of the states of Italy, several German congresses, and England. He was next engaged by the elector of Brandenburg, as ambassador at Paris, at the treaty of Ryswick, and at the English court. He died in 1710, aged 81 years. His works are numerous, and the most valuable are on numismatics.

**SPANIEL**, *s.* [*espagneul*, Fr.] in Zoology, a kind of dog used for sport in the field or in water, remarkable for its sagacity and tractableness. Figuratively, a servile person.

**SPANISH FLIES**, *s.* See *CANTHARIDES*.

**SPAR**, *s.* in Mineralogy, the popular name for a cluster of crystals of any kind, and especially for the crystals of carbonate of lime. A small beam, or bar of a gate.

To **SPAR**, *v. a.* [*sparran*, Sax.] to shut close or bar.—*v. n.* to fight so as to ward off blows.

**SPARABLES**, *s.* [*sparran*, Sax.] small nails.

To **SPARE**, *v. a.* [*sparan*, Sax. *sparen*, Belg.] to use in a frugal manner, so as to avoid waste and profusion; to save from any particular use; to do without; to omit; to forbear; to remit a degree of punishment; to show mercy; to grant or allow; to forbear to impose on.—*v. n.* to live frugally; to forbear; to forgive.

**SPARE**, *a.* scanty; superfluous; thin of flesh.

**SPARGEFACTION**, *s.* [*spargo*, Lat.] the act of sprinkling.

**SPARING**, *a.* scarce; parsimonious; not liberal.

**SPARK**, *s.* [*spearca*, Sax. *sparka*, Belg.] a small particle of fire. Figuratively, a lively, showy, and gay person; a lover.

**SPARKISH**, *a.* airy; showy; fine.

**SPARKLE**, (*sparkle*) *s.* a small particle of fire; a scintillation.

To **SPARKLE**, (*sparkle*) *v. n.* to emit sparks of light or fire; to shine or glitter.

**SPARRMANN**, **ANDREW**, an eminent naturalist of Sweden,

who, after a voyage to China, studied under Linnaeus at Upsal, and then renewed his travels. At the Cape of Good Hope he joined Captain Cook, and after his circumnavigation, returned to the Cape. He attempted a journey into the interior of W. Africa later in his life, and died in 1820, aged 73 years. His chief works are the records of his manifold and interesting travels.

**SPEARROW**, *s.* [*sparacus*, Fr.] in Ornithology, a familiar bird, which seems to be found chiefly near the abodes of civilized man. It has undeservedly among agriculturists obtained a bad name, as destructive to corn, and fruit, and all things; but the number of insects that it destroys far more than compensates for any occasional damage done to crops.

**SPEARROWHAWK**, *s.* in Ornithology, a small bluish kind of hawk.

**SPARTA**, in Ancient Greece, the chief city of the country of Laconia, standing on the Eurotas, the seat of the Lacedæmonian or Spartan state. A few relics of its ancient buildings yet remain.

**SPARTACUS**, a Thracian captive, who was kept as a gladiator at Rome. He headed (with two others) a revolt of numbers of men, placed in the same degraded position; and after defeating the Roman forces sent against them, gathering together a numerous army from amongst the rural population, which was discontented with the state of affairs, performed prodigies of valour, but was at length routed and slain, in 71 B. C.

**SPARTANS**, the most conspicuous and celebrated branch of the Dorian race, in ancient Greece. In the Lacedæmonian state they were the only free citizens, (the *Periæci* having personal, but not political, freedom, and the *Helots* having neither,) and they formed, in fact, a close aristocracy. The constitution of Sparta was traditionally ascribed to Lycurgus, and was maintained with the most rigid conservatism. Its tendency was to inspire every member of the oligarchy with the most undaunted and unscrupulous spirit of military hardihood and subordination. The women were partakers of this feeling:—"Return with it, or upon it!"—the Spartan mother's farewell to her son, before the wars, embodies the spirit of the entire state. Literature, and effeminate luxury, they alike eschewed. Breviloquence they affected to a proverb. As in Venice in the middle ages, and in England now, the royal office was almost nominal; the ephors (a sort of council of state) wielded the sovereign power. The public morals were formed by the laws; and they, too, were all subordinate to the idea of the state: female purity itself was trained so as to become a merely political virtue. The relation of the Spartans to the *Periæci* and *Helots* has been well illustrated by the state of this country after the Norman invasion, when the conquering race formed a wide and closely-guarded aristocracy, and the old inhabitants were either serfs, or else prisoners on parole, as hostages to the security of the conquerors.

**SPASM**, *s.* [*spasma*, from *spao*, Gr. *spasme*, Fr.] in Medicine, a convulsive and painful contraction of any part.

**SPASMODIC**, *a.* [*spasmodique*, Fr.] convulsive.

**SPAT**, preter. of *To SPIT*.

**TO SPATTER**, *v. a.* [*spattan*, Sax.] to besprinkle with dirt or any thing offensive; to defame.—*v. n.* to make a noise in spitting.

**SPATTERDASHES**, *s.* coverings for the legs to keep out wet, and buttoned at the sides.

**SPATULA**, *s.* [*spathula*, Lat.] an instrument used by apothecaries in spreading plaisters and stirring medicines.

**SPAVIN**, *s.* [*spicavino*, Ital.] in Farriery, a bony excrescence growing on the inside of a horse's hough, not far from the elbow, which is first as tender as gristle, but grows hard by degrees.

**TO SPAWL**, *v. n.* [*spathan*, Sax.] to throw moisture out of the mouth; to spit.

**SPAWL**, *s.* [*spall*, Sax.] spittle or moisture thrown out of the mouth.

**SPAWN**, *s.* [*spene*, or *spenne*, Belg.] the eggs of fish or frogs; the seed of mushrooms. Figuratively and contemptuously, any offspring.

**TO SPAWN**, *v. a.* to produce as fishes do their eggs; to bring forth.

**TO SPAY**, *v. a.* [*spado*, Lat.] to render a female beast unfit for procreation.

**TO SPEAK**, (*speak*) *v. n.* preter. *spake* or *spoke*, past part. *spoken*; [*speacan*, Sax.] to utter or express one's thoughts by articulate sounds or words; to defend or accuse, used with *for* or *against*; to harangue; to give sound, applied to wind instru-

ments; to address, or converse with, followed by *with*.—*v. a.* to utter by the voice; to pronounce; to proclaim or celebrate; to address or accost.

**SPEAKER**, (*speak*) *s.* one who speaks. *Speaker of the House of Commons*, is a member chosen by the House, and approved by the king; and who is the chairman or moderator of the assembly. *Speaker of the House of Peers*, is usually the lord chancellor, or lord keeper of the great seal of England.

**SPEAKING-TRUMPET**, *s.* an instrument, shaped somewhat like a trumpet, used on board ships, to make the voice heard at a greater distance than it could be unaided by art.

**SPEAR**, (*speer*) *s.* [*spre*, Sax. and Belg.] a military weapon, consisting of a long, light, but strong pole, armed with a sharp point of metal; a lance; a lance with prongs to kill fish.

**SPEARMINT**, *s.* in Botany, a species of mint.

**SPEARWORT**, *s.* in Botany, the name of two species of crowfoot.

**SPECIAL**, (*speshial*) *a.* [*Fr. specialis*, from *species*, Lat.] noting a sort or species; particular; peculiar; extraordinary; uncommon; designed for a particular purpose; chief in excellence. In Law, it denotes that matter in evidence which is alleged specially, or does not come into the general issue.

**SPECIALITY**, *SPECIALTY*, (*speshialty*, *speshialty*) *s.* [*spécialité*, Fr.] particularity. It is also used in Law, for a bond, bill, or other deed or instrument, executed under the band and seal of the parties thereto.

**SPECIES**, (*speshies*) *s.* [*Lat.*] a sort; a subdivision of a genus; a class or single order of beings; common nature belonging to many individuals, thus, man includes *Cæsar*, *Shakespeare*, *Luther*, &c. In Natural History, a collection of individual animals or plants, agreeing in all essential peculiarities, and capable of transmitting those peculiarities and no others to their offspring. See *HYBRID*.

**SPECIFIC**, *SPECIFICALLY*, *a.* [*spécifique*, Fr.] in Philosophy, is that which is peculiar to any thing, and distinguishes it from all others. In Medicine, applied to any article of the Materia Medica, which acts invariably as a remedy for any particular disease. *Specific Gravity*, is the weight of any substance compared with the weight of any other, in quantities of the same bulk or solid dimensions.

**SPECIFICALLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

**TO SPECIFY**, *v. a.* to distinguish by the properties which make a thing to be of a particular species, or adapted to a particular purpose.

**SPECIFICATION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark; a particular mention.

**TO SPECIFY**, *v. a.* [*spécifier*, Fr.] to mention; to distinguish by some particular mark or difference.

**SPECIMEN**, *s.* [*Lat.*] a sample; a pattern; model; essay; trial; proof.

**SPECIOUS**, (*speshious*) *a.* [*speciosus*, from *specio*, Lat.] showy, or pleasing to the view; plausible, but not strictly right.

**SPECK**, *s.* [*speece*, Sax.] a stain, spot, or discoloration.

**TO SPECK**, *v. a.* to spot; to stain; to blot.

**SPECKLE**, (*speckle*) *s.* a little spot; a small speck.

**TO SPECKLE**, (*speckle*) *v. a.* to mark with small spots.

**TO SPECTACLE**, *s.* [*specto*, Lat.] any thing that attracts the sight by its being remarkable; a show; a gazing-stock; an object of sight.

**SPECTACLES**, *s.* concave or convex lenses, so fitted up as to be worn by persons needing the aid of such glasses to remedy defective vision.

**SPECTATOR**, *s.* [*Lat.*] a looker-on; a beholder.

**SPECTRE**, (*spekter*) *s.* [*Fr. spectrum*, Lat.] an apparition; phantasm; ghost; vision.

**SPECTRUM**, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Optics, the prismatic appearance produced by the refraction of a beam of light through a triangular prism. When the beam is admitted into a dark room through a round hole in a shutter, the spectrum assumes an elongated form, and the various colours are well exhibited. Sir Isaac Newton first showed that the spectrum was an analysis of white solar light. See *LIGHT*, *COLOURS*, *OPTICS*, &c.

**SPECTULAR**, (*spectularis*, Lat.) having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass.

**TO SPECTULATE**, *v. n.* [*spectulo*, Lat.] to meditate; to contemplate; to gamble on an extensive scale, in trade, funds, rail-

ways, building, &c.; to consider attentively; to revolve or contrive in the mind.

**SPECULATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of contemplating any thing in the mind; contemplation; meditation; a respectable kind of gambling, largely practised in the stock and share markets, &c.

**SPECULATIVE**, *a.* [*speculativ*, Fr.] contemplative; theoretical; ideal; not practical; notional.

**SPE/CULUM**, *s.* [Lat.] a looking-glass; a mirror for a telescope.

**SPED**, past part. of **To SPEED**.

**SPEECH**, *s.* [*space*, Sax.] the power of expressing our thoughts or ideas by audible words; words, or language; talk; harangue, or oration.

**SPEECHLESS**, *a.* mute; dumb; deprived of the power of speech.

**To SPEED**, *v. n.* pret. and past part. *sped* and *speeded*; [*spoeden*, Belg.] to make haste; to move quick or fast; to succeed; to grow rich; to fare well or ill.—*v. a.* to despatch or finish in haste; to hasten; to promote, quicken, or assist; to make prosperous.

**SPEED**, *s.* [*spoed*, Belg.] quickness; haste; celerity; despatch; the course or pace of a horse; success.

**SPEED, JOHN**, a renowned chronicler of English history, of the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries. He was a London tradesman, and amused himself with collecting historical, antiquarian, and topographical facts; which in later life he published under the titles of *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*, *The History of Great Britain*, &c. He died in 1629, aged 74 years.

**SPEEDILY**, *ad.* with haste; quickly.

**SPEED/DWELL**, *s.* in Botany, a large genus of English wild flowers, of which the *germander speedwell*, or *bird's-eye*, is well known.

**SPEEDY**, *a.* quick; nimble; swift.

**SPELL**, *s.* [*spel*, Sax.] a charm consisting of some peculiar words of occult power; a turn of work.

**To SPELL**, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *spelled* or *spelt*; [*spellen*, Sax.] to write words with their proper letters; to name the several letters of which a word is composed, and utter every syllable separately; to charm; to hint one's wish for any thing, with *for*; to form words of letters; to read; to pronounce the syllables of a word separately, by naming the letters which compose them, without pronouncing the whole word at once.

**SPE/LMAN, SIR HENRY**, an eminent antiquary, of the reigns of Elizabeth and the first Stuart kings. He studied at Cambridge and Lincoln's Inn; but instead of practising law, led the life of a country gentleman and scholar, engaging in but few public matters. He was knighted by Charles I., and died in 1641, aged 79 years. His works relate chiefly to ecclesiastical antiquities, and Norfolk topography, excepting his *Glossary*, which is yet of some value.

**SPE/LTER**, *s.* See **ZINC**.

**SPENCE, JOSEPH**, a critic of the last century, was educated at Oxford, and became a clergyman, being made eventually a prebendary at Durham. He travelled twice on the Continent, with young noblemen; and held a professor's chair at Oxford. He died in 1768, aged 70 years. His chief work is entitled *Polymetis*, in which he attempted to illustrate the works of the Roman poets by the remains of ancient artists.

**SPEN/CE**, *s.* an over-dress, in form resembling a short jacket, worn lately by both sexes.

**To SPEND**, *v. a.* [*spendan*, Sax. *spendere*, Ital.] to consume or layout; to squander; to expend; to bestow as expense; to waste, wear out, or exhaust; to pass; to employ; to fatigue.—*v. n.* to make expense; to be lost or wasted; to be employed in any use.

**SPENDTHRIFT**, *s.* one that is profuse in his expenses; a lavish; a prodigal; a waster.

**SPEN/SE**, **EDMUND**, one of our great English poets, who adorned Elizabeth's reign. He studied at Cambridge, and resided first with some relations in the N. of England. Subsequently he went to Ireland, as secretary to Lord Grey, and settled there. On the outbreak of Tyrone's rebellion, he was obliged to fly, and his infant child was burnt with his house by the rebels, which so preyed on his mind as, together with the loss of his property, to cause his death. He died in 1599, aged 46 years. His great poem is the *Fairy Queen*, (of which only six books and some fragments remain,) which details the adventures

of various knights belonging to the court of Gloriana of fairy land, who impersonate various virtues. The first book, the Legend of the Red Cross Knight, or Holiness, is incomparably the best, as it is a perfect poem; the rest of the stories are interwoven, and by no means so lucid as allegories, without rising higher than allegory. In sweetness and harmony of versification, in beauty of description, and splendour of imagination, it stands almost without a rival. His other pieces are characterized more or less by the same excellences, and his *Prothalamion* is peculiarly exquisite. He intentionally adapted antique dress, and sometimes because of it, he continues to be one of the favourite poets of England.

**SPERM**, *s.* in the Useful Arts, &c., the name of the oil from which spermaceti is precipitated.

**SPERMAGETI**, *s.* [Lat. from *sperma* and *ketos*, Gr.] in Commerce, &c., an oily substance extracted from the head of a particular species of whale, (called *cachalot*), and well purified.

**SPERMATIC**, **SPERMATICAL**, *a.* [*spermatique*, Fr. *sperma*, Gr.] relating to the seed; seminal.

**To SPET**, *v. a.* [Scot.] to bring or pour abundantly.

**SPEUSIPPUS**, in Greek Philosophy, one of the earliest teachers in the Academy, after Plato, to whom he was related, and whose philosophy he modified in various ways. Neither ancients nor moderns esteem him very highly. He flourished in about 350 B. C.

**To SPEW**, *v. a.* [*spewan*, Sax.] to vomit. Figuratively, to eject or cast forth.—*v. n.* to void at the mouth.

**SPEY**, one of the largest Scottish rivers, which rises in a loch of the same name, in the county of Inverness, and serves as the boundary between the shires of Banff and Moray, falls into the North Sea, midway between Elgin and Cullen.

**To SPHACULATE**, (*sphaculate*) *v. a.* to affect with a gangrene.—*v. n.* to mortify.

**SPHA/CELUS**, (*sphaelus*) *s.* [*sphakelos*, Gr.] a gangrene; a mortification.

**SPHERE**, (*sphere*) *s.* [Fr. *sphera*, Lat.] in Geometry, is a solid such as would be formed by the revolution of a circle on its diameter as an axis. See **ARMILLARY**. Figuratively, an orbit or circuit of motion or action; province; the extent or compass of a person's knowledge.

**SPHE/RIC**, **SPHERICAL**, (*spherik*, *sferikal*) *a.* round; globular; relating to the sphere.

**SPHE/RICS**, (*spheriks*) *s.* in Geometry, that part which treats of the position, &c. of arcs of circles, described on the surfaces of a sphere.

**SPHE/ROID**, *s.* [*sphaira* and *eidos*, Gr.] a solid resembling the sphere, but having its polar diameter shorter than its equatorial, in which case it is called *oblate*; or vice versa, when it is called *prolate*.

**SPHERO/DICAL**, *a.* having the form of a spheroid.

**SPHE/RULE**, (*spherule*) *s.* [*spharula*, Lat.] a small globe.

**SPH/NCETER**, *s.* [Gr.] in Anatomy, the general name for a circular muscle closing an orifice of the body, as the mouth, &c.

**SPH/INX**, *s.* [Gr.] in Heathen Mythology, a monster with the head and breasts of a woman, the wings of a bird, and the claws and body of a lion. The forms of sphinxes in ancient statuary differ widely in various nations. The sphinx of Egypt, whose head alone remains above the surface, is the hugest attempt to represent this monster. There is an ancient riddle, said to have been proposed by a sphinx to the city of Thebes,—What animal is that which goes in the morning on four feet, at noon on two, and in the evening on three?—and the penalty of not discovering the answer was the gradual destruction of the people: it was answered by Oedipus,—who declared that the animal was *man*,—and the sphinx is said to have destroyed herself. One of the plays of Sophocles, *Oedipus Rex*, alludes to this fable.

**SPI/CE**, *s.* [*spices*, Fr.] in Commerce and Cookery, a vegetable product, fragrant to the smell, and pungent to the taste, used in seasoning or sauces. A small quantity.

**To SPICE**, *v. a.* to season with spices.

**SPI/CERY**, *s.* commodity of spices; repository of spices.

**SPI/CEWORT**, *s.* in Botany, the sweet-smelling flag, or calamus.

**SPI/CK AND SPAN**, *a.* [from *spiccata* de la *spanna*, Ital. or else from *spannan*, Sax.] quite new; just made; never used.

**SPICOSITY**, *s.* [*spica*, Lat.] the quality of being spiked like ears of corn.

**SPICY**, *a.* producing spice; aromatic.

**SPIDER**, *s.* in Zoology, the name of one of the orders nearly related to the insects. Their general appearance and habits are too well known to need description. A few facts may, however, be worthy of record. They do not pass through a series of different forms in their development as insects do. Most of them occasionally use the long loosely-floating threads as a kind of balloon to transport themselves from place to place. The habits of the hunting-spider, which seizes its prey by springing upon it, like a cat, are very amusing, and it preserves itself from falling to the ground in its leaps, by a thread which, like all the others, it emits from its abdomen. The tales of W. Indian spiders catching birds is proved to be a fable.

**SPIGNEL**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of umbelliferous plant.

**SPIGOT**, *s.* [*spijker*, Belg.] a wooden tap, constructed with a screw.

**SPIKE**, *s.* [*spica*, Lat.] an ear of corn; a long nail, or sharp piece of iron or wood. In Botany, an arrangement of flowers, such as is found in the agrimony, great mullein, &c.

**TO SPIKE**, *v. a.* to fasten with long nails; to set with spikes. In Military art, to drive a spike into the touch-hole of a cannon so as to render it useless.

**SPICKENARD**, *s.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] in Botany, a kind of sweet-smelling plant.

**SPICESTALK**, *s.* in Botany, the stalk upon which the flowers composing a spike are placed.

**SPILL**, *s.* [*spillen*, Belg.] a small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a small quantity of money.

**TO SPILL**, *v. a.* [*spillan*, Sax. *spillen*, Belg. *spilla*, Isl.] to shed or scatter; to destroy or damage; to corrupt; to throw away; to pour on the ground.—*v. n.* to be lavish; to be shed, or lost by being shed.

**TO SPIN**, *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span*, part. *spun*; [*spinnan*, Sax. *spinnen*, Belg.] to form yarn into threads by drawing it out and twisting it. Figuratively, to protract or draw out; to draw out into a tedious length; to put into a turning motion.—*v. n.* to exercise the art of spinning; to stream out into a small thread or current; to move round like a spindle.

**SPINACH**, *SPINAGE*, *s.* [*spinachia*, Lat.] in Botany and Cookery, a well-known edible plant.

**SPINAL**, *a.* [*spina*, Lat.] belonging to the back-bone.

**SPINDLE**, (*spindl*) *s.* [*spindl* or *spindel*, Sax.] the pin by which flax is formed or twisted into a thread, and on which it is wound; any thing slender, in contempt. In Botany, a shrub, called also gutteridge-tree.

**SPINDLESHANKED**, *a.* having very slender legs.

**SPINE**, *a.* [*spina*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the back-bone.

**SPINET**, *s.* [*espinette*, Fr.] an ancient kind of musical instrument with keys, resembling a harpsichord.

**SPINIFEROUS**, *a.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing thorns.

**SPINNER**, *s.* one skilled in spinning.

**SPINNING-JENNY**, *s.* the common name for the machine for spinning, which is now driven by steam power in the great mills; the invention of which has been of such great consequence to the progress of our manufacturing interests.

**SPINOZA**, AMBROSE, MARQUIS OF, a celebrated Spanish general of the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries. The great theatre of his glory was the Netherlands, where he gained great fame for his skill in conducting sieges, during the wars against Maurice of Nassau, under Philip III. of Spain. In the war in Italy, owing to the orders of the court, he was unable to gain any advantage against the French, and died of vexation, in 1630, aged 61 years.

**SPINOUS**, *SPINUS*, *a.* [*spina*, Lat.] thorny; prickly; briery; difficult; troublesome; perplexed.

**SPINOZA**, BENEDICT, (originally *Baruch*), one of the great philosophers of the 17th century. His father was a Jew, one of the rich merchants of Amsterdam; and he, a sickly boy, was trained in all the rabbinical lore that was deemed an essential part of a complete education. His inquiring disposition made him no agreeable pupil; his questions were not always easy to answer. As he grew up his inquiry ripened into scepticism respecting all that was held among the Jews; and after a threat of public censure, and an attempt to remove him by assassination, he was excommunicated. He was received by a friend, who in-

structed him in Latin, and aided him in other ways to acquire learning; and he soon afterwards, falling in with Descartes' writings, devoted himself to philosophy. He supported himself by polishing lenses for telescopes, &c., and continued with a noble independence to study. After changing his abode several times, he settled at the Hague; and enjoyed not only the esteem of all the great scholars in his own science, but also the reverence of monarchs, who found in him a spirit they could not induce to bow to their greatness. He died in 1677, aged 45 years. His works are not such as any but a philosophical or theological inquirer could read with advantage. His system, called Spinozism, has met with more than the usual share of execration from theologians: it will be needful to add a few words respecting it. It was, in one word, *Pantheism*. He regarded God as the only real existence; and he looked on nature as the manifestation of God,—not less God than his invisible efficient cause. His ethical maxims are exceedingly fine. The great error of the system lay in its construction. It was deduced by most rigid logic from a few simple axioms; and commentators have vainly tried to break the chain, or dispute the axioms. But it is not by such a method that the truth can ever be discovered respecting matters beyond the grasp of man's understanding. The persuasions of the heart are wiser than the convictions of the head; and Spinoza knew nothing but the latter. The affirmation of reason, embodied in the general thought of man respecting nature,—that it is the production of God, and mirrors his glories,—is more trustworthy than the most rigidly reasoned scheme that philosopher ever devised. In controverting this Pantheism theologians have done no more than attempt to brand it as atheism;—a foolish attempt, and as bad as foolish. Spinoza was (as Novalis calls him) “a God-intoxicated man.” He was completely imbued with the conviction of the vital presence of the Deity, he saw nothing but God; his ethics are not those of an atheist;—and if an inquirer who arrives at a different conclusion from the authorities, by pursuing the method they authorize, is put *hors la loi* by the denunciation of atheism, thinking men will revolt against the authorities, whilst unthinking men will be driven to malign the truth, which is compromised by their untruthful defence.

**SPINSTER**, *s.* a woman who spins. In Law, a maid or virgin, or a young woman unmarried.

**SPTRACLE**, (*spirakl*) *s.* [*spiraculum*, from *spiro*, Lat.] a breathing hole or vent; a small aperture.

**SPTRAL**, *a.* [*spirale*, Fr. from *spira*, Lat.] winding; circularly involved.

**SPTRALLY**, *ad.* in a spiral form.

**SPIRE**, *s.* [*spira*, Lat. Ital. and Swed.] a curve line; a curl or twist; a wreath; a round pyramid; a steeple; the top or summit; to any thing growing more and more taper from the bottom to the top.

**SPIRE**, or **SPIRES**, a city of Bavaria, in Germany. It stands on the Rhine, and is fortified. Its most interesting buildings are those connected with the striking events that have occurred here under the empire. It has a good trade. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 49. 20. N. Long. 8. 27. E.

**SPIRIT**, *s.* [*spiritus*, from *spiro*, Lat.] breath; wind in motion; an apparition; an habitual disposition of mind; genius; vigour of mind; the mind or imagination; an eager desire; that which gives vigour and cheerfulness; likeness or essential qualities. In Trade, &c., any variety of alcohol used for drinking. See **ALCOHOL**. In Metaphysics, the immaterial and immortal part of man; that in man which declares him not made for this scene of life alone; also, as distinguished from soul, the higher and nobler faculties of the mind.

**TO SPIRIT**, *v. a.* to actuate, animate, or excite; to draw or entice, used with *away*.

**SPIRITED**, *a.* lively; full of fire or vigour; vivacious; sprightly; animated.

**SPIRITLESS**, *a.* dejected; wanting vigour or fire; depressed; lifeless.

**SPIRIT-LEVEL**, *s.* in Surveying, &c., an instrument for determining an exactly horizontal line; it is composed of a glass tube, hermetically sealed, so nearly filled with tinted spirit of wine, that only a small air-bubble is left: when placed horizontally, this bubble stands exactly in the centre of the upper side. Great accuracy is required in those made for trigonometrical surveys, and various kinds of apparatus are attached to them,

**SPIRITUAL**, *a.* [*spirituel*, Fr.] belonging to spirit as distinguished from matter; immaterial; belonging to the mind or understanding; mental; intellectual; refined; relating only to heavenly things, opposed to temporal. *Spiritual Courts*, in Law, are such as have jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, probate of wills, granting administration, and in cases of defamation, &c.

**SPIRITUALITY**, *s.* incorporeity; intellectual nature; that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastic.

To **SPIRITUALIZE**, *v. a.* [*spiritualiser*, Fr.] to allegorize, or distort Scripture from its proper meaning.

**SPIRITUALLY**, *ad.* without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

**SPIRITUOUS**, *a.* refined; defecated; approaching to spirit; fierce; ardent; fine; lively; gay; airy.

To **SPIRT**, *v. n.* to spring out by intervals; to spring out in a sudden stream.—*v. a.* to throw out in a jet.

**SPIRY**, *a.* pyramidal; wreathen; curled; spiral.

**SPISSITUDE**, *s.* [*spissitudo*, Lat.] grossness; thickness.

**SPIT**, *s.* [Belg.] a long piece of iron on which meat is roasted; a depth of earth which may be pierced at once by a spade.

To **SPIT**, *v. a.* preter. *spat*, past part. *spit* or *spitted*; to put on a spit, or to pierce with a spit.—*v. n.* [*spætan*, Sax. *spytter*, Dan.] to eject spittle from the mouth.

**SPI TAL**, *s.* [corrupted from *hospital*,] an hospital or charitable foundation.

To **SPIT/CHCOCK**, *v. a.* to roast an eel previously cut in pieces.

**SPITE**, *s.* [*spijt*, Belg.] malice; rancour; malignity; hate; malevolence; ill-will; an habitual desire and endeavour to do ill to another. *Spite of*, or *in spite of*, notwithstanding; in defiance of.

To **SPITE**, *v. a.* to thwart malignantly; to vex; to treat maliciously; to mischief; to enrage or fill with spite.

**SPITEFUL**, *a.* malicious; malignant.

**SPITEFULNESS**, *s.* malice; malignity.

**SPITEHEAD**, a spacious road for shipping, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.

**SPITTER**, *s.* one who puts meat on the spit; one who spits.

**SPITTLE**, (*spitl*) *s.* [*spethian*, Sax.] the moisture of the mouth.

**SPITZBERGEN**, or **EAST GREENLAND**, an island, or islands, lying very near the N. pole. The coast is partly mountainous, but there are level tracts both near the shore and inland. It is totally uninhabited. In the valleys are large white bears, white foxes, and some curious birds and plants. It is only frequented for the purpose of catching whales. Lat. 76. 46. to 80. 30. N. Long. 9. to 20. E.

**SP LANCHNOLOGY**, (*splanchnology*) *s.* [*splanchna* and *logos*, Gr.] in Anatomy, a treatise or description of the bowels.

To **SPLASH**, *v. a.* [*plaska*, Swed.] to daub with mud or dirt in great quantities.

**SPLA YFOOT**, *a.* having the foot turned inwards.

**SPLEEN**, *s.* [*spelen*, Lat.] in Anatomy, an organ lying between the ribs and the stomach, the use of which is not correctly known; ill humour; a fit of anger; melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours; spite.

**SPLEENWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of fern.

**SPLENDID**, *a.* [*splendendus*, from *splendo*, Lat.] bright; shining; showy; pompous; magnificent; sumptuous; splendid; glossy.

**SPLENDOR**, *s.* [*splendor*, Lat.] lustre; the quality or power of shining; magnificence; pomp.

**SPLENETIC**, *a.* [*splénétique*, Fr.] troubled with spleen; peevish; fretful; hypochondriac.

To **SPLICE**, *v. a.* [*splicsen*, Belg.] to join the two ends of a rope together without a knot.

**SPLINTER**, **SPLINT**, *s.* among farriers, is a callous excrescence on the shank-bone of horses.

**SPLINTER**, **SPLINT**, *s.* [Belg.] a fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood. In Surgery, a thin piece of wood, or other partially rigid substance, used to keep the parts of a fractured bone together when it is set.

To **SPLIT**, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *split*; [*splitten*, Belg.] to divide lengthwise; to rive; to cleave; to part in two; to dash or break against a rock; to break into discord.—*v. n.* to crack or burst asunder; to burst with laughter; to be broken against rocks.

**SPLITTER**, *s.* bustle; tumult.

**SPOFFORTH**, **REGINALD**, an English composer, now chiefly known by some beautiful glees. He never held any situation such as his musical talent qualified him to fill; and he died in 1826, aged 58 years.

To **SPOIL**, *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] to rob or take away by force; to plunder; to corrupt or render useless.—*v. n.* to be guilty of plundering; to grow corrupt or useless.

**SPOIL**, *s.* [*spolium*, Lat.] any thing taken by violence; plunder; pillage; booty; robbery; waste; corruption; cause of corruption.

**SPOKE**, *s.* [*spaca*, Sax. *speiche*, Teut.] the bar of a wheel which passes from the nave to the felly. In Botany, the fruit-stalk of flowers collected into rundles.

**SPOKE**, preter. of To **SPEAK**.

**SPOKEN**, past part. of To **SPEAK**.

**SPOKESMAN**, *s.* one who speaks for another.

**SPOLETO**, an ancient and handsome town of the Papal States, Italy, capital of a district of the same name. It has a fine cathedral, and several other noble buildings. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It has a brisk trade, and some small manufactures. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino, 55 miles from Rome. Pop. about 8000. Lat. 42. 46. N. Long. 12. 43. E.

To **SPO LIATE**, *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] to rob; to plunder.

**SPO LIATION**, *s.* [Fr. from *spolio*, Lat.] the act of robbery or privation.

**SPO NDEE**, *s.* [Fr. *spondens*, Lat.] in Prosody, a foot of two long syllables, as *máxim*, Lat.

**SPO NDYLE**, *s.* [*spondulus*, Gr.] in Anatomy, a joint in the spine.

**SPONGE**, (*spünj*) *s.* [*spongia*, Lat.] in Natural History, the name of a large and remarkable class of zoophytes, whose silicious skeletons form the sponge of commerce. Their bodies are gelatinous; and some of them grow to an enormous size.

To **SPONGE**, (*spünj*) *v. n.* to suck up as a sponge; to gain by mean arts.—*v. a.* to wet with a sponge; to clean a cannon when discharged, before it is charged anew.

**SPO NGER**, (*spünjer*) *s.* one that meanly depends upon others for subsistence.

**SPO NGINESS**, *s.* softness, and fulness of cavities, like a sponge.

**SPO NGY**, *a.* soft, resembling a sponge; soaked or full, like a sponge.

**SPO NSAL**, *a.* [*sponsalis*, from *sponsa*, Lat.] relating to marriage; hymeneal; connubial; nuptial; matrimonial; bridal.

**SPO NSOR**, *s.* [Lat.] one who makes a promise or gives security for another; a surety. In the Churches of Rome and England, a godfather or godmother.

**SPO NTANEITY**, **SPO NTANEOUSNESS**, *s.* [*spontanéité*, Fr.] the quality of doing or acting free from any impulse or necessity; voluntariness.

**SPO NTANEOUS**, *a.* [*sponde*, Lat.] acting of itself, without compulsion or restraint; voluntary.

**SPO NTANEOUSLY**, *ad.* voluntarily; of its own accord.

**SPOOL**, *s.* [*spohl*, Belg. *spuhl*, Teut.] a small piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end to wind yarn upon; a quill.

**SPOON**, *s.* [*spoen*, Belg. *spone*, Dan. *spoon*, Isl.] an instrument, consisting of a shallow bowl of an oval form, with a handle, used in taking up and eating liquids.

**SPOONBILL**, *s.* in Zoology, a bird, called also shoveller.

**SPOONFEAT**, *s.* as much as a spoon will contain.

**SPOONMEAT**, *s.* a liquid food, or such as is eaten with a spoon.

**SPOONWORT**, *s.* in Botany, the plant called scurvy-grass.

**SPORA DIC DISEASES**, *s.* [*sporadikos*, Gr.] in Medicine, are such as seize particular persons at any time or season, and in any place; in which sense they are distinguished from epidemic and endemic diseases.

**SPORT**, *s.* [*spott*, Isl.] play; game; diversion; frolic; a mock; mockery; field diversions, as shooting, hunting.

To **SPORT**, *v. a.* to play; to divert; to represent in play.—*v. n.* to play; to frolic; to wanton; to trifle.

**SPORTSMAN**, *s.* one who delights in field diversions.

**SPORTULE**, *s.* [*sportula*, from *sporta*, Lat.] an alms; a dole.

**SPOT**, *s.* [*spotte*, Flem. *spette*, Dan.] a blot; a stain, either on the skin or other substance; blemish; disgrace; reproach; a small extent of ground; any particular place. *Upon the spot*, implies immediately, or without changing place.

To **SPOT**, *v. a.* to stain; to maculate; to blot; to work so as to resemble spots; to corrupt, disgrace, or taint.

**SPOTLESS**, *a.* free from spots or vice; pure; untainted; immaculate.

**SPOTSWOOD**, or **SPOTISWOODE**, JOHN, a Scottish prelate and ecclesiastical historian. He was educated at Glasgow, and was first a Presbyterian. He attended the Duke of Lennox, as chaplain, when he went as ambassador to France; and accompanied king James to England, when he succeeded to the English throne. He was at the same time made Archbishop of Glasgow, and devoted himself to the organization of Episcopacy in North Britain, according to his sovereign's will. He was rewarded with the see of St. Andrews, and held in great honour by Charles I., whom he crowned at Holyrood. On the outbreak of the Revolution he fled to England, and died there in 1639, aged 74 years. His chief work is a *History of the Church of Scotland*.

**SPOTTY**, *a.* full of spots.

**SPOUSAL**, (*sposzal*) *s.* nuptial, or belonging to a wedding.

**SPOUSAL**, (*sposzal*) *s.* (*sposailles*, Fr.) marriage; nuptials; matrimony.

**SPOUSE**, (*sponse*) *s.* (*esponse*, Fr. *sponsus* or *sponsa*, Lat.) one joined to another in marriage; a husband or wife.

**SPOUT**, *s.* (*sput*, Belg.) a pipe or mouth of a vessel out of which any thing is poured. *Water-spout*, is a column of water raised, at sea, by a violent whirlwind, beneath a heavy cloud, which sends down a conical mass to meet it. Such clouds are often seen over the land also, and produce great devastation by the torrents of water they discharge, and the whirlwind that attends them. They are equally fatal at sea to any vessel that comes within the range of their influence. Seamen often attempt to break the column of water by cannon shot.

**TO SPOUT**, *v. n.* [*sputen*, Belg.] to spring out in a sudden stream; to issue as from a spout.—*v. a.* to throw out water in a stream or jet; to pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout.

**TO SPRAIN**, *v. a.* [corrupted from *strain*] in Surgery, to injure the fibres of a muscle, near a joint, by a sudden and violent strain.

**SPRAIN**, *a.* violent contortion or straining of a muscle near a joint, without dislocation.

**SPRANG**, preter. of **TO SPRING**.

**SPRAT**, *s.* [*sprat*, Belg.] in Ichthyology, a small and well-known sea-fish.

**SPRAT**, DR. THOMAS, an English prelate of the 17th century. He was educated at Oxford, and made a bishop by Charles II. He did not resist the Revolution of 1688, though some attempted to represent him as one of the non-contents; and he died in 1713, aged 77 years. He wrote some poems of little value and genius; and a *History of the Rye-House Plot*, so as to suit the king's palate. He also wrote a *History of the Royal Society*, in the foundation of which he shared.

**TO SPRAWL**, *v. n.* [*spradde*, Dan. *spartelen*, Belg.] to struggle as in the convulsions of death; to tumble about with odd contortions of the limbs.

**SPRAY**, *s.* the extremity of a branch; the foam of the sea.

**TO SPREAD**, (*spreid*) *v. a.* [*spreaden*, Sax. *spreyden*, Belg.] to extend, to stretch, to expand, or make a thing take up a large space; to cover or smear over; to publish or divulge, followed by *abroad*; to diffuse.—*v. n.* to extend or expand itself.

**SPREADER**, *s.* he that spreads.

**SPRIG**, *s.* [*spring*, Brit.] a small branch; a spray; a twig.

**SPRIGIT**, *s.* (*sprig*) [*a* contraction of *spirit*] a spectre, ghost, apparition, spirit.

**SPRIGHTLINESS**, (*sprittliness*) *s.* liveliness; vivacity; gaiety; briskness.

**SPRIGITLY**, (*sprittly*) *a.* full of spirit; gay; brisk; lively; vivacious; spirited; animated.

**TO SPRING**, *v. n.* preter. *sprang* or *spring*, past part. *sprung*; [*springan*, Sax. *springen*, Belg.] to arise or grow out of the ground, followed by *up*; to proceed from ancestors; to issue or proceed, as from seed; to issue forth; to appear; to leap or bound; to force one's way; to fly with elastic force; to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason; to raise from a covert; to issue from a fountain or source; to shoot or move with speed.—*v. a.* to start or rouse game; to discharge, applied to a mine; to contrive as a sudden expedient; to make by starting a plank.

**SPRING**, *s.* the first of the four seasons of the year; a piece of tempered steel, useful in machines to put them in motion; any elastic force; any active power; a leap; a fountain or source,

whence waters issue; a rise; beginning; a gin; a noose, which being fastened to an elastic wire, catches any thing.

**SPRINGGER**, *s.* in Zoology, an animal of the antelope kind, inhabiting the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope.

**SPRINGINESS**, *s.* the qualities of bodies returning to their former shape or dimensions, which they had lost by violence or compression; elasticity.

**SPRINGING OF A MAST**, *s.* in Sea Language, is when it cracks, but is not quite broken in any part of it.

**SPRINGTIDE**, *s.* the name given to the tide which happens either at the new or the full moon, when the forces of both the sun and moon are exercised in the same direction, and the tidal wave is raised highest; just as in the *neap-tides* the tidal wave is lowest, because, happening at the quadratures of the moon, the forces of the sun and moon are exerted in opposition to each other.

**TO SPRINKLE**, (*sprinkl*) *v. a.* [*sprinkelen*, Belg.] to scatter in drops or small masses; to wet by sprinkling; to besprinkle.—*v. n.* to let fall or scatter in drops.

**SPRINKLING**, *s.* the act of throwing water upon any thing in drops.

**SPRITSAIL**, *s.* the sail of the boltsprit mast.

**TO SPROUT**, *v. n.* [*spruyten*, Belg. *sprytan*, Sax.] to grow or shoot; to germinate; to spring.

**SROUT**, *s.* a shoot of a vegetable. In Cookery, sprouts are young celerisks.

**SPRUCE**, *s.* in Botany, Commerce, &c., a kind of fir, of which there are two sorts, the white and black. *Spruce-beer*, beer made from the branches of fir, and molasses.

**SPRUCE**, *a.* nice, trim, neat without elegance.

**TO SPRUCE**, *v. n.* to dress with affected neatness.

**SPRU/CENESS**, *s.* neatness in dress without elegance.

**SPRUNG**, preter. and past part. of **TO SPRING**.

**SPRUNT**, *s.* any thing that is short, and will not easily bend.

**SPUD**, *s.* a short knife; a small straight hoe, used in weeding.

**TO SPUME**, *v. n.* [*spruno*, Lat.] to froth or foam.

**SPUME**, *s.* [*spruno*, Lat.] froth; foam; scum of gold or silver.

**SPUN**, preter. and past part. of **TO SPIN**.

**SPUNGINGHOUSE**, *s.* a house or place that bailiffs take persons to after an arrest, where they are kept till they agree with the creditor, or are removed to a closer confinement.

**SPUNK**, *s.* rotten wood; touchwood.

**SPUR**, *s.* [*spura*, Sax. *spore*, Dan. Isl. and Belg.] a sharp-pointed instrument worn by a rider on his heel, whereby he pricks his horse to quicken his pace; the sharp points growing on the legs of a fowl. Figuratively, an incitement, instigation, or any thing that quickens; a weapon for a fighting-cock; a snag, or any thing standing out.

**TO SPUR**, *v. a.* to prick or quicken by a spur; to instigate; to excite, hasten, incite, compel, or push forward.

**SPURGE**, *s.* in Botany, a large genus of plants, remarkable for the abundance of acrid milky juice they contain, and for the arrangement of the parts of their flowers.

**SPURIOUS**, *a.* [*spurius*, Lat.] counterfeit; not genuine or authentic; illegitimate, or not lawfully begotten.

**SPURIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of being false or counterfeit.

**TO SPURN**, *v. a.* [*spornen*, Sax.] to kick, drive, or strike with the foot; to reject with contempt or scorn.

**SPURN**, *s.* a kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

**SPURN HEAD**, the name of the long, sickle-shaped shingle-bank that forms the N. bank of the mouth of the Humber.

**SPURREY**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of small white wild flower, common in this country.

**SPURRIER**, *s.* one who makes spurs.

**SPURZHEIM**, JOHN GASPARD, the celebrated phrenologist. He studied at Vienna, where he learned the new science of the mind from Dr. Gall, the founder, and joined him in his researches, and in his journeys to promulgate it, visiting and residing for a time in France and England. He finally went to the United States, where he died in 1832, aged 56 years. He had not the originality of Gall, but he possessed the ability to carry out and apply Gall's doctrines, which he could not have done himself. It may reasonably be doubted whether the world has been much benefited by the theology and morals which Spurzheim based on phrenology, and which may be studied, by those who desire to know them, in the works of George Combe, who has pretty faithfully copied them in his *Moral Philosophy and Constitution*



of Man. Spurzheim's own work on the subject was not published, although it has been pretty widely circulated.

SPUTATION, *s.* [sputum, Lat.] the act of spitting.

To SPUTTER, *v. n.* [spufo, Lat.] to emit or cast out moisture by small flying drops; to speak in a hurry and indistinctly; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to throw out spittle by hasty speech.—*v. a.* to throw out with noise and hesitation.

SPY, *s.* [spie, Belg.] one set to watch the conduct or motions of another, especially what passes in an enemy's army or camp.

To SPY, *v. a.* to discover at a distance by the eye; to discover by nice examination or artifice.—*v. n.* to look into or examine nicely.

SQUAB, *a.* unfeathered; fat, thick, and stout; awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, *s.* a kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. In Cookery, a chicken, &c. so young as to be scarcely fit to be eaten.

To SQUAB, *v. n.* to fall down plump or flat.

To SQUABBLE, (squabb) *v. n.* [kiabla, Swed.] to quarrel, wrangle, or fight.

SQUABBLE, (squabb) *s.* a low quarrel, or brawl.

SQUABBLER, *s.* a quarrelsome fellow, a brawler.

SQUABPIE, *s.* a pie made of several ingredients.

SQUADRON, *s.* [Squadron, Ital.] in the Military Art, a body of horse whose number of men is not fixed, but is usually from one to two hundred. In the Navy, a division or part of a fleet, commanded by a vice-admiral or commodore.

SQUALID, *a.* [squalidus, Lat.] foul; nasty; filthy.

To SQUALL, (squall) *v. n.* [squala, Swed.] to scream like a woman or child affrighted.

SQUALL, (squall) *s.* a loud scream; a sudden gust or storm of wind or rain.

SQUALOR, *s.* [Lat.] nastiness; grossness; coarseness.

SQUAMEOUS, SQUAMOUS, *a.* [squameus, from squama, Lat.] scaly; having the resemblance of scales; covered with scales.

To SQUANDER, *v. a.* [verschoenden, Teut.] to scatter lavishly; to throw away in idle prodigality; to spend profusely; to scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.

SQUANDERER, *s.* a spendthrift; a waster.

SQUARE, *a.* [quadrat, Brit.] in Geometry, having four equal sides at right angles. Cornered; having angles of whatever content, as three-square, five-square, &c.; parallel; strong, or well set; exact, equal, honest. *Square dealing*, is honest, just, and equal dealing. *Square root*, in Arithmetic, is that number which multiplied by itself produces the square, as 2 is the square root of 4, because twice 2 is 4; and likewise 4 is the square root of 16, because 4 times 4 is 16.

SQUARE, *s.* [squadra, Lat.] a figure having four equal sides and angles; an area, or place of four sides surrounded with buildings; regularity, rule, justness of workmanship; level; equality; the contents of an angle. In Arithmetic, the product of a number multiplied into itself.

To SQUARE, *v. a.* to form with four sides and right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure, adjust, regulate, or shape; to accommodate or fit.—*v. n.* to suit or agree with, used with to or with.

To SQUAT, *v. n.* [quattare, Ital.] to sit cowering, or close to the ground.

SQUAT, *a.* close to the ground; sitting on the ground with the legs doubled under the body; short and thick.

To SQUEAK, (squeak) *v. n.* [sqwaka, Swed.] to set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain; to cry out or speak with a shrill voice; to discover any thing through fear or pain.

SQUEAK, (squeak) *s.* a shrill quick cry; a cry of pain.

SQUEAKER, (squeaker) *s.* a person or instrument that makes a shrill or grating noise.

To SQUEAL, (squeal) *v. n.* [squala, Swed.] to cry with a shrill sharp noise; to cry with pain.

SQUEAMISH, (squeemish) *a.* [for qualtish, from qualm] easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; nice; fastidious. SQUEAMISHNESS, (squeemishness) *s.* the quality of having a nice, delicate, and weak stomach.

To SQUEEZE, *v. a.* [crisian, Sax.] to press hard, or crush between two substances; to crush, to oppress, to harass by extortion.—*v. n.* to pass by compression; to force way through close bodies.

SQUEEZE, *s.* the act of pressing hard; compression; pressure.

SQUIB, *s.* [schieben, Teut.] a small firework; a political jeu d'esprit; a falsehood.

SQUILL, *s.* in Botany and Materia Medica, a name of the wild harebell hyacinth, and the allied plants.

SQUINANCY, *s.* [squincie, Fr. squinantia, Ital.] See QUINSEY. SQUINANCYWORT, *s.* in Botany, a kind of woodroof.

SQUINT, *a.* [squinte, Belg.] looking with the eyes directed different ways; looking obliquely, awry, suspiciously.

To SQUINT, *v. a.* to turn the eye obliquely.—*v. n.* to look obliquely, or with the eyes turned different ways.

SQUIRE, *s.* See ESQUIRE.

SQUIRREL, *s.* [scuruiel, Fr. sciurus, Lat.] in Natural History, a small animal living in woods, very graceful and agile, and hibernating in the winter. They are very numerous in N. America.

To SQUIRT, *v. a.* to throw out through a pipe in a quick stream.

SQUIRT, *s.* a syringe; a small quick stream.

To STAB, *v. a.* [stacen, old Belg.] to pierce with a pointed instrument; to wound mischievously, or mortally.

STAB, *s.* a wound given with a pointed instrument; a sly mischief, a dark injury; a stroke, a blow.

STABILITY, *s.* [stabilité, Fr. stabilitas, from sto, Lat.] strength; firmness; steadiness; fixedness; firmness of resolution.

STABLE, *a.* [stabilis, Lat.] fixed; steady; strong.

STABLE, (stábl) *s.* [stabilum, Lat.] a house for beasts, especially horses.

STABLESTAND, *s.* in Law, is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convicted to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest; and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross-bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip.

STACK, *s.* [stacca, Ital.] a large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped together; several chimneys standing together.

To STACK, *v. a.* to pile up wood, hay, &c.

STACKHOUSE, THOMAS, an English clergyman, author of the universally known *History of the Bible* and various other works, only known by his writings. He died in 1752, aged 70 years.

STACTE, *s.* [Gr.] in Materia Medica, an aromatic gum that distils from the tree that produces myrrh.

STADJUM, *s.* [Lat.] anciently, in Greece and Rome, a place where foot-races were run; also a measure of length, which varied at different times.

STADTHOLDER, *s.* [stad and houden, Belg.] formerly the title of the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland.

STAËL-HOLSTEIN, ANNA LOUISE GERMAINE DE, a celebrated literary woman of France, daughter of Necker, the finance minister before the Revolution, and married just before that period to the Baron de Staël-Holstein, ambassador from Sweden. She took the liveliest interest in that movement, till the commencement of the Terror, but after the revolution of Thermidor, she again engaged in political intrigues, till she was exiled by Buonaparte. Travels in Italy, Germany, and Switzerland, together with literary undertakings, occupied her, and her chief residence was at Coppet, in the last country. Some fresh offence given to Napoleon, made it necessary for her to take refuge in Russia and in England, and she returned to France on Buonaparte's abdication. She soon, however, retired to Coppet again, and died there, in 1817, aged 49 years. She was privately married some years before her death to a M. de Rocca of Switzerland, who served in the French army. Her ambition and love of fame was insatiable; and thus she was one of the chief schemers in Parisian politics, so long as any fragment of the old noblesse remained for her use; and she returned to her occupation as soon as she was free to enter Paris again. Her literary labours are much more honourable to her, and her *Corinne*, and her *Remarks on the French Revolution*, although the first is no more than a series of brilliantly written descriptions, and the second a panegyric on her father, the queen, the Count de Narbonne, and every one else that was a favourite with her, yet maintain their reputation, and will long preserve hers. Her works are somewhat numerous, and others beside these are deserving of the attention of the student.

STAFF, *s.* plur. staves; [staf, Sax.] a stick which supports a person in walking, or which is used as a weapon; a club; a support, a prop; a stick used as a badge of authority; a stick to

which a flag or colours are fastened; the chief officers of any army. In Music, the five lines on which the notes are written.

**STAFFA**, a small island on the W. of Mull, Scotland. It consists of one mass of basalt, which is chiefly columnar; and it contains that very fine specimen of that kind of plutonic rock, the romantic cavern, named Fingal's Cave. There are also other caverns, and the phenomena of basaltic rocks can be seen where best studied to such advantage as here.

**STAFFORD**, Staffordshire. It has a free-school, and a fine square market-place, in which is a handsome county-hall, and under it the market-house. The streets are large, and many of the houses are handsomely built. It has manufactures of cloth and shoes. It is situated in a plain on the river Sow, near a navigable canal, 135 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 10,370.

**STAFFORDSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded by Shropshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire. It is in length about 54 miles, and varies in breadth from 18 to 36. It is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 21 towns, 181 parishes, and 670 villages. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Penk, and Manifold. The air is reckoned pleasant, mild, and wholesome. The middle and southern parts are level and plain, and the soil is good and rich; the N. are hilly, and full of heaths and moors. Staffordshire is famous for its potteries, its inland navigations, and its foundries, blast furnaces, slitting mills, and various other branches of the iron trade. The mines of coals, copper, lead, and iron ore are rich and extensive; and there are also numerous quarries of stone, alabaster, and limestone. Stafford is the county town. Pop. 510,504. It sends 17 members to parliament.

**STAG**, *s.* in Zoology, the male red deer; the male of the hind. **STAGE**, *s.* [estage, Fr.] a floor raised on which any show is exhibited; a place where any thing is transacted; a part of a journey by a stagecoach.

**STAGECOACH**, (*stajecoch*) *s.* a coach which plies regularly along the road.

**STAGEPLAY**, *s.* a theatrical entertainment.

**STAGEPLAYER**, *s.* a dramatic actor.

**STAGER**, *s.* a player; one who has long acted on the stage of life; an old practitioner.

**STAGGARD**, (*staj-ard*) *s.* in Hunting, a stag four years old.

**TO STAGGER**, (*staj-er*) *v. n.* [staggeren, Belg.] to reel, or be unable to walk or stand steadily; to faint or give way; to hesitate or be in doubt.—*v. a.* to make a person reel; to shock; to make less confident or steady.

**STAGGERS**, (*staj-ers*) *s.* in Farriery, the colic or apoplexy in horses.

**STAGNANT**, *a.* [stagnum, Lat.] motionless; still; not running; not agitated.

**TO STAGNATE**, *v. n.* to stop its course; to be without motion.

**STAGNATION**, *s.* stoppage of course; cessation of motion or fluency.

**STAHL, GEORGE ERNEST**, an eminent chemist and physician of Germany. He studied medicine at Jena, and was professor of medicine and chemistry at Halle. He was physician to the duke of Saxe-Weimar at the same time, and afterwards was appointed physician to the king of Prussia, and removed to Berlin, where he died in 1734, aged 74 years. In his medical practice he adopted Van Helmont's theory; but in chemistry he made a great advance, by adopting a hint of Beccher's, and inventing the *phlogistic theory*. This theory, although unable to endure a complete examination by experiments, was apparently supported by a considerable series of investigations, and led the way to many remarkable discoveries. It is one of the most instructive errors that a student of inductive philosophy can analyze.

**STAIID**, *part. a.* sober; sedate; grave; regular; composed.

**STAIIDNESS**, *s.* freedom from levity; soberness; composedness; gravity; prudence; sedateness; regularity.

**TO STAIN**, *v. a.* [ystaenio, Brit.] to blot, spot, or spoil colour; to disgrace.

**STAIN**, *s.* a spot or discoloration; a disgrace; a reproach; shame; ignominy; blot.

**STAINER**, *s.* one that stains or blots; a dyer.

**STAINES**, Middlesex. It is seated on the river Thames, over which is an elegant stone bridge of three elliptic arches. At Coln-Ditch, is what is called the London-Mark-Stone, which is

the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Staines is 17 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 2487.

**STAINING**, *a.* spotting or discolouring.

**STAIR**, *s.* [steger, Sax.] steps by which we ascend to the upper part of any building; a flight of steps.

**STAIR/CASE**, that part of a building which contains the stairs.

**STAKE**, *s.* [stacek, Belg. staca, Sax.] a post or strong stick fastened in the ground; any thing placed as a palisade; any thing pledged or wagered; the state of being pledged or hazarded; a small anvil.

**TO STAKE**, *v. a.* to fasten or support with pieces of timber set upright; to wager, pledge, or hazard.

**STALACTITE**, *STALAGMITE*, *s.* [stalasso, Gr.] in Mineralogy, the name given to the sparry incrustations on the roofs and floors of the caverns which abound in the mountain limestone, and other similar formations. They consist of crystallized carbonate of lime, and assume the most grotesque, and occasionally the most fantastically beautiful forms. Those pendent from the roof, like icicles, are called *stalactites*; those accumulated under them, on the floor, *stalagmites*. They are formed by the water that filters through the crevices, and dissolves part of the lime, which is deposited when it is exposed to the action of the air of the cavern.

**STALE**, *a.* [stelle, Belg.] old; kept long; impaired by time.

**STALENESS**, *s.* the quality of being of an old date, or of not being fresh.

**TO STALK**, (*stauk*) *v. n.* [stealcen, Sax.] to walk in a proud manner; to walk loftily; to walk behind a stalking-horse or cover.

**STALK**, (*stauk*) *s.* a proud and lofty step; the stem of a plant, corn, a quill, &c.

**STALKINGHORSE**, (*staukinghorse*) *s.* a screen or cover, made use of by fowlers to shelter themselves from the sight of the game; a person employed as a tool; a pretence; a mask.

**STALKY**, *a.* hard like a stalk.

**STALL**, (*stauld*) *s.* [stal, Belg. steal, Sax. stalla, Ital.] a crib in which an ox is fed; a bench, &c. where any thing is exposed to sale; a small house or shed, in which certain trades are carried on; the seat of a church dignitary in a cathedral.

**TO STALL**, (*stauld*) *v. a.* to keep in a stall or stable; to invest, used for *instal*.—*v. n.* to kennel; to dwell.

**STALLAGE**, (*staillage*) *s.* money paid for keeping a stall in a fair or market.

**STALLION**, *s.* [ysaladrym, old Brit.] an entire horse.

**STAMFORD**, Lincolnshire. It has some fine churches, and several relics of its ancient splendour. Over the river is a fine old stone bridge. Its trade is chiefly in malt, sea-coals, and freestone. The custom of Borough English prevails here. It is seated on the river Welland, which is navigable here for barges, 85 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Friday. Pop. 3855.

**STAMINA**, *s.* [Lat.] the first principles of any thing; the solids of a human body. In Botany, the fertilizing organs of flowers.

**STAMINEOUS**, *a.* [stamen, Lat.] thready; filiculous; appearing as full of threads.

**TO STAMMER**, *v. n.* [stammeren, Belg.] to speak with great difficulty and hesitation; to have an impediment in the speech; to stutter.

**STAMMERER**, *s.* one who falters in speaking.

**TO STAMP**, *v. a.* [stampen, Belg. stamper, Dan.] to strike by forcing the foot hastily downwards; to beat as in a mortar; to impress with some mark or figure; to coin.—*v. n.* to strike the foot suddenly downward.

**STAMP**, *s.* [estampe, Fr. stampa, Ital.] any instrument by which an impression is made; a mark or impression made by stamping; a picture cut in wood, &c. for marking; authority; make, cast, form. In Commerce, a sort of seal made by a die on paper, which is, for financial purposes, made necessary to the validity of promissory notes, receipts, inland bills of exchange, bonds, &c. &c. *Stamp Acts*, in Law, are the statutes enforcing the employment of these stamps.

**TO STANCH**, *v. a.* [stancher, Fr.] to stop blood, or hinder from running.—*v. a.* to stop.

**STANCH**, *a.* sound, or not letting out, applied to vessels;

# STAFFORDSHIRE



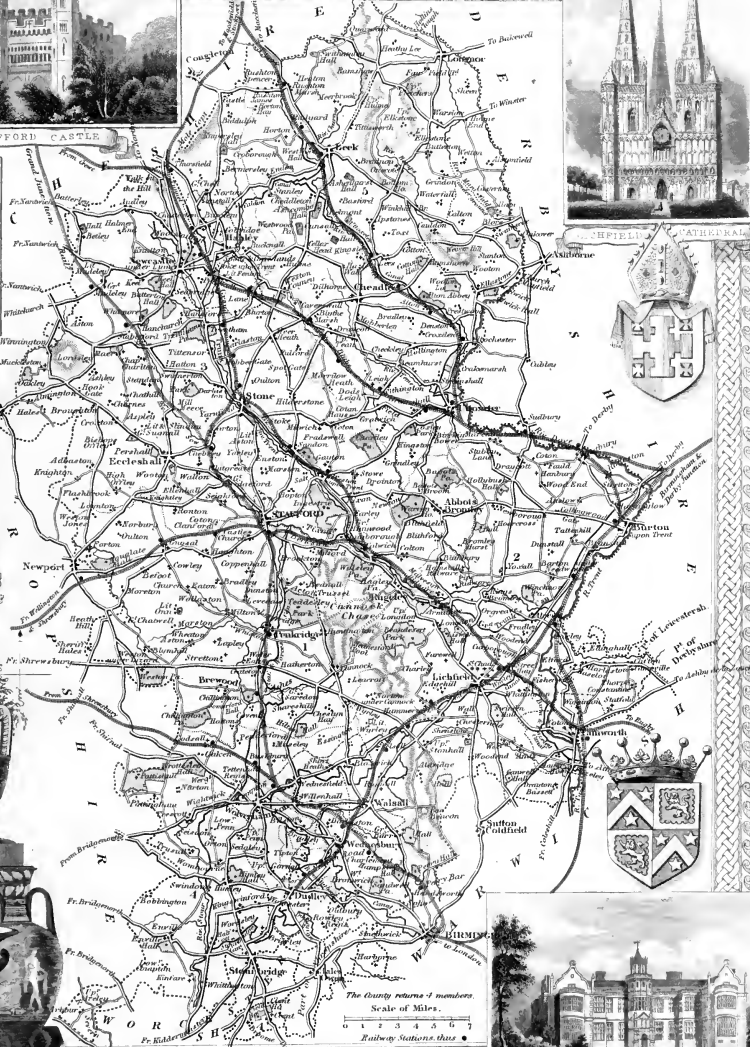
STAFFORD CASTLE

## REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS

- 1 Cuttlen
- 2 Offlow
- 3 Pirehill
- 4 Seidon
- 5 Tomnatow



LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL





firm, trusty, determined, hearty, sound of principle; strong; not to be broken.

STANCHION, *s.* [*estanchon*, Fr.] in Building, a stay; a support; an iron bar in a window.

STANCHNESS, *s.* firmness; the quality of being trusty, or of sound principle.

To STAND, *v. n.* preter. *I stood, or have stood*; [*standan*, Goth. and Sax.] to be upon the feet; to be placed; to remain in a place; to remain in the present state; to remain undemolished, or not thrown down; to become or remain erect; to stop, halt, or cease; to offer as a candidate; to be without action; to stop. *To stand against*, to resist or oppose. *To stand by*, to support or defend; to be present only as a spectator; to repose on, or confide in. *To stand for*, to propose oneself as a candidate; to profess to support. *To stand off*, to keep at a distance; to refuse compliance; to decline intimacy or friendship. *To stand out*, to continue firm in a resolution; to deny compliance; to be prominent. *To stand to*, to ply; to persevere, or continue any action; to remain fixed in a purpose; to abide by a contract or assertion. *To stand up*, to rise from sitting; to rise up in order to gain notice, or make a party. *To stand upon*, to concern; to interest; to value; to insist.—*v. a.* to sustain without yielding; to abide; to keep or maintain; used with *ground*.

STAND, *s.* a station or place where one waits standing; rank or post; a stop or halt; an interruption or intermission; the highest mark or degree, beyond which a thing cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity; a frame or table on which vessels are placed.

STANDARD, *s.* [*estendart*, Fr.] an ensign, particularly that of the cavalry; that which is of undoubted authority, and the test of other things of the same kind; something tried by the proper test; a standing stem or tree; a settled rate. In Botany, the upright petal of a butterfly-shaped blossom.

STANDARDBEARER, *s.* one who bears a standard or ensign.

STANDER, *s.* one who stands. *A stander-by*, a mere spectator; one present.

STANDING, *a.* settled or long-established; lasting; motionless; stagnant; placed on feet.

STANDING, *s.* continuance in any post, place, or station; power to stand; rank; condition; candidship.

STANDISH, *s.* a case for pens and ink.

STANHOPE, JAMES, EARL OF, a distinguished soldier, who at an early age served in the continental wars, with so much bravery, that at the siege of Namur King William III. made him a colonel. He afterwards gallantly sustained his reputation at Barcelona, Almazan, Saragossa, &c. But at Briheiga, was compelled to surrender to the Duke de Vendôme. After his release from imprisonment, he entered on a different career, and was one of the ministers of George I. He died somewhat suddenly, in 1721, aged 48 years. *Charles, E. Stanhope*, his grandson, made himself notorious at the outbreak of the French Revolution, by attempting to abdicate the titles and insignia of his rank. He is more favourably known for his scientific studies and inventions, amongst which is a printing press. He died in 1816, aged 63 years. *Lady Hester Stanhope*, daughter of the foregoing, and niece of William Pitt, made herself famous by an eccentricity that bordered on insanity. She was highly esteemed by the great minister, and admitted much to his confidence. After his death she went to Syria, assumed a male dress, and resided in a strange mixture of pomp and beggary, by means of a pension from the British government, in Mount Lebanon; where she studied astrology, and talked rhapsodically of all the great affairs of the world with all travellers who visited her. She not seldom hazarded a prophecy. Her romantic adventures, and her more than masculine bravery, have been often recorded. She died in the most forlorn condition, in 1839, aged 73 years.

STANLEY, THOMAS, an English writer of the 17th century. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards resided chiefly in the Middle Temple. He died in 1678, aged 53 years. His principal works are a *History of Philosophy*, and an edition of *Æschylus*, with commentaries, &c.

STANNARY, *a.* [*stannum*, Lat.] relating to tin-works, and mines.

STANZA, *s.* [Ital.] a verse in a poem consisting of more than two lines.

STARPLE, (*stápl*) *s.* [*stapal*, Belg.] primarily signifies a public

place or market, whither merchants are obliged to bring their goods to be bought by the people.

STARPLE, (*stápl*) *a.* settled; established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce; also, figuratively, regular, principal, chief.

STARPLE, (*stápl*) *s.* [*stapal*, Sax.] a loop of iron, &c. driven into wood at both ends.

STAR, *s.* [*stearra*, Sax. *sterre*, Belg.] a general name for all heavenly bodies, excepting the sun, moon, and comets. See FIXED STARS, NEBULA, &c. *Falling Stars*. See METEORS, &c. In Heraldry, it is a charge frequently borne on the shield, and the honourable ordinaries, in figure of a star. It is also a badge of honour worn by the knights of the Garter, Bath, and Hestie.

STARAPPLE, *s.* in Botany, a globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, enclosing a stone of the same shape, which grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of dessert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM, *s.* in Botany, a simple and beautiful kind of English flower, with a white or yellow star-formed blossom, found in meadows, and flowering in May.

STARBOARD, (*stárboard*) *s.* [*stearbord*, Sax.] the right-hand side of a ship.

STARCH, *s.* [*stare*, Teut.] in Vegetable Physiology and Organic Chemistry, one of the substances found universally in plants, and which occurs in great abundance in the seeds of corn, the roots of the potato, arrow-root, &c., the pith of the palm tribe, &c. &c. It is found in microscopic, rounded, brilliant grains. In Domestic Economy, a kind of paste made from wheat starch, used in stiffening linen, &c.

STARCH, *a.* stiff; formal; precise.

To STARCH, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch.

STARCHAMBER, *s.* one of the royal courts of judicature, which was abolished in the reign of Charles I., when its abominable tyranny could no longer be endured.

STARCHED, *a.* stiffened with starch; stiff; precise, or formal.

To STARCH, *v. n.* [*starian*, Sax. *sterren*, Belg.] to look with fixed eyes; to look steadily with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror. *To stare in the face*, signifies to be undeniably evident; to stand out prominent.

STARRE, *s.* a fixed or impudent look.

STARFISH, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of marine animal, in form resembling a star.

STARGAZER, *s.* an astronomer or astrologer.

STARGRASS, *s.* in Botany, a common kind of water-plant.

STARK, *a.* [*stere*, or *stare*, Sax. *sterck*, Belg.] stiff; strong; rugged; mere; plain; simple; gross; ample.—*ad.* used to augment the signification of a word; as, *stark mad*, mad in the highest degree.

STARLIGHT, (*stárlit*) *s.* the light or lustre of the stars.

STARLING, *s.* [*stearling*, Sax.] in Ornithology, a bird about the size of the common blackbird, remarkably docile, which may be taught to imitate the human voice.

STARRY, *a.* decorated with stars; resembling stars; consisting of stars.

To START, *v. n.* [*startzen*, Teut.] to feel or give an involuntary shrink, twitch, or motion, on the apprehension of danger; to go out of the way; to deviate; to shrink; to rise suddenly, used generally with *up*; to set out in any course or pursuit.—*v. a.* to alarm or disturb suddenly; to make fly; to discover; to put suddenly out of its place.

START, *s.* a sudden twitch or motion of terror; a sudden excitement to action; a Sally or unexpected flight; a quick spring or motion; a sudden fit, or intermitted action. *To get the start*, is to begin before another.

STARTING, *s.* among jockeys, the setting out of the horses at the beginning of a heat. Among brewers, the putting new beer or ale to that which is decayed, in order to revive it; or the filling empty butts with beer.

To STARTLE, (*stártl*) *v. n.* to shrink; to move on a sudden apprehension of danger.—*v. a.* to frighten; to shock or impress with sudden apprehension of danger; to make to deviate; to deter.

STARTLE, (*stártl*) *s.* a sudden shock; alarm; sudden impression of terror.

To STARVE, *v. n.* [*stearfarn*, Sax.] to perish with hunger or

cold; to suffer extreme poverty.—*v. a.* to kill with hunger or cold; to deprive of force or vigour; to subdue by famine.

**STARVELING**, *s.* any animal that is both thin and weak for want of food.—*a.* hungry; lean; pining.

**STARWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a pretty kind of composite flower, growing near the sea.

**STATE**, *s.* [*status*, Lat.] condition; circumstances of nature or fortune; the settled meaning or tenor; the community or public; a government; rank or quality; solemn pomp or grandeur; a seat of dignity; a canopy; the chief persons in an administration. Compounded with other words, it signifies public, or relating to government.

To **STATE**, *v. a.* [*constat*, Fr.] to settle or regulate; to represent with all its circumstances.

**STATELINESS**, *s.* grandeur of appearance or mien; proud behaviour; affected dignity.

**STATELY**, *a.* pompous; majestic; grand; august; lofty; elevated; magnificent; elated in mien or sentiment.

**STATEN ISLAND**, an island of New York, United States. It is about 14 miles long, and 8 broad. The surface to the N. is hilly, and Richmond Hill is about 300 feet high, affording a most beautiful prospect. It has beds of iron ore and other minerals. There are 4 townships on it. Pop. 10,965.

**STATES-GENERAL**, *s.* an assembly of the deputies of the several United Provinces. Formerly, the assembled representatives of all the estates in France.

**STATESMAN**, *s.* one versed or concerned in the arts of government; a pedantic politician.

**STATIC**, **STATICAL**, *a.* relating to the science of weighing.

**STATICS**, *s.* [*statike*, from *histemi*, Gr.] in Natural Philosophy, the science which considers the laws of equilibrium.

**STATION**, (*stāshōn*) *s.* [Fr. *statio*, from *sto*, Lat.] the act of standing; a state of rest; a place or post; situation; character; employment; rank or condition of life; an intermediate point on a railroad, where trains stop for passengers, &c.

To **STATION**, (*stāshōn*) *v. a.* to set in a certain rank, post, or place.

**STATIONARY**, (*stāshōnary*) *a.* fixed; not progressive. Applied to the planets, when they have no apparent motion.

**STATIONER**, (*stāshōner*) *s.* one who sells paper; formerly applied to booksellers on account of the stands or stations in which they exposed their books.

**STATIONERY**, *s.* in trade, all kinds of paper, regarded as a ware.

**STATISTICAL**, *a.* [from *state*,] relating to the condition, resources, wealth, &c., of a state.

**STATISTICS**, *s.* the science of Political Geography, relating to the population, wealth, trade, revenue, currency, resources, &c. &c. of nations. It is usually, however, treated not as a science, but simply as the preparatory process to a science, being busied only with the accumulation and tabulation of facts. It was formerly confounded with geography, but in all modern treatises is separated from it.

**STATIUS**, **P. PAPINIUS**, a Roman poet, of the 1st century A. D. He enjoyed considerable reputation during his life, and died in 96 A. D., aged 35 years. His chief poems are the *Thebais*, the *Achilleis*, and a collection of minor poems called *Sylva*.

**STATUARY**, *s.* [*statuaire*, Fr.] the art of carving images; a carver of images.

**STATUE**, *s.* [Fr. *statua*, from *sto*, Lat.] a carved or cast image.

**STATURE**, *s.* [Fr. *statura*, from *sto*, Lat.] the height of an animal.

**STATUTE**, *s.* [*statut*, Fr. from *statuo*, Lat.] an edict of a legislator; a law; an act of parliament.

To **STAVE**, *v. a.* [from *staff*, in the plural *staves*] to break barrels in pieces; to push off as with a staff; to pour out by breaking the case.—*v. n.* to fight with staves.

**STAVES**, the plural of **STAFF**.

**STAVESACRE**, *s.* in Botany, a plant called larkspur.

**STAUNTON**, **SIR GEORGE LEONARD**, a diplomatist of the last century. He studied medicine at Montpellier, and practised in the island of Grenada; where he was introduced to Lord Macartney, who made him his secretary. He accompanied his Lordship to Madras, and afterwards to China, on a special mission; and on both occasions had considerable trust reposed in him by the government, and distinguished himself by the mode of discharging it. He died in 1801, aged 64 years. He

wrote an account of his mission to China, which was read with great interest, as little was known then of the Celestial Empire.

To **STAY**, *v. n.* [*stacen*, Belg.] to continue in a place, or in the same state; to wait; to stop or stand still. Used with *on* or *upon*, to rest or confide in.—*v. a.* to stop, to repress; to delay, to obstruct; to keep from departing; to prop.

**STAY**, *s.* continuance in the same place; a stand or stop; a fixed state; a prop or support. Among mariners, ropes which support the masts, and keep them from falling. In the plural, an article of dress, used by females and effeminate men to give them an unnaturally slender appearance.

**STAYLACE**, *s.* a lace with which stays are drawn tight.

**STAYMAKER**, *s.* a maker of women's stays.

**STEAD**, (*stēd*) *s.* [*sted*, Sax.] a place, room, or post, occupied by another. After *stand*, use; help, or service. *Stand or sted*, [*styd*, or *stathe*, Sax.] in the names of places, a place; but if they be situated on a river, a shore or station for ships.

**STEADILY**, (*stēdily*) *ad.* without tottering, shaking, or altering; without irregularity or variation.

**STEADINESS**, (*stēdiness*) *s.* the quality of not being easily moved or disconcerted; consistent, unvaried conduct; constancy, firmness.

**STEADY**, (*stēdy*) *a.* [*stēdyg*, Sax.] firm; constant; regular. Among sailors, keeping the ship constant in her course.

**STEAK**, (*stāk*) *s.* [*steyck*, Isl. Sax. and Erse,] a piece of meat to be fried or grilled.

To **STEAL**, (*stēel*) *v. a.* preter. *stole*, past part. *stolen*; [*stelan*, Sax. *stelen*, Belg.] to take away what is another's privately; to gain or effect in a secret or imperceptible manner; to thieve; to purloin.—*v. n.* to withdraw secretly; to be guilty of taking what is another's without his knowledge or notice.

**STEALER**, *s.* one who steals; a thief.

**STEALTH**, (*stēlth*) *s.* the act of taking what belongs to another without his knowledge or notice; theft; the thing stolen. *By stealth*, signifies secretly, and is sometimes used in a good sense.

**STEAM**, (*stēem*) *s.* [*steme*, Sax.] in Chemistry, the form assumed by fluids subjected to the action of heat; vaporized water.

To **STEAM**, (*stēem*) *v. n.* [*steman*, Sax.] to smoke or vapour; to send up vapours, applied to hot liquors.

**STEAM-CARRIAGE**, *s.* a carriage for the conveyance of goods, passengers, &c. moved by an application of steam-power. The great objection to the use of them on common roads is the number of sudden bendings in them; they frighten horses employed in other carriages, also, and so interfere with common traffic. See **LOCOMOTIVE**, **RAILWAY**, &c.

**STEAM-ENGINE**, *s.* an engine, by means of which the expansive force of steam is applied to the working of all kinds of machinery. The earlier forms of this engine were very rude and unsatisfactory; it was not till James Watt applied his powerful mind to the consideration of this subject, that it was any thing more than a self-acting pump for raising water from mines. It has received many improvements, in minor points, since the time of Watt, and has been applied to many purposes that he did not contemplate, which has necessitated various modifications in form and arrangement, but the principal parts remain the same in all engines. These are, the *boiler*, in which the steam is generated; the *cylinder*, in which a *piston* works by means of steam admitted alternately above and below it, which communicates, by a crank, a rotatory motion to a *fly-wheel*. In the simplest engines, such as are used in locomotives, steam-packets, &c., the crank is attached to the upper end of the piston-rod, and the fly-wheel is thus set in motion directly; but, most usually, the piston is attached to one end of a *beam*, to the other end of which is attached an arm, with a crank which moves the fly-wheel; while on each side of the centre of it are the piston-rods of various pumps for supplying the boiler with fresh water, for effecting the condensation of the steam that has been used, &c. One of the most beautiful contrivances connected with this part of the machinery, is that for securing the exact perpendicularity of the piston-rods of the cylinder, and of the pump next to it, when in action, or, as it is called, *parallel motion*. It is not possible here to describe the ingenious means employed in making the piston of the cylinder work with the least friction in the cylinder, and at the same time so as to be almost airtight; minute diagrams, or models, alone can explain this. In disposing of the steam after it has been used in the cylinder,

two plans are adopted; in one it is *condensed*, by the aid of a jet of cold water, kept up in a chamber to which it is admitted; in the other it is, as in locomotives, not condensed, but *blown off* into the open air; and it will be seen that circumstances alone can determine which plan is the best in any case. Engines constructed on the last plan are called *high-pressure engines*. In admitting the steam into the cylinder, a very simple contrivance is used; the steam-pipe coming from the boiler, branches off to the top and to the bottom of the cylinder, and a frame, with valves, is so connected with both branches that one branch is open when the other is closed, and the alternate supply of steam above and below the piston is easily effected by an *eccentric* fixed on the axis of the fly-wheel, which by an arm raises and depresses the frame with the valves alternately, and in exactly the same rate of velocity as is needful. The use of the fly-wheel, as is well known, is to regulate as well as to accumulate the force of the engine; a further means of regulating the motion of the engine is called the *governor*, which is a rotary vertical spindle, having dependent on opposite sides from the top two movable arms, to which are attached heavy metallic balls. Motion is communicated to the spindle from the axis of the fly-wheel; and as the balls swing in a wider circle when the motion is more rapid, they move a lever which works a valve in the steam-pipe, called a throttle-valve, that regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder, so that if the motion could be increased till the balls of the governor should revolve horizontally on their arms, the steam-pipe would be quite closed, and all supply cut off. The boiler is made in various forms, according to circumstances, each being intended to generate the greatest quantity of steam, in the shortest time, and with the greatest safety. The best form of all, is that which is made of a number of tubes, like gun-barrels, amongst which the flame of the furnace ascends, since, if one were to burst, only the steam in it would escape, and so, comparatively, little damage be done. To prevent accidents, a *gauge* is attached to the side of the boiler, in sight of the engineer, or stoker, which is a strong glass tube, connected with the upper and with the lower parts of the boiler, and showing, necessarily, at a glance the exact proportion of the water and steam in the boiler to each other. Another safeguard is the *safety-valve*, in the upper surface of the boiler, closed by a weight suspended from one end of a kind of steelyard, along the longer arm of which a smaller weight can be moved, and thus the amount of force within the boiler needful to lift the valve, and allow the steam to escape, can be most accurately fixed. It will be seen at once, that all the motion communicated to machinery by the steam-engine is rotary, and is conveyed by the axis of the fly-wheel. The various plans for employing and modifying this motion do not belong to the description of the engine which produces it.

**STEAMER**, *s.* a steam-vessel. In Cookery, an apparatus for cooking vegetables, &c. by steam.

**STEAMINESS**, (*stéminéss*) *s.* emission of vapour.

**STEAM-TUG**, *s.* a small steamer employed in towing vessels in and out of harbour, &c.

**STEAM-VESSEL**, **STEAM-PACKET**, **STEAM-SHIP**, *s.* a vessel employed on rivers or at sea, impelled by paddles, or by a screw, worked by steam-power.

**STEAM-WHISTLE**, *s.* part of the apparatus of a locomotive, or steam-vessel engine, in which a small current of steam is let out of the boiler against a sharp edge, which produces a most horrid scream, and can be heard to a great distance. Its use on railways as a signal will be easily perceived.

**STEARATES**, *s.* in Chemistry, the compounds of stearic acid with alkalies, earths, and the oxides of metals.

**STEARIC**, *s.* in Chemistry, connected with stearine. *Stearic acid*, in the solid state, is used in making candles, as being cheaper than wax.

**STEARINE**, *s.* [*stear*, Gr.] in Chemistry, the solid part of some fats and oils. It is a soft pearly substance, which, when pure, is not at all greasy, insoluble in water, with weak acid properties.

**STEATITE**, *s.* [*stear*, Gr.] in Mineralogy, the general name of a species of earth, of which the soap-stone of Cornwall, French chalk, and Meerschaum are varieties. It is a kind of magnesia, and is greasy to the touch.

**STEDFAST**, *a.* fast in a place; firm in resolution; constant.

**STEDFASTLY**, *ad.* firmly; resolutely.

**STEDFASTNESS**, *a.* constancy; firmness; resolution.

**STEED**, *s.* [*stedia*, Sax.] a horse for state or war.

**STEEL**, *s.* [*stael*, Belg. *etal*, Sax.] in Chemistry and the Useful Arts, a compound of iron and carbon, differing from iron, not in the presence of carbon, but in the mode of its combination. It is of a gray colour, and of a much closer and finer grain than iron, and may be made, by tempering, of every degree of elasticity and hardness. Its various uses are too well known to need description. *Cast steel* is made by fusion, and is more brittle than ordinary steel, and has also a closer grain, and more equable structure. *Steel-engraving*, is a print taken off by a rolling-press from an engraving on a steel plate, which is now much used instead of copper-plate, from being more durable, &c. See **COPPER-PLATE**, &c. Figuratively, weapons or armour. In Medicine, chalybeate remedies. Proverbially, any thing hard.

**STEEL**, *a.* made of steel.

To **STEEL**, *v. a.* to point or edge with steel; to make hard, firm, or insensible.

**STEELE**, SIR RICHARD, one of the writers of the "Augustan age of English Literature." He studied at Oxford, and entered the army, but he forsook that profession for the more peaceful walk of authorship. His first writings were plays, which attracted some attention. But afterwards, in the *Tattler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*, in conjunction with Addison and others, he obtained a place amongst the first ranks of English essayists. He was, later in life, a member of parliament, and was once expelled for libel. He held also the post of governor to the Royal Company of Comedians. Great pecuniary losses, the result of his want of business habits, reduced him to great distress, and he died in Wales, in 1729, aged 58 years.

**STEELLY**, *a.* made of steel; hard; firm.

**STEELYARD**, *s.* in Mechanics and Trade, a species of balance, consisting of a graduated rod, suspended very near to one end, having a scale for the commodities on the shorter arm, and a small weight movable at pleasure on the other. In use, the weight is shifted along the longer arm, till there is equilibrium, and the degree against which it stands shows the weight of the things in the scale.

**STEEN**, JAN, an eminent painter of Leyden. He studied under Van Goyen, and married his daughter. He was a very dissipated character, but his paintings show considerable skill, and are highly valued. He died in 1689, aged 53 years.

**STEEP**, *a.* [*steep*, Sax.] difficult and dangerous to ascend or descend, because with very little slant.

**STEEP**, *s.* a precipice; an ascent almost perpendicular.

To **STEEP**, *v. a.* [*stippen*, Belg.] to soak long in liquor; to macerate; to dip; to imbue.

**STEEPLE**, (*steepl*) *s.* [*steepel*, or *stijpel*, Sax.] the tower of a church, in which the bells are hung.

**STEEPNESS**, *s.* declivity; great descent.

**STEER**, *s.* [*styre*, *steor*, or *stior*, Sax.] a young bullock.

To **STEER**, *v. a.* [*stieren*, Belg. *steoran*, or *styrar*, Sax.] to direct or guide in its passage.—*v. n.* to direct a course at sea.

**STEERAGE**, *s.* the act of guiding a vessel in its course; that which guides any thing in its course; the stern or hinder part of a ship.

**STEERSMAN**, **STEERSMATE**, *s.* one that steers or guides a vessel in its course; a pilot; one who chiefly conducts the affairs of a state.

**STEEVENS**, GEORGE, one of the principal English commentators on Shakspeare. He studied at Cambridge; and first appeared before the literary world with an edition of 20 of Shakspeare's plays. He was afterwards connected with Dr. Johnson in his edition; and, later still, he edited the great bard's works with (as he thought) improvements in the rhythm, &c. He was engaged in other lesser literary works; and died in 1800, aged 64 years. The services of such a critic as Steevens are not of a kind to confer immortality; and he seems to live yet simply from his association with Johnson, and because England has produced few greater critics, who are widely known.

**STEGANOGRAPHIST**, *s.* [*steganos* and *grapho*, Gr.] he who practises the art of secret writing.

**STEGANOGRAPHY**, (*steganography*) *s.* the art of secret writing in cipher.

**STEGNOSIS**, *s.* [*stegno*, Gr.] a stopping up the pores of the body.

STEGNOTICS, *s.* medicines which produce costiveness.

STELLAR, *a.* [*stella*, Lat.] relating to the stars; full of stars; astral; starry.

STELLATE, *a.* [*stellatus*, Lat.] marked with spots like stars. In Botany, plants having their leaves growing on the stalks at certain distances, in the form of a star.

STELLIONATE, *s.* [*stellionat*, Fr. from *stellus*, Lat.] in Law, a kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful selling a thing for other than it really is; as if a man should sell that for his own estate which is the property of another.

STEM, *s.* [*stemma*, Lat.] a stalk or twig; a family; generation; pedigree; genealogy; race.—[*stammen*, Swed.] the prow or forepart of a ship.

To STEP, *v. a.* [*stemma*, Isl.] to oppose a current; to check; to keep back.

STENCH, *s.* [*stenean*, Sax.] a stink; a bad smell.

To STENCH, *v. a.* to scent with a bad smell.

STENCILLING, *s.* the art of ornamenting the plastered wall of a room in the same way as paper-hangings are printed. It has some advantages over paper-hanging; but is far from generally in use.

STENOGRAPHY, (*stenography*) *s.* [*stenos* and *grapho*, Gr.] the art of writing in secret characters; short-hand writing.

STENTOROPHONIC, *a.* [*Stentor* and *phone*, Gr.] loudly speaking or sounding.

To STEP, *v. n.* [*stappen*, Belg. *stoppan*, Sax.] to move by a single change or motion of the foot; to advance suddenly; to trace backwards or forwards in the mind; to take a short walk; to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

STEP, *s.* [*step*, Belg. *step*, Sax.] motion by moving one foot before another; a stair; round of a ladder; the space passed by a single remove of the foot; progression; act of advancing; a small space; the print of a foot; gait, manner of walking; action, or instance of conduct.

STEP, (*step*, Sax.) in Composition, one who is related to another only by marriage.

STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS, a Greek grammarian of the 6th century. He wrote a dictionary of geography, or topography. Nothing but his work is known of him, and this only by an epitome, made by a later writer.

STEPHEN, the *protomartyr*, or first who testified his trust in the Saviour by his death. Nothing is known of his life but what is recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, where he is first mentioned as one of the Hellenist deacons, and as an ardent preacher. Having been taken before the Sanhedrim, he addressed to them a noble historical defence of the gospel; but before he had concluded it, he was seized by the enraged Jews, and stoned to death, in about 33 A. D.

STEPHEN, successor to Henry I. on the throne of England, and nephew to that king; being grandson to the Conqueror by his daughter Adela, who was married to the Count of Blois. He was not the eldest son, but the two who preceded him in age did not interfere with his aspirations. On Henry's death, he was proclaimed by his partisans, accepted by almost the whole nation, and confirmed by the pope. But attempts in behalf of Henry's daughter, Matilda, formerly the Empress, and now Countess of Anjou, soon commenced in Normandy, in the N. of England by the Scottish king, in Wales, and gradually in all parts of England. One of these arose as fast as another was quelled, and the Scots twice invaded England, the second time being defeated at the "Battle of the Standard." Stephen had been compelled, in securing the kingdom, to seem to concede greatly to the clergy, but attempting at his first moment of leisure to curb them, he raised the whole ecclesiastical power of the country against him. Before his efforts to compromise this were carried through, Matilda invaded England, and after four months' war, Stephen was taken prisoner, and confined in Bristol Castle. A short time only elapsed before Stephen's queen found an opportunity of attacking the victorious party, and in the end Stephen was released, and the war with various fortunes carried on, till Matilda was compelled to leave England. But peace was not Stephen's lot. This struggle over, others rose into importance; and ere he had succeeded in reducing his rebellious vassals, and teaching the church militant humility, the son of his old enemy invaded England, and war was once more preparing. But arbitration was resorted to instead of the sword, and Henry was declared Stephen's successor. For about a year longer Stephen held his

unpeaceful crown; and died in 1154, aged 50 years, and having reigned nearly 19. England was nearly destroyed during this disastrous period of insane civil war.

STEPHENS, the name of a French family of printers, distinguished for the great scholars it produced; the most eminent of whom were,—*Robert Stephens*, famous for his critical knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and for the editions of the Scriptures which he printed. He was appointed royal printer by Francis I., and experienced no little persecution from the Sorbonne, who felt that the Bible was "all against them;" and was at last compelled to take refuge in Geneva. He died in 1559, aged 56 years. Beside his editions of the Vulgate Version, the Greek Testament, &c., he edited several classical works, and Church Fathers; and added to correct and beautiful typography, critical emendations and learned comment. He also made the division of the chapters of the Bible into verses, for which not many thanks are due. His great work is a *Dictionary of the Latin Language*, which was the first work of real value and learning of that kind. *Henry Stephens*, his son, exceeded him in learning and fame. He travelled in England, Holland, and Italy, for the purpose of studying the classics, &c. in the best MSS., and conferring with the great scholars of the age; and at last settled at Geneva with his father. But when, after his father's death, the whole business was in his hands, he suffered his affairs to become inextricably involved, and then, instead of labouring to set them right, resumed his learned pilgrimages through France and Germany; and finally died at Lyons, in a public hospital, in 1598, aged 70 years. He edited a great number of classical authors, and wrote many learned treatises; and added to the editions of the New Testament which he printed with his father, others of his own. But the lasting basis of his fame is his *Lexicon of the Greek Language*, which continues to this day to be one of the chief fountains of accurate knowledge of that tongue for scholars.

STEPPE, *s.* [*Slav.*] the name of the vast plains of European Russia; and now often used to designate such plains wherever they occur, especially in Europe and Asia.

STERCORACEOUS, *a.* [*stercus*, Lat.] belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

STEREORATION, *s.* the act of manuring with dung.

STEREOGRAPHY, (*stereography*) *s.* [*stereos* and *grapho*, Gr.] the art of representing solids on a plane.

STEREOMETRY, *s.* [*stereos* and *metreo*, Gr.] a science teaching to measure solid bodies, or to find their solid contents.

STEREOTOMY, *s.* [*stereos* and *temno*, Gr.] the art or act of cutting solids, or making sections thereof, as walls or other members in the profiles of architecture.

STEREOTYPE PRINTING, *s.* [*stereos* and *typos*, Gr.] the art of printing books from pages cast in solid plates, instead of being composed of single movable letters; chiefly applicable to works of great and constant sale, as Bibles, Dictionaries, classic authors, &c.

STERILE, *a.* [*stérile*, Fr. *sterilis*, Lat.] barren, or producing neither fruit nor children.

STERILITY, *s.* [*stérilité*, Fr. from *sterilis*, Lat.] barrenness; or want of power to produce fruit or offspring.

STERLING, *a.* [from *Easterlings*, the people originally employed in the mint:] an epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated, having twenty shillings English to the pound. Genuine; having passed the test.

STERLING, *s.* English coin; standard money or rate.

STERN, *a.* [*stern*, Sax.] severe in look or manners; truculent; harsh; cruel; unrelenting; afflictive; severe; sour; morose.

STERN, *s.* [*stern*, Sax.] the hind part of a ship; the hinder part of any thing; direction.

STERNE, LAURENCE, an English clergyman, and one of the chief of English humourists. He was the son of a lieutenant of a "marching regiment;" and after his father's death studied at Cambridge, and entering the Church, obtained, at various intervals, such preferment as a man of genius could expect. His life was varied by the publication of his works, the literary lionism they introduced him to, and a tour on the continent for his health, which he has described in his own way in his *Sentimental Journey*. He died in 1768, aged 55 years. His principal work is the inimitable *Tristram Shandy*; and upon that his claim to his high place in English literature is founded: it abounds with instances of the finest humour and genuine pa-





*Stephen.*



thos. Beside this and the *Journey*, he published some *Sermons*. But the praise accorded to Sterne must be qualified by the declaration that few writers of his class display such a relish for gratuitous licentiousness; and the pathos of his Sentimental Journey is, in notorious instances, so purely empty, that it affects the mind with involuntary disgust.

STERNHOLD, THOMAS, one of the versifiers of the Old Version of the Psalms; an Oxford man, who held courtly office under Henry VIII. and his son; and died in 1549. He is immortalized by his Psalter, in which he was helped by Hopkins, Norton, and others; and which was blamed for lack of poetic fire by old Rous, who did the Scottish Psalter. But however uncomfortable to modern taste the poetry may be, he has undoubtedly preserved more of the simplicity and spirit of the original than almost all others who have attempted that task.

STERNLY, *ad.* severely; morosely.

STERNNESS, *s.* severity in look or manners.

STERNON, STERNUM, *s.* [Gr. Lat.] in Anatomy, the breast-bone.

STERNUTATION, *s.* [sternuto, Lat.] the act of sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, STERNUTATORY, *a.* provoking sneezing.

STESICHORUS, a Greek lyric poet, who flourished in Sicily about 600 B. C., of whose writings only a few fragments remain.

STETHOSCOPE, *s.* [stethos and skopeo, Gr.] in Medicine, an instrument made of cedar wood, by the application of which to the chest, the sounds of the lungs and heart can be very plainly discerned. The introduction of it has changed the whole aspect of some parts of medical science.

STETTIN, a sea-port town of Pomerania, Prussia. It stands on the Oder, and has several fine bridges of wood across it and two other streams. It has some very handsome buildings, and is very strongly fortified. Here, too, is a good library. It has several manufactures, and ship-building is carried on with some activity. Its trade is extensive, but not so great as it might be. Pop. about 35,000. Lat. 53. 23. N. Long. 14. 26. E.

STEVENSON, GEORGE ALEXANDER, a miscellaneous writer of the last century. He was originally a strolling player, and lived a desultory, uncreditable life. His pieces are very various, and of them all, a song, *The Storm*, and a droll monodrama, entitled *A Lecture on Heads*, (or at least some parts of it,) alone are known now. He died in 1784.

STEVENSON, SIR JOHN, an eminent musical composer of Ireland, of whose numerous and admired works, the most celebrated are the *Irish Melodies*, to which Moore's exquisite words were written. He died in 1833, aged 72 years.

TO STEW, *v. a.* [stewer, Fr.] to seethe any thing with a slow heat, and a small quantity of liquor.—*v. n.* to be seethed in a small moist heat.

STEW, *s.* [estuve, Fr. stufa, Ital. estufa, Span.] a bagnio; a hot-house; a brothel; a storepound or fishpond.

STEWARD, *s.* [steward, Sax.] one who manages the affairs of another, particularly with respect to money.

STEWARDSHIP, *s.* the office of a steward.

STEWART, DUGALD, one of the most eminent of the Scottish metaphysicians. He studied at Glasgow, and at an early age received the chair of mathematics at Edinburgh. His next appointment was that of professor of moral philosophy, which he held for 25 years. The rest of his life was spent in literary retirement, and he died in 1828, aged 75 years. In the Scottish school he holds a conspicuous place; but in the school of philosophy he does not take a very high rank. He was not a discoverer; but he succeeded by the graces of his style and his happy elucation in conciliating general favour to a shallow system, and in concealing its shallowness from all but the few who attempted to navigate the stream with vessels of heavier burden. Perhaps his highest claim to mention in the history of philosophy, is the fact that he aided in recalling some of the most eminent of the modern French philosophers from the sensualism into which Condillac's perversion of Locke's system had led almost all thinkers of that nation. His chief works are, *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, *Philosophical Essays*, and the *Preliminary Essay to the Supplement of the Encyclopedia Britannica*.

STIBBL, *v. a.* [stibbam, Lat.] antimonial.

STICK, *s.* [sticca, Sax. stecco, Ital. stecco, Belg.] a thin and longish piece of wood; a walking-staff.

TO STICK, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *stuck*; [stican and stician, Sax.] to fasten on so that it may remain or adhere without falling off; to stab or pierce with a pointed instrument.—*v. n.* to adhere to without falling off; to be inseparable; to remain in the memory; to stop in its passage; to be constant to; to hesitate, used with *at*: to be perplexed. *To stick out*, to be prominent with deformity; to refuse compliance.

TO STICKLE, (stikh) *v. n.* to take part with one side or another; to contend with obstinacy; to trim; to play fast and loose between opposites.

STICKLEBACK, *s.* in Ichthyology, a small fish, well-known to all school-boys, having sharp spines projecting from its dorsal fin, and called by a variety of names in different parts of England.

STICKLER, *s.* one that is busy in public affairs; one who is zealous in the cause he espouses; a sidesman to a fencer; a second to a duellist; a judge of a combat.

STICKY, *a.* fastening itself to any thing it touches; adhesive; viscous; glutinous.

STIFF, *a.* [Dan. stíf, Sax. stíf, Swed. stíf, Belg.] not easy to be bent or put out of form by the touch; rigid; inflexible; not easily subdued; obstinate; formal; hardy; strong; stubborn; pertinacious; rigorous; harsh; constrained.

TO STIFFEN, *v. a.* [stifan, Sax.] to make stiff, or hard to be bent; to make obstinate, inflexible, rigid, unpliant, hard.—*v. n.* to grow stiff or rigid; to become unpliant; to grow hard; to grow obstinate.

STIFFLY, *ad.* in a stubborn, obstinate, inflexible manner.

STIFFNECKED, *a.* obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

STIFFNESS, *s.* hardness; rigidity; tension; obstinacy; stubbornness.

TO STIFLE, (stiff) *v. a.* [estoufer, Fr.] to smother for want of air; to suffocate; to keep in; to extinguish; to suppress or conceal.

STIGMA, *s.* [Lat.] a brand with a hot iron; a mark of infamy. In Botany, the upper part of the pointal.

TO STIGMATIZE, *v. a.* [stigmatizer, Fr.] to mark with a brand; to disgrace; to mark with infamy or reproach.

STILE, *s.* [stigele, Sax.] a set of steps by which a person may pass from one enclosure to another.

STILETTO, *s.* [Ital.] a small dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point.

STILICHO, FLAVIUS, the famous general of Theodosius the Great. He was a soldier of fortune, and is believed to have been, by birth, a Vandal. His great skill made Theodosius leave him sole guardian to his son Honorius. Not without greatness of mind, and yet with a large mixture of personal ambition, he struggled against the numberless enemies of Rome. Again and again he defeated, by his superior generalship, Alaric, Radogast, and others of the barbaric leaders, who were yearly pressing nearer and nearer to the mistress of the world; and the cowardice and deceit of Honorius made his task one of no slight difficulty. At length he was murdered by the emperor's command, as the reward for services no other could or would have rendered to the empire, in 408 A. D. Claudian, the last great poet of Rome, has worthily commemorated his praise.

TO STILL, *v. a.* [stillan, Sax. stillen, Belg.] to silence; to make silent; to quiet or appease; to calm.

STILL, *a.* [stil, Belg.] silent, without noise, quiet, calm; motionless.

STILL, *s.* a state of calmness and silence; a vessel used in distilling; an alembic.

STILL, *ad.* [stille, Sax.] to this time inclusive; nevertheless; continually; after that.

STILLATORY, *s.* an alembic; a vessel in which distillation is performed; a distillery.

STILLBORN, *a.* born dead.

STILLICIDE, *s.* [stilla and cado, Lat.] a succession of drops.

STILLICIDIOUS, *a.* falling in drops.

STILLINGFLEET, DR. EDWARD, an English prelate of the 17th century, eminent for his learning and piety. He studied at Cambridge, and was one of the most distinguished of the "latitude men," yet somewhat more controversial in his habit than were the others. He was made a bishop at the Revolution of 1688, and died in 1699, aged 64 years. Of all his works that called *Origines Sacre*, a treatise of Christian evidences, is best known now.

**STILLNESS**, *s.* the state of being free from motion or noise; calmness; quiet; silence; taciturnity.

**STILOPO**, a Greek philosopher, of the school of Megara, and very celebrated in his day for his wisdom and virtue. He was not a rigid adherent to the doctrines of Euclid, but carried the Socratic element out to further development, and originated some of the doctrines of the Stoic school. He flourished in about 300 B. C.

**STILTON**, a name given to a rich kind of cheese, made abundantly in the E. counties of England, from a small place in Huntingdonshire, especially famous for it.

**STILTS**, *s.* [*stiltor*, Swed.] light poles, with foot-rests at some height from the ground, used for increasing the height in walking.

To **STIMULATE**, *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Lat.] to prick or goad; to incline to action by some forcible motive. In Medicine, preparations which increase the activity of any organ, or excite it to action when inactive.

**STIMULATION**, *s.* [*stimulation*, Lat.] the act of inciting to action; excitement; the act of inciting a quick sensation.

To **STING**, *v. a.* preter. *stung*, past part. *stung* and *stung*: [*stingan*, Sax.] to pierce or prick with a pointed dart infected with venom; to infuse venom into; to put to great pain or torture.

**STING**, *s.* in Physiology, a means of defence furnished to some plants and inferior animals, consisting of a gland which secretes an acrid or poisonous fluid, and a hollow, sharp-pointed, hair-like organ, which inflicts the wound. In animals it is retractile. Experience of the inconvenient effects of the stings of bees and wasps, and of nettles, loas, and other plants, makes us think such defences somewhat formidable. Any thing that gives pain; words conveying a pointed thought.

**STINGINESS**, (*the g* pron. like *f*) *s.* covetousness; niggardliness; avarice.

**STINGO**, *s.* [from the sharpness of its taste.] old strong beer. **STINGY**, (*the g* pron. like *f*) *a.* covetous; loth to give or lend.

To **STINK**, *v. n.* preter. *stank* or *stunk*; [*stinken*, Belg. *stinian*, Sax.] to cause a bad scent.

**STINK**, *a.* an offensive smell.

**STINKARD**, *s.* a stinking nasty fellow.

**STINK-POT**, *a.* an artificial composition offensive to the smell.

To **STINT**, *v. a.* [*stynta*, Swed. *stunta*, Isl.] to bound; to limit; to restrain; to stop; to give sparingly, or confine to short allowance.

**STINT**, *s.* limit; bound; restraint; a proportion assigned.

**STINT**, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of snipe.

**STIPEND**, *a.* [*stipendium*, Lat.] wages or settled pay.

**STIPENDIARY**, *s.* [*stipendiarie*, Fr.] one who performs any service for a settled payment.

**STIPENDIARY**, *a.* [*stipendium*, Lat.] receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

To **STIPULATE**, *v. n.* [*stipulari*, Lat.] to settle or make a bargain on certain terms; to contract; to covenant.

**STIPULATION**, *s.* [*Fr.* from *stipulari*, Lat.] an agreement; a covenant; a bargain.

To **STIR**, (usually pron. *stür*) *v. a.* [*stirian*, Sax.] to move or remove from its place; to incite; to instigate; to agitate, or put the parts of a fluid in motion, by keeping something continually moving between them. To *stir up*, to put in action; to incite or provoke.—*v. n.* to move oneself; to be in motion; to rise out of bed.

**STIR**, (*stür*) *s.* [*stur*, Run.] a tumult, bustle, or public commotion; agitation, conflicting passion.

**STIRRIUS**, *a.* [*stirian*, Lat.] hanging in drops like icicles.

**STIRLING**, Stirlingshire, Scotland. It is seated on the S. side of the Frith of Forth, on a hill, rising from the E., terminates abruptly in a steep rock. It has an ancient castle, which was often the residence of the kings of Scotland; the outside of which is richly and curiously adorned with grotesque figures. The church is a magnificent Gothic structure, which serves for two separate places of worship. In this town and its neighbourhood are flourishing manufactures of carpets, tartans, coarse shalloons, and cottons. It is commodiously seated for inland trade, but only small vessels can come up the river to the town. It is 35 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 8307.

**STIRLINGSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, lying on the Frith of Forth, and bounded by Perthshire, Clackmannanshire, the county of Linlithgow, Lanarkshire, and Dumbartonsire. It is

about 35 miles in length, 14 or 15 in its general breadth, and not more than 17 in its greatest. The S. parts are mountainous, but the parts about the Forth are fertile, and abound in coals. The principal rivers are the Forth, (which receives a great number of smaller streams,) Carron, and Avon. Cattle, sheep, and horses are reared abundantly. There are also manufactures of cloth, &c. The principal towns are Stirling and Falkirk. Pop. 82,057. It returns one member and two moieties to the imperial parliament.

**STIRREY**, *s.* one who is in motion; one who puts in motion; an instigator; an inciter.

**STIRRUPE**, *s.* [*stirap*, or *stigerap*, Sax.] an iron strap, assisting a horseman in mounting his horse, and in sitting on the saddle.

To **STITCH**, *v. a.* [*stiche*, Dan. *sticken*, Belg.] to sew on with the needle; to join by sewing. To *stitch up*, to mend something rent.

—*v. n.* to perform needle-work.

**STITCH**, *s.* [*stician*, Sax.] a single pass of a needle and thread through any thing; a sharp pin.

**STITCHWORT**, *s.* in Botany, the name of several common English plants, one of the most elegant of which is a kind of chickweed.

**STITHY**, *s.* [*stith*, Sax.] an anvil.

To **STIVE**, *v. a.* to stuff up close; to make hot and sultry for want of vent.

**STIVER**, *s.* [*Belg.*] a Dutch coin about the value of a half-penny.

**STOAT**, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of weasel.

**STOCCADO**, (*stokádo*) *s.* [*stocco*, Ital.] a thrust with the rapier.

**STOCK**, *s.* [*Belg.* *stoc*, Sax.] the trunk or body of a plant or tree; a log; a person remarkably stupid; the handle of any thing; the frame on which a ship is supported while building; a close neckcloth; a race, lineage, family, ancestry; the fund with which a person carries on trade; goods employed in trade; quantity, store. *Stocks*. See *FUNDS*.

**STOCK**, *STOCKGILYFLOWER*, *s.* in Floriculture, a common kind of garden plants, cultivated chiefly for their delicious scent, and for the splendid size of the long spikes of flowers.

To **STOCK**, *v. a.* to store; to lay in stock; to put in the stocks.

**STOCKADE**, *s.* in Military Art, a fortification or wall, made of rough-hewn timber.

**STOCKDOVE**, *s.* in Ornithology, the ring-dove.

**STOCKFISH**, *s.* dried cod, so called from its hardness.

**STOCKHOLM**, the capital of Sweden. It is very long and irregular, being built on seven small rocky islands, (from one of which the city takes its name,) between the Baltic and the Maellar lake; besides which, it contains two peninsulas. Between these several parts of the city a communication is formed by means of bridges. The scenery of its neighbourhood is remarkably romantic. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic, and is of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. Except in the suburbs, where some houses are of wood, painted red, the buildings are mostly of stone, or brick stuccoed white, and built on piles. There are many fine buildings and institutions, as the palace, the theatres, the arsenal, the academies of science and art, &c. &c. In Stockholm are manufactures of glass, china, woollen, silk, linen, &c. It has a considerable trade with all parts of the world. Pop. about 100,000. Lat. 59. 20. N. Long. 18. 3. E.

**STOCKING**, *s.* the covering of the leg.

**STOCKJOBBER**, *s.* a low mercenary wretch, who gets money by buying and selling in the funds.

**STOCKLOCK**, *s.* a lock fixed in wood.

**STOCKPORT**, Cheshire. It is seated on the river Mersey, over which it has several bridges. Standing on uneven ground, it is generally ill built, but its recent buildings, and the church, are of a better order. Its manufactories are very considerable, and consist chiefly of cotton and printed goods, with silks, and hats. It is 179 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 84,282.

**STOCKS**, *s.* among ship-carpenters, a frame of timber to build ships upon; also, a wooden machine, to confine the legs of offenders, by way of punishment.

**STOCKSTILL**, *ad.* as motionless as a log.

**STOCKTON**, Durham. It is a well-built town, with a handsome town-hall, a spacious market-place, excellent enclosed

shambles for butchers' meat; and has manufactures of sail-cloth, corduroys, thicksets, and other articles in cotton, and of linen damasks. The ships built at this place are admired for their beauty and strength; abundance of fine salmon is caught in the river, and carried to York, Leeds, &c. Stockton is a member port of Newcastle, and is seated on a point of land like an island, about 8 miles from the German Ocean, and on the river Tees, over which it has a fine stone bridge of 5 elliptical arches; 249 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 10,071.

**STOICS**, a school of ancient philosophers, named so from a portico, or *stoa*, in which the founder, Zeno, used to teach. (See ZENO.) Of all the systems of ancient philosophy, theirs approached most nearly to Christianity; but how widely it differed from it, will be seen at a glance. It was eminently a moral system, and virtue, or *manhood*, was the object it strove to realize. Science, pleasure, contemplation, action, were all prized as they aided the attainment of that object. But they never rose to the knowledge of a better criterion of truth than evidence; to a loftier psychology than that which taught that sensation is a modification of the soul; nor, in fact, to a nobler philosophy than *common sense*. They would make man all intellect; and thought that *logic* was the law of laws for all his being. Though taught in Athens, its brightest examples are to be found at Rome. It was eminently Roman. Any careful reader can see how far short of the Christian life is the ideal of the famous book said to be written by Thomas à Kempis; the *Manual of Epictetus* the Stoic falls as far below the *Christian's pattern*, as that does below the Gospels.

**STOKE**, [*stocæ*, Sax.] in the names of places, means the stock or body of a tree.

**STOLE**, *s. [stola, Lat.]* a long vest or robe. *Groom of the stole*, is the head officer belonging to the king's bedchamber.

**STOLE**, preter. of **TO STEAL**.

**STOLEN**, past part. of **TO STEAL**.

**STOLIDITY**, *s. [stolidité, Fr. from stolidus, Lat.]* foolishness; want of sense; stupidity; folly.

**STOMACH**, (*stomach*) *s. [stomachus, Lat. estomach, Fr.]* in Anatomy, the sac into which the food of animals is received, and which secretes the solvent by which it is digested. Figuratively, appetite, hunger or desire of food; inclination; anger; sullenness, or resentment; haughtiness, or pride.

**TO STOMACH**, (*stomach*) *v. n. [stomachor, Lat.]* to resent; to remember with anger and malignity.—*v. n.* to be angry.

**STOMACHER**, *s.* an ornamental covering worn by women in the front of their stays.

**STOMA'CHIC**, **STOMA'CHICAL**, (*stomákiç, stomákiçal*) *a.* relating to the stomach; good for the stomach.

**STONE**, *s. [stan; Sax. staine, Goth. steen, Belg.]* the general name for a fragment of any kind of rock or solid earth; a gem; a funeral monument; the seed of pulpy fruits like the plum, &c. In Medicine, an earthy concretion in the urinary organs, called also a calculus. In Trade, a weight; a stone of meat is 8 pounds; of wool, 14 pounds; horseman's weight, 14 pounds. *To leave no stone unturned*, is to do every thing that can be done towards the success of an undertaking. *Stone* is also used by way of exaggeration; as, "stone dead."

**STONE**, *a.* made of stone.

**TO STONE**, *v. a.* to hit or kill with stones; to harden.

**STONE, EDMUND**, a self-educated mathematician of the last century. With the slenderest means he advanced so far as to attract the attention of the Duke of Argyll, in whose service he was, who aided him considerably in pursuing his favourite study. He was not one of those who effectually triumphed over poverty; he was never raised above pecuniary anxieties, and in the latter part of his life he suffered great need. Yet his works show that he achieved the noblest part of the victory; and he may be advantageously pointed out for the encouragement of those who in humble life are conscious of aspirations after knowledge, which their lot seems to debar them from attaining. He died in 1768, aged about 70 years.

**STONEBREAK**, *s.* in Botany, the English saxifrage.

**STONE-CHAT**, *s.* in Ornithology, a small bird frequenting quarries, gravel-pits, &c. It is a migratory bird.

**STONECRAV**, *s.* a distemper in hawks.

**STONECROP**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of succulent plant, growing on walls and stones; the common yellow kind is often called ginger.

**STONECUTTER**, *s.* one whose trade is to hew stones.

**STONEFRUIT**, *s.* in Botany, fruit like the plum or cherry.

**STONEHAWK**, *s.* in Ornithology, a sort of hawk.

**STONEHENGE**, the name of the most remarkable Druidical ruin of Great Britain. It is situated on Salisbury Plain, about 6 miles from Salisbury. It stands on the summit of a gently rising hill, and consists of a vast circular entrenchment, above 100 yards in diameter, in the centre of which is a great accumulation of huge masses of rock, some standing upright, and having other pieces laid transversely across them, but mostly prostrate; yet showing, in spite of this disorder, very clearly, that they are the relics of a temple, which consisted of a double circle of upright stones, the outermost being by far the largest, and connected by the transverse pieces into one continuous circular enclosure. Within the smaller circle, were five pairs of upright stones, with transverse pieces connecting them in pairs, about 20 feet in height, and before the centre one was a flat stone which seems to have been the altar. Beside these, there are several others within the circles, or between them and the embankment, and the whole number of them is 97. Most of them are of the kind of stone called gray-weathers, and was evidently quarried in the neighbourhood. Legends in abundance remain respecting the use and the erection of these stones, and one is embodied in the common name it bears among the Welsh, *the dance of the Giants*. Antiquaries and mechanicians have vainly endeavoured to show how, with the rude engines of the ancient Britons, such enormous masses could be quarried, transported, and erected here.

**STONEPIT**, *s.* a quarry; a pit where stone is dug.

**STONEWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of monœcious plants, of which 5 species are found in England.

**STONY**, *a.* made of full of stones; hard; unrelenting.

**STOOD**, the preter. of **TO STAND**.

**STOOK**, *s.* a shock of corn, containing twelve sheaves.

**STOOL**, *s. [stol, Sax. stâl, Belg. stols, Goth.]* a seat without a back; evacuation by purging medicines.

**STOOMING** or **WINE**, *s.* is the putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into it.

**TO STOOP**, *v. n. [stuypen, Belg. stupian, Sax.]* to bend downwards or forwards. Figuratively, to yield or submit; to descend; to descend.

**STOOP**, *s.* the act of stooping.—[*stoepe, Belg.]* a vessel of liquor.

**TO STOP**, *v. a. [stoppen, Belg.]* to hinder in moving or action; to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to put an end to motion or action; to close any aperture; to suppress; to impede; to put the points to several branches of a sentence in writing; to refuse.—*v. n.* to cease from motion or action; to refuse payment, or become a bankrupt.

**STOP**, *s.* a delay; a stay; a hindrance or obstruction of action or motion; interruption; obstacle; impediment; a point used in dividing sentences; regulation of musical chords or strings; a complete set of pipes, among organists.

**STOPPAGE**, *s.* the act of stopping; the state of being stopped.

**STOPPER**, **STO'PPLE**, (*stôp*) *s.* something by which the mouth of a bottle or vessel is stopped.

**STORACE, STEPHEN**, a celebrated composer and musician, of the last century. His father was an Italian, who had settled in London, and he studied his art in Italy. In London and in Bath he practised his art, in conjunction with his sister, with the greatest success. He died from excessive exertion in his profession, in 1796, aged 33 years. Many of the most admired songs, and pieces of music of higher grade, are by this eminent and too short-lived artist.

**STORAX**, *s. [styrax, Lat.]* in *Materia Medica*, a resinous and odoriferous gum, obtained from a plant, called *styrax*, growing in the countries round the Levant.

**STORE**, *s. [stôr, Run.]* plenty, or a large number or quantity; provisions; a stock laid by or reserved; magazine, a storehouse. In the United States, a large shop.

**TO STORE**, *v. a.* to supply or furnish in large quantities for a future time; to lay up or hoard.

**STORK**, *s. [stôr, Sax.]* in Ornithology, a bird of passage, whose beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon serpents, frogs, and insects; its plumage is generally white, but the extremity of its wings, and also some part of its head and thighs, black; and it is very common in Holland.

**STORM**, *s.* [Sax. and Belg. *storm*, Brit. *storma*, Ital.] a tem-

pest; a violent agitation of the wind; a commotion in the elements; a violent assault on a fortified place; violence of passion, misery, or distress; sedition, popular tumult; tumultuous force.

To STORM, *v. a.* to attack by open force.—*v. n.* to raise tempests; to rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.

STORMY, *a.* tempestuous; boisterous; violent; passionate.

STORY, *s.* [storie, Belg., *storie*, Sax., *historia*, Gr.] a history; an account of things past, generally applied to a relation of trifling and fictitious things.—[stor, Sax.] a floor, or flight of rooms.

To STORY, *v. a.* to relate any transaction either real or fictitious; to range one under another.

STORYTELLER, *s.* one who relates tales in conversation; an historian, in contempt.

STOTHARD, the name of two eminent English artists. *Thomas Stothard* began life as a pattern drawer in Spitalfields; and afterwards furnished designs to booksellers. He now studied his art by the best means this country furnishes, and rose to such distinction as to become a member of the Royal Academy. His works are chiefly to be found in illustrated editions of poets, &c. But his *Pilch of Jacob, Pilgrimage to Canterbury, Wellington Shield*, and some others, are familiar to all. He died in 1834, aged 70 years. *Charles Alfred Stothard*, his son, is chiefly distinguished in a totally different branch of art. Having had his attention directed to monumental effigies as genuine representations of costume in different ages, he undertook to sketch and publish these interesting relics. He became by this means associated with the Antiquarian Society, and was employed by them in making drawings of the Bayeux tapestry. In Normandy he discovered the monuments of several of our Plantagenet sovereigns, and several other highly interesting and remarkable works of art. He afterwards visited the Netherlands. And finally fell a victim to his zealous pursuit of antiquarian art, perishing by a fall from a ladder on a monument he was sketching, in 1821, aged 35 years.

STOVE, *s.* [stove, Belg., *stovea*, Sax.] a hot-house or room made warm by air; a place in which fire is made.

To STOUND, *v. n.* [stunde, Isl.] to be in pain or sorrow.

STOUND, *s.* sorrow; astonishment; hour; season.

STOURBRIDGE, Worcestershire. It is noted for its considerable glass and iron-works; it has also a manufactory of cloth, and especially fine frieze. It is 125 miles from London. Market. Friday. Pop. 7481.

STOUT, *a.* [Belg.] strong; brave; courageous; intrepid; lusty; firm, or able to bear a great weight; bold; pertinacious.—*a.* a strong kind of malt liquor.

STOUTLY, *ad.* lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS, *s.* bodily strength; bravery; intrepidity; boldness; fortitude; obstinacy; stubbornness.

To STOW, (*sto*) *v. a.* [stowen, Belg.] to lay up; to put in a proper place; to deposit in order.

STOW, JOHN, an English antiquary of the 16th century. He was a London tradesman, or tailor, but having a decided taste for antiquarian research, he gratified it in his leisure, till his knowledge brought him under the notice of Archbishop Parker, the Earl of Leicester, and other eminent persons. His chief works are *Annals of English History*, and a *Survey of London*. And as a reward for the latter, he received from gentle Jamie a patent as a street beggar. Such was the Stuart's patronage of learning. He died in 1605, aged about 80 years.

STOWAGE, (*sto-aje*) *s.* money paid for laying up goods; the place where goods are laid up or deposited.

STOWE, [stor, Sax.] in the names of places, signifies a place.

STOWELL, WILLIAM SCOTT, LORD, an eminent lawyer, brother to Lord Eldon. He studied at Oxford, and the Middle Temple, and rose rapidly, after having commenced practising, to be advocate-general, judge in the Consistory Court, judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and privy-councillor. He also sat in parliament, and was raised to the peerage at the coronation of George IV. He died in 1836, after two years of almost idiocy, aged 91 years. Lord Stowell's fame rests on the principles of law developed in his judgments: few authorities take precedence of law in his own department.

STOWMARKET, Suffolk. It is seated between the branches of the rivers Gipping and Orwell, 75 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 3136.

STRA'BISM, *s.* [strabisme, Fr. *strabismus*, Lat.] a squinting; a distortion of the eyes.

STRABO, a celebrated Greek geographer. He travelled in various countries, and his work shows evident signs of personal and accurate observation. He treats of political geography, or statistics, as well as physical geography. He flourished immediately before the Christian era.

To STRAD'DLE, (*strádl*) *v. n.* [from *stride*,] to stand or walk with the feet at a wide distance from each other.

STRA'FFORD, THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF, one of the great statesmen of Charles I's reign. After his academical course, he travelled on the continent, and on his return at once entered parliament, where he was reckoned to belong to the anti-royalist party, and was made sheriff of Yorkshire once, to keep him from serving in the House of Commons. But, after a few years, he was won by the court, raised to the peerage, and made viceroy of Ireland. His unscrupulous attempts to increase the royal prerogative, and his haughty, imperious disposition, raised up a host of enemies, and made his friends very few. In his command against the Scots, he displayed little ability. One of the first acts of the Long Parliament was his impeachment on a charge of high-treason, and this was prosecuted so earnestly, that all the eloquence of the earl, and all the obligations of the king, could not save him. He was the Curtius of the royal cause, but the gulf was not to be filled up by such a sacrifice. He was beheaded in 1641, aged 48 years.

To STRA'GGLE, (*strágl*) *v. n.* [perhaps from *straviare*, Ital.] to wander without any direction, to ramble, to rove; to forsake company; to exuberate, to shoot too far.

STRAGGLER, *s.* a wanderer; a rover; one who rambles without any settled direction.

STRAIGHT, (*gh*) *s.* mute in this and the following words; when this word is opposed to crooked, it should be written *straight*; but when opposed to broad or wide, *stráight*, *a.* not crooked; narrow; close; tense; tight.

STRAIGHT, *ad.* [strack, Belg.] immediately; without delay; directly; straightways.

To STRAIGHTEN, *v. a.* to reduce from a crooked to a straight figure or shape.

STRAIGHTNESS, *s.* the quality of being not crooked; rectitude.

STRAIGHTWAY, STRAIGHTWAYS, *ad.* immediately.

To STRAIN, *v. a.* [*estraindre*, Fr.] to squeeze, or force liquor through by squeezing; to filter; to weaken by overstretching; to put to its utmost strength; to squeeze in an embrace; to pull or force tight; to constrain.—*v. n.* to make violent efforts; to be filtered by compression.

STRAIN, *s.* a weakness caused by stretching a ligament too much; style or manner of speaking; song or sound.—[*stränge*, Sax.] race, generation, descent; rank; turn; tendency; hereditary or natural disposition; manner of speech or action.

STRAINER, *s.* an instrument used in clearing liquors by filtration.

STRAIT, *a.* [*estroit*, Fr.] narrow, opposite to wide; close, intimate; rigorous; difficult; distressful.

STRAIT, *s.* a narrow passage of the sea, whereby two parts of the ocean are united; distress or difficulty.

To STRAIT, *v. a.* to reduce to difficulties.

To STRAITEN, *v. a.* to make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight; to stretch; to deprive of necessary room; to distress, or perplex.

STRAITLY, *ad.* narrowly; strictly; rigorously.

STRAITNESS, *s.* narrowness; difficulty; strictness; rigour; distress; scarcity; want.

STRA'LSUND, a sea-port town of Pomerania, Prussia. Its position is very strong, being so surrounded by the sea, and the lake Fransen, that it is only accessible by bridges, and it had besides good fortifications. The harbour is separated from the Isle of Rügen by a narrow strait. It is a place of some trade, and has also some useful manufactures. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 54. 19. N. Long. 13. 28. E.

STRAND, *s.* [Sax. *strande*, Belg. *strend*, Isl.] the land which borders on the sea or a river; a bank or shore; also the twist of a rope.

To STRAND, *v. a.* to drive or force upon the shallows or shore.

STRANGE, *a.* [*estrange*, Fr.] foreign; remote; not domestic;

unacquainted; wonderful; odd; irregular; uncommon; unknown; uncommonly good or bad; surprising.

STRANGE, *interj.* used as an expression of wonder or surprise.

STRANGELY, *ad.* with some relation to foreigners; wonderfully; with a degree of dislike.

STRANGENESS, *s.* foreignness; uncommunicativeness; shyness; uncothness; mutual dislike; wonderfulness.

STRANGER, *s.* [*stranger*, Fr.] a foreigner; one of another country; one with whom we have no acquaintance; a guest.

TO STRANGLE, (*strangle*) *v. a.* [*strangula*, Lat.] to choke; to suffocate; to throttle; to kill by hindering a person from breathing; to hinder from birth or appearance; to suppress.

STRANGLER, *s.* he that strangles.

STRANGULATION, *s.* suffocation; the act of strangling.

STRANGURY, STRANGURY, *s.* [*stranz* and *ouron*, Gr. *strangurie*, Fr.] in Medicine, a disease of the urinary organs.

STRAP, *s.* [*stroppe*, Belg. *stroppa*, Ital.] a narrow slip of cloth or leather. In Surgery, a kind of band to stretch out members in setting broken or disjointed bones. In a ship, a rope spliced about a block, with an eye to fasten it.

STRAPPADO, *s.* [*ital.*] a kind of rack, the criminal being drawn up on high, with his arms tied backwards; chastisement by blows.

STRAPPING, *a.* of a large bulk or size, applied to men or women; lusty; jolly; stately.

STRASBURG, the capital of the department of Bas Rhin, France. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ille and Bruche, over the former of which there are 8 bridges of communication. The bridge over the Rhine is of wood, and 3900 feet in length; and is supported in the middle by an island, on which is a strong fortification. Here are 6 gates, and 200 streets, which, in general, are narrow; but the great street, and two others, are regular and handsome; and the public buildings are elegant. In the cathedral is a clock, of admirable mechanism, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another curiosity in this cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 470 feet high, and is ascended by 635 steps. It is 255 miles from Paris. Pop. about 50,000. Lat. 48. 35. N. Long. 7. 45. E.

STRATA, *s.* [*plural of stratum*, Lat.] in Geology, beds or layers of different kinds of earth.

STRATAGEM, *s.* [*stratos* and *ago*, Gr.] an artifice or trick by which an enemy is deceived in war; a trick by which some advantage is gained.

STRATEGY, *s.* [*strategia*, Gr.] in Military affairs, the art of conducting a campaign; generalship.

STRAFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwickshire. It is seated on the river Avon, which is navigable to the town in barges, and over which it has a handsome stone bridge, with 13 great and 6 small arches, and a long causeway at the W. end of it, walled on both sides. It has a considerable trade in corn and malt, of which last it makes abundance, and is 94 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 3321. It is Shakspeare's birth and burial-place.

STRATIFICATION, *s.* in Geology, the mode of arrangement of the strata, or layers, of which a formation is composed.

TO STRATIFY, *v. a.* [*stratum*, Lat.] to range in beds or layers.

STRATOCRACY, *s.* [*stratos* and *cratos*, Gr.] military government; a state governed by the army.

STRAW, *s.* [*strove*, Sax.] the stalk of corn after it is thrashed; any thing proverbially worthless.

STRAWBERRY, *s.* in Botany and Horticulture, a well-known fruit. It is one of the most delicious summer fruits; and there are many fine varieties of it.

STRAWBERRY-TREE, *s.* in Botany, the arbutus, one species of which is common in our gardens on account of the beautiful appearance of its fruit.

STRAWCOLOURED, *a.* of a light yellow.

STRAWY, *a.* made of straw; consisting of straw.

STRAY, *s.* a beast that has strayed or wandered from its pasture or owner; act of wandering or going astray.

TO STRAY, *v. n.* [*stroe*, Dan.] to rove; to wander; to rove without any certain direction; to go out of the way beyond proper bounds; to go astray. Figuratively, to err; to deviate from the right.

STREAK, (*streak*) *s.* [*streak*, Belg. *strie*, Sax. *strie*, Ital.] a line of colour or hue different from that of the ground.

TO STREAK, (*streak*) *v. a.* to mark with a line of different colour from that of the ground; to variegate in colours; to stripe; to dapple.

STREAKINESS, (*streakiness*) *s.* the quality of being full of lines of different colours.

STREAKY, (*streaky*) *a.* abounding with streaks; striped; diversified by various colours.

STREAM, (*stream*) *s.* [*Sax.*] running water; a current; any thing issuing in a current from a head or source.

TO STREAM, (*stream*) *v. n.* [*streyman*, Isl.] to flow or run like water from a fountain or aperture; to be overflowed.

STREAMER, (*streamer*) *s.* an ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock, as the pennon of a ship.

STREAMY, *a.* abounding with running water; flowing with a current.

STREET, *s.* [*street*, Sax. and Belg.] a paved way, or wide passage, between two rows of houses; a public way or place.

STRELITZ, the name of two towns, which are the capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany. They stand at about a mile from each other, near the Zirkar lake, and have some handsome buildings, a capital library, a few manufactures, and a little trade. Pop. of both, about 50,000. Lat. 53. 26. N. Long. 13. 3. E.

STRENGTH, *s.* [*Sax.*] force, vigour, or power of body or mind; the quality of liquors which renders them intoxicating; support; an armament.

TO STRENGTHEN, *v. a.* to invigorate; to fortify; to make strong; to confirm or establish; to fix in resolution.—*v. n.* to grow strong; to increase in strength.

STRENGTHENER, *s.* that which gives strength; that which makes strong.

STRENUOUS, *a.* [*strenuus*, Lat.] brave, bold, valiant, active, vigorous; zealous or vehement in any cause.

STRENUOUSLY, *ad.* vigorously; actively; zealously.

STREPEROUS, *a.* [*strepo*, Lat.] hoarse; noisy; jarring.

STRESS, *s.* [*stres*, Sax.] importance; violence; force; dependence. *To lay a stress upon*, to rest or rely on; to lay an emphasis on any particular word or sentence.

TO STRETCH, *v. a.* [*strecan*, Sax. *strecken*, Belg.] to spread out lengthwise with force; to elongate; to strain to the utmost.—*v. n.* to be extended; to bear being extended without breaking; to go beyond the truth.

STRETCH, *s.* extension, reach, or the state of occupying more space; effort, struggle, the utmost extent or latitude of meaning; utmost reach of power.

STRETCHER, *s.* any thing used for extension; the timber against which the rower plants his feet; a sort of bier, on which a disabled person, or a dead body, may be borne.

TO STREW, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *strown*, *strawn*; [*strecan*, Goth.] to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely.

STRIBATED, *a.* formed into channels, or wrinkles.

STRIBATURE, *s.* disposition of striae, or wrinkles on shells, &c.

STRICKLE, STRICKLESS, STRICTHEL, *s.* a thing used to level corn, &c. in a measure.

STRICT, *a.* [*strictus*, Lat.] rigorously exact; nice; accurate; severe; confined; tight; tense.

STRICTLY, *ad.* severely; closely; exactly.

STRICTNESS, *s.* carefulness; exactness; severity; closeness; tightness.

STRICTURE, *s.* [*strictura*, Lat.] a spark from red-hot iron; a stroke; touch; contraction; critical remark.

STRIDE, *s.* [*stræde*, Sax.] a long step.

TO STRIDE, *v. n.* preter. *strode*, or *strid*, past part. *stridden*; to walk or pass with long steps; to stand or ride with one leg on each side of any thing.

STRIDENT, *a.* [*stridens*, Lat.] noisy; gnashing with the teeth.

STRIDULOUS, *a.* [*stridulus*, Lat.] cracking; screaming; making a small noise.

STRIFE, *s.* [*from strice*], a contest wherein persons mutually strive to hurt or get the better of each other; discord; contention; quarrel; opposition of nature.

TO STRIKE, *v. a.* preter. *struck* or *strook*, past part. *struck* or *stricken*; [*astrican*, Sax. *strichen*, Teut. *striker*, Dan.] to hit with violence; to stamp, or impress a resemblance; to affect; to

alarm; to punish, or afflict; to lower, or let down, applied to sails, flags, &c.; to make, applied to bargains. Used with *off*, to erase from a reckoning or account; to separate by a blow, or any sudden action; with *out*, to produce by a sudden and violent stroke or action; to bring to light; to form by a quick effort; to blot or efface; with *on*, to dash; with *up*, to cause to sound, or to produce by music.—*v. n.* to make a blow; to collide; to clash; to act upon by a blow, or sound by the hammer, applied to clocks; to make an attack; to be stranded, or dashed upon a shallow; to force its way with a quick and sudden effort. *To strike in with*, to conform or comply.

**STRIKE**, *s.* a measure containing two bushels.

**STRICKBLOCK**, *s.* a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for shooting a short joint.

**STRIKING**, *part. a.* affecting; surprising; remarkable.

**STRING**, *s.* [*string*, Sax. *string*, Teut. and Dan. *stringhe*, Belg.] a slender rope; thread; line; the chord of a musical instrument; a fibre; a nerve; a tendon; a set of things fixed on a line; a series of propositions or arguments. *To have two strings to one's bow*, is to have two views or expedients, or to have a double advantage or security.

**TO STRING**, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *string*; to furnish with strings; to file on a string, or pierce through with a string; to stretch or make tight; to put a stringed instrument in tune; to make tense.

**STRINGED**, *a.* having strings; produced by strings.

**STRINGENT**, (the *g* pron. soft.) *a.* contracting; binding.

**STRINGHALT**, *s.* [*string* and *halt*], in Farriery, is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse by the involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles of the hough.

**STRINGINESS**, (the *g* pron. hard.) *s.* the quality of being full of strings, threads, or fibres.

**STRINGY**, *a.* fibrous; consisting of small threads; filamentous.

**TO STRIP**, *v. a.* [*bestriped*, Sax.] to make naked; to deprive of dress or covering; to deprive; to pillage, to plunder, to rob; to peel, or decorticate.

**STRIP**, *s.* a narrow shred.

**STRIPES**, *s.* [*strep*, Belg.] a lineary variation of colour; a shred of a different colour; a weal, or mark made in the skin by a blow; a blow, a lash.

**TO STRIPE**, *v. a.* [*strep*, Belg.] to variegate with lines of different colours.

**STRIPED**, *a.* distinguished by lines of different colours.

**STRIPING**, *s.* a young person; a youth.

**TO STRIVE**, *v. n.* preter. *strove*, past part. *striven*; [*streen*, Belg.] to struggle, to labour, or to make a vigorous effort; to struggle or contend in opposition to another; to vie, to emulate, to be comparable to, or to contend in excellence.

**STRIVER**, *s.* one who labours or contends.

**STRIX**, *s.* [Lat.] the screech-owl; a hag; fairy; goblin.

**STROKE**, *s.* [from *strok*, preter. of *strike*], a blow, a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another; a sudden disease or affliction; the touch of a pencil; an effect suddenly produced; a sound of the clock; a masterly effort; power, efficacy; a gentle smoothing or rubbing of the hand.

**TO STROKE**, *v. a.* [*stracan*, Sax.] to rub gently one way with the hand by way of kindness; to soothe; to cajole; to flatter; to wheedle.

**TO STROLL**, (*strôle*) *v. n.* to rove; to wander; to ramble; to be a vagrant or vagabond.

**STROLLER**, *s.* a vagrant; a vagabond.

**STROMBOLI**, a volcanic island of the Mediterranean. It is the most northerly of the Lipari islands, lying immediately above Sicily. It consists of a single mountain, in circumference about 9 miles, and has been a constantly active volcano from a time beyond record. All volcanic phenomena may be constantly studied here. Lat. 38. 49. N. Long. 15. 13. E.

**STRONG**, *a.* [*strang*, Sax.] having great strength of body or mind; vigorous; fortified; valid; able to make a long and stout resistance; healthy; energetic; powerful; cogent; acting forcibly on the mind; eager, ardent, zealous; having any quality in a great degree. Intoxicating, applied to liquors. Deep, applied to colour. Hard of digestion, or high seasoned, applied to food. Not easily conquered, applied to habits; firm, or not easily broken.

**STRONGLY**, *ad.* lustily; stoutly; forcibly; powerfully; firmly; eagerly.

**STRONSA**, one of the Orkney Isles, Scotland. It is about 7 miles long, and almost as broad, so indented with bays, that there is no part of the island above one mile distant from the sea. The shores produce great quantities of tang, or sea-weed, fit for the kelp manufacture. Pop. 1255.

**STRONTIA**, *s.* in Chemistry, an earth, the base of which is the metal *strontium*.

**STRONTIUM**, *s.* [from *Strontian*, a place in Argyle, Scotland,] in Chemistry, a metal, similar in appearance to barium, heavy, and oxidizing quickly when exposed to the air.

**STROPHIL**, (*strophée*) *s.* [*stropho*, Gr.] the first of the three divisions of a Greek lyric poem; a stanza.

**STROUD**, Gloucestershire. It is seated on the Stroud, a small stream, the properties of which are said to be peculiarly adapted to the dyeing of scarlets. It has some good-looking buildings, and a handsome church. Its trade is chiefly supported by its facilities for dyeing. It is 102 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 8680.

**STRUCTURE**, *s.* [Fr. *structure*, Lat.] the act of building; the manner in which the parts of any building, fabric, edifice, or machine are joined together; a building; form, make, construction.

**TO STRUGGLE**, *v. n.* to labour; to strive hard; to make strong efforts to reform or obtain a thing; to contend, or make a strong opposition against; to be in agonies, distress, or difficulties.

**STRUGGLE**, *s.* a violent effort made to overcome any difficulty or resistance; an agony; contest; tumultuous distress or difficulty.

**STRUMA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, a glandular swelling; the king's evil, or scrofula.

**STRUMOUS**, *a.* having a swelling in the glands; or relating to a swelling in the glands.

**STRUMPET**, *s.* [*stumpum*, Lat.] a common prostitute.

**TO STRUT**, *v. n.* [*strutsen*, Teut.] to walk with an air of pride and dignity; to swell; to proterbate.

**STRUT**, *s.* a gait or walk of affected grandeur.

**STRUTT**, JOSEPH, an eminent English antiquarian artist, of the last century. His publications are the chief incidents of his life; and he died in 1802, aged 53 years. His *Sports and Pastimes* is, perhaps, the most generally interesting of his works, and certainly the most accessible, having been re-edited by William Hone, in a cheap form. His other works are on the *Customs, Manners, &c. of England*, and are full of interesting and authentic information. Some other works on History and Biography, with dramas, &c., have less interest.

**STRUVE**, GEORGE ADAM, an eminent jurist of Saxony, in the 17th century. He studied at Jena and other universities, and held offices in Jena, and under the Duke of Weimar. His works are numerous, and valuable to the law student. He died in 1692, aged 73 years.

**STRUVE**, BURCKHARDT GOTTFELD, son of the foregoing, a distinguished bibliographer. He was educated at Jena, and held various official stations in Germany. His works relate to jurisprudence, as well as to his own favourite pursuit, and are of considerable worth to scholars. He died in 1738, aged 67 years.

**STRYPE**, JOHN, an English clergyman, and ecclesiastical historian, of the 17th and 18th centuries. He studied at Cambridge, but never obtained any high preferment; and died in 1737, aged 94. His great works are his *Histories of the English Reformation*, called *Annals and Monuments*. He also wrote the lives of several church dignitaries and reformers.

**STUART**, the name of a royal Scottish family, who held the throne of that kingdom from 1371 to 1603; and then the throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in the persons of the two Jameses, the two Charleses, Mary II., and Anne. See these names, and PRETENDER.

**STUART**, ARABELLA, a lady of royal birth, whose misfortunes form part of the dynastic history of Great Britain. She was a cousin of James I., and had as good a claim to the English throne as himself, by birth. She also married, to the complete disarrangement of his plans, one of the Seymours, by which her hereditary title to the throne was made better. She was imprisoned by James, and her husband also; but they escaped,



she only to be recaptured and confined in the Tower, where she died at last, in extremest misery and insanity, in 1615, aged about 40, guiltless of all, save her birth, which alarmed the ungaily possessor of the crown.

**STUART, DR. GILBERT**, a Scottish historian of the last century. He was educated at Edinburgh, and after carrying on his authorship there for some years, removed to London, where he died in 1786, aged 44 years. His works are, a *History of Scotland, a History of the Scottish Reformation*, &c. &c.

**STUART, JAMES**, (ATHENIAN STUART,) an eminent antiquarian architectural artist, who rose to distinction solely by his talent and perseverance. He was first a mere painter of designs on fans, but used the opportunities he possessed to make himself acquainted with higher art, travelled in Italy and Greece, and, in conjunction with Nicholas Revett, published his beautiful plates of the *Antiquities of Athens*. He practised as an architect after his return to England with some success, and published other works. He died in 1788, aged 75 years.

**STUB**, *s.* [*stubby*, Dan, *steb*, Sax. *stob*, Belg.] a thick short stock of a tree when the rest is cut off; a block, a log.

**TO STUB**, *v. a.* to root up; to extirpate; to force up.

**STUBBLE**, (*stübl*) *s.* [*estouble*, Fr.] the short straw left after the corn is reaped.

**STUBBORN**, *a.* obstinate, or not to be moved by threats or persuasions; harsh; perverse; inflexible; contumacious; rough; rugged; stiff; generally including the idea of something bad.

**STUBBORNLY**, *ad.* obstinately; inflexibly.

**STUBBORNNESS**, *s.* obstinateness; perverseness; inflexibility; contumacy.

**STUBNAIL**, *s.* a nail broken off; a short thick nail.

**STUCCO**, *s.* [Ital.] a kind of fine plaster used for ceilings, &c.

**STUD**, *s.* [*stude*, Sax.] a post or stake; a large-headed nail used for ornament; a knob, or other ornamental protuberance; an ornamental fastening worn in the wristband of a shirt.—[*stod*, Isl.] a collection of breeding horses and mares.

**TO STUD**, *v. a.* to adorn with studs or shining knobs.

**STUDENT**, *s.* [*studens*, Lat.] a person given to books; a scholar; a bookish man. In the university of Oxford, an exhibitor, or scholar on the foundation of Christ-church.

**STUDIED**, *a.* learned; produced by meditation or deep thinking.

**STUDIOUS**, *a.* [*studicus*, Fr. *studium*, Lat.] much given to study; contemplative; earnest for; regardful; attentive; diligent; busy.

**STUDIOUSLY**, *ad.* diligently; carefully.

**STUDIOUSNESS**, *s.* the quality of being much addicted to study.

**STUDY**, *s.* [*studium*, Lat.] an intense application of the mind to books or learning; meditation; deep cogitation; attention; contrivance; an apartment set apart for reading and meditating.

**TO STUDY**, *v. n.* [*studeo*, Lat.] to think upon with intense application, or to endeavour diligently; to meditate; to muse.—*v. a.* to apply the mind to with intense thought, or consider with attention; to learn by application.

**STUFF**, *s.* [*stoffs*, Belg.] any matter or body; materials of which any thing is composed; essence, or elemental part; furniture; goods; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind, especially that of the woollen sort; a matter or thing, generally used in contempt.

**TO STUFF**, *v. a.* to fill or cram very full with any thing; to fill so as to occasion uneasiness; to fill or cram meat with seasoning; to form by stuffing.—*v. n.* to feed gluttonously.

**STUFFING**, *s.* that by which any thing is filled; high-seasoned ingredients which are put into meat.

**STUKE**, *STUCK*, *s.* [*stue*, Fr.] See **STUCCO**.

**STUKELEY, DR. WILLIAM**, the clergyman, physician, and antiquary, studied at Cambridge, practised medicine in Lincolnshire, entered the church, and obtained a living in London, where he died in 1765, aged 78 years. His fame rests on his works on *British Antiquities*, *Stonehenge*, &c., and on *Antiquities elucidating Sacred History*.

**STULTILOQUENCE**, *s.* [*stultus* and *loquens*, Lat.] idle and foolish talk; chit-chat.

**STUM**, *s.* [Swed.] wine not fermented; new wine; wine received by a new fermentation.

**TO STUMBLE**, (*stümb*) *v. n.* [perhaps from *tumble*] to trip in walking. Figuratively, to slip or err. To strike against, or light

on by chance, used with *on* or *upon*.—*v. a.* to obstruct, or offend.

**STUMBLE**, *s.* a trip in walking; a blunder; error; failure.

**STUMBLER**, *s.* one who stumbles.

**STUMBLINGBLOCK**, *s.* a cause of stumbling, or error; offence.

**STUMP**, *s.* [*stump*, Dan. *stompe*, Belg.] a small part of a tree remaining in the ground after the trunk and branches are lopped away; a part of a tooth remaining in the gums after the other part is broken off; the part of any body remaining after the rest is taken away.

**TO STUN**, *v. a.* [*stunan*, Sax.] to confound or impair hearing with an exceeding loud noise; to make a person senseless or dizzy by a blow on the head.

**STUNG**, the preter, and past part. of **TO STING**.

**STUNK**, the preter, of **TO STINK**.

**TO STUNT**, *v. a.* [*stunda*, Isl.] to hinder from growth.

**STUPE**, *s.* [*stupa*, Lat.] cloth, linen, or flax, dipped in warm medicated liquors, and applied to a hurt or wound.

**TO STUPE**, *v. a.* to foment or apply warm flannels dipped in medicated liquors to a hurt.

**STUPEFACTION**, *s.* [Fr. from *stupeo* and *facio*, Lat.] a state of mind wherein a person is insensible to threats or persuasions, and seems to have lost every sign of contrivance or attention; insensibility; stupidity; dulness; sluggishness of mind; heaviness; folly.

**STUPEFACTIVE**, *a.* causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; opiate; narcotic.

**STUPENDOUS**, *a.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] prodigious; wonderful; astonishing; amazing.

**STUPID**, *a.* [*stupid*, Fr. *stupidus*, Lat.] wanting sensibility, apprehension, or understanding; dull; insensible; senseless; torpid; heavy; blockish.

**STUPIDITY**, *s.* [*stupidité*, Fr.] dulness; senselessness; want of comprehension.

**STUPIDLY**, *ad.* dully; without apprehension.

**STUPIDRY**, *s.* that which causes stupidity.

**TO STUPIFY**, *v. a.* [*stupo* and *facio*, Lat.] to deprive of sensibility, sagacity, or activity; to make stupid; to dull.

**STUPOR**, (*stüpor*) [*stupa*, Lat.] a deprivation or suspension of the senses; heaviness; numbness; torpitude.

**STUPRATION**, *s.* [*stupratio*, Lat.] a rape; violation.

**STURDILY**, *ad.* stoutly; obstinately; resolutely.

**STURDINESS**, *s.* brutal strength; stoutness; obstinacy; hardness.

**STURDY**, *a.* [*estourdi*, Fr.] hardy; stout; strong; able to bear great toil, and to make a vigorous resistance; obstinate; brutal; bold.

**STURGEON**, *s.* in Ichthyology, a fish of a large size and fine taste.

**STURK**, *s.* [*styre*, Sax.] a young ox or heifer.

**STURLESON, SNORRO**, or **SNORRI STURLEASON**, the last of the Scandinavian bards, or Skalds. He was an Icelander, and was well-educated, so that he held the highest office in the island. But he raised up enemies against himself, and was defeated. After a mad attempt on the kingdom of Norway, he returned to his foreign home again, and at last was assassinated in 1241, aged 63 years. His writings are numerous, and the chief is a collection of Bardic poems.

**STURM, CHRISTOPHER CHRISTIAN**, a German divine of the last century. His principal post was at Hamburg, where he died in 1780, aged 46 years. He is known in this country by translations of his *Reflections on the Works of God*; which has been superseded by Duncan's *Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons*, a book of the same delightful spirit, and compiled on the same plan.

**STURM, JOHN CHRISTOPHER**, an eminent natural philosopher and mathematician of Germany, in the 17th century. He studied at Jena and Leyden, and became a professor at Altdorf, where he died in 1703, aged 68 years. He was not the author of that theorem, in the theory of equations, which is called *Sturm's theorem*, that being one of the present century.

**TO STUT**, **STUTTER**, *v. n.* [*stuten*, Belg.] to speak with hesitation, difficulty, or frequent repetition of the same syllable or letter of a word; to stammer.

**STUTTER**, **STUTTERER**, *s.* a stammerer.

**STUTGARD**, the capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg,

Germany. The streets are narrow in the town, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and wide straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Here are the king's palace; an orphan house, with rich cabinets of curiosities, and handsome gardens; an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and a noble library; with manufactures of stuffs, silk stockings, and ribands. It is seated on the Nisselbach, near the river Neckar. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 48. 46. N. Long. 9. 12. E.

STY, *s.* [*stige*, Sax.] a small enclosure in which hogs are kept.

TO STY, *v. a.* to shut up in a sty.—*v. n.* to soar; to ascend.

STYE, STYHE, *s.* in Medicine, a small tumour, that occurs on the edge of the eyelids.

STY'GIAN, (*the g* pron. soft) *a.* [*stygius*, Lat.] belonging to the river Styx; infernal.

STYLE, *s.* [*stulos*, Gr.] in Dialing, the gnomon of a dial. In Botany, that part of the pistil of plants, called also the shaft. In Literature, it is a particular manner of writing, arising from taste, education, &c. In Jurisprudence, it is the particular form or manner of proceeding in each court of judicature, agreeable to the rules and orders established therein. In Music, it denotes a peculiar expression in playing, singing, or composing. In Painting, it also signifies the individual expression in a picture. In Architecture, it denotes the class to which a building or design is to be referred, chiefly from its affecting peculiarities of certain nations or ages. *Old Style*, and *New Style*, in Chronology, are used to distinguish between reckoning by the reformed calendar of Pope Gregory, or the old, incorrect calendar. See CALENDAR.

TO STYLE, *v. a.* to call, term, or name.

STYPTIC, *a.* [*stapho*, Gr.] astringent; peculiarly applied to such medicines as stop bleeding.

STYRIA, a duchy of Austria, bounded by Austria proper, Hungary, Croatia, and Illyria. It is crossed by the continuation of the Alps, and has mountains of 7000 and 8000 feet in height. The Drave, the Saave, and other tributaries of the Danube, water it; and it has numerous lakes, but none of great extent. Iron, limestone, and other metals and minerals are found here. It produces, corn, fruits, wine, timber, cattle, &c. &c. Its manufactures are not numerous, nor of very great value, excepting in iron. Grätz is its capital. Pop. about 1,000,000.

STYX, *s.* the name of a river of Arcadia in Ancient Greece, whence was taken the name of the first river in the infernal region, across which souls were ferried in Charon's boat.

SUA'SIVE, (*suadeo*) *a.* [*suadeo*, Lat.] having the power to persuade.

SUASORY, (*suasory*) *a.* having a tendency to persuade.

SUA'VITY, (*suavitas*) *s.* [*suavité*, Fr. from *suavis*, Lat.] sweetness, pleasantness, either to the corporeal or mental taste.

SUB, [*Lat.*] in Composition, implies a subordinate or inferior degree.

SUBA'CID, *a.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Lat.] sour in a small degree.

SUBA'CRID, *a.* sharp and pungent in a small degree.

SUBA'CTION, *s.* [*subigo*, Lat.] the act of subduing or reducing to any state.

SUBA'LPINE, *a.* [*sub* and *Alpes*, Lat.] living or growing near the mountains called the Alps.

SUBA'LTERN, *s.* [*subalterne*, Fr.] an inferior; a subordinate; a non-commissioned officer in the army, as a sergeant, a corporal, &c.

SUBALTERNATE, *a.* placed under another; succeeding by turns; successive; alternate.

SUBAQU'NEOUS, *a.* [*sub* and *aqua*, Lat.] living under the water.

SUBCHAN'TER, *s.* an under-chanter; an officer who officiates for a chanter in his absence.

SUBCLAVIAN, *a.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle.

SUBCONSTELLATION, *s.* in Astronomy, a lesser constellation forming a part of a greater.

SUBCUT'NEOUS, *a.* lying under the skin.

SUBDE'ACON, *s.* [*sub* and *diaconus*, Lat.] in the Romish Church, the deacon's servant.

SUBDE'AN, *s.* [*sub* and *decanus*, Lat.] a dignified clergyman, next to the dean.

SUBDE'UPLE, *a.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] containing one part in ten.

TO SUBDE'LEGATE, *v. a.* to substitute or appoint.

SUBDITI'TIOUS, (*subditi'tious*) *a.* [*subdo*, Lat.] foisted; forged. To SUBDIVIDE, *v. a.* [*sub* and *divido*, Lat.] to divide a part into still lesser parts.

SUBDIVISION, *s.* the act of subdividing.

SUB'DOLOUS, *a.* [*subdolos*, from *dolus*, Lat.] subtle; crafty; deceitful; cunning; sly.

TO SUBDU'CE, *v. a.* [*sub* and *duco*, Lat.] to subtract; to deduce.

TO SUBDU'CT, *v. a.* to withdraw or take away. In Arithmetical, to subtract.

SUBDU'CTION, *s.* arithmetical subtraction; the act of taking away.

TO SUBDU'E, *v. a.* [*sub* and *do*, Lat.] to overpower; to conquer; to crush; to oppress; to bring under; to tame.

SUBDU'ER, *s.* a conqueror; one that reduces or brings under; a tamer.

SUBDU'PLICATE, *a.* containing one part of two.

SUBERATES, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with suberic acid.

SUBERIC, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to cork.

SUBUMIGATION, *s.* [*sub* and *umigo*, Lat.] a ceremony used by sorcerers to drive away evil spirits by burning incense.

SUBJA'CENT, *a.* [*sub* and *jaceo*, Lat.] lying under.

TO SUBJEC'T, *v. a.* [*sub* and *jacio*, Lat.] to put under; to reduce to submission; to enslave; to make liable or obnoxious; to make subservient.

SUBJECT, *a.* placed, situated, living, or serving under; liable or obnoxious; on which any action or thought is exercised.

SUBJECT, *s.* [*subject*, Fr.] one who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any action or thought is employed; that in which any thing inheres. In Philosophy, Logic, and Grammar, that of which any thing is correctly predicated or affirmed; the mind, which alone is self-conscious, and can contemplate itself and all other things as objects.

SUBJEC'TION, *s.* obedience to a superior; dependence; slavery.

SUBJEC'TIVE, *a.* relating not to the object, but to the subject. In Grammar, the relation in which a notion stands to the notion of the predicate in a sentence, most frequently expressed by a noun or pronoun in the nominative case. *Subjective and Objective*, in Philosophy, are two correlative terms, by which are expressed, with the greatest accuracy, the distinction between what relates or belongs to the mind, which contemplates, and that which relates to the mind, or to any thing else, which is contemplated.

SUBINGRE'SSION, *s.* [*sub* and *gre'dior*, Lat.] secret entrance.

TO SUBJOIN, *v. a.* [*sub* and *jungo*, Lat.] to add at the end; to annex.

SUBITA'NEOUS, *a.* [*subitanus*, from *subitus*, Lat.] sudden; hasty.

TO SUBJUGATE, *v. a.* [*sub* and *jugum*, Lat.] to bring under the yoke; to subdue; to enslave.

SUBJUGATION, *s.* the act of subduing, or a state of slavery.

SUBJUN'CTION, *s.* [*sub* and *jungo*, Lat.] the state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

SUBJUNCTIVE, *a.* subjoined, or added to something else. In Grammar, a mood.

SUBLA'PSARY, SUBLAPS'RIAN, *a.* [*sub* and *lapsus*, Lat.] done after the fall of man.

SUBLATION, *s.* [*sublatio*, Lat.] the act of taking away.

SUBLAXATION, *s.* in Anatomy, an imperfect dislocation.

TO SUBLEVATE, *v. a.* [*sub* and *levo*, Lat.] to raise, succour, or ease.

SUBLEVATION, *s.* the act of assisting, easing, or lifting up.

TO SUB'BLIMATE, *v. a.* [*sublimis*, Lat.] in Chemistry, to raise by the force of fire. Figuratively, to exalt, elevate, heighten.

SUB'BLIMATE, *s.* any thing raised by fire in a retort.

SUBLIMATION, *s.* in Chemistry, is the condensing and collecting in a solid form, by means of vessels constructed for the purpose, the vapours thrown off by solids by the application of heat. Elevation; exaltation; the act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, *a.* [*sublimis*, Lat.] high in place, excellence, or nature; elevated in thought or style; lofty, haughty, proud.

SUBLIME, *s.* [*Fr.*] a grand or lofty style, arising from nobleness of thought.

To **SUBLIME**, *v. a.* [*sublimar*, Fr.] to raise by a chemical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, heighten, or improve.—*v. n.* to rise in a chemical vessel by the force of fire.

**SUBLIMELY**, *ad.* loftily; grandly.

**SUBLIMITY**, *s.* [*sublimité*, Fr.] height of place, thought, or style; height of nature; excellence.

**SUBLINGUAL**, *a.* [*sub* and *lingua*, Lat.] placed under the tongue.

**SUBLUNAR**, **SUBLUNARY**, *a.* [*sub* and *luna*, Lat.] situate beneath the moon; terrestrial; earthly; mundane.

**SUBMARINE**, *a.* [*sub* and *mare*, Lat.] lying or acting under the sea.

To **SUBMERGE**, *v. a.* [*submerger*, Fr. from *sub* and *mergo*, Lat.] to put or plunge under water; to drown.

**SUBMERSION**, (*submersión*) *s.* [Fr.] the act of plunging or dipping under water; sinking; drowning.

**SUBMISS**, *a.* [*submissus*, Lat.] humble, or confessing inferiority; submissive; obsequious.

**SUBMISSION**, (*submisión*) *s.* [*sub* and *mitto*, Lat.] surrender; acknowledgment of inferiority; guiltiness, error, or power to command; obedience; obsequiousness.

**SUBMISSIVE**, *a.* humble; meek; respectful; obsequious.

**SUBMISSIVELY**, *ad.* humbly; with confession of inferiority.

**SUBMISSIVENESS**, *s.* humility; confession of fault or inferiority.

To **SUBMIT**, *v. a.* to let down or sink; to acknowledge, subject, resign, or yield any thing to the authority, commands, direction, or judgment of another.—*v. n.* to be subject to as an inferior; to yield.

**SUBMULTIPLE**, *s.* in Arithmetic, that number or quantity which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is the *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly.

To **SUBNERVATE**, *v. a.* to cut the sinews of the leg, to hamstring.

**SUBORDINATE**, *a.* [*sub* and *ordino*, Lat.] inferior in order, nature, dignity, or power; descending in a regular series of gradation.

To **SUBORDINATE**, *v. a.* to range or place under another.

**SUBORDINATELY**, *ad.* in a series regularly descending.

**SUBORDINATION**, *s.* [Fr.] dependence of persons with respect to each other; a series regularly descending.

To **SUBORN**, *v. a.* [*suborno*, Lat.] to procure privately, by secret fraud, or by silent and indirect means; generally applied to procuring or instructing false evidence.

**SUBORNATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of procuring or instructing a person to give false evidence, or do a bad action.

**SUBORNER**, *s.* one that procures a bad action to be done.

**SUBPENA**, (*subpéna*) *s.* [*sub* and *pæna*, Lat.] a writ commanding a person's appearance in a court under a penalty; a summons.

To **SUBPENA**, (*subpéna*) *v. a.* in Law, to summon a person to appear before a court.

**SUBRECTOR**, *s.* the rector's vicegerent.

**SUBRIGUOUS**, *a.* [*sub* and *rijo*, Lat.] wet; moist; watery underneath.

To **SUBROGATE**, *v. a.* [*subrogo*, Lat.] to substitute or put in the place of another.

**SUBSALTS**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts with less acid than is sufficient to neutralize their radicals.

To **SUBSCRIBE**, *v. a.* [*sub* and *scribo*, Lat.] to give consent to or attest by writing one's name.—*v. n.* to give consent; to promote an undertaking, by paying in a certain sum of money.

**SUBSCRIBER**, *s.* one that subscribes or contributes.

**SUBSCRIPTION**, *s.* the act of attesting a writing by signing one's name; the undertaking to advance the government money upon certain conditions, or giving money to charitable uses.

**SUBSEQUENT**, *a.* [Fr. *sub* and *sequor*, Lat.] following in order of time; future.

To **SUBSERVE**, *v. a.* [*sub* and *servio*, Lat.] to serve in a subordinate or instrumental manner.

**SUBSERVIENCY**, **SUBSERVIENCE**, *s.* subjection to the control or command of another; instrumental fitness or use.

**SUBSERVIENT**, *a.* assisting to the accomplishment of a purpose or design; subordinate.

To **SUBSIDE**, *v. a.* [*subsido*, Lat.] to sink; to tend towards the bottom or downwards.

**SUBSIDARY**, *a.* [*subsidius*, Lat.] helping; aiding; assisting; brought in aid.

**SUBSIDY**, *s.* [*subsidium*, Lat.] an aid given in money towards carrying on the public affairs of a nation.

To **SUBSIGN**, *v. a.* [*sub* and *signo*, Lat.] to sign under.

To **SUBSIST**, *v. n.* [*subsisto*, Lat.] to continue or retain the present state, nature, or properties; to have means of living or maintenance; to inhere; to have existence.

**SUBSISTENCE**, *s.* [Fr.] real being; competency, or sufficiency to support life.

**SUBSTANT**, *s.* [*Fr.*] being real being; inherent.

**SUBSTANCE**, *s.* [Fr.] being; something which has existence, and supports accidents; the essential part; something real, opposed to imaginary; body; bodily nature; wealth; means of life.

**SUBSTANTIAL**, (*substānsial*) *a.* [*substāntiel*, Fr. *substāntialis*, Lat.] real; true; solid; bulky, corporeal, material; stout; strong; moderately wealthy; responsible.

**SUBSTANTIALITY**, *s.* the state of existence; corporeity.

**SUBSTANTIALS**, *s.* (without singular), essential parts.

**SUBSTANTIVE**, *s.* [*substantif*, Fr. *substantivum*, from *substo*, Lat.] in Grammar, a word which expresses the notion of any existence, abstract, or concrete, &c. &c. It is commonly called a *noun*.

**SUBSTANTIVE**, *a.* betokening existence.

To **SUBSTITUTE**, *v. a.* [*sub* and *statuo*, Lat.] to put instead, or in the place of another.

**SUBSTITUTE**, *s.* [*substitut*, Fr.] one placed and acting instead of another.

**SUBSTRUCTION**, *s.* [*substructio*, from *sub* and *struo*, Lat.] the lower part of the foundation of a house; underbuilding.

**SUBSTYLAR**, *a.* [*sub* and *stylus*, Lat.] in Dialing, an epithet given to a right line, whereon the gnomon or stile of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

**SUBSULTIVE**, **SUBSULTORY**, *a.* [*subsultus*, from *salio*, Lat.] leaping; bounding; moving by starts.

To **SUBTEND**, *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.] to extend under; to be opposite to, in Geometry.

**SUBTILER**, [Lat.] signifies, in Composition, under.

**SUBTERFLUENT**, **SUBTERFLUOUS**, *a.* [*subter* and *fluo*, Lat.] running or flowing under.

**SUBTERFUGE**, *s.* [Fr. from *subter* and *fugio*, Lat.] a shift, evasion, or trick, by which a person endeavours to extricate himself from a difficulty.

**SUBTERRANEAN**, **SUBTERRANEOUS**, *a.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] placed under ground; lying under the surface of the earth.

**SUBTILE**, *a.* sometimes written *subtle*, and pronounced *sūtl*; [Fr. *subtilis*, Lat.] thin; nice, delicate, fine; piercing, acute; cunning, subdulous, deceitful; refined, or so acute as hardly to be comprehended. When it signifies cunning or crafty, it is generally spelt *subtle*.

**SUBTILELY**, *ad.* finely, not grossly; craftily; cunningly.

**SUBTILIZATION**, *s.* [*subtilisation*, Fr.] the act of rarefying, or making any thing so volatile as to rise in steam or vapours; refinement, superfluous acuteness.

To **SUBTILIZE**, *v. a.* [*subtiliser*, Fr.] to rarefy, or make thin; to refine, or spin into useless niceties.—*v. n.* to talk or treat with too much refinement.

**SUBTILITY**, *s.* [*subtilité*, Fr.] thinness, fineness; the quality of being much rarefied, or consisting of very small and penetrating particles; nicety; refinement; too much acuteness; cunning artifice, sliness.

**SUBTLE**, (*sūtl*) *a.* [see **SUBTILE**.] sly; artful or cunning.

**SUBTLY**, (*sūtl*) *ad.* cunningly; artfully; slyly; nicely; delicately.

To **SUBTRACT**, *v. a.* [*soustraire*, Fr. from *subtraho*, Lat.] to take away a part from the whole. In Arithmetic, the art of finding the difference between two numbers, by taking away the less from the greater, and setting down what remains.

**SUBTRACTION**, *s.* [*soustraction*, Fr.] the act of taking away a part from the whole.

**SUBTRAHEND**, *s.* [*subtraho*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the lesser number which is to be taken out of the greater.

**SUBTRIPLE**, *a.* [Fr. *sub* and *triplex*, Lat.] containing a third, or one part in three.

**SUBVENTANEUS**, *a.* [*subventaneus*, from *ventus*, Lat.] adde; windy.

To SUBVE/RSE, *v. a.* [*subverto*, Lat.] to overturn, demolish, destroy, subvert.

SUBVERSION, (*subvērshn*) *s.* [Fr.] the act of overthrowing; destruction; ruin; demolition; overthrow.

SUBVERSIVE, *a.* having tendency to overturn, used with *of*.

To SUBVERT, *v. a.* [*subverto*, Lat.] to overthrow, overturn, destroy, or turn upside down; to corrupt or confound.

SUBVERTER, *s.* an overthrower; a destroyer.

SUBURB, *s.* [*sub and urbs*, Lat.] a collection of buildings without the walls of a city; the confines; the outpart; the environs.

SUBURBAN, *s.* one that lives in the suburbs.

SUBURBAN, *a.* belonging to the suburbs.

SUBURBANITY, *s.* the neighbourhood of them that dwell without a city.

SUCCEDA/NEOUS, *a.* [*succedo*, Lat.] supplying the place of something else.

SUCCEDA/NEUM, *s.* [Lat.] that which is put to serve in place of something else.

SUCCEED/ENT, *a.* succeeding; following after.

To SUCCEED, *v. n.* [*sub and cedo*, Lat. *succedo*, Fr.] to follow after or in order; to come into the place of one who is dead, or has quitted; to fall out or terminate according to one's wish; to obtain one's wish; to go under cover.—*v. a.* to follow after; to prosper, to make a thing terminate according to a person's wish.

SUCCEED/ER, *s.* one that succeeds; one that comes into the place of another.

SUCCESS, *s.* [*succes*, Fr. *successus*, from *succedo*, Lat.] a prosperous event, when used without an epithet; the termination of an affair whether happily or unhappily.

SUCCESSFUL, *a.* fortunate; prosperous; lucky.

SUCCESSFULLY, *ad.* fortunately; luckily; prosperously.

SUCCESSFULNESS, *s.* the quality of being fortunate or prosperous in an undertaking; series of good fortune; desired event; happy conclusion.

SUCCESSION, (*sukshshn*) *s.* [Fr. *successio*, from *succedo*, Lat.] a series or order in which one person or thing follows another; consecution; a lineage.

SUCCESSIVE, *a.* [*successif*, Fr.] following in order immediately after another person or thing; consecutive.

SUCCESSIVELY, *ad.* in uninterrupted order; one after another.

SUCCESSOR, *s.* [*successor*, Fr. from *succedo*, Lat.] one that immediately follows another in any possession or post.

SUCCE/NTATES, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the succinic acid.

SUCCE/NTIC, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to amber.

SUCCE/NTIC, *a.* [Fr. *succinctus*, Lat.] short, concise, brief, comprehensive.

SUCCE/NTLY, *ad.* briefly; concisely.

SUCCE/NTNESS, *s.* brevity; conciseness.

SUC/CORY, *s.* [*eichorium*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant with compound flowers, one kind of which is common in England, and is remarkable for its large blue flower.

To SU/COUR, *v. a.* [*sub and curro*, Lat.] to help, relieve, or assist in danger, difficulty, or distress.

SU/COUR, *s.* [*secours*, Fr.] aid or relief afforded in difficulty or distress; the person who aids or relieves another in distress.

SU/COURER, *s.* a helper; an assistant; a reliever.

SU/CULENT, *a.* [Fr. *succulentus*, Lat.] moist; abounding in juice; juicy.

To SU/CUMB, *v. a.* [*sub and cubo*, Lat. *succumbo*, Fr.] to fall down, sink, or fall under; to yield.

SUCCU/SSATION, *s.* [*succutio*, Lat.] a trot of a horse, &c., made by lifting one foot before, and the cross foot behind.

SUCCU/SSION, (*sukshshn*) *s.* the act of shaking or jolting; a jolt or shake given by a carriage. In Medicine, a shaking of the nerves procured by strong, stimulating, and stercoratory medicines.

SUCH, *pron.* [*swile*, Sax. *sulk*, Belg. *sulleiks*, Goth.] when answered by *as*, like, or of the same kind. When used without *as*, of the same nature with that which is mentioned in the sentence before; particular or certain.

To SUCK, *v. a.* [*sucan*, Sax. *succen*, Fr.] to draw by rarefying the air; to draw in by the mouth; to draw milk from the breast by the mouth; to draw with the lips; to empty; to drain.—*v. n.* to draw by rarefying the air; to draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe.

SUCK, *s.* the act of sucking; milk given by females from the breast.

SU/CCKER, *s.* [*suceur*, Fr.] any thing that draws by rarefying the air; the piston of a pump; a young twig shooting from the stock, so called from the supposition of its depriving the trunk of its moisture; a pipe through which any thing is sucked.

To SUCKLE, (*sukl*) *v. a.* to bring up a child by milk sucked from the breast.

SUCKLING, *s.* an infant at the breast.

SUCTION, (*sukshn*) *s.* [*suction*, Fr.] the act of sucking.

SUDATORY, *s.* [*sudo*, Lat.] a hot-house or sweating bath.

SUDBURY, Suffolk. It contains 3 large handsome churches, with other good buildings. It is seated on the N. side of the river Stour, (which is navigable for barges,) by which it is almost surrounded, and over which it has a handsome bridge leading into Essex, 56 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 5085.

SUDDEN, *a.* [*soudain*, Fr. *soden*, Sax.] happening without any expectation or notice given beforehand. *On or of a sudden*, is sooner than we expected, without any notice beforehand.

SUDDENLY, *ad.* unexpectedly; hastily; quickly.

SUDDENNESS, *s.* quickness; hastiness; unexpected presence.

SUDORIFIC, *a.* [*sudorifique*, Fr. from *sudor* and *facio*, Lat.] provoking or causing sweat.

SUDORIFICS, *s.* medicines that cause sweating.

SUDS, *s.* it has no singular; [*sooden*, Sax.] water in which soap is dissolved. *To be in the suds*, is to be involved in some difficulty.

To SUE, *v. a.* [*sueir*, Fr.] to prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure. In Falconry, to clean the hawk, as a hawk.—*v. n.* to beg, entreat, or petition, with humility and earnestness.

SUET, *s.* [old Fr.] hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys. SUTONIUS, C. TRANQUILLUS, a Roman historian, the friend of Pliny the younger, who had various offices under Trajan and Hadrian. His works which we yet possess are, the *Lives of the twelve Caesars*, and *Lives of distinguished Poets, Orators, &c.* He flourished in the 1st and 2nd centuries A. D.

SUETY, *a.* consisting of suet; resembling suet.

SUEUR, EUSTACHE LE, a famous French painter, of the 17th century. He studied under Vouet, and other great artists of the day, but he surpassed them all, and obtained the title of the *French Raphael*. He died in 1655, aged 38 years.

SUEZ, anciently BAZEXE, a town of Egypt, seated at the N. end of the W. arm of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez, with a harbour. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean by an isthmus, 120 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa, called the *Isthmus of Suez*. The town is without water, which comes from the other side of the gulf, and almost without the necessities of life. Fish is the only article of provisions plentiful here. It is very much crowded at times, but at others it is very thinly inhabited; and the harbour is too shallow to admit ships of great burden.

The commerce of Suez with Cairo is carried on only by means of caravans, but several vessels sail annually between this port and Jidda. It is situated in a sandy country, the ground around being all one bed of rock, slightly covered with sand, (plants, trees, gardens, and fields, being entirely unknown,) 60 miles from Cairo. Lat. 30. 2. N. Long. 32. 28. E.

To SUFFER, *v. a.* [*suffero*, Lat. *suffrir*, Fr.] to bear or undergo with a sense of pain; to endure or support without resistance or sinking under; to allow or permit without refusal or resistance; to pass through, or be affected by.—*v. n.* to undergo pain, punishment, injury, or inconvenience.

SUFFERABLE, *a.* such as may be endured or permitted; tolerable.

SUFFERABLY, *ad.* tolerably; so as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, *s.* [*souffrance*, Fr.] pain, inconvenience, misery; patience or moderation; permission; allowance.

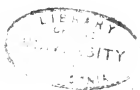
SUFFERER, *s.* one who endures pain or inconvenience; one who allows or permits.

SUFFERING, *s.* pain endured.

To SUFFICE, *v. n.* [*sufficio*, Lat.] to be enough or equal to the end or purpose.—*v. a.* to afford, to supply enough; to satisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, (*sufficiency*) *s.* [*sufficio*, Lat.] the state of being equal or adequate to the end proposed; a qualification; supply equal to want; competence.

SUFFICIENT, (*sufficiens*) *a.* [*sufficiens*, Lat.] enough; able; capable.





SUFFICIENTLY, (*sufficiently*) *ad.* fully; satisfactorily.

To SUFFLATE, *v. a.* [*sufflo*, Lat.] to puff or blow up.

SUFFLATION, *s.* the act of blowing up with wind; swelling.

To SUFFOCATE, *v. a.* [*suffocare*, Fr. *suffoco*, Lat.] to choke by exclusion or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, *s.* [*Fr. suffoco*, Lat.] stoppage of the breath; the state of smothering or choking for want of air.

SUFFOLK, a county of England, lying on the German Ocean, and bounded by Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Essex. It is nearly 50 miles long, and about 30 broad. It contains 575 parishes, and 28 market towns. The air is generally wholesome, but the soil is various; on the sea-coast it is sandy, and there are several small hills, which yield hemp, pease, and rye. The inland parts are clayey, and more full of trees. The borders towards Essex are fit for pastures, and the N. W. produce corn of all sorts. There are manufactures of broad-cloth, stuffs, and coarse linen, but not to any extent now. The principal rivers are, the Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, the Breton, the Orwell or Gippe, the Deben, the Ore, and the Blyth. Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds are the principal towns. Pop. 315,073. It sends 11 members to parliament.

SUFFRAGAN, *s.* [*suffragor*, Lat.] a bishop considered as subject to an archbishop.

SUFFRAGE, *s.* [*Fr.*] a vote or voice given to determine a controversy, or matter in dispute.

SUFFRAGINOUS, *a.* [*suffrago*, Lat.] belonging to the kneecap of beasts.

To SUFFUMIGATE, *v. a.* [*sub* and *fumigo*, Lat.] to smoke underneath.

SUFFUMIGATION, *s.* [*Fr.*] a smoking or fuming underneath; operation of fumes or smoke raised by heat.

To SUFFUSE, (*suffuse*) *v. a.* [*suffundo*, Lat.] to spread over with some fluid or expansive body, such as vapour or tincture.

SUFFUSION, (*suffuzhon*) *s.* the act of pouring or spreading upon.

SUGAR, (*shágar*) *s.* [*sucra*, Fr.] in Chemistry and Trade, a crystallization of the saccharine matter of vegetables in which it abounds, and particularly from the sugar cane, a species of maple, and a kind of beet-root; extensively imported from the W. Indian islands and S. America, and largely used for various domestic purposes. In Chemistry, the various kinds of sugar are classed under two heads, cane sugar, and grape sugar. In Commerce, it is classified according to the plant it is derived from, the country it is made by, the degree of refinement, &c. &c. Any thing proverbially sweet; a chemical dry crystallization.

To SUGAR, (*shágar*) *v. a.* to sweeten or impregnate with sugar.

SUGAR-CANDY, *s.* sugar candied or crystallized.

SUGAR-CANE, *s.* in Botany, a species of grasslike plant, cultivated in tropical countries for the purpose of making sugar from its juice.

SUGAR-MAPLE, *s.* in Botany, a kind of maple from the sap of which sugar is made in the United States.

SUGARY, (*shágary*) *a.* tasting of sugar; sweet.

To SUGGEST, (*sug-jest*) *v. a.* [*suggere*, Lat.] to hint, insinuate, or intimate; to tell privately.

SUGGESTER, *s.* one that suggests; one that reminds another.

SUGGESTION, (*sug-jestion*) *s.* [*Fr.*] a secret hint, information, insinuation, intimation, or notification.

SUGILLATION, (*sugillashon*) *s.* [*sigillo*, Lat.] in Medicine, the extravasation of blood in the coats of the eye.

SUICIDE, *s.* [*Fr.* from *sui* and *cido*, Lat.] the crime of destroying oneself; self-murder; one who destroys himself; a self-murderer; a felo de se.

SUPDAS, a Greek lexicographer, of about the 10th century, whose work is of great value in showing the various meanings of Greek words, in preserving passages of various lost writings, &c.

SUIT, (*süt*) *s.* [*suite*, Fr.] a set or number of things corresponding to each other; clothes consisting of coat, waistcoat, and breeches; a regular order or series; consecution; a retinue, or number of attendants; a petition; a courtship. In Law, the instance of a cause or action, whether real or personal; or the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Suit of court*, or *suit-service*, is an attendance the tenant owes to his lord's court; *suit-covenant*, agreement by a person to do service in the court of the lord; *suit-custom* is, where one and his ancestors or predecessors have owed suit time out of mind.

To SUIT, (*süt*) *v. a.* to fit or adapt to something else; to dress or clothe.—*v. n.* to agree, to accord, used with *to* or *with*.

SUITABLE, (*suitable*) *a.* agreeable to; matching; fitting; becoming.

SUITABLENESS, *s.* fitness; agreeableness.

SUITABLY, *ad.* agreeably to; according to.

SUITOR, (*sütör*) *s.* one that makes a petition, or courts another; a suppliant; a wooer.

SUKOTYRO, *s.* in Zoology, a large animal bearing a slight resemblance to the elephant, said to inhabit the island of Java.

SULCATED, *a.* [*suleus*, Lat.] furrowed.

SULLEN, *a.* gloomily aegry; discontented; malignant; mischievous; heavy; dull; sorrowful; gloomy; dark; dismal; cloudy; obstinate; perverse; intractable.

SULLENLY, *ad.* discontentedly; morosely; gloomily; intractably; mischievously; malignantly.

SULLENNESS, *s.* gloominess; moroseness; stubbornness; intractability; malignity.

To SULLY, (*souiller*, Fr.) to soil or spoil the colour with any thing dirty.

SULLY, MAXIMILIEN DE BETHUNE, DUKE OF, the great minister of the great Henry IV. of France. He owed his eminence to his own genius, for having entered at an early age on the service of the king of Navarre, he had no complete education. He distinguished himself greatly in the various battles that were fought before Henry obtained possession of the crown of France; and Henry's profession of Romanism is ascribed to his persuasions. In various diplomatic engagements he was as eminent as in military service, but both have been cast into the shade by his talent for finance. In this department, the measures he adopted were as beneficial to the country as to the king. He was ambassador to England on the accession of James I. The numerous offices he held, the duties of most of which he laboriously performed, enabled him to acquire an immense fortune; but the assassination of Henry threw him out of most of them, and he spent his leisure in the composition of his *Memoirs*. He died in 1641, aged 82 years.

SULPHATES, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the sulphuric acid.

SULPHITES, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the sulphurous acid.

SULPHUR, (*sülfur*) *s.* [Lat.] in Chemistry, an elementary substance, not metallic, the appearance and general properties of which are familiar to every one. It is extensively used in medicine.

SULPHUREOUS, SuLPHUROUS, (*sulfáreus, sülfurus*) *a.* containing brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; made of brimstone.

SULPHURETS, *s.* in Chemistry, combinations of alkalies, or metals with sulphur.

SULPHURETTED, *a.* in Chemistry, applied to a substance which is combined with sulphur.

SULPHURIC, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to sulphur.

SULPHURWORT, *s.* in Botany, a plant, the same with the fennel-leaved harsenong or pencedanum.

SULPICIUS SEVERUS, an ecclesiastical writer of the 4th century. He was a Gaul, and of noble extraction, and practised first as an advocate, but afterwards became a monk, and enjoyed a considerable reputation for his literary skill. He died in about 420, at an advanced age. He wrote a *Church History, a Life of St. Martin*, &c.

SULTAN, *s.* [Arab.] the Turkish emperor.

SULTANA, SULTANESS, the queen of an eastern emperor.

SULTANIN, *s.* a Turkish gold coin, worth about eight shillings English.

SULTANRY, *s.* an eastern empire.

SULTRINESS, *s.* excessive heat.

SULTRY, *a.* hot and close; hot without any current of wind; hot and cloudy; suffocating with heat; sweltry.

SULZER, JOHN GEORGE, a Swiss writer of the last century. His reputation acquired him a professorship at Berlin; and, in the latter part of his life, he travelled in France and Italy. He died in 1779, aged 59 years. His great work is a *Universal Theory, or Dictionary of the Fine Arts*.

SUM, *s.* [*summa*, Lat.] the whole of any thing; a quantity of money; an abridgment, compendium, summary, or abstract of

the whole; the amount or result of any reasoning or calculation; the height, completion.

To SUM, *v. a.* [*sommer*, Fr.] to compute or collect particulars into a total, used with *up*; to comprise or collect in a narrow compass. In Falconry, to have feathers full grown.

SUMMACH, *s.* in Botany, is a rank-smelling shrub, that bears a black berry; used by curriers in dressing of leather.

SUMATRA, a large island of the Indian Ocean, having Malacca on the N. and N. E., from which it is divided by the Straits of Malacca, Borneo on the E., and Java on the S. E. It is 1050 miles long, and 165 broad. Its interior has been but partially explored, but there are several ranges of mountains, some of which are nearly 2000 feet in height, and it has some large rivers. Rice, tropical fruits and spices, with fine timber, are abundantly produced. It abounds also with wild animals, some of which are peculiar to it. Iron, gold, and other minerals are found. The greatest part of the island is in the possession of native tribes, but the Dutch have extensive settlements here, of which Bencool is the chief town. It lies directly under the equator.

SUMLESS, *a.* not to be computed.

SUMMARILY, *ad.* briefly; concisely.

SUMMARY, *a.* [*sommaire*, Fr.] short, brief, concise, or compendious.

SUMMARY, *s.* [*sommaire*, Fr.] an abridgment which contains the substance of the whole in a small compass.

SUMMER, *s.* [*summer*, Sax. *sommer*, Belg.] popularly, the season of the year when the sun is about the tropic of Cancer, and its heat is greatest. With astronomers, the season commencing, with those that live in the north temperate zone, when the sun enters Cancer, and ending when he quits Virgo; but with those that live in the south temperate zone, beginning when the sun enters Capricorn, and ending when he leaves Pisces.

To SUMMER, *v. n.* to pass the summer.—*v. a.* to keep warm.

SUMMIT, *s.* [*summus*, Lat.] the top or utmost height; the apex. In Botany, the upper part of the pistil in flowers, which receives the pollen from the anthers of the stamens, to fertilize the seed-bud.

To SUMMON, *v. a.* [*sub* and *monere*, Lat.] to call, admonish, or cite with authority, to appear. Figuratively, to excite, raise, call, or rouse, used with *up*.

SUMMONER, *s.* a person who cites or calls to appear before a court, or at a particular place.

SUMMONS, *s.* a call, admonition, or citation from authority to appear.

SUMMUM BONUM, *s.* [Lat.] the chiefest good; that enjoyment which a person most desires as the greatest felicity.

SUMPTER, *s.* [*sommier*, Fr.] a horse that carries clothes or furniture.

SUMPTUARY, *a.* [*sumptus*, Lat.] relating to expense, especially that of dress. *Sumptuary laws*, are laws made to restrain excess in diet, apparel, or furniture.

SUMPTUOUS, *a.* costly; expensive; splendid.

SUMPTUOUSLY, *ad.* splendidly; magnificently; expensively. SUMPTUOUSNESS, *s.* splendence; splendence; costliness; magnificence; expensiveness.

SUN, *s.* [*sol*, Goth. *sunna*, or *sunne*, Sax. *son*, Belg.] in Astronomy, the central body of our system, and the source of light and warmth to our earth and the rest of the planets. It is not, strictly speaking, at rest; but the actual centre of the system is never without its mass. It revolves on its axis in about 25½ days. Its diameter is about 880,000 miles; so that its bulk exceeds that of our globe more than 1,000,000 times. Viewed through a telescope, its surface displays irregularly-formed dark spots, uncertain in number, place, and continuance; but which show, nevertheless, the rotation of the sun on its axis. A variety of theories have been proposed to account for these spots; of which Sir W. Herschel's was, that they were openings through an intensely luminous envelope, through which the opaque mass of the sun could be seen.

SUNBEAM, *s.* a ray of the sun.

SUNBURNT, *a.* tanned by the sun.

SUNCLAD, *part. a.* clothed in radiance; bright; shining.

SUNDA ISLES, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean; the chief of which are Borneo, Sumatra, Java, &c. See these names.

SUNDA STRAIT OF, the narrow sea dividing the islands of Sumatra and Java, in the Indian Ocean.

SUNDAY, *s.* the first day of the week, deriving its name from our Saxon ancestors, who dedicated it to the sun. It is set apart amongst Christians for the weekly commemoration of our Lord's resurrection.

To SUNDER, *v. a.* [*syndrian*, Sax.] to part, separate, or divide. In *sunder*, is, in two.

SUNDERLAND, Durham. It is seated at the mouth of the river Wear, and is a populous, thriving, well-built town. Coal is the staple commodity; glass bottles, lime, salt, grindstones, coppers, and pottery ware are also exported. It has a handsome church, and many other fine buildings. The harbour is made fit for vessels of considerable draught, by piers, &c. Across the Wear is a beautiful one-arched iron bridge; which is nearly 100 feet above the water in the centre of the arch, and 236 feet in its span. It is 204 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 17,022.

SUNDEW, *s.* in Botany, a beautiful marsh plant, of which there are three English species. The leaves are thickly set with short glandular hairs, the extremities of which secrete a viscid fluid, which glitters in the sun like dew. When an insect alights on one of these leaves, it is not only entrapped by this viscid dew, but the leaf also curls round it, and totally prevents escape.

SUNDIAL, *s.* an instrument which shows the hour of the day, when the sun is unclouded, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon, erected in the midst of an hour-circle. They are of several kinds, and particular rules are given in works on dialing for the construction of them. Those who use them to regulate their clocks or watches by, should not only have them accurately adjusted, but also allow for the equation of time.

SUNDRY, *a.* [*sunder*, Sax.] several; various; more than one.

SUNFLOWER, *s.* in Botany, a common kind of garden flower, brought originally from America, the largest sort of which is the tall annual, whose splendid broad disks, fringed with bright yellow petals, make them great favourites with cottagers. The seeds are fed on by goldfinches, &c., and are very oily.

SUNG, the preter, and past part. of To SING.

SUNK, preter, and past part. of To SINK.

SUNNY, *a.* bright; resembling the sun; exposed to the sun; coloured by the sun.

SUNRISE, SUNRISING, *s.* the morning; the first appearance of the sun; the east.

SUNSET, *s.* the evening; the close of the day; the west.

SUNSHINE, SUNSHINY, *a.* bright with the sun; bright like the sun.

SUNSHINE, *s.* action of the sun; place where the lustre or heat of the sun is powerful.

To SUP, *v. a.* [*supan*, Sax. *soepen*, Belg. *super*, Norm.] to sip; to drink by mouthfuls; to drink by a little at a time; to take with a spoon.—*v. n.* [*souper*, Fr.] to eat the evening meal or supper.

SUP, *s.* a small draught; a mouthful of liquor.

SUPER, [Lat.] in Composition, signifies more than another; more than enough; on or flowing over the top.

SUPERABLE, (*superabilis*) *a.* [*supero*, Lat.] that may be overcome or surpassed; conquerable.

To SUPERABOUND, *v. n.* to be superfluous; to be overmuch; to be exuberant.

SUPERABUNDANCE, *s.* excess; superfluity; great plenty. SUPERABUNDANT, *a.* being more than enough.

To SUPERAADD, *v. a.* [*super* and *addo*, Lat.] to add over and above; to join to any thing, so as to make it more.

To SUPERAANNUATE, *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Lat.] to impair or disqualify by age or length of time.

SUPERAANNUATED, *a.* worn out with age; grown out of date.

SUPERB, *a.* [*superbe*, Fr. *superbus*, Lat.] grand; pompous; lofty; proud; august; magnificent; stately.

SUPERBLY, *ad.* in a superb manner.

SUPERCARGO, *s.* an officer in a ship who has the management of its traffic.

SUPERCELESTIAL, *a.* placed above the firmament.

SUPERCILIOUS, *a.* [*supercilium*, Lat.] haughty; dictatorial; despotic; overbearing; disdainful; contemptuous; dogmatical; arbitrary; arrogant.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, *ad.* haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously.

SUPEREMINENCE, SUPEREMINENCY, *s.* [*super* and *eminere*,



Lat.] the quality of exceeding in eminence above others though eminent; uncommon degree of eminence or excellence.

SUPEREMINENT, *a.* greatly excelling; eminent in a high degree.

To SUPERE/ROGATE, *v. n.* [*super* and *erogo*, Lat.] to do more than a person is by duty obliged.

SUPEREROGATION, *s.* the performance of more than one is obliged to do by duty.

SUPEREROGATORY, *a.* performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

SUPEREXCELLENT, *a.* excellent beyond common.

SUPERFICIAL, (*superficial*) *a.* [*superficies*, Fr.] lying on, or not reaching below the surface; shallow; contrived to cover something else; not profound; smattering; not deeply learned.

SUPERFICIALLY, (*superficially*) *ad.* slightly; imperfectly.

SUPERFICIALNESS, (*superficialness*) *s.* position on the surface; imperfectness; slightness; shallowness; slight knowledge; show without substance.

SUPERFICIES, (*superficies*) *s.* [Lat.] the outside, or surface.

SUPERFINE, *a.* eminently or extraordinarily fine.

SUPERFLUITY, *s.* (*superfluité*, Fr.) more than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity; excess.

SUPERFLUOUS, *a.* [*super* and *fluo*, Lat.] overmuch; more than enough; needless; unnecessary; exuberant; supervacaneous.

SUPERFLUOUSLY, *ad.* unnecessarily; needlessly; in an extravagant manner.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being superfluous.

To SUPERINDUCE, *v. a.* [*super* and *induco*, Lat.] to bring in as an addition to something else; to bring in as not originally belonging to that on which it was brought; to lay upon; to cover; to draw over.

To SUPERINTEND, *v. a.* to oversee, overlook; to supervise or take care of others that are inferior; to have the chief management or direction of any thing.

SUPERINTENDENCE, SUPERINTENDENCY, *s.* the act of taking care of the interests and concerns of others.

SUPERINTENDENT, SUPERINTENDANT, *s.* [*super* and *intendo*, Lat.] one who rules, governs, or manages.

SUPERIOR, *a.* the more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERIOR, *s.* [Lat.] higher above another in excellence, dignity, or any other quality; free from emotion or concern; unconquered; upper, applied to situation. In Astronomy, applied to the planets of our system which are farther from the sun than our earth is, and to that conjunction of an inferior planet which is made when the planet is on the opposite side of the sun to that on which the earth is. In Botany, applied to the blossom, when it is situated above the seed-bud, as in the honeysuckle, apple, rose, &c.

SUPERIOR, LAKE, the name of the largest lake of N. America, which is supposed to be the most extensive body of freshwaters in the world. It is about 380 miles long, and 130 wide. Its shores are rocky and uneven; and it contains several considerable islands. More than 30 rivers discharge themselves into it; and through Lakes Huron, &c. and the St. Lawrence river it empties itself into the Atlantic. It is very subject to storms. Fish are abundant and excellent. The boundary line of the United States and British N. America passes through the middle of it.

SUPERIORITY, *s.* [*superiorité*, Fr.] pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPERLATIVE, *a.* [*superlativ*, Fr. from *superfero*, Lat.] implying or expressing the highest degree. In Grammar, that form of an adjective which expresses the quality or attribute in the highest or intensest degree; and is made in some instances by using *most* before the simple form, as *most excellent*, and in others, by the *affix est*, as *tallest*. Some words have very irregular superlatives.

SUPERLATIVELY, *ad.* most excellently; most eminently; in the highest degree, either good or bad.

SUPERLATIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being most eminent or excellent, or in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR, *a.* [*super* and *luna*, Lat.] not sublunary; not of this world; placed above the moon.

SUPERNAL, *a.* [*superminus*, Lat.] placed above; relating to heavenly things; celestial.

SUPERNATANT, *a.* [*super* and *no*, Lat.] swimming above.

SUPERNATURAL, *a.* [*super* and *natura*, Lat.] beyond or above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, *ad.* in a manner above the course or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, *a.* [*supernuméraire*, Fr.] above a settled, necessary, usual, or a round number.

SUPERREFLECTION, *s.* reflection of an image reflected.

SUPER-SALTS, *s.* salts with an excess of acid, as the super-tartrate of potash.

To SUPERSCRIBE, *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Lat.] to write upon the top or outside.

SUPERScription, *s.* the act of writing, or any thing written, on the top or outside.

To SUPERSEDE, *v. a.* [*superseado*, Lat.] to make void, or set aside by superior force or authority.

SUPERSEDEAS, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ to stay the doing of that which otherwise might be done.

SUPERSTITION, (*superstition*) *s.* [Fr. *superstitio*, Lat.] the observance of unnecessary rites and formalities, under the supposition that they are religion; reverence of objects that are not fit for worship; too great nicety, fears, or scrupulousness; extravagant or wrongly directed or conducted devotion.

SUPERSTITIOUS, (*superstitious*) *a.* [*superstitieux*, Fr. *superstitiosus*, Lat.] addicted to superstition; scrupulous, or too exact.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, (*superstitiously*) *ad.* bigotedly; scrupulously; in a superstitious manner.

To SUPERSTRUCT, *v. a.* [*super* and *struo*, Lat.] to build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, *s.* that which is raised or built upon something else.

SUPER-SULPHURETTED, *part.* in Chemistry, combined with a large portion of sulphur.

SUPERVACANEOUS, *a.* [*super* and *vacuus*, Lat.] superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving to no purpose.

To SUPERVENE, *v. n.* [*super* and *venio*, Lat.] to come in as a foreign addition, used with *to*.

SUPERVENEIENT, *a.* added; additional.

SUPERVENTION, *s.* the act of supervening.

To SUPERVISE, (*superseer*) *v. a.* [*super* and *video*, Lat.] to overlook; to oversee; to superintend.

SUPERVISOR, (*superseer*) *s.* an overseer; an inspector; a surveyor; a superintendent; one that has the care of others under him.

To SUPERVIVE, *v. a.* [*super* and *vivo*, Lat.] to live longer; to outlive; to overlive.

SUPINE, *a.* [*supinus*, Lat.] lying with the face upward, opposed to prone. Figuratively, negligent; careless; inattentive; indolent; thoughtless; drowsy; idle.

SUPINE, *s.* [*supin*, Fr. *supinum*, Lat.] in Grammar, that form of the verb which is used in particular instances as the object to another verb. In the Latin there were two forms, *amatum*, *amatus*, specially so used. Our own, *to love*, *to be loved*, are used as the infinitive mood also, though at first supine forms.

SUPINELY, *ad.* with the face upward; drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.

SUPINENESS, *s.* posture with the face upward; negligence; carelessness; inattention; sloth; indolence.

To SUPPE/DITATE, *v. a.* [*suppedito*, Lat.] to find supply; to furnish.

SUPPER, *s.* [*supper*, Fr.] the last meal at night.

SUPPERLESS, *a.* going without supper; fasting at night.

To SUPPLANT, *v. a.* [*supplanter*, Fr. from *sub* and *planta*, Lat.] to trip up the heels; to displace or turn out by stratagem; to overpower, force away, or displace.

SUPPLANTER, *s.* one who supplants or displaces.

SUPPLE, (*suppl*) *a.* [*supple*, Fr.] easy to be bent; pliant, flexible; bending without breaking; yielding, opposed to obstinate; flattering or fawning.

To SUPPLE, (*suppl*) *v. a.* to make pliant, soft, flexible, compliant.—*v. n.* to grow soft or pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, *s.* [Fr. from *suppleo*, Lat.] an addition or appendage made to any thing to supply its defects or omissions.

SUPPLENESS, (*suppleness*) *s.* plianthood; flexibility; the quality of easily yielding; flattery; readiness in compliance; facility.

SUPPLETORY, *a.* [*suppleo*, Lat.] serving to supply some imperfection or deficiency.—*s.* that which is to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLIANT, *a.* [Fr.] supplicating, beseeching, requesting

in a humble manner.—s. a humble petitioner; a submissive beggar.

**SUPPLICANT**, s. one that entreats with great submission; a humble petitioner.

**SUPPLICATE**, v. a. [*supplico*, Lat.] to petition; to entreat in a very humble and submissive manner; to implore.

**SUPPLICATION**, s. [Fr.] a petition delivered in a humble manner; entreaty; a prayer.

**SUPPLIER**, s. one that provides or furnishes.

**TO SUPPLY**, v. a. [*supply*, Lat. *supplere*, Fr.] to fill up any deficiency; to give or afford something wanted; to relieve any want; to fill any vacancy, or serve instead of; to give or furnish; to accommodate.

**SUPPLY**, s. relief of want; cure of deficiencies; aid. *To grant the supplies*, is to provide the necessary money for the support of government. In War, furnishing an army with recruits of men, provisions, &c.

**TO SUPPORT**, v. a. [*supporter*, Fr.] to sustain, bear, or prop up; to bear any thing painful without being overcome; to endure; to prevent from fainting or swooning.

**SUPPORT**, s. [Fr.] the act or power of sustaining or keeping from falling; a prop, or sustaining power; the necessities of life; maintenance; supply.

**SUPPORTABLE**, a. [Fr.] tolerable; that may be endured or suffered.

**SUPPORTABLY**, ad. so as may be borne; tolerably.

**SUPPORTER**, s. one that maintains, supports, or assists another; maintainer, comforter, defender, sustainer. In Architecture, a post or pillar, that supports part of a building. In Heraldry, a beast, bird, &c. drawn standing on each side of the escutcheon, and seems to support it.

**SUPPOSABLE**, (*supposable*) a. capable of being laid down without proof, or advanced by way of argument; that may be supposed or imagined.

**SUPPOSAL**, (*supposal*) s. [from *suppose*,] position without proof; imagination; supposition.

**TO SUPPOSE**, (*suppose*) v. a. [*supposer*, Fr. *suppono*, Lat.] to lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument without proving; to admit without proof; to imagine or believe without examination; to require or imply as previous to itself.

**SUPPOSITION**, (*supposition*) s. [Fr.] an hypothesis, position, or supposal, laid down, but not proved.

**SUPPOSITIOUS**, (*supposititious*) a. [*suppositivus*, Lat.] not genuine; artfully or fraudulently substituted in the room or character of something genuine and authentic.

**SUPPOSITIOUSLY**, (*supposititiously*) ad. counterfeitedly; spuriously.

**SUPPOSITORY**, s. [*suppositoire*, Fr.] in Medicine, a kind of solid clyster.

**TO SUPPRESS**, v. a. [*sub* and *primo*, Lat.] to crush, overpower, subdue, overwhelm, or reduce from a state of activity or commotion; to conceal; to keep private; to hinder publication.

**SUPPRESSION**, (*suppression*) s. [Fr.] the act of putting a stop to; concealment; obstruction; a stoppage, difficulty, or hindrance.

**TO SUPPURATE**, v. a. [*suppurare*, Fr.] in Medicine, to generate pus. Figuratively, to ripen; to digest.

**SUPURATION**, s. in Medicine, the discharge of pus from a fully formed tumour.

**SUPPURATION**, s. the too frequent use of purging medicines.

**SUPPUTATION**, s. [*supputatio*, from *puto*, Lat.] a reckoning, calculation, account, computation.

**TO SUPPUTE**, v. a. to calculate; to reckon; to compute.

**SUPRA**, (Lat.) in Composition, signifies above or before.

**SUPRALAPSARIAN**, s. [*supra* and *lapsus*, Lat.] in Theology, a believer in the eternal decrees.

**SUPREMACY**, s. highest place; highest authority; the state of being superior in ecclesiastical as well as civil matters.

**SUPREME**, a. [*supremus*, Lat.] highest in dignity, authority, or excellence.

**SUPREMELY**, ad. most excellently; most eminently; in the highest degree.

**SUR**, [Fr.] in Composition, signifies upon, or over and above.

**SURA**, s. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the lesser bone of the calf of the leg.

**SURAL**, a. [*sura*, Lat.] being in the calf of the leg.

**SURANCE**, s. warrant; security; assurance.

**SURAT**, a large sea-port of Gujerat, Hindustan. It stands on the river Tappee, about 20 miles from its mouth; and has but few structures of note or beauty. It has a considerable trade carried on by means of boats, the river not admitting vessels of larger size to be navigated. The country near it, away from the sea, is fertile, but towards the sea, sandy and barren. People of all the religious creeds of Asia are met with here, drawn together by commerce. It is about 200 miles from Bombay. Pop. about 750,000. Lat. 21. 10. N. Long. 73. 0. E.

**TO SURBATE**, v. a. [*soltati*, Fr.] to bruise the feet with travelling; to fatigue; to harass.

**TO SURCEASE**, (*surcease*) v. n. [*sur* and *cessare*, Fr.] to be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in being, use, or in motion; to leave off; to refrain.

**SURCHARGE**, s. [Fr.] too heavy a burden; an overload; charge upon charge; more than can be well borne.

**TO SURCHARGE**, v. a. [*surcharger*, Fr.] to overload, or load with more than a person or thing can bear; to overcharge; to overburden.

**SURCHARGER**, s. one that overburdens.

**SURCINGLE**, s. [*sur*, Fr. and *cingulum*, Lat.] a girth with which a burden is bound on a horse; the girdle or band of a cassock.

**SURCLE**, (*sürkl*) s. [*surculus*, Lat.] a shoot or twig; a sucker.

**SURCOAT**, (*sürköt*) s. a coat to be worn over the other clothes; a great coat; an outward garment.

**SURCULATION**, s. the act of pruning or lopping trees.

**SURCULOUS**, a. full of shoots or sprigs.

**SURD**, a. [*surdus*, Lat.] deaf; void of understanding; not perceived by the ear; unheard; not expressed by any term. In Mathematics, an irrational quantity, such as any root that is not exactly to be expressed, but has an interminable fractional part.

**SURDITY**, s. [*surdité*, Fr.] deafness; dulness; stupidity.

**SURE**, a. [*seure*, Fr.] certain, or not subject either to fail or deceive; confident beyond doubt; safe from doubt or danger; firm, stable, not liable to decay or failure. *To be sure*, is used adverbially for certainly.

**TO SURFOOTED**, a. treading firmly; not subject to stumbling.

**SURELY**, ad. certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt; firmly; without hazard.

**SURENESS**, s. certainty; firmness; faithfulness.

**SURETISHIP**, s. [from *surety*,] the state or office of one that is bound for another.

**SURETY**, s. [*sureté*, Fr.] certainty or freedom from failure, doubt, or mistake; support; evidence; confirmation; security against loss or damage; one that gives security or is bound for another; bondsman, bail, hostage.

**SURF**, s. the foam of the breakers on rocks, or on the shore.

**SURFACE**, s. [*sur* and *face*, Fr.] the outside, superficies, superice.

**TO SURFEIT**, (*sürfüt*) v. a. [*sur* and *faire*, Fr.] to feed with excessive meat or drink, so as to cause sickness; to cram overmuch.—v. n. to be fed to sickness or satiety.

**SURFEIT**, (*sürfüt*) s. sickness arising from feeding or drinking to excess.

**SURFEITER**, s. one who riots; a glutton.

**SURGE**, s. [*surgo*, Lat.] a swelling sea; a wave rolling above the general surface of the water; a billow.

**TO SURGE**, v. n. to swell or roll in waves.

**SURGEON**, s. one who practises surgery professionally. *Royal College of Surgeons*, an incorporated society of London, who examine candidates, and grant licences for the practice of surgery. The museum of the college was begun by John Hunter, and is particularly rich.

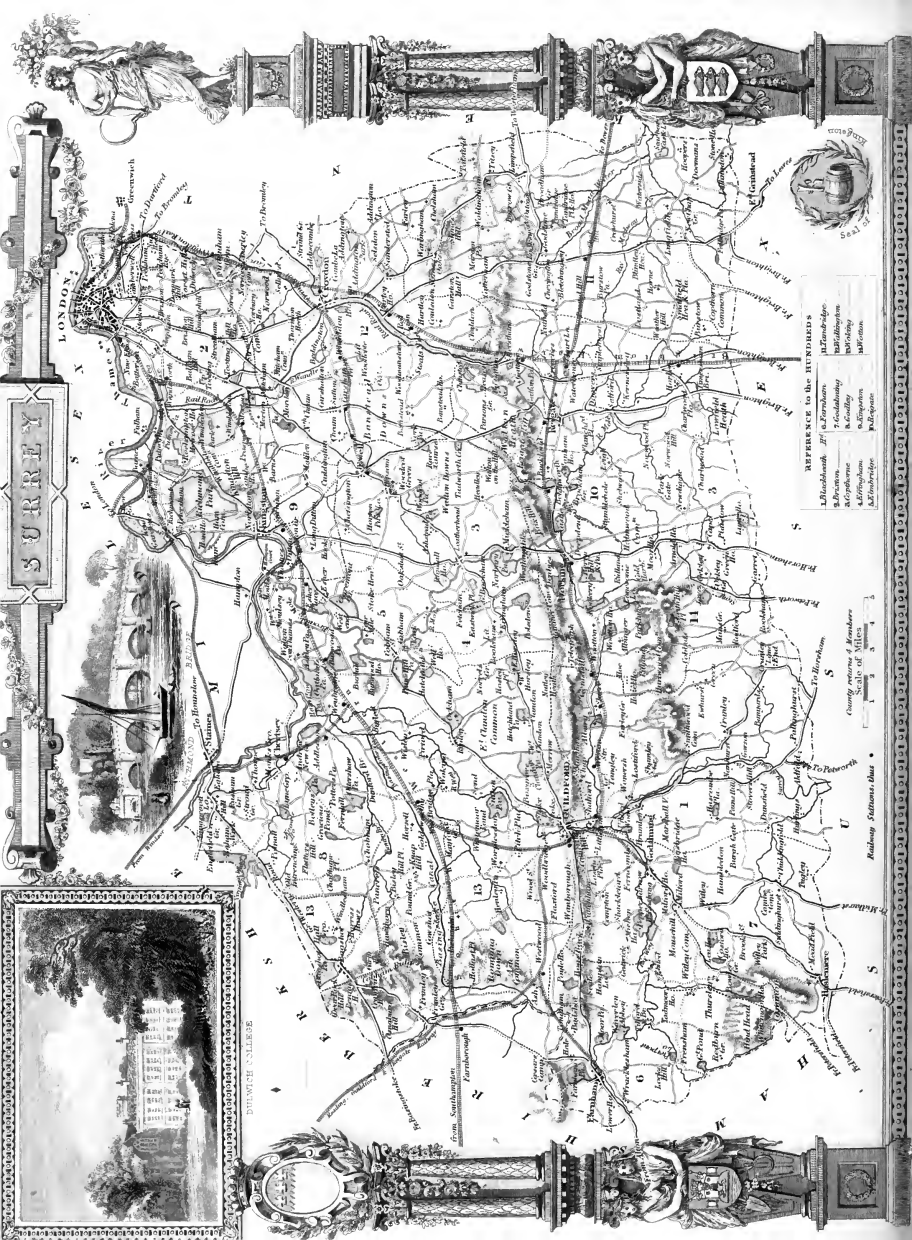
**SURGERY**, s. [*chirurgia*, Lat. from *cheir* and *ergon*, Gr.] in Medicine, that branch which relates to manual operations of all kinds, and not to the mere administration of medicines. Also, the room in which a surgeon keeps his instruments, &c. and practises his art.

**SURGICAL**, a. relating to surgery; requiring treatment according to the principles, &c. of surgery.

**SURGY**, a. rising in billows.

**SURINAM**, or **DUTCH GUIANA**, a country of S. America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean, and bounded by British and French Guiana, and by Brazil. It is about 150 miles long, and 60 broad.





SURREY



DUNDEE COLLEGE

- REFERENCE TO THE NUMBERS
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Guildford | 11. Farnham   |
| 2. Dorking   | 12. Guildford |
| 3. Epsom     | 13. Guildford |
| 4. Epsom     | 14. Guildford |
| 5. Epsom     | 15. Guildford |
| 6. Epsom     | 16. Guildford |
| 7. Epsom     | 17. Guildford |
| 8. Epsom     | 18. Guildford |
| 9. Epsom     | 19. Guildford |
| 10. Epsom    | 20. Guildford |

County returns & Numbers  
Scale of Miles  
Railway Stations

The inland parts are rather mountainous, and the chief rivers are, the Corentyn, the Surinam, and the Marony. It abounds with all the animals and plants peculiar to this part of the continent, and produces sugar, coffees, spices, dyewoods, drugs, &c. &c. &c. Paramaribo is the capital. Pop. about 100,000.

**SURLILY**, *ad.* morosely; crabbedly; angrily; in a surly manner.

**SURLINESS**, *s.* sourness of disposition; moroseness.

**SURLY**, *a.* [*sur*, Sax.] sour, morose, or silently angry; rough; uncivil.

**TO SURMISE**, (*surmise*) *v. a.* [*surmise*, Fr.] to suspect, or imagine without certain knowledge or sufficient grounds.

**SURMISE**, (*surmise*) *s.* [Fr.] an imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge.

**TO SURMOUNT**, *v. a.* [*surmonter*, Fr.] to rise above; to conquer; to overcome; to surpass or exceed.

**SURMOUNTER**, *s.* one that rises above another.

**SURNAM**, *s.* [*surnom*, Fr.] the name which a person takes from his family.

**TO SURNAM**, *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr.] to name by an appellation added to the original one.

**TO SURPASS**, *v. a.* [*surpasser*, Fr.] to excel, exceed, or go beyond another in excellence.

**SURPASSING**, *part.* excellent in a high degree.

**SURPLICE**, *s.* [*surpelis*, or *surplus*, Fr.] the white garment which the clergy of the English Church wear when they read prayers or administer the sacraments.

**SURPLUS**, **SURPLUSAGE**, *s.* [*sur* and *plus*, Fr.] what is more, or remains after use and necessity is satisfied; supernumerary part; overplus; remainder.

**SURPRISAL**, **SURPRISE**, (*surprizal*, *surprize*) *s.* [*surprise*, Fr.] the act of taking, or the state of being taken, unawares; a sudden confusion or perplexity.

**TO SURPRISE**, (*surprise*) *v. a.* [*surpris*, Fr.] to take or fall upon unawares or unexpectedly; to astonish, perplex, or confuse by something wonderful or unexpected; to lead into an error.

**SURPRISING**, (*surprizing*) *part. a.* wonderful; strange; raising wonder or concern.

**SURPRISINGLY**, *ad.* to a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

**TO SURRENDER**, *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old Fr.] to yield or deliver up to an enemy; to resign or quit.—*v. n.* to yield or give up to the power of an adversary.

**SURRENDER**, **SURRENDRY**, *s.* the act of yielding or resigning to another.

**SURREPTION**, (*surreptishon*) *s.* [*surreptus*, Lat.] the act of taking unawares; a surprise.

**SURREPTITIOUS**, (*surreptitious*) *a.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] done, acquired, or produced by stealth, fraud, or artifice.

**SURREPTITIOUSLY**, (*surreptitiously*) *ad.* fraudulently; falsely.

**SURREY**, a county of England, bounded by Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire. Its greatest length is about 39 miles, and its breadth 26. It is divided into 13 hundreds, which contain 11 market towns, (including Southwark,) 140 parishes, and 650 villages and hamlets. It is crossed by the chalk hills, which are from 400 to 900 feet high; and the rest of the surface is low and fertile. The Thames, the Mole, the Wey, &c. water it. It produces all sorts of agricultural produce; and the wolds feed sheep, rabbits, &c. &c. As part of the metropolis is included in it, it may be said to have manufactories also, and trade. Guildford, Croydon, and Kingston are its chief places. Pop. 582,678. It sends 11 representatives to parliament.

**TO SURROGATE**, *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Lat.] to put into the place of another; to depute.

**SURROGATE**, *s.* a deputy, or one that officiates for another; a delegate; a substitute.

**TO SURROUND**, *v. a.* [*surronder*, Fr.] to enclose or encompass on all sides; to environ.

**SUR-solid**, *s.* in Algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number. *Sur-solid problem*, in Mathematics, that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section.

**SURTOU**, (*surtoft*) *s.* [Fr.] a large coat worn over all the other clothing; a frock-coat.

**TO SURVEY**, *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.] to overlook, or view as from a higher place; to oversee; to view as examining; to look into the strength or condition of buildings; to measure land.

**SURVEYING**, *s.* in Practical Geometry, the art of measuring the superficial contents of lands, grounds, fields, &c. by the help of instruments and calculations.

**SURVEYOR**, *s.* one who measures land, buildings, or work done by a builder, &c., in order to ascertain the value; an overseer; one that oversees or superintends any large undertaking; an officer of the excise.

**SURVEYORSHIP**, *s.* the office of a surveyor.

**SURVIVANCE**, *s.* an outliving another.

**TO SURVIVE**, *v. n.* [*survivre*, Fr. from *super* and *vivo*, Lat.] to live longer than another; to remain alive.—*v. a.* to outlive.

**SURVIVER**, **SURVIVOR**, *s.* one that outlives, or lives longer than another.

**SURVIVORSHIP**, *s.* the state, condition, or circumstances of a survivor.

**SUSCEPTIBLE**, *a.* [Fr.] capable of admitting or receiving any impression.

**SUSCEPTIBLENESS**, **SUSCEPTIBILITY**, *s.* the quality of being capable to admit or receive any impression or form.

**SUSCEPTION**, (*susception*) *s.* [*suscepio*, Lat.] the act of taking.

**SUSCIPIENCY**, *s.* reception; admission.

**TO SUSCITATE**, *v. a.* [*suscito*, Lat.] to quicken; to rouse; to excite; to provoke; to stir up; to incite.

**SUSCITATION**, *s.* [Fr.] the act of quickening or exciting.

**SUSIANA**, in Ancient Geography, a country of Asia, lying E. of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, at the head of the Persian Gulf. It was a perfect level of the richest soil, and produced wheat and other grain, &c. &c., but is now a barren wilderness. Its chief city was Susa, on the river Choaspes, very famous in ancient history.

**TO SUSPECT**, *v. a.* [*suspicio*, Lat.] to imagine something unknown with a degree of fear and jealousy; to imagine or think guilty or bad without proof; to hold as uncertain.—*v. n.* to imagine a person guilty of some crime without proof.

**SUSPECTFUL**, *a.* ready to mistrust; suspicious.

**TO SUSPEND**, *v. a.* [*suspendere*, Fr. *suspendo*, Lat.] to hang; to make to hang by any thing; to make dependent upon; to interrupt or stop; to delay; to debar from the execution of an office for a certain time.

**SUSPENDER**, *part. a.* hung by any thing; debarred from exercising an office, or receiving the salary, for a certain time, or during pleasure.

**SUSPENSE**, *s.* [*suspens*, Fr.] uncertainty; irresolution; the act of withholding the determination of the judgment; deprivation for a time; a stop in the midst of two opposites.

**SUSPENSION**, (*suspension*) *s.* [Fr.] the act of making to hang or depend on any thing; the act of delaying; interruption; the act of withholding the determination of the judgment; the state of a person who is deprived of an exercise of an office for a time.

**SUSPICION**, (*suspishon*) *s.* [Fr. *suspicio*, Lat.] the act of imagining ill without proof; jealousy; distrust; diffidence.

**SUSPICIOUS**, (*suspishous*) *a.* [*suspicious*, from *suspicio*, Lat.] inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to suspicion, or giving reason to imagine ill.

**SUSPICIOUSLY**, (*suspishously*) *ad.* distrustfully; jealously.

**SUSPICIOUSNESS**, (*suspishousness*) *s.* jealousy; distrust.

**SUSPIRAL**, *s.* [*soupirail*, Fr.] a conveyance of water under ground; a vent or breathing-hole; an air-hole.

**SUSPIRATION**, *s.* [*suspiratio*, from *sub* and *spiro*, Lat.] sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

**TO SUSPIRE**, *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Lat.] to sigh, or fetch the breath deep.

**SUSQUEHANNA**, one of the largest rivers in the United States, N. America. It rises in New York, crosses Pennsylvania, and flows into the Atlantic by Chesapeake Bay, after a course of about 450 miles, in Maryland. It receives the waters of many considerable rivers in its course, and is a mile and a quarter in width at its mouth, but its course is obstructed by falls and rapids, so that but a small part of it is navigable.

**SUSSEX**, an English county, 76 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; lying on the British Channel, and bounded by Hampshire, Surrey, and Kent. It contains 312 parishes, and 17 market towns. It is hilly, being crossed by the S. line of chalk wolds; and is watered by the Arun, the Rother, and other

streams. It yields good building-stone, and produces all kinds of agricultural produce. There are fine sheep-walks on the hills, and game is abundant. It has few manufacturers, and not much trade. Its chief city is Chichester. Pop. 230,753. It sends 18 members to parliament.

To **SUSTA'IN**, *v. a.* [*soutenir*, Fr. *sustineo*, from *sub* and *teneo*, Lat.] to bear, prop, or hold up; to support or keep from sinking under evil; to help, relieve, or assist; to maintain or keep; to bear without yielding; to endure; to suffer.

**SUSTENANCE**, *s.* [*soutenance*, Fr.] nourishment; maintenance; food; any thing that supports nature.

**SUSTENTATION**, *s.* [Fr. from *sustento*, Lat.] support from falling; maintenance.

To **SUSURRATE**, *v. n.* [*susurro*, Lat.] to whisper, or speak low.

**SUSURRATION**, *s.* the act of whispering, or speaking low; a whisper.

**SUTHERLAND**, a county of Scotland, occupying the whole width of the country, from the Atlantic to the N. Sea. It is bounded by Caithness and Ross. It is on the average about 50 miles in each direction. It is very mountainous, having many points of above 3000 feet in height. Its streams and lakes are small. The coast is rocky, and indented with many bays and creeks. Some part of the lower grounds is cultivated. Sheep and red-deer abound. The fisheries are excellent. Dornoch is its chief place. Pop. 24,782. It sends a member and a moiety to the imperial parliament.

**SUTLER**, *s.* [*sutler*, Teut. *soeteler*, Belg.] one who sells liquors and provisions in a camp, barracks, or garrison.

**SUTTEE**, *s.* [Hind.] the ceremony of burning a widow with the dead body of her husband, which used to be practised in Hindustan, but is now forbidden by the British authorities.

**SUTURE**, *s.* [Fr. from *suo*, Lat.] in Surgery, a particular manner of closing wounds by sewing. In Anatomy, a particular articulation of bones, wherein they lock into each other, like the teeth of two saws, as in the skull.

**SUWABROW**, or **SUWABROW**, **ALEXANDER**, COUNT, the famous Russian general of the last century. His life was a continued battle and march. In Poland, Turkey, Germany, &c. he fought through the wars by which Russia was aggrandized at the expense of her neighbours, and barely protected herself from the torrent of French conquerors. His great achievement was the taking of Ismail, and his most famous despatch respecting it ranks next to Caesar's *Veni, vidi, vici*.—"Glory to God and the Empress, Ismail is ours!" He introduced the iron discipline which has ever since characterized the Russian army, and made it as good as a fighting machine can be. He died in 1800, aged 70 years.

**SWAB**, (*a* is pron. broad in this word and its two following derivatives,) *s.* [*swabb*, Swed.] a kind of mop used in washing floors.

To **SWAB**, *v. a.* [*seebban*, Sax.] to clean with a mop.  
**SWABBER**, *s.* a person who cleans or washes the deck of a ship.

To **SWADDLE**, (*swaddl*) *v. a.* [*suedan*, Sax.] to swathe, or bind in cloths, generally used for the dress of new-born infants. Figuratively, to beat or cudgel.

**SWADDLINGBAND**, **SWADDLINGCLOTH**, **SWADDLINGCLOUT**, *s.* cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

To **SWAG**, *v. n.* [*seeigja*, Isl.] to sink, or hang down by its weight; to waddle, or shake from side to side.

To **SWAGE**, *v. a.* [from *assuage*,] to ease; to mitigate; to soften; to appease; to assuage.

To **SWAGGER**, (*swagger*) *v. n.* [*seeagan*, Sax.] to bluster, or be noisily proud and insolent; to bully; to boast; to Hector; to domineer.

**SWAGGERER**, (*swaggerer*) *s.* a blusterer; a noisy, proud, and insolent person.

**SWAIN**, *s.* [*swain*, Sax. and Run.] a young man; a country person or shepherd; a hind; a peasant.

**SWAINMOTE**, *s.* [*swainmote*, law Lat.] a court of freeholders within a fence touching matters pertaining to it, kept by charter thrice in the year.

To **SWALE**, **SWEAL**, (*sweel*) *v. a.* [*swelan*, Sax.] to waste, or blaze away; to melt.

To **SWALLOW**, (*a* pron. broad, as in *alt*;) *v. a.* [*swelgan*, Sax. *swelgen*, Belg.] to take down the throat; to receive without ex-

amination; to absorb or suck in; to engulf; to devour; to be lost in any thing; to engross, used with *up*.

**SWALLOW**, (*a* pron. broad,) *s.* the throat; a whirlpool. In Natural History, the general name for those long-winged migratory birds, so well known and so much admired by all people and all ages. It is properly the name of the one which builds a clay nest, open at top, and has a long forked tail, and a dusky red patch on its breast.

**SWALLOWWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called *asclepias*. **SWAMP**, preter. of To **SWIR**.

**SWAMMERDAM**, **DR. JOHN**, a famous naturalist of Holland, in the 17th century. He studied medicine at Leyden, and devoted himself to anatomy and natural history, and particularly to the study of insects. In the latter part of his life he was remarkable as a Quietist in religion; and he died in 1681, aged 44 years. He published works on his favourite subjects, but his name is better known than his works now.

**SWAMP**, (*a* pron. broad,) *s.* [Swed. *swamms*, Goth. *swam*, Sax. *swamm*, Isl.] a bog, or marshy place, so called in America; a fen. **SWAMPY**, *a.* abounding with swamps or bogs.

**SWAN**, (*a* pron. broad,) *s.* [Sax. *swaen*, Belg. *swan*, Dan.] in Ornithology, a genus of large water-fowls, the most common of which is kept by gentlemen on ornamental waters, because of its peculiar elegance, and its dazzling whiteness. A black swan was once a proverb for rarity, but it is not so now. There was a tradition respecting their having the gift of song just before they died, but it is not any more correct than many other legendary tales, which once were thought to be natural history. One species has considerable power but no sweetness of voice. The feathers and down of these birds are largely used in upholstery, &c.

**SWAN RIVER**, the name given to a settlement on the W. coast of New Holland, which seems to be well suited to the purposes of colonization, having mountains, arable plains, large rivers, bays, and estuaries, &c. &c., with a fine climate, and abundance of natural productions, mineral, animal, and vegetable, that are serviceable to man. The present capital of the settlement is Perth. Pop. about 5000.

**SWANSDOWN**, *s.* the name of a closely woven, thick cotton fabric.

**SWANSEA**, or **ABERTAW**, Glamorganshire. It is a well-built town, with an old castle, two churches, and broad paved streets. It exports great quantities of coals to Ireland and the southern coast of England. Here are potteries, and considerable works for the smelting of copper and lead ore. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. It is situated on a bay of the Bristol Channel, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Tawy, which here forms a good harbour; 205 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 16,787.

**SWARD**, (*a* pron. broad) *s.* [Swed.] the skin of bacon; the surface of the ground.

**SWARM**, (*a* pron. broad) *s.* [*swearm*, Sax. *swerm*, Belg.] a great body or number of bees, or other animals; a crowd; a multitude.

To **SWARM**, *v. n.* [*swearman*, Sax. *swermen*, Belg.] to rise in a body, to quit the hive, applied to bees; to appear in multitudes; to be thronged; to be over-crowded, or over-run.

**SWART**, **SWARTH**, (*a* pron. broad in this word and its two following derivatives,) *s.* [*swcart*, Sax.] blackish; dusky; darkly brown; tawny; gloomy, or malignant.

**SWARTHINESS**, *s.* blackishness; tawiness; gloominess. **SWARTHY**, *a.* dark of complexion; black; tawny.

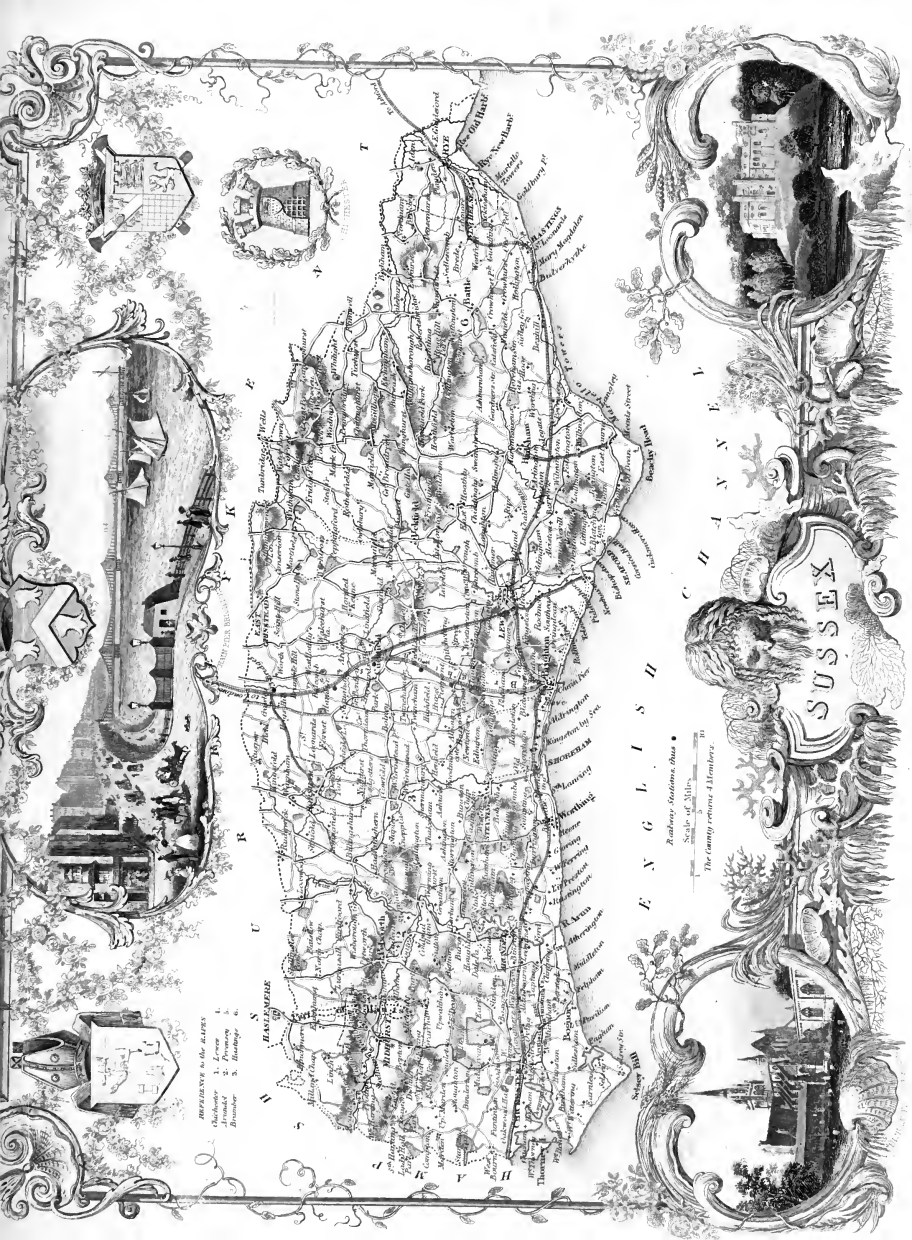
**SWATH**, *s.* [*swade*, Belg.] a line of grass cut down by a mower; a continued quantity.—[*suedan*, Sax.] a band or fillet.

To **SWATHE**, *v. a.* [*sweedan*, Sax.] to bind round and round with bands or rollers.

To **SWAY**, *v. a.* [*swelben*, Teut.] to move in the hand; to wield or manage by the hand with ease; to bias, or force more to one side than the other; to govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.—*v. n.* to hang heavy; to be drawn by weight; to have weight or influence; to govern.

**SWAY**, *s.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, or dominion; influence or direction.

To **SWEAR**, (*swere*) *v. n.* preter. *swore* or *sware*, past part. *sworn*; [*swaran*, Goth. *swerian*, Sax. *sweren*, Belg.] to call some superior power to witness the truth of what a person says; to



REFERENCE to the MAPS  
1. Green  
2. Brown  
3. Orange  
4. Blue

Railway Stations, &c.  
Scale of 30 Miles  
The County returns a Member.

SUSSEX





declare, promise, or give in evidence on oath; to curse and use oaths profanely.—*v. a.* to put to an oath; to declare on oath; to obtest by an oath.

**SWEAFER**, (*sweäfer*) *s.* one who curses and makes use of oaths profanely.

**SWEAT**, (*sweät*) *s.* [*Sax. sweät, Belg.*] labour; toil; drudgery; evaporation of moisture; exudation.

To **SWEAT**, (*sweät*) *v. n.* preter. *sweat* or *sweated*, past part. *sweaten*: to have the skin covered with moisture by heat, labour, or medicines. Figuratively, to toil or labour hard; to emit moisture.—*v. a.* to emit as sweat.

**SWEATER**, *s.* one that sweats, or makes to sweat.

**SWEATINESS**, (*sweätiness*) *s.* the quality of abounding with sweat.

**SWEATY**, (*sweätly*) *a.* covered with sweat; wet with sweat; consisting of sweat; toilsome; laborious.

**SWEDEN**, a large kingdom of N. Europe, lying on the Baltic and the Frozen Ocean, and bounded by Norway and Russia. It is about 900 miles long, and 150 miles level. The inland region is exceedingly mountainous, some heights reaching to 8000 feet; but near the sea the country is more level. It abounds in rivers and lakes. Iron, copper, silver, gold, &c. are found here, the former in greatest abundance; and it is not deficient in mineral treasures of other kinds. Its forests, particularly the pine forests, are also a source of considerable wealth, both for timber, and for pitch, tar, &c. Agriculture is attended to with considerable success in the S. parts; and all kinds of grain, fruit, &c. common to Europe, are grown. Cattle of all kinds, deer, rein-deer, and smaller animals, whose skins are an article of trade, and larger animals, as wolves, &c., are numerous. Its manufactures are chiefly in iron; other branches are however advancing in importance; and its trade is very considerable, and embraces the whole world. In the N. parts the inhabitants are very rude, and the climate is unfavourable to the advances of civilization. The capital is Stockholm. Pop. about 3,250,000.

**SWEDENBORG**, **EMMANUEL**, an eminent philosopher and religious teacher of the last century. He was a native of Sweden, and his father was the distinguished bishop Jesper Swedenborg. He studied at Upsal; and at home, and during his travels in Germany, France, England, &c. early acquired a considerable reputation for his mathematical and scientific knowledge. In the service of Charles XII. he performed some surprising feats as an engineer. He was appointed assessor to the college of mines; and ennobled by Queen Ulrica, when he changed his name to that by which he is now known. His scientific writings at this time were very numerous, and had spread his fame through Europe. His attention was gradually drawn to philosophy and theology; and his first writings that gave indications of it were on natural history and anatomy. At last he avowed himself a teacher of religion, empowered to do so by special command and instruction of God. In Sweden and in London he taught and wrote in explication of his revelation. And his works on this subject are not less numerous than his scientific treatises. He was once attacked by the Swedish clergy as a heretic, but the attempt failed; and he died in 1772, aged 85 years. It is impossible to give the titles of all his works. All who are desirous of knowing what he actually taught will find it most clearly unfolded in his *True Christian Religion*. His doctrines are remarkably free from the usual features of self-deluded mysticism; and are indeed in most respects only the universally received doctrines of Christianity stated in the terms of the philosophy which was the basis of his system. The allegorical way in which he has treated some parts of his scheme; the assumption of his name as the designation of his followers; with, perhaps, something less of his learning and piety in the teachers who have promulgated the doctrines of the *New Jerusalem Church*; have caused most to condemn him without a hearing. Such as can study the works of great and original teachers of truth, without feeling bound to form a school, or a party, in favour of them; as though there could be no other teachers, and no other representations of truth; may find rich mines of thought and wisdom in Swedenborg's works. And they will not reject what is self-evidently true, because near it may be found what was a personal notion or feeling of the writer's, and was mistaken by him for truth. The *Swedenborgians*, as they are sometimes called, (or the *New Jerusalem Church*), are numerous both in this country and in America; but in general they are not such as to com-

mend their master's doctrines to the attention of those who could best appreciate their spirituality and truth.

To **SWEEP**, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *swept*: [*sweapan*, Sax.] to clean or drive away with a broom or besom; to trail along the ground; to carry with pomp; to pass over with quickness; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.—*v. n.* to pass with violence or swiftness; to pass with pomp, or a flowing train; to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long stroke or reach.

**SWEEP**, *s.* the act of cleaning with a broom or besom; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent destruction; the direction of any motion not rectilinear.

**SWEEPER**, *s.* one who sweeps.

**SWEEPINGS**, *s.* that which is swept away.

**SWEET**, *a.* [*sweäde*, Sax.] pleasing to any of the senses; of an agreeable taste, as sugar, &c.; fragrant to the smell. Figuratively, charming, grateful, or pleasing; soft; mild; gentle; not salt; not sour; not stale. Kind, or good, applied to temper. To be *sweet upon*, to be amorously fond of.

**SWEETBREAD**, (*sweätbrääd*) *s.* the pancreas of the calf.

**SWEETBRIER**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of wild rose, with fragrant leaves.

**SWEETICELY**, *s.* in Botany, a plant called also myrrhus.

To **SWEETEN**, *v. a.* to make sweet, mild, kind, less painful, more grateful, or more delicate; to palliate; to reconcile; to edulcorate.—*v. n.* to grow sweet.

**SWEETENER**, *s.* one that palliates; that which contemperate acrimonies.

**SWEETHEART**, (*sweätheart*) *s.* a suitor, lover, or mistress.

**SWEETISH**, *a.* somewhat sweet.

**SWEETLY**, *ad.* in a sweet manner; with sweetness.

**SWEETMEAT**, (*sweätmeät*) *s.* fruit preserved in sugar.

**SWEETNESS**, *s.* the quality of being sweet in any of its senses.

**SWEETWILLIAM**, *s.* in Botany, a garden plant, allied to the pink.

**SWEETWILLOW**, *s.* in Botany, the Dutch myrtle, or gale.

To **SWELL**, *v. n.* past part. *swollen*: [*swellian*, Sax. *swellen*, Belg.] to grow bigger by extension of parts; to grow turgid; to tumefy; to protuberate; to look big; to be elated, or rise into arrogance; to be exasperated.—*v. a.* to cause to rise, or to make tumid; to aggravate or heighten; to raise to arrogance.

**SWELL**, *s.* an increase of bulk; the name of part of the machinery of an organ.

**SWELLING**, *s.* a tumour; any thing grown bigger by extension.

To **SWELTER**, *v. n.* to be pained, or made uneasy, by heat.—*v. a.* to parch, or dry up with heat.

**SWELTRY**, *a.* sultry; suffocating with heat.

**SWEPT**, participle and preter. of To **SWEEP**.

To **SWERVE**, *v. n.* [*swercen*, Sax. and Belg.] to wander, to rove; to deviate or depart from rule, custom, reason, or duty; to ply or bend.

**SWIFT**, *a.* [*Sax.*] moving far in a short time; speedy; quick; nimble; ready; rapid.

**SWIFT**, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of swallow, with short legs and very long wings, which builds a nest almost like a sparrow's, in steeples, &c.

**SWIFT**, **DR. JONATHAN**, the celebrated writer of the early part of the last century. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford, and enjoyed the patronage of Sir W. Temple. He afterwards entered the Church of Ireland, but he never acquired a richer prize than a deanery, although various attempts were made to gain him a mitre. In the war of pamphlets, which was sufficiently brisk in those days, he took an active part, with no little effect, and not without attempts to prosecute him as a libeller. These writings, with the purely literary and humorous works which he wrote, competing not unsuccessfully with the brilliant writers of the age; his occasional migrations from England to Ireland, and from Ireland to England; and his love-stories, in which none of the romance was on his side; make up the main incidents of his life; the close of which was darkened by madness and idiocy. He died in 1745, aged 77 years. His immortal work is *Gulliver's Travels*, full of keen political satire, and ending with the disgusting satire or libel on humanity in the *Yahoos of Houhnhnmland*. The *Tale of a Tub* ranks next to it, full of humour, sarcasm, satire, grossness; a mere common-sense worldly man's notions of religion, in which the true is

condemned with the false; and with such broad hints of what he could see amiss in his own Church, that the highest prize which the Churchman could aspire after was sternly refused to him. His other writings abound with playful wit, and the most splendid irony, and are amusing now that the circumstances on which they were founded have ceased to interest any. But they do not lack coarseness, which often sinks into obscenity. Of Varina, and Stella, and Vanessa, who loved the unloving dean with rarely found ardour and constancy, we can only say that it is believed that he was married to the second, and that a reproof too trenchant broke the heart of the third, whilst the first abated her pursuit of him on being told his ideal of a wife. For one rare excellence, rare especially in his own times, he was pre-eminently distinguished,—manful independence; and perhaps to this, as much as to his picture of Martin's foibles, it is owing that he lives in the history of party and of literature as the Dean of St. Patrick's.

**SWIFTLY**, *ad.* quickly; speedily; nimbly; rapidly; fleetly; with celerity; with velocity; with despatch.

**SWIFTNESS**, *s.* velocity; nimbleness; quickness; despatch; celerity; rapidity; speed.

To **SWIG**, *v. n.* [*swiga*, Isl.], to drink by large draughts.

To **SWILL**, *v. a.* [*swilgan*, Sax.], to drink in a luxurious and gross manner; to wash or drench; to inebriate.

**SWILL**, *s.* fluid food prepared for pigs.

**SWILLER**, *s.* a luxurious drinker.

To **SWIM**, *v. n.* preter. *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*; [*swimman*, Sax. *swemmen*, Belg.], to float or move on the water without sinking; to be conveyed by the stream; to move on or in the water by the action of the limbs; to be floated; to flow in any thing, or to have abundance; to be dizzy, or have a sensation of a swimming or vertigo in the head; to glide or flow with an easy or smooth motion.—*v. a.* to pass by swimming.

**SWIMMER**, *s.* one who swims. In Fariery, the *swimmer* is situated in the fore-legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind-legs, a little below the hams: this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn.

**SWIMMINGLY**, *ad.* smoothly; prosperously.

**SWINE**, *s.* [*swina*, Sax. *swijn*, Belg.], a hog or pig; a number of hogs, either sows or boars.

**SWINEHERD**, *s.* a keeper or feeder of swine.

**SWINESTONE**, *s.* in Mineralogy, a sort of lime-stone, which emits a fetid odour when rubbed violently.

To **SWING**, *v. a.* preter. *swang*, *swung*; [*swingan*, Sax.], to make a thing that is suspended move backwards and forwards; to whirl round in the air; to wave loosely.—*v. n.* to wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to vibrate.

**SWING**, *s.* the motion of any thing hanging loosely; a line on which any thing hangs loose; the influence or force of a body put into motion; a course, or unrestrained liberty, or tendency.

To **SWINGE**, (*g* soft), *v. a.* [*swingan*, Sax.], to whip; to punish; to bastinado.

To **SWINGLE**, (*swingl*) *v. n.* to dangle; to wave hanging; to swing in pleasure.

**SWINISH**, *a.* like a swine; filthy; stupid; gross; brutish.

**SWINK, *s.* [*swine*, Sax.], labour; drudgery. Obsolete.**

**SWITCH**, *s.* a small flexible twig.

To **SWITCH**, *v. a.* to lash with a switch; to jerk.

**SWITZERLAND**, or **SWISSERLAND**, a large country of Europe, lying between Germany, Austria, Sardinia, and France. It is about 200 miles long, and of various breadth, from 80 to 180 miles. It is wholly a region of mountains, being crossed by the various chains of the Alps. Its rivers are chiefly the beginnings of those which in other countries are noted streams, such as the Rhine, Rhone, &c. Its lakes are numerous, and of surpassing beauty. Its productions are almost wholly of a pastoral kind, except that some of its larger towns abound with most ingenious manufactures. Its people, in the history of Europe, are proverbial for their love of liberty, and at the same time for being ever ready to fight as mercenaries in the cause of others. It is a confederation of small states or cantons, the names of which are Berne, Basle, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Neuchâtel, Glarus, Appenzell, Uri, Zug, Schwitz, Unterwald, Friburg, and Soleure. Under which heads, see further topographical and statistical particulars. Pop. about 2,400,000.

**SWIVEL**, *s.* something fixed in another body so as to turn

round in it; a small cannon mounted on ships so as to point any way.

**SWOLLEN**, **SWOLN**, past part. of To **SWELL**.

To **SWOON**, *v. n.* [*ascuman*, Sax.], to suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint or fall into a fit.

**SWOON**, *s.* [*swong*, Sax.], a fainting fit; a lipothymy; a syncope.

To **SWOOP**, *v. a.* to fall or dart at once on its prey; to prey upon; to catch up.

**SWOOP**, *s.* a fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

To **SWOP**, *v. a.* to give one thing in exchange for another; to truck; to barter.

**SWORD**, (*sôrd*) *s.* [*sweord*, Sax. *sweerd*, Belg.], a weapon with a sharp point, worn by the side, and used in combats hand to hand; destruction by war; vengeance or justice; an emblem of authority.

**SWORDBEARER**, (*sôrdberer*) *s.* an officer who carries a sword of state before a prince or magistrate.

**SWORDFISH**, (*sôrdfish*) *s.* in Ichthyology, a remarkable fish, found in the Mediterranean, of considerable size, which is armed with a bony sword-like projection from its upper jaw, with which it is said to combat much larger fish successfully. It has been known to strike a vessel so violently as to bury its sword in the timber.

**SWORDGRASS**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of sedge.

**SWARE**, the preter. of To **SWEAR**.

**SWUM**, the preter. of To **SWIM**.

**SYCAMORE**, *s.* in Botany, a large and handsome tree, allied to the maple and plane, common in England.

**SYCOPHANT**, (*sykofant*) *s.* [*sykos* and *phaino*, Gr. *sykophanta*, Lat.], an appellation given by the ancient Athenians to those who gave information of the exportation of figs, contrary to law; and hence it is still used in general for all informers, parasites, flatterers, cheats, &c.

**SYCOPHANTIC**, (*sykofantik*) *a.* parasitical; flattering.

To **SYCOPHANTISE**, (*sykofantise*) *v. n.* to play the flatterer.

**SYDENHAM**, DR. THOMAS, an eminent English physician of the 17th century. He studied at Oxford, and at Montpellier, and afterwards practised in London. It was in fevers that he was particularly successful; and his treatment of these diseases was a great step in the progress of medical practice. His works on this subject are very valuable. He died in 1689, aged 65 years.

**SYDENHAM**, FLOYER, an excellent Greek scholar of the last century, educated at Oxford, who translated in a generally faithful manner several of Plato's greatest dialogues; and whose name is associated with a manful battle with poverty and hunger, ending in a painful defeat; and with the Literary Fund, which sprung from the sympathy awakened by his melancholy end. He died in 1787, in prison, aged 77 years.

**SYDEROSE**, *a.* [*syderosis*, Lat.], planet-struck.

**SYDNEY**, the principal city of New South Wales, stands on the E. coast of New Holland, on Sydney Cove, and is a tolerably well built place, with several substantial public buildings, as churches, barracks, hospitals, government buildings, &c. It is the chief place of the penal settlement, and has, in consequence, a population of a somewhat peculiar character, yet the majority of its inhabitants are voluntary emigrants. It has some rising manufactures, and a considerable trade. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 33. 50. S. Long. 151. 30. E.

**SYLLA**, L. CORNELIUS, one of the great generals and party leaders of Rome, near the close of its republican epoch. After a youth of profligacy, he suddenly turned his attention to public life; and in the course of serving in the usual offices, distinguished himself under Marius in Africa, Germany, &c., and in Asia Minor, as propætor. In the Social War he tried his strength against Marius, defeated him, and then went to Asia against Mithridates, overrunning Greece and taking Athens by the way. After a career of victory there, hearing of the renewal of the troubles at home, he returned, and found that Marius had exacted a cruel vengeance for his former defeat. It was not long before his veteran legions placed the city at his mercy, and he at once repaid cruelly the injuries done during his absence to his party. He was made dictator by the obedient senate, and his reign was one of direct terror. Having by this course cleared the way for the exercise of his statesmanship, he reformed the constitution, and hoped to repair all the tarnished lustre of the Roman

name by his statutes and laws. Finally, he abandoned his high post, and gave up the close of his life to the same profligacy that had polluted the beginning, and died a victim to his vices in 78 A. C., aged 60 years.

**SYLLABIC, SYLLABICAL, a.** [*syllabique*, Fr. *syllabicus*, Lat.] relating to, or consisting of, syllables.

**SYLLABLE, s.** [*syllabe*, Gr.] a part of a word, consisting of one or more letters pronounced together; any thing proverbially concise.

**SYLLABUB, s.** a drink, made of white or red wine and sugar, into which milk is poured, or milked from the real cow.

**SYLLABUS, s.** [Lat. *sullabos*, Gr.] an abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

**SYLLEPSIS, s.** [Gr.] in Grammar, the connexion of two nominative cases singular, of different persons, with a verb plural.

**SYLLOGISM, (s soft) s.** [sun and *logos*, Gr. *sylogismus*, Lat. *sylogisme*, Fr.] in Logic, an argument consisting of three propositions, the conclusion of which necessarily follows from the two premises.

**SYLLOGISTICAL, a.** belonging to syllogisms; consisting of syllogisms.

**SYLLOGISTICALLY, ad.** in the form of a syllogism.

**TO SYLLOGIZE, v. a.** to reason by syllogism.

**SYLPHS, (syf/s) s.** a sort of fairy nymphs.

**SYLVAN, a.** [*sylvanus*, Lat.] woody; shady; belonging to woods or forests.

**SYMBOL, s.** [*symbolon*, Gr. *symbolum*, Lat. *symbole*, Fr.] an abstract or compendium; a comprehensive form; a type, or that which comprehends, in its figure, a representation of something else. In Mathematics, a letter or mark which signifies a particular result or operation.

**SYMBOLICAL, a.** belonging to, or of the nature of, a symbol; mystical; representative.

**SYMBOLICALLY, ad.** typically; by representation.

**SYMBOLIZATION, s.** representation; resemblance.

**TO SYMBOLIZE, v. a.** [*symboliser*, Fr.] to make representative of something.—*v. n.* to have something in common with another by representative qualities.

**SYMMETRICAL, a.** proportionate.

**SYMMETRY, s.** [*sym and metron*, Gr. *symétrie*, Fr. *symmetria*, Lat.] proportion; harmony of parts.

**SYMPATHETIC, SYMPATHETICAL, a.** affected with what happens to another; having mutual sensation.

**TO SYMPATHIZE, v. n.** [*sympathiser*, Fr.] to feel with another; to feel mutually, followed by *with*.

**SYMPATHY, s.** [*sun and pathos*, Gr. *sympathie*, Fr. *sympathia*, Lat.] the quality of being affected with the calamities, pains, joys, or affections of another; fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility.

**SYMPHONIOUS, (symfionious) a.** harmonious; agreeing in sound.

**SYMPHONY, (sy'mfony) s.** [*symphonie*, Fr. from *sun* and *phone*, Gr. *symphonie*, Fr.] a consonance, or concert of several sounds together on the ear; harmony. In Music, an instrumental composition, of a particular construction; also the instrumental introduction to a piece of vocal music.

**SYMPLYSIS, (sy'mplysis) s.** [Gr.] in Anatomy, one of the kind of junctures, or articulation of the bones; particularly of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone.

**SYMPOSIAC, a.** [*symposion*, Gr.] relating to merry-making; happening where company is drinking together.

**SYMPTOM, s.** [*symptomata*, from *sun* and *pypto*, Gr. *symptome*, Fr.] something happening together with something else; a sign or token; an appearance in a disease which shows its quality or nature.

**SYMPTOMATIC, a.** tending to discover, or belonging to, symptoms; happening concurrently, or occasionally.

**SYNERESIS, s.** [Gr.] in Grammar, the contraction of two syllables or vowels into one.

**SYNAGOGUE, (sy'nagogy) s.** [*synago*, Gr. *synagoga*, Lat.] an assembly of Jews to worship; the place where the Jews use to assemble to read, and to hear the holy books read.

**SYNALEPHTA, (synalefta) s.** [Lat.] in Prosody, a contraction of a syllable by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel; as *ill' ego*, for *ille ego*.

**SYNARTHROSIS, s.** [*sun and arthron*, Gr.] in Medicine, a close conjunction of two bones.

**SYNAXIS, s.** [*synago*, Gr.] a congregation; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

**SYNCHRONAL, (synkrínal) a.** [*sun and chronos*, Gr.] happening together at the same time; contemporary.

**SYNCHRONISM, (synkronizm) s.** [*synchronisme*, Fr.] concurrence of several remarkable transactions happening at the same time.

**SYNCHRONOUS, a.** happening at the same time.

**TO SYNCPATE, v. a.** to cut or take away; to shorten.—*v. n.* to swoon.

**SYNCOPATION, s.** in Music, the repetition of a note which occurs in the last place in a bar, in the first place in the next, both being united by a tie, and sounded as one note.

**SYNCOPE, (synkópe) s.** [*sun and kopto*, Gr.] in Grammar, the taking of one or more letters out of a word. In Physic, a sudden fainting or swooning.

**SYNDIC, s.** an officer of great power and authority in foreign cities and universities; he is a censor, a comptroller, a Burgess, a recorder, and in some cities the chief magistrate.

**TO SYNDICATE, v. n.** [*sun and díke*, Gr.] to judge; to pass judgment on; to censure.

**SYNDROME, (syndrómee) s.** [*sun and dromos*, Gr.] concurrence of symptoms indicating a disease; concurrent action.

**SYNECDOCHE, (synékdóche) s.** [Lat. from *synekdechomai*, Gr. *synecdoque*, Fr.] in Rhetoric, the taking of the whole for a part, or a part for the whole.

**SYNECDOCHICAL, a.** expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

**SYNESIUS, an** African prelate of the 5th century, who figures as a philosopher, statesman, and poet, in ecclesiastical history. He studied under the famous Hypatia, and resided for some time at Constantinople as an ambassador from Cyrene. As bishop of Ptolemais, and as a writer, he displayed more of the philosopher than the theologian. He died in about 425 A. D.

**SYNNEUROSIS, s.** [*sun and neuron*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the connexion made by a ligament.

**SYNOD, s.** [*sun and odos*, Gr. *synodos*, Lat. *synode*, Fr.] in Ecclesiastical matters, an assembly of bishops, priests, presbyters, or any other official clergy, for the determination of questions of doctrine and discipline. These assemblies are a prominent feature in Presbyterianism, and they are held in other denominations, under other names, such as Conference, Yearly Meeting, &c. In Astronomy, the conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

**SYNO'DIC, SYNO'DICAL, a.** [*synodique*, Fr.] relating to a synod; transacted in a synod. In Astronomy, applied to the time betwixt one conjunction of any planet with the sun to the next, as, *ex. gr.* 29d. 12h. 44m. 3s. is called a *synodical* month, because it takes that time to bring the sun and moon to a conjunction; also applied to the time that any two celestial bodies take in coming to the same relative position as seen from the earth.

**SYNONYME, s.** [*sun and onoma*, Gr.] a word which signifies the same thing as another word.

**SYNONYMOUS, a.** expressing the same thing by different words.

**SYNONYMY, s.** the quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

**SYNOPTIS, s.** [*sun and optomai*, Gr.] a general view; all the parts brought under one view; a syllabus, a compendium.

**SYNOPTICAL, a.** affording a view of many parts at once.

**SYNTACTICAL, a.** conjoined; fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

**SYNTAX, SYNTAXIS, s.** [Lat. from *sun* and *tasso*, Gr. *syntaze*, Fr.] a system; a number of things joined together; that part of Grammar which teaches the laws of the construction of sentences, &c.

**SYNTHESIS, s.** [*sun and tithemi*, Gr.] the act of joining, opposed to *analysis*. In Mathematics and the Sciences, *synthesis* expresses a process the exact reverse of *analysis*: in the latter, the investigation is conducted from a known or assumed fact, to the simplest principles by which it can be established; in the former, the argument is conducted from the simplest principles to the desired result. In Newton's Principia, *synthesis* is employed to teach what had been discovered by *analysis*. The higher mathematics are commonly employed in the process of *analysis*, while the process used by Euclid, which is *synthesis*, is generally employed in works for wider circulation.

**SYNTHETIC**, *a.* joining together; compounding; connective; conjoining; uniting.

**SYRA**, an island of the *Egean* Sea, near Andro. In the late changes in that part of Europe, this island has been of some importance, partly because of its excellent harbour. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 21. 57. E.

**SYRACUSE**, a city of Sicily, formerly of great extent and magnificence, but now so much reduced as to occupy but an island which defends the harbour. Its trade was very great, but is of no account now. The ruins of its former buildings remain in many parts, and many antiquities are discovered. It is 110 miles from Palermo. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 37. 3. N. Long. 15. 16. E.

**SYRIA**, a province of Asiatic Turkey, lying at the E. extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and bounded by Egypt, Arabia, El Jezira, whilst Mount Taurus divides it from the Turkish provinces on the N. It is about 500 miles long, by about 200 broad. The W. part is mountainous, especially from the ranges of Libanus and Antilibanus northward. There are other hills also near the sea, and the peninsula of Sinai is a mass of mountains. The ancient Palestine has many fine plains, but the Egyptian frontier, and the whole E. part, are mere levels, in many places passing into sandy deserts. It has few rivers, except such as are dried up in the hot season; and there are some lakes, two of which are renowned in sacred story. It produces corn, oil, fruits, pulse, cotton, dye-weeds, tobacco, silk, wine, &c. &c. But it is not so fertile as it was in former times, and the whole region wears a melancholy air of desolation. The population is of a very mixed character, Arabs and Turks constituting the greater number. The Druses have of late appeared somewhat prominently, and there is a tribe living amongst the mountains, of which little is known, called the Anzarey. Jews, as a matter of course, abound, in spite of all kinds of oppression and tyranny. In the large towns there is a growing regard to manufactures and trade, and some branches are in a thriving condition; but most of the trade is carried on by land. It is divided into 4 pashaliks, those of Acre, Tripolis, Aleppo, and Damascus. Pop. about 3,000,000. The ancient Syria was more extensive northerly than the modern.

**SYRIAC**, the name of the language spoken in the countries W. of Assyria, which was the vernacular of Palestine in the time of our Lord. There are two translations of the Scriptures, which are esteemed ancient, and the value of one of them, called the *Peshito*, in biblical criticism, is considerable.

**SYRINGE**, *s.* [*surinz*, Gr. and Lat.] an instrument which with any fluid is squirted.

To **SYRINGE**, *v. a.* to wash by a syringe.

**SYRINGOTOMY**, *s.* [*surinz* and *temno*, Gr.] in Surgery, the operation of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

**SYRUP**, *s.* [*syrrupus*, Lat.] in Medicine, a composition made of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar to a thick consistence.

**SYSTEM**, *s.* [*sun* and *istemi*, Gr. *systema*, Lat. *systeme*, Fr.] a combination of many things in regular dependence or co-operation; the whole of any doctrine, whose several parts are bound together, follow, or depend on each other.

**SYSTEMATIC**, **SYSTEMATICAL**, *a.* regular; methodical; being according to some system.

**SYSTEMATICALLY**, *ad.* in the form of a system.

**SYSTOLE**, (*systolee*) *s.* [Gr.] the contraction of the heart. In Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

**SYZYGY**, *s.* [*sun* and *zygnao*, Gr.] in Astronomy, is a term equally used for the conjunction and opposition of a planet with the sun. In Grammar, it is the coupling of different feet together in a verse. In Anatomy, it is a pair of nerves that convey sense from the brain to the rest of the body.

**T** IS the nineteenth letter of our alphabet; it is a consonant, and is uttered by a strong expulsion of the breath through the mouth, upon a sudden drawing back of the tongue from the forepart of the palate, with the lips at the same time open. Its proper sound is that in *tin*, *let*, *rot*, *put*. It is sounded like *sh*, as in *nation*, *motion*, &c., and like *ch* in *Christian*, *question*, &c. It expresses two sounds, one dental merely, as in *thin*, *thief*, &c., the

other guttural also, as in *then*, *those*, *there*, &c. Among the ancients, T, as a numeral, stood for 160; and with a dash over it, thus, T̄, for 160,000. In Music, T stands for *tutti*, all together. **TABARD**, *s.* [Fr.] a gown reaching no further than the middle of the leg; a kind of jacket, or sleeveless coat; a herald's coat.

**TABBY**, *s.* [*tabis*, Fr. *tabi*, Ital.] a kind of rich silk, which, having passed under the calender, is made to reflect the rays of light differently and wavily thereon.

**TABBY**, *a.* brindled or varied with different colours.

To **TABBY**, *v. a.* to pass silk, &c. under the calender, to give it a representation of waves, like that of tabby.

**TABEFACATION**, *s.* [*tabeo* and *facio*, Lat.] a consuming or wasting away; decay; consumption.

To **TABEFY**, *v. n.* to waste away; to pine, or consume.

**TABELLIO**, *s.* [*tabellion*, Fr.] a scrivener; a notary public.

**TABERDER**, *s.* one who wears a short gown; applied at Oxford to a servitor of Queen's College.

**TABERNACLE**, *s.* [Fr. *tabernaculum*, from *taberna*, Lat.] a temporary habitation, or a casual dwelling; a sacred place, or place of worship. In the Romish Church, a little vessel in which the sacrament is put on the altar. In Jewish History, the sacred tent in which the presence of God was manifested, and around which the national service was maintained, during the journeys in the wilderness, and before the erection of the Temple. *The Feast of Tabernacles*, was one of the three annual solemnities of the Jews, in which all the people dwelt for a week in tents or booths constructed on or near their houses, in commemoration of the time of the wandering in the desert, when they lived in that manner. It occurred in the autumn; and was thus a celebration of national thanksgiving for the fruitfulness of the year, as well.

To **TABERNACLE**, *v. n.* to house; to enshrine.

**TABID**, *s.* [*tabide*, Fr. from *tabes*, Lat.] wasted by disease; consumptive.

**TABLATURE**, *s.* painting on walls or ceilings. In Anatomy, a division or parting of the skull bones.

**TABLE**, *s.* [Fr. *tabula*, Lat.] any flat or level surface; a board supported by feet, and used for meals; persons sitting and partaking of an entertainment; fare, or entertainment; a tablet, or surface on which any thing is written or engraved.—(*tableau*, Fr.) a picture; the palm of the hand; draughts; an index; synopsis; catalogue; syllabus. To *turn the tables*, signifies to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties; a metaphor taken from the vicissitudes of fortune at gaming-tables.

To **TABLE**, *v. n.* to board; to live at another's table.—*v. a.* to make a catalogue, or set down.

**TABLE BAY** and **MOUNTAIN**, the name of a remarkable mountain near the Cape of Good Hope, Africa, the top of which appears at sea to be quite flat; and of the bay which it overlooks, on the N. side of the Cape. Cape Town stands on this bay.

**TABLEBEER**, *s.* beer used at meals; small-beer.

**TABLECLOTH**, *s.* a cloth spread on the table.

**TABLER**, *s.* one who boards.

**TABLET**, *s.* a small level surface; a small piece of very thin ivory, used for memorandums.

**TABOR**, a solitary mountain of Palestine, not far from Nazareth, in the midst of the plain of Esdraelon. It is thickly beset with trees; and on the summit of it our Lord is supposed by some writers to have been transfigured.

**TABOUR**, **TABRET**, *s.* [*tabour*, old Fr.] a small drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

To **TABOUR**, *v. n.* [*taborer*, old Fr.] to strike lightly and frequently.

**TABOURINE**, **TABOURET**, *s.* [*tabourite*, Fr.] a tabour; a small drum.

**TABRIZ**, (*Tabreez*) a city of Persia. It stands in a very fertile plain, in the high land, between the Caspian Sea and the Tigris. Its appearance is not at all striking, as its buildings are very mean. But it is the seat of a very considerable trade, being the emporium for Persia, and all countries to the N. W. of it. Pop. about 70,000. Lat. 38. 3. N. Long. 46. 11. E.

**TABULAR**, *a.* [*tabula*, Lat.] set down in the form of tables; formed in laminae; set in squares.

To **TABULATE**, *v. a.* to reduce to a table or synopsis; to shape with a flat surface.

TACHE, *s.* [from *tack*,] any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

TACHYGRAPHY, (*tachygraphy*) *s.* [*tachus* and *grapho*, Gr.] the art of swift writing.

TACIT, *a.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, from *taceo*, Lat.] silent; implied, though not expressed.

TACITLY, *ad.* silently.

TACITURNITY, *s.* [*taciturnité*, Fr. *taciturnitas*, from *taceo*, Lat.] habitual silence; secrecy; a silent humour.

TACITUS, C. CORNELIUS, one of the most celebrated Roman historians, of whose life little is known beyond the fact that he married the daughter of Julius Agricola, and enjoyed the friendship of the most distinguished men of Rome. The dates of both his birth and his death are uncertain; but he is supposed to have died in about 135 A. D., aged about 80 years. His *historical works* are of great value, and abound with the most profound thoughts, connected with or arising from the subjects he treats of. His *Account of the Germans* is equally valuable; and few pieces of biography surpass the *Life of Agricola*. The most remarkable feature of his style is its extreme condensation, amounting often to positive obscurity; yet in general so rich, as to charm the reader beyond all that verbose eloquence could do. His works are a study of greatest price to politicians, as far as relates to experience and expediency; but he was only a Roman philosopher, and the light he sheds on his subjects is not such as to illuminate them interiorly. His eye did not detect the inward truth or the inward falsehood in the matters he relates.

TACITUS, M. CLAUDIUS, one of the later emperors of Rome. He succeeded Aurelian, after an interregnum of six months, being chosen by the senate and accepted by the army. He perished in an expedition against the Goths, in 276, after a reign of 6 months, aged 76 years.

To TACK, *v. a.* [*tacher*, Fr.] to fasten to any thing; to sew slightly; to join or stitch together.—*v. n.* to turn a ship.

TACK, *s.* a small nail. *Tack aboard*, in sea language, is the act of turning ships at sea. *To hold tack*, i. e. to last or hold out.

TACKLE, *s.* [*tacel*, Brit.] an arrow; weapons, or instruments of action.—[*tackel*, Belg.] the ropes of a ship.

TACKLING, *s.* ropes, or furniture of a mast; furniture for sport or action.

TACTIC, TACTICAL, *a.* [*taktikos*, from *tasso*, Gr.] relating to the art of war, or marshalling an army.

TACTICS, *s.* the art of ranging troops or ships for battle.

TACTILE, *a.* [Fr. *tactilis*, from *tango*, Lat.] capable of being touched or felt; tangible.

TACTION, (*tákshón*) *s.* [Fr. *tactio*, from *tango*, Lat.] the act of touching, seldom used by philosophical writers.

TADPOLE, *s.* [*tad* and *pola*, Sax.] in Natural History, the young of toads and frogs, which have a tail, breathe by gills, and at first have no legs nor feet.

TÆN, *a.* contraction of TAKEN.

TÆNIA, *a.* See TAPE-WORM.

TAFFETA, *s.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetas*, Span.] a kind of smooth silken manufacture, having a remarkably glossy surface.

TAG, *s.* [Isl.] a point of metal fastened to the end of a string; any thing paltry and mean.

To TAG, *v. a.* to fix metal to the end of a lace; to hang one thing to another. To join, followed by *together*.

TÁGRAG, *s.* a mob of the lowest sort.

TÁGUS, a great river of Spain and Portugal, rising in the Sierra Molina of the former country, and flowing to the S. W. through it; crossing Portugal; and emptying itself into the Atlantic near Lisbon, after a course of between 500 and 600 miles, through an estuary varying from 6 to above 20 miles in width.

TAIL, *s.* [*legl*, Sax.] the prolongation of the vertebrae of animals; the long feathers growing from the rump of a bird; the fins at the extremity of the bodies of fishes; the lower part; any thing hanging long; a catkin; the hinder part; the train of seeming vapour that attends comets, and is always on the opposite side of the nucleus to the sun. In Law, a limited fee, opposed to a fee-simple. *Horse-tail*, among the Turks, is the ensign or flag under which they make war. *To turn tail*, is to fly or run away.

TAYLED, *a.* furnished with a tail.

TAYLAGE, *s.* [*tailer*, Fr.] a piece cut out of the whole; a share of a man's substance paid as tribute. In Law, a toll or tax.

TAILORE, *s.* [*tailleur*, Fr.] one who makes clothes.

To TAINT, *v. n.* [*teindre*, Fr.] to imbue or impregnate with any thing; to stain; to infect or corrupt.—*v. n.* to be infected.

TAINT, *s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] a tincture, stain, or corruption.

To TAKE, *v. a.* preter. *took*, past part. *taken*, sometimes *took*; [*taka*, Isl.] to receive what is offered; to seize what is not given; to catch by surprise or artifice; to seize or make prisoner; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to exact; to get, have, or appropriate; to practise; to use or employ; to blast or infect; to judge in favour of; to close or to comply with; to receive into the mind; to convey, carry, or transport; to endure to bear; to leap or jump over; to seize with a transitory impulse; to produce; to seize as a disease; to swallow as a medicine; to captivate, delight, or engage with pleasure; to receive with good or ill will; to use as an oath or expression; to allow or admit; to comprise or comprehend. Used with *away*, to deprive of; to set aside or remove; with *down*, to suppress, reduce, or swallow; with *from*, to derogate or detract; to deprive of; with *in*, to comprise, comprehend, admit, win, receive, or impose upon; with *off*, to invalidate, destroy, withhold, withdraw, swallow, purchase, copy, find place for, or remove; with *up*, to borrow upon credit or interest, applied to money; to engage with; to assume; to begin; to engross; to have final recourse to; to seize or arrest; to admit; to reprimand; to lift; to occupy; with *upon*, to appropriate to; to admit to be imputed to; to claim authority. *To take a house*, to hire one. *To take care*, or *heed*, to be cautious; to watch; to superintend. *To take heed to*, to attend. *To take in hand*, to undertake. *To take place*, to happen, to have effect. *To take notice*, to observe. *To take part in*, to share or participate.—*v. n.* to please, or be approved of; to have its intended or natural effect; to catch. Used with *after*, to learn of, resemble, or imitate; with *on*, to be violently affected with sorrow or sickness; to claim a character; with *to*, to apply to, or be fond of; to betake or have recourse to; with *up*, to stop; with *up with*, to be contented or satisfied with; to lodge or dwell; with *with*, to please.

TAKEN, past part. of TO TAKE.

TAKING, *a.* seizure or distress.

TALBOT, *s.* in Hunting, a hound, formerly much used.

TALAPOIN, *s.* [Hind.] a priest of Buddha, in India beyond the Ganges.

TALC, *s.* in Mineralogy, a substance that is sometimes found in crystals, which can split into laminae which are transparent and flexible, and are used to confine small objects for microscopical investigation.

TALE, *s.* [Sax.] a story, generally applied to a short narrative of some trifling and fabulous circumstance; a narrative delivered by words.—[*atalan*, Sax.] a number reckoned; a reckoning.

TALBEARER, *s.* one who gives intelligence officiously.

TALBEARING, *s.* the act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

TALENT, *s.* [*talentum*, Lat.] a weight, or sum of money, differing in different nations and ages (see COINS); a faculty, a power or gift of nature; quality or nature. SYNON. *Talent* and *genius* are natural endowments, of which *genius* is rather internal, and signifies power of invention; *talent*, rather external, and signifies power of execution. Both relate to art, but *genius* does so in the highest sense of that word; *talent*, in the lower sense of practical or mechanical art. N. B. *Talented* is a word quite inadmissible in our language.

TALES, *s.* in Law, is a word used for a supply of men impaneled on the jury; or, upon appearance, being challenged for the plaintiff or defendant as not sufficient; in which case the judge grants a supply to be made, by the sheriff, of some persons present.

TALIACIOTUS, or TAGLIACOTZI, GASPARE, an eminent surgeon of Bologna, where he was professor of anatomy. He attended especially to wounds and injuries to the ears, lips, and nose, and used a method similar to one which had been long practised in India, for supplying the loss of the last member, which is satirically and incorrectly referred to in *Iludibras*. He died in 1599, aged 53 years.

TALIONIS REX, *s.* [Lat.] the retaliatory punishment of wrong, embodied in the well-known maxim, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth."

TALIPOT, *s.* [Hind.] in Botany, a species of palm, growing

in the island of Ceylon, to the height of above 60 feet occasionally, the pith of which is very nutritious, and whose leaves, which are often nearly 20 feet long, are used for writing, instead of paper, for thatching houses, &c. &c.

TALISMAN, *s.* a magical character.

TALISMANIC, *a.* magical.

TO TALK, (*a* broad in this word and its derivatives; as, *tauld*) *v. n.* [*taelen*, Belg.] to converse; to speak impertinently; to give account; to reason or confer with another.

TALK, *s.* familiar speech; rumour; the subject of conversation.

TALKATIVE, *a.* full of prate; much given to talk.

TALKATIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being forward to speak, or much given to talking; loquacity; garrulity.

TALKER, *s.* one who talks; a loquacious person.

TALL, (*o* pron. broad; as, *tauld*), *a.* [*tall*, Brit.] long, or high in stature; lofty.

TALLAGE, *s.* [*tailage*, Fr.] impost; excise.

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, CHARLES MAURICE DE, a French ecclesiastic and statesman, who was one of the most conspicuous persons in French History, from the Revolution of 1789 till after that of 1830. He received his education in the best theological schools, and was, as most of the dignitaries of the church at the time were, an infidel in principles and a profligate in morals. His great talents led to his rapid advancement, and he was one of the Assembly of Notables, summoned by Calonne, and soon after made bishop of Autun. In the National Assembly he held a high standing, and was especially prominent in questions of science and finance. One of his most conspicuous performances was at the Feast of Pikes, when he headed the body of clergy who, on the great father-land's altar, in the Champ de Mars, gave a quasi-religious character to the proceedings of that remarkable day. Soon after he secularized himself, and took no part afterwards in the ecclesiastical character. He was attached to the embassy to England; and, proscribed by his monarchical principles in France, on the dethronement of Louis, and by his revolutionary achievements in England, he fled to the United States, whence he did not return till the overthrow of the Reign of Terror. He was engaged in various ways under the Directory, and was most serviceable to Buonaparte during the Consulate, and the early part of the Empire, holding offices of considerable trust in the various ministries. By the emperor he was made Prince of Beneventum; but he finally deserted the imperial cause, when he saw clearly that it must be overthrown. In the restoration of the Bourbons and the congress of Vienna he took a very active part, but he soon sided with those who distrusted the restored dynasty; and was the soul and leader of the party which on the revolution of 1830 imposed a republican monarchy on France, instead of the simple republic it desired. He continued to act on embassies, and in treaties, till nearly the end of his life; and he died in 1838, aged 84 years. His essays and pamphlets are not worthy of much consideration, and the only steadfast principle he seems to have possessed is that of a limited monarchy, somewhat after the English theory, as the best form of government.

TALLIS, THOMAS, the great English composer of sacred music, who flourished in the 16th century. He was connected with the choir of the Chapel Royal, during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. Much of his music is still constantly used in the cathedral services, and one of his best-known pieces is the melody of the *Evening Hymn*. He died in 1585, aged 59 years.

TALLNESS, (*a* broad) *s.* height of stature; loftiness.

TALLOW, (*till*) *s.* [*talge*, Dan.] in Commerce and Trade, animal fat of all kinds, used in making candles, &c. &c.

TALLOWHANDLER, *s.* one who makes candles of tallow.

TALLY, *s.* [*tailer*, Fr.] a stick notched or cut along with another, and used formerly to keep accounts by; any thing made to suit another.

TO TALLY, *v. a.* to fit, suit, or cut out for any thing; to mark upon a tally.—*v. n.* to be fitted; to conform.

TALLYMAN, *s.* one who sells clothes to be paid for by the week or month.

TALMA, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, the great French tragic actor. He was the son of a dentist, and spent the early part of his life in the Netherlands and England. In the latter country he commenced the profession by which he obtained his fame;

and returning to Paris before the Revolution, rapidly gained the position which he continued to the end of his public life to occupy. He innovated considerably on the conventional rules of the French stage, but did so with great taste and judgment. His zeal and skill were so abundantly rewarded, that he acquired considerable property; and he died in 1826, aged 63 years.

TALMUD, *s.* [*Heb.*] a collection of Jewish laws, containing a digest of doctrines, and religious and moral precepts. It consists of two parts;—the *Misna*, which is a compilation of traditions and expositions of passages of the law, and consists of six books;—and the *Gemaras*, or Commentaries, of which there are two, the Gemara of Jerusalem, commonly called the *Jerusalem Talmud*, and the Gemara of Babylon, or *Babylonish Talmud*. The latter is most esteemed amongst the Jews, but the most foolish and preposterous legends of the dark ages are sober and sensible compared with what is to be found in this book, which they so strangely denominate *perfection*. Both Misna and Gemara were composed after the Christian era.

TALON, *s.* [*Fr.*] the claw of a bird of prey. In Architecture, a kind of moulding, which consists of a cymatium, crowned with a square fillet.

TALUS, TALUT, *s.* in Architecture, is the inclination or slope of a work.

TAMARIND, *s.* [*tamarindus*, Lat. *tamarin*, Fr.] in Botany, &c., a kind of leguminous plant, growing in both E. and W. Indies, the fruit of which, removed from the shell, form a sort of conserve, whose agreeable acid taste makes it valuable in cases of fever, &c. It possesses medical properties also, which adds to its utility.

TAMARISK, *s.* [*tîmarîce*, Lat.] in Botany, a shrub with a red bark, and leaves like heath. It grows in the S. of England.

TAMBOV, or TAMBOFF, a government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Vladimir, Nischnoi-Novgorod, Penza, Saratov, Voronezh, Orel, Tula, and Riasan. It is above 200 miles long, and varies in its width from less than 50 to above 150 miles. It is very level, and is watered by the Oka and the Don. The greater part of it has a very fertile soil, and produces abundance of corn, grain of all kinds, fruits, &c. &c. Its timber is also valuable, and cattle, horses, sheep, &c. are reared in great numbers. It has but few minerals, or manufactures, but its trade is very considerable. *Tamboff* is the capital, which stands on a small stream, but is not a wealthy or important place. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 52. 47. N. Long. 41. 33. E. Pop. of government, about 1,750,000.

TAMBOUR, *s.* a species of embroidery, made by a machine of that name.

TAMBOURIN, *s.* [*Fr.*] an instrument of music; also the name of a lively dance, performed on the French stage.

TAME, *a.* [*Sax. taem*, Belg. *tam*, Dan.] gentle of disposition; domestic, opposed to wild; crushed, subdued, dejected; spiritless or heartless.

TO TAME, *v. a.* [*tamean*, Sax. *tammen*, Belg.] to reduce from wildness; to subdue or conquer.

TAMEABLE, *a.* susceptible of taming.

TAMELY, *ad.* gently; meantly; dejectedly.

TAMENESS, *s.* the opposite to wildness; gentleness of disposition; dejectedness; want of spirit or courage.

TAMER, *s.* a conqueror; a subduer.

TAMINY, *s.* a woollen stuff.

TAMKIN, TAMPRION, *s.* the stopple of a great gun.

TO TAMPER, *v. a.* [*tempera*, Lat.] to be officious in the use of medicines; to meddle, or have to do with, without knowledge or necessity; to practise with, or endeavour to seduce.

TAMUL, one of the dialects of Hindustan, spoken throughout the S. E. part of the country, from Madras to Cape Comorin. The whole of the Scriptures have been translated into this language.

TAMWORTH, Staffordshire and Warwickshire. It stands on the rivers Tame and Anker, over which it has bridges.—It has a considerable trade in narrow cloths and other manufactures, and is noted for good ale. It is a very ancient town, and was once a royal seat. It is 116 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 7746.

TO TAN, *v. a.* [*tannen*, Belg. *tanner*, Fr.] to impregnate leather with bark; to make brown by heat, applied to the sun.

TAN, *s.* the bark of the oak tree, beaten small and used to tan leather.

TANG, *s.* [*tanghe*, Belg.] a strong taste left in the mouth; residual or taste.

To TANG, *v. n.* [from *twang*,] to ring with.

TANGENT, (*g* soft) *s.* [Fr. *tangens*, Lat.] in Trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; another line, called a *secant*, that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts it, defines the arc to which it is a *tangent*.

TANGIBILITY, (*g* soft) *s.* the quality of being perceived by the touch, or of being felt.

TANGIBLE, (*g* soft) *a.* [*tango*, Lat.] perceptible by the touch.

To TANGLE, *v. a.* See ENTANGLE.

TANGLE, *s.* a knot of things interwoven in one another.

TANISTRY, *s.* an ancient custom in Ireland, which ordains that an adult is to be preferred to a minor; as an *uncle* to a *nephew*. Likewise, a custom whereby a chieftain, or tanist, has lands only for life, as being only elected thereto.

TANJORE, a city of the Carnatic, Hindustan. It is fortified, and stands near the Caavery. It is about 150 miles from Madras. Pop. about 75,000. Lat. 10. 49. N. Long. 79. 11. E.

TANK, *s.* [*tanque*, Fr.] a large cistern or basin; a little pool or pond.

TANKARD, *s.* [*tancard*, Ir. *tanquaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Belg.] a drinking vessel with a cover moving on a hinge.

TANNER, *s.* one that tans and prepares hides for use.

TANNER, THOMAS, an English prelate, eminent for his antiquarian knowledge. He studied at Oxford, and commenced his literary career early. His promotion was rapid, and he at last was made Bishop of St. Asaph; and died in 1735, aged 61 years. His great work is on the *Bibliography of Great Britain and Ireland*; he also wrote an *Account of the Monasteries of England and Wales*, and edited Wood's *Athenae*.

TANNIN, *s.* in Organic Chemistry, an acid found in the bark and galls of the oak tribe; of a pale yellow colour, very soluble in water, with a purely astringent taste of singular intensity. It combines with the skins of animals, and forms the insoluble compound, called leather, which does not putrefy. The salts resulting from it are called *tannates*.

TANPIT, *s.* a pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TANQUAM, *s.* a university word for one that is fit company for a fellow.

TANSEY, *s.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant with double-winged, jagged, serrated leaves, and yellow blossoms. It is found in flower on high pastures in August. It is used to give a flavour to puddings, &c.

TANTALUM, *s.* See COLUMBIUM.

To TANTALIZE, *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*,] to torment by the prospect of pleasures which cannot be reached.

TANTALUS, in Heathen Mythology, one of the Titans, who was punished for the part he took in the rebellion against Zeus, or Jupiter, by being placed in Hades amongst streams that dried up when he attempted to drink of them, and fruit trees whose boughs he could not grasp.

TANTAMOUNT, *s.* [Fr.] of equal value; an equivalent.

To TAP, *v. a.* [*tappen*, Belg. *tapper*, Fr.] to touch or strike gently; to pierce or breach a vessel.

TAP, *s.* a gentle blow; a pipe through which liquor is drawn from a vessel; and also the liquor let out; the common room in a small inn.

TAPE, *s.* [*teppan*, Sax.] linen woven in narrow slips.

TAPER, *s.* [*taper*, Sax.] a wax candle; a light.

TAPER, *a.* growing gradually narrower from the bottom to the top; conical; pyramidal.

To TAPEER, *v. n.* to grow smaller towards the bottom or top.

TAPEWORM, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of worm found in the intestines of man and other animals.

TAPESTRY, *s.* [*tapestrie*, Fr.] cloth woven with forms of human creatures, beasts, &c., used for hangings, and sometimes for carpets.

TAPETIA, *s.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] worked or figured stuff.

TAPIOCA, *s.* in Commerce, &c., a kind of fecula, or starch, obtained from the manihot roots, in S. America; which is very nutritious, and is much used by invalids and others.

TAPIR, *s.* in Zoology, an amphibious animal shaped somewhat like a hog, and having a short proboscis. It inhabits the solitary woods, marshes, rivers, and lakes of South America, and

has been called the elephant of the new world. Other species are found in the E. Indies.

TAPPING, *s.* in general, is the act of piercing a hole in a vessel in order to draw off the liquor. In Agriculture, it is the making an incision in the bark of a tree, and letting out the juice. In Surgery, it is an operation for discharging the water in a dropsy.

TAPROOT, *s.* the principal stem of the root.

TAPSTER, *s.* one who draws beer at a public-house.

TAR, *s.* [*tarre*, Belg. *tare*, Sax. *tiere*, Dan.] liquid pitch, obtained from the wood of fir trees, by a process of slow combustion, or distillation. It is extensively made in the N. parts of Europe, Canada, &c. Figuratively, a sailor.

To TAR, *v. a.* to smear with tar; to tease or provoke.

TARANTO, a town of the S. of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It stands on the bay which divides the extremity of Italy into two promontories, and was a place of great celebrity and importance in ancient history. Its harbour is good, and so it has some trade; its fisheries, also, are of considerable value. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 40. 27. N. Long. 17. 13. E.

TARANTULA, *s.* [Ital.] in Natural History, a large kind of spider found in Italy; about whose bite strange things were believed by earlier naturalists, which subsequent observation has disproved.

TARDIGRADOUS, *a.* [*tardus* and *gradus*, Lat.] moving slowly.

TARDILY, *ad.* slowly; lazily; slothfully; sluggishly.

TARDINESS, *s.* sluggishness; slowness; laziness.

TARDITY, *s.* [*tarditas*, from *tardus*, Lat.] slowness.

TARDY, *a.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.] slow, applied to motion; sluggish, or unwilling to act or move; dilatory.

TARE, *s.* in Botany and Agriculture, a species of vetch largely grown by farmers, as green food for stock. In the New Testament, a rank kind of grass, somewhat resembling wheat before it comes into ear.

TARE, *s.* [Fr.] in Commerce, the weight of any thing containing a commodity; an allowance made for the weight of the box, chest, &c. in which any commodity is contained.

TARE, preter. of To TAR.

TARGE, TARGET, (*g* soft) *s.* [*targett*, Erse. *targa*, Sax. *terpe*, Fr.] a kind of buckler less than a shield, worn for defence on the left arm. In Botany, the name of the covering of the seed-cases in some ferns and lichens.

TARGETIER, *a.* one armed with a target.

TARGUM, *s.* [Chald.] the name given to several paraphrastic Chaldee translations of the Old Testament, made after the captivity at Babylon. They are ten in number;—three of which contain the Pentateuch,—the Targum of *Onkelos*, (which is the most literal, and in the purest Chaldee,) that of the *Pseudo-Jonathan*, (which is pure in language, but interpolated with absurd legends, beside being far from literal,) and the *Jerusalem Targum* (which is the worst in every respect);—one contains the Prophets, that of *Jonathan Ben Uzziel*;—one, that of *Rabbi Joseph*, the Hagiographa;—one, the Books of Ruth, Esther, Ecclesiastes, Solomon's Song, and the Lamentations;—three, the Book of Esther alone;—and one, the 2 Books of Chronicles. They are of some value in the study of the Hebrew Scriptures, but are of more use in displaying the manners, superstitions, &c. of the Jews, of the age in which they were made.

TARIFF, *s.* [*tarif*, Fr.] a table of customs; a table of rates agreed on between princes or states, ascertaining the duties to be laid upon their respective merchandises when imported into their dominions.

TARLETON, RICHARD, a famous jester and comedian of Elizabeth's reign. He wrote a play called *The Seven Deadly Sins*; and died in 1559. His jests are familiar to all readers of jest books.

TARN, *s.* [*tiorn*, Isl.] a bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

TARN, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Aveyron, Hérault, Aude, Haute Garonne, and Tarn et Garonne. It is about 65 miles in length, and about 45 in breadth. In one part it is crossed by the Cevennes, and has heights of nearly 2000 feet. The Tarn is its chief river. It yields iron and coal, with valuable kinds of stone and earth. Grain of all kinds, wine, fruits, timber, cattle, &c. &c. are produced in abundance. It has also great numbers of wild animals and game. Manufact-

tures of various kinds are carried on in its chief towns. Alby is its capital. Pop. about 400,000.

**TARN ET GARONNE**, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Tarn, Aveyron, Lot et Garonne, Gers, and Haute Garonne. It is above 60 miles long, and about 40 broad. Its surface is level, and its chief rivers are the Garonne, the Tarn, and other streams flowing into the Garonne. Iron, with various kinds of building-stone, &c. are found here, but it is chiefly agricultural, yielding corn and all sorts of farm produce in abundance, with wine, fruits, cattle, &c. &c. Its trade and manufactures are in a tolerably flourishing state. Montauban is its principal town. Pop. about 250,000.

To **TARNISH**, *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] to sully; to soil; to diminish brightness.—*v. n.* to lose brightness.

**TARPAULING**, *s.* a hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailor, in contempt.

**TAREPIAN ROCK**, in Roman History, the steep cliff at the end of the Capitoli Mount, next the river, down which criminals were buried. It was named after Tarpia, a girl who was said, in an old legend, to have been a traitor to Rome.

**TARQUINIUS**, the name of two of the kings of Rome, according to the old legendary ballads. *L. Tarquinius Priscus* was the successor of Ancus Marcius, and was said to have come from Etruria, with his wife Tanaquil, a famous augress; to have gained the confidence of the king, so far as to be made the guardian of his sons, whom he set aside, and usurped the throne in their stead. He made several successful wars on the surrounding tribes, but was chiefly celebrated for his public buildings, amongst which was the great circus, and the enormous subterranean sewers, which yet remain. He was murdered by the contrivance of the dispossessed sons of the former king, after having reigned 38 years. *L. Tarquinius Superbus* was his son, and gained the crown by the murder of Servius Tullius, whom Tanaquil had made king. It was he also, who, being married to one of the daughters of Servius, contrived, with the other daughter, who was married to his brother, the murder of his wife and his brother, after which the murderers accomplished an incestuous marriage. His works in the city, and his wars, were all calculated to gain him fame; but his tyranny and treachery raised the whole spirit of the people against him, till at last, the rape of Lucretia by one of his sons, and her suicide, caused a revolution through the exertions of Brutus, who had pretended to be an idiot to escape murder, and who now shone forth as a stern and terrible patriot. He was the last king of Rome in those early days, and he reigned 24 years. The first of these kings was a great promoter of augury; and many strange tales are told tending to confirm the power of the College of Augurs. The whole of the narrative of these reigns bears indisputable signs of mythic origin; and it is now regarded as having no greater foundation in fact, than the History of Prince Arthur and the Knights of his Round Table. Niebuhr and other historians have endeavoured to show what may have been the germs of these ballad histories, or, at least, how they came to be formed and arranged as we have received them.

**TARRACE**, *s.* a coarse sort of plaster, or mortar, durable in the wet, and chiefly used to line basins, cisterns, wells, and other reservoirs of water.

**TARRAGON**, *s.* in Botany, a plant called also herb-dragon.

**TARRAGONA**, an ancient sea-port of a province so called in Spain. It was built by the Phœnicians, and was very powerful in the time of the Romans, of whom many monuments remain. There are also relics of the dominion of the Moors here. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill, on the Mediterranean, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, and flax. It is 220 miles from Madrid. Lat. 41. 5. N. Long. 1. 13. E.

To **TARRIER**, *s.* one who tarries or stays.

To **TARRY**, *v. n.* to stay; to continue in a place; to delay, or be long in coming.—*v. a.* to wait for.

**TARSEL**, *s.* in Falconry, a kind of hawk.

**TARSHISH**, a place often mentioned in the Old Testament, in connexion with maritime trade; supposed to be the name of a region in Spain, in which was a colony from Phœnicia, called *Tartessus*.

**TARTIER**, *s.* in Zoology, an animal of the Lemur kind, with the hind legs very long.

**TARBUS**, *s.* [*tarso*, Gr. *tarse*, Fr.] in Anatomy, the bones

composing the instep and heel in man, to which the bones of the foot are united, and supporting the bones of the leg.

**TARBUS**, a city of considerable note in Cilicia, Asia Minor. It stood on the Cydnus, was famous for its schools, and was rewarded, during the struggles of the triumvirate of Rome, with the privilege of the freedom of the city. It derives no little of its celebrity from its having been the birth-place of the apostle Paul, in whose life and writings the facts above-mentioned are often alluded to.

**TART**, *s.* [*tarle*, Fr. *tarta*, Ital. *taart*, Dan.] a small fruit pie.

**TARTAN**, *s.* the plaid worn by Highlanders of Scotland; also, the colours and arrangement of the checked stripes of a plaid.

**TARTANE**, *s.* [*Fr. tartana*, Ital.] a vessel with one mast, and a three-cornered sail, used in the Mediterranean.

**TARTAR**, *s.* [*tartr*, Fr.] in Chemistry, the usual name for the tartare of potash, also called *cream of tartar*. It is much used in dyeing and makes a pleasant acidulous drink in febrile diseases.

**TARTAR EMETIC**, in Chemistry and Materia Medica, a compound of tartare of potash and sesquioxide of antimony, much used as an emetic, purgative, sedative, febrifuge, &c.

**TARTAREAN**, *a.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] hellish.

**TARTAREOUS**, *a.* consisting of or containing tartar; hellish.

**TARTARIC**, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to tartar. *Tartaric acid* is found in greatest abundance in the juice of the grape, but also occurs in other fruits and vegetables. It is largely used in calico-printing, and in making effervescent draughts for antacid and tonic purposes.

To **TARTARIZE**, *v. a.* to impregnate with tartar.

**TARTARUS**, *s.* [*tartaros*, Gr.] in Heathen Mythology, that part of Hades in which the souls of such as were not admitted to the Elysian fields were confined.

**TARTARY**. See **TATARY**.

**TARTLY**, *ad.* sourly; sharply.

**TARTNESS**, *s.* the quality of being sour to the taste; sharpness or poignancy in speech.

**TARTRATES**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with tartaric acid.

**TASK**, *s.* [*tasche*, Fr.] something which is ordered to be done by another; an employment or business. *To take to task*, is to reprove, examine rigidly, or reprimand.

To **TASK**, *v. a.* [*tasco*, Brit.] to order or command something to be done.

**TASKER**, *s.* a one who imposes tasks.

**TASMAN**, **ABEL JANSEN**, a Dutch navigator and discoverer, of the 17th century. He was employed by the governor-general of the Dutch colonies in the East, and discovered the island called sometimes after the governor-general, Van Diemen's Land, but now, Tasmania. He made other discoveries in the same regions, but such was the notice taken of this intrepid man, that neither the date of his birth nor of his death have been preserved.

**TASMANIA**, or **VAN DIEMEN'S LAND**, a large island, lying immediately S. of the E. extremity of New Holland, and separated from it by Bass's Strait, between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is nearly 250 miles long, and in its widest part nearly 200 miles broad. The surface is varied by lofty mountains, some of which exceed 4000 feet in height, hills, tableland, wide plains, and fertile valleys, and is watered by many large rivers. Most of the valuable metals are found here, and building-stone of various kinds, slate, &c. &c. It produces corn, fruits, vegetables, &c., in great abundance, where they have been cultivated by the colonists. Sheep are reared in great numbers, and other kinds of stock thrive admirably. The natural fauna and flora are peculiar, animals of the opossum tribe being numerous, and the ornithorynchus being found here. The surrounding seas are frequented for the whale fishery. Its trade is of course in its infancy, yet the exports increase in value yearly, and the imports keep pace with the increase of the settlers. Hobart Town is the chief town of the colony. It belongs to England, and is partly used as a penal settlement. Pop. about 50,000. The number of the natives, who are closely allied to the natives of New Holland in their race, is yearly decreasing, but it has never been accurately ascertained.

**TASSEL**, *s.* [*tasce*, Fr.] an ornamental bunch of silk, &c. hanging at the end of a string.



T'ASSES, *s.* armour for the thighs.

TASSIE, JAMES, an ingenious imitator of ancient gems and cameos in enamel, who was a stone mason originally, and studied to become a sculptor, but learning the art by which he afterwards gained both fame and wealth, in Dublin, he came to London, where he pursued his labours with increasing success, till he died in 1799, aged about 65 years.

TASSO, the name of two great poets of Italy. *Bernardo Tasso* was of good family in Bergamo, but he lived the greater part of his life in other climes, and was at various times in the service of the Prince of Salerno, and the Dukes of Urbino and Mantua. He also visited Africa, Spain, and France, and died in 1569, aged 76 years. His chief poem was on the adventures of *Amadis of Gaul*. His fame is quite eclipsed by that of his son, *Torquato Tasso*, who was first put to the study of law at Padua, but soon renounced it for the exercise of his hereditary genius, which early acquired for him considerable reputation. The Cardinal D'Este took him into his service, and by this means he became acquainted with the Princess Leonora, for whom he entertained a passion, which led to his being imprisoned by the Duke of Ferrara, under the pretence of his being insane, and which inspired him in the production of much of the most touching and exquisite parts of his poems. Later authors have showed that Tasso was unbecomingly indiscreet in the manifestation of his regard, that he did act in a very excited and intemperate manner, and that the conduct of the duke was not so entirely cruel to the hapless poet as has been represented; still the stain of having revenged himself for the assumed insult to his pride by the unnecessary exercise of his power, cannot be wholly removed. His great poem had however made him many friends, and acquired for him universal renown: he was released, and honour after honour heaped on him in various towns of Italy, till at last he was invited to be crowned with the laurel wreath in the capitol at Rome. But death intervened; he reached the city, but he never received the crown. He died in 1595, aged 51 years. His immortal poem is entitled *Jerusalem Delivered*. He wrote many other works.

To TASTE, *v. a.* [*taster*, Fr.] to perceive or distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth; to eat in small quantities; to relish or approve; to feel or have a perception of.—*v. n.* to try by the palate; to distinguish by the mind; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception of; to enjoy sparingly; to convey to the organs of taste; to affect the organs of taste.

TASTE, *s.* the act of trying by the mouth; the sense by which the flavour of any thing is received on the palate. Figuratively, an essay or trial; a small portion given as a specimen. In Mental Philosophy, the realization of the idea of beauty, in the fine arts, in literature, in general intercourse with men, dress, &c. &c.; the perception of agreement or disagreement with that idea; perceptive emotion at the perception of elegance, appropriateness, beauty, &c. Diversities of taste, which are sufficiently striking, and universally known, arise from the different degrees of clearness with which the idea of the beautiful has been apprehended; and from the different degrees of cultivation of the faculty of comparison or criticism in the application of it.

T'ASTEFUL, *a.* high-relished; savoury; with grace or elegance.

T'ASTELESS, *a.* causing no sensation on the palate; insipid; having no perception of symmetry, elegance, or decorum.

TASTER, *s.* one who takes the first essay of food.

TATARY, usually spelt *Tartary*, after the writers of the middle ages, who were shocked at the aspect and barbarity of the Tatars, and condemned them by suggesting some kindred between them and the tenants of the miserable regions of Hades. This name is applied to the vast tracts of Asia which stretch from the Caspian Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and from Asiatic Russia to Persia, India, and China; it is sometimes extended also to that part of European Russia which lies between the Caspian and the Black Seas. Its proper signification would be, that country which is inhabited by an independent Tatar nation. But as ethnographical and geographical knowledge has extended, specific names have been given to the different races, and to the countries they inhabit, which has, properly, caused the vague and incorrect general term to fall into disuse. *Little Tatory* was that which lay around the N. part of the Black Sea; *Great Tatory*, that immediately E. of the Caspian; and *Chinese Tatory*, that on the shores of the Pacific. The whole of this vast region was called *Sarmatia* and *Scythia*; and the people

have played no inconsiderable part in the world's history; for not only have all the S. countries of Asia, from China to Syria, been conquered repeatedly by Tatar tribes; but the Roman empire was overthrown, and all Europe revolutionized, by the desolating invasion of the innumerable hordes which overran our continent during the 3rd and following centuries of the Christian era. See MANDUCHUS, MONGULS, &c. &c.

TATE, NAHUM, the poet laureate at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. He would not have lived in the memories of men, had not the *New Version of the Psalms*, which he effected in conjunction with Nicholas Brady, been authorized for the use of the Established Church, in the room of Sternhold and Hopkins' quainter and truer version. He died in the Mint, in 1715, aged 63 years. He wrote some other poems beside his Psalter.

T'ATIAN, an ecclesiastical and apologetic writer of the 2nd century. He was a rhetorician, and a disciple of Justin Martyr; but after his master's death, became what was called an heresiarch, and founded the sect of *Encratites*. He wrote an *Apology for Christianity*, a *Harmony of the Gospels*, and some other works; and flourished in about 170 A. D.

To TATTER, *v. a.* [*tolaran*, Sax.] to tear; to rend; to make ragged.

TATTER, *s.* a rag; a fragment of any thing torn.

TATTERDEMA'LION, *s.* a ragged fellow.

To TATTLE, *v. n.* [*tateren*, Sax.] to use many words with little meaning; to talk without moderation or discretion.

TATTLE, *s.* prate; trifling talk; idle chat.

TATTLEER, *s.* an idle talker; a prater.

TATTOO, *s.* the beat of a drum by which soldiers are called to their quarters.

TATTOOING, *s.* the custom of tracing permanent designs and figures on the skin of various parts of the body, which has prevailed amongst all nations in the barbarous state. It is still found amongst the islanders of the Pacific Ocean, &c.

TAVERN, *s.* [*taverne*, Fr.] a house where wine is sold.

TAVERNIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a celebrated French traveller, in the 17th century. Having made journeys throughout most of Europe, his love of travel led him to visit the East, by Turkey, Persia, &c., no fewer than six times. In the course of his wanderings he met with manifold adventures, which it is impossible to relate here; his own work being alone sufficient for it. He died at Moscow in 1689, aged 84 years; and his account of his journeyings is voluminous and interesting.

TAUGHT, (*taut*) preter. and past part. of TEACH.

TA'VISTOCK, Devonshire. It was once a flourishing place, famous for its abbey; and is now a stannary town, and has a chalybeate mineral water. It is situated on the river Tavy, or Tave, 199 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 6272.

TAULER, JOHANN, a celebrated divine of Germany, in the 14th century. He was a Dominican, and a popular preacher at Cologne and Strasburg, at the latter of which places he died in 1360, aged 66 years. His works consist of *Sermons*; and various treatises, entitled, *Imitation of Christ*, the *Noble Little Book*, the *Soul-enlightening Mirror*, &c. Luther and Melancthon, by their frequent reference to his writings, and fervent admiration of his piety, have contributed not a little to his fame.

To TAUNT, *v. a.* [*tanden*, Belg.] to reproach, insult, or treat with insolent contumely and upbraiding; to exprobrate.

TAUNT, *s.* an insult; scold; ridicule; sarcasm; reproach. Among mariners, a ship is said to be *taunt musted* when her masts are too tall for her.

TAUNTER, *s.* a reproacher; an insulter.

TAUNTING, *a.* reviling; scornful; railing; contumelious; scoffing.

TAUNTINGLY, *ad.* scornfully; in an imperious and proud manner; scoffingly; contumeliously.

TAUNTON, Somersetshire. It has long been the principal seat of the manufacture of coarse woollen goods, such as serges, corduroys, sagathies, druggets, shalloons, &c., though somewhat decayed of late years. It is seated on the river Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret, and so to Bridgewater; 144 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 12,066.

TAURICORNOUS, *a.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] having horns resembling a bull's.

TAURIDA, a government of Russia, lying on the Black Sea,

and bounded by the government of Cherson, and the country of the Don Cossacks. It consists of the peninsula of the Crimea, and the plains around its isthmus. (See CRIMEA.) It is almost wholly agricultural. Pop. about 550,000.

**TAUIFORM**, *a.* [tauriformis, Lat.] having the shape of a hump.

**TAURIS**. See TABRIZ.

**TAURUS**, the great chain of mountains in Asia Minor, extending from the coast of the *Ægean* Sea to the N. of Persia, and evidently connected with the Himalayan range.

**TAURUS**, *s.* in Astronomy, the Bull; the second sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters on the 20th day of April. The *Pleiades* are in this constellation.

**TAUTOLOGICAL**, *a.* [tautologique, Fr.] repeating the same thing.

**TAUTOLOGIST**, *s.* [from *to*, *autos*, and *lego*, Gr.] a tedious repeater.

**TAUTOLOGY**, *s.* the repetition of the same word often; the repetition of the same sense in different words.

TO TAW, *v. a.* [tawian, Sax.] to dress white or alum leather.

**TAW**, *s.* a marble, used by boys in play.

**TAWDRINESS**, *s.* tinsel finery.

**TAWDRY**, *a.* meanly showy; fine without grace or elegance. — *s.* a slight ornament.

**TAWNINESS**, *s.* a brown or yellowish colour, caused by the heat of the sun.

**TAWNY**, *a.* [tané or tanné, Fr.] yellow like things tanned; sunburnt; swarthy-coloured.

**TAX**, *s.* [taxe, Belg. and Fr.] in Political Economy, money raised in various ways to defray the expenses of government. *Direct taxes* are those raised on realized property. *Indirect taxes* are such as come at last to be paid, for the most part, by the labouring classes. *Assessed taxes* are seemingly direct, but all the objections to indirect taxes apply to them.—[*tazo*, Lat.] a charge or censure.

TO TAX, *v. a.* [taxer, Fr.] to load with excise or imposts.—[*tazo*, Lat.] to charge or accuse of some fault, used with *of* or *with* before the fault.

**TAXATION**, *s.* [taxation, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat.] the act of loading with taxes; accusation; scandal. In England, the chief part of the revenue arises from excise and customs; which are charged most heavily on the necessities of life, and not only seriously interfere with trade and manufactures, but also impose the heaviest part of the burden on those who are least able to pay.

The land tax, property tax, and legacy duty are almost the only charges on realized property; and when the property tax is compared with the income tax, and the scale of legacy duties is examined only cursorily, it will be seen that it is only in the gentlest way that property has been called upon to pay for that protection, which, according to its possessors, is one of the first ends of government. The effects of the reduction of the rates of postage, and of the late alterations in the tariff, and in the excise laws, have satisfactorily proved the expediency (when the common good of the nation is regarded) of removing all indirect taxes; whilst a glance will show that as a matter of right, property which *is*, and not property which *is becoming*, or labour and skill, which are in merely individual qualities, should be charged for the support of government. Of the purposes to which revenue, however raised, ought to be applied it is impossible to speak here. Though it must be seen that it is not right to make the nation pay for that which is of no service to it, nor yet to throw upon coming ages a burden of taxation, which the present age would wisely refuse to bear.

**TAXER**, *s.* he who taxes.

**TAYLOR, BROOK**, an eminent English mathematician, son of one of the stoutest of the Puritans of the 17th century. He studied at Cambridge, and forsook the path in which his father had so sternly walked, for the sequestered shade of the Muse Urania. His friendships and pursuits were not productive of a good family understanding, nor do they show on his part any appreciation of better than mathematical truth; yet there are indications of the Puritan leaven even in him, such as might make him of no small interest to a Puritan historian. He died in 1731, aged 46 years. His works are on the abstruser parts of mathematical science, and in spite of temporary neglect, his name stands eminent amongst the great mathematicians, in connexion with a *theorem*, which is of the greatest service, but which, unhappily, cannot be made popular.

**TAYLOR, JANE**, one of the Ongar family, distinguished for the part they have taken in the best service to their kind. It belongs to but few, to be able to utter the thoughts of children so that children should themselves recognise them, and yet be helped on to higher thoughts. The *Nursery Rhymes*, *Original Poems*, and *Hymns for Infant Minds*, in good part written by this lady, have evinced this rare gift. Her other writings are miscellaneous essays of a somewhat higher scope. She died in 1823, aged 40 years.

**TAYLOR, DR. JEREMY**, the great preacher of the 17th century, a prelate of the Irish Church, and an eminent theological writer. He was of humble birth, though one of his forefathers was Rowland Taylor, the martyr of Hadeleigh; and he studied at Cambridge as a sizar. Laud was attracted by the early dawn of his splendid and devout oratory; and by him he was brought forward, so that he appears during the civil wars as one of the king's chaplains. On the defeat of his cause, Taylor had to endure his share of trial, and he seems to have borne it manfully. The Restoration raised him at one step to the see of Down and Connor, and other honours attended it, but he did not long enjoy them. He died in 1607, aged 55 years. His writings are very numerous, but his celebrity rests mainly on his sermons, which are ranked by his admirers amongst the most wonderful efforts of oratorical power. In his theological works, he shows most plainly that he belonged to the school of Laud; devout, yet formal; an Arminian, or more; fond of assuming the direction of conscience and conduct, and able to do it, yet not without enfeebling the soul he guided. In all his works his wonderful poetry shines forth, and gives an unspeakable charm even to that which reason rejects: even in his inconsistency, for he was placed at one time in the position of a dissident, and had to plead for liberty of conscience, he is charming. But his logic is less powerful than his poetry; he would persuade, if he could but convince. South's fierce attacks on his style are well known, but have not availed to reverse the judgment passed on him in his own day. His *Holy Living and Dying* are, perhaps, of all his writings, the best known and most practically useful, although marked by all the peculiarities of his school.

**TAYLOR, JOHN**, the *scater poet*, a waterman of the Thames, of staunch loyalty during the Puritan revolution, who was afterwards a tavern-keeper; whose poems and quaint jests made him famous in his day, and have kept his name alive to this time though themselves are forgotten. He died in 1654, aged 74 years.

**TAYLOR, JOHN**, a learned Unitarian divine of the last century, who was educated at Whitehaven, and became minister at Norwich, but afterwards took the office of divinity tutor at the Academy at Warrington, and died in 1761, aged 67 years. His writings were chiefly in defence of the dogmas of his denomination, but his *Hebrew Concordance* remained, till lately, the only book of the kind, and was proportionately valuable.

**TAYLOR, DR. JOHN**, an eminent scholar and civilian, of the last century, who rose from the humblest circumstances, studied at Cambridge, and afterwards became a member of Doctors' Commons, and chancellor of Lincoln. He published editions of Greek orators, and several works on legal science. At length he entered the Church of England as a clergyman, and held valuable preferments. He died in 1766, aged 63 years. His learning was almost wholly of a legal cast, and his writings are valuable in that respect.

**TAYLOR, THOMAS**, the English Platonist, received only an ordinary school education, and was at first a banker's clerk; but he gained attention and friends subsequently by his earnest zeal for the study of the Platonic philosophy, and by his lectures, his writings, a secretaryship to the Society of Arts, and a pension from an admirer, he was enabled to live in undivided attention to his favourite subject. He died in 1835, aged 77 years. His translations from the Greek are very numerous, and all betray the entireness of his devotion to his study; but recent scholars have not found his learning of sufficient width or depth for the work of expounding Plato, whilst it was most evident that his whole genius was alien to the spirit of academic philosophy. Students may find much that is useful in the *Essays* and *Notes* of Taylor, who gathered from all sources what he deemed illustrative of his author, or his theme.

**TAYLOR, DR. ROWLAND**, one of the martyrs of the Mari-

an persecution, in the 16th century. He was the pious and learned rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, and was put to death near that town by Bonner's orders, in 1555. A tasteless monument stands on the spot where he was burnt; at the foot of which a small stone, rudely carved, in a quaint rhyme, tells of his death, and why he suffered. His simple piety, which all accounts of his martyrdom testify to, will well account for the deep impression he seems to have produced in his ministry, and his death.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, one of the first thorough German scholars of England, was a merchant of Norwich, who afterwards devoted himself to literature, edited an unsuccessful newspaper, wrote reviews for the predecessors of our own literary journals, translated German poems with great grace and spirit, and wrote poems of his own, some of which are not mean. His correspondents included Southey, and many of our first writers. His latter life was a falling off from that which has gained him a name, and he died in 1836, aged 71 years. His taste must not be judged by the large proportion of space which he has devoted to the admiration of Kotzebue, nor must his judgment be measured by the astounding conjectures in biblical criticism and theology which he hazarded in his reviews. The recklessness, however, with which he cast forth every vagabond surmise respecting the age and the author of the books of Scripture, (which seem to have been wafted into the too ready soil of Germany, and to have been the ground of much of the theological nonsense that has been learnedly discussed there,) will afford us a somewhat unfavourable, yet faithful measure of the man.

TCHAD, LAKE, a large lake in the interior of Africa, from which a river flows which joins the Quorra, at a great distance from the ocean.

TCHERNIGOV, or CZERNIGOV, a government of Russia, surrounded by Moghilev, Novgorod Sieversk, Charkov, Putawa, Kiev, and Minsk. Its chief river is the Desna. Tchernigov, its capital, stands on that river. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 51. 25. N. Long. 31. 20. E. Pop. of government, about 1,250,000.

TEA, (*tee*) s. [*Chin. thé, Fr.*] in Botany and Commerce, a genus of plants growing in India beyond the Ganges, from the dried leaves of which a very pleasant infusion is made, that is used almost universally as a beverage for the evening meal, called from that circumstance, tea. The real difference between black and green teas is unknown. Tea is largely adulterated in China, and the common sorts, sold in England, hardly deserve the name of tea at all. Any infusion or decoction of any herb is commonly called tea.

To TEACH, (*teach*) v. a. pret. and past part. *taught*; [*teacan, Sax.*] to instruct or inform; to deliver any thing to be learned; to tell, or give intelligence.—v. n. to perform the office of an instructor.

TEACHABLE, (*teachable*) a. capable of being taught or instructed; docile.

TEACHABLENESS, s. docility; capacity to learn.

TEACHER, s. an instructor; a preceptor; one who delivers doctrines to the people; a preacher.

TEAGUE, (*Tig*) s. a contemptuous name for an Irishman.

TEAK, v. in Botany, a large kind of tree, found in India, whose timber is used extensively in shipbuilding, and is almost as good as our oak timber for that purpose.

TEAL, (*teal*) s. [*teeling, Belg.*] in Zoology, a small wild fowl of the duck kind.

TEAM, (*team*) s. [*temo, Lat. tyme, Sax.*] a number of horses, oxen, or other beasts, drawing the same carriage at once; any number passing in a line.

TEAR, (*tear*) s. [*Sax. taere, Dan.*] the water which flows from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

TEAR, (*tere*) s. [from the verb,] a rent or fissure.

To TEAR, (*tere*) v. a. preter. *tore*, formerly *tare*, past part. *torn*; [*teran, Sax. tara, Swed.*] to pull into pieces or tatters; to wound with the nail, or any sharp-pointed instrument drawn along; to break, divide, or shatter, by violence; to pluck violently; to take away by sudden force.—v. n. [*tieren, Belg.*] to fume, rave, or rant, like a madman.

To TEASE, (*teeze*) v. a. [*tesan, Sax.*] to comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth to level the nap; to torment or vex with assiduous impertinence.

TEASER, s. any person or thing that torments by incessant importunity.

TEAT, (*teet*) s. [*telon, Fr. teth, Brit. til, Sax. tette, Belg.*] in

Anatomy, the organ in female animals in which their milk is secreted.

TE/AZEL, TE/ASEL, s. in Botany, a plant cultivated particularly in the W. of England, the heads of which are used in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. The leaves dried and given in infusion are used in cases of flatulency.

TE/CHINICAL, (*tékhnikal*) a. [*teckne, Gr.*] belonging to the arts; peculiar to any art.

TECHNOLOGY, (*teknology*) s. [*teckne and logos, Gr.*] a description of the mechanic arts.

TECTONIC, a. [*tektonikos, Gr.*] belonging to building.

To TED, v. a. [*teadan, Sax.*] to lay grass newly mown into rows.

TE/DDR, TE/ETHER, s. [*tudder, Belg.*] a rope by which a horse is tied in the field to prevent his pasturing too widely. Figuratively, any thing by which a person is restrained.

TE DEUM, s. [*Lat.*] an ancient hymn, attributed to St. Augustine and to St. Ambrose, used in the daily service of the Churches of Rome and England.

TE/DIOUS, a. [*tedium, Lat.*] occasioning weariness and trouble by continuance or length; slow, dilatory.

TE/DIOUSLY, *ad.* in a slow and irksome manner.

TE/DIOUSNESS, s. that which renders any thing disagreeable by the too long time spent in performing it.

To TEEM, v. n. [*team, Sax.*] to bring young; to be pregnant. Figuratively, to be full or charged with, like an animal that is pregnant.—v. a. to bring forth or produce.

TEEMER, s. one that brings young.

TEEMING, *part. a.* fruitful; pregnant.

TEEN, s. sorrow; grief.

TEENS, s. [*syn. Sax.*] the years which are reckoned by the termination of *teen*; as *thirteen, fourteen, &c.*

TETH, the plural of TOOTH.

To TEETH, v. n. to breed teeth.

TEFLIS, or TIFLIS, the capital of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia. It stands on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain; and is built of stone, with very narrow streets. It has several churches, and some fine buildings for government purposes, with a citadel and other fortifications. It is a place of considerable trade, being an emporium between Asia and Europe. Near it are some celebrated warm springs, whence the original name of the city is derived. Many branches of textile manufactures are carried on here. Pop. about 50,000. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 45. 18. E.

TE/GUMENT, s. [*tegumentum, Lat.*] a cover or outward part.

To TEH-HE, v. n. [from the sound,] to laugh; to titter.

TE/GNMOUTH, Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. Its coasting trade is considerable. It has a tide harbour, and is seated at the mouth of the Teign, 181 miles from London. It has a fair on September 29th. Pop. 4459.

TEIL-TREE, s. in Botany, a name of the lime or linden tree.

TEINT, (*teint*) s. [*teinte, Fr.*] colour; touch of the pencil.

TE/LAMON, or A/TLAS, s. in Architecture, a name of figures or half figures of men, used instead of columns or pilasters.

TE/LARY, a. [*tele, Lat.*] spinning webs.

TE/LEGRAPH, s. [*tele and grapho, Gr.*] a machine used for conveying information, by means of concerted signals, to a distance, with greater rapidity than is otherwise possible. Various forms and codes of signals were employed, and the machines were erected on the loftiest eminences along the directest line between the two extremities. All these contrivances, which were useless in foggy weather, have been superseded by the *Electric Telegraph*, which is now brought into use along all the principal railway lines, and is reckoned one of the greatest inventions of late years. Galvanic batteries are employed in generating a current of electricity, which is conveyed along wires carried on posts or through tubes to the station to which information is to be sent, the earth itself completing the circuit. The means by which the intelligence is communicated, is a set of magnetic needles, so fitted up, that by their deflexions they point to letters ranged in circles round them, or else signify various letters by the extent, direction, and frequency of the deflexion. These needles are fitted up in a frame at each principal station, and when the batteries are in action, after calling attention to the message by an apparatus which rings a small bell, the telegraphic clerk spells each word of it distinctly at his own frame, and the needles at the other end move in exact agreement with those which he works. The in-

conceivable rapidity of the electric current, makes the delivery of the message along any extent of railroad, that is yet supplied with it, almost instantaneous. And numberless cases have occurred already, showing the variety of valuable purposes to which this rapid communication of intelligence is applicable. In London, all the lines of telegraph communicate with a central office, from which messages are sent to all parts of the kingdom. One of the most important recent improvements on the electric telegraph, is an apparatus which prints off the message as it is forwarded, thus insuring the entire absence of mistakes in receiving it. In Great Britain and Ireland, there are above 2000 miles of railroad furnished with telegraphic wires, and in the United States about 4000.

To TELEGRAPH, *v. a.* to communicate by a telegraph.  
TELEGRAPHIC, *a.* communicated by, or belonging to, a telegraph.

TELESCOPE, *s.* [Fr. from *tele* and *skopeo*, Gr.] in Optics, an instrument by which distant objects are so magnified, that they appear to be brought nearer to the observer, or to be made more distinct. *Refracting Telescopes* are composed of lenses alone, which are fitted in tubes so arranged that the focus can be altered according to the distance of the object. *Reflecting Telescopes* are furnished with one or more mirrors, and are chiefly used for astronomical observations. In the *Gregorian reflector*, the rays are caught first by a concave mirror, and by it reflected to a smaller concave mirror, placed near the object end of the tube; by which they are again reflected to the observer, who looks by an eye-piece, having two plano-convex lenses, through a circular aperture in the centre of the principal mirror. It is adjusted by a screw which moves the smaller mirror nearer to or further from the larger one. But as in these complicated instruments the chances of distortion, &c. are much increased, astronomers have lately devoted themselves to the perfection of instruments having but one mirror, the eye-glass to which is placed at the end of the tube next the object, so the observer is placed with his back to the object. It was on this plan that Sir W. Herschel constructed his great tubes, by which those astonishing discoveries were made that have immortalized his name. And it is on this plan, also, that Lord Rosse has constructed the immense instrument, which he has lately set up at his seat near Parson's Town, Ireland, the mirror of which is six feet in diameter; by which, already, discoveries have been made that are far more brilliant than any preceding telescopic discoveries, respecting the nature of nebulae;—the power of which may be imagined from the fact, that any object of 100 yards in length on the surface of the moon would be made distinctly visible by it.

TELESCOPICAL, *a.* belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

TELFORD, THOMAS, an eminent civil engineer, who rose from the humble position of a shepherd lad in Eskdale to the summit of his profession. He was always studious; and when a youth, was bound to a country mason, under whom he seems to have acquired a good knowledge of all the rudiments of building. When he commenced business in London, when he was only 25 years old, he commanded the attention of such as were able to appreciate original genius, and rapidly rose to the eminent rank he ever after held. In bridge-building he was particularly skilful, and the suspension-bridge across the Menai Straits may be regarded as the triumph of his art. His canals are distinguished by the same signs of daring ability; and the Caledonian and Ellesmere canals are studies for such as cultivate this department of applied science. He was not a man of one pursuit, but with the greatest diligence studied and acquired almost all branches of liberal education; and he died in 1834, aged 77 years. He amused himself at various periods of his life with light compositions; but his drawings, and the great works they were constructed for, are the foundations of his lasting fame.

TELL, WILLIAM, the great Swiss patriot, of the beginning of the 14th century. He was a cottager of the neighbourhood of Altorf, who, roused to indignation by the cruelties practised by the Austrian governor, joined with several other patriots of the forest cantons in planning the overthrow of the imperial rule. His refusing to do homage to the emperor's hat, which the governor had set up on a pole, caused him to be seized, and sentenced (as a fitting punishment to so famous an archer as he was) to shoot at an apple placed on the head of his son, who happened to be with him. Tell shot successfully, but was not

released; he soon, however, (being unfettered during a storm on the lake they were carrying him over, to aid by his well-known boat-craft), obtained his freedom, and slew the governor with another arrow from his redoubtable bow. This led to the outbreak of the war of liberation, in which he took part, and died in about 1350.

To TELL, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *told*; [*tellan*, Sax. *tellen*, Belg. *talen*, Dan.] to utter or express by words; to relate or speak; to teach or inform; to discover; to count or number; to make excuses.—*u. n.* to give an account; to make report. To *tell on*, is to inform of.

TELLER, *s.* an officer in the Exchequer employed in receiving and paying all the monies on the king's account; a later; a numberer.

TELL-TALE, *s.* one who gives information of what another says or does, either through officiousness or malice.

TELLURIUM, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal of a silvery white colour, brittle, and inflammable in the atmosphere on the application of intense heat.

TEMERARIOUS, *a.* [*ténéraire*, Fr. *temerarius*, Lat.] rash; heady; careless; heedless.

TEMERITY, *s.* [*témérité*, Fr. *temeritas*, Lat.] unreasonable contempt of danger; rashness.

TEMESVÁR, *a.* city of Hungary, Austria, standing on the rivers Temes and Bega, and strongly fortified. It has some fine public buildings, and private houses of rich and noble inhabitants; and its fortifications are constructed in the most scientific manner. It has a few manufactures, and a considerable trade. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 45. 44. N. Long. 21. 2. E.

To TEMPER, *v. a.* [*tempérer*, Fr. *tempero*, Lat.] to mix so as one part may qualify or set the other out to advantage; to mix or mingle; to accommodate; to soften, soothe, or assuage; to form or reduce metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPER, *s.* a due and just mixture of contrary qualities; the middle course; disposition of mind; constitution of body; calmness; the state of hardness to which any metal is reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, *s.* [Fr. *temperamentum*, Lat.] state with respect to the predominance of any quality; due mixture of opposites; the habitude or natural constitution of the body, especially in reference to the predominance of the nervous, the alimentary, the sanguineous, or the lymphatic system. In Music, the distribution, through the various scales of an instrument, of those variations from the musical standard, which are inseparable from its peculiar construction; so that the greatest defects in tune may occur in those keys which are least frequently employed.

TEMPERAMENTAL, *a.* constitutional.

TEMPERANCE, *s.* [Fr. *temperantia*, Lat.] moderation in eating and drinking; restraint of affections or passions; patience.

TEMPERATE, *a.* [*temperatus*, Lat.] abstaining from excess in eating or drinking; moderate in degree of any quality or passion.

TEMPERATELY, *ad.* moderately; calmly; without gluttony or luxury.

TEMPERATENESS, *s.* freedom from excesses; calmness; coolness; moderateness.

TEMPERATURE, *s.* [Fr. from *temperatura*, Lat.] constitution of nature; degree of any qualities; due balance of contraries; freedom from any predominant passion; the degree of heat diffused through the atmosphere, &c. &c.

TEMPEST, *s.* [*tempestas*, Lat.] very great violence of wind; a continual storm at sea; any violent commotion.

To TEMPEST, *v. a.* to disturb as by a tempest.

TEMPESTIVITY, *s.* [*tempestivitas*, from *tempus*, Lat.] seasonableness.

TEMPESTUOUS, *a.* [*tempestuosus*, Fr.] stormy; disturbed by furious blasts of wind, or violent rage of passions; turbulent.

TEMPESTUOUSLY, *ad.* furiously; outrageously; boisterously.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, *s.* storminess; outrageousness; boisterousness.

TEMPPLAR, *s.* a student in the law. Also, in Ecclesiastical History, an order of knights, instituted at Jerusalem about the year 1118; who took the name of *Knights Templars*, because their first house stood near the temple at Jerusalem. After having performed many great exploits in the East, they became rich and powerful all over Europe; but abusing their wealth and credit, fell into such disorders and irregularities, that they

were prosecuted in France, Italy, and Spain; and at last, in 1312, suppressed by the papal authority.

TEMPLE, *s.* [Fr. *temple*, Lat.] in Architecture, a building erected especially for the purposes of public worship. It is applied to buildings for Christian worship only in a figurative way. The Temple at Jerusalem differed from the temples of other nations, not only in its plan and architecture, but also in its use; it being, in fact, the palace of Jehovah, the King of the Israelitish people. The remains of many Grecian and Roman temples have enabled architects to reconstruct or restore the ideal building; and it is evident that it was peculiarly adapted to the character of the worship and to the dogmas of the religion; and that it is as completely unsuited to be erected for Christian worship, or to form part of a Christian church or cathedral, as the Gothic church or cathedral, with its aisles and transepts, choir and nave, porches and spire, is unfitted for the purposes of a congregational house of prayer and public Christian instruction.

TEMPLE, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent English statesman of the 17th century. He studied at Cambridge, and travelled on the continent during the troubles of the Puritan revolution. At the Restoration he entered parliament, and was soon employed by Lord Arlington in secret diplomatic missions. His first great achievement in this department of statecraft was the triple alliance of England, Sweden, and Holland, which had so considerable an effect on the movements of the times. He was ambassador in France and Holland for some time afterwards, and was then dismissed. In private life, he occupied himself with his writings, which we undoubtedly owe to his enforced retirement. He was again, however, called into the foreign service of the king; and from that he returned to aid him by his advice, without holding any specific office in the government; the chief fruit of which was one of those schemes of a council which was a step towards the present system of a privy council, a ministry, and a cabinet. After another period of literary privacy, he died in 1699, aged 71 years. The business on which Temple was engaged in most of his missions was not of a kind to call forth the exercise of the greatest diplomatic talent; nor was the necessity of any of the courts of his times, the highest kind of statesmanship; so that we cannot conclude that Sir William was truly eminent, because eminent in the affairs and amongst the men of his age. But we owe him a literary service of greater value than all he did in the more ambitious part of statesman. His writings are amongst the first that exhibit a truly polished prose style, and undoubtedly brought in the "Augustan age" of English literature which immediately followed.

TEMPLES, *s.* [tempora, Lat.] in Anatomy, that part of the head lying between the forehead and the ear.

TEMPLET, *s.* a piece of timber placed under the girders of a building.

TEMPORAL, *a.* [Fr. *temporalis*, from *tempus*, Lat.] measured by time, opposed to eternal; secular, opposed to ecclesiastical; confined to our present existence in this world, opposed to spiritual; placed at the temples, or upper part of the head.

TEMPORALITY, TEMPORALS, *s.* in the Churches of Rome, England, &c., the laity, opposed to the clergy; secular possessions, opposed to those belonging to the church.

TEMPORALLY, *ad.* with respect to this life.

TEMPORARILY, *a.* [tempus, Lat.] lasting only a limited time.

To TEMPORIZE, *v. n.* [temporiser, Fr.] to delay, or put off to another time.

TEMPORIZER, *s.* one that complies with times and occasions; a trimmer.

To TEMPT, *v. a.* [tento, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.] to endeavour to seduce or draw a person to do ill, by presenting some pleasure to the mind; to provoke; to solicit; to try.

TEMPTATION, *s.* [tentation, Fr.] the act of endeavouring to draw to the commission of ill, by offering some seeming advantage; an enticement; the state of a person solicited by the appearance of present pleasures or advantages to the commission of some crime or fault.

TEMPTER, *s.* one who seduces or entices to the commission of any ill.

TEMULENCY, *s.* [temulentia, Lat.] inebriation; drunkenness.

TEN, *a.* [tyñ, Sax. *tiē*, Belg.] twice five, or nine and one.

TENABLE, *a.* [Fr.] such as may be maintained or held against oppositions or attacks.

TENACIOUS, (tendashious) *a.* [tenax, from *teneo*, Lat.] grasping hard; unwilling to part with; retentive, or not forgetful, applied to the memory; cohesive; adhesive; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious.

TENACIOUSLY, (tendashiously) *ad.* closely; obstinately; nigardly.

TENACIOUSNESS, (tendashiousness) *s.* unwillingness to quit, let go, or part with.

TENACITY, *s.* [tenacité, Fr. *tenacitas*, Lat.] stiffness of opinion; nigardliness; viscosity.

TENAILLE, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, is a kind of outwork resembling a horn-work, but generally somewhat different.

TENANCY, *s.* the state of being a tenant, either of houses or land.

TENANT, *s.* [Fr.] one that holds of another; one that hires a house or land of another; one who resides.

TENANTABLE, *a.* fit to be dwelt in.

TENANT-AT-WILL, *s.* is one who holds his land from year to year at the will of the landlord, and who is liable to be ejected, at half a year's notice, if he ever makes himself disagreeable to the landlord.

TENANT-RIGHT, *s.* the claim which an agricultural tenant has to be unmolested in the exercise of his political privileges, to be unfettered in the employment of his farming skill, to be secured in the investment of his capital; and which can be secured by leases and open covenants. It is also employed to signify the reimbursement of an outgoing tenant for capital expended in judicious improvements, according to an agreed valuation.

TENASSERIM, a country of ultra-Gangetic India, lying on the Gulf of Martaban, and bounded by the Birman empire and Siam. In the interior is a range of lofty mountains, some peaks of which exceed 5000 feet; and it is watered by many considerable streams, the chief of which gives its name to the whole tract. It is rich in metals and all sorts of mineral wealth; and its vegetable products, which include all those customary in tropical Asia, are abundant, from the fertility of the soil, and the favourable character of the climate. It belongs to the British, and is included in the government of Penang. Pop. about 125,000. Tenasserim, one of its chief towns, stands in Lat. 12. 0. N. Long. 90. 0. E.

TENCH, *s.* [tince, Sax. *tinca*, Lat.] in Ichthyology, a freshwater fish, reckoned delicate eating.

To TEND, *v. a.* [contracted from *tendē*,] to watch; to accompany, guard, attend; to be attentive to.—*n.* to wait or expect; to move towards a certain point or place; to contribute; to be directed to any end or purpose.—[*tendre*, Fr.] to aim at; to attend as something inseparable.

TENDENCY, *s.* direction or course towards any place or object; drift or aim towards any inference or result.

TENDER, *a.* [tendre, Fr.] easily impressed, injured, or pained; delicate or effeminate; exciting benevolence or sympathy; compassionate; susceptible of soft passions; amorous; expressive of love; young; careful not to hurt.

To TENDER, *v. a.* [tendre, Fr.] to offer, or present for acceptance; to hold or esteem.

TENDER, *s.* an offer or presentation of anything for acceptance; regard, or kind concern; a small ship attending on a larger.

TENDER-HEARTED, *a.* easily affected with the distress of others.

TENDERLY, *ad.* gently; softly; kindly; in an affectionate and delicate manner.

TENDERNESS, *s.* [tendresse, Fr.] susceptibility of impressions; softness; delicacy; indulgence; kindness; scrupulousness of conscience; susceptibility of the softer passions; easiness of being hurt; soreness.

TENDINOUS, *a.* [tendineux, Fr.] full of tendons; sinewy.

TENDON, *s.* [tendo, Lat.] in Anatomy, a sinew; a ligature by which the muscles are attached.

TENDRIL, *s.* [tendrillon, Fr.] in Botany, an organ by which some kinds of climbing plants attach themselves to the plants, &c. they grow upon: those of the vine are known to all.

TENEBRE, TENEBRES, *a.* a service in the Romish Church, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday before Easter, in commemoration of Christ's agony in the garden.

TENEBROSITY, *s.* [tenebrosus, from *tenebræ*, Lat.] obscurity; darkness; gloom.

TENEBOUS, *a.* dark ; obscure ; gloomy.

TENEDOS, a small island of the *Ægean Sea*, near the Dardanelles. It is often mentioned in ancient history, but is now of little importance. It has a good harbour and a fortified town, and corn and wine are its chief products. Pop. about 4000. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 26. 8. E.

TENEMENT, *s.* [Fr.] properly signifies a house ; but in a larger sense it is taken for any house, lands, rent, or other thing which a person holds of another.

TENERIFE, one of the Canary Islands, in Africa, about 45 miles long, and 20 broad. It is a volcanic island, with several craters, which are occasionally active ; and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. The air and climate are healthful. The loftiest point is called the Peak of Tenerife, or of Teide, which is the summit of the principal volcano of the island, and is about 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. The trade of the place is considerable, and is chiefly carried on with England, although it belongs to Spain. The principal town is Laguna. Pop. above 100,000.

TENET, *s.* [Lat.] an opinion, position, principle, dogma, doctrine.

TENFOLD, *a.* ten times increased.

TENIERS, DAVID, the name of two celebrated Flemish painters. The elder studied under Rubens, and afterwards visited Rome. He excelled in his pictures of country fairs, sports, and revels, although the grossness of the original scenes is usually only too faithfully represented. The chief beauties of his pieces, which are small in size, are the composition and the colouring. He died in 1649, aged 67 years. His son, the younger Teniers, studied under his father, and enjoyed the patronage of some of the most eminent sovereigns and princes of the day. He followed in his father's steps, but was also famous as a copier and imitator of other artists of celebrity. He died in 1694, aged 84 years.

TENISON, DR. THOMAS, an eminent prelate of the English Church, in the 17th century, who studied at Cambridge, and maintained his episcopacy during the ascendancy of the Puritans, and was patronized by Charles II. and by William III., who advanced him to the see of Canterbury. He died in 1715, aged 79 years. His name is not preserved by his writings, or by his partisanship, but by his zeal in his profession, and by the care with which he sought to advance learning, and aid study, by founding schools and libraries.

TENNANT, SMITHSON, an eminent English chemist, who studied at Edinburgh and Cambridge, and afterwards travelled in N. Europe and France, to advance his skill in his favourite science. He was at length chosen chemical professor at Cambridge ; and, in 1815, was killed by falling, with his horse, into the ditch of a fort, near Boulogne, aged 44 years. He discovered two new metals, ascertained the nature of emery, and in various other ways contributed to the advance of science. His writings were all contributed to the Transactions of scientific societies.

TENNESSEE, one of the United States, N. America, bounded by Kentucky, N. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri. It is about 400 miles long, and in mean breadth 114 miles. The E. part is mountainous, but few heights exceed 1000 feet ; the W. part is level. Its rivers are the Tennessee, which flows into the Ohio, the Mississippi, Cumberland river, &c. &c. Lead and silver are found here, and limestone and gypsum are abundant. Grain of all kinds, fruits, medicinal plants, and especially cotton and tobacco, are cultivated, and timber of the most valuable kinds is produced. The manufactures of this State are constantly increasing in importance, and its trade is considerable. It is divided into 72 counties, and has one bank, and six colleges. Nashville is the seat of government, and is also the most commercial place in the State. Pop. 829,210, of whom 183,059 are slaves.

TENNIS, *s.* [Fr.] a play in which a ball is struck by a racket.

TENON, *s.* [Fr.] the end of one piece of timber cut to be fitted in another.

TENOR, *s.* [Lat. *tenuor*, Fr.] continuity of state ; general currency ; sense contained, or the general course and drift of a discourse. In Music, the mean or middle part, between the treble and the bass. In Law, the substance, or true intent and meaning, of a writing.

TENSE, *a.* [tensus, Lat.] stretched ; not lax.

TENSE, (TIME) *s.* [tempus, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] in Grammar, is an inflexion of verbs whereby they express the time at which an action took place. There are three primary divisions of time under which an action may happen, *present, past, and future* ; and each of these admits of three subdivisions, according as the action is spoken of indefinitely in respect of the time, or as in process of being performed, or as being completed ; so that the following may be given as the natural arrangement of the simple tenses of all languages :

	PAST.	PRESENT.	FUTURE.
Indefinite,	<i>I said,</i>	<i>I say,</i>	<i>I shall say,</i>
Incomplete,	<i>I was saying,</i>	<i>I am saying,</i>	<i>I shall be saying.</i>
Complete,	<i>I had said,</i>	<i>I have said,</i>	<i>I shall have said.</i>

TENSENESS, *s.* contraction ; tension ; the opposite to laxity.

TENSIBLE, TENSILE, *a.* [tensus, from *tendo*, Lat.] capable of being extended.

TENSION, (tension) *s.* [Fr.] the act of stretching, or state of being stretched.

TENSURE, *s.* the act of stretching, or state of being stretched. TENT, *s.* [tente, Fr.] a temporary lodging-place for a soldier, formed of canvass stretched upon poles ; a pavilion ; a roll of lint put to a sore.—[*crino tinto*, Span.] a species of wine of a deep red, imported from Galicia in Spain.

To TENT, *v.* *a.* to put a roll of lint into a sore. Figuratively, to search to the quick.

TENTATION, *s.* [Fr. *tentatio*, Lat.] trial ; temptation.

TENTATIVE, *a.* attempting ; essaying ; trying.

TENTER, *s.* [tentus, from *tendo*, Lat.] a book on which any thing is stretched. To be on the tenters, is to be on the stretch ; to be in suspense, or in difficulties.

TENTH, *a.* [tenth, Sax.] the next after the ninth ; the ordinal of ten.—*s.* the tenth part ; tithes. The Tenth is that yearly portion which all ecclesiastical livings pay to the king.

TENTHLY, *ad.* in the tenth place.

TENTIGINOUS, *a.* [tentigo, Lat.] stiff ; stretched.

TENUITY, *s.* [tenuis, Fr. *tenuitas*, Lat.] thinness ; slenderness ; exility ; minuteness.

TENUOUS, *a.* [tenuis, Lat.] thin ; small ; minute ; slender ; exile.

TENURE, *s.* [Fr. from *teneo*, Lat.] the manner whereby tenants are holden of their lords ; the service by which a tenant discharges his obligation to his lord.

TEOS, an Ionian town of Asia Minor, on the coast of the *Ægean Sea*, not far from Smyrna. It was a place of some note as a trading port, and as the birth-place of illustrious men ; and its remains testify its extent and beauty.

TEPEFACTION, *s.* [tepeo and *facio*, Lat.] the act of heating or making warm.

TEPID, *a.* [tepidus, Lat.] lukewarm.

TEPIDITY, *s.* lukewarmness.

TEPOR, *s.* [Lat.] gentle heat ; lukewarmness.

TERATOLOGY, *s.* [terata and *logos*, Gr.] bombast ; affectation of sublimity.

TERCE, *s.* [terces, Fr.] a vessel containing the third part of a butt or pipe, or forty-two wine gallons.

TERCEIRA, one of the Azores ; about 20 miles in length, by 10 broad. It is rocky, with heights of more than 2500 feet, and bears unequivocal signs of volcanic agency in all parts of it. Grain of different kinds, medicinal plants, wine, &c. &c., are produced abundantly ; and it has some common manufactures. Angra is the chief place in the island, and is the seat of government. Pop. above 60,000.

TEREBENTHINATE, TEREBENTHINE, *a.* [terebenthine, Fr. *terebenthinus*, Lat.] consisting of turpentine ; mixed with turpentine.

To TEREBRATE, *v.* *a.* [terebro, Lat.] to bore ; to perforate ; to pierce.

TEREBRATION, *s.* the act of boring or piercing.

TEREDO, *a.* [Lat.] in Natural History, the scientific name of a genus of marine animals, which are furnished with two-valved shells ; and which live by eating their way into wood, and line the hole they have bored in it with a shelly substance. One kind is especially destructive to ships, piles of piers, &c. &c.

TERENCE, or P. TERENTIUS AFR., a Roman dramatic poet, the particulars of whose life are almost wholly unknown. It is however clear that he was a native of Africa, and was a slave ; but received his freedom from his master, and attained to consi-

derable reputation through his various writings. He seems also to have visited Greece, and not to have returned to Italy again. He flourished in the 2nd century B. C. His plays, which are partly adaptations or translations from the later Greek comedians, yet are not without evident signs of original dramatic genius. Some of his plays are also by some critics ascribed to other writers. The study of his language, and the structure of his verses, is most instructive to students of the Latin tongue, since the common pronunciation and usage are very plainly preserved.

**TERGIVERSATE**, *v. a.* [*tergum* and *verso*, Lat.] to shuffle; to quibble, or evade.

**TERGIVERSATION**, *s.* the act of shuffling or quibbling in an argument; shift; subterfuge; evasion; fickleness.

**TERM**, *s.* [*terminus*, Fr. *terminus*, Lat.] a limit or boundary; a word by which any thing is expressed; a condition; a limited time, or the time for which any thing lasts. In Law, the time in which the courts are open; the rest of the year is called vacation. There are four in every year; Hilary term, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; Easter term, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; Trinity term, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; and Michaelmas term, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. In Universities, that space of time when studies are carried on; the intervals between which are called vacations.

To **TERM**, *v. a.* to call or name.

**TERMAGANT**, *a.* [*tyr* and *magan*, Sax.] turbulent; tumultuous; scolding; quarrelsome; furious.

**TERMAGANT**, *s.* a scold; a bawling, turbulent woman.

**TERMINABLE**, *a.* limitable; that admits of bounds.

To **TERMINATE**, *v. a.* [*terminer*, Fr. *termino*, from *terminus*, Lat.] to bound, limit, or put an end to.—*v. n.* to be limited, or end; to attain its end, used with *in*.

**TERMINATION**, *s.* [*terminatio*, Lat.] the act of limiting or bounding; a bound or limit; an end or conclusion.

**TERMINUS**, *s.* [Lat.] the offices, &c. at either end of a line of railroad.

**TERN**, *s.* in Ornithology, the name of a genus of small long-winged sea-birds, commonly called sea-swallows.

**TERPANDER**, a Greek poet of the 7th century B. C. He was a native of Lesbos; but all, except a few fragments of his poems, that is known of him is, that he added a seventh chord to the *cithara*, or lyre.

**TERPSICHOIRE**, (*terpsicorde*) *s.* [Gr.] in Heathen Mythology, one of the nine Muses, to whom is attributed the invention of dancing.

**TERRA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, the learned name for our earth, which is the third planet from the sun, and is about 95,000 miles distant from that luminary. Its diameter is nearly 8000 miles; its period of rotation on its axis about 24 hours, and that of revolution in its orbit, 365½ days nearly. It is attended by one satellite. Other details are of a geographical or geological character, and will be found under the proper heads. *Terra Firma*, in Geography, is sometimes used for a continent, in contradistinction to islands. *Terra mortua*, or *damnata*, among chemists, is that earthy part, or drossy matter, that remains after the distillation of a mineral substance.

**TERRACE**, *s.* [Fr. *terracia*, Ital.] bank or walk of elevated earth covered with gravel or grass; the flat roof of a house.

**TERRACINA**, a town of the Papal States, Italy. The country round is very fruitful, but most unhealthy during the hot season. It stands on a rock, and once had a harbour, which is now choked up. Remains of its former splendour are numerous. It is 47 miles from Rome. Pop. about 5000. Lat. 41. 19. N. Long. 13. 15. E.

**TERRÆFILII**, (son of the earth,) *s.* a student of the university of Oxford, appointed, in public acts, to make jesting and satirical speeches against the members thereof.

**TERRA DEL FUEGO**, the large island lying at the S. extremity of S. America, separated from it by the Straits of Magelhaen. It is very hilly, and almost entirely barren and desolate. Its inhabitants are allied to those of the continent, and are very degraded and savage. Cape Horn is the most southerly point of this island.

**TERRAQUEOUS**, *a.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] consisting of land and water.

**TERRRE-BLUE**, *s.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] a slight, loose, friable kind of *lapis armenius*.

**TERRRENE**, *a.* [*terra*, Lat.] earthy.

**TERRRESTRIAL**, *a.* [*terrestris*, Lat.] earthly; belonging to the earth; earthy.

**TERRRE-VERTE**, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of earth.

**TERRIBLE**, *a.* [Fr. *terribilis*, from *terreo*, Lat.] dreadful; frightful; formidable; violent or great as to offend.

**TERRIBLENESS**, *s.* frightfulness; dreadfulness; formidableness.

**TERRIBLY**, *ad.* dreadfully; frightfully; formidably; violently.

**TERRIER**, *s.* [Fr.] in Natural History, a small variety of dog, noted for its sagacity and its power of scent, used in hunting small game. A survey or register of land.—[*terebro*, Lat.] an auger or borer.

**TERRIFIC**, *a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Lat.] causing terror; dreadful.

To **TERRIFY**, *v. a.* to affect with terror; to make afraid; to frighten.

**TERRITORY**, *s.* [*territoire*, Fr.] in Statistics, an extent or compass of land, within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other division of a country.

**TERROR**, *s.* [Lat. *terreur*, Fr.] fear caused by the sight or apprehension of some dangerous object; the cause of fear.

**TERSE**, *a.* [*tersus*, from *tero*, Lat.] smooth, applied to surface; elegant without pompousness, applied to style.

**TERTIAN**, (*dérshian*) *s.* [*tertiana*, from *tertius*, Lat.] in Medicine, an ague intermitting two days and having one fit on the third.

**TERTIARY**, *a.* in Geology, the name commonly given to all strata lying above the chalk and its contemporaneous deposits, and beneath those deposits whose causes are still in action. They are mostly gravels, clays, sands, and such light strata; yet in the vicinity of Paris, strata of limestone occur, and we have beds of a tolerably solid sandstone. They occupy, with us, the S. E. side of the island, and consist of the *London clay*, which is found at intervals from the Isle of Wight to the coast of Suffolk, and stretches as far inland as Bagshot Heath; the *crag*, which overlies the London clay in Suffolk, and rests immediately on the chalk in Norfolk, and of which some traces have been found in Holderness; with other beds of a local character, such as the Mammoth bed on the Norfolk coasts, &c.

**TERTULLIAN**, (QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLORENTIUS TERTULLIANUS,) one of the earliest of the Latin Fathers, and by birth an African. He was an advocate by profession, but on his conversion became a minister. Afterwards he joined the Montanists, but this did not lessen the influence he exerted by his writings. He is said to have died in about 245, aged almost 90 years. By his numerous writings he stands somewhat eminent amongst the Fathers; the best of them being his *Apology*, and his writings against *Marcion*. His other works abound in sad puerilities, and show that the corruption of the truth of the gospel, which is looked upon as a characteristic of the Church of Rome, was almost completed before that Church attained any eminence in Europe.

**TESSELLATED**, *a.* [*tessella*, Lat.] variegated by squares. *Tessellated pavements* are made of curious square marble, bricks, or tiles, called *tesselle*, from their resembling dice.

**TEST**, *s.* [*testa*, Ital.] the cupel by which refiners try their metals. Figuratively, trial or examination; the means of trial; that with which any thing is compared as a standard; judgment or distinction. *Test Act* was a statute passed in Charles II.'s reign, requiring all officers, civil and military, to take the oaths and test, viz. the sacrament according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, under a penalty of £500: it is now repealed.

**TESTACEOUS**, *a.* [*testa*, Lat.] consisting of made of shell; having continuous shells, opposed to crustaceous.

**TESTAMENT**, *s.* [Fr. *testamentum*, from *testor*, Lat.] the last will of a person, whereby he disposes of his estate, &c. The titles *Old and New Testament* have been given to the Sacred Scriptures by a mistranslation of the Greek word, signifying *Covenant*, bestowed on the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures respectively, as the records of the Jewish national covenant, and of the wider and more blessed covenant of the gospel.

**TESTAMENTARY**, *a.* [*testamentaire*, Fr. *testamentarius*, Lat.]

belonging to a will or testament; being in the manner of a testament; given by, or contained in, a will.

TESTATE, *a.* [*testor*, Lat.] having made a will.

TESTATOR, *s.* [*testateur*, Fr.] a man who makes or leaves a will.

TESTATRIX, *s.* a woman who leaves a will.

TESTER, *s.* [*teste*, or *teste*, Fr.] a silver coin valued at sixpence; the head or cover of a bed.

TESTICLE, *s.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a double part in male animals, serving for generation.

TESTICULAR, *a.* belonging to the testicles.

TO TESTIFY, *v. n.* [*testis* and *facio*, Lat.] to witness, prove, or give evidence.—*v. a.* to witness or give evidence of any point.

TESTILY, *ad.* peevishly; fretfully; morosely.

TESTIMONIAL, *s.* [*Fr. testimonium*, from *testor*, Lat.] a writing wherein a person's character is supported by those who subscribe it, and which is produced by a person in his own favour.

TESTIMONY, *s.* [*testimonium*, Lat.] evidence or proof; an open attestation or profession.

TESTINESS, *s.* peevishness; fretfulness; moroseness.

TESTY, *a.* [*testis*, Fr.] fretful; inclined to anger; peevish.

TETANUS, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Medicine, the disease commonly called locked-jaw.

TETCHY, *a.* [a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*,] irritable.

TETE A TETE, *s.* [*Fr.*] face to face; close and familiar converse or correspondence.

TETHER, *s.* See TEDDER.

TETRAGON, *s.* [*tetra* and *gonia*, Gr.] in Geometry, a general name for any four-sided figure—as, a square, parallelogram, rhombus, or trapezium.

TETRAGONAL, *a.* having four angles.

TETRAPE TALOUS, *a.* [*tetra* and *petalon*, Gr.] in Botany, consisting of four petals or flower-leaves.

TETRARCH, (*tetrark*) *s.* [*tetra* and *arche*, Gr. *tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr.] a person governing the fourth part of a province.

TETRARCHY, (*tetrarchy*) *s.* the jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

TETRASTICK, *s.* [*tetra* and *stichos*, Gr.] an epigram composed of four verses.

TETRASTYLE, *s.* [*tetra* and *stulos*, Gr.] in Architecture, a building with four columns both in front and rear.

TETRICIOUS, *a.* [*tetricus*, Lat.] froward; perverse; sour.

TETRICITY, *s.* [*tetricitas*, from *tetricus*, Lat.] surliness of countenance; severity; harshness.

TETUAN, a town of Morocco, Africa. It stands near the river Busega, and has a harbour that is frequented by vessels trading with the Levant, for victuals and water, when the wind does not allow them to make Tangiers. The neighbourhood produces excellent fruits and spirits. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 25. 28. N. Long. 5. 20. W.

TETZEL, JOHN, the Dominican monk who was employed by Leo X. to sell indulgences in Germany, and who performed this office in such a manner as to excite the wrath of Luther, who was already inquiring respecting the grounds of the authority claimed by the pope of Rome, and thus was the immediate occasion of the Reformation. His private character and conduct were as infamous as his official conduct, and he died, before the open rupture with the pope had taken place, in 1519.

TEUTONIC, *a.* applied to one of the most important branches of the great Indo-Germanic family of races; divided into the Scandinavian race, including the inhabitants of Iceland and the Danes;—the Saxon race, of which the English and the Hollanders are the living types;—and the German race, which has never distinguished itself by maritime exploits, as the other Teuton races have done. In general physical features, and in language, these races greatly resemble each other, and stand in marked contrast with the Celtic or Kelic races of Scotland, Ireland, &c.; and with the Slavonic races which bound them towards the E.; and with the races of Italy, Switzerland, and France, which lie next them on the S. and W. In the abiding advancement of the human race they have played a most prominent part, combining, as they do in a most remarkable manner, the principles of permanence and progress. Whilst the universal spread of the English throughout the E. part of the old, and the N. part of the new continents, promises that in the future development of the lot of mankind, they will not have a less distinguished part assigned them.

TEWKESBURY, Gloucestershire. It was long celebrated for its mustard, but at present its principal manufacture is that

of cotton stockings. It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 103 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 5862.

TEXAS, one of the United States of N. America, lying next the Mexican States, on the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded by the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, and by the W. territory. It is nearly 1000 miles in length, by about 700 miles in breadth. Its general aspect is that of a vast inclined plane, sloping eastward from the Rocky Mountains to the sea, intersected by numerous large rivers, and divided into three distinct regions, that next the sea being level; and remarkably rich, with fine woodlands and wide pastures; the second, a broad expanse of prairie; and the third, the mountain region, and high table-land. Neither its natural nor its artificial products are fully ascertained yet, but the enterprise of the recent settlers is rapidly developing the capabilities of its luxuriant soil, in producing grain of all sorts, fruits, cotton, &c. &c., whilst iron, coal, gold, copper, lead, and silver have been already discovered. The rivers are navigable, but large vessels cannot ascend them from the sea, and the coast is almost destitute of harbours, although lagoons stretch along it through almost its whole length. The Colorado, or Texas river, is the principal stream. The State is divided into 36 counties, and has several colleges; Austin is the seat of government, and Galveston is the most commercial place. Pop. about 250,000.

TEXEL, a town of the Netherlands, at the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour. It is seated in an island, about 12 miles long and 6 broad, which is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, through which most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. Pop. about 6000. Lat. 53. S. N. Long. 4. 51. E.

TEXT, *s.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.] that on which a comment is made or written; a sentence of Scripture, so called because written in ancient manuscripts in text, or a larger hand than the notes, which were written in small characters.

TEXTILE, *a.* [*Fr. textilis*, from *texo*, Lat.] woven; capable of being wove.

TEXTURINE, *a.* [*textrina*, from *texo*, Lat.] relating to weaving.

TEXTUARIST, TEXTUARY, *s.* [*textuarius*, Fr.] a divine well skilled in the original language of Scripture.

TEXTURE, *s.* [*textura*, from *texo*, Lat.] the act of weaving with respect to form, matter, or stuff; disposition or combination of parts.

THALER, *s.* [*German*] the name of the six-dollar in the different states of Germany in which it is used.

THALES, an early Greek philosopher, born at Miletus, who is usually reckoned one of the Seven Sages of Greece. He was not a philosopher in the more correct sense of the word which afterwards prevailed, but was a man of considerable experience, who took an active part in Milesian politics, and perhaps helped to maintain the Ionian cities independent for the time during which they preserved their freedom. He was also well versed in the science of his age, and was successful in predicting an eclipse. Many of his aphorisms or maxims have been preserved. He died in about 545 B. C., aged more than 90 years.

THALIA, *s.* in Heathen Mythology, one of the nine Muses, to whom the poets ascribe the protection of comedy and pastoral poetry.

THAMES, (*Tems*) the largest river of England, which rises in the Cotswold Hills, Gloucestershire; and, receiving the waters of many smaller streams, flows, after a course of 215 miles, into the German Ocean between Kent and Essex.

THAMMUZ, *s.* [*Phoen.*] in Mythology, the name under which the Syrians worshipped Adonis, or Osiris.

THAN, *ad.* [*thanne*, Sax.] a participle used after a comparative adjective, and placed before the thing compared.

THANE, *s.* [*thegn*, Sax.] amongst the Saxons, the title of the lesser nobles, who seem to have been equal to the inferior barons and the knights of the Norman times.

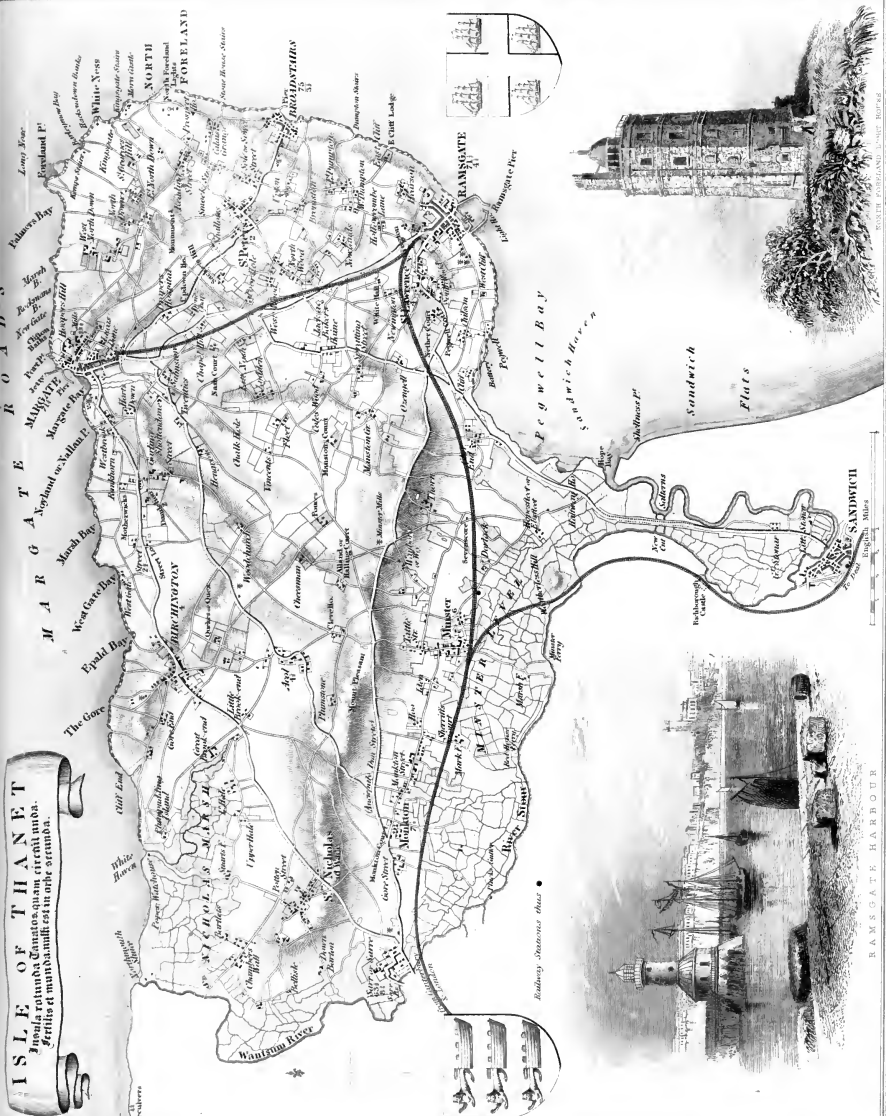
THANET, an island of the county of Kent, surrounded by the sea, except on the N. E. side, where it is bounded by the branches of the river Stour, now inconsiderable to what they were formerly. It contains several villages, and the sea-port towns of Margate and Ramsgate. Pop. 31,466.

TO THANK, *v. a.* [*thanken*, Teut. *thancian*, Sax.] to acknowledge and express obligations for favours received.



# ISLE OF THANET

Angli rotunditas. Totius enim circuli una.  
Græci et barbari manifestum est in circulo.





**THANKFUL**, *a.* [*thankful*, Sax.] grateful; ready to acknowledge a favour or obligation.

**THANKFULLY**, *ad.* gratefully; in a manner that acknowledges a favour received.

**THANKFULNESS**, *s.* acknowledgment of a favour received; gratitude.

**THANKLESS**, *a.* unthankful; ungrateful; not deserving, or not likely to give thanks.

**THANKLESSNESS**, *s.* failure to acknowledge good received; ingratitude.

**THANKOFFERING**, *s.* offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

**THANKS**, *s.* seldom used in the singular; [*thanks*, Sax.] a verbal acknowledgment of a favour received; the expression of gratitude.

**THANKSGIVING**, *s.* that part of Divine worship wherein we acknowledge benefits received.

**THANKWORTHY**, *a.* deserving gratitude; meritorious.

**THASOS**, an island of the *Egean* Sea, lying near the coast of ancient Thrace, which was of some note in former time from its gold mines. It is now an agricultural island, producing also fine timber and some wine. Pop. about 7000.

**THAT**, *pron.* [*thata*, Goth. *thæt*, Sax.] the other, opposed to *this*; who, or which, applied to some person or thing mentioned before. Sometimes it is used instead of a whole sentence going before, to save a repetition of the same words; and sometimes to denote eminence or distinction. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred to the latter, and *that* to the former. *In that*, is an adverbial expression for—as being.

**THAT**, *conj.* because. Sometimes it is used to express a consequence, indication, or final end.

**THATCH**, *s.* [*thace*, Sax.] straw, &c. laid as a covering on the top of a house.

**THATCH**, *v. a.* [*thaccian*, Sax.] to cover a roof with straw, reeds, &c.

**THATCHER**, *s.* one whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

**THAW**, *v. n.* [*thawan*, Sax.] to melt after being frozen. — *a.* to melt any thing frozen.

**THAW**, *s.* liquefaction of any thing congealed.

**THE**, *article*, [*de*, Belg.] the article denoting a particular thing. Before a participle or adjective, it shows that they are used as substantives; it also denotes, before some adjectives, that they refer to more subjects than one, as *the good*, *the bad*. It is used before nouns in both numbers.

**THEATINES**, is a religious order in the Romish Church, so called from their principal founder, John Peter Caraffa, then bishop of Theate, or Chieti, in the kingdom of Naples, and afterwards pope, under the name of Paul IV. They did not differ in any important particular from the other monastic orders.

**THEATRE**, (*théâtre*) *s.* [*thiâtre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.] a building constructed and used for the purpose of dramatic representation; a play-house; a place rising by steps like a stage; dramatic literature and art.

**THEATRICAL**, *a.* becoming a playhouse; belonging to the stage.

**THEBES**, (now *Thiva*, or *Stibes*), an ancient and celebrated town of Boeotia, in Greece. It was formerly very large, and is yet three miles in circumference, but full of ruins. It is 30 miles from Athens. Pop. about 6000. Lat. 38. 17. N. Long. 23. 25. E.

**THEE**, the objective case singular of *THOU*.

**THEFT**, *s.* the act of feloniously and unlawfully taking away another person's goods; stealing; the thing stolen.

**THEFT-BOTE**, *s.* in Law, the abetting a thief, by receiving the goods that he steals.

**THEIR**, (*thère*) *pron.* [*theora*, Sax.] of them; in their possession; belonging to them. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and the substantive.

**THEM**, the objective case of *THEY*.

**THEME**, *s.* [*Fr. thema*, Gr.] a subject on which a person speaks or writes; a short essay on any subject; the original word whence others are derived.

**THEMISTOCLES**, one of the great statesmen and generals of Athens, during its brightest days. The anecdotes of his boyhood are evidences of his deeply-rooted ambition; but it was not till Aristides was ostracised for being *just*, that Themistocles

appeared very prominently in public affairs. His whole care now was to raise Athens to the position of the leading state in Greece; and his intention respecting himself was to be the leading man in Athens. He had secured the possession of a considerable fleet before the invasion of Xerxes; and in the conduct of the war against him, he showed his consummate skill both in strategy and diplomacy. He had proved the excellence of the fleet by one engagement, before the city was threatened by the Persian host; then he secured from the Delphic oracle a response counselling them to trust to their ships; and he induced the people to abandon Athens, and fight in the narrow sea near Salamis. He precipitated the attack of the great king, by a false message; which gave the Athenian fleet the advantage, and ended in the victory that sent the invaders back to Asia. Themistocles now secured the alliance of other states; with consummate skill defeated the plans of Sparta, to keep Athens dismantled; even built up new walls joining the Piræus to the city; and stood on the pinnacle of his power. Discontent, which might well arise against so unscrupulous and selfish a leader, did spring up, and attained such a height that he was banished; and after various adventures in Greece, sought and found safety in the dominions of the Persian monarch, who, with greater magnanimity than Athens or than all Greece had showed, conferred on him a princely revenue. It is said that he poisoned himself, in 449 b. c., aged 65 years.

**THEMSELVES**, *pron.* [*the plural of him and self*,] these very persons.

**THEN**, *ad.* [*then*, Goth. and Sax. *dan*, Belg.] at that time; afterwards, or immediately after any action mentioned; therefore, or for this reason; in that case. *Now and then*, at one time and another.

**THENCE**, *ad.* from that place or time; for that reason.

**THENCEFORTH**, *ad.* from that time. It should not be used with *from*.

**THENCEFORTHWARD**, *ad.* on from that time.

**THEOBALD**, LOUIS, a dramatic critic, and one of the long list of Shakspearian commentators. He had the temerity to attack Pope for his attempt to improve Shakspeare; and was piloried in the *Dunciad* in return: but in a later edition, Cibber was put in the place of Theobald, who had acquired a name too widely respected to make such a satire safe. Yet perhaps it is to this attack that he owes it that he is remembered to this day; so obtuse and pedantic were his criticisms on the great poet. He even ventured to include a play written by some other old dramatist, with interpolations of his own, amongst Shakspeare's genuine works. He died in 1744, aged about 55 years.

**THEOCRACY**, *s.* [*théocratie*, Fr. from *Theos* and *kratia*, Gr.] government immediately superintended by God.

**THEOCRITICAL**, *a.* [*théocratique*, Fr.] relating to a government administered by God.

**THEOCRITUS**, an ancient Greek poet, who was born at Syracuse, and spent most of his life in Sicily. He is known to have travelled to Alexandria in Egypt; but beyond that his works are his only record. He flourished in about 270 b. c. His poems are all of the class called *bucolic*; and are remarkable for their elegance and truthfulness to nature.

**THEODOLITE**, *s.* an instrument used in surveying land, and in measuring horizontal angular distances.

**THEODORETUS**, an ecclesiastical historian of the 5th century. He became bishop of Cyrus, in Syria, and was very successful in opposing the Gnostic errors that were largely received in those parts. He was also engaged in the Nestorian controversy, and for the part he took was deposed by Cyril; but was afterwards restored, and died in about 458, aged about 70 years. His *Ecclesiastical History* is his chief book; that and a *History of Heresies* are of some value.

**THEODORIC**, surnamed *the Great*, a king of the Ostrogoths. He was educated at Constantinople, where he was detained as a hostage to the emperor Leo. During his youth he also distinguished himself for his courage; and soon after obtaining his crown, by his father's death, he aided Zeno in gaining the empire; and besieged him in his capital, when he found him playing him false. He next determined to conquer Italy; which, with the consent of Zeno, he soon accomplished; and assumed the title of king of Italy, holding it as a kind of fief of the emperor. He extended his power over the greater part of Gaulais; and was engaged in the theological controversies respecting

Arianism, which distracted those times. He died in 526, aged 72, and having reigned 51 years. The title of *Great* has been deservedly given him for the eminence of character and intellect which distinguishes him, not only from the other Gothic kings, but from the very emperors of that age.

**THEODOSIUS**, surnamed the *Great*, one of the latest Roman emperors. He was of Spanish extraction, and had as excellent a training in all branches of knowledge as the times could afford, being especially instructed in the military art. His first distinction was his appointment as Augustus by Gratian, when he displayed his courage and generalship by driving out the Goths from the borders of the empire, and his orthodoxy and zeal by the ferocious persecution of the Arians. He next encountered a long and tedious succession of wars and treaties, to secure the throne to himself and to Gratian and his son, from Maximus, who was at last subdued and put to death. Insurrections at Antioch and Thessalonica were also subdued, not without a frightful vengeance at the latter place, for the cruelties of the insurgents, for which Ambrose, the famous archbishop of Milan, imposed on the emperor a tedious penance, which was obediently submitted to. Valentinian, Gratian's son, having been assassinated at Rome, Theodosius, defeating the usurper Eugenius, found himself the sole head of both parts of the empire, and divided it between his sons Honorius and Arcadius. He died in 395, aged 50, and having reigned 16 years. His grandson, *Theodosius II.*, emperor of the East, commanded the formation of the code of laws, called the *Theodosian Code*.

**THEODOTIUM**, one of the Greek translators of the Old Testament. He was an Ebionite, and desiring a version more exact than that of the Seventy, undertook to make a new one from the Hebrew. It is of some value for critical purposes, being in fact a revision of the Septuagint, but it has also, as a drawback from its utility, too plainly the traces of a polemical purpose. He flourished during the 2nd century A. D.

**THEOGNIS**, a Greek poet of Megara, who flourished during the latter part of the 6th century B. C. Fragments of his compositions yet remain, from which it appears that he was exiled from his native land, by one of those revolutions that so frequently occurred during the party strifes in the small free states of Greece.

**THEOLOGY**, s. [*theos* and *gone*, Gr.] in Heathen Mythology, the genealogical history of the gods.

**THEOLOGIAN**, **THEOLOGIST**, s. [*theologien*, Fr.] a professor or student of divinity.

**THEOLOGICAL**, a. [*theologicus*, Lat.] belonging to the science of divinity.

**THEOLOGICALLY**, ad. according to the principles of theology.

**THEOLOGY**, s. [*theologie*, Fr.] the science of religion. *Natural Theology* is the development of the evidences of the existence and operations of God, from the works of nature; *Dogmatic Theology*, or *Systematic Theology*, the systematic arrangement of the doctrines of the Scriptures; *Exegetical Theology*, the laws of Biblical criticism and interpretation; *Historical Theology*, the philosophy of ecclesiastical and church history; *Asiatics and Casuistry*, the practical parts of religion; and *Pastoral Theology*, the principles of ministerial or pastoral labour.

**THEOMANCY**, s. [*Theos* and *mantia*, Gr.] a kind of divination by calling on the name of God.

**THEOPHRASTUS**, a Greek philosopher, who studied under Plato at first, and afterwards under Aristotle, whose successor he also was. He was subjected to many persecutions, and was once even banished, but he was highly popular, owing both to his character and to his eloquence. He died in about 285 B. C., aged about 85 years. His works are numerous, but only a few have reached us, of those chiefly in fragments, of which his *Characters* is most celebrated.

**THEOPHYLACT**, archbishop of Acris in Bulgaria, in the 11th century, whose *Commentaries* on various books of Scripture render him one of the most eminent and useful ecclesiastical writers of the age. He wrote also *Letters*, and a treatise on *Kingly Education*.

**THEOPNEUSTY**, s. [*Theos* and *pneusia*, Gr.] inspiration from God.

**THEORBO**, s. [*tiórba*, Ital. *tuorbe*, Fr.] a large lute used in playing a thorough bass.

**THEOREM**, s. [*théorème*, Fr. from *theoreo*, Gr.] a proposition which can be demonstrated to be a truth.

**THEORETICAL**, **THEORETIC**, **THEORICAL**, a. [*théorétique*, or *théorique*, Fr. from *theoreo*, Gr.] belonging to theory; speculative. **THEORIST**, s. one who forms or maintains a particular theory; one skilled in speculation.

**THEORY**, s. [*théorie*, Fr. *theoria*, Lat.] speculation, opposed to practice; system, plan, scheme. In Philosophy, a principle of arrangement adopted for the facts of any science, by which their mutual dependence and relations are exhibited, and other facts, as yet undiscovered, announced. It is an established or demonstrated *hypothesis*, and differs from *law* in this only, that the perception of the latter requires a grasp of mind more than human; the former being the human aspect of the Divine laws.

**THEOSOPHISTS**, s. [*Theos* and *sophistes*, Gr.] the name of philosophers or mystics, who profess to derive their systems directly from Divine inspiration. Such were Behmen, Fludd, Van Helmont, the Rosicrucians, &c. It is customary to denounce these men as mere visionaries; but it is coming to be generally believed, that though they, by subordinating the study of science to laws not applicable to it, failed of attaining the noble end they proposed to themselves,—the modern men of science, recognising only what can be counted, weighed, and measured, in the subject-matter of their different studies, have far more grievously and dangerously erred. It being far more visionary to treat of this universe as if there were no God, than, as the Theosophists have done, to seek to derive all our knowledge of it directly from God.

**THEIRA**, an island of the *Ægean Sea*, called *Santorini* now. It is decidedly of volcanic origin, and has the appearance of a partially disclosed volcanic crater. It has not a very fertile soil, but it produces excellent wine. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 36. 23. N. Long. 25. 26. E.

**THERAMENES**, one of the thirty tyrants of Athens, who first appears prominently in the trial of the generals after the victory of Arginusæ. He was a decided oligarch, and aided in the subjugation of Athens by Lysander; but when the tyranny of the thirty rulers had reached an insupportable height, he made a feeble attempt to check it, but was overborne by his colleagues, and condemned to death. He was insulted by the mockery of a trial, and died by the hemlock-cup in 404 B. C.

**THERAPEUTIC**, a. [*thérapeutique*, Fr. from *therapuo*, Gr.] curative; sanative; teaching the cure of diseases.

**THERE**, ad. [*thar*, Sax. *thar*, Goth. *dar*, Dan.] in that place, opposed to here; an exclamation directing something at a distance. In Composition, it means *that*.

**THEREABOUT**, **THEREABOUTS**, ad. near that place, number, quantity, or state; concerning that matter.

**THEREAFTER**, ad. after that; according to that; accordingly.

**THEREAT**, ad. at that; on that account; at that place.

**THEREBY**, ad. by means of that; in consequence of that.

**THEREFORE**, ad. for that; for this; for this reason; consequently; in return for this.

**THEREFROM**, ad. from that; from this.

**THEREIN**, ad. in that; in this.

**THEREINTO**, ad. into that.

**THEREOF**, ad. of that; of this.

**THEREON**, **THEREONTO**, ad. on that.

**THEREUPON**, ad. upon that; in consequence of that.

**THEREWITH**, ad. with that; immediately.

**THEREWITHAL**, ad. over and above; with that; at the same time.

**THERIAÇA**, s. in Medicine, treacle; any medicine against poison, or the bites of venomous animals.

**THERMOMETER**, s. [*thermometrie*, Fr. from *thermos* and *metron*, Gr.] in Natural Philosophy, an instrument for ascertaining the temperature of the air, and of any other body. It consists of a glass tube, the aperture of which is very small, with a bulb at the lower part, hermetically sealed, having in it a quantity of spirits of wine or mercury. The tube is usually fastened to a plate on which a scale is marked, by which the amount of expansion of the spirit or mercury may be noted. There are two scales, one by Fahrenheit, commonly used in this country; the other by Reaumur. (See those names.) Common thermometers, like common barometers, are of no use for accurate observations. The inequality of the bore of the tube, the incorrect graduation of the scale, the want of adjustment of the quantity of mercury to the tube and to the scale, with other

things, render them mere toys; and not philosophical instruments.

**THERMOMETRICAL**, *a.* relating to the measure of heat.

**THESE**, (*thee*) *pron.* the plural of *this*.

**THESEUS**, in old Athenian legends, one of the most illustrious of the national heroes. His birth and whole life were characterized by extraordinary circumstances. Amongst his heroic labours were these: he slew the Minotaur; helped in the battles of the Athenians with the Amazons and with the Centaurs; joined in the hunt of the great boar of Calydon; carried off Helen; and even invaded the gloomy realm of Dis, and attempted to carry off Persephone his queen. His father was Ægeus, king of Athens, and he reigned there for many years. How he perished is not clearly stated. But a magnificent temple, erected to him, still stands at Athens; and annual national festivals kept alive the memory of the mythic king amongst the people, who of all others most hated the name of monarchy.

**THE/SIS**, *s.* [Gr.] a position; a subject to dispute upon; a proposition advanced to be decided by logical argumentation.

**THE/SPIS**, the inventor of Greek tragedy, according to generally received tradition. He seems to have given a semidramatic turn to the Dionysiac choruses, and added an actor who was to impersonate the hero whose tale was the subject of the piece. The first use of masks is also assigned to him; but all that is said of him is rendered uncertain by the evident disposition to ascribe to him all, the history and origin of which are doubtful. He flourished in about 540 B. C.

**THESSA/LIA**, or **THE/SSALY**, a country of Ancient Greece, lying on the Ægean Sea, and bounded by Macedonia, Epirus, Bœotia, &c. It had on its borders the famous mountains Olympus, Pindus, Pelion, Ossa, and Elia; and was watered by the Peneus, the Sperchius, and other streams. In the course of the Peneus was a beautiful vale, celebrated by the poets for its scenery, climate, &c., called *Tempe*. Pheræ, Larissa, Pharsalus, Paganæ, &c. were its chief cities. It was not all under one government, and with it were connected almost all the old legends of the early origin of the Grecian races. From one of its districts, *Magnesia*, some scientific terms sufficiently familiar amongst us are borrowed.

**THESSALON/NIANS**, the **EPISTLES OF PAUL TO THE**; two letters written by the apostle to the Christians of Thessalonica, during his stay in Corinth, soon after his first introduction of the gospel to that city. The circumstances elucidating the history of the letters are fully recorded in the Acts of the Apostles. They are the earliest of all Paul's writings; and the object of them is plainly, in general, to exhort to steadfastness in adhering to the gospel, and to a life of practical godliness. But having, in the first letter, spoken of the appearance of Christ, and the day of judgment, the Thessalonians mistook his meaning, and regarded the opposition that they witnessed to the gospel, as a sign of what they thought Paul told them to be prepared for,—the sudden and rapid coming of that day. The second letter was therefore written mainly to correct this error, and to show them that it was a gross delusion to suppose that the exact times of the events he spoke of could be determined by man.

**THESSALONICA**, an important city of Macedonia, in Ancient Greece, seated on one of those deep inlets of the sea, that vary the N. coast of the Ægean. It was a place of great trade, being well situated for commerce both by land and water. In the later days of the empire it was of even more note. It is now called *Saloniki*, and has a tolerable trade. Lat. 40. 38. N. Long. 22. 57. E.

**THE/TFORD**, Norfolk and Suffolk. It is seated on the Little Ouse, which is navigable from Lynn-Regis; and a good trade is carried on here. It is full of antiquities; and is 80 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 3934.

**THE/VENOT**, the name of two celebrated French travellers. *Melchisedec*, the eldest, travelled in Europe, and paid particular attention to the literature and learning of the different countries he visited. He took part in the establishment of the French Academy, and contributed greatly to the formation of the Royal Library. He was a man of considerable learning, and died in 1692, aged 71 years. *John Thevenot*, his nephew, studied with distinction at the College of Navarre, and being wealthy, and attracted by tales of travel, he visited many European countries, and afterwards extended his journeys into Asia and Africa, and at last

died near Tabriz in Persia, in 1667, aged 34 years. The Travels of both are published.

**THE/URGY**, (*y* soft) *s.* [*Theos* and *ergao*, Gr.] the power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

**THEY**, *acc. them*: the plural of *he* or *she*.

**THI/BET**, or **TY/BET**, a great country of Asia, bounded by China, Birman, Assam, Hindustan, and Tataria. It is a region of table-land, some parts of which are 10,000 feet above the sea; and it has ranges of mountains, many parts of which are 15,000 feet above the sea. The rivers which water it are almost all the heads of the great rivers which flow into the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from the Indus to China; it has also several large lakes, some of which yield salt. It produces gold, silver, and other metals; grain, fruits, timber, &c. &c. And from its goats, a fine hair is procured, of which shawls, &c. are woven. The government of this country is ecclesiastical, the chief ruler being the Dalai-Lama, who is fabled never to die, but the emperor of China exercises an unchecked control over the whole country, by means of his officers. The whole of the outward forms of Lamaism so nearly agree with those of Romanism, that the Jesuit missionaries thought some enemy had anticipated them in their labours. Lassa is the chief city. Pop. under 1,000,000.

**THICK**, *a.* [*thice*, Sax. *thickur*, Isl.] the opposite of thin; gross or dense; great in circumference, opposed to slender; muddy, or not transparent, applied to liquors; frequent, or in quick succession; close, or crowded; coarse; without articulateness, applied to speech.

**THICK**, *s.* that part or time when a thing is thickest. *Thick and thin*, notwithstanding any obstacles or inconveniences. *Thick and threefold*, many.

To **THI/CKEN**, *v. a.* to make thick or close; to condense; to strengthen; to make close or numerous.—*v. n.* to grow thick, dense, muddy, close, or numerous.

**THI/CKET**, *s.* [*thickett*, Sax.] a close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or coppice.

**THI/CKLY**, *ad.* closely; deeply; in great quantity.

**THI/CKNESS**, *s.* the opposite of thinness; closeness; largeness in circumference; coarseness; density.

**THI/CKSET**, *a.* close planted.

**THIEF**, (*theef*) *s.* plural *thieves*; [*thief*, Sax.] one who privately takes away the property of another.

To **THIE/VE**, (*theeve*) *v. n.* to take away the property of another unlawfully.

**THIE/VERY**, (*theevry*) *s.* the practice of stealing; the thing stolen.

**THIE/VISH**, (*theevish*) *a.* given to stealing; practising theft; sly; secret.

**THIE/VISHLY**, (*theevishly*) *ad.* in a thieving manner; like a thief.

**THIE/VISHNESS**, (*theevishness*) *s.* a disposition or inclination to stealing; habit of stealing.

**THIGH**, (*thi*) *s.* [*thech*, Sax.] in Anatomy, that part of the leg between the hip and the knee.

**THILL**, *s.* [*thille*, Sax.] the shafts of a waggon; hence *thill* or *thiller-horse*, the horse that goes between the shafts.

**THI/MBLE**, *s.* a metal cover placed on the tip of the mid-finger, to preserve it from the needle when sewing.

**THIN**, *a.* [*thinn*, Sax.] the contrary to thick; rare, opposed to dense; not close; separated by large interstices; small, applied to sound; lean or slim; not coarse; not abounding.—*ad.* not thickly.

To **THIN**, *v. a.* to make thin or rare; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.

**THINE**, *pron.* (*thein*, Goth. *thin*, Sax.) belonging to or relating to thee. It is used for *thy*, when the substantive is divided from it; and before a word beginning with a vowel.

**THING**, *s.* [*Sax. ding*, Belg.] whatever it. Opposed to a person, it signifies an inanimate substance. When applied to persons, it implies contempt and pity.

To **THI/NK**, *v. n.* preter. *thought*: [*thencean*, Sax. *thanigan*, Goth.] to consider any thing in the mind; to reason; to judge or conclude; to intend; to meditate; to recollect or observe, used with *upon*.—*v. a.* to entertain in the mind, conceive, or imagine. To *think much* of, is to grudge. To *think scornfully* of, is to disdain.

**THI/NKER**, *s.* one who thinks deeply.

**THINKING**, *s.* imagination; cogitation; judgment.  
**THINLY**, *ad.* not thickly; poorly, leanly, applied to the appearance of a person.

**THINNESS**, *s.* the quality of not being gross; the quality of not being of a good substance, applied to cloth, &c.; tenuity; paucity; scarceness.

**THIONVILLE**, a considerable town in the department of Moselle, France. It is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which it has a bridge, defended by a horn-work; and is strongly fortified. It is 195 miles from Paris. Pop. about 6000. Lat. 49. 19. N. Long. 6. 10. E.

**THIRD**, *a.* [*third*, *Sax.*] the next after the second.—*s.* the third part. In measures of time, &c., the sixth part of a second. In Music, the interval between any note in the diatonic scale, and the next note but one from it.

**THIRDBOROUGH**, *s.* an under-constable.

**THIRDLY**, *ad.* in the third place.

**THIRST**, *s.* [*thirst*, *Sax.*] the pain suffered for want of drink. Figuratively, an eager or vehement desire.

**TO THIRST**, *v. n.* [*thirstan*, *Sax.*] to be uneasy for want of drink. Figuratively, to have a vehement desire, followed by *after*.

**THIRSTILY**, *ad.* wanting moisture.

**THIRSTINESS**, *s.* a strong desire to drink; want of moisture; dryness.

**THIRSTY**, *a.* [*thurstig*, *Sax.*] dry; troubled with drought; vehemently desirous.

**THIRTEEN**, *n.* [*threotene*, *Sax.*] the number immediately following twelve; ten and three.

**THIRTEENTH**, *a.* the ordinal of thirteen.

**THIRTIETH**, *a.* the ordinal of thirty.

**THIRTY**, *a.* thrice ten.

**THIRTY YEARS' WAR**, the name of the great religious contest which raged in Germany from 1618 to 1648; commencing with the rebellion at Prague against the imperial commissioners, in May of the former year, and was concluded by the peace of Westphalia, which was concluded in October of the latter year. During the course of it, the boundaries and relations of the continental states were materially altered, and some of the most important precedents in the European state system established. It was illustrated by the genius of the great military leaders, Tilly, Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus, Torstenson, Turenne, Bernhard of Weimar, &c. And rendered frightful and infamous, by a most reckless expenditure of human life, and by such deeds as the sack of Magdeburg. (*See the names mentioned above, and others.*)

**THIS**, *pron.* [*this*, *Sax.*] that which is now present, or mentioned. *Afterward*, the next and no more. Followed by a word denoting time, the last past. *See THAT.*

**THISTLE**, *s.* [*thistel*, *Sax.*] in Botany, a large genus of well-known composite plants, the blossoms of some of which are very fine. The cotton thistle grows to a very great height, and the leaves of the milk thistle are beautifully variegated. *Order of the Thistle*, or of *St. Andrew*, a military order of knighthood in Scotland, the rise and institution whereof is variously related. The chief and principal ensign is a gold collar composed of thistles and sprigs of rue, interlinked with amulets of gold, having pendant thereunto the image of St. Andrew, with his cross, and the motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit.*

**THISTLY**, *a.* overgrown with thistles.

**THITHER**, *ad.* [*Sax.*] to that place; to that end or point.

**THITHERWARD**, *ad.* toward that place.

**THLIPSIS**, *s.* [*thlipsis*, *Gr.*] in Medicine, is a compression of a vessel from any kind of repletion.

**THOMAS**, *Sr.* an island of Africa, lying in the Gulf of Guinea. It is almost round, and is about 30 miles in length. It is tolerably fertile, producing grain, fruits, cotton, &c. It belongs to the Portuguese. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 0. 2. N. Long. 6. 30. E.

**THOMAS**, *Sr.* an island of the West Indies, the principal of the Virgin Islands, about 18 miles in circumference. It abounds with millet, manioc, potatoes, and most sorts of fruits and herbage, especially sugar and tobacco. It belongs to the Danes. Lat. 18. 22. N. Long. 64. 52. W.

**THOMAS**, one of our Lord's first disciples, and appointed by him an apostle. He is occasionally mentioned in the sacred narrative, particularly as having entertained doubts concerning the actual resurrection of Jesus. His after life is said to have been

spent in preaching the gospel amongst the nations of S. Asia, but the tradition is very vague.

**THOMAS, CHRISTIAN**, a German philosopher of the eclectic school, in the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. He studied at Leipsic, and practised law at Frankfurt (on the Oder) and Leipsic. He was also made a professor at Leipsic, but gave offence to all parties and left the country.

Afterwards he was professor at Berlin, and still later at Halle, where he died in 1728, aged 73 years. His published writings are numerous, but his services to philosophy cannot well be understood from them. He seems to have made a resolute stand against authority, and to have endeavoured to do away with the pedantic plans that prevailed, and which kept so many from the path of learning, and prevented those who entered from any effective progress in it.

**THOMSON, JAMES**, one of our classic poets, by birth a Scotsman, and educated at Edinburgh, where having cultivated the Muses instead of theology, he resolved on trying his fortune in the British capital and went to London. His necessities compelled him to sell one of his poems, which gained him both friends and reputation, and led to his travelling on the continent as companion to a young nobleman. After his return his life, with a brief exception, was that of a literary man; and he died in 1748, aged 48 years. The *Seasons* is his greatest poem, and next to that the *Castle of Indolence*; his other poems and his plays are remarkably inferior on the whole to these, and even in these much inequality may be observed.

**THONG**, *s.* [*thwang*, *Sax.*] a strap or string of leather.

**THOR**, in Teutonic Mythology, the son of Odin, who was the cause of thunder, and genial summer heat. He was specially worshipped on Thursdays.

**THORAX**, *s.* [*Gr. Lat.*] in Anatomy, the chest; or that part of an animal body beginning at the neck-bone, and ending at the diaphragm.

**THORACIC**, *a.* [*thorax*, *Lat.*] belonging to the breast. *Thoracic duct*, in Anatomy, the great vessel by which the fluids collected by the absorbents and the chyle are transferred to the sanguineous system.

**THORAL**, *a.* [*thorus*, *Lat.*] relating to the bed.

**THORESBY, RALPH**, an eminent antiquary, who was educated at his native place, Leeds, and at Rotterdam, for a commercial life, but always manifested a great disposition and taste for the study of antiquities, which he was afterwards able to gratify when he became the head of the establishment. He died in 1725, aged 67 years. His chief work is on the *Topography, &c. of Leeds.*

**THORN**, *s.* [*Sax.*] in Botany, the common name of the hawthorn or white-thorn bush. Also, a prickle growing on the thorn-bush; any thing troublesome.

**THORN**, a city of Prussia. It is strongly fortified, and has a pretty good trade. It is seated on the river Vistula, over which is a very long bridge; and it has some handsome buildings. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 53. 0. N. Long. 18. 32. E.

**THORNAPPLE**, *s.* in Botany, the common name of a plant with a white, trumpet-shaped flower, and a spiny seed-vessel, which was used as a remedy for asthma and similar diseases.

**THORNBACK**, *s.* in Ichthyology, a species of the ray-fish, prickly on the back, which frequents the sandy shores of this country, and is very voracious, feeding upon all sorts of fish, particularly herrings and sand-eels.

**THORNHILL, SIR JAMES**, an eminent English painter, of the beginning of the last century. After he had practised with some success at home, he made a tour on the continent, for further study in his art; and on his return, was much engaged in decorating palaces and public buildings, as St. Paul's, Greenwich Hospital, Hampton-Court, &c. He was not exclusively engaged in this branch of painting; and his portraits, and architectural designs, are of considerable excellence. He died in 1734, aged 60 years.

**THORNTON, BONNELL**, a humorous English writer of the last century. He studied at Oxford, but gave up the medical for the literary profession, and joined with Colman, and other wits of the times, in various satirical and jocose caricatural pieces. He died in 1768, aged 44 years. A translation of *Plautus* is his chief work.

**THORNY**, *a.* full of thorns or prickles. Figuratively, perplexed; vexatious.

THOROUGH, (*thórô*) *prep.* See THROUGH.  
 THOROUGH, (*thórô*) *ad.* complete; passing in at one side, and beyond the other.

THOROUGH-BASS, *s.* in Music, the art of playing from a figured bass part. See *BASS*.

THOROUGHFARE, (*thórôfare*) *s.* a passage without any stop or let.

THOROUGHLY, *ad.* completely; fully.  
 THOROUGHWAX, *s.* in Botany, an umbelliferous plant, of which there are two British species.

THORP, THORP, THREP, THROP, [*thorp*, Sax.] in the names of places, a village.

THORVALDSEN, ALBERT, the great Danish sculptor. He was first a wood-carver, assisting his father, who was of that trade, but he studied at the Academy of Arts, and aspired to greater things. He was so diligent as to obtain the customary government assistance to artists, to travel in Italy; and he proceeded to Rome, where he studied under Zoega, who was also a Dane, and began his career of fame. He did not leave Rome for twenty-two years, continuing to be necessarily occupied in his art; and during that time finished, or planned, some of his master-pieces. During the remainder of his life, he visited, and dwelt for various periods, at Copenhagen, Rome, Berlin, &c. &c.; and died suddenly in 1844, aged 74 years. His bas-reliefs of *Day* and *Night* are well known, and many others of his finest sculptures are familiar to all in plaster copies. The famous *Lion of Lucerne*, the monument of the Swiss guards of Louis XVI., was executed by him.

THOSE, *pron.* See THESE.  
 THOU, *pron.* [*thu*, Sax. *du*, Belg.] the personal pronoun employed in addressing any one. It is employed with strict accuracy only in devotional addresses and prayers; in all common addresses you being employed to single persons.

THOU, JACQUES AUGUSTE DE, or THUANUS, the celebrated French historian of the latter part of the 16th century. He studied at first for the church, and afterwards for the legal profession, and obtained employment in the parlement at Paris. From this he rose gradually to be a counsellor of state. He was involved in many of the troubles of that unsettled period; he began life at the time of the St. Bartholomew; and had at last the satisfaction of seeing Henry of Navarre securely seated on the throne, who rewarded his services with various marks of his confidence. After Henry's assassination, De Thou lost the favour of the court; and the condemnation of his History by the Church of Rome had already deprived him of all satisfaction in continuing his historical labours. He died in 1617, aged 64 years. His *History of His own Times* is a very valuable source of information respecting that interesting and confused period.

THOUGH, (*thô*) *conj.* [*thauh*, Goth. *teah*, Sax.] notwithstanding; although. *As though*, implies, as if. At the end of a sentence, it denotes however, or yet.

THOUGHT, (*thaut*) *s.* the act of thinking; an image formed in the mind; sentiment; reflection; opinion; design; serious consideration; solicitude, care.

THOUGHT, the preter. and past part. of TO THINK.  
 THOUGHTFUL, (*thautful*) *a.* pensive, full of thought; given to meditation; anxious, solicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, (*thautfully*) *ad.* in a pensive and thoughtful manner; with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, (*thautfulness*) *s.* deep meditation; fullness of reflection; solicitude, anxiety.

THOUGHTLESS, *a.* airy; negligent; stupid.  
 THOUSAND, *a.* [*thused*, Sax.] consisting of ten hundred.—*a.* the number ten hundred. Proverbially, a great number.

THOUSANDTH, *s.* the ordinal of a thousand.

THRACIA, or THRACE, in Ancient Greece, the country lying on the Euxine Sea, the Propontis, and the Ægean Sea, and bounded inland by the natural bulwarks of rivers and mountains. It was celebrated for its wealth in minerals, grain, &c. &c., and for the barbarity and valour of the people. The rising power of Macedonia deprived them of their savage independence, and they were undistinguished soon in the general character of the Grecian and the Roman empires.

THRALL, THRALDOM, *s.* [*thral*, Sax.] bondage, or a state of slavery or confinement. *Thrall* also signifies a bondsman.

To THRASH, *v. a.* sometimes written *thresh*; [*tharscan*, Sax.]

to beat corn out of the chaff; to beat or drub.—*v. n.* to labour, or drudge.

THRASHER, *s.* one who thrashes corn.

THRASYBULUS, a famous Athenian patriot, who had gained some reputation before the establishment of the Thirty Tyrants by Lysander; and who, while in exile at Thebes, planned the delivery of his country, which he, after many obstinate contests, at length effected, mainly through the aid of the Spartan party that was opposed to Lysander. He then exerted himself to restore the military glory of Athens, which her defeats had tarnished, and to recover her dependencies; and was assassinated whilst carrying out this generous purpose, in 389 B.C.

THRAVE, THREAVE, of CORN, *s.* [*thraf*, Sax.] 24 sheaves, or 4 shocks, each containing 6 sheaves. In some countries they reckon 2 shocks to the thrave, and 12 sheaves to each shock.

THREAD, (*thréd*) *s.* [*thred*, Sax.] a small line of flax, or cotton, twisted; any thing contrived in a course, or uniform tenor; the main drift or design of a discourse. In Botany, is a part of a stamen which supports the anther.

To THREAD, (*thréd*) *v. a.* to pass through with a thread; to pierce; to slip through a difficult passage, or a crowd. In the last sense often spelt *thrid*.

THREADBARE, (*thrédbare*) *a.* worn to the naked threads; having no nap; worn out.

THREADMOSS, *s.* in Botany, a very numerous genus of mosses, having the seed-vessel of a long and slender stem.

THREAT, (*thréat*) *s.* the act of denouncing ill; a menace.

To THREAT, THREATEN, (*thréat* or *thréten*) *v. a.* threat is used only in poetry; [*threatan*, Sax.] to assure a person of, or denounce, future evil; to endeavour to terrify by denouncing ill; to menace.

THREATENER, *s.* a menacer, one that threatens.

THREATENING, *s.* a menace; a denunciation of evil.

THREE, *a.* [*thrie*, Sax.] two and one. *Rule of Three.* See *Rule*.

THREETFOLD, *a.* [*threesfeald*, Sax.] thrice repeated; consisting of three.

THREESCORE, *a.* sixty; three times twenty.

To THRESH, *v. a.* See To THRASH.

THRESH, *s.* one that threshes corn.

THRESHOLD, *s.* [*threswold*, Sax.] the ground or step under a door; entrance; gate; door.

THREW, preter. of To THROW.

THRICE, *ad.* [*thrig*, Sax.] three times. Sometimes set before an adjective to express the superlative degree, or amplification.

THRIFT, *s.* [from *thrive*.] profit; state of prospering; the state of acquiring more; frugality. In Botany, a pretty kind of plant, three species of which are found in England; one of which is much cultivated in cottage gardens.

THRIFTILY, *ad.* sparingly; frugally.

THRIFTINESS, *s.* frugality; managing with economy; sparingness.

THRIFTY, *a.* frugal; managing with prudence; sparing; well husbanded.

To THRILL, *v. a.* [*thyrian*, Sax.] to pierce or bore; to penetrate; to drill; to affect with a piercing sensation.—*v. a.* to have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel or pass with a sharp tingling sensation.

To THRIVE, *v. n.* preter. *throve*, past part. *thriven*; [*throa*, Isl.] to prosper; to increase; to advance in any thing desired.

THRIVEN, *s.* one that prospers; one that grows rich.

THRIVING, *a.* prosperous.

THRIVINGLY, *ad.* prosperously.

THRO' a contraction of THROUGH.

THROAT, (*thréat*) *s.* [*throte* or *throta*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the fore part of the neck, or passage for food and breath. The main road of any place.

THROATWORT, *s.* in Botany, a plant used as a medicine for the throat.

To THROB, *v. n.* to heave at the breast with sorrow; to beat or palpitate.

THROB, *s.* a heave, or beat of palpitation.

THROE, *s.* [*throvian*, Sax.] the pain and anguish attending the bringing of a child into the world; any great agony; the final and mortal struggle.

THRONE, *s.* [*thronos* Gr. *thronus*, Lat.] a chair of state, richly

adorned, and covered with a canopy, for emperors, kings, princes, &c. to sit on at all times of public ceremonies.

**THRONG**, *s.* [*thrang*, from *thringan*, Sax.] a crowd; a multitude pressing against each other.

To **THRONG**, *v. n.* to crowd; to swarm.—*v. a.* to incommode with crowds.

**THRONING**, *a.* crowding; gathering together in great numbers.

**THROSTLE**, *s.* [Sax.] in Natural History, a name of the thrush.

**THROTTLE**, *s.* [from *throat*,] the wind-pipe.

To **THROTTLE**, *v. a.* to choke; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath; to strangle; to stifle.

**THROVE**, preter. of To **THRIVE**.

**THROUGH**, (*throo*) *prep.* [*thurh*, Sax.] from one end or extremity to the other; by means of.

**THROUGH**, (*throo*) *ad.* from one end or side to the other.

**THROUGHLY**, *ad.* See **THOROUGHLY**.

**THROUGHOUT**, (*throo-out*) *prep.* quite through; entirely.

**THROUGHOUT**, *ad.* in every part; every where.

To **THROW**, (*thru*) *v. a.* pret. *threw*, past part. *thrown*; [*thraueon*, Sax.] to fling or cast to a distance; to toss or put away with violence, haste, or negligence; to lay down carelessly, or in haste; to cast; to emit; to venture at dice; to spread in haste; to reject. Used with *away*, to lose or spend profusely; to reject; with *by*, to reject, or lay aside as useless; with *down*, to overturn; with *off*, to expel, reject, or renounce; with *out*, to exert; to distance or leave behind; to eject; to emit; with *up*, to resign angrily; to emit or bring up.—*v. n.* to perform the act of casting; to cast dice. Used with *about*, to try expedients.

**THROW**, (*thru*) *s.* a cast; a cast of dice; the space to which any thing is thrown; an effort or violent sally; stroke; blow; throw.

**THROWER**, *s.* one that throws.

**THROWSTER**, (*thruister*) *s.* a twister of silk or thread.

**THRUM**, *s.* [*thraum*, Isl.] the ends of weavers' threads; any coars. yarn.

To **THRUM**, *v. a.* to grate, to play coarsely.

**THRUSH**, *s.* [*thrise*, Sax.] in Natural History, a well-known British singing bird. In Medicine, small round ulcerations, which appear in the mouth, and by degrees affect almost every part of the alimentary duct.

To **THRUST**, *v. a.* [*trusito*, Lat.] to push any thing into matter, or between close bodies; to push or drive with violence; to stab; to obtrude; to compress, used with *together*.—*v. n.* to attack with a pointed weapon; to squeeze into; to throng.

**THRUST**, *s.* a push; assault; hostile attack with a pointed weapon.

**THUCYDIDES**, the great historian of the Peloponnesian war, was an Athenian by birth; and is said, when a boy, to have heard Herodotus read some part of his History at the Olympic games, and thus to have been incited to the work which has made his name imperishable. He was educated as citizens of wealth and birth usually were; and had the command of a fleet at one period of the war whose history he has told. It was for some apparent defalcation in duty in this command that he was banished, and did not return to Athens till the Thirty Tyrants had fallen, and the old constitution and glory of the city were being revived by Thrasybulus. The remainder of his life, and the time of his death, are unknown. He flourished during the latter part of the 5th century b. c. His *History* consists of 8 books, and leaves about 7 years of the war unrecorded. It is written in a condensed and energetic style; but in many parts, and particularly in the speeches, is very obscure. He has justified the title—"a possession for ever"—which he has given at the outset to his work; both by the care in accumulating and in arranging his materials; by his accuracy and fidelity; and by the care with which he has pointed out the lessons which the different events he has narrated ought to teach. It is a valuable contribution to genuine history; and one which English readers can profitably study, by means of recent translations.

**THUG**, *s.* in Hindustan, a devotee of the goddess Káli, who commits murders in her honour. These treacherous fanatics were formerly very numerous, and were associated in troops, who travelled for the express purpose of strangling all whom they could in secrecy and safety. They are almost extinct now, through the exertions of the British authorities.

**THUMB**, (*thum*) *s.* [*thuma*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the shortest finger of the hand, which is in man, and some kinds of animals, placed opposite to the other fingers, so that the hand is more strongly prehensile than otherwise it could be.

To **THUMB**, *v. n.* to handle awkwardly.

**THUMP**, *s.* [*thombo*, Ital.] a hard heavy blow given with something blunt.

To **THUMP**, *v. a.* to beat with dull heavy blows.—*v. n.* to fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

**THUMPING**, *a.* beating; great, huge, big.

**THUNBERG**, CHARLES PETER, a Swedish naturalist and traveller. He studied at Upsal, under Linnaeus; and first visited France and Holland, for botanical purposes. His next journey was to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Japan and the Dutch E. Indies; and he was absent for 8 years. He was made botanical professor at Upsal, after his return; and he published an account of his travels, with large and valuable works on the plants of Japan, and of the Cape; and many other treatises, &c. on his favourite study. He died in 1828, aged 85 years.

**THUNDER**, *s.* [*Sax. donder*, Swed.] the loud noise attending lightning, caused by the rushing together of the air displaced by the flash; any loud noise, or tumultuous violence.

To **THUNDER**, *v. n.* to make that loud and terrible noise attending lightning.—*v. a.* to emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat.

**THUNDERBOLT**, *s.* lightning; ecclesiastical fulmination.

**THUNDERCLAP**, *s.* an explosion of thunder.

**THUNDER**, *s.* the power that thunders.

**THUNDER-ROD**, *s.* a lightning conductor; or long pointed wire, fixed to a building, or to a ship, so that its point is higher than any other part, and receiving the electrical fluid from the clouds, can convey it safely to the earth. This invention is of special importance to ships, and has been the means of saving great numbers of them from being set on fire by lightning.

**THUNDERSHOWER**, *s.* rain accompanied with thunder.

**THUNDERSTORM**, *s.* a storm or tempest accompanied by thunder and lightning.

To **THUNDERSTRIKE**, *v. a.* past part. *thunderstruck*; to blast or hurt with lightning; to terrify or amaze by some unexpected event.

**THURGAU**, *s.* one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded by the cantons of Zürich, St. Gall, and Schaffhausen. It is surrounded by mountains, and is watered by the river Thur, and the streams which flow into it. It borders also on the lake of Constance. It produces corn, fruits, flax, &c.; and great numbers of cattle, sheep, &c. are reared. There is a great deal of manufacturing industry displayed throughout the whole district, and it has a good trade. Frauenfeld is its chief town. Pop. about 100,000.

**THURIFICATION**, *s.* [*thus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.

**THURLOE**, JOHN, a person who held various situations of great trust and eminence during the latter part of the reign of the Long Parliament, and under Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard; whose letters, &c. have added considerably to our knowledge of the affairs of those periods. He was a lawyer, and was first employed on the parliament's side at the treaty of Uxbridge. More settled situations were successively bestowed on him, and at last he was made secretary of state by Cromwell. He was of course in the Protector's parliaments, and received many honours because of his high office. He continued in office under Richard, till the deposition of the feeble Protector, and the reinstallation of the Rump Parliament. It seems tolerably certain that he offered to help in the Restoration of Charles II. It is quite certain that he was unmolested, except in respect of estates, which he had to give up to prior royalist owners, by the king. He died in 1668, aged 52 years. He was very good as a secretary under such a monarch as Cromwell, but his papers, useful as they are to the historian, do not inspire a high opinion of the writer.

**THURLOW**, EDWARD, LORD, one of the great lawyers and politicians of the last century. He studied at Cambridge, and the Inner Temple; and entering parliament, gained the royal favour by his support of the American policy of Lord North. He soon was seated on the woolsack, and was not displaced till the Coalition ministry; but his return to office was very speedy, and he lost it only because the king's need of Mr. Pitt was greater



than his need or admiration of Thurlow. He was, however, long after his retirement from all public life, consulted on matters of importance, both by George III. and the Prince of Wales. He died in 1806, aged 71 years.

**THU/NEISSER, LEONARD**, a noted quack of the 16th century, who gained such reputation as a goldsmith at Constance, that he was employed in the mines of Tyrol, and enjoyed the favour of the archduke to such a degree, that he travelled, at his desire, in most of the countries of Europe, and to Africa and Asia also. His next exploit was the cure of the margravine of Brandenburg, which led to his establishment in the electorate, and raised him to the highest pitch of fame. However, a sudden reverse came;—his wife died, and he lost his most effective coadjutor in all his schemes; he was discovered and exposed as an ignorant pretender to science; and the correspondent and consultee of emperors and kings, was forced to pick up a precarious living, by vending his false wares in less conspicuous markets. He died at last at Cologne, in 1596, aged 66 years. His books are numerous, but utterly worthless.

**THURSDAY**, *s.* the fifth day of the week, so called from Thor, who was worshipped by the Teutons on this day.

**THUS**, *ad.* [Sax.] in this manner; to this degree or quantity.

**TO THWACK**, *v. a.* [*thaccin*, Sax.] to strike with something blunt and heavy; to beat heartily; to belabour; to bang; to thrash.

**THWACK**, *s.* a blow given with something blunt and heavy. **THWART**, (*a* pron. broad, *a* [*thwer*, Sax.] cross; transverse; perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

**TO THWART**, *v. a.* to cross; to do any thing in opposition to another.—*v. n.* to be in opposition to.

**THY**, *pron.* [*thin*, Sax.] of, belonging, or relating to thee. It is used before a word beginning with a consonant. See **THINE**.

**THYME**, (*time*) *s.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] in Botany, a genus of well-known sweet-scented plants.

**THYRSUS**, *s.* [Gr.] in Architectural Decorations, a lance or spear, wrapt in vine leaves. In Botany, a cluster of flowers, like those of the horse chestnut.

**TIAR**, **TIARA**, *s.* [*tiara*, Lat. *tiara*, Fr.] a diadem, or dress for the head; the pope's triple crown.

**TIBER**, the river on which Rome stands. It rises in the Apennines, and receiving the waters of other streams from the same mountains, after a course of about 150 miles, falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

**TIBERIUS, CLAUDIUS NERO**, the successor of Augustus Caesar in the Roman empire. He was son-in-law to Augustus, and greatly distinguished himself both as a statesman and as a general before he attained the throne. His character seemed so fair, that his accession was hailed with unaffected joy; but his reign was one course of tyranny and crime. It was the first that Rome had seen of that description, and was the example of the long series that have made the annals of the empire unique in the history of the world. He perished at length by the hands of one of his attendants, in 37 A. D., aged 78, and having reigned 23 years. See **SEJANUS**.

**TIBERIUS II.**, one of the Byzantine emperors, successor to Justin II. He was captain of the imperial guard, and on the recommendation of the empress Sophia, when Justin found himself incapacitated by disease, was raised to the throne. His reign was distinguished by success in war against the Persians, and by such domestic policy as made him highly popular. He died in 582, having reigned but 4 years.

**TIBIA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the name given to the larger of the two bones of the leg.

**TIBULLUS, A. ALBIUS**, a Roman poet of the Augustan age. He was not a court dependant, but he was one of the friends of Horace; and he died during a journey to the E. with V. Messalla, his patron, in about 18 or 19 B. C. His poems are of the class called by the ancients *elegies*, and are principally love-songs, containing many passages of exquisite beauty.

**TIC DOLOUREUX**, *s.* [Fr.] in Medicine, the violent species of neuralgia that affects the face and head.

**TO TICE**, *v. a.* contracted from **TO ENTICE**.

**TIC/NO**, or **TESSIN**, a canton of Switzerland, bordering on the Sardinian states and Austrian Italy, and bounded by the cautious Valais, Uri, and the Grisons. It is about 60 miles in length, and 25 miles in mean breadth. It lies on the S. side of the great ridge of the Alps, and Mount St. Gothard is on its N.

boundary. It has other heights of above 9000 feet. It is watered by the river Ticino, or Tessin, and by other mountain streams; and parts of Lakes Lugano and Maggiore are included in its borders. Fruits, wine, timber, cattle, silk, &c. are produced, and some marble is found. It is a busy region, both by its small manufactures and by its trade. Bellinzona is its chief place. Pop. about 125,000.

**TICK**, *s.* [perhaps contracted from *ticket*,] score or trust.—[*tigue*, Fr. or *teque*, Belg.] parasitical insects infesting sheep, &c. The linen case which holds the feathers or flocks of a bed.

**TO TICK**, *v. n.* to take on credit, or on trust; to run in debt; to trust, or give credit.

**TICKELL, THOMAS**, an English verse-maker, who was esteemed a poet in his day, and was the friend of Addison, whose works he edited, and the other great writers of that period. The loyalty of his Muse won him a comfortable situation in Ireland. He died in 1740, aged 54 years.

**TICKEN, TUCKING**, *s.* a kind of strong linen used for bedding. **TICKET**, *s.* a token of any right or claim, at the delivery of which admission is granted, or the claim acknowledged.

**TO TICKLE**, *v. a.* [*tillio*, Lat.] to create a titillation by slight touches; to please by slight gratifications.—*v. n.* to feel a titillation, or a sensation which causes laughter.

**TICKLISH**, *a.* sensible to titillation; easily tickled; tottering; difficult, or nice; uncertain; unfixed.

**TID**, *a.* [*tydler*, Sax.] tender; soft; nice.

**TIDE-MILL**, *s.* in Practical Mechanics, a water-mill moved by tide-water, frequently used in clearing fen-lands from the water spread over them by high tides.

**TIDES**, *s.* [*tyd*, Sax. *tyd*, Belg. and Isl.] in Astronomy, &c., one of the most remarkable effects of the action of gravitation observable on the surface of the globe. This force, exerted both by the sun and by the moon, raises a vast wave or swell in the ocean, which follows each of those luminaries, as swiftly as the configuration of the shores admits; by a law of Hydrostatics, another similar wave is raised, directly opposite to that which is the immediate effect of solar or lunar attraction. It follows, necessarily, that at new and full moon, when the attraction of these bodies is exerted in the same line, the tides should be highest; and at the quadratures, when it is exerted in lines at right angles with each other, they should be lowest;—these are *spring* and *neap* tides. The wind exercises a considerable influence on the tides; and as yet, no formula has been devised, by which the occurrence of the tides may be calculated with precision and certainty; all the tables that are in use, are constructed from observation of the times of high water for many years.

**TIDESMAN**, *s.* a tidewater, or custom-house officer, put on board ships to prevent smuggling, or defrauding the king of his duties.

**TIDEWAITER**, *s.* an officer who watches the landing of goods at the custom-house.

**TIDILY**, *ad.* neatly; readily.

**TIDINESS**, *s.* neatness; readiness.

**TIDINGS**, *s.* [*tidan*, Sax.] news; account of something that has happened.

**TIDY**, *a.* [*tidt*, Isl.] seasonable; neat; ready.

**TO TIE**, *v. a.* [*tiin*, Sax.] to bind; to fasten with a knot; used with *up*, to confound or obstruct; to oblige or constrain.

**TIE**, *s.* a fastening made by a knot; a bond or obligation.

**TIEDEMAN, DIETRICH**, a philosophic writer of Germany of the latter part of the last century. He studied at Göttingen, having already formed his taste for philosophical speculation; and after changing his aim from theology to law, he gave that up, for the more precarious path of literature. His first regular employments were tutorships, but he eventually became a professor at Marburg; and died in 1803, aged 55 years. His works are numerous, and are useful and popular; but his philosophical system was not such as to rank along with those of the critical school.

**TIEDGE, CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTUS**, a classic poet of Germany, who was educated for the legal profession at Halle, and afterwards relinquished it for poetry. He was, however, more happy than many, or most who so devote themselves to literary life; for he enjoyed the friendship of a distinguished and wealthy lady, whose bounty preserved him from the squalid struggle with poverty; and enabled him, by travel, and study, and society, and the absence of care, through a long life, to la-

hour with his heart and his pen. He died in 1841, aged 89 years. His *Urania* is his chief poem.

**TIERCE, s.** See TEACE.

**TIGE, s.** in Architecture, the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

**TIGER, (g hard) s.** [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Lat.] in Zoology, a large, very fierce, and very beautiful animal of the cat kind, which abounds in the East Indies. Its appearance and habits are known to all.

**TIGER-CAT, s.** in Natural History, the general name of those feline animals, which are larger than the cat, and less than the lion, tiger, leopard, panther, puma, &c.

**TIGHT, (tî) a. (dicht, Belg.)** close, or stretched hard, opposed to loose; cleanly dressed; something less than neat; not leaky, applied to casks or vessels.

To **TIGHTEN, v. a.** to straiten; to make close.

**TIGHTLY, ad.** closely; not loosely; neatly.

**TIGHTNESS, (titness) s.** closeness; neatness.

**TIGRESS, s.** the female of the tiger.

**TIGRIS, one** of the great rivers of Asia; which, rising in Mount Taurus, flows through the great Assyrian plain; and falls into the Euphrates, not far from its mouth, after a course of about 1000 miles.

**TIKE, s.** a cur, or small dog.

**TILBURY FORT, a** fortification on the Essex side of the Thames, opposite Gravesend, with barracks, &c. &c., 28 miles from London.

**TILE, s.** [*tile*, Sax. *tegel*, Belg.] thin plates of baked clay, used in covering houses.

To **TILE, v. a.** to cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

**TILED, a.** in Botany, one leaf or scale partly covering another like the tiles on a house, exemplified in the empalement of the dandelion and burdock.

**TILER, s.** one whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

**TILGATE BEDS, in** Geology, the name given to the beds of grit, sandstone, &c. forming part of the Great Wealden group of rocks, and found most fully developed in Tilgate Forest, Sussex. They are the deposits of an estuary, and abound with Saurian and other fossils, in a fine state of preservation.

**TILING, s.** the roof covered with tiles.

**TILL, s.** a money-box or drawer.

**TILL, prep. (tîl, Sax.)** to the time of. *Till now*, is to the present time; *till then*, to that time.

**TILL, conj.** to the time that; to the degree that.

To **TILL, v. a.** [*tyllan*, Sax.] to plough or manure the ground.

**TILLAGE, s.** the act of ploughing and manuring land, to make it produce corn; husbandry; agriculture.

**TILLEMONT, SEBASTIAN LE NAIN DE, a** French historical and critical writer, of the 17th century. He studied at Port Royal; and afterwards, entering the priesthood, became director of the Port Royal nunnery. He once visited the Netherlands; and he died in 1698, aged 61 years. His works are the *History of the Emperors*, and an *Ecclesiastical History*, which are in fact but one work, and have the same object, the historical elucidation of Christianity. He had some trouble from the censor of the press, in respect of the publication of it; and the authorities had to interfere, before it could appear.

**TILLER, s.** a strong piece of timber fastened to a ship's rudder, by which it is moved; a young tree left to grow till it is fit to fell; a husbandman; a ploughman; a till; a small drawer.

**TILLOCH, DR. ALEXANDER, a** distinguished cultivator of practical science, was first a tobaccoist, afterwards a printer, and for the greater part of the rest of his life a newspaper editor. He experimented on the art of stereotyping, and invented a bank note plate which he thought incapable of imitation. In other departments of science he was equally diligent, and he founded the *Philosophical Magazine*. Later in life he attended to theological questions, and occasionally preached. His *Dissertation on the Apocalypse*, and *Mechanic's Oracle*, were written at this period of his life; and he received from Glasgow, his native place, his honorary title. He died in 1825, aged 66 years.

**TILLOTSON, DR. JOHN, an** eminent English prelate. He was of Puritan origin, and at first a Puritan himself; but during his studies at Cambridge, imbibed Episcopal views, and was ordained before the Restoration. He received valuable preferment during Charles II.'s reign; but his star was in the ascendant at the Revolution of 1688, being raised at once to the see of

Canterbury. He died in 1694, aged 64 years. His sermons are not so highly thought of as they were, but they are yet regarded as good specimens of pulpit oratory.

**TILLS, s.** in Farming, a sort of pulse.

**TILLY, JOHN TZERKAS, COUNT OF, one** of the great generals of the Thirty Years' war. He was a Netherlander by birth; and was at first a Jesuit by profession, and through his whole life retained the habits of mind and feelings he then acquired. He studied war under the ferocious Alva; and rose rapidly, then to that of the League; and at last to that of the Imperial troops. It is in this last command that he has made his name famous for his skill as a general, and infamous for his ferocity, in permitting the sack of Magdeburg. At Leipzig he was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus; and again at the passage of the Lech, when he fell, in 1632, aged 73 years.

**TILSIT, a** large, rich, and commercial town of Lithuania, Prussia. It consists chiefly of two long streets, of a proportionable breadth, and a contiguous suburb called the Liberty. It is seated on the river Memel, over which is a bridge of boats. It has some fine buildings, and its trade and manufactures are considerable. It was here that the notorious treaty between Russia, Prussia, and France was made. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 55. 0. N. Long. 21. 50. E.

**TILT, s.** [*tyld*, Sax.] a tent; any covering over the head; the covering of a boat or carriage; a military game, in which the combatants thrust at each other with lances; a thrust.

To **TILT, v. n.** to fall or lean on one side; to run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in a combat.—*v. a.* to stoop, hold, or force on one side; to turn so as to run out; to cover like the tilt of a boat; to carry, or point, as in tilts.

**TILTH, s.** husbandry; manure; culture.

**TILT-HAMMER, s.** in iron-works and forges, is a huge hammer worked by water or steam power.

**TIMBER, s.** [*ymbrian*, Sax.] wood fit for building; main trunk of a tree. Ironically, the materials of any thing.

**TIMBER-L, s.** [*tympenon*, Lat.] a musical instrument.

**TIMÆUS, the name** of the writer of a Glossary to Plato, which is often published with the writings of that author: the time in which he lived is unknown. Also, the name of a Pythagorean philosopher, who lived in the time of Plato, and was highly esteemed by him; one of his Dialogues being called after him. Also, the name of a Sicilian historian, a few fragments of whose writings remain. He flourished in the 4th and 3rd centuries B. C., and was banished by Agathocles of Syracuse, and lived afterwards at Athens.

**TIMANTHES, a** celebrated painter of ancient Greece, who flourished in the 5th and 4th centuries B. C.

**TIMBUCTOO, a** great city of central Africa, standing not far from the river Quorra. It is very rudely built, and has no fortifications. Its chief wealth and celebrity arises from its being the principal place on the great caravan route from the Guinea coast to the Mediterranean coast. Very few European travellers have ever penetrated so far into the interior. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 17. 9. N. Long. 0. 58. W.

**TIME, s.** [*tym*, Erse, *tyma*, Sax.] duration considered as set out by certain periods, and measured by certain epochs; measure of duration; interval, season, or proper time; life; early season; the hour of child-birth; the repetition of any thing; musical measure.

To **TIME, v. a.** to bring or do at a proper season; to allot a certain space for the accomplishing a thing; to measure harmonically.

**TIMELY, ad.** seasonably; opportunely; early; soon.

**TIMID, a.** [*timide*, Fr. *timidis*, from *timeo*, Lat.] fearful; wanting courage; timorous; cowardly.

**TIMIDITY, s.** [*timiditè*, Fr. *timiditas*, Lat.] want of courage; fearfulness; cowardliness.

**TIMO-LEON, a** famous Greek statesman and general. He was a Corinthian by birth, and his first service in the cause of freedom was the overthrow of the tyranny of his own brother. He next proceeded to Syracuse, where he drove out two pretenders to the tyranny, re-established order and law, defeated a vastly superior Carthaginian army which had been sent to obtain possession of the city, and died in 337 B. C., leaving behind him a reputation of almost unsullied heroism.

**TIMON, the** Athenian misanthrope, whose history, drama-

tized by Shakspeare, has become a proverb for foolish hatred of one's kind. Both the facts that are known respecting him, and the time when he lived, are correctly given by our great poet.

**TIMOROUS**, *a.* [*timeo*, Lat.] too much affected with fear; fearful.

**TIMOROUSLY**, *ad.* fearfully; with much fear.

**TIMOROUSNESS**, *s.* See **TIMIDITY**.

**TIMOTHEUS**, a Greek poet and musician of the beginning of the 4th century. A few fragments of his verses yet remain. He is said to have added four strings to the cithara.

**TIMOTHEUS**, or **TI'MOTHY**, a young man of Lystra, whose mother was a Hebrew, who became a disciple of the apostle Paul, and accompanied him on some of his evangelical tours, and fulfilled the office of the ministry at Ephesus under Paul's directions. He is reputed to have perished at Ephesus, before 100 A. D., by sudden popular violence. *Paul's Epistles to Timothy* were written to aid and direct him in the work which was intrusted to him at Ephesus. They are admirable compendiums of Christian truth and practice, and show in the most amiable light the character of the great apostle of the Gentiles. The first was written from Nicopolis, in Macedonia, and the second from Rome, but during which imprisonment is not satisfactorily ascertained.

**TI'MOTHY-GRASS**, *s.* in Farming, a name of a common species of cat's tail grass, derived from a cultivator of it in N. Carolina, United States.

**TIMOUR**, or **TAMERLANE**, the great Tatar conqueror of the 14th century. After a youth of hunting and freebooting, he entered the service of the emir of Khorassan; and on his death he ascended his throne, and fixed his residence at Samarcand. His reign was one unremitted campaign. Khorassan, Tatar, Persia, Algesiras, and its neighbouring provinces, Georgia, N. Hindustan, the E. parts of the Turkish empire, Anatolia, were successively overrun by the Tatar hordes, under their restless sultan. At last, Bayazet himself, with a vast Turkish army, yet wholly unequal in numbers to his invaders, met him, but only to be routed, and to be made himself a prisoner. The tale of the iron cage is a mere exaggeration. In two years Timour died, whilst advancing against China, in 1405, aged 70 years, and having reigned 36.

**TIN**, *s.* [*ten*, Belg.] in Chemistry, a whitish metal, softer, less elastic, and less sonorous, than any other metal, excepting lead. The principal mines of it are in Cornwall. The uses to which this metal are applied are very numerous, and are familiar to all. Great quantities are sent to all parts of the world, and the produce of other countries is exported through England. The tin-mines of Cornwall have been known from the earliest dawn of Phœnician commerce, and are supposed to have originated the name Britain, applied to our island.

To **TIN**, *v. a.* to coat or line with tin.

**TINCAL**, *s.* in Chemistry, the commercial name of crude borax.

**TINCT**, *s.* [*tinct*, Fr.] a colour, stain, or spot.

**TINCTURE**, *s.* [*tinctura*, from *tingo*, Lat.] colour, superadded by something; an imperfect smattering of an art or science. In Medicine, solutions containing the active principles of substances, which are obtained by the use of particular menstrua, and are called according to the menstruum employed. In Heraldry, the names of the colours, furs, and metals employed in blazoning coats of arms.

To **TINCTURE**, *v. a.* to imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.

**TINDAL**, DR. MATTHEW, a political and controversial writer of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. He studied at Oxford for the legal profession, and graduated there. During this time he embraced Romanism, but very soon returned to the communion of the English Church, in which he continued to the end of his life. He warmly espoused the Revolution of 1688, and wrote against the High Church party, and in vindication of some proposed alterations in the Liturgy and Creeds. He also wrote some good essays on the Law of Nations, the Rights of Subjects, &c. And he was for some time judge in the court of delegates, and enjoyed a pension from the crown. His book against the High Churchmen was burnt by the hangman; but he would not perhaps have been remembered at all, had he not in the latter part of his life resumed his polemical authorship, and produced a work which obtained him a place amongst the deistical writers, entitled *Christianity as old as the*

*Creation*. It was vehemently attacked by numerous apologists, and as vehemently defended. He seems to have rejected the *history* of the gospel, and to have formed a very erroneous notion of its *truth*; and it is from the very point of view that he took, that the irrefragable proof of the truth of Christianity may be obtained. The historic evidence is of course of the same kind, as for all other ancient facts, and is perfectly independent of the proof of the truth. Tindal died in 1733, aged 76 years.

**TINDAL**, NICHOLAS, nephew of the foregoing, a clergyman of the English Church, who was chaplain to Greenwich Hospital, and translated and continued *Rapin's History of England*. He died in 1774, aged 87 years.

**TINDER**, *s.* [*tyndre*, or *tender*, Sax.] linen cloth burnt to ashes, formerly used in catching the spark made by striking a flint and steel together.

**TINDERBOX**, *s.* a box for holding tinder.

**TINE**, *s.* [*tinne*, Isl.] the tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork; trouble, distress.

To **TING**, **TINK**, *v. n.* [*tinno*, Lat.] to make a sharp shrill noise.

To **TINGE**, *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] to impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste; to stain.

**TINGGLASS**, *s.* See **BISMUTH**.

To **TINGLE**, *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Belg.] to perceive a continued sound in the ear; to feel a sharp quick pain, or pleasure.

**TINIAN**, one of the Ladrone Islands, N. Pacific Ocean, lying in about the middle of the chain. It is about 12 miles long, and 6 broad. It is an exceedingly agreeable country, well wooded, and supplied with all good fruit and timber trees; fertile, and abounding in wild cattle, &c.; whilst the surrounding sea has plenty of fine fish. It is known chiefly as a grateful place of refreshment to Anson, and some others of our voyagers. Lat. 15. 30. N. Long. 145. 58. E.

**TINKER**, *s.* a person who mends old copper and brazen vessels.

To **TINKLE**, *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr.] to make a sharp quick noise; to clink.

**TINMAN**, *s.* one who manufactures and sells wares made of tin, or iron tinned over.

**TINNING**, *s.* the process of covering plates and sheets of iron, and the interior of vessels of iron and copper, with tin.

**TINNINUS AURIUM**, *s.* [*Lat.*] in Medicine, a tingling sound in the ears, frequent in some diseases, and often heard on atmospheric changes.

**TINPLATE**, *s.* small squares of sheet iron, covered with tin, and used by tin-workers in the manufacture of various culinary utensils, &c.

**TINSEL**, *s.* [*etincelle*, Fr.] a kind of shining cloth; any thing showy, but of small value.

**TINT**, *s.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] a dye, or colour.

**TINTORETTO**, IL, whose real name was *Giacom Robusti*, a famous Venetian painter. He studied under Titian; and sought to combine with the exquisite colouring of his teacher, the grandeur of form and composition which distinguished Michael Angelo. He lacked the patience, the concentration, and the large ambition, that might have raised him to the very highest ranks of the followers of art; yet his pictures are characterized by great excellence, and many extraordinary anecdotes are recorded respecting them. They are very numerous in Venice; and some are known here by copies and engravings. He died in 1564, aged 82 years.

**TINY**, *a.* [*tynd*, Dan.] little; small; puny.

**TIP**, *s.* [*tip*, Belg.] the top, end, or point. In Botany, a name of the anther, which contains the fertilizing powder in flowers.

To **TIP**, *v. a.* to cover the head or extremity; to strike lightly, to tap.

**TIPPERARY**, a county of Munster, in Ireland. It is about 73 miles in length, and from 16 to 39 in breadth; and is bounded by King's County, Galway, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Waterford, Clare, and Limerick. It is generally fertile, and contains 147 parishes. It is mountainous; and copper, lead, silver, coal, building-stone, slate, &c. are found in greater or less abundance. The river Suir runs through all the length of it, beside which there are numbers of smaller rivers and brooks. Lough Deary and the Shannon form its N. boundary. The principal productions are cattle, sheep, butter, and flour. The most considerable places are Clonmel, which is the county town,

Cashel, and Carrick. Pop. 435,553. It sends 4 members to the imperial parliament.

TIPPET, *s.* (*teppet*, Sax.) something worn about the neck.

TO TIPPLE, *v. n.* (*tepel*, old Teut.) to drink to excess.—*v. a.* to drink with luxury or excess.

TIPPLER, *s.* a sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

TIPPOO SAIB, son of Hyder Aly, sultan of Mysore, Hindustan; celebrated for the determination with which he endeavoured to effect the expulsion of the British from India. He fought in his father's wars; and after repeated defeats and treaties, he fell at the storming of Seringapatam, in 1799, aged 50 years. He was a man of considerable attainments, considering his opportunities; and was highly popular amongst his subjects.

TIPSTAFF, *s.* an officer with a staff tipped with metal, and who takes into custody such persons as are committed by the court, or by a judge; the staff itself so tipped.

TIPSY, *a.* drunk.

TIPTOE, *s.* the end of the toe.

TIRABOSCHI, GIROLAMO, an Italian critical writer, of the last century. He was educated by the Jesuits, and became professor of eloquence at Milan; and was afterwards appointed librarian to the duke of Modena. He was a regular ecclesiastic, an abbot; but was knighted by the duke, and ennobled by his native town Bergamo. His fame was truly European, during his life-time; and he died in 1794, aged 62 years. His great work is his *History of Italian Literature*, which both for its own merits, and as the first work of the kind in Europe, is greatly esteemed by the learned.

TIRE, *s.* (*tyer*, Belg.) rank or row; a head-dress; a wheel; apparatus; the hoop or rim of iron surrounding a wheel. In the sea language, it is a row of cannon placed upon a ship's side, either above, upon deck, or below, distinguished by the epithets of the upper or lower tier.

TO TIRE, *v. a.* (*tirian*, Sax.) to make weary, or to fatigue; to harass; to dress the head; to tease intolerably.

TIREDNES, *s.* weariness; state of being tired.

TIREDSOME, *a.* wearisome, tedious, fatiguing.

TIREWOMAN, *s.* a woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

TISSUE, *s.* (*Fr.*) cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours. In Vegetable Physiology, the kind of substance of which the various organs of plants are composed, whether of cells, fibres, or vessels.

TITANIUM, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal of a reddish orange colour, crystallizing in cubes, very hard; found in various minerals, in iron slag, or cinder, and in the sand of a rivulet in Cornwall.

TITANS, in Grecian Mythology, the name bestowed on the earliest race of gods, the offspring of Heaven and Earth, who were dispossessed by Zeus, and the gods of his dynasty or family. Prometheus was one of the Titans, but most of them were of a very different character and disposition from him. The Cyclops, and the giants who piled Ossa on Pelion, and attempted to scale Olympus, were of their number.

TITHABLE, *a.* liable to pay tithes; chargeable to the tenths or tithes payable to the clergy.

TO TITHE, *v. a.* (*teothan*, Sax.) to tax with the payment of the tenth part; to pay the tenth part.

TITHER, *s.* one who gathers tithes.

TITHES, *s.* (*teotha*, Sax.) in Ecclesiastical affairs, the tenth part of agricultural produce of all kinds, and of some other industrial produce, which was assigned to the clergy of the Established Church, and which is now commuted into a rent-charge, regulated by the average price of corn. This revenue was argumentatively grounded on the tithes of the Jewish law, by which the Levites were supported; but a very little consideration will deprive it of the shadow of countenance from that institution; while the history of tithes, which shows that they originated in one case from royal grant or edict, in another, from personal gift or bequest, and in others, in other ways yet, completes the conviction of the entire difference in kind of the tithes of the Roman and Anglican Churches, and those of the Jewish state. Before the Reformation, also, in this country, the tithes were raised not exclusively for the priesthood, or clergy, but for the support of the poor, and for the repair of the churches and maintenance of worship, &c., also. This alteration in the intent and application, and still more, the Commutation Act, make the law

of the land the only ground of the claim, depriving it of all pretext to be a Divine right. *Lay-impropriation*, which has prevailed to a great extent, has also altered the whole aspect of tithes as an ecclesiastical revenue, and made it clear that they now are a secular tax, which the legislature has the right, and the power, to use according to its will, as it can other taxes and imposts. The great tithes were gathered on wood, hay, wheat, &c.; and the small tithes, on garden-stuff, milk, eggs, the young of all kinds of stock and poultry, and such profits as arose from trade, &c.

TITHING, *s.* the number or company of ten men, with their families, knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called *tithingman*.

TITIAN, or TIZIANO VECELLI DA CADORE, the great Italian painter, who founded the Venetian school. He studied under Zuccati and Bellini, and was not a little aided by the taste of a fellow pupil, Giorgione. He spent the greater part of his life at Venice, but he did visit the other great places of Italy, and even went as far as Madrid, on the invitation of Charles V. He died of the plague in 1576, aged 96 years. His success seems to have arisen mainly from his consummate skill as a colourist, yet many of his great pictures are almost as remarkable for their composition. Engravings, &c. have made his most famous works in some degree familiar to us.

TITICACA, the name of a lake on the borders of Peru and Bolivia, S. America. It lies amongst the Cordilleras, and is about 80 miles in circuit. It contains several islands, and is fed by great numbers of mountain-streams. In fish and water-fowl it abounds. On one of the islands, which gave its name to the lake, was a very splendid temple to the Sun.

TITILLATION, *s.* a pleasing sensation from the gentle touch of some parts; a tickling.

TITLARK, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird allied to the lark.

TITLE, *s.* (*titulus*, Lat.) a general head comprising particulars; an appellation of honour; a name; the first page of a book, explaining its subject, likewise called *title-page*; a claim of right; an inscription.

TO TITLE, *v. a.* to name; to ennoble; to entitle.

TITMOUSE, or TIT, *s.* in Ornithology, a genus of well-known insectivorous birds, whose incessant bustle in clearing garden trees and bushes of the pupæ and larvæ of insects, has been repaid by the reputation of being very destructive to plants.

TO TITTER, *v. n.* to laugh with restraint, or softly; to giggle by fits.

TITTLE, *s.* (*tit*, Teut.) a point or dot; a particle.

TITTLE-TATTLE, *s.* idle talk; mere prate; gossiping; empty gabble.

TITULAR, *a.* (*titulaire*, Fr.) enjoying the title; nominal.

TITULARITY, *s.* the state of being titular.

TITUS FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS, an emperor of Rome, son and successor of Vespasian. He was early distinguished for the gentleness of his character, and for his military courage and skill, and took a leading part in detroning Vitellius and in making his father emperor. He was appointed to carry on the war in Judæa, and succeeded in taking Jerusalem; and thus in dispersing for ever the Jewish people, and destroying the Mosaic institutions. He was rewarded with a triumph; and the Arch of Titus now standing in Rome, though despoiled of its sculpture, commemorates it still. His reign was altogether excellent; but the Colosseum, built by him for gladiatorial exhibitions, will show us that it was not such excellence as is esteemed in these days. This island was fully subdued by his general, Agricola. And the great eruption of Vesuvius, which buried Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabie, and killed the elder Pliny, took place during his reign. He died in 81 A. D., aged 41 years, having reigned but 2 years.

TITUS, PAUL'S EPISTLE TO, one of the private letters of the great apostle, relating particularly to the duties laid on Titus, in his mission to Crete; of whose history there is no record, except a few incidental sentences in Paul's other letters. It belongs to the same class as the letters to Timothy, and may be profitably compared with them.

TIVERTON, Devonshire. It is seated on the river Ex, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 161 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 10,040.

**TIVOLI**, a town of the Papal States, Italy. It was anciently called Tibur, and stands near the Anio. It is a pretty and busy place, with a college, and a tolerable library. In its neighbourhood is found that species of tufa, called *travertine*, which is quarried and used as a building-stone. It is 16 miles from Rome. Pop. about 6000. Lat. 41. 50. N. Long. 12. 48. E.

**TO**, *ad.* [Sax. *to*, Belg.] when it comes before a verb, is a sign of the infinitive mood, and implies that it is used substantively. After an adjective, it denotes its object. *To and again*, or *to and fro*, implies backward and forward.

**TO**, *prep.* opposed to *from*, denotes motion towards. Sometimes it implies address, attention, addition, state, or place whither any one goes, opposition, amount, proportion, possession, perception, accord or fitting, the subject of affirmation, in comparison of; as far as. After an adjective, it denotes the object. Before *face*, presence. After a verb, it denotes its object. Sometimes it implies the degree. *To-day*, implies the present day; *to-morrow*, the day next after the present; *to-night*, the approaching or present night.

**TOAD**, (*tōd*) *s.* [Lade, Sax.] in Natural History, a well-known species of reptile, ignorantly thought venomous. The foreign species are numerous, and very remarkable.

**TOADFLAX**, *s.* in Botany, a name of the plants commonly called *snapdragon*.

**TOADGRASS**, *s.* in Botany, the bastard chickweed.

**TOADSTOOL**, *s.* in Botany, the common name for small kinds of fungi.

**TOAST**, (*tōst*) *v. a.* [to *tostum*, from *torreo*, Lat.] to dry, or make brown, by holding before a fire; to name a health to be drunk.

**TOAST**, (*tōst*) *s.* bread dried and made brown before the fire; a celebrated beauty whose health is often drunk.

**TOASTER**, *s.* one who toasts.

**TOBACCO**, *s.* in Botany and Commerce, a genus of plants, found in tropical America, and now largely cultivated in every part of the world; the leaves of which are used in smoking, betog dried in a peculiar manner, and made into cigars, and cut into fine strips. Snuff is also made of them.

**TOBACCONIST**, *s.* a manufacturer and seller of tobacco.

**TOBAGO**, or **TABAGO**, the most southward of the islands in the West India, and the most easterly except Barbadoes. It is about 25 miles long, and about 9 broad. The climate is far more temperate than could be expected from its situation so near the equator. It is fruitful and well watered, and the sea is stored with excellent fish, particularly turtle of every kind, and mullets of a most delicious taste, with other kinds unknown in England.

**TOBIT**, the name of one of the Apocryphal books, sometimes bound up with the Old Testament. It is a ridiculous tale, without any moral sufficiently clear to make its absurdity palatable; yet it is declared canonical by the Church of Rome, and is read publicly in the Church of England.

**TOBOLSKI**, a government of Asiatic Russia, lying on the Frozen Ocean, and bounded by the governments of Yeniseisk, Tomsk, Perm, Orenburg, and Archangel. The Uralian mountains are its W. boundary, and it is watered by the river Obi and its tributaries. It yields gold, platinum, copper, iron, &c.; its cultivated grounds produce fine grain, &c., and its pastures feed great numbers of cattle. Tobolsk is the capital. It stands on the Irish, and has a good trade. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 58. 12. N. Long. 68. 15. E. Pop. about 900,000.

**TOCAT**, a large and handsome city of Natolia, in Turkey in Asia. It is in the form of an amphitheatre, and there are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each. It is handsomely built, and has some profitable manufactures of silk, leather, &c. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia, for the caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine, and it is 250 miles from Constantinople. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 39. 35. N. Long. 36. 30. E.

**TOE**, *s.* [*tōte haar*, Teut.] a bush or thick shade; the boughs of a tree. Applied to wool, twenty-eight pounds' weight.

**TOE**, *s.* [*da Sax. teen*, Belg.] in Anatomy, the divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

**TOGA**, *s.* [Lat.] with the Romans, was a wide woollen gown, or mantle, which was of a semicircular form, without sleeves; and used only upon occasions of appearing in public.

**TOGETHER**, *ad.* [*together*, Sax.] in company; in the same

place or time; without intermission; in concert, or continuity. *Together with*, in union or mixture with.

**TO TOLL**, *v. n.* [*tiltan*, Sax. *tuglen*, Belg.] to labour.—*v. a.* to work at; to weary or overlabour.

**TOLL**, *s.* labour; fatigue.—[*tolle*, Fr.] any net or snare woven or meshed.

**TOLL'LET**, *s.* [*toilette*, Fr.] a dressing-table.

**TOLL'SOME**, *a.* laborious; making weary.

**TOISE**, *s.* [Fr.] a French measure containing six feet in length, or a fathom.

**TOKAY**, a small town of Hungary, standing on the Theiss, at the foot of a high hill, on which are the vineyards which yield the wine called *Tokay*, which is abundantly drunk in the countries round, and is highly esteemed by connoisseurs. Pop. about 5000. Lat. 48. 10. N. Long. 10. 57. E.

**TO'KEN**, *s.* [*teyken*, Belg. *taba*, Sax. *taikins*, Goth.] a sign or mark; a memorial of friendship.

**TO'LAND**, JOHN, a controversial writer on many subjects in the end of the 17th century and beginning of the next. He was a Papist by prejudice of birth, and afterwards opposed it, and studied at Glasgow and Leyden. His first publication was called *Christianity not Mystical*, which, beside replies, was made of undeserved importance by being burnt by the hangman, while the writer was subjected to much annoyance. In other publications he afterwards declared his unbelief more plainly. His literary labours were unremitting, and amongst them was an edition of the *Prose Works of Milton*, with a *Life of the great Puritan poet*. He was also engaged in some secret negotiations on the continent; and contrived to gain the favour of Prince Eugene, and to flatter the ruling powers of England in a sufficiently fulsome manner. It is impossible to give any full intimation of the subjects or titles of his innumerable treatises, pamphlets, and essays, nor are they deserving of such notice. He gained a short-lived notoriety by means not the most worthy, and it is chiefly as a baffled opponent of the gospel that his name is remembered now. He died in 1722, aged 52 years.

**TOLD**, preter. and past part. of **TO TELL**.

**TO TOLÉ**, *v. a.* to draw by degrees; to train.

**TOLEDO**, an ancient town of a province called by the same name, in Spain. It has some very fine buildings, and the cathedral is especially grand. It stands on the Tagus, and has over it two bridges. It is the seat of an archbishop, the seat of a famous university, and has several manufactures of silk and wool. Toledo is 40 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 3. 20. W.

**TOL'ERABLE**, *a.* [Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.] that may be endured or supported; passable, but not excellent.

**TOL'ERABLENESS**, *s.* the state of being tolerable.

**TOL'ERABLY**, *ad.* supportably; passably.

**TOL'ERANCE**, *s.* [Fr.] the power or act of enduring or suffering.

**TO TOL'ERATE**, *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolérer*, Fr.] to suffer or allow without opposition; to suffer, without expressing approbation.

**TOLERATION**, *s.* [Fr.] in religious matters, the permission given to parties who do not conform to an established church, to hold their opinions, and exercise their worship, without being subjected to pains and penalties for so doing; also, in civil affairs, the removal of the disadvantages under which such seceders from the national church establishment are placed in respect of the exercise of their political rights and privileges. **SYNON.** *Tolerance* is that habit of mind, or of feeling, which will lead an individual to abstain from interfering with the opinions, &c. of another, and from condemning in others all in which they differ from himself;—*Toleration* is the beneficent exercise of a power, claimed by governments, over the consciences of nations; the malignant exercise of which is persecution.

**TOLL**, (*tōl*) *s.* [Brit. and Sax.] in Law, denotes a tax or custom paid for passage, or the liberty of selling goods in a market or fair.

**TO TOLL**, (*o long*) *v. n.* to pay or take money for the passage of goods, &c.—*v. a.* to ring a bell.

**TOLL'BOOTH**, *s.* a place where taxes are paid; a prison; townhouse.

**TOLL'GATHERER**, *s.* one who takes toll.

**TOLLU**, in Materia Medica, a balsam obtained from a tree found in S. America, which is used in pulmonary complaints.

TO'MAHAWK, *s.* the name of the war-batchets used by the Indians of N. America.

TOMATA, *s.* in Botany, &c., the name of a plant allied to the potato; and called, usually, the *love-apple*.

TOMB, (*toon*) *s.* [*tombe* or *tombeau*, Fr.] a monument in which the dead are enclosed.

TOMBAC, *s.* in the Arts, an artificial metal composed of copper with a slight mixture of zinc.

TOMBUCTOO. See TIMBUCTOO.

TOME, *s.* [Fr.] a volume or book.

TOMENTUM, *s.* in Botany, the downy matter which grows on the leaves of some plants.

TO'LINE, DR. GEORGE, (born *Pretzman*), an eminent English prelate, who was educated at the Bury St. Edmunds grammar school, and was first tutor, and afterwards secretary, to Mr. Pitt. He enjoyed a fair share of church preferment; and died in 1827, aged 77 years. His works which are yet read by some parties in the English Church, are the *Refutation of Calvinism*, and *Elements of Christian Theology*. He also wrote a *Life of W. Pitt*.

TONMITT, *s.* the titmouse.

TON, *s.* [*tonne*, Fr.] a weight of 2000lb; 40 solid feet of round, or 53 of squared timber; a cubic space in a ship, supposed to be capable of containing a ton.

TON, or TUN, [*den*, Sax.] in the names of places, signifies a town, because towns were formerly built on eminences.

TONE, *s.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.] a note, sound, accent, or whine; elasticity.

TONE, THEOBALD WOLFE, one of the United Irishmen, of the close of the last century. He was trained for the bar; and being indignant at the conduct of the English government of his country, endeavoured to overthrow it. He founded the society of United Irishmen; and afterwards fled to America, to avoid prosecution for treasonable correspondence with France. Returning to Europe, he engaged the Directory of France to invade Ireland, and drive out the English; but a storm dispersed the armament in Bantry Bay. He endeavoured to effect the end he had so long kept in view, afterwards, by a small and altogether inefficient expedition; was captured, tried, and condemned; but killed himself in prison, in 1798, aged 35 years.

TONGA, the name of a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, forming part of the group of Friendly Islands; so called after the chief island of the cluster, which is also called *Tongatoo*. It is a flat island, with coral rocks and reefs, about 60 miles round; and abounding with all the timber and fruit trees, and wild animals, birds, &c. that are found in that part of the world. Lat. 21. 9. S. Long. 175. 14. W.

TONGS, *s.* it has no singular, [*tang*, Sax. and Belg.] an instrument by which hold is taken of any thing.

TONGUE, (*tung*) *s.* [*tonghe*, Belg. *tung*, Sax.] in Anatomy and Physiology, the complicated muscular organ which aids so materially in the process of eating, being the chief seat of the sense of taste; and is also of the greatest importance to the capability of speech. The upper surface is thickly studded with highly sensitive papillæ. The tongues of feline and other animals are covered with horny points. Those of birds and reptiles are very remarkable for their adaptation to the necessities and habits of the different species. Figuratively, language; speech; fluency of words; a small point; the pin of a buckle or brooch. *To hold one's tongue*, is to be silent.

To TONGUE, (*tung*) *v. n.* to talk or prate.—*v. a.* to chide; to scold; to apply the tongue to any thing.

TO'NGUELESS, (*tungless*) *a.* having no tongue; unnamed; not spoken of.

TO'NGUETIED, *a.* having an impediment of speech; unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

TONIC, TO'NICAL, *a.* [*tonique*, Fr.] giving tone or strength, applied to certain medicines; being extended or elastic.

TONNAGE, *s.* the contents of a ship measured by the ton; a tax laid on merchandise, reckoned by the burden of ships.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, lying on the Gulf of Tonquin, and bounded by China, Laos, and Cochinchina. It is a flat country, watered by a great number of rivers and canals, and is compared by some geographers to Holland. Its productions are the same as those of this part of Asia generally. It properly forms part of the Chinese empire, and in religion, language, manners, &c. resembles China. But it has not been accurately explored.

The population is said to be very numerous, and oppressed by the heavy tribute they have to pay to their superiors. The capital city is of the same name. Lat. 21. 4. N. Long. 105. 48. E.

TONSILS, *s.* [*tonsille*, Fr. *tonsille*, Lat.] in Anatomy, two glands situated on each side of the mouth, near the uvula, which secrete a kind of saliva.

TONSTALL, DR. CUTHBERT, an English prelate, who appears frequently in English history during the period of the Reformation. He studied at Oxford, and at Padua, in Italy; and on his return to England, began his career with a brilliant reputation for learning. He soon rose to the see of London, and distinguished himself in negotiations with Charles V. at Brussels, and in other diplomatic business. It was at this time that he bought up Tyndale's New Testament, and burnt the copies at St. Paul's Cross. When Henry began his reformation, Tonstall agreed with his proceedings, and actually revised a translation of the Bible. In the reign of Edward VI. he seems to have made some resistance to the progress of change, and he was in consequence deprived and imprisoned. Mary, of course, delivered him; but he is free from all stain of participation in the persecutions of that reign. He refused to take the oath of supremacy under Elizabeth, and so was committed, as an ecclesiastical prisoner, to the charge of Archbishop Parker; and he died in 1559, aged 85 years. He was a friend of Erasmus, and he seems to have resembled him in the half-hearted way in which he clung to Romanism whilst he professed to be a Protestant, and to Protestantism whilst openly a Romanist.

TONSURE, *s.* [Fr. *tonsura*, Lat.] the act of shaving or clipping the hair; the state of being shorn or shaven.

TO'NTINE, *s.* a loan raised on life-annuities with the benefit of survivorship.

TOO, *ad.* [*to*, Sax.] over and above; overmuch; more than enough, or excess; likewise; also.

TOOK, the preter. and past part. of To TAKE.

TOOKE, JOHN HORNE, a politician and philologist of the last century. He studied at Cambridge, and entered the church, but relinquished it for the bar, after he had officiated as a priest, when he had become thoroughly interested in political questions. He travelled in France during this period, and became acquainted with Wilkes, whose election he helped to secure; and in other ways he began to appear before the public, and to take part in the affairs of the nation. He opposed the American war, and was fined and imprisoned for his opposition. After having been refused admission to the bar, because of his clerical ordination, he continued his pamphleteering, and published also his philological work, called the *Diversions of Purley*. He was one of the "Constitutional Society" who was selected for trial on the charge of high treason, with Hardy, Thelwall, &c., and was acquitted through Erskine's splendid oratory. He also, in spite of great opposition, obtained a seat in the House of Commons, but was soon excluded by a bill by which clergymen were disqualified for sitting there. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement, and he died in 1812, aged 77 years. He was such a patriot as could appear then; and in private life, deserving much the same estimate as must be passed on his public life. His philology was too fanciful and unscholar-like to last, yet it was an advance upon Harris's *Hermes*. His name, *Tooke*, he assumed when made heir to his friend William Tooke of Purley.

TOOL, *s.* [*tool*, Sax.] any instrument used by the hand; a hiring, or one servilely at the command of another.

TOOTH, *s.* teeth, plur. [*toth*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the name of one of the instruments of mastication, which is composed of bone, coated partially with a hard enamel, and fixed in the jaw by one or more fangs. *Milk-teeth*, are the first set in the human subject, and are twenty in number. *Wisdom-teeth*, are the four last cut by the human subject. The perfect set in adults consists of eight incisors or cutting-teeth, four canine or pointed teeth, eight false molars, and twelve true molars. Figuratively, the cog of a wheel; the prong of a fork; in the serrations of a comb or saw—also, taste. *Tooth and nail*, implies with one's utmost violence. *To the teeth*, in open opposition, or to a person's face. *In spite of the teeth*, notwithstanding threats, or a person's utmost opposition. *To east in the teeth*, is to mention by way of reproach.

TOOTHACHE, (*toothake*) *s.* a pain in the teeth.

TOOTHDRAWER, *s.* one who extracts painful teeth.

TOOTHLESS, *a.* having no teeth.

**TOOTH-PICK**, *Too'thpicker*, *s.* an instrument to remove any thing from between the teeth.

**TOOTH-SOME**, *a.* pleasant; agreeable to the taste.

**TOOTHWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a plant whose roots somewhat resemble the fangs of the teeth.

**TOP**, *s.* [Sax. Belg. and Dan.] the apex, or highest part; the surface; the utmost degree or rank; the head of a plant; a plaything used by children.—*a.* it implies lying on the top.

To **TOP**, *v. n.* to rise or be eminent; to excel; to do one's best.—*v. a.* to cover on the top; to rise above; to surpass; to crop; to perform with excellence.

**TOPAZ**, *s.* [*topase*, Fr.] in Mineralogy, a precious stone of a gold colour.

To **TOPE**, *v. n.* [*tope*, Fr.] to drink hard, or to excess.

**TOPE**, *s.* one who drinks hard; a sot.

**TOP-P-GALLANT**, *s.* the highest sail in a ship.

**TOPHACEOUS**, (*tofaisheous*) *a.* [*tophus*, Lat.] stony, sandy, or gravelly.

**TOPHEAVY**, *a.* having the upper part of any thing heavier than the lower.

**TOPHUS**, (*tofus*) [Lat.] in Medicine, a calculus.

**TOPIC**, (*topos*, Gr.) a general head to which other things are referred; a subject; things generally applied externally to a particular part.

**TOPICAL**, *a.* relating to some general head; local, or confined to some particular place. In Medicine, applied to a particular part.

**TOP-KNOT**, *s.* a knot worn by women on the top of the head.

**TOPLADY**, **AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE**, a Calvinistic clergyman of the Church of England; who was the constant polemical opponent of John Wesley, and helped in no small degree to revive the high Calvinism which has prevailed in some districts of England, and in some denominations, ever since. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin; and died in 1778, aged 38 years.

**TOPMAST**, *s.* the second division of a mast, or that part which stands between the upper and lower pieces.

**TOPOGRAPHER**, (*topographe*) *s.* [*topos* and *grapho*, Gr.] one that describes a particular kingdom, country, or place.

**TOPOGRAPHICAL**, (*topografikal*) *a.* belonging to topography.

**TOPOGRAPHY**, (*topografy*) *s.* the description of a particular place, kingdom, or country.

To **TOPPLE**, *v. n.* to fall forward; to tumble down.

**TOPSAIL**, *s.* the second sail.

**TOPSY-TURVY**, *ad.* with the bottom upwards.

**TOR**, *s.* [Sax.] in the composition of some names, implies a rock or hill.

**TORCH**, *s.* (*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Ital.) a wax-light bigger than a candle; a flambeau.

**TORCHLIGHT**, *s.* a light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

**TORRE**, preter. of **TO TEAR**.

**TORRE**, *s.* in Architecture, a large round moulding, used in the bases of columns.

To **TORMENT**, *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.] to put to pain; to excruciate; to tease; to vex with impotency; to agitate.

**TORMENT**, *s.* a lasting pain; misery, anguish, torture.

**TORMENTIL**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants of which there are two British species, the upright and creeping. The root of the first species, called also seppillo, is used in several countries to tan leather, and farmers find them very efficacious in the dysenteries of cattle.

**TORMENTING**, *a.* torturing; putting to great pain; teasing with great impotency; excruciating.

**TORMENTOR**, *s.* one that torments; any thing that causes pain.

**TORN**, past part. of **TO TEAR**.

**TORNA-DO**, *s.* [Span.] a hurricane; a whirlwind; a furious storm of rain, wind, and lightning.

**TORONTO**, a city of Canada, N. America. It stands on Lake Ontario, with a spacious and excellent harbour. It is regularly built, and has some fine public buildings, with several colleges, and other educational and charitable institutions. It is a place of growing trade, and was the capital of Upper Canada. It is about 500 miles from Quebec. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 43. 38. N. Long. 79. 28. W.

**TORPEDO**, *s.* [*torpeo*, Lat.] in Ichthyology, a kind of fish, found sometimes in the British seas, which is furnished with organs by means of which it is able to communicate a smart electric shock to any thing it touches. It is supposed to use this power for obtaining food. It is called by the fishermen the *cramp fish*.

**TORPID**, *a.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] numbed; deprived of motion or sensation; sluggish.

**TORPID**, *s.* [Lat.] dullness of sensation; inability to move.

**TORQUEMADA**, **JUAN DE**, the inquisitor-general of Spain, whose zeal against heretics was so burning, that he has made his name a proverb for furiously intolerant bigotry. He studied at Valladolid, became a monk of the order of St. Dominic, and exercised his fierce and cruel sway for 16 years. He enjoyed, as was due, the confidence of both king and pope; being a cardinal, and confessor to Isabella of Castile. He died in 1468, aged 80 years.

**TORREFACTION**, *s.* [*torreo* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of scorching or roasting any thing before the fire.

**TORRENT**, *s.* [Fr. *torrens*, Lat.] in Geography, a temporary stream of water falling suddenly from mountains whereon there have been great rains, or an extraordinary thaw of snow.

**TORRES STRAIT**, the narrow sea which divides Papua or New Guinea from the most northerly point of New Holland; which is very dangerous from the number of coral reefs which beset it. It is about 100 miles in breadth.

**TORRICELLI**, **EVANGELISTA**, a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher of Italy, who held the professorship of mathematics at Florence, having attracted the notice of Galileo, by a treatise he had composed. His name is chiefly memorable as the discoverer of the principle of the barometer; but he was the inventor of several useful philosophical instruments, &c. He died in 1647, aged 39 years.

**TORRID**, (*torride*, Fr. from *torreo*, Lat.) burning-hot; parched or scorched. *Torrid Zone*, is that part of the earth which is included within the two lines called the tropics, which lie 23½ distant on each side from the equator. It is the hottest part of the globe; and the sun is always for one or two days in the year exactly vertical over every part of it.

**TORRIGIANO PIETRO**, an Italian sculptor, of whom it is recorded that, being exceedingly jealous of Michael Angelo, his fellow pupil, he attacked him, and struck him on the face so fiercely, that he broke his nose. Compelled to leave Florence, to avoid punishment, he led a rambling, changeable life, as soldier and as artist; travelling as far as England even, where he erected Henry VII.'s tomb; and at last, in Spain, being disappointed in the payment he expected for a beautifully executed statue of the Virgin, he broke it, and was imprisoned for sacrilege, by the Inquisition, and starved himself to avoid being burnt; in 1522.

**TORRINGTON**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. There is a stone bridge of four arches over the river Torridge, and it is 194 miles from London. Pop. 3665.

**TORSE**, *s.* in Heraldry, a wreath.

**TORSEL**, *s.* any thing in a twisted form.

**TORSION**, (*torshon*) *s.* [*torcio*, from *torqueo*, Lat.] the act of writhing, twisting, turning, or winding. In Electricity, the force of torsion in a very slender thread, is employed to measure minute charges of electricity; and by the aid of a graduated circle, has aided considerably in bringing this branch of natural philosophy within the range of mathematical accuracy.

**TORI**, *s.* [Fr.] in Law, signifies wrong or injury.

**TORTLE**, *a.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] twisted; wreathed.

**TORTOISE**, *s.* [*tortus*, Fr.] in Zoology, a genus of reptiles, which are furnished with a horny shell covering both surfaces of their body, beyond which their heads, feet, and tails protrude. They live on land, and are often kept in gardens for the destruction of slugs and insects.

**TORTOLA**, the principal of the Virgin Islands, West Indies. It is about 18 miles long, and 7 in its greatest breadth. It produces excellent cotton, sugar, and rum. Pop. about 8000. Lat. 18. 27. N. Long. 64. 40. W. It belongs to the English.

**TORTUGA**, the name of two islands of the West Indies; one near the N. coast of the island of Hispaniola, which is about 60 miles in circumference, and has a very safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lat. 20. 10. N. Long. 75. 10. W. The other near the coast of Venezuela, S. America, about 35 miles in circumference,

rocky, with only one safe anchorage; frequented for the purpose of catching turtles. Lat. 11. 7. N. Long. 64. 30. W.

TORTUOSITY, *s.* wreath; flexure.

TORTUOUS, *a.* [tortuosus, from *torqueo*, Lat. *tortueux*, Fr.] winding, turning in and out.

TORTURE, *s.* [Fr. *tortura*, Lat.] pain; anguish; a state of lasting torment, inflicted either as a punishment, or to extort confession.

To TORTURE, *v. a.* to punish with torture; to excruciate; to torment; to keep on the stretch.

TORTURER, *s.* a tormentor; one that tortures.

TORY, *s.* [Irish,] in English Politics, one who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the hierarchy of the Church of England. See *White*.

To TOSS, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *tost*; [*tassen*, Belg.] to throw or cast with the hand; to impel or throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; to agitate; to make restless; to tumble over.—*v. n.* to be in violent agitation. Used with *up*, to fling coin in the air in gaming.

TOSSER, *s.* one who throws; one who flings or writhes.

TOTAL, *a.* [Fr. *totalis*, from *totus*, Lat.] whole or complete; containing all the parts taken together, or undivided.

TOTALITY, *s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] any thing entire or undivided; the whole; a sum total.

TOTALLY, *ad.* wholly; entirely; completely; fully.

TOTALLY, contracted for the other.

TOTILA, the king of the Ostrogoths, who in the 6th century overran Italy, and took Rome. Here he established a mild, paternal government; but Narses, with a large army, was despatched by the emperor Justinian to recover the peninsula, and Totila, defeated near Agina, was slain in 552, having reigned 11 years.

To TOTTER, *v. n.* [*tateren*, Belg.] to shake so as to be in danger of falling; to stagger.

TOTTERING, *a.* ready to fall; feeble; weak.

TOUCAN, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird, furnished with a very large bill. In Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

To TOUCH, (*tüch*) *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr.] to reach with any thing so that there be no space between the thing with which we reach and that which is reached; to come to, or attain; to affect, move, or melt; to mark out or delineate; to strike or sound, applied to music; to act upon or impel; to treat of in a slight manner; to infect in a slight degree; to try, applied to metals. To touch up, to repair or improve.—*v. n.* to cohere; to join close together. Used with *at*, to come to, or stay at, a place; with *on*, to mention in a slight manner; with *on* or *upon*, to arrive at, or stop a short time; to light upon in mental inquiries.

TOUCH, (*tüch*) *s.* contact; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination of metals by a stone; a test by which any thing is tried; proof; power of exciting the affections; the act of the hand on a musical instrument; affection; a hint; a slight essay; a stroke in painting; feature; a gentle tap; a wipe; a slight fit of a disease; exact performance.

TOUCHHOLE, (*tüch-hole*) *s.* the hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

TOUCHING, (*tüching*) *prep.* concerning; with respect, relation, or regard to.

TOUCHING, (*tüching*) *a.* in contact; affecting; pathetic; moving.

TOUCH-ME-NOT, *s.* in Botany, a plant found in Wales, and the N. parts of England, with yellow flowers; the seed-vessel of which is so elastic, that on the least touch, when it is approaching ripeness, the valves curl up, and scatter the seeds with considerable force.

TOUCHSTONE, (*tüchstone*) *s.* in Mineralogy, a kind of slate by which gold and silver used to be tried. Figuratively, any test.

TOUCHWOOD, *s.* rotten wood used as tinder.

TOUCHY, *a.* See *TETCHY*.

TOUGH, (*tüff*) *a.* [*toh*, Sax.] not breaking when bent; stiff, or not easily bent; not easily bitten or chewed, applied to food; viscous; clammy; ropy.

TOUGHNESS, (*tüffness*) *s.* the quality of not being easily bent; hard to be bit or chewed; viscosity; tenacity; glutinousness.

TOULON, a celebrated city and sea-port of the department of Var, France. It stands on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea, and besides the cathedral, and other parish churches, contains con-

vents, colleges, schools, museums, and other excellent benevolent and educational institutions. It is divided into the Old Quarter and the New Quarter. The harbour, respecting these two quarters, is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port or the Merchant Port, and the New Port. It is strongly fortified, and has a fine dockyard and arsenal for the national navy. It has some manufactures and trade, but not of any importance. Toulon is 388 miles from Paris. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 43. 7. N. Long. 5. 55. E.

TOULOUSE, a city in the department of Haute Garonne, France. It stands on the Garonne, over which it has a fine bridge; and it is walled, and has handsome quays, and public walks. The cathedral, the town-hall, the museum, and other public buildings, are fine structures; and there are many valuable charitable and educational institutions. Its trade and manufactures are very considerable, besides what is carried on at the arsenal and government-buildings. It is 350 miles from Paris. Pop. about 80,000. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 1. 27. E.

TOUPEE, (*toopé*) *s.* [Fr.] an artificial curl of hair; the hair which grows on the forehead turned back.

TOUR, *s.* [*tour*, Fr.] a ramble, or roving journey; a turn, or revolution.

TOURMALIN, *s.* in Mineralogy, a variously-coloured kind of gem, the better kinds of which are used as jewels. It easily discharges electrical action.

TOURNAMENT, *s.* [*turnamentum*, low Lat.] a tilt; jousting; a military diversion; a mock encounter.

TOURNAY, a handsome and considerable town of Hainault, Belgium; is a large trading place with several fine manufactures, and particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It is seated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge; 50 miles from Brussels. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 50. 33. N. Long. 3. 28. E.

TOURNEFORT, JOSEPH PITTON DE, a very distinguished French botanist, of the latter part of the 17th century. He was first intended for the church, but subsequently studied medicine at Montpellier, where he acquired his predilection for botanical studies. He commenced his studies by tours in France, Switzerland, and Spain; afterwards he visited Spain and Portugal, by the order of government; and spent some of the latter years of his life in the countries round the Levant, and the Black and Caspian Seas. He was assistant professor and lecturer at the Jardin du Roi, Paris, in the intervals of his travels; and published accounts of his travels, as well as works on Systematic Botany. He died in 1708, aged 52 years. Tournefort aided the progress of his favourite science, as greatly by the construction of his system, as by his travels. But that system is completely exploded now; having been built on uncertain forms and habits, rather than on invariable distinctions, such as physiology brings to light.

TOURNIQUET, *s.* [Fr.] in Surgery, an instrument used to compress the great artery of a limb during amputation, to check the hæmorrhage.

TOURS, an ancient and considerable city of the department of Indre et Loire, France. It is advantageously seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptical arches, each 75 feet in diameter; and 2 other bridges cross the Cher. The streets, quays, squares, and public buildings are in general very fine. Its manufactures are yet considerable; and the red wines made here are much esteemed. Tours is 145 miles from Paris. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 47. 24. N. Long. 0. 42. E.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVREURE, a celebrated and extraordinary negro, who, at the outbreak of the servile insurrection in St. Domingo, was a slave; but having had a kind master, and the opportunity and the disposition to cultivate his mind, he abstained from taking part at first. But after the proclamation of freedom to the slaves, by the Convention, he joined in the movement, and by his superior courage and skill rose in esteem, till he was the acknowledged chief of the new state. The English were expelled, the Spanish part of the island reduced, a regular government installed, and himself made president. The dealings of the commissioners of the Directory with this new government were not of a faithful kind. Being persuaded that there was in the island a great quantity of concealed riches, and needing money as they did for their wars, &c.;



knowing, moreover, the former value of St. Domingo in a commercial point of view to France; they contrived to excite a quarrel, which was carried on till Buonaparte undertook to recover the lost colony. He did not succeed; but Toussaint was captured by a shameful act of treachery; brought to Europe; confined with needless and gratuitous cruelty in the castle of Joux; and there, as some believe, starved to death, in 1803, aged 60 years. Wordsworth's well-known sonnet may be referred to as embodying the universal sentiment respecting this remarkable and ill-fated man.

TOW, (*tō*), *s.* [*tow*, Sax.] flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

TO TOW, (*tō*) *v. a.* [*teon*, *teohan*, Sax.] to draw by a rope in the water.

TO WAGE, (*ōage*) *s.* [*touage*, Fr.] money paid to the owner of ground near a river for the liberty of towing a vessel, or to the owner of the horses employed in towing.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, *prep.* [Sax.] in a direction, or near to; with respect to, or relating; with local or ideal tendency to; nearly, little less than.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, *ad.* near; in a state of preparation.

TOWARD, *a.* ready to do or learn; tractable.

TOWARDLY, *ad.* readily; orderly.

TOWARDLINESS, TO WARDNESS, *s.* docility; compliance.

TOW'EL, (*one* pron. as in *now*), *s.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] a cloth used for wiping the hands.

TOWER, (*one* in this and the following words pron. as in *how*), *s.* [*tor*, Sax. *tour*, Fr. *torre*, Ital.] a high building raised above the body of an edifice; a fortress or citadel. This name is given, *par excellence*, to the fortress which stands on the banks of the Thames, at the E. end of old London Wall. It was formerly a royal residence; afterwards a state prison; later still an assemblage of incongruous exhibitions, wild beasts and crown jewels, armour, arms, and war trophies; and is now a miscellaneous kind of storehouse, for arms and ordnance, gunpowder and state records, some parts of which are yet publicly exhibited.

TO TOWER, *v. n.* to soar; to fly or rise high.

TO WERING, *a.* soaring; rising or flying high.

TO WERY, *a.* adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWING-PATH, *s.* a road or path carried along the bank of a navigable river or canal, on which the horses or men who draw the vessels along can pass.

TOWN, *s.* [*tun*, Sax. *tugn*, Belg.] a collection of houses larger than a village, and less than a city; any number of houses to which belongs a regular market; the people of a capital; the fashionables of a metropolis. *Town talk* means the common prattle of a place.

TOWNCLERK, *s.* an officer who manages the public business of a corporate town.

TOWNLEY MARBLES, in the British Museum, the valuable collection of statues, busts, bas-reliefs, miscellaneous sculptures, terracottas, &c., made in the space of many years by Mr. Charles Townley, of Park Street, and, at his death, purchased by the government, and placed in this national and magnificent assemblage of works of art, &c.

TOWNSHIP, *s.* the extent of a town's jurisdiction.

TOXOPHOLITE, *s.* [*taxon* and *phileo*, Gr.] a modern name given to archers.

TOY, *s.* [*toyen*, Belg.] a thing of no value; a plaything; folly; play; or amorous dalliance; wild fancy.

TO TOY, *v. n.* to play; to sport or dally amorously.

TOY SHOP, *s.* a shop where toys and little nice manufactures are sold.

TO TOZE, *v. a.* to draw out; to pull asunder as is done in carding wool to make it softer and fit for spinning.

TRACE, *s.* [Fr. *traccia*, Ital.] a mark left by any thing passing; a footstep; remains.—[*tirasser*, Fr.] harness for beasts of draught.

TO TRACE, *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr.] to follow by means of marks left, or footsteps; to mark out; to walk over.

TRACER, *s.* one who traces; an instrument for tracing outlines of drawings, maps, &c.

TRACERY, *s.* the general name for the arches, uprights, &c. &c., which form the stone-work in the upper compartment of a Gothic window; also, for the groining of a ceiling, &c.

TRACHEA, *s.* [Gr.] in Anatomy, the wind-pipe, a tube, or canal, extending from the larynx to the bronchi.

TRACHEOTOMY, *s.* [*trachēa* and *temno*, Gr.] in Surgery, the act of cutting open the trachea, which is the only means by which, sometimes, any substance that has fallen into it can be recovered; and is necessary in some diseases of the part.

TRACK, *s.* [*trac*, old Fr.] a mark left by the foot, the wheels of a carriage, or otherwise; a road or beaten path.

TO TRACK, *v. a.* to follow by the footsteps, or marks left in the way.

TRACKLESS, *a.* untrodden; marked with no footsteps.

TRACT, (*s.* [*tractus*, Lat.]) in Geography, is an extent of ground, or a portion of the earth's surface; a region. In Literature, a small treatise, or discourse upon any subject.

TRACTABLE, *a.* [*tractabilis*, from *tracto*, Lat.] capable of being governed or managed; docile; obsequious; compliant; such as may be handled.

TRACTABLENESS, *s.* gentleness of disposition; the quality of being easily managed or governed.

TRACTION, *s.* [*traho*, Lat.] the act of drawing a carriage along a road, a vessel along a stream, and in general any weight along any surface.

TRADE, (*s.* [*tratta*, Ital.]) the exchange of goods for money or other commodities; business or employ carried on in a shop, opposed to the liberal arts or learned professions; the instruments of any business; custom; habit. The *Board of Trade* is a committee of the privy-council of the English sovereign, before whom all matters relating to trade (and formerly all matters relating to the colonies also) pass for consideration. The president of this committee is always a member of the cabinet.

TO TRADE, *v. n.* to traffic or exchange goods for money or other commodities; to act merely for money.—*v. a.* to exchange or sell in commerce.

TRADEER, *s.* one engaged in merchandise or commerce; a small vessel that trades from port to port.

TRADESCANT, JOHN, the name of two eminent Dutch naturalists of the 17th and 18th centuries. The elder had travelled and botanized in the countries round the Mediterranean, and was gardener to Charles I. of England. He died in 1652. The younger, his son, visited Virginia, and considerably increased the collection of plants, &c. &c., made by his father, a catalogue of which he published. This museum, as he called it, was the germ of the Ashmolean Museum, now at Oxford. He died in 1662.

TRADESMAN, *s.* one who buys and sells by retail; a mechanic.

TRADE WIND, *s.* in Physical Geography, a name given to certain winds, which prevail on both sides of the equator about the tropics, and always blow from one point.

TRADITION, *s.* [Fr. *traditio*, from *trado*, Lat.] generally, historical facts, laws, customs, &c. &c., which have been handed down to us from foregoing generations. In Theology, articles of faith, ecclesiastical rites, customs, and formularies, interpretations of Scripture, &c., that have been handed down from former ages. The reverence paid to this uncertain and unauthorized teacher, which prevailed amongst the Jews, and is the foundation of Romanism and of the Oxford view of Anglicanism, is founded on a deeply implanted feeling of the human breast; and in these instances, and in all similar instances, is condemned by that majestic philosophy which Lord Bacon has expounded, and, in respect of this very feeling, has uttered in the memorable saying, *Antiquitas seculi, juvenitas mundi*.—"The more ancient the age, the more youthful the world."

TRADITIONAL, *ad.* delivered by tradition.

TRADITIONALLY, *ad.* by transmission from age to age.

TO TRADUCE, *v. a.* [*traduco*, Lat.] to represent as blamable; to calumniate; to decry; to defame; to propagate or increase by deriving one from another.

TRADUCIBLE, *a.* such as may be derived.

TRADUCING, *a.* calumniating; slandering; defaming.

TRADUCTION, *s.* [Fr. *traduction*, Lat.] the translating one language into another; derivation; transmission; conveyance; transition; defamation.

TRAFFIC, *s.* [*trafic*, Fr.] large trade, or exchange of commodities; the subject of trade.

TO TRAFFIC, *v. n.* [*trafiguer*, Fr.] to carry on trade.

TRAFFICKER, *s.* a trader; a merchant.

TRAGACANTH, *s.* [*tragacanthum*, Lat.] in Materia Medica, a gum exuding from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called, and commonly named *gum-dragon*.

TRAGEDIAN, *s.* [*tragædus*, Lat.] a writer or actor of tragedies.

TRAGEDY, *s.* [*tragædia*, Lat. *tragédie*, Fr.] in Poetry, a dramatic composition, the essence of which is the exhibition of the unavailing contest of the human will with the law of necessity, and the fatal catastrophes to which such contest infallibly conducts. Figuratively, any mournful or dreadful event.

TRAGIC, TRAGICAL, *a.* [*tragique*, Fr. *tragicus*, Lat.] relating to tragedy; mournful or dreadful.

TRAGI-COMEDY, *s.* [*tragi-comédie*, Fr.] a dramatic representation, partly tragedy and partly comedy.

TRAJANUS, MARCUS ULPIS NERVA, commonly called *Trajan*, a Roman emperor, by birth a Spaniard, who commanded with great distinction in Germany, and was adopted by the good emperor, Nerva, as his successor. His reign was one of the few that it is satisfactory to contemplate; in every department he made his personal influence felt; arts were encouraged, victory followed the armies, laws were perfected, burdens lessened, even commerce seemed somewhat to revive. But to mark the true nature of this goodness, we know that the gentle Pliny, with the express approbation of the good and merciful Trajan, pitilessly persecuted the Christians of Asia Minor, against whom he could allege nothing but their unwavering constancy of trust in their Redeemer, and their spotless lives. A lofty column yet records, in Rome, the deeds of Trajan. He died in 117 A. D., aged 59 years, after a reign of 19.

TO TRAIL, *v. a.* [*trailer*, Fr.] to hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw or trace; to drag.—*v. n.* to be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, *s.* the scent left on the ground by an animal that is hunted; any thing drawn out in length, or dragging on the ground; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

TRAILING, *a.* hanging or dragging on the ground.

TO TRAIN, *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.] to draw along; to draw or entice; to draw by artifice or stratagem. Used with *on*, to draw from one act to another by persuasion; with *up*, to breed, educate, or teach by degrees.

TRAIN, *s.* [*Fr.*] an artifice used to entice; the tail of a bird; the part of a gown that sweeps behind along the ground; a series, process, or method; a retinue, or number of followers; a procession; the line of powder which reaches to a mine. *A train of artillery*, is the cannon accompanying an army.

TRAINOIL, *s.* in Commerce, oil extracted from the fat of whales.

TRAIT, *s.* [*Fr.*] a stroke or touch.

TRAITOR, *s.* [*traïtre*, Fr.] one who betrays any trust.

TRAITOROUS, *a.* treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

TRAITOROUSLY, *ad.* perfidiously; treacherously.

TRALEEY, Kerry, in Munster, Ireland. It stands at the head of a bay, called by the same name, and has some handsome private and public buildings. It has a good trade, principally with England. It is 144 miles from Dublin. Pop. 11,363.

TRAMEL, TRA'MMEL, *s.* [*trammil*, Fr.] a net in which birds or fish are caught; a net of any kind; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace. *Trammels* are a kind of compasses for drawing ellipses or ovals.

TO TRAMMEL, *v. a.* to catch or intercept, used with *up*.

TO TRAMPLE, *v. a.* [*trampe*, Dan.] to tread under foot with pride, insolence, or contempt.—*v. n.* to tread in contempt, used with *on* or *upon*.

TRAMPLER, *s.* one that tramples.

TRAM-ROAD, *s.* a kind of rail-road for general use, in which plates of iron with a flange at the outer edge are laid down loosely, or fixed to sleepers, &c., for the wheels to run on. Tram-roads are hardly ever used now, except in cases where they can be laid down hastily, and hastily removed, being superseded by rail-roads.

TRANCE, *s.* [*trance*, Fr. from *transeo*, Lat.] in Physiology, a morbid kind of sleep, in which the imagination is preternaturally active, whilst the body seems to be insensible.

TRANQUIL, *a.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.] quiet; undisturbed; peaceful.

TRANQUILLITY, *s.* [*tranquillité*, Fr. *tranquillitas*, Lat.] calmness; stillness; an undisturbed state of mind.

TRANS, [*Lat.*] in Composition, signifies over, beyond, through, or change of state or place.

TO TRANSACT, *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat.] to conduct or manage any treaty or affair; to perform or carry on.

TRANSACTION, *s.* [*Fr.*] negotiation; management; any business carried on.

TRANSANIMATION, *s.* [*trans* and *anima*, Lat.] conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

TO TRANSCEND, *v. a.* [*trans* and *scando*, Lat.] to pass; to overpass, excel, or surpass; to surmount, outdo.

TRANSCENDENCY, *s.* excellency; supereminence of others in any good, quality or perfection; exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, *a.* excellent; supremely excellent; surpassing.

TRANSCENDENTAL, *a.* surpassing all conception; exceeding the capacity of the understanding to grasp, or of words to express. In Algebra, it is applied to theorems and problems which can be only approximately demonstrated or solved by the highest mathematics. In Metaphysics, it is used to designate that system of philosophy which does not teach that the senses and experience are the means and the source of all our knowledge.

TRANSCENDENTLY, *ad.* excellently; supereminently.

TO TRANSCRIBE, *v. a.* [*trans* and *scribo*, Lat.] to copy; to write from an example.

TRANSCRIBER, *s.* one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, *s.* a copy; any thing written from an original.

TRANSCRIPTION, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of transcribing or copying.

TRANSCURSION, (*transkürsion*) *s.* [*trans* and *curro*, Lat.] passing through; the act of running or passing from one place to another; ramble; extraordinary deviation.

TO TRANSFER, *v. a.* [*transferer*, Fr. from *trans* and *fero*, Lat.] to make over from one to another; to transport or remove.

TRANSFER, *s.* in Commerce, &c., is an act whereby a person surrenders his right, interest, or property in any thing, movable or immovable, to another. It is chiefly used for the signing and making over shares in the stocks, or public funds, to such as purchase them of the proprietors.

TRANSFIGURATION, *s.* [*trans* and *figura*, Lat.] change of form or appearance; the state of a person or thing whose appearance is remarkably altered; transfiguration.

TO TRANSFIGURE, *v. a.* to transform; to change form or appearance.

TRANSFIGURED, *a.* having the form or appearance changed.

TO TRANSFIX, *v. a.* [*trans* and *figo*, Lat.] to pierce through.

TO TRANSFORM, *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr. from *trans* and *forma*, Lat.] to change the external form; to change into some other form.—*v. n.* to be metamorphosed, or changed into another form.

TRANSFORMATION, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of changing from one form into another.

TO TRANSFUSE, (*transfüze*) *v. a.* [*trans* and *fundo*, Lat.] to pour out of one into another.

TRANSFUSION, (*transfüzshon*) *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of pouring out of one vessel into another. In Medicine, the art of conveying the blood of one animal into another.

TO TRANSGRESS, *v. a.* [*transgressor*, Fr. from *trans* and *gradior*, Lat.] to pass over or beyond; to violate or break.—*v. n.* to offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, (*transgrêshon*) *s.* [*Fr.*] a breach or violation of a law or commandment; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRESSOR, *s.* [*Lat.*] a lawbreaker; an offender.

TRANSIENT, *a.* [*transiens*, from *trans* and *eo*, Lat.] soon past or passing; of short continuance; momentary; not lasting.

TRANSIENTLY, *ad.* slightly; by the bye; in passage.

TRANSIT, *s.* [*transitus*, Lat.] in Astronomy, applied to an inferior planet, when in its inferior conjunction it passes over the sun's disk like a black round spot. See MERCURY, and VENUS. *Transit Instrument*, in Astronomy and Optics, is a telescope, peculiarly constructed, with very accurate mountings, and capable of being fixed so as to observe the exact moment when the sun, or moon, or any planet or star, passes the meridian of any place.

TRANSITION, *s.* [*Fr.* *transitio*, Lat.] removal, passage, change; the act of passing from one subject to another. *Transition Series*, in Geology, was formerly applied to the oldest rocks in which organic remains were found; which were supposed to have been deposited during the period when the earth was passing from its primary or uninhabited state, to its secondary or fully inhabited condition.

TRAN(S)ITIVE, *a.* [*transitivus*, Lat.] having the power of passing. In Grammar, applied to verbs which do not completely express an action without an immediate object.

TRANSITORY, *a.* [*transitoire*, Fr. *transitorius*, Lat.] continuing but for a short time.

TO TRANSLATE, *v. n.* [*trans and latum*, Lat.] to transport or remove from one place or post to another; to transfer or convey; to change; to interpret, or give the sense of any book or sentence in another language.

TRANSLATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of transferring or removing a thing from one place to another; we say the translation of a bishop, a council, a seat of justice, &c. It is also used for the version of a book or writing out of one language into another. See VERSION.

TRANSLATOR, *s.* one that turns any thing into another language.

TRANSLUCID, TRANSLUCENT, *a.* [*trans and lucco*, Lat.] transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving passage to light.

TRANSMARINE, *a.* [*trans and mare*, Lat.] lying on the other side of the sea; coming from parts beyond the sea.

TO TRANSMIGRATE, *v. n.* [*trans and migro*, Lat.] to pass from one country or place to another.

TRANSMIGRATION, *s.* [Fr.] the removal or translation of a whole people from one country to another, by the power of a conqueror.

TRANSMISSABLE, *a.* capable of being conveyed.

TRANSMISSION, (*transmission*) *s.* [*trans and mitto*, Lat.] the act of conveying from one place to another, or delivering from one person to another.

TO TRANSMIT, *v. a.* to send or deliver down from one person, place, or age to another.

TRANSMITTER, *s.* one that transmits.

TRANSMUTABLE, *a.* [*transmutio*, Lat.] capable of being changed from one nature or substance to another.

TRANSMUTATION, *s.* the act of changing one nature or substance to another. In Alchemy, it denotes the art of changing inferior metals into gold or silver.

TO TRANSMUTE, *v. n.* to change one substance or matter into another.

TRAN(S)OM, *s.* [*trans*, Lat.] in Building, a beam going across or athwart. The vane of the cross-staff.

TRANSPARENCY, *a.* [*transparence*, Fr. from *trans* and *pareo*, Lat.] that quality of a body which renders it easy to be seen through; clearness; transluence; diaphaneity.

TRANSPARENT, *a.* [Fr.] that may be seen through; clear; pervious, or giving passage to light; translucent; pellucid; diaphanous.

TRANSPIRATION, *s.* [Fr. *trans* and *spiro*, Lat.] emission of vapours.

TO TRANSPIRE, *v. a.* [*transpirer*, Fr.] to emit in vapour.—*v. n.* to be emitted in vapours; to escape from secrecy; to notice.

TO TRANSPLENT, *v. a.* [*transplanter*, Fr. from *trans* and *planto*, Lat.] to remove and plant in a new place; to remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of removing from one place to another; removal.

TRANSPALANTER, *s.* one that transplants.

TO TRANSPORT, *v. a.* [*transporter*, Fr. *trans* and *porto*, Lat.] to carry or convey by carriage from one place to another; to carry into banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into to ecstasy.

TRANSPORT, *s.* [Fr.] a violent hurry of passion; ecstasy; a rapture; a Sally; a ship employed to carry soldiers, ammunition, &c., or convicts, from one place to another; carriage; conveyance.

TRANSPORTABLE, *a.* capable of being moved from one place to another.

TRANSPORTATION, *s.* carriage from one place to another; banishment to some determined place for crimes; ecstatic violence of passion.

TRANSPORTER, *s.* one who transports.

TO TRAN(S)POSE, (*transposse*) *v. a.* [*transposuer*, Fr. from *trans* and *pono*, Lat.] to put each in the place of the other; to put out of place. In Music, to write out a composition in another key.

TRANSPPOSITION, (*transpozichon*) *s.* [Fr.] the act of changing the order or place of things. In Music, the act of copying a composition in a different key from that in which it is originally written.

TO TRANSUBSTANTIATE, (*transubstantiare*) *v. a.* [*transubstantiar*, Fr. from *trans* and *substantia*, Lat.] to change to another.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, (*transubstantiashon*) *s.* [Fr.] in Romanist Theology, the conversion or change of the substance of the bread and wine, in the eucharist, into the body and blood of Jesus Christ, by the consecration of the priest. See CONSUBSTANTIATION.

TRANSDUCTION, *s.* the act of passing in vapour through any integument.

TO TRANSDUDE, *v. n.* [*trans and sudo*, Lat.] to pass through in vapour or moisture; to perspire.

TRAN(S)VERSE, *a.* [*transversus*, Lat.] being in a cross direction.

TRAN(S)VERSELY, *ad.* in a cross direction.

TRAN(S)YLVANIA, a principality of the Austrian empire, forming the E. part of Hungary, bordering on the Turkish dominions. It is nearly 200 miles extreme length in each direction. It is enclosed by lofty mountains, belonging to the Carpathian system, many of the heights of which exceed 9000 feet. All its rivers are tributaries of the Danube; and it has some lakes of considerable extent. It yields gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, and quicksilver; with salt, and precious stones. Grain of all kinds is grown here; and wine, timber, fruits, &c. &c. abundantly produced. Cattle, sheep, horses, &c. are reared in great numbers. Its export trade consists in these things. Hermannstadt, Clausenburg, Neumarkt, &c. are its chief cities. Pop. about 2,250,000.

TRAP, *s.* (*trappe*, Sax. *trape*, Fr.) a snare set to catch thieves or vermin; an ambush; a stratagem to catch or betray unawares; a play with a ball and sticks.

TO TRAP, *v. a.* [*trappan*, Sax.] See TO ENTRAP.

TRAP, TRAPPEAN, *a.* [*trappa*, Swed.] in Geology, is applied to rocks of igneous origin, not connected with volcanoes, whose craters can be distinguished. They occur in all forms, and under all varieties of circumstances; but amongst them none is more remarkable than that called, from the mining term, a *dyke*; which is a wall of solid rock, interposing between strata, whose lines of deposition can be traced on each side of it; and bearing evident marks of having originated by the filling up of a crevice, formed by the upheaving of the rocks, with matter in a state of fusion from below. See GRANITE, SIENITE, PORPHYRY, SERPENTINE, &c. &c.

TRAPDOOR, *a.* a door in a floor, or horizontal surface.

TRAPEZIUM, *s.* (*trapeza*, Gr.) in Geometry, a plane quadrilateral figure, two only of whose sides are parallel.

TRAPEZOID, *s.* (*trapezion* and *eidon*, Gr.) in Geometry, an irregular quadrilateral figure whose sides are not parallel.

TRAPPE, LA, a famous abbey of France, of the Cistercian order; of which, in 1664, Armand de Rance, a profligate abbe, disgusted with life, became abbot, and instead introduced an asceticism, which exceeded in its severity that of the founder of the sect. Manual labour, canonical and private devotions, were to take up all the time; the worship never ceased day nor night; the monks spoke to each other but once a week, and then on devotional subjects; science, art, literature, were disowned; the very library consisted of books of devotion alone; and beside fasting, vegetables, bread, and water were the only diet allowed. This institution continued in almost unmitigated severity of discipline till the French Revolution of 1789.

TRAPPINGS, *s.* [*drap*, Fr.] ornaments belonging to a saddle; dress; embellishment; external and trifling decoration.

TRASH, *s.* (*tros*, Isl.) any thing worthless or unwholesome; dress; dregs; a worthless person.

TO TRASH, *v. a.* to lop, crop; to crush, or humble.

TO TRAVAIL, (*travail*) *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.] to labour hard; to be in labour or child-birth.

TRAVAIL, (*travail*) *s.* hard labour; the anguish of child-birth. TRAVANCORE, a province of the peninsula of Hindustan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to 10. 15. N. lat., and bounded on the N. by Mysore, and on the E. by the Carnatic. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally of the English East India Company.

TO TRAVEL, *v. n.* to make journeys, applied both to sea and land, though we sometimes use it in opposition to *voyage*, which is appropriated to the sea; to pass, go, move; to make journeys of curiosity.—*v. a.* to pass; to journey over.

TRAVEL, *s.* journey; act of passing from place to place. Used in the plural, for narratives of journeys into foreign parts.

TRA'VELLER, *s.* [*travailleuse*, Fr.] one who goes a journey; a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.

TRA'VELLER'S-JOY, *s.* in Botany, a British plant, called also virgin's-bower, and clematis.

TO TRA'VERSE, *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr.] to cross or lay athwart; to thwart, or oppose; to oppose so as to annul; to cross or wander over; to survey.—*v. n.* to use a posture of opposition in fencing. In Law, to deny some matter of fact alleged in the pleading or declaration of the plaintiff or prosecutor. In Gunnery, to turn or point a piece of ordnance in any direction from a fortification.

TRA'VERSE, TRA'NSVERSE, *s.* [*traverse*, Fr. *transversus*, Lat.] in general, something that goes athwart another, or crosses and cuts it obliquely. In Navigation, it is a compound course where-in several different successive courses and distances are known. In Law, it denotes the denial of some matter of fact alleged to be done in a declaration or pleadings. In Fortification, a defence against shot from one side, for the gunners.

TRA'VERTIN, *s.* [Ital.] in Geology, &c., a solid tufaceous deposit, frequently found in great quantities in Italy, where it is used as a building-stone, and is very durable. See Tufa.

TRA'VESTY, *s.* [*travestir*, Fr.] the disguising of an author, or the translating him into a style and manner different from his own; or the turning a serious subject into burlesque.

TRAUMATIC, *s.* [*trauma*, Gr.] a medicine good for the cure of wounds.

TRAUMATIC, *a.* belonging to the cure of wounds; vulnerary.

TRAY, *s.* [Swed.] a shallow wooden trough in which meat or fish is carried.

TRE'ACHEROUS, (*trecherous*) *a.* guilty of deserting or betraying; perfidious; faithless.

TRE'ACHEROUSLY, (*trecherously*) *ad.* perfidiously; clandestinely; faithlessly.

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY, (*trichery*) *s.* [*tricherie*, Fr.] breach of faith; perfidy.

TRE'ACLE, (*treckle*) *s.* [*trincle*, Fr.] in Medicine, a compound of many ingredients. In Trade, the dregs of sugar; molasses.

TO TREAD, (*tréd*) *v. n.* pret. *trod*, past part. *trodden*; [*tredan*, Sax. *treden*, Belg.] to set the foot; to trample, in scorn or malice; to walk with pomp. To copulate, applied to birds.—*v. a.* to walk upon; to press under foot; to crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.

TREAD, (*tréd*) *s.* step with the foot; way, track, or path.

TREADER, *s.* he who treads.

TREADLE, (*trédle*) *s.* a lever by which a wheel is turned, worked by the feet. In Physiology, the *chalcæ* of an egg, by which the yolk is suspended in the white or albumen.

TRE'ADWHEEL, *s.* a long hollow cylinder or wheel, constructed like a water-wheel, to be set in motion by persons stepping on the foot-boards; used in prisons, as a penal occupation, and usually communicating motion to the machinery of a mill.

TRE'ASON, (*trezon*) *s.* [*trahison*, Fr.] the act of betraying; but more particularly the act or crime of infidelity to one's lawful sovereign. *High treason* is an offence against the security of the king or kingdom, which is again divided into various branches. *Petty treason* is, where a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, or a secular or religious person kills his prelate or superior, to whom he owes faith and obedience; and aiders and abettors, as well as procurers, are within the act.

TRE'ASONABLE, (*trezonable*) *a.* traitorous; liable to be construed or interpreted treason.

TRE'ASURE, (*trézure*) *s.* [*trésor*, Fr.] wealth or riches hoarded up or accumulated.

TO TRE'ASURE, (*trézure*) *v. a.* to hoard, accumulate, or amass.

TRE'ASURER, (*trézurer*) *s.* [*trésorier*, Fr.] an officer to whom the money of a corporation is committed, to be kept and duly disposed of. *Lord high treasurer* is first commissioner of the Treasury, has under his charge and direction all the king's revenue, which is kept in the Exchequer. He holds his place during the king's pleasure, and is instituted by the delivery of a white staff to him; and has a check on all the officers employed in collecting the king's revenue. But this office is now in commission. Five commissioners are appointed, the first of which is called *first lord of the Treasury*, and, sometimes, is also *chancellor of the Exchequer*. There is likewise the *treasurer of the*

king's household, of the king's navy, of the king's chamber, and of the wardrobe. Most corporations have *treasurers*, as has likewise every county.

TRE'ASURESHP, *s.* the office or dignity of a treasurer.

TRE'ASURE-TROVE, *s.* [*trésor-trouvé*, Fr.] in Law, any casually discovered treasure, which, if the rightful owner is not discovered, belongs to the sovereign.

TRE'ASURY, (*trézury*) *s.* [*trésorerie*, Fr.] a place in which riches or money are laid up or accumulated. In the English Constitution, that branch of government which is busied with the affairs of the revenue, &c.

TO TRE'AT, (*treaf*) *v. a.* [*tracto*, Lat. *trahion*, Sax. *trailer*, Fr.] to negotiate; to settle; to discourse on, used with *on* or *upon*; to use; to manage, handle, carry on; to entertain freely.—*v. n.* to discourse or discuss; to carry on a treaty or negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to entertain a person at a feast.

TRE'AT, (*treaf*) *s.* an entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.

TRE'ATISE, (*trétise*) *s.* a set discourse or written tract on any subject.

TRE'ATMENT, (*trétment*) *s.* [*traitement*, Fr.] usage; manner of usage, whether good or bad.

TRE'ATY, (*trétly*) *s.* [*traité*, Fr.] a covenant between two or more nations; or the several articles and conditions stipulated and agreed upon between sovereign powers.

TRE'BISOND, or TRAPEZOND, a strong town of Asiatic Turkey, seated on the S. E. shore of the Black Sea. It was a famous place in former times, but now is only distinguished as a place of commerce. It abounds with relics of buildings of all ages, and is the see of a Greek archbishop. It is 440 miles from Constantinople. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 23° N. Long. 39° 43' E.

TRE'BLE, *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplez*, from *tres*, Lat.] threefold; triple. In Music, the highest pitch of the human voice.

TO TRE'BLE, *v. a.* [*tripler*, Fr.] to multiply by three; to make thrice as much.—*v. n.* to become threefold.

TREE, *s.* [*arbor*, Lat. *tre*, Sax. *tré*, Isl.] in Botany, the general and popular name for all plants which send out an upright woody stem, before spreading into branches. It is also applied, in Horticulture, to garden plants, or shrubs, which are made by art to assume this form, as *tree-rose*, *tree-fuchsia*. Figuratively, any thing branched out.

TREE-MOSS, *s.* in Botany, a sort of lichen.

TRE'FOIL, or CLO'VEL, *s.* [*trefoile*, Fr.] in Botany and Farming, a genus of plants greatly esteemed for the great improvement it makes upon land, the goodness of its hay, and the value of its seed. The sour trefoil is what is also called cuckoo-bread.

TRE'LLIS, *s.* [Fr.] a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

TRE'LLISED, *a.* wrought in the manner of a lattice or grate.

TO TRE'MBLE, *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr.] to shake or shiver with fear or cold; to quiver.

TREMBLING, *s.* shaking or shivering with fear or cold; tottering, quivering, quavering.

TREME'NDOUS, *a.* [*tremendus*, from *tremo*, Lat.] affecting with, or causing, fear or dread; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

TRE'MOR, *s.* [Lat.] a state of shaking or trembling; quivering or vibrating motion.

TRE'MULOUS, *a.* [*tremulus*, from *tremo*, Lat.] quavering; shaking; vibratory; trembling; quivering; fearful.

TREN, *s.* a fish-spear.

TO TRENCH, *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.] to cut; to cut or dig into pits or trenches.

TRENCH, *s.* [*tranche*, Fr.] a pit or ditch. In Fortification, earth thrown up to defend soldiers in attacking a fortress, or to guard a camp.

TREN'CHANT, *a.* [Fr.] cutting; sharp.

TREN'CHER, *s.* [*tranchoir*, Fr.] a piece of wood; an utensil; a table; food; a square cap worn by students at the universities.

TREN'CHERFULY, *a.* one that haunts tables; a parasite.

TRENCK, FREDÉRIC BARON VON DER, a remarkable person of the last century, whose adventures were more wonderful than those of most heroes of romances. He was a Prussian officer, and enjoyed the favour of Frederick the Great. It was his misfortune also to enjoy that of the Princess Amalie, and his folly to boast of it. He was entrapped into some offence against

the royal dignity, and imprisoned at Glätz; but he escaped and went to Vienna. Subsequently he visited Russia, Sweden, and other countries, and returned at last to Vienna. During this period, his royal friend, his cousin, and others to whom his handsome person recommended him, supplied him bountifully with money, and he had beside several military commissions. Imprudently revisiting Prussia, he was seized and confined at Magdeburg, where he so repeatedly endeavoured to escape, that he was literally loaded with letters to secure him. After 15 years he was released, and banished for life. He then set up as a wine merchant at Aix-la-Chapelle, and was not more prosperous in that than in his former career. His next attempt was authorship, and a Life of his persecutor raised him to the summit of notoriety. At length, after attempting to be restored to his own country, he threw himself into the vortex of the French Revolution, and was guillotined in 1794, aged 68 years. His *Memoirs*, written by himself, tell the tale of his misfortunes, and are, like himself, throughout his whole life, not remarkable for calmness or moderation.

To TREND, *v. n.* to tend; to incline to any particular direction.

TRENDLE, *s.* [*trendel*, Sax.] any thing turned round.

TRENT, an ancient, handsome, and considerable city of Tyrol, in Austria, formerly a free imperial city. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a pleasant fertile valley, on the river Adige, and has valuable manufactures, and a considerable trade. Its public buildings are very fine. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 46. 8. N. Long. 11. 27. E.

TRENT, a large river in England, which rises in Staffordshire, issuing from three several springs between Congleton and Leek. Flowing through Staffordshire, it enters Derbyshire, crosses the southern angle of that county, and forms for a short space its separation from the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham; it then enters the latter county, and crossing it forms the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and then falls into the Humber below Gainsborough, after a course of about 200 miles, during which it receives the waters of several large streams. It is a large navigable river through the whole of Nottinghamshire, but has the inconvenience of being subject to great and frequent floods.

TRENT, COUNCIL OF, the last general council ever held; which was convoked in consequence of the spread of the Reformation, in 1542, and was opened in 1545. It was interrupted in 1547, and an attempt made to remove it to Bologna, which failed; and again summoned at Trent, in 1551; but in the next year dispersed again. In 1561, it was once more summoned, and reopened in the following year. The decrees of the council, which had been protracted to the length of 20 years, and had passed through the most remarkable vicissitudes that such an assembly could be subject to; having been sanctioned by the popes Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV., and opposed by others; having been robbed by death of its most learned and earnest counsellors; having had its scope and spirit changed to meet the varying political gusts of that stormy period; and being, in its result, rather a statement of the comparative strength of the secular and of the ecclesiastical powers in Papal Christendom,—were at length, in 1564, confirmed by Pope Pius IV., and are now received by the whole Catholic world, with few and partial exceptions, as the authoritative standard of the true faith.

TRENTON, the capital of New Jersey, United States. It stands on the Delaware, opposite the falls, at the foot of which is a beautiful covered bridge, of above 1000 feet long, resting on 5 arches. It is regularly planned, and has some very fine public edifices; such as the state-house, and other government buildings, and the churches. It has a tolerably good trade, being at the head of the steamboat navigation; and some valuable manufactures. It is 166 miles from Washington. Pop. 4035.

TREPAN, *s.* [Fr.] in Surgery, an instrument by which round pieces are cut out of the skull.—from TREPANT, a part of Sicily, where our ships, being insidiously invited in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were unjustly detained; a snare.

To TREPAN, *v. a.* [*trépanner*, Fr.] to perforate with the trepan; to catch; to insnare.

TREPHINE, *s.* in Surgery, a small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation, managed by one hand.

TREPID, *a.* [*trepido*, Lat.] trembling; quaking for fear.

TREPIDATION, *s.* [Fr.] state of shaking or trembling; state of terror.

To TRE/SPASS, *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.] to transgress or offend; used with *on* or *against*, to enter a person's ground unlawfully.

TRE/SPASS, *s.* [*trespass*, Fr.] transgression; offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE/SPASSER, *s.* a transgressor; one that injures another; one who unlawfully enters on another's ground.

TRE/SSSED, *a.* [*tressé*, Fr.] knotted or curled.

TRESSES, *s.* it has no singular; locks or curls of hair hanging down loosely.

TRE/STLE, *s.* [*treteau*, Fr.] a movable frame that supports any thing; a three-legged stool.

TRET, *s.* [perhaps from *tritus*, Lat.] in Commerce, is an allowance made for the waste or dirt that may be mixed with any commodity, which is always four pounds in one hundred and four pounds' weight.

TREYES, or TRIERS, capital of a government of the same name, in Rhenish Prussia. It stands in a fertile and beautiful valley, on the Moselle; and has a great number of relics of Roman architecture, as well as many fine buildings of more recent date. Here is also a very valuable library. Its trade and manufactures are of considerable extent and value. Over the river it has a fine old stone bridge. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 49. 47. N. Long. 6. 41. E.

TRE/VET, *s.* [*thrieffet*, Sax.] any thing standing on three feet.

TREVISIO, or TREVIGLO, a large and ancient city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, in Austrian Lombardy. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It contains a great number of handsome buildings, being the residence of many aristocratic families; is of pretty large extent, and seated on the river Sile, 20 miles from Venice. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 45. 44. N. Long. 12. 25. E.

TREY, *s.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] three; the three odds at cards and dice.

TRIAD, *s.* [*triade*, Fr. *trias*, from *tres*, Lat.] three united.

TRIAL, *s.* [*trial*, from *examination*; experience; an experiment; a temptation or test of virtue; the state of being tried. In Law, it is the examination of a cause, civil or criminal, according to the laws of the land, before a proper judge.

TRIANGLE, *s.* [Fr. *triangulum*, from *tres* and *angulum*, Lat.] a figure with three sides and three corners. In Astronomy, two constellations, one in the northern and the other in the southern hemisphere.

TRIANGULAR, *a.* having three corners; having the form of a triangle.

TRIBE, *s.* [*tribus*, Lat.] in cities of antiquity, a certain number of persons; a division of a city or people. Generally, now, a clan, or collection of families, in nations only partially raised from barbarism; or a subdivision of a race, in Ethnography.

TRIBONIAN, the great Roman jurist, who compiled, under the orders of the emperor Justinian, the celebrated *Pandects* and *Code*, which have established a more lasting Roman empire than all the conquests of its numberless armies. He was not much more remarkable for personal rectitude and love of justice, however, than the emperor himself, who was a mere despot. He died in 547, or in 545, A. D.

TRIBUTATION, *s.* [Fr.] persecution, distress, vexation, affliction.

TRIBUNAL, *s.* [Lat. and Fr.] the seat of a judge; the seat where the tribune of the Roman people was placed to administer justice; a court of justice; the place from which speeches are customarily made in assemblies in France.

TRIBUNE, *s.* in Ancient Rome, a magistrate chosen out of the commons to protect them against the oppression of the great, and to defend the liberty of the people against the attempts of the senate and consuls.

TRIBUTARY, *a.* [*tributaire*, Fr. from *tributo*, Lat.] paying taxes or tribute; subject; subordinate; paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY, *s.* one who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection; a river which discharges its waters into a larger stream.

TRIBUTE, *s.* [*tribut*, Fr.] a tax or impost which one prince or state is obliged to pay to another, as a token of dependence, or in virtue of a treaty, and as a purchase of peace; subjection.

TRICE, *s.* a short time, or an instant.

TRICE/NNIAL, *a.* [*tricensi* and *annus*, Lat.] belonging to the term of thirty years.

TRICHION/POLY, a city of the presidency of Madras, Hindustan. It stands near the Cauvery, on a hill which is strongly fortified. It has several fine buildings, but is not on the whole a handsome place. It is however healthy, and its position is of great importance to that part of British India. Pop. about 100,000. Lat. 10. 50. N. Long. 78. 50. E.

TRICHOTOMY, *s.* [*treis* and *temno*, Gr.] division into three parts.

TRICK, *s.* [*treck*, Belg.] a sly fraud or artifice; a juggie; a lift of cards; a vicious practice.

TO TRICK, *v. a.* [*tricker*, Fr.] to cheat, impose on, or defraud; to perform by sleight of hand; to juggle.—[*trica*, low Lat.] to dress or adorn the hair or person.—*v. n.* to live by fraud.

TRICKER, *s.* See TRICKER.

TRICKING, *a.* cheating; crafty; deceitful.

TRICKINGLY, *ad.* in a cheating, fraudulent, and deceitful manner.

TO TRICKLE, *v. n.* to run down in drops; to trill in a slender stream.

TRICKSTER, *s.* one who cheats or defrauds; a wily and deceitful person.

TRICKSY, *a.* pretty; engaging by means of innocent artifices.

TRIDENT, *s.* [*Fr. tres* and *dens*, Lat.] the sceptre of Neptune; a kind of spear or fork, with three teeth.

TRIDING, *s.* [*trithinga*, Sax.] the third part of a county. This division is only used in Yorkshire, where the term is corrupted into *Riding*.

TRIDING MOTE, *s.* a court leet; the court held for a triding.

TRIDUAN, *a.* [*tres* and *dies*, Lat.] lasting three days; happening every third day.

TRIE/NNIAL, *a.* [*tres* and *annus*, Lat.] lasting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, *s.* one who tries experimentally; he that examines judicially; one who brings to the test.

TRIE/STE, a sea-port of Illyria, in Austria. It is situated on a hill, and extends to the shore of the Adriatic. The harbour is good and spacious, and is strongly fortified. The part next the sea is more handsomely and regularly built than the upper part, and there are some very fine public buildings. Its commerce is very considerable, and it carries on ship-building to a great extent. Pop. about 70,000. Lat. 45. 48. N. Long. 13. 40. E.

TRIFID, *a.* [*trifidus*, from *tres* and *fido*, Lat.] cut or separated into three parts.

TO TRIFLE, *v. n.* [*trifelen*, Belg.] to act or talk without any weight, dignity, or importance; to mock; to play the fool, followed by *with*; to be of no importance.

TRIFLE, *s.* a thing of no weight, value, or importance.

TRIFLER, *s.* [*trifelaar*, Belg.] one who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

TRIFLING, *a.* wanting worth; unimportant.

TRIFOLIATE, *a.* [*tres* and *folium*, Lat.] having three leaves.

TRIFORM, *a.* [*tres* and *forma*, Lat.] having three shapes or forms.

TO TRIG, *v. a.* [*tricker*, Dan.] to stop a wheel; to set a mark to stand at in playing at nine-pins, &c.

TRI GAMY, *s.* [*treis* and *gamos*, Gr.] the crime of having three husbands or wives.

TRIGGER, (*trig-er*) *s.* [*trigue*, Fr.] a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on steep ground; the catch by which a fire-arm is discharged.

TRIGLYPHS, (*triglyphs*) *s.* in Architecture, a sort of ornament repeated at equal intervals in the Doric frieze.

TRIGON, *s.* [*treis* and *gonia*, Gr.] a triangle. See TRINE.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, *a.* pertaining to trigonometry. *Trigonometrical survey*, the accurate measurement of a tract of the earth's surface, for the purpose of constructing a map, or plan, which shall be as topographically exact as possible, by means of trigonometry;—the principal points, being observed in groups of three, arranged as the angles of triangles, and only the smaller features of the country left to be surveyed in the ordinary manner.

TRIGONOMETRY, *s.* [*trigonon* and *metreo*, Gr.] in Mathematics, strictly, the art of measuring triangles; but practically, it is much more extensive.

TRILATERAL, *a.* [*tres* and *latus*, Lat.] having three sides.

TRILL, *s.* [*trillo*, Ital.] a quaver, or tremulousness of music. To TRILL, *v. n.* to quaver; to trickle, or fall down in drops.

TRIL/LION, *s.* ten hundred thousand billions, or the product of a million multiplied by a million, again multiplied by a million.

TRILLOBITE, *s.* in Palæontology, a remarkable family of extinct animals, whose remains are found in the oldest strata, in all parts of the globe where geology has been extensively studied. They are crustaceans, that is, covered with a shell, and they most resemble the various kinds of *scor*, or *wood-louse*, (as the common garden species is called,) but the head is very large in proportion to the rest of the body, and they are furnished with very large organs of vision, the reticulated appearance of which is very delicately preserved. They are often found rolled up, in the same manner as the common insect above-named is known to be, when it fears any harm.

TRIM, *a.* [*gebrymneth*, Sax.] nice; well-dressed; snug.

TO TRIM, *v. a.* [*trimman*, Sax.] to fit out, or adorn; to shave; to adjust; to balance a vessel.—*v. n.* to fluctuate between two parties; to balance.

TRIM, *s.* dress. *Trim of a ship* is her best posture, proportion of ballast, hanging of her masts, &c. for sailing.

TRIMMER, *s.* one who changes sides; a turn-coat; a piece of wood framed at a right angle to the joints, against the ways for chimneys, and well-holes of stairs.

TRIMMER, MRS. SARAH, a well-known and excellent writer of juvenile books, daughter of Mr. Joshua Kirby, of Ipswich, an eminent teacher of perspective. She was well educated, and informed much beyond the usual round of female education in her day. In middle life she devoted herself to the production of those excellent works for children and young persons, which are not yet wholly superseded. Her *Histories of the Bible*, &c. were almost the first attempt of the kind. Amongst her books, the *History of the Robins*, from the interest of the tale, and the kindness of the purpose, in spite of the unchildlikeness of the style, is yet a favourite. She died in 1810, aged 69 years.

TRIMMING, *s.* ornaments to set off clothes, &c.

TRIMNESS, *s.* neatness in dress; spruceness.

TRINOMALEE, a sea-port town of Ceylon, Asia. It stands on a large bay, on the E. side of the island, and is strongly fortified. A more excellent harbour than this bay can hardly be found, as, in addition to its extent and depth, it is sheltered on all sides. There is no great trade, however, carried on here, and the bay is chiefly used as a harbour of refuge. It is about 100 miles from Candy, the capital of Ceylon. Pop. about 8000. Lat. 8. 30. N. Long. 81. 25. E.

TRINE, *s.* [*Fr. trinus*, from *tres*, Lat.] in Astrology, the aspect or situation of a heavenly body in regard to another, when they are distant 120 degrees.

TO TRINE, *v. a.* to put in a trine aspect.

TRINIDAD, an island in the West Indies, of a quadrangular form, separated by the Gulf of Paria, a strait about 10 miles over, from S. America. It is upwards of 79 miles in length, and about 56 in breadth. It is in some parts mountainous, and has points exceeding 2000 feet in height. There are also some remarkable volcanic phenomena always to be observed here, amongst which the pitch lake is most extraordinary. The soil is generally fruitful, and all W. Indian produce is abundant here. Its fine harbours greatly aid its commerce. Pop. about 40,000. The English have possession of it.

TRINITARIANS, *s.* in Theology, those who hold the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITY, *s.* [*trinité*, *Fr. trinitas*, from *tres*, Lat.] in Theology, the term used to express the doctrine that there are in the God-head three distinct, but undivided persons. Few points of theology have been more productive of bitter and malignant strife than this; and the fundamental cause for this enduring controversy, is the bringing before the judgment of the understanding a question that lies beyond its province. All that pertains essentially to God must needs be quite above our comprehension, nor can any efforts make it clear and simple to our minds; they who have opposed this doctrine have, notwithstanding, insisted that all that relates to God must be intelligible, and such as we can comprehend. The representations of Scripture are on all points the farthest possible from strictly scientific statements, yet both parties in this controversy have insisted on regarding the various texts of Scripture that bear on the point as if they were scientific propositions. Logic in its general acceptation, the *organon*

of the understanding, can never be applied to the development of spiritual and eternal truths, without bringing out irreconcilable contradictions, nay, without leading to a conclusion that contradicts some essential first truth; yet both parties (but especially that which upholds Trinitarianism) insist on the use of logic in inferring Scripture doctrine from Scripture texts; and we have in consequence such portentous creeds as that called the Athanasian, set forth for universal reception, under pain of perishing everlastingly if we reject it, or even hesitate to receive it. Bearing in mind that religion is *life*, not doctrine, and that the Scriptures, and particularly the revelation of God in the gospel, were specially given to foster the former, and not to inoculate the latter; let us study the original record, and we shall find that every possible form of representation is employed to make men see in Christ Jesus "God manifest in the flesh," and expect in the Holy Spirit an inward manifestation of both the Divine Father, and Jesus the Son of God; resulting from the evident incapacity of any words adequately to represent what transcends all thought. Nor shall we fail to see that, instead of resting on a basis of logical argumentation, the reception of Jesus as the Son of God stands upon no less sure a ground than the actual experience of a spiritual deliverance at his hands, so great that truly Divine power alone could accomplish it. Nor, lastly, will it be of little service to us to know, that the *spiritual* philosophy of the present day shows, beyond all controversy, that such manifestations of the Godhead, as the Son and the Spirit, are even necessary in the revelation of the Deity to the children of time and sense.

TRINITY COLLEGE, a college at Cambridge, founded in the 16th century, on the bases of two earlier colleges, which had lapsed to the king. It takes the lead in the university, and has very spacious buildings, and a library built by Wren. It is very wealthy, and has produced many great scholars. Also a college at Oxford, founded in the 13th century, and at first called *Durham College*. Some parts of its edifices are handsome.

TRINITY HALL, a college at Cambridge, founded in the 14th century, which is now particularly devoted to the study of jurisprudence. Its buildings are not remarkable for their extent or architecture.

TRINITY-HOUSE, s. a kind of college in Deptford, belonging to a company or corporation of seamen, who, by the king's charter, have power to take cognizance of those persons who destroy sea-marks, and to take care of other things belonging to navigation.

TRINITY-SUNDAY, s. in the Church Calendar, the Sunday after Whitsunday.

TRINKET, s. a toy; a gew-gaw; a plaything.

TRINOCTIAL, (*trinokshial*) s. [*tres* and *nox*, Lat.] consisting, or having the continuance, of three nights.

TRINOMIAL, s. [*tres* and *nomen*, Lat.] having three names, or terms.

TRIO, s. in Music, a composition consisting of three parts.

TRIOURS, s. in Law, are such persons as are chosen by the court to examine whether a challenge made to the whole panel of jurors, or any part of them, be just or not.

To TRIP, v. a. [*trippen*, Belg.] to supplant; to throw down by striking the feet from the ground with a sudden blow, used with *up*: to catch or detect.—v. n. to fall by slipping the feet; to fail, err, or be deficient; to tumble; to run on tip-toe, or lightly; to take a short voyage.

TRIP, s. a stroke by which a person's heels are kicked up; a stumble; a mistake or failure; a short voyage or journey; a jaunt.

TRIPA/RITTE, s. [*Fr.* from *tres* and *pars*, Lat.] something divided into three parts, or made by three parties.

TRIPARTITION, s. the act of dividing by three.

TRIPPE, s. [*Fr.* *trippa*, Ital. and Span.] the entrails of a bullock properly dressed.

TRIPLETAULOUS, s. [*treis* and *petalon*, Gr.] consisting of three flower-leaves.

TRIPHTHONG, (*trifhthong*) s. [*treis* and *phthong*, Gr.] in Grammar, three vowels making but one sound.

TRIPLE, s. [*Fr.* *triple*, from *tres*, Lat.] threefold.

To TRIPLE, v. a. [*triplicare*, Lat.] to make threefold; to treble; to make three as much or as many.

TRIPLET, s. three of a kind; three verses ending in the same rhyme.

TRIPPLICATE, a. [*triplicatus*, Lat.] three-fold, or thrice as much. *TriPLICATE ratio*, is the ratio which cubes bear to one another. See CUBE.

TRIPPLICATION, s. [*triplicatio*, Lat.] the act of making three-fold, or taking any quantity or number three times.

TRIPPLICITY, s. [*triplicité*, Fr.] the quality of being three-fold or treble.

TRIPPLY, ad. in a three-fold manner.

TRIPPOD, s. [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] in Antiquity, a sacred seat or stool, supported by three feet, whereon the priests and sibyls were placed to render oracles. Also, any piece of furniture having three feet.

TRIPOLI, a country of Africa lying on the Mediterranean, bounded on all sides by the desert; and including, as a dependency, the inland territory of Fezzan. It is about 1000 miles in length, and it stretches into the interior above 500 miles in its greatest breadth. In some parts it is mountainous; but the parts farthest from the coast are but imperfectly explored. It has few rivers; and in many parts is rather a succession of oases than an expanse of habitable territory. In some districts it is fertile, and yields grain, fruits, &c. &c. Wild beasts are numerous, but the most formidable are not found here. What trade there is, is carried on principally by caravans, which periodically cross the deserts that divide it from Egypt, from the inland regions, and from Barbary. It has few harbours, and the navigation of the coast is both difficult and dangerous, which is an insuperable hindrance to commerce of a more extended kind. The people are chiefly Arabs in the open parts, and Berbers in the cities and towns. There are also many Jews. The pacha is held to be dependent on the grand sultan. Pop. about 2,000,000. *Tripoli*, the capital, is a fortified place, and stands next the sea. It is regularly built, but is not remarkable for its architecture or its public edifices. Its harbour is not good. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 32. 53. N. Long. 13. 11. E.

TRIPOLI, in Mineralogy, a soft kind of slaty earth, used much in polishing stones, metals, &c. &c. Ehrenberg has discovered that the greater part of it consists of the flinty cases of microscopic animalcula, such as abound in all but rain and pure spring water. See INFUSORIA.

TRIPPER, s. one who trips.

TRIPPING, a. quick; nimble; stumbling; faltering.

TRIPOTOTE, s. [*tripoton*, Lat. from *treis* and *ptosis*, Gr.] in old books of Grammar, a noun used in three cases.

TRIPUDIARY, a. performed by dancing.

TRIPUDIATION, s. [*tripudium*, Lat.] the act of dancing.

TRIEME, s. [*tres* and *remus*, Lat.] a galley having three rows of oars on each side.

TRISECTION, s. [*tres* and *seco*, Lat.] division into three equal parts.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA, an island of the S. Atlantic Ocean, almost S. of St. Helena, and lying about midway between the Cape of Good Hope and S. America. There are two other islands lying near it. The group was discovered by the celebrated Portuguese admiral, in the 16th century. It is about 6 miles in each direction; and consists of a mountain, of above 8000 feet high, with fertile land at its foot. It has good grazing grounds, and the sea round furnishes excellent fisheries. A small British settlement has been fixed here.

TRISYLLABLE, s. [*tres* and *syllabus*, Lat.] a word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, a. [*tritum*, from *tero*, Lat.] worn out; stale; common; threadbare.

TRITENESS, s. commonness; staleness.

TRITHEISTS, s. [*treis* and *Theos*, Gr.] in Theology, the name by which those persons who divide, instead of distinguishing, the Father, Son, and Spirit, in the Godhead, are sometimes called.

TRITON, s. [*Lat.*] in Heathen Mythology, an inferior kind of sea-god, half man, half fish; who is represented as an attendant on Poseidon, or Neptune.

TRITORIUM, s. in Chemistry, a vessel used for the separation of two fluids which are of different densities. The same operation may be performed by a common funnel.

To TRITURATE, v. a. [*triturer*, Fr.] to pulverize; to reduce to a powder; to levigate.

TRITURATION, s. [*Fr.*] in Pharmacy, the act of reducing a solid body into powder; levigation; pulverization.

TRIVET, s. See TREVET.

TRIVIAL, *a.* [Fr. *trivialis*, Lat.] worthless; trifling; of no weight or importance; vulgar; common.

TRIVIALITY, *ad.* in a mean, worthless, or trifling manner; vulgarly; inconsiderably; lightly.

TRIVIALNESS, *s.* meanness; worthlessness; triflingness; unimportance.

TRIUMPH (*triumph*), *s.* [*triumphus*, Lat.] in Roman Antiquity, a public and solemn honour conferred on a victorious general, by allowing him a magnificent entry into the city. Victory; conquest.

To TRIUMPH, (*triumf*) *v. n.* (*triumpho*, Lat.) to celebrate a victory with pomp or joy; to obtain a victory. To triumph over, to insult on account of some advantage gained.

TRIUMPHAL, (*triumfal*) *a.* [*triumphalis*, Lat.] belonging to a triumph.

TRIUMPHANT, *a.* [*triumphans*, Lat.] celebrating a victory; victorious.

TRIUMPHANTLY, *ad.* in a triumphant manner; victoriously.

TRIUMVIR, *s.* [Lat.] one of the three persons who govern absolutely, and with equal authority, in a state.

TRIUMVIRATE, *s.* an absolute government administered by three persons, with equal authority.

TRUNE, *a.* [*tres* and *umus*, Lat.] in Theology, three and one at the same time.

TROCHÆIC, *a.* consisting of trochees, applied to lines of poetry.

TROCHANTERS, *s.* [*trochanteres*, from *trecho*, Gr.] in Anatomy, two processes of the thigh bone, called *trochanter major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate.

TROCHE, *s.* See LOZENGE.

TROCHÉE, (*trikee*) *s.* [*trocheus*, Lat. *trocheos*, from *trecho*, Gr.] in Prosody, a dissyllabic foot, consisting of a long syllable and a short one; as *féél, rûthér*.

TROCHINGS, *s.* the branches on a deer's head.

TROCHLEA, (*trókleea*) *s.* [*trochæa*, Gr.] one of the mechanical powers, commonly called a pulley.

TROCHOÏDAL, *a.* in Geometry, applied to the various and elegant curves formed by the motion of one circle around another; as the cycloid is formed by the motion of a circle along a straight line.

TROCHUS, (*trókús*) *s.* [Lat. *trochos*, from *trecho*, Gr.] a wheel; any thing round.

TRODE, preter. of To TREAD.

TROGLÓDYTE, (*tróglé* and *duo*, Gr.) one who inhabits caves of the earth.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Roman historian of the first century after the Christian era, whose work we know only through the abridgment by Justin. He wrote other works, but none have come down to us.

To TROLL, (*o* pron. long.) *v. a.* [*trollen*, Belg.] to roll, or move circularly.—*v. n.* to move or run round; to fish for pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom; to sing a catch or round.

TROMBONE, *s.* in Music, a kind of trumpet, the lower part of the long flexure of which slides in the upper part, and thus enables the performer to command a considerable compass of tones and semitones. That most commonly used is the bass trombone; but it is in good part superseded by the ophicleid. It was formerly called a *sackbut*.

TROMP, the name of two celebrated Dutch admirals of the 17th century. *Martin Harpertsoon*, the elder, after spending his youth in laborious obscurity, during which he was for some years a prisoner of war in England, entered the naval service of the United Provinces, and rose by his gallantry to be admiral. It was in the war between Holland and the English Commonwealth that he reached the zenith of his glory; and in several engagements with the English fleet, under Blake, maintained his high reputation, though he only once gained a decided superiority; after which he insultingly hoisted a broom at his mast-head, as if he had swept the British from the sea. He fell in an engagement with Monk, in 1653, aged 56 years. His son, *Cornelius Van Tromp*, after honourable service, was beaten by Earl Sandwich, and conquered Albemarle. He was in other engagements with England, France, and Sweden, and was enabled by the kings of Denmark and England. He died in 1691, aged 62 years.

TRONAGE, *s.* an ancient customary toll paid for weighing wool.

TRONCH'N, THEODORE, an eminent Swiss physician, who studied at Cambridge and Leyden, and practised at Amsterdam and Geneva; but afterwards settled at Paris on being appointed physician to the Duke of Orleans. He was very celebrated in his profession, and practised inoculation with great success. He died in 1781, aged 72 years.

TROOP, *s.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Ital. *troupe*, Belg. *trop*, Swed.] a small body of horse or dragons; a company.

To TROOP, *v. n.* to flock or gather together; to march off or run away.

TROOPER, *s.* a dragoon; a soldier that fights on horseback.

TROPE, *s.* [Fr. *tropus*, Lat. *tropos*, from *trepo*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, whereby a word is removed from its first and natural signification, and applied with advantage to another thing which it does not originally mean; as, *God is my rock*.

TROPHY, (*trífy*) *s.* [*trophæum*, Lat. *tropaion*, from *trepe*, Gr.] among the ancients, was a pile or heap of arms of a vanquished enemy, raised by the conqueror on the most eminent part of the field of battle. *Trophy-money* denotes a duty paid annually by housekeepers, or their landlords, for defraying the expense of the military furniture of the militia.

TROPICAL, *a.* in Rhetoric, changed from its original meaning. In Geography, placed near, or belonging to, the tropic.

TROPIC-BIRD, *s.* in Ornithology, a long-winged marine bird, which has two remarkably long and slender feathers in its tail, and is found only in the vicinity of the tropics.

TROPICS, *s.* [*tropikos*, from *trepo*, Gr.] in Astronomy and Geography, two circles supposed to be drawn on each side of the equator, and parallel to it. That on the north side of the line is called the tropic of Cancer, and the southern tropic has the name of Capricorn, as passing through the beginning of those signs: they are distant from the equator 23° 28'.

TROPOLOGICAL, *a.* [*tropos* and *logos*, Gr.] belonging to tropology.

TROPOLOGY, *s.* a discourse delivered in tropes or figures.

To TROT, *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Belg.] to move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast; to quiz or satirize to one's face.

TROT, *s.* [*trot*, Fr.] the jolting high pace of a horse.

TROTH, *s.* [*trouth*, old Eng.] truth; faith; fidelity.

TROTTER, *s.* one who trots; the foot of a sheep.

TROUBADOURS, or TROUVÈRES, the name by which the poets or minstrels of the 12th and 13th centuries, who wrote in the Romance languages, are known. The latter name being appropriated to those who wrote in the dialect of N. France; the former, to those who wrote in the Provençal dialect. They were in many cases celebrated as much for their chivalric valour, as for their songs; and the names of some were held in honour during their lives, not only in Christendom, but amongst the Moorish tribes of Spain also. Many of their compositions have come down to us.

To TROUBLE, (*trûb*) *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr.] to disturb, perplex; to afflict, grieve, distress, or make uneasy.

TROUBLE, (*trûb*) *s.* [Fr.] perplexity; distress; affliction; uneasiness; molestation; vexation.

TROUBLER, *s.* a disturber; a confounder.

TROUBLESOME, (*trâblsome*) *a.* causing molestation; vexations; afflictive; uneasy; tiresome; burdensome; teasing.

TROUBLESOMENESS, *s.* vexatiousness; importunity; uneasiness; uneasiness.

TROUBLOUS, *a.* tumultuous; confused; disordered.

TROVER, *s.* [*trouver*, Fr.] in Law, is an action that lies against one, who, having found another's goods, refuses to deliver them upon demand.

TROUGH, (*troff*) *s.* [*trog*, *troh*, Sax. *troch*, Belg.] any vessel of greater length than breadth, having the upper side open. *Trough of a sea*, among mariners, the hollow between two waves.

To TROUL, *v. n.* [*trollen*, Belg.] to move or utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, *v. a.* to punish by an indictment or information.

TROUSERS, (*trôizers*) *s.* [*trousse*, Fr. *truish*, Erse.] long loose breeches or pantaloons.

TROUT, *s.* [*trout*, Sax.] in Ichthyology, the name of a very beautiful river fish, which is reckoned great delicacy. It is allied to the salmon. Several other species are sometimes called by this name.



To TROW, (*trô*) *v. n.* [*troë*, Dan.] to think or imagine; to conceive.

TROWBRIDGE, Wiltshire. It is seated on a hill, near the Were, and is a considerable place, with some handsome buildings. It is one of the most important towns in this part of the country, from its great cloth manufactures. It is 120 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 11,050.

TROWEL, (*one pronounced as hoe*), *s.* [*travella*, Fr.] a tool used by masons and bricklayers for spreading mortar.

TROY, in Ancient Geography, a famous city of Asia Minor, in the country called, after it, *Troas*. It stood near the Hellespont, not far from the mountain-range called Ida. Its great celebrity has arisen from the numerous poetical legends respecting it, the chief of which relate to its 10 years' siege by the Greeks, for the purpose of recovering and revenging the abduction of Helen. Homer's *Iliad* recites the adventures of part of this long war. Troy was also called *Ilium*. The region round it was afterwards known as Mysia, though the immediate vicinity long retained the name of Troas.

TROY, a city of New York, United States. It stands on the Hudson river, over which is a bridge to a suburb called W. Troy. It stands at the head of the tide-water of the river, and is thus possessed of great advantages for navigation. A dam across the river also gives it a great water-power for manufacturing purposes. It is very regularly built, and has some handsome public edifices. Amongst its various institutions, none is more deservedly celebrated than the Female Institute, or college. It is 376 miles from Washington. Pop. 24,334. There are in the States 21 other places similarly named.

TROYES, an ancient, large, rich, and handsome city in the department of Aube, France. It stands on the Seine, and is fortified, but not wholly in the modern fashion. It has some fine buildings, but its trade is not so flourishing as it was in former times. Its linen manufactures are, however, of some importance. It is 90 miles from Paris. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 48. 18. N. Long. 4. 5. E.

TROY-WEIGHT, *s.* a measure of weight used in weighing gold, silver, jewels, drugs, &c.

TRUANT, *s.* [*treuant*, Belg.] one who wanders about idly, and neglects his duty and business. To play the truant, is to be absent from school without leave.

TRUCE, *s.* [*truga*, low Lat.] denotes a suspension of arms, or a cessation of hostilities between two armies, in order to settle articles of peace, bury the dead, or the like.

TRUCIDATION, *s.* [*trucidatio*, from *trucido*, Lat.] carnage; butchery; slaughter.

TO TRUCK, *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr.] to give one commodity or thing in exchange for another; to barter; to swap.

TRUCK, *s.* exchange; a small carriage used for the conveyance of baggage and goods. In Trade, it signifies the practice, formerly much adopted in manufactories, of paying the workmen in tickets, to be exchanged for groceries and other necessities of life at a shop kept by the employers, instead of in money. The evils of this system for the workmen may be easily perceived, and they did in fact become so great, that it was at last put down by act of parliament.

TRUCKLE, *s.* a little running wheel.

TO TRUCKLE, *v. n.* to submit or yield; to creep or buckle to.

TRUCULENT, *a.* [*truculentus*, Lat.] stern, fierce, or cruel.

TO TRUDGE, *v. n.* [*truggiare*, Ital.] to travel or jog on heavily.

TRUE, *a.* [*truca*, or *trecca*, Sax.] agreeing with fact, or the nature of things; genuine, opposed to counterfeit; faithful, exact, honest, veracious, rightful.

TRU'LOVE, *s.* in Botany, the herb Paris, called also one-berry.

TRU'NESS, *s.* sincerity; faithfulness.

TRU'EPENNY, *s.* a familiar expression for an honest fellow.

TRU'FFLE, *s.* [*truffle*, Fr.] in Botany, a kind of fungus, which grows under the surface of the ground, and is used as an article of food.

TRU'LY, *ad.* faithfully; sincerely; exactly; indeed.

TRU'MAN, JOSEPH, one of the ejected Nonconformist ministers of the English St. Bartholomew. He studied at Cambridge, and was a sufferer for conscience' sake in 1662. He wrote several theological works, one of which, the *Great Propitiation*, is yet read, and others of which are deserving attention. He was

a good scholar, and hard thinker, but not so clear a writer. He died in 1671, aged 40 years.

TRU'MBULL, SIR WILLIAM, a statesman of the latter part of the 17th century. He studied law at Oxford, and became a London civilian, having such a reputation that he obtained some excellent posts under government. Afterwards he entered the diplomatic service, and went as ambassador to Paris, and to Constantinople. After the Revolution of 1688, he was one of the secretaries of state. He retired in a short time from public life, and was afterwards known as a patron of literature, and the friend of Dryden and Pope. He died in 1716, aged 80 years.

TRUMP, *s.* [*troupe*, Belg. and old Fr. *trombe*, Ital.] a trumpet. In Gaming, a card of the same sort of that which is turned up; which will win any card of another sort, and which used formerly to be written triumph. To put to the trumps, is, to reduce to great extremities, or to be put to the last expedient.

To TRUMP, *v. a.* to win with a trump card.—[*tromper*, Fr.] with up, to devise, forge, cheat.

TRUMPERY, *s.* useless and ostentatious show; paltry stuff; falsehood; empty talk; trifles.

TRUMPET, *s.* [*troupette*, Fr. and Belg.] in Music, a metallic instrument, consisting of a long, bell-mouthed tube, usually bent into a long oval form, and employed in giving signals to troops in battle, &c. Speaking-trumpet, a metallic tube, with a gradually widening aperture, and a mouth-piece at the narrowest end, by means of which words may be spoken so as to be distinctly heard at a considerable distance. They are used on board ship. Figuratively, one who sounds a trumpet.

TRUM'PETER, *s.* one who blows or sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

TRUNCATED, *a.* [*truncatus*, from *truncus*, Lat.] cut short at the point; deprived of a limb; maimed.

TRUNCATION, *s.* the act of lopping or maiming.

TRUN'CHEON, *s.* [*tronçon*, Fr.] a short staff or cudgel; a staff borne by a general officer.

TRUN'CHEONEER, *s.* one armed with a truncheon.

TO TRUNDLE, *v. n.* [*trendl*, Sax.] to roll; to bowl along.

TRUNK, *s.* [*truncus*, Lat. *trunc*, Fr.] the stump or body of a tree, between its branches and the ground. In Botany, the main body of a tree or plant. In Anatomy, it is the human body, exclusive of the head and limbs; also, the main body of an artery or vein. Also, a chest covered with leather; a wooden pipe to convey water; the proboscis of an elephant.

TRUN'NIONS, *s.* [*trognons*, Fr.] the strong pivots on the sides of a cannon, by which it is supported on its carriage.

TRURO, Cornwall. It has regular streets, a large market-house, and a spacious old church. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin, and the lord warden of the stannaries holds his parliament here. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore. It is seated at the head of the river Fale, with a large commodious wharf or quay, for vessels of about 200 tons burden; 250 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 3043.

TRU'SION, (*trüzhon*) *s.* [*trudo*, Lat.] the act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, *s.* [*trousse*, Fr.] a bundle, or certain quantity, of hay or straw. In Building, a means of supporting a roof and of keeping the framework compactly together. In Botany, it signifies many flowers growing together on the head of a stalk. Also, the bandage or padded metallic spring, worn by those afflicted with hernia or rupture.

To TRUSS, *v. a.* [*troussier*, Fr.] to pack up close together; to fit a fowl for the spit.

TRUST, *s.* [*trawd*, Run.] confidence; reliance on another; confident opinion of any event; credit; something committed to a person's charge.

To TRUST, *v. a.* to place confidence in; to believe; to let a person have a commodity without present money; to commit to a person's care.—*v. n.* to be confident of something future; to rely upon; to expect, followed by *to*.

TRUSTEE, *s.* one to whom any thing is made over or bequeathed for the use and benefit of another; a guardian.

TRUSTER, *s.* one who trusts.

TRUSTINESS, *s.* faithfulness; fidelity; honesty.

TRUSTY, *a.* fit to be relied on, or confided in; honest; faithful; stout; strong.

TRUTH, *s.* [*treowtha* Sax.] that which agrees with one's in-

ward belief or knowledge, or with the nature of things; a statement which does not mislead, and is not intended to do so; exactness; conformity to rule; reality. *SYNON.* *Truth* and *fact* are popularly used as convertible terms; but much confusion frequently arises from this. Correctly, *truth* relates to the realities of the mind; *fact*, to the realities of the actual world: *truth* refers to what may be demonstrated; *fact*, to what must be supported by evidence. This distinction is of the greatest moment in Apologetic Theology; many learned treatises, devoted to the establishment of the *facts* of the gospel alone, being often quoted in support of its *truth*, to the prejudice of the gospel in controversy; and vice versa.

**TRUTINATION**, *s.* [*trutina*, Lat.] the art of weighing; examination by the scale.

To **TRY**, *v. a.* [*trier*, Fr.] to examine or make an experiment of; to experience; to essay; to examine as a judge; to bring before a court of justice; to bring to a decision, followed by *out*; to bring to the test; to attempt.—*v. n.* to endeavour.

**TRYPHODORUS**, a Greek poet of the 5th or 6th century of the Christian era, called the Grammarian. He was a native of Egypt; and of his works, only one, on the *Fall of Troy*, is extant.

**TSCHIRNHAUSEN, EHRENFRIED WALTHER VON**, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher of Germany, of the 17th century. He studied at Leyden, entered the military service, travelled in different parts of Europe, and finally devoted himself to science. Among the results of his investigations and experiments, were the manufacture of Saxon porcelain, improvements in glass-making, an enormous burning mirror, and the discovery of the nature of that remarkable reflection from the interior of a cylinder, called the caustic curve. He wrote some treatises on his favourite studies; and died in 1708, aged 57 years.

**TUAM**, Galway, in Connaught, Ireland; is now a small town. It is the see of a bishop, in connexion with Killala and Achourry. It is 93 miles from Dublin. Pop. 6034.

**TUB**, *s.* [*tubbe*, or *tubbe*, Belg.] a large open vessel made with staves of wood bound together by hoops. In Commerce, it is an indeterminate quantity of measure; thus, a tub of tea contains about 60 lbs., and a tub of camphor from 56 to 80 lbs.

**TUBE**, *s.* [*Fr. tube*, Lat.] in general denotes a pipe, conduit, or canal; a hollow cylinder of lead, iron, wood, glass, or other matter, for the air, or any other fluid, to have a free passage or conveyance through. It is sometimes used for the framework of a telescope.

**TUBERCLE**, *s.* [*tubercule*, Fr. from *tuber*, Lat.] a small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple. In Botany, it is a kind of round, turgid root, in form of a knob or turnip. The plants which produce such roots are hence denominated *tuberosae* or *tuberosus plants*.

**TUBEROOT**, *s.* in Botany, a name of the meadow saffron.

**TUBEROSITY**, *s.* [*tuberosité*, Fr.] knottiness; a protuberance of some parts of the body.

**TUBEROUS**, *a.* [*tubereuse*, Fr.] full of knots, bunches, or branches.

**TUBULAR**, *a.* [*tubus*, Lat.] long and hollow; resembling a pipe.

**TUBULATED**, *a.* in Chemistry, having a hole at the top, applied chiefly to retorts.

**TUBULE**, *s.* a small pipe, or fistular body.

**TUCK**, *s.* [*taucea*, Brit.] a long narrow sword; a kind of net with a narrow mesh.

To **TUCK**, *v. n.* [*brucken*, Teut.] used with *up*, to crush together, or hinder from spreading; to turn and fasten clothes up, to make them shorter; with *in*, to turn the bed-clothes under the bed for warmth's sake.

**TUCKER**, *s.* a border of lace on the bosom of a woman's dress; a fuller of cloth.

**TUCKER, ABRAHAM**, an English metaphysical writer of some eminence, who studied at Oxford and the Inner Temple. He spent his life in studious retirement on his estate; and the chief incidents were the publication of his writings, and the painful affliction of blindness which befell him about three years before his death. He died in 1774, aged 69 years. *The Light of Nature pursued*, and *Man in Quest of Himself*, both published under fictitious names, are his chief works, which are yet read.

**TUCKER, DR. JOSIAH**, commonly known as *Dean Tucker*, 876

a politician and divine of the last century. He studied at Oxford, rose through the favour of Bishop Butler to be dean of Gloucester, and died in 1799, aged 88 years. His works are chiefly on *political economy*, but during the American war he wrote several pamphlets recommending the relinquishment of the British colonies. He also wrote in defence of the Church of England.

**TU'DOR**, the name of the family of English sovereigns, which began with Henry VII. and ended with Elizabeth.

**TVER**, a government of Russia, bounded by the governments of Novogorod, Yaroslav, Vladimir, Moscow, Smolensk, and Pskov. It has some mountains, and is watered by the Volga, the Dwina, and other rivers. The country produces abundantly wheat, rye, barley, oats, buck-wheat, hemp, flax, and all kinds of vegetables; and its forests yield timber of all kinds. Its trade and manufactures are valuable, though not very extensive. Its capital, of the same name, stands on the Volga, over which is a bridge of boats. Its buildings are good, and it has some excellent educational institutions. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 56. 51. N. Long. 35. 57. E. Pop. of government, about 1,500,000.

**TU'ESDAY**, *s.* [*tuesday*, Sax.] the third day of the week. It has its name from Tuiscio, an idol of the Saxons, worshipped on this day.

**TU'FA**, *s.* in Geology, a porous rock, deposited by calcareous waters on their exposure to the air, and usually containing portions of plants, &c., incrustated with carbonate of lime. The more solid form is called *travertin*.

**TUFF**, *s.* in Geology, a volcanic rock of loose, earthy texture, composed of an agglutination of fragments of scoria, &c. ejected from a volcano.

**TUFF**, *s.* [*tuffe*, Fr.] a bunch of feathers; the crest of a bird; a thicket of trees, or the bushy part of them; a lock of hair.

**TU'RTA'FETV**, *s.* a villous kind of silk.

**TU'FTED**, *a.* growing in tufts or clusters.

To **TUG**, *v. a.* [*teigen*, or *teogan*, Sax.] to pull with continued violence or strength; to pluck.—*v. n.* to pull hard; to labour; to strangle.

**TUG**, *s.* the act of pulling with the utmost and continued effort.

**TUGGER**, *s.* one that tugs or pulls hard.

**TUISCO**, in Teutonic Mythology, the god to whom Tuesday was dedicated.

**TUITION**, [*tushon*, *s.* [*tuilio*, from *tuor*, Lat.] the care of a guardian or tutor.

**TULIA**, a government of Russia, bounded by the governments of Kaluga, Orel, Tambov, Riesen, and Moscow. It is very level, with very inconsiderable but numerous rivers. It is a fine corn country, and has a few manufactures. *Tula*, its capital, stands on the Upha, and is the Sheffield of Russia. It has also a fine trade. Pop. about 60,000. Lat. 54. 10. N. Long. 37. 26. E. Pop. of government, about 1,250,000.

**TULIP**, *s.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] in Floriculture, a beautiful well-known flower of various colours.

**TULIP-TREE**, *s.* in Botany, &c., a fine American tree, which often grows to the height of above 100 feet, with a proportionateirth. Its flowers resemble the garden tulip, whence its name. Its wood is used for light and ornamental purposes, and is susceptible of a fine polish.

**TULL, JETHRO**, an agricultural writer of the last century, who invented the system of horse-hoeing husbandry, and wrote upon it, but without supposing that this important part of good farming was only a part. He died in about 1740, in prison, to which his inventions and his mistakes, and the worse mistakes of the farmers of the time, who did not see the value of his discovery, had brought him. He owes his present reputation in good part to William Cobbett, who republished his writings, and explained and recommended his system.

**TULLUS HOSTILIUS**, in Roman Legends, the third king, who, on Numa's death, was chosen by the people. His reign was almost wholly warlike, according to the lays. And the most remarkable part of his story, is the combat of the three brothers Horatii with the three Curatii, which decided the subjugation of the state of Alba, and the introduction of the Albans to Rome as a new element in the state, the plebeians. He is fabled to have perished through the rashness with which he endeavoured to use some of the formularies of the pious Numa, being struck dead by lightning, after reigning 32 years.

To **TUMBLE**, *v. n.* [*tommelen*, Belg. *tombolare*, Ital.] to fall

suddenly on the ground; to fall down; to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to play tricks by putting the body into different postures; to roll about.—*v. a.* to turn over; to throw about by way of examination; to throw down by chance or violence; to throw down.

**TUMBLE**, *a.* a fall.

**TUMBLER**, *s.* one who puts his body into different postures, and performs feats of activity; a species of pigeon; a drinking vessel.

**TUMBRIL**, *s.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] a cart, which can be tilted up so as to shoot out what it contains by unfixing a pin that keeps the body level with the shafts. Also, a cart used in artillery regiments.

**TUMEFAC'ION**, *s.* [Fr. *tumeo*, Lat.] a swelling.

To **TUMEFY**, *v. a.* to swell; to make to swell.

**TUMID**, *a.* [*tumidus*, Lat.] swollen; puffed up; affectedly luffy, applied to style.

**TUMOR**, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, the general name for the morbid enlargement of any tissue, or organ of the body. There are many varieties, and a surgical operation is the only mode of cure known; but even that is not always safe. Figuratively, affected pomp or greatness.

**TUMOROUS**, *a.* swelling, protuberant; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

**TUMULAT'ION**, *s.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] the act of entombing, burying, or interring.

**TUMULOSE**, *a.* full of hills.

**TUMULOSITY**, *s.* hilliness.

**TUMULT**, *s.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumulus*, Lat.] a turbulent and clamorous concourse of people; a riot; a rabble; a confused hurry; uproar; bustle.

**TUMULTUOUS**, *a.* [*tumultueux*, Fr.] gathering in a confused and noisy manner; turbulent; disorderly; riotous; seditious.

**TUMULTUOUSLY**, *ad.* by act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

**TUN**, *s.* [*tunne*, Sax. *tonne*, Belg. and Fr.] a large vessel or cask of an oblong form, and biggest in the middle. Also, a vessel for liquid measure, containing 252 gallons, or 2 hogsheds.

To **TUN**, *v. a.* to put into casks; to barrel.

**TUNABLE**, *a.* capable of being put in tune, or made harmonious; musical.

**TUNBRIDGE**, Kent. It is seated on the river Tun, one of the five little streams of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. Here is a grammar-school of great wealth, and of little utility to the classes for whom it was originally endowed. It is 30 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 12,530.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS**, Kent. This watering-place has sprung up round a chalybeate spring, first discovered in the beginning of the 17th century. It is a well-built place, furnished with all the appliances of a resort of fashionable company; and the vicinity has some fine and romantic scenery. Small wooden toys, and boxes inlaid with mosaic-work of different coloured woods, are sold here, and called Tunbridge ware. It is 36 miles from London. Pop. 8302.

**TUNDISH**, *s.* a tinner.

**TUNE**, *s.* [*toon*, Belg. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Ital. *tonus*, Lat.] in Music, a melody; harmony of sound; concordance. Sound; harmony; concert of parts. To be in tune, is to be in a state proper for use, exercise, or any particular purpose.

To **TUNE**, *v. a.* to put in a state where concord may be sounded; to sing harmoniously.—*v. n.* to form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

**TUNEFUL**, *a.* musical; harmonious.

**TUNELESS**, *a.* unharmonious; unmusical.

**TUNER**, *s.* one who tunes.

**TUNGSTATES**, *s.* in Chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with tungstic acid.

**TUNGSTEN**, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal of grayish colour, very hard, but easily broken, and of great specific gravity.

**TUNGSTIC**, *a.* in Chemistry, belonging to tungsten.

**TUNHOOF**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also ground ivy.

**TUNIC**, *s.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.] a kind of waistcoat, or under garment; a vest; a sort of sleeveless coat.

**TUNICLE**, *s.* [*tunicula*, Lat.] a thin membranous coat or skin covering any part of the body; a little coat; integument.

**TUNIS**, a state of N. Africa, lying on the Mediterranean Sea, bounded by Algiers, and by the inland deserts. It is about 300

miles long, and about 100 broad. It has some mountainous districts in the N. parts; but the rest is generally level. The most northerly parts of the coast are rocky, with bold capes and deeply indented bays. It has no rivers of any size or importance. Its productions do not differ from those of N. Africa generally; and grain, fruits, &c. &c. are cultivated abundantly. Its commerce is tolerably extensive; being carried on, by means of caravans, with all the interior of the country; and by its harbours, with Turkey, Italy, &c. &c. The country is held by a pacha, who is nominally dependent on the Ottoman Porte. Tunis, the capital, stands on a fine sheet of water, which communicates with the Gulf of Tunis. It is fortified, and is an irregularly and meanly built place. But it has some fine palaces and mosques. Its trade and manufactures are considerable; and would be more so, were the government more enlightened, and the access to the town for vessels of great draught more easy. Pop. about 150,000. Lat. 36. 45. N. Long. 10. 10. E. Pop. of state, about 3,000,000. This state occupies the territory of ancient Carthage, and abounds with relics of its former condition of wealth and prosperity under Carthage and Rome.

**TUNNEL**, *s.* the passage for smoke in a chimney; a pipe with a conical or globular mouth, by which liquor is poured into a cask or bottle; a net resembling a funnel to catch birds. In Engineering, an under-ground passage for a road or canal. One of the most remarkable tunnels is that under the bed of the river Thames, from Wapping to Rotherhithe, 1200 feet in length, for foot passengers, &c.

**TUNNY**, *s.* [*tonnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] in Natural History, a large kind of sea-fish found in the Mediterranean Sea.

To **TUP**, *v. n.* in Farming, a ram.

To **TUP**, *v. n.* to butt like a ram.

**TURBAN**, *s.* [Turk.] the cover of linen, &c. worn on the head by the Turks. Also a species of cap worn by ladies.

**TURBANED**, *a.* wearing a turban.

**TURBARY**, *s.* in Law, ground where turf is digged. Common of turbary, is a right of digging turf on the lord's waste.

**TURBID**, *a.* [*turbidus*, from *turbo*, Lat.] thick or muddy.

**TURBIDNESS**, *s.* muddiness; thickness.

**TURBINATED**, *a.* [*turbinatus*, from *turbo*, Lat.] twisted, spiral. In Botany, of a conical figure.

**TURBOT**, *s.* [Fr.] in Ichthyology, a large, flat sea-fish, which is much esteemed by epicures.

**TURBULENCE**, *s.* [*turbulency*, s. [Fr. *turbulentia*, from *turbo*, Lat.] a tumult, or confusion; the fault of not being easily governed.

**TURBULENT**, *a.* [Fr. *turbulentus*, Lat.] boisterous; tumultuous; not to be governed.

**TURBULENTLY**, *ad.* tumultuously; violently.

**TURRENE**, HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, VICOMTE DE, the great French commander of the 17th century. He studied the art of war under Maurice of Nassau; and his earliest exploits obtained him a marshalship, and an appointment in the wars in Germany. In that command, both in good fortune and under disaster, his great skill was apparent; and the favour of Richelieu was secured to him. He subsequently held a high command in Italy; and was thence ordered to Germany again, where he continued till the end of the 30 years' war. He next appeared in the civil struggles of the Fronde; and then more favourably and honourably in the wars in the Low Countries, where he contributed greatly to bring about the peace of the Pyrenees. He had been brought up a Calvinist; he now became a Catholic; religion being, in those days, a matter of policy rather than of conviction, amongst the classes to which Turenne belonged. The last campaign of this great general was the most brilliant, but it was stained with needless horrors. He was, after a career of victory, opposed by Montecuculi; and at Salsbach, in Baden, fell by a cannon-ball, in 1675, aged 64 years.

**TURF**, *s.* [*tyrf*, Sax. *torf*, Belg. and Swed.] the green surface of the ground, a blackish earth, used as fuel. Also, figuratively, all that belongs to race-courses.

**TURFINNESS**, *s.* the state of abounding in turf.

**TURIFY**, *a.* full of turf.

**TURGES'ENCE**, *s.* [*turge'sency*, s. the act of swelling, or the state of being swollen.

**TURGID**, *s.* [*turgeo*, Lat.] swelling; bloated; vainly pompous.

**TURGOT, ANNE ROBERT JACQUES**, one of the most eminent French ministers in the period immediately preceding the Revolution. He was the son of a public functionary, and at first studied for the ecclesiastical profession, but receiving the philosophy of the day in the place of his former creed, he renounced the church for the law, and became a councillor of parliament. A work on *Toleration*, and his ardent adoption of Quesnay's economical doctrines, led him at length to obtain the appointment of comptroller-general of finances. His conduct was such that Louis used to say in after years, "There was none but Turgot and I who loved the people." But Turgot greatly accelerated the catastrophe, by the introduction at once of the most sweeping reforms and changes, and by endeavouring to realize the political state that his philosophy dreamed of. *Perhaps* had he been permitted to carry out his plans he would have done better service to the state, but all who were interested in old abuses leagued against him, and he was driven from office, after having held it only about 2 years. After some time of literary leisure and study, he died in 1781, aged 54 years.

**TURIN**, an ancient and flourishing city, the capital of Piedmont, where the king of Sardinia resides. It is a very handsome place, and is very regularly built, both as regards the general plan, and the houses of each street. Turin is well fortified, and is charmingly seated at the foot of a mountain. It abounds in fine churches and public edifices, noble charitable institutions, &c. &c. It has also a very celebrated university, and an academy of sciences that ranks very high. Its manufactures are thriving, and its trade is considerable. Pop. about 175,000. Lat. 45. 4. N. Long. 7. 40. E.

**TURKEY**, *s.* in Natural History, a well-known fowl.

**TURKEY BUZZARD**, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of vulture, which is indigenous to America, and is remarkable for the keenness of its senses of vision and smell.

**TURKEY**, the general name of the Ottoman empire, which includes Turkey in Europe, the S. W. part of Asia, and the N. part of Africa. The description of these different countries will be found under their proper names.

**TURKEY IN EUROPE**, that part of the Turkish empire which is included in the European boundaries. It stretches from the Adriatic Sea to the *Ægean* and the Black Seas, and is bounded by the Austrian empire and Russia, and by Greece. It is traversed by several great mountain chains, which are a prolongation of the Alps, and by some others not so immediately connected with that system. The Balkan range has heights of 10,000 feet, and the other mountains range from 1000 to 9000 feet in elevation above the sea. The Danube is its great river; other smaller streams fall into the *Ægean* Sea. It is not deficient in metallic and mineral wealth, and the country is sufficiently fertile, but the despotism of the government has hitherto prevented the development of its anciently celebrated powers. Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia are subject states in Europe. Constantinople is its capital. Pop. about 12,000,000. The manufactures of Turkey are chiefly carpets and leather, and it has a considerably extensive and profitable commerce.

**TURKISTAN**, a country of Asia, included in the general denomination, *Tatary*. It lies E. of the Caspian Sea, between Asiatic Russia, and Persia, Afghanistan, Tibet, &c. Its extent is not clearly ascertained, but it seems to reach to the frontiers of the Chinese empire. It consists of high table-lands, intersected by mountain chains, with occasional tracts of complete desert; watered by the rivers which flow into the Caspian, and the beginnings of the great streams that make their way to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and interspersed with lakes. The country is but little cultivated, but the rich pastures supply the means of life to the numerous nomadic tribes which live there. In some parts an active transit trade is carried on. Our information respecting this vast region is exceedingly scanty and incorrect. See *BOOKHARA*, *TATARY*, &c.

**TURMERIC**, *s.* in Commerce, an Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

**TURMOIL**, *s.* trouble; harassing uneasiness; affliction; tumult.

**TURMOIL**, *v. a.* to harass with tumult or commotion; to keep inquiet.

To **TURN**, *v. a.* [*Turnan*, Sax. *turna*, Lat.] to put into a circular motion, or move round; to change sides, or put that uppermost which was undermost; to change place, posture, fortune, or

party; to bring the inside outwards; to form, or transform; to translate; to change with respect to affection, inclination, or regard. *To turn the stomach*, to cause nausea. To make giddy, followed by *head*; to direct to or from any point or purpose. To apply, or have recourse to, followed by *to*. *To turn one's back*, is to fly; to disregard. Followed by *upon*, to reverse or alter. Used with *about*, to revolve or consider; with *away*, to dismiss or discard; to avert; with *back*, to return to the person who gave, sent, or sold; to double the contrary way; with *off*, to dismiss; to resign; to deflect. *To be turned off*, to advance to an age beyond; to exceed. Used with *over*, to transfer; to throw off; to examine one leaf of a book after another; to refer.—*v. n.* to move round; to change the posture quickly, so as to face, used with *upon*; to be changed or altered; to grow sour, applied to liquors; to grow giddy. Used with *away*, to deviate from a proper course; to recoil; with *off*, to divert one's course.

**TURN**, *s.* the act of turning; the act of coming back to the same place; a winding path; a walk to and fro; change or alteration; occasion; an act of kindness or malice; time at which any thing is to be done, or wherein persons punctually succeed each other; convenience; form, cast, shape, or manner; bent; inclination; the manner in which the words of a sentence are expressed. *By turns*, signifies alternately, or one after another.

**TURNOAT**, (*turnkot*) *s.* one who forsakes his party or principles for those which are opposite; a renegade.

**TURNEBUSH, ADRIAN**, a great scholar of France, who was educated at Paris, and afterwards held the posts of professor of Greek, professor royal, in succession. He was acquainted with all the great scholars of his day, and contributed greatly to the spread of that profound and exact learning which characterized the period. His works and editions are yet of value. He died in 1565, aged 54 years.

**TURNER**, *s.* [*turnear*, Fr.] one who makes vessels, &c. in wood or metal with a lathe; one who sells turnery wares.

**TURNER, WILLIAM**, an English naturalist of the 16th century. He studied at Cambridge, and could not wholly escape the miseries of his time, being once a prisoner, and twice an exile. He was a clergyman, and became dean of Wells. He died in 1568, aged 48 years. He wrote works on polemical theology, and on natural history; and amongst them, his *Herbal*, or *History of Plants*, was of the greatest importance to science.

**TURNER, SAMUEL**, a traveller and diplomatist, who being in the E. India Company's service, was sent by Warren Hastings on an embassy to Tibet, and afterwards distinguished himself in the campaign against Tipoo Saib, and in other services. He died in 1802, aged 43 years. He published *An Account of the Embassy to Tibet*, and communicated several papers to the Asiatic Society.

**TURNER, DR. EDWARD**, an English chemist of high standing. He studied at Edinburgh and Göttingen, and was appointed professor of chemistry at University College, London. He died in 1837, aged 40 years. His *Elements of Chemistry* is a valuable work.

**TURNING**, *s.* a winding; a deviation to the right or left from a main road or street; flexure; meander; the art of working in wood, metal, &c. with a lathe.

**TURNIP**, *s.* in Botany and Agriculture, a well-known plant, with a white bulbous root, much used as a vegetable, but still more in feeding cattle. *Sweet turnip* is another kind of the same plant, the root of which is firmer, and of a yellow colour, and is still more extensively grown as a root-crop. The introduction of this root into regular cultivation effected a complete revolution in agriculture, since all the husbandry operations requisite for a good turnip crop are of direct benefit to the corn crop which follows, and the land is refreshed by this crop more than it used to be by lying fallow.

**TURNIP-FLY**, *s.* in Entomology, a small beetle which preys on the seed-leaves of the turnip, and often destroys great part of the plant. The only effectual remedies are manures which stimulate the plants to grow more rapidly than this destroyer can injure them, since all the danger is past when the regular leaves appear.

**TURNKYE**, *s.* the door-keeper of a gaol.

**TURNPKE**, *s.* a gate set up across a road where toll is taken of travellers, waggons, coaches, &c. for mending the roads.

**TURNSOL**, *s.* in Botany, the sunflower.

**TURNSTILE**, *s.* a gate in a foot-path.

**TURPENTINE**, *s.* [*turpentina*, Ital.] in Commerce, a transparent resin, flowing either naturally, or by incision, from several unctuous trees, as the larch, pine, &c. It is highly inflammable, and is largely used in various processes of the arts. Its medicinal properties, also, are valuable; but it is not largely used.

**TURPITUDE**, *s.* [*Fr. turpitude*, from *turpis*, Lat.] essential deformity of thoughts, words, or actions; inherent vileness; baseness; filthiness.

**TURQUOISE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Mineralogy, a blue kind of stone, found in small masses, like irregular clusters of grapes, much used in jewellery, as a contrast to pearls and other substances.

**TURREL**, *s.* a tool used by roopers.

**TURRET**, *s.* [*turris*, Lat.] a small eminence raised above the body of a building; a little tower.

**TURRETED**, *a.* formed like a tower; rising like a tower.

**TURTLE**, *s.* [*Sax.*] in Natural History, a kind of tortoise, found in warm climates. It is a marine animal, and is caught when it visits the sandy shores or banks. It is a great article of epicurean diet.

**TURTLE-DOVE**, *TURTL*, *s.* [*turtur*, Lat.] in Ornithology, a kind of pigeon, of a reddish gray colour, which visits this country in the summer months. It has always been spoken of by poets as an emblem of all conjugal virtues.

**TUSCAN ORDER**, *s.* in Architecture, so called because invented in Tuscany. It is the simplest and most massive of the five orders.

**TUSCANY**, a grand-duchy of Italy, lying on the Mediterranean Sea, and bounded by the Papal States, Modena, Parma, and the kingdom of Sardinia. It is about 150 miles long, and about 80 broad. It extends inland beyond the summit of the Apennines, but it does not include any of the highest points of that chain. It is traversed by off-shoots from it in every direction. The Arno is its principal river. The island of Elba belongs to this duchy. Lead, marble, &c. &c. are found here. Corn, wine, oil, fruits, cattle, silk, &c. &c. are produced in various degrees of abundance. Its manufactures are remarkably numerous and valuable; and it has thus a considerable trade. Florence is its capital. Pop. about 1,500,000.

**TUSH!** *interj.* a word used to express contempt.

**TUSK**, *s.* [*tusken*, old Frisick,] the fangs or long teeth of a boar, &c.

**TUSKED**, *TUSKY*, *a.* furnished with tusks.

**TUSSER**, **THOMAS**, **GENT.**, the writer of the English Georgics, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, was a chorister at St. Paul's, and then studied at Eton and Cambridge. He afterwards was in the retinue of Lord Paget, at court, and finally became a farmer in Suffolk, where he became practically acquainted with the subjects which he amused himself with illustrating in homely verse. He died after 1580, aged about 65 years.

**TUSSUCK**, *s.* [diminutive of *tus*,] a tuft of grass or twigs.

**TUUSTLE**, *v. a.* to bustle or strive; to tumble or ruffle.  
**TUT!** *interj.* a word used to command silence and express contempt.

**TUTELAGE**, *s.* [*tutela*, from *tutor*, Lat.] protection; guardianship the time during which an infant is under guardians.

**TUTELAR**, **TUTELARY**, *a.* [*tutelaris*, Lat.] having the guardianship, or particular defence and protection, of any person or thing.

**TUTOR**, *s.* [*tutor*, Lat.] one who has the care of another's learning.

To **TUTOR**, *v. a.* to instruct; to teach.

**TUTORAGE**, *s.* the authority or government of a tutor.

**TUTORESS**, *s.* a female instructor; a governess.

**TUTSAN**, *s.* in Botany, the genus of plants called also St. John's wort.

**TUZ**, *s.* a lock or tuft of hair.

**TWAIN**, *a.* [*tugen*, Sax.] two.

To **TWANG**, *v. n.* to sound with a quick sharp noise.—*v. a.* to make to sound sharply.

**TWANG**, *s.* a disagreeable sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

**TWAS**, contracted from *It was*.

To **TWATTLE**, *v. a.* [*schootzen*, Teut.] to prate.

**TWAYBLADE**, *s.* in Botany, a kind of orchis with two large broad leaves.

To **TWEAG**, **TWEAK**, (*twecg*, *twcek*) *v. a.* [*twacken*, Teut.] to pinch or squeeze between the fingers.

**TWEAGUE**, **TWEAK**, (*twecg*, *twcek*) *s.* perplexity; ludicrous distress.

**TWEED**, a British river, which is the boundary between England and Scotland on the E. side. It rises in Peeblesshire, and flows through that county, and the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh, between those of Berwick and Northumberland, into the North Sea, after a course of about 70 miles.

To **TWEEDLE**, *v. a.* to handle lightly.

**TWEELZERS**, *s.* [*châti*, Fr.] small nippers or pincers.

**TWELETH**, *a.* [*twelfth*, Sax.] the second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

**TWELETH-DAY**, *s.* in the Church Calendar, the festival of Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, so called as being the twelfth day, exclusive, from Christmas-day.

**TWELVE**, *a.* [*twelf*, Sax.] two and ten.

**TWELVEMONTH**, *s.* the space of a year, according to the calendar months.

**TWENTIETH**, *a.* [*twentegotha*, Sax.] next to the nineteenth; the ordinal of twenty.

**TWENTY**, *a.* [*twentig*, Sax.] twice ten.

**TWIBILL**, *s.* [*twey for two*, and *bill*,] an iron tool used by pavers.

**TWICE**, *ad.* [*twes*, Belg.] two times; doubly.

**TWIG**, *s.* [*twigga*, Sax. *twigg*, Belg.] a small shoot of a branch.

**TWILIGHT**, (*twelit*) *s.* [*twelicht*, Belg.] in Astronomy and Optics, that imperfect light which proceeds from the sun, before sunrise and after sunset, in consequence of the refraction of his rays through the different strata of the atmosphere. It lasts all the night through in the summer-time in our latitude. An obscure light; an uncertain view.—*a.* seen or done by twilight; not clearly or brightly illuminated.

**TWIN**, *s.* [*twinn*, Sax.] a child born at the same time and birth with another.

To **TWINE**, *v. a.* [*twinnan*, Sax. *twynen*, Belg.] to wind thread round any substance; to encircle; to twist so as to unite or form into one body.—*v. n.* to wind, or form windings; to convolve; to unite by interposition of parts.

**TWINE**, *a.* a twisted thread; a twist; an embrace formed by twisting round any part; cord; string.

To **TWINGE**, *v. a.* [*twingen*, Teut.] to torment with a sudden and short pain; to pinch; to tweak.

**TWINGE**, *s.* a short, sudden, sharp pain; a pinch; a tweak.

**TWINGEWORT**, *s.* in Botany, a name of the cardine thistle.

To **TWINKLE**, *v. n.* [*twincian*, Sax.] to sparkle, or shine with intermitted light; to open and shut the eye alternately.

**TWINKLE**, **TWINKLING**, *s.* a sparkling intermitted light; a motion of the eye.

To **TWIRL**, *v. a.* [*from whirl*,] to turn or force round.—*v. n.* to revolve with a quick motion.

**TWIRL**, *s.* circular motion; rotation; twist; convolution.

To **TWIST**, *v. a.* [*twisten*, Belg.] to form by turning round; to form by complication; to wreath or encircle by something; to contort; to writh; to weave or form by turning round, so that the parts shall unite together; to insinuate; to unite.—*v. n.* to be contorted; to be convolved.

**TWIST**, *s.* the act of turning round several things so as to unite them; any thing made by winding two things together; a cord; a writh; contortion; a kind of fine cord or braid.

**TWISTER**, *s.* one who twists; a ropemaker; the instrument of twisting.

To **TWIT**, *v. a.* [*schelten*, Sax.] to reproach or mention to a person by way of sneer; to flout; to hit in the teeth.

To **TWITCH**, *v. a.* [*twician*, Sax.] to pull or pluck with a quick motion; to snatch.

**TWITCH**, *s.* a quick or sudden pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

To **TWITTER**, *v. n.* to make a sharp, intermitting, and tremulous noise; to be affected with a strong or sudden inclination, followed by *toward*.

**TWITTER**, *s.* any motion or disorder of passion, as violent laughing, or fretting.

**TWIXT**, a contraction of *BETWIXT*.

**TWO**, (*too*) *a.* [*zwei*, Sax.] a number composed of one added to one.

**TWOFOLD**, (*tofold*) *a.* double the number, or twice the quantity.—*ad.* doubly.

**TWOHANDED**, (*tohanded*) *a.* large; bulky; enormous for magnitude.

**TYCHO-NIC SYSTEM**, in Astronomy, that view of the relations of the different bodies of our Solar System, which was propounded by Tycho Brahe; in which the earth was represented as immovable in the centre, round which revolved the moon and the sun, whilst round the sun revolved the other planets.

**TYCHSEN, OLAUS GERHARD**, an eminent oriental scholar of Germany, in the last century. He was born in humble circumstances, but received a good education, and studied at Göttingen. His first engagement was in an evangelical mission to the Jews of Germany; afterwards he held a professorship at Bützow, and was librarian at Rostock. He died in 1815, aged 81 years. His writings are of considerable value to scholars.

To **TYE, r. a.** See **TYE**.

**TYE, DR. CHRISTOPHER**, a celebrated musical composer of the 16th century. He was teacher of music to Edward VI., and organist at the Chapel Royal under Elizabeth. His music is yet admired.

**TYKE, s.** in Natural History, a kind of hunting dog.

**TYMBAL, s.** [Fr.] a kind of kettle-drum.

**TYMBORE/LLA, s.** a ducking-stool.

**TYMPAN, s.** [*tympanum*, Lat.] a tymbal or drum; that part of a printing-press to which the paper is fixed that is to receive the impression.

**TYMPANUM, s.** [Lat.] a drum. In Anatomy, the drum of the ear, a thin membrane stretched across a circular orifice, braced by 3 muscles; by the vibrations of which the sensation of hearing is effected. In Mechanics, a sort of wheel placed on an axis, on the top of which are levers, for the more easy turning the axis about to will the weight.

**TYNDALE, WILLIAM**, one of the most eminent of our English Reformers. He studied at Oxford first, and having there imbibed the opinions of Luther, removed to Cambridge to avoid persecution. He became a tutor in Sir John Welch's family; but having been summoned before the chancellor of Bristol, to give account of himself, he went to London, and thence to the continent. There he translated the New Testament into English, and printed it; and when that was bought up by Tunstall, printed a better edition. He afterwards joined Coverdale in translating the Old Testament; and finally, by means of the English king, was tried as a heretic, and burnt at Augsburg, in 1536, aged 59 years.

**TYNEMOUTH**, Northumberland. It stands, as its name implies, at the mouth of the river Tyne; and has a castle, now used as a lighthouse. It is fortified sufficiently to defend the entrance to the port; and is a place of some resort in the bathing season. It is 285 miles from London. Pop. 11,890.

**TYPE, s.** [Fr. *typus*, Lat.] a copy, model, image, or resemblance. In Theology, a symbol, sign, or figure of something to come. In Printing, the metallic letter; also the printed letter, in respect of its elegance, legibility, &c.

**TYPE-FOUNDING, s.** the art of casting the metallic types used for printing.

**TYPHON, (tyfon) s.** [Gr.] a hurricane; a violent whirlwind; a fiery meteor.

**TYPIC, TYPCAL, a.** [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat. *typos*, Gr.] represented by some symbol or hieroglyphic.

**TYPICALLY, ad.** in a typical manner.

To **TYPIFY, v. a.** to express by some symbol, action, or hieroglyphic.

**TYPOGRAPHER, (typografer) s.** [*typos* and *grapho*, Gr.] a printer.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL, (typografical) a.** belonging to typography, or the art of printing; emblematical; figurative.

**TYPOGRAPHY, (typography) s.** the art of printing.

**TYRANNIC, TYRANNICAL, a.** [*tyrannicus*, Fr. *tyrannicus*, Lat. *tyrannos*, Gr.] cruel; oppressive; imperious; acting like a tyrant; despotic.

**TYRANNICALLY, ad.** in the manner of a tyrant.

**TYRANNICIDE, s.** [*tyrannus* and *cedo*, Lat.] the act of killing a tyrant.

To **TYRANNISE, v. a.** [*tyranniser*, Fr.] to govern or act in an imperious and rigorous manner, like a tyrant.

**TYRANNOUS, a.** tyrannical; despotic; arbitrarily severe.

**TYRANNY, s.** the acting without regard to the laws, rights, or properties of the people; outrageous cruelty and oppression; rigorous command; severity; inclemency.

**TYRANT, s.** [*tyran*, Fr. *tyrannus*, Lat. *tyrannos*, Gr.] among

the ancients, denoted simply a king or monarch, or an unconstitutional ruler; but now, an unjust and cruel prince.

**TYRE**, a famous city of Phœnicia, which gradually became the emporium of the world's commerce. It stood partly on an island, and partly on the mainland; and after various sieges by the kings of Assyria, was taken by Alexander the Great. It never recovered from this misfortune, but after sharing in the calamities which the wars of the successors of Alexander inflicted on those parts, and which the spread of Roman power inflicted on the world, it became a mere shadow of its former self. During the middle ages it was again the scene of many battles and sieges; and is now a mere desolation; an insignificant village near it has usurped its name. The denunciations of Tyre by Isaiah and Ezekiel are familiar to all readers.

**TYRO, s.** [*tyro*, Lat.] a novice; one in his rudiments; a young scholar.

**TYROL**, a part of Austria, lying next to Switzerland and Bavaria, and bounded by Austrian Lombardy and Venice, Illyria, and Austria Proper. It is about 150 miles in each direction. It is exceedingly mountainous, being traversed by the highest ridges of the Alps, and some of its peaks are more than 12,000 feet high. Its chief river is the Inn. It is rich in mineral wealth, having mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron; coal, salt, and marble are also obtained abundantly. In the valleys and parts capable of cultivation, grain of various kinds, wine, fruits, silk, &c. &c. are produced. Its manufactures are almost all of the domestic kind. The people are exceedingly simple-hearted and loyal to the Austrian emperor, and are far removed from any beneficial influence of the progress of commerce and knowledge. Innsbruck is the capital. Pop. about 850,000.

**TYRONE**, a county of Ulster, in Ireland; bounded by Londonderry, Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Donegal. It is 43 miles long, and 33 broad; and contains 35 parishes. It is very hilly, or rather mountainous, and has heights exceeding 2000 feet. The Blackwater and the Foyle are its chief streams. Lough Neagh lies on its E. border. In agriculture it is not distinguished, but its linen manufactory is of great value. Clough and Omagh are its chief places. Pop. 312,956. It sends three members to the imperial parliament.

**TYRRELL, JAMES**, an historian and political writer of the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards in the Inner Temple. But he never practised as a barrister; and he died in 1718, aged 76 years. His chief work is a *History of England*, of little value, now that the original sources of it are put within the reach of all readers; he wrote also various controversial tracts, which are forgotten now.

**TYRTÆUS**, an ancient poet of Greece, whose battle-songs, the *Marseillaise* of the Spartans, contributed not a little to their triumphs in the Messenian war. He was a native of Miletus, and was sent by the Athenians to Sparta, when the Delphic oracle bade the latter seek a leader against the Messenians from Athens. The jealousy of this city made them select what they thought a lame and stupid schoolmaster; he proved all that the oracle had foretold. His mission to Sparta was in about 670 B. C.

**TYRWIT, THOMAS**, an eminent scholar of the last century. He was educated at Oxford, and began to study for the bar. Afterwards he became clerk to the House of Commons, but in a few years resigned the office, and passed the remainder of his life in literary retirement. He died in 1768, aged 38 years. His critical essays and editions of classical authors are numerous; his edition of *Chaucer* is the standard one.

**TYSON, EDWARD**, an eminent physician, who studied at Oxford and Cambridge, and settled in London, where he held several conspicuous situations in his profession. His skill in comparative anatomy led him to many curious researches, the results of which he published. He died in 1708, aged 59 years.

**TYSENS, PETER**, a celebrated painter of the Flemish school. He became head of the academy of his native city, Antwerp, and was held to be little inferior to Rubens in his style of composition. He died in 1692, aged 65 years.

**TYTLER, ALEXANDER FRASER, (LORD WOODHOUSELEE)** a distinguished historical writer. He studied at Edinburgh, and became an advocate. He was made professor of history at Edinburgh, and in his own profession was successively deputy judge-advocate for Scotland, a judge in the Court of Session, and

a lord of the Justiciary. He died in 1813, aged 66 years. He wrote several works on law, the *Life of Petrarck*, *Memoirs of Lord Kames*, and *Elements of General History*, which was, till lately, the best work of that comprehensive kind.

**TZETZES, JOHN**, a Greek poet and learned grammarian of the 12th century of our era. His writings are very numerous, but all are not printed. His *Homeric Tales*, *Histories*, *Explanation of Homer*, &c. &c., are known by scholars, but his critical writings are more useful.

## U AND V

**U** IS the twentieth letter of the English alphabet. It is a vowel, and its sound is short in *burst*, *curst*, *run*, *sun*, *cub*. In some words it is rather acute than long, as in *brute*, *flute*, *acute*, &c. It is generally long in polysyllables, as in *union*, *usage*, *secure*, *curious*, &c.; but in some words it is obscure, as in *nature*, *venture*.

**V**, the twenty-first letter, is a consonant. It has a sound uniform, which is that of a guttural *f*, as may be seen by comparing the sounds of *fine* and *vine*. Though the letters *u* and *v* had always two sounds, they had only the form of *v* till the beginning of the fourth century, when the other form was introduced, it being inconvenient to express two sounds by the same letter. In numerals, *V* stands for five, and with a dash thus, *v̄*, for 5000.

**VACANCY**, *s.* an empty space; vacancy; a chasm; time of listlessness, or emptiness of thought; leisure or relaxation; state of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.

**VACANT**, *a.* [*Fr. vacans*, Lat.] empty; having nothing in it; free from crowds, obstacles, or encumbrance; having no possessor or incumbent; being at leisure, or disengaged; void of thought.

**TO VACATE**, *v. n.* [*vacare*, Lat.] to make void or vacant; to defeat; to annul.

**VACATED**, *a.* made void or vacant; defeated; annulled.

**VACATION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] in Common Law, the time which passes between term and term. Among civilians, the time from the death of the last incumbent till the benefice is supplied by another. Leisure or freedom from business, studies, legislation, &c.

**VACCARY**, (*vaskary*) *s.* [*vacca*, Lat.] a cow-house; a cow-pasture.

**TO VACCINATE**, *v. a.* to inoculate with the vaccine lymph, for the purpose of preventing the small-pox.

**VACCINATION**, *s.* [*vacca*, Lat.] in Medicine, the inoculation of the human subject with the lymph obtained from the pustules of a disease to which cows are subject, or from those of a person who has been inoculated with this lymph, as a preservative from the small-pox. See JENNER.

**VACCINE**, *a.* [*vacca*, Lat.] in Medicine, related to vaccination, caused by vaccination.

**TO VACILLATE**, *v. n.* [*vacilla*, Lat.] to reel; to shake; to totter; to stagger.

**VACILLATION**, *s.* [*Fr. vacillation*, Lat.] the act of staggering or shaking; irresolution; inconstancy; fluctuation.

**VACUITY**, *s.* [*vacuitas*, *Fr. vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Lat.] the state of being unoccupied by body; space void of body; want of substance; inanity.

**VACUOUS**, *a.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] empty; void.

**VACUUM**, *s.* [*Lat.*] space not occupied by matter.

**VAGABOND**, *a.* [*Fr.*] wandering about, or having no settled habitation; vagrant.

**VAGABOND**, *a.* a person that wanders about, and has no settled habitation.

**VAGARY**, *s.* [*vacuus*, from *vagor*, Lat.] a wild freak or frolic; caprice.

**VAGINOPENNOUS**, *a.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Lat.] sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

**VAGRANCY**, *s.* a state of wandering; unsettled course of life.

**VAGRANT**, *a.* [*Fr.*] wandering; vagabond; having no place of residence.

**VAGRANT**, *s.* one that has no settled place of abode; a stroller; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond.

**VAGUE**, (*vag*) *a.* [*Fr. vagus*, from *vagor*, Lat.] wandering; vagrant or vagabond; having no settled place; unfixed; unsettled; indefinite.

**VAHL, MARTIN**, a celebrated Norwegian botanist. He stu-

died under Linnaeus, and was appointed botanical professor at Copenhagen. He travelled, at various times, in Norway, S. Europe, the Mediterranean coasts of Africa, &c., and published several works on plants. He died in 1804, aged 55 years.

**VAIL**, *s.* See **VEIL**. *Vails* are profits that accrue to officers and servants, exclusive of a salary and wages.

**TO VAIL**, *v. a.* [*vailor*, *Fr.*] to cover; to lower, let fall, or pull off, by way of compliment.—*v. n.* to show respect by yielding or submitting; to fall; to let sink for fear, &c. See **TO VEIL**.

**VAILLANT, JEAN FOI**, a celebrated French naturalist. He was a medical practitioner, but having become skilled in the value of ancient coins and medals, was employed by Colbert to travel for the purpose of enriching the royal cabinet. He made several voyages on this errand, and in one was captured by a corsair; and, after spending several months in slavery at Algiers, on his way home, being apprehensive of a second capture, and loss of his coins, he swallowed them, (happily,) without suffering any serious injury from his excessive devotion to his master. He visited Egypt and Persia in his researches, and thus made the collection of Louis XIV. one of the most complete in Europe. He published several works on his favourite study, but they are superseded now by more enlarged and accurate knowledge of the subject. He died in 1706, aged 74 years.

**VAILLANT, SEBASTIEN**, an eminent botanist. He rose by his own efforts entirely, having been born in comparatively humble circumstances. He was first a musical performer, but by his study and attention became a surgeon; and having been, after some years, made secretary to the king's physician, became connected with the Jardin du Roi, and lectured on his favourite science. He died in 1722, aged 53 years. His great work was published after his death, and is valuable for the correct descriptions and plates; but the study of botany has of late so greatly advanced, that his other treatises are only curious as matters of history.

**VAILLANT, FRANÇOIS LE**, a distinguished traveller. He was born in Dutch Guiana, and was early devoted to the study of natural history. When he went with his family to Europe, the great collections at Paris made him desire to travel, and he went to the Cape of Good Hope. Here he made many excursions into the interior; and on returning to Paris, wrote an account of his adventures, observations, and collections. He was one of the numbers who owed their lives to the fall of Robespierre, and he died in 1824, aged 71 years. His works on natural history are very amusing, as well as instructive, but are not scientific works.

**VAIN**, *a.* [*Fr. vain*, Lat.] without effect; having no substance or reality; proud of little things; ostentatious; idle or worthless; false. In vain, to no purpose or end; without effect.

**VAINGLORY**, *s.* [*vana gloria*, Lat.] pride above merit; empty pride.

**VAINLY**, *ad.* uselessly; to no purpose; proudly; arrogantly.

**VAINNESS**, *s.* emptiness; pride; falsehood.

**VALAIS**, a canton of Switzerland, lying next Piedmont and Lombardy, and bounded by Berne and Uri. It is about 100 miles long, and about 40 broad. It lies between two of the great ridges of the Alps, and has heights exceeding 3500 feet. The Rhone is the chief stream, and it flows along its entire length, to the lake of Geneva, which forms part of the W. boundary of the canton. It has some mines; iron, lead, copper, &c. being tolerably abundant. Grain of various kinds, fruits, wine, timber, &c. are produced plentifully; and many cattle, sheep, &c. are reared. Sion is the chief city. It is divided into Upper and Lower Valais. Pop. about 70,000.

**VALANCE**, *s.* [from VALENCIA, a town of Spain:] the fringes of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.

**VALCKENAER**, the name of two eminent scholars of the Netherlands. *Louis Caspar*, the elder, was professor of Greek at Leyden, and published many erudite works. He died in 1785, aged 70 years. *John*, his son, studied at Leyden, and became professor of jurisprudence at Franeker, and subsequently at Utrecht. He took part in the revolutionary movement by which the Batavian republic was founded, and was repaid by a professorship at Leyden, and by an embassy to Spain. He was afterwards employed by Louis, king of Holland, as ambassador to Paris, and soon afterwards he retired to private life. He died in 1821, aged 62 years.

**VALE**, *s.* [*val*, *Fr. vallis*, Lat.] a low ground lying between two hills; a valley; a dale.

**VALEDICTION**, *s.* [*vale* and *dico*, Lat.] the speech made at parting; the bidding farewell.

**VALENCE**, an ancient, considerable, and populous city in the department of Drome, France; seated on the left bank of the Rhone. The greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains; and its public buildings are numerous and handsome. It has some manufactures, and a good trade with the surrounding country. Valence is 335 miles from Paris. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 44. 56. N. Long. 4. 52. E.

**VALENCIA**, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; lying on the Mediterranean, and bounded by Catalonia, Arragon, New Castile, and Murcia. It is about 250 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is watered by a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessities of life, especially fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains, in which are mines of gold, silver, and alum. It has a few manufactures; but its trade is considerable. Its capital, of the same name, is a large place, and is very handsome and pleasant, and adorned with very fine structures. The cathedral is a noble and splendidly ornamented building. The university is ancient and famous. It has several good manufactories of cloth and silk, but its trade is not very good. There are several remains of antiquity, and it is pleasantly seated on the river Guadalquivir, over which are five bridges. It is 2 miles from the sea, and 150 from Madrid. Pop. about 70,000. Lat. 39. 23. N. Long. 0. 10. E.

**VALENCIENNES**, a city of the department of Nord, France. It is situated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts; and has some valuable manufactures, and a very brisk trade. There are here, also, some good educational establishments. It is 120 miles from Paris. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 50. 21. N. Long. 3. 32. E.

**VALENS, FLAVIUS**, joint emperor with Valentinian I. His capital was Constantinople, and he succeeded Jovian. Procopius raised an insurrection against him because of his Arianism; and he made war against Persia, but ended by a truce. The great event of his reign was the entrance of the Huns into Europe; and this led to the invasion of the empire by the Visigoths, in opposing whom Valens was defeated and slain, in 378 A. D., aged 52, having reigned 14 years.

**VALENTINE**, *s.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; an amatory, but anonymous letter, secretly sent on that day; a present, betokening affection, sent secretly on that day.

**VALENTINIAN**, the name of three Roman emperors. The first succeeded Jovian; being raised to the throne by the army at Nice, he took the W. empire to himself, and gave the E. part to his brother Valens. Nearly the whole of his reign was taken up with struggles against the Franks and Germans, who harassed the frontiers of the empire from the Rhine to the Danube. He allowed all creeds to be professed, but was a cruel and unpopular prince. He died in 375, aged 54, and having reigned 11 years. The second, his son, was raised to the throne of the W. empire by his brother Gratian, when he was a mere child. He was dethroned by Maximus, and restored by Theodosius, and at last was murdered by Arbogast, in 392, aged 21 years, after a nominal reign of 16. The third was made emperor of the West by Theodosius II., when he was but 6 years old, under the guardianship of his mother. Under him, all the W. empire was lost but Italy, and he died in 455, aged 36 years, after a reign of 30, in part nominal, and for the rest incapable.

**VALENTINIANS**, *s.* in Ecclesiastical History, a sect of Gnostics, of the 2nd century, originating with an Egyptian, named Valentinus, which rapidly spread through the whole Christian world. They held that God was not the Creator of the world; that our Lord had not a human body, &c. See Gnosticism.

**VALERIAN**, *s.* [*valeriane*, Fr.] in Botany, a genus of plants, of which the red valerian was cultivated by herbalists; cats are exceedingly fond of the smell of its roots.

**VALERIANUS**, P. LICINUS, an emperor of Rome, who succeeded Gallus, to the great joy of all parts of the empire, who hoped for the best results from his well-known character. He associated his son Gallianus with him on the throne, which was productive of the greatest unhappiness; and was himself taken prisoner by Sapor, the Persian king, in 260, and died of shame at his degradation. He was 67 years old, and had reigned 7 years.

**VALERIUS MAXIMUS**, a Roman historian. He was, as

most Romans were, at first a soldier; and spent the latter part of his life in collecting anecdotes of illustrious men of Rome, and remarkable facts in history. His book was one of the earliest ever printed. He flourished soon after the Christian era, in the reign of Tiberius.

**VALET**, *s.* [*Fr.*] a waiting servant. *Valet de chambre*, one who waits on a nobleman or gentleman in his bedchamber, and dresses and undresses him.

**VALETTA**, *s.* a city of Malta, and the capital of that island. It has the happiest situation imaginable, and is wonderfully strong by nature and art. It has a fine harbour, and a good trade. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 35. 53. N. Long. 14. 30. E.

**VALETUDINARIAN**, *s.* a sickly person; one who fancies himself ill.

**VALETUDINARIAN, VALETUDINARY**, *a.* [*valetudo*, Lat.] sickly; weakly; infirm in health.

**VALETUDINARY**, *s.* an infirmary or hospital for the sick.

**VALIANT**, *a.* [*valliant*, Fr.] brave; stout; courageous; intrepid.

**VALIANTLY**, *ad.* bravely; courageously.

**VALIANTNESS**, *s.* bravery; courage; stoutness; intrepidity; valour.

**VALID**, *a.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, from *valere*, Lat.] strong, powerful, efficacious, prevalent, applied to things. Conclusive, weighty, having force, prevalent, applied to argument.

**VALIDITY**, *s.* [*validité*, Fr.] force; power; strength; certainty.

**VALLA, LAURENTIUS**, one of the great scholars during the revival of literature. He taught in several cities of Italy, held a canonry at Rome, and was successively secretary to the king of Naples and to the pope. He had to endure much opposition from the Church, and was once even condemned to the stake. He died in about 1460, aged about 50 years. His controversies with the celebrated Poggio are notorious, and a work of his on the Latin language is yet used by scholars.

**VALLADOLID**, a city of Spain, capital of a principality of the same name, with a university. It is embellished with handsome buildings, large public squares and fountains, and has fine long and broad streets. It is seated near the Douro, and has a good trade, 100 miles from Madrid. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 41. 49. N. Long. 4. 43. W.

**VALLANCY**, *s.* a large wig that shades the face.

**VALLE, PIETRO DELLA**, a celebrated traveller, called from a whim of his own, the *Pilgrim*. He was first a soldier, but afterwards spent about eleven years in Egypt, Persia, India, &c., visiting other places and parts round the Levant. He married a beautiful girl of Kurdistan, who died before he returned to Europe; and he had her body enshrouded, and brought it with him to Rome for burial. He was favoured by the pope after his return, and died in 1652, aged 66 years. He published an *Account of his Travels, Letters*, and other works.

**VALLEY**, *s.* [*vallee*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] low ground lying between hills. See *VALE*. Geologists distinguish valleys according to their origin. *Valleys of elevation*, are such as have been formed by the upheaval of the strata, and their fracture, the space being cleared by the action of water, and the beds found to dip away from it. *Valleys of excavation*, are those which are formed by the action of running water alone, which is sufficient to scoop out a bed in the hardest lava. In these instances the beds lie in continuous lines on each side of the stream.

**VALLISNERI, ANTONIO**, an eminent naturalist of Italy, who studied at Modena and Bologna, and became a medical practitioner at Reggio. He was afterwards made a professor at Padua, and travelled in Italy to increase his acquaintance with plants, which he had deeply studied. He enjoyed a great reputation throughout the scientific world, and died in 1730, aged 69 years.

**VALLISNERIA**, *s.* in Botany, a plant found in S. France and Italy, which affords one of the most remarkable and beautiful proofs of contrivance to be seen in the vegetable world. It is a river plant, and the stamens and pistils grow on different flowers. The flowers containing the pistils are on long spiral stems, which adapt themselves to the depth of the water, so that the flowers always float on the surface. Those containing the stamens grow on short stems; but when the pollen in the anthers is mature, the stem breaks, and the flower rising to the surface opens, and floating amongst the flowers which bear the seed-vessels and



pistilla, fertilize them with their pollen. The spiral stems of these flowers, after this is effected, coil up, and the seed is ripened and shed under water.

VALOROUS, *a.* brave; valiant; courageous; stout; intrepid.

VALOROUSLY, *ad.* in a valorous manner.

VALOROUSNESS, *s.* bravery; courage; intrepidity.

VALOUR, *s.* [valor, Lat. *valor*, Fr.] courage; bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness.

VALPARAISO, a sea-port of Chili, S. America. It stands on the shore, under the cliffs; but, excepting in the public and government buildings, is not very substantially built. It is well situated for trade, but has no harbour, but only a good road for anchoring in. It is a great place of trade, and every year increases its importance. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 33. 4 S. Long. 71. 23 W.

VALPY, the name of two eminent scholars, authors of many elementary classical works of wide use in England. *Richard*, the elder brother, studied at Oxford, and was head master of Reading grammar-school. His Latin and Greek grammars were a great advance on those generally in use at the time they were composed. His editions of the classics are of some value. He died in 1836. *Edward*, the younger, studied at Cambridge, and became head master of Norwich grammar-school. He held also some church-livings near Norwich. He published a Latin Exercise Book for advanced scholars, and superintended many publications of the Valpy press. He died in 1832.

VALUABLE, *a.* [Fr.] being of great price or worth; precious; deserving esteem or regard; estimable.

VALUABLENESS, *s.* price or worth; esteem.

VALUATION, *s.* price or value put upon a thing; appraisement.

VALUE, *s.* [Fr.] price; worth; price equal to the worth of a thing; esteem; rate. In Political Economy, the several quantities of all other things, which can be obtained in exchange for any particular thing, and which, therefore, must always be in a state of fluctuation.

To VALUE, *v.* *a.* [valor, Fr.] to rate at a certain price; to have in high esteem; to appraise or estimate; to be worth.

VALUER, *s.* one who values.

VALVE, *s.* [valve, Lat.] a folding door; any thing that opens and shuts over an orifice. In Botany, the different pieces that compose a capsule. In Practical Mechanics, Hydraulics, &c., valves are made in several forms, according to the nature of the orifice to be closed, and to the fluid which passes through it;—amongst the simplest, are the ball and the cone, which, fitting into cavities ground perfectly true, are almost air-tight. For completely air-tight valves some kind of oleaginous substance is employed in addition to the valve. See STEAM-ENGINE. In Anatomy, certain membranes which are found in the arteries, which admit the flow of the blood from the heart, but prevent its return.

VAMP, *s.* the upper leather of a shoe.

To VAMP, *v.* *a.* to piece an old thing with something new; to repair any thing old or decayed, in order to make it pass for new.

VAMPIRE, *s.* in Zoology, a large species of bat, inhabiting several of the African and South Sea islands. In Slavonic and other superstitions, the spirit of some dead person, which frequents the scenes of its former life, for the purpose of injuring and destroying persons.

VAN, *s.* [vanot, Fr.] the front or first line of an army.—[Fr. from *vanus*, Lat.] any thing spread wide, by which a wind is raised; a fan; a wing.

VANADIUM, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal of silvery lustre, and very brittle, which is not acted on by some acids. It burns when heated in a very moderate degree.

VANBRUGH, SIR JOHN, an English dramatist and architect, of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. His first public appearance was in his profession, when he was engaged in completing Greenwich Hospital. He next brought out his dramatic works. Later in life, he built Blenheim House and Castle Howard. He was made Clarencieux king-at-arms, and was knighted. He died in 1726, aged 60 years. His buildings have received very different verdicts from the followers of different architectural heresies. If not master-pieces, they may yet afford much instruction to the students of that branch of the fine arts. His comedies are excellent in all but the morality,

and the bad morality is made worse by the grossness of the language.

VANCOURIER, (*vánkurrier*) *s.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.] a harbinger; a precursor.

VANCOUVER, GEORGE, a British naval captain, and circumnavigator. He served under Captain Cook, and commanded an expedition of discovery in the N. Pacific Ocean. Amongst the new tracts visited by him was the large island now called by his name. He died in 1798, aged about 45 years. He published an account of his voyages, which is very interesting.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, a large island lying on the W. coast of N. America, opposite to the Oregon territory. It is about 200 miles long, and about 40 broad. It is very imperfectly explored, but coal is abundant, and the soil is fertile. It has also good havens, and the narrow sea between it and the mainland is one continuous harbour. It belongs to Great Britain, and is now included in the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is doubtless destined to play an important part in the future history of the world, lying as it does so convenient for commerce with the E. Indies and China, and abounding with the appliances of civilized life. A few hunters and Moriamites are the only settlers here at present. Pop. about 5000.

VANDALS, a great branch of the Teutonic race, which took part in the overthrow of the Roman empire. They adopted the Arian creed, and established a kingdom in Spain, which continued for some years; and another far more extensive in N. Africa, which was overthrown by Belisarius.

VANDERVEDE, WILLIAM, (*the old*), a celebrated seapainter. He accompanied the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter, as Racine did the army of Louis XIV., and was afterwards engaged by Charles II. to secure a glory to his fleets which they could not always secure for themselves. He was at the Solebay fight, on behalf of the Duke of York; and died in 1693, aged 83 years. His son, the younger William Vandervelde, painted many of the sea-fights which he sketched on the spot.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. See TASMANIA.

VANDYCK, SIR ANTHONY, the great portrait painter of the 17th century. He was born at Antwerp, and studied under Rubens. After having distinguished himself in the studio of that great artist, he visited Italy, where he attained his first fame. He was attracted to England after his return by the fame of Charles I.'s liberality to artists, and experienced it completely in reward for the immortality he has conferred on the face and figure of that unhappy king. He was knighted by Charles, and lived in a style of great splendour. He died in 1641, aged 42 years. Although most celebrated for portraits, he painted historical pieces as well, some of which are of great excellence. The various collections in England have made most persons familiar with the style of this artist, and the numberless engravings of his pictures of his royal patron have made them at least familiar to all.

VANE, *s.* [*vaene*, Belg.] a plate hung on a pin so as to turn with the wind; a weathercock. *Vanes*, among mariners, are the sights of quadrants, &c.

VANE, SIR HENRY, one of the statesmen of the Puritan Revolution of the 17th century. His father was an officer of the household to Charles I., and a secretary of state. He studied at Oxford, and then visited Geneva, where he acquired the principles for which he was afterwards put to death. The opposition which he encountered made him leave England, and he went as governor to Massachusetts, then recently planted. On his return he was made a treasurer of the navy; he also entered parliament, and took a prominent part in all the movements of the patriot party, except the overawing of the House by the army, and the execution of Charles. He held prominent situations in the state, till Cromwell put an end to the Long Parliament, and reflected somewhat tauntingly upon the narrow pedantry of his character. He was so inordinate to the Protector, that he was confined in Carisbrooke castle, and when Richard Cromwell had abdicated, and he was raised to honour again, the parliament had to make him a prisoner on parole. At the Restoration he was one of those singled out to show how a king's word should be kept, and was tried (in mere mockery of the forms of justice) and beheaded in 1662, aged 50 years. Vane "called Milton friend," but seems by his whole doings, and by his book, (in which he shows himself a Fifth-monarchy man,) to have had little that corresponded with that honour,

save his resolute adherence to the formula which he had assumed to be the right one.

VA'NGUARD, *s.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] the front or first line of an army; the van.

VAN'ILLA, *s.* [*vanille*, Fr.] in Botany, &c., a genus of plants found in the tropical regions of the New World, one species of which supplies the substance with which chocolate is so frequently flavoured.

To VA'NISH, *v. n.* [*evanesco*, Lat.] to disappear; to come to nought; to be lost.

VA'NITY, *s.* [*vanité*, Fr. *vanitas*, Lat.] emptiness; inanity; uncertainty; fruitless desire or endeavour; falsehood; vain pursuit; an object of petty pride; ostentation.

VAN LOO, two celebrated painters of France. *Jean Baptiste*, the elder brother, excelled in portraits, but also painted historical pictures. He was the fashionable painter of the court of Louis XV., but he enjoyed a considerable reputation in Italy also; and in England, which he visited when his losses by the Mississippi scheme made his life more laborious. He died in 1746, aged 62 years. *Charles Andrew*, the younger brother, painted historical pieces chiefly, and was made director of the Academy, and royal painter. He died in 1765, aged 60 years.

To VA'NQUISH, *v. a.* [*vainere*, Fr.] to conquer; to subdue, confute, overcome.

VA'NQUISHER, *s.* a conqueror; a subduer.

VAN'TAGE, *s.* [*from advantage*] gain; superiority, opportunity.

VA'NTBRASS, *s.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] armour for the arm.

VAPID, *a.* [*capidus*, Lat.] dead or flat, applied to liquors; palled; spiritless; mawkish.

VAPIDITY, VA'PIDNESS, *s.* deadness; flatness; mawkishness.

VAPORARY, *s.* [*aporarium*, from *vapor*, Lat.] a stove or hot-house; a stew or bagna. Among physicians, a decoction of herbs poured hot into a vessel, so that the patient sitting over it may receive the fumes.

VAPORATION, *s.* [*aporatio*, Lat.] the act of emitting fumes or vapours.

VAPORIFEROUS, *a.* [*apor and fero*, Lat.] producing or causing vapours.

VAPOROUS, *a.* [*aporos*, Fr.] full of vapours; fummy; full of vain imaginations; windy; flatulent.

VAPOUR, *s.* [*vapor*, Lat. *vapeur*, Fr.] in Natural Philosophy, that state of any body, fluid or solid, which is produced by the application of heat, in which its particles are mechanically, but not chemically, separated; steam; fume.

To VA'POUR, *v. n.* [*vapor*, Lat.] to fly off in fume. Figuratively, to bully or brag.—*v. a.* to effuse or scatter in fumes or vapour.

VAPOUR BATH, *s.* in Medicine, an apparatus by which the body, or any part of it, can be exposed to the action of the vapour of water, or any other fluid, at any desired temperature, for medicinal purposes.

VAR, a department of France, lying on the Mediterranean, next the kingdom of Sardinia, and bounded by the departments of Bouches du Rhône and Basses Alps. It is about 80 miles in length, by 45 in breadth. It is traversed by some of the offshoots of the Alps, and has heights exceeding 3000 feet. Great part of its coast is rocky, and is lined with small islands; the best known of which are the Hyères islands. The Var is its chief river, and separates it from the Sardinian States. Near the coast at some points are extensive lakes or lagoons. It yields building-stone, marble, and coal. Corn is scantily grown; but fruit, wine, cattle, timber, &c. &c. are abundant. It has also valuable fisheries. It has some manufactures, and a good trade at some points. Toulon is its chief port, and Draguignan is its capital. Pop. about 350,000.

VARIABLE, *a.* [*Fr. variabilis*, from *vario*, Lat.] changeable; not long the same; inconstant; fickle; mutable.

VARIABLENESS, *s.* changeableness; levity; inconstancy; mutability.

VAR'IABLY, *ad.* changeably; uncertainly.

VARIANCE, *s.* [*from vary*] difference; discord; dissension; disagreement. In Law, an alteration of something formerly laid in a plea.

VARIATION, *s.* [*Fr. variatio*, Lat.] change; difference; mutation. *Variation of the compass*, in Magnetism, that deviation of the direction of the magnetic needle from the true north,

which has always to be allowed for in the use of it, in navigation. It is observed that this variation is itself variable, both daily, and in a progressive and constant manner. It is now about 23° to the W. of the true north at London. *Lunar Variation*, in Astronomy, an inequality in the moon's motion, by which it is sometimes before and sometimes behind its mean place, by about 32', arising from the attraction of the sun.

VARICOSE, *a.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] diseased with dilatation.

To VA'RIEGATE, *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Lat.] to stain with different colours; to diversify.

VARIEGATED, *a.* streaked or diversified with different colours.

VARIEGATION, *s.* the quality of being beautified or diversified with several colours.

VAR'IEITY, *s.* [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*, Lat.] change; intermixture of different things; difference; variation; diversity. In Natural Science, a subordinate and uncertain division of a species.

VARIFORM, *a.* [*varius and forma*, Lat.] being of divers shapes or forms.

VARIGNON, PIERRE, an eminent mathematician of France, who studied at Caen and Paris, contrary to the desire of his friends, who wished him to become an ecclesiastic. He became mathematical professor in the College Mazarin; and died in 1722, aged 68 years. His works are all of considerable interest to mathematicians, and aided greatly in advancing the science to its present perfection.

VARIOUS, *a.* [*varius*, Lat.] different; changeable; unlike each other; marked with different colours; numerous; manifold.

VARIOUSLY, *ad.* differently.

VARIOUSNESS, *s.* diversity; changeableness.

VAR'LET, *s.* [*old Fr.*] anciently a servant; but at present a worthless person; a rascal.

VA'RNISH, *s.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Lat.] matter laid on wood, metal, &c. to make them shine, and preserve them from the action of the atmosphere and of water. Figuratively, a cover or palliation of a crime, &c.

To VA'RNISH, *v. a.* [*vernis*, Fr.] to cover with something shining; to conceal a defect with something ornamental or rhetorical; to palliate.

VA'RNISHER, *s.* one whose trade is to varnish; a dissembler; an adorning.

VARRO, M. TERENTIUS, a Roman writer, of great erudition; who was a partisan of Pompey in the wars between him and Julius Caesar, but afterwards became a friend of the conqueror's. He escaped, with the loss of his property, the proscriptions of the triumvirate of Octavius, Antonius, and Lepidus; and died in 27 B. C., aged about 90 years. One of his works has come down to us perfect, it is a treatise on *Agricultural Affairs*; another, on the *Latin Tongue*, we have in a very imperfect and unsatisfactory state; the rest are irrecoverably lost.

To VA'RY, *v. a.* [*vario*, Lat. *varier*, Fr.] to change; to make of different kinds; to diversify.—*v. n.* to be changeable; to appear in different forms; to be different from each other; to alter; to deviate; to be at variance.

VASARI, GEORGE, an architect and painter of Italy, who is known to us by his *Lives of the most eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*, rather than by his works of art, albeit he appears to have had the best masters, and to have enjoyed some reputation during his life. He died in 1574, aged 62 years.

VAS'CLAR, *a.* [*vasculum*, Lat.] composed of vessels. It is applied to those tissues in plants which are so composed; and which distinguish the great class of phanerogamous, or flowering plants, from the cryptogamic plants, ferns, mosses, fungi, &c. &c., which are composed almost wholly of cellular tissue.

VASCULIFEROUS, *a.* [*vasculum and fero*, Lat.] in Botany, an epithet given to those plants which have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed.

VASE, *s.* [*Fr. vas*, Lat.] a vessel; generally applied to one designed for show rather than use.

VAS'SAL, *s.* [*Fr. vassallo*, Ital.] one holding by the will of a superior; a subject or dependant, a servant subject to the will of another; a slave.

VAS'SALAGE, *s.* [*vassalage*, Fr.] the state of being subject to the will of another; dependence; subjection.

VAST, *a.* [*vaste*, Fr. *vastus*, Lat.] great or large; generally applied to any thing enormously great.

VASTLY, *ad. largely*; greatly.

VASTNESS, *s.* enormous greatness; immensity.

VAT, *Fat*, *s.* [*vat*, Belg., *fat*, Sax.] a vessel for holding wine, beer, &c. in the time of their preparation.

VATER, JOHN SEVERIN, an eminent scholar of Germany, during the last generation. He studied at Jena and Halle; and received his first appointment as theological professor in the former university. He subsequently held that post at Halle, in conjunction with the chair of oriental literature, and was for a short time in the same situation at Königsberg. He died in 1826, aged 55 years. His writings are very numerous, but are almost wholly out of the reach of English readers; they are of great value to scholars in languages.

VATICAN, the name of the principal palace of the popes, at Rome, where are the famous chapels adorned by the *chefs d'œuvre* of Buonarroti and Raphael; the museum, abounding with the most precious works of art; and the library, containing the stores of ages. It is named from the old name of the hill on which it stands. St. Peter's church is commonly reckoned part of the Vatican.

VATICIDE, *s.* [*vates* and *cedo*, Lat.] a murderer of prophets. To VATICINATE, *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, from *vates*, Lat.] to prophesy.

VATICINATION, *s.* [*vaticinatio*, Lat.] the act of prophesying, divining, and foretelling.

VATTEL, EMMERICH, the great writer on the Law of Nations. He was born at Neuchâtel, and studied at Basle and Geneva, for the purpose of being a clergyman. He turned aside from it to other pursuits, and entered the service of the elector of Saxony, as ambassador at Berne, from Poland. The greater part of his time was devoted to his favourite studies. He was afterwards made a councillor of state at Dresden; and died in 1767, aged 53 years. His works are somewhat numerous; but that on which his great reputation is founded is the *Law of Nations*; which, if preferable to the works of Grotius and Puffendorf, is certainly less learned in historical precedent and example.

VAVASOUR, *s.* [*vavasour*, Fr.] anciently a person next in rank to a baron; one subject to a superior lord, but has others holding under him.

VAUBAN, SEBASTIEN LE PRESTRE, SEIGNEUR DE, the great military engineer of France. He entered the army early in life, and partook of all the dangers of the wars of the 17th century. During this time he was continually studying his favourite subject, and he had but too many opportunities of testing the value of all his plans. The fortification of Dunkirk was the first work of national importance intrusted to him; and after that he was continually engaged in conducting sieges, or in erecting fortresses, or constructing military works. Few men whose eminence is chiefly of a scientific kind, have seen so much actual service, or done so much of a practical kind, having been in 140 actions, and had the management of 53 sieges, and either the erection or repair of about 340 fortresses. He was made a marshal of France, and died in 1707, aged 74 years. His works on the *Attack and Defence of Besieged Places*, and on *Mines*, are not all his writings, although they contain the result of his study and observation on the theme he particularly chose as his own.

VAUCHER, JEAN PETER, an eminent botanical writer of Geneva. He was theological professor there; and beside attending to the duties of his post with exemplary fidelity, studied the physiology of plants with great ardour and intelligence. He died in 1841, aged 75 years. His great work on the *Physiology of Plants* is very valuable and curious.

VAUCLUSE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Basses Alpes, Drôme, Ardèche, Gard, Durance, and Bouches du Rhône. It is about 65 miles long, by about 35 broad. It is in part mountainous, and has points of above 6000 feet in height; and the Rhône is its principal river. Its name is derived from the fountain-head of the Sorgues, in the valley called Vaucluse, immortalized by Petrarch. It yields coal of inferior quality, and excellent building-stone and lime-stone. Corn, wine, fruits, silk, honey, sheep, &c. &c. are in different degrees of abundance produced. It has some manufactures, and a brisk internal trade. Avignon is the capital. Pop. about 300,000.

VAUD, a canton of Switzerland, adjoining France, and bounded by Neuchâtel, Freyburg, Berne, and the Valais. It is of small extent, and is not very mountainous. Its streams are small, but the lake of Geneva on the S., and the lake of Neuchâtel on the

N., belong in part to it. Corn, fruit, wine, cattle, &c. &c. are its chief productions and wealth. Lausanne is its capital. Pop. about 200,000.

VAUDEVILLE, *s.* [Fr.] a popular song; a short and trifling species of drama.

VAUDOIS, (called also VALDENSES, or WALDENSES,) in Ecclesiastical History, a people of the mountain valleys of Piedmont, who (although lying in the very centre of Roman Christendom, and subjected to repeated persecutions) have never belonged to the Church of Rome; and (excepting that they receive state pay) are now the same in faith and discipline that they were in the 12th century. They at present occupy the three valleys of Lucerne, St. Martin, and La Perouse, and derive their name from *valis*, a valley; or, more probably, from *vald*, a valley in a forest or a wood. Their history is most intensely interesting and instructive, and has given rise to some of the noblest poems in the English language, of which Milton's celebrated sonnet is known to all.

VAUGHAN, HENRY, one of our finest devotional poets. He was a native of Wales, and many of his pieces have lately been reprinted, or imitated in modern verse. He died in 1695, aged 74 years.

VAULT, *s.* [*voulte*, Fr., *volta*, Ital.] a continued arch; a cellar, so called, because arched generally on the top; a cave; a cavern; a repository for the dead under a church.—[*voltiger*, Fr.] a leap.

To VAULT, *v. a.* [*vouter*, Fr.] to arch, or shape like an arch; to cover with an arch.—*v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr., *colleggiare*, Ital.] to leap, jump, or show postures.

VAULTED, *a.* arched; concave.

VAULTER, *a.* a leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

To VAUNT, *v. a.* [*vauter*, Fr.] to boast; to display in an ostentatious manner; to brag; to swagger.—*v. n.* to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.

VAUNT, *s.* a brag or boast.

VAUNTER, *a.* a boaster; a man given to vain ostentation.

VAUNTINGLY, *ad.* boastingly; braggingly.

UBERTY, *s.* [*uber*, Lat.] fertility; abundance.

UBEROUS, *a.* plentiful; fertile.

UBICATION, UBILITY, *s.* [*ubi*, Lat.] residence or situation in a place.

UBIQUITARIAN, *s.* [*ubique*, Lat.] one who holds that Christ's body is every where present.

UBIQUITARY, *a.* omnipresent.

UBIQUITY, *s.* [*ubiquité*, Fr.] omnipresence.

UDDER, *s.* [*uder*, Sax. and Belg.] the dug of a cow or other large beast.

UDDERED, *a.* furnished with udders.

UDINE, a town of the Venetian territory, Austria. It stands at the foot of the Alps, and is surrounded by walls. It has some fine churches and public buildings. Its manufactures and trade are chiefly in silk. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 46. 4. N. Long. 13. 10. E.

VEAL, (*veel*) *s.* [*veel*, old Fr.] the flesh of a calf.

VECTION, VECTITATION, *s.* [*vectito*, Lat.] the act of carrying, or being carried.

VEDA, *s.* [*Sanscr.*] the name given to the sacred books of the Hindus. They contain many noble moral precepts, but along with them enjoin, with equal authority, many puerile and degrading superstitions.

To VEER, *v. n.* [*virer*, old Fr.] to turn about.—*v. a.* to let out; to turn; to chant.

VEGA, LOPE DE, or LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO, the great Spanish dramatist. He was well educated, and studied partly at Alcalá, and his first engagement was as secretary to the Duke of Alva. Obligated to fly in consequence of a duel, he remained for some time an exile from Madrid, and on his return his wife died. He was one of the military embarked in the Armada that was called in vain hope the Invincible, and it was the world's good fortune that he returned in safety. Another period of domestic life and secretarship followed, and on losing his second wife he took holy orders. His literary life now properly began, and never was poet so honoured before. He received his *apotheosis* before his death. The pope himself sent him testimonials of the greatest regard, and he was made, as one of the highest marks of national respect, familiar to the Inquisition. When he appeared in the streets he was surrounded by crowds, as if he were a sovereign. He died in 1635, aged 63 years, and

was buried with the honours of a prince. His dramas, entirely original, were about 2000 in number, and of them about 500 have been printed. This astonishing fertility may be understood by a computation which has been made, and which shows that he must have written not less than 21,300,000 verses, beside prose. He was properly the creator of the Spanish comedy, and his pieces have proved a rich mine to the playwrights of other nations.

**VEGETABLE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Natural History, a plant, as distinguished from an animal, or from a mineral. Generally, an esculent plant, root, &c.

**VEGETABLE**, *a.* [*vegetabilis*, Lat.] having the nature of a plant; belonging to a plant. *Vegetable ivory*, is the kernel of a kind of nut, which grows in Peru; and which is so hard as to admit of its being used for most purposes to which ivory is applied. But it is not so durable as the genuine ivory, nor does it always keep its colour.

To **VEGETATE**, *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Lat.] to grow; to shoot out.

**VEGETATION**, *s.* [Fr.] growth; increase of bulk, parts, and dimensions, applied to trees, plants, shrubs, &c.

**VEGETATIVE**, *a.* [*vegetativus*, Fr.] producing growth, or causing to grow.

**VEGETE**, *v. a.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] vigorous; active; sprightly.

**VEHEMENCE**, *VEHEMENCY*, *s.* [*vehēmentia*, Fr. *vehementia*, Lat.] violence; ardour; vigour.

**VEHEMENT**, *a.* [Fr. *vehemens*, Lat.] violent; eager; fervent; forcible; ardent.

**VEHEMENTLY**, *ad.* forcibly; pathetically.

**VEHICLE**, *s.* [*vehicule*, Fr. *vehiculum*, from *veho*, Lat.] that in by which any thing is carried or conveyed.

To **VEIL**, *v. a.* [*velo*, Lat.] to cover the face with any thing; to cover or hide. *See VAIL.*

**VEIL**, *s.* [*velum*, Lat.] a cover used to conceal the face; a cover or disguise.

**VEIN**, *s.* [*vena*, Fr. *vena*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a vessel which conveys the blood from the arteries back to the heart. Figuratively, a hollow or cavity; the course of metal or mineral in a mine; tendency, or turn of mind; the time when any inclination is strongest; humour, or temper; current; streak; variation, as the veins of marble.

**VENED**, *VENNY*, *a.* full of veins; streaked; variegated.

**VELASQUEZ**, **DIEGO RODRIGUEZ DE SILVA**, a celebrated Spanish painter, who had the good fortune to have such incompetent teachers, that he was compelled to resort to the models by which he was surrounded for models and scenes for his canvasses. Having visited Madrid, he was soon employed by the court; and so charmed Philip IV. that he was made royal painter. He was persuaded by Rubens, then visiting Madrid, to travel in Italy, which he did, and was received with the greatest respect. He afterwards again visited that country, and was even more highly honoured. But his chief honours were received from his own monarch; he was ennobled by him; he had apartments in the palace; and was at last appointed to a court office, the duties of which were to prepare the royal lodgings during a journey, and which caused his death by over fatigue in this mental occupation, in 1660, aged 61 years. His portraits are his most characteristic and splendid works; but his historical pictures are marked by the same excellency. He is the first of the imitators of actual life; and stands in extreme contrast with Raphael, Michael Angelo, and all who idealized their themes, and worked as artists, and not merely as painters.

**VELLETTY**, *s.* [*vellété*, Fr.] the lowest degree of desire.

To **VELLICATE**, *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] to twitch; to pluck; to stimulate.

**VELLICATION**, *s.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] a twitching.

**VELLUM**, *s.* [*velum*, Fr.] the skin of a calf dressed for writing; the finest sort of parchment.

**VELOCITY**, *s.* [*velocitas*, Fr. *velocitas*, from *velox*, Lat.] speed; quickness of speed; swiftness.

**VELVET**, *s.* [*veluto*, Ital.] a kind of silk manufacture with a short pile or fur upon it.—*a.* made of velvet; soft; delicate.

**VELVETLEAF**, *s.* in Botany, the plant also called sea-tree mallow.

**VENAL**, *a.* [Fr. *venalis*, from *veneo*, Lat.] capable of being bought or purchased; mercenary; contained in the veins.

**VENALITY**, *s.* [*venalitas*, Fr.] a disposition that renders a per-

son ready to flatter, or agree to any thing, for gain; prostitution; mercenariness.

**VENATION**, *s.* [*venor*, Lat.] the exercise or practice of hunting.

To **VEND**, *v. a.* [*vendo*, Lat.] to sell; to offer for sale.

**VENDEE**, *a.* department of France, lying on the Atlantic Ocean, and bounded by the departments of Loire Inférieure, Maine et Loire, Deux Sèvres, and Charente Inférieure. It is about 80 miles long, by about 50 in breadth. The surface is hilly on the inland side, but none of its elevations exceed 500 feet; and the rest is almost level. Its rivers are small, the two named Sèvre, the Vendée, &c. Off its coast, and belonging to it, are the islands D'Yeu, Noirmoutier, &c. Coal, iron, building-stone, &c. are found. Corn of various kinds, fruits, wine, &c. are produced in tolerable abundance; and timber and cattle are raised. The manufactures of the towns are not of great value; nor is the trade great. Some of the places of the coast attend to the fisheries. Bourbon-Vendée is the chief town. Pop. about 400,000. This department gave the name to a long and sanguinary civil war, which formed part of the Revolution of 1789.

**VENDEE**, *v. n.* in Law, the person to whom any thing is sold.

**VENDRE**, *VENOR*, *v.* [*vendere*, Fr.] in Law, a seller.

**VENDIBLE**, *a.* [*vendibilis*, Lat.] saleable; marketable.

**VENDITION**, *s.* [*venditio*, Lat.] the act of selling or disposing of any commodity; a sale.

**VENDÔME**, **LOUIS JOSEPH, COMTE DE**, a celebrated French general. Before the peace of Nimègue he served in Holland, under Turenne and De Crequi. In the war ended by the peace of Ryswick, he was second in command in the Netherlands and in Italy, and chief in Spain; and gained a distinguished reputation. In the Spanish war of succession, he commanded in Italy and Holland, and wrested the victory more than once from Prince Eugene, by his impetuosity, rather than by his generalship, but was defeated at Oudenarde by Marlborough. In Spain, he completely restored the cause of Philip, and was by him, in gratitude, honoured as a prince of royal birth, which, in fact, he was, being grandson of Henri IV., and the beautiful Gabrielle d'Estres. He died in that country in 1712, aged 58 years.

**VENEER**, *s.* a very thin slice of wood. It is only the finer kinds of mahogany, rosewood, and other rare and beautiful woods, that are cut into veneers; and this operation is performed by saw-mills, with machinery so exquisitely made, that a whole log is cut out lengthwise into sheets hardly thicker than brown paper.

**VENEER/RING**, *s.* in Cabinet-making, the covering of common wood with veneers of rarer or more beautiful kinds, for ornament and cheapness; a kind of inlaying, or marquetry.

**VENEFICIAL**, *a.* [*venenum* and *facio*, Lat.] acting by poison; bewitching.

**VENENOUS**, *a.* [*venenum*, Lat.] full of poison; poisonous.

**VENENIFEROUS**, *a.* [*venenum* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing poison.

**VENERABLE**, *a.* [Fr. *venerabilis*, from *veneror*, Lat.] to be regarded with awe or reverence.

**VENERABLY**, *ad.* in a manner that excites reverence.

To **VENERATE**, *v. a.* [*rénerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.] to regard with awe or reverence.

**VENERATION**, *s.* [Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] great respect; reverence.

**VENEREAL**, *VENEREOUS*, *a.* [*venereus*, from *Venus*, Lat.] relating to love; lustful.

**VENERY**, *s.* [*venerie*, Fr.] hunting; lasciviousness.

**VENESE/CTION**, *s.* [*vena* and *seco*, Lat.] the act of letting blood.

**VENEZUELA**, one of the S. American republics. It lies on the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, and is bounded by New Granada, Brazil, and Guyana. It is about 1500 miles in length, and 700 in its mean breadth. The Andes cross the W. part of this state, and other ranges of mountains run in other directions through it; the greatest elevation of any of its peaks is about 15,000 feet. It has amongst the mountains, table-lands at an elevation of above 10,000 feet. The river Orinoco is the largest stream; and Lake Maracibo, the widest expanse of inland water in S. America is connected with it by a narrow channel. Most of the metals, and coal, are found here, but not in great quantities. Its vegetable productions, which consist of all the usual kinds found in the tropical regions of the New World, are its chief wealth. Horses and cattle of all kinds

abound. Its fisheries, also, are valuable and extensive. Its manufactures are yet in their infancy; but its trade is considerable, and it has some fine harbours. Caracas is its capital. Pop. about 1,250,000, of which above 50,000 are slaves, and a large proportion either free persons of colour, Indians or negroes, and mixed races.

To VENGANCE, *v. a.* [venger, Fr.] See To AVENGE.

VENGANCE, *s.* [Fr.] punishment; or penal retribution; avengement. To do with a vengeance, is to do vehemently, or completely.

VENGFUL, *a.* vindictive; retributive.

VENIABLE, VÉNIAL, *a.* [venia, Lat.] pardonable; permitted; or allowed; excusable.

VENICE, the capital of one part of Austrian Italy, stands on the islands which form the border of the lagoons at the mouth of the Po. This situation has given to this city its peculiar character, it has canals for main streets, and there are above 300 bridges over them, connecting the lesser streets, the chief of which is the Rialto, 90 feet in length, and built of white marble. It is a city of palaces, and presents to the architect some of the most splendid works of art of that kind. Its churches are not less magnificent. It has also a university with a fine library, an academy of arts with many celebrated paintings and sculptures, a noble arsenal, &c. Its manufactures are not of great importance, and its commerce is but the shadow of what it was when Venice was a free state. Pop. about 120,000. Lat. 45. 25. N. Long. 12. 20. E. The glory of this city is its history, and it is at this hour maintaining a contest with Austria for the purpose of recovering its independence, which it has lost now for above fifty years. See LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM.

VENISON, (venzon) *s.* [venaison, Fr. from venor, Lat.] the flesh of deer; game, or beasts of chase.

VENOM, *s.* [venin, Fr.] poison.

VENOMOUS, *a.* poisonous; mischievous; malignant.

VENOMOUSLY, *ad.* poisonously; malignantly.

VENOMOUSNESS, *s.* poisonousness; malignity.

VENOUS, *a.* [venosus, from vena, Lat.] full of veins.

VENT, *s.* [fente, Fr.] a small aperture or hole, by which any vapour transpires; passage from secrecy to public notice; passage; discharge.—[vente, Fr.] sale.

To VENT, *v. a.* [venter, Fr.] to let out at a small hole or aperture; to give way to, or free from restraint; to utter; to publish; to sell; to carry to sale.

VENTER, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, any cavity of the body, but particularly the abdomen. In Law, a womb, or mother.

VENTIDUCT, *s.* [ventus and ductus, Lat.] a passage for the wind.

To VENTILATE, *v. a.* [ventilo, from ventus, Lat.] to fan with the wind; to winnow; to examine or discuss any controverted point.

VENTILATION, *s.* [ventilatio, Lat.] the act of fanning, or gathering wind; the act of winnowing corn; refrigeration. It also signifies the art of constructing apparatus for supplying buildings with pure air, and removing that which has been used in respiration, &c., and become unwholesome.

VENTILATOR, *s.* an apparatus for the removal of noxious or unwholesome, and the supply of fresh, air in any place.

VENTO-SITY, *s.* [ventosus, Lat.] windiness.

VENTRICLE, *s.* [ventricule, Fr. ventriculus, from venter, Lat.] the stomach; any small cavity, particularly those of the heart and of the brain.

VENTRILOQUIST, *s.* [venter and loquor, Lat.] one who speaks in such a manner that the sound seems to issue from the air, or from other persons or inanimate things.

VENTURE, *s.* [aventure, Fr.] hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger; hap; chance; a stake. At a venture, is at hazard; without consideration or premeditation.

To VENTURE, *v. n.* to dare; to run a hazard. Used with at, on, or upon, to engage in an attempt without any prospect or certainty of security.—*v. a.* to expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture.

VENTURER, *s.* one who ventures.

VENTURESOME, *a.* bold; daring.

VENTURESOMELY, *ad.* in a bold or daring manner.

VENTUROUS, *a.* fearless; daring; bold; apt to run hazards.

VENUÉ, *s.* [Fr.] in Law, the county in which a cause is to

be tried. There are particular rules for determining it, but large scope is given to a prosecutor.

VENUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, the second planet in order from the sun, and the next nearest to it from our earth. Its distance from the sun is about 69,000,000 miles, and it revolves round it in about 225 days. Its rotation on its axis is accomplished in rather less than 24 hours; and its diameter is about 7800 miles. It is well known from its remarkable brilliancy, and from its never exceeding a certain distance from the sun. It is alternately a morning and an evening star; and is known by the names of Phosphorus, and Hesperus. It is not unfrequently visible in the day-time, and in full sun-light; and it may be seen under favourable circumstances to cast a shadow. Viewed through a telescope it exhibits phases like the moon, but its full circle is rarely seen, because it must at such a time be most distant from the earth, and close to the sun. Its surface presents dark spots, &c. like that of the moon. Like Mercury, when it passes between the sun and the earth, it occasionally appears crossing its disk like a black spot. But its transits are not so frequent as those of Mercury; happening at alternate intervals of about 8, and 123 years;—the following are all that will occur to 2004 A. D.

Year.	Day.	Time of the Middle.		Dist. of centres.	
		H.	M.	"	"
1874	Dec. 9.	4	6 morn.	13	2 N.
1882	Dec. 6.	5	13 aft.	12	0 S.
2004	June 8.	6	30 morn.	9	9 S.

(See MERCURY, for an explanation of this table.) In the Heathen Mythology, the goddess of love and beauty. In Chemistry, copper metal. In Heraldry, the green colour in the arms of sovereign princes.

VERACITY, *s.* [vérité, Fr. from verax, Lat.] truth; consistency of words with facts; or consistency of deeds with words.

VERA CRUZ, a sea-port of Mexico: It stands on the level shore of the Gulf of Mexico, with dry sand hills behind it, and its only harbour is a road within shoals, which are very dangerous. It is fortified and well built, but has not very fine public edifices. Opposite to it is a small island or rock, called S. Juan de Ulloa, on which is a fort. It is a place of considerable trade, although very unhealthy. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 19. 10. N. Long. 96. 8. W.

VERANDA, *s.* a lightly built porch or piazza, used chiefly in cottage architecture.

VERB, *s.* [verbe, Fr. verbum, Lat.] in Grammar, the name of the class of words which denote activity, with which is included the word expressing existence in its simplest form, to be. They are complete in themselves, or intransitive, or they require an object, and are called transitive. According as the subject and object are different, or the same, they take the active, reflexive, or passive forms. Mood, tense, and person are their principal inflections, but in some languages they express gender also. (See these terms.) They are classified under different conjugations, according to their mode of inflection. In different grammatical systems other technical divisions are made, but these are the most general, and the most easily understood.

VERBAL, *a.* [Fr. verbalis, from verbum, Lat.] spoken, opposed to written; oral; consisting only in words; literal, or having word for word.

VERBALITY, *s.* mere bare words.

VERBATIM, *ad.* [Lat.] word for word.

To VERBERATE, *v. a.* [verbero, Lat.] to beat or strike.

VERBERATION, *s.* [Fr. verberatio, Lat.] the act of beating or striking; blows; beating.

VERBOSE, *a.* [verbosus, from verbum, Lat.] abounding or tedious with words; prolix; wordy.

VERBOSITY, *s.* [verbosité, Fr.] exuberance of words; much prattle.

VERDANT, *a.* [Fr.] green.

VERDELLIO, *s.* a touchstone for trying metals.

VERDERER, VÉDERER, *s.* [verder, Fr.] a judicial officer of the king's forest.

VERDICT, *s.* [verum and dictum, Lat.] the determination of a jury on any cause; a decision; judgment; opinion.

VERDIGRIS, *s.* [vert de gris, Fr.] in Chemistry, the diacetate

of copper, formed by exposing the metal to the fumes of vinegar in a warm place. It is a bluish green, and is used as a pigment.

VERDITER, *s.* a blue pigment made by the decomposition of the nitrate of oxide of copper with chalk.

VERDURE, *s.* [Fr.] green colour.

VERE, the name of two eminent English military commanders of the 16th century. *Sir Francis Vere* obtained his renown in the wars in the Netherlands, where he was engaged in several campaigns, and his last service was the holding of Ostend for nearly three quarters of a year, with 1700 men against 12,000. He also took part in the Cadiz expedition, with equal distinction. He was in the English parliament, and was made governor of Brill. He died in 1608, aged 54 years. *Horace Lord Vere*, his younger brother, served with him in his most gallant actions. He commanded the English forces sent to relieve the Palatinate, but was unsuccessful, through want of means. He died in 1635, aged 50 years.

VERECUND, *a.* [*verecundus*, Lat.] modest; bashful.

VERGE, *s.* [Fr. *verga*, Lat.] a rod, or something in that form, carried before a person in office.—[*ergo*, Lat.] the brink, edge, or utmost border. In Law, the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord's steward, and the corner of the king's house.

To VERGE, *v. n.* [*ergo*, Lat.] to tend or bend downwards, used with *towards*.

VERGENNES, CHARLES GRAVIER, COMTE DE, one of the ministers of France in the period immediately preceding the Revolution. He was descended from a legal family, recently elevated to the magistracy, and early introduced into diplomatic business. His great talent for that kind of public business procured him rapid promotion. At Stockholm, and various capitals of Germany, he conducted difficult negotiations with great success, and was made minister for foreign affairs. On the death of Maurepas, he was raised to his post of prime minister, and managed the business of that office in those difficult times with the same skill he had showed in his former positions. He died in 1787, aged 70 years. It was not however by such talent as he had that France could be saved, or Europe, and though not to be condemned for being no greater man than he was, to him history attributes a share in precipitating the frightful catastrophe that commenced two years after his death.

VERGER, *s.* a tipstaff to a judge; an officer who carries a rod tip with silver before a bishop, a dean, &c.

VERGNAUD, PIERRE VICTORIN, the orator of the Girondins in the French Revolution. He was a barrister at Bourdeaux, and embraced the new political principles with the greatest ardour. That city returned him to the Legislative Assembly, and he soon took one of the highest places as a speaker. But even his oratory was not fitted for the times; classical, elegant, unpractical, he swayed the Assembly by the cadences of his voice, by the music of his periods, by the lofty strain of his passionate perorations. His history is that of the party he belonged to. Indolent, dreamy, respectable, he knew neither himself nor his country; he helped to bring on the contest with the "Mountain," and he made some of his finest speeches against its leaders. His course could not succeed, and he expired his error of policy, under the glaive of the guillotine, in 1793, aged 35 years.

VERDICAL, *a.* [*verus* and *dico*, Lat.] speaking truth.

To VERIFICATE, *v. a.* [*verus* and *facio*, Lat.] to prove a thing to be true.

VERIFICATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of proving a thing, or making good an assertion.

VERIFIER, *s.* one who assures a thing to be true.

To VERIFY, *v. n.* [*verifier*, Fr.] to prove true, or justify.

VERILY, *ad.* in truth; indeed; assuredly; certainly.

VERISIMILAR, *a.* [*verus* and *similis*, Lat.] probable; likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, *s.* probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

VERITY, *s.* [*verité*, Fr. *veritas*, Lat.] truth; consonance to the reality of things.

VERJUICE, *s.* [*verjus*, Fr.] the juice of unripe grapes or crab apples.

VERMICELLI, *s.* [Ital.] in Cookery, long slender strings of

paste, made with flour, eggs, cheese, sugar, and saffron, dried; used in soups, &c.

VERMICULAR, *a.* [*vermis*, Lat.] acting like a worm; continued from one part of the body to the other.

VERMICULATED, *a.* [*vermiculatus*, Lat.] inlaid; wrought with chequer-work, or pieces of various colours.

VERMICULATION, *s.* the breeding of worms; continuation of motion from one part to another. In Physics, a pain in the intestines occasioned by worms.

VERMICULE, *s.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] a little worm.

VERMICULOUS, *a.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] full of worms.

VERMIFORM, *a.* [*vermis* and *forma*, Lat.] shaped like a worm.

VERMIFUGE, *s.* [*vermis* and *fugio*, Lat.] a medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMILION, *s.* [*vermillon*, Fr.] a brilliant red colour; the bisulphuret of mercury, powdered.

VERMIN, *s.* [*vermine*, Fr. *vermis*, Lat.] a collective name including all kinds of small animals or insects which are hurtful or troublesome to men, beasts, fruits, &c.

VERMIPAROUS, *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] breeding vermin.

VERMIVOROUS, *a.* [*vernis* and *voro*, Lat.] devouring or feeding on worms.

VERMONT, one of the United States, N. America. It lies next to Canada; and is bounded by New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York. It is about 150 miles long, and 90 broad; and is divided into 14 counties. The Green Mountains run almost the whole length of this state; and there are some points of more than 4000 feet in height. It has some large rivers; and several lakes, of which Lake Champlain is the most extensive. Iron and other metals, marble, &c. &c. are found here. It is generally fertile; corn and other agricultural produce is abundant. The woods yield excellent timber. Its manufactures and commerce are of less importance as sources of wealth than its agriculture. It has 19 banks, and 3 colleges. Montpelier is its capital. Pop. 291,948.

VERNALCULAR, *a.* [*vernaculus*, from *verna*, Lat.] of one's own country; natural; native.

VERNAL, *a.* [*vernus*, from *ver*, Lat.] belonging to the spring. *Vernal equinox*, in Astronomy, is the time when the sun crosses the equinoctial line in the spring, about the 21st of March; when day and night are of equal length.

VERNALGRASS, *s.* in Botany, a species of grass, which gives out a delicious odour when dried, called also spring-grass.

VERNET, the name of two celebrated modern French painters. *Claude Joseph* excelled as a marine painter. He studied for many years in Italy and the neighboring parts, devoting himself to natural scenes, and shipping, rather than to the works of other masters. Here he obtained his celebrity. On his return to France, meeting with a storm, with genuine enthusiasm for his art, he had himself lashed to the mast, and sketched some of the most remarkable effects. He painted views of the seaports of France, and maintained his reputation with almost unexampled success. He died in 1789, aged 75 years. *Carle*, his son, studied at Paris and at Rome; and excelled in battle-pieces; and was honoured in various ways by the emperor Napoleon. He died in 1836, aged 78 years.

VERNIER, *s.* in astronomical and other scientific instruments, is a very ingenious scale for measuring with extreme accuracy very small parts of degrees, &c. It was invented by a French mathematician of the 17th century, named Vernier; is sometimes called a *Noniue*, from the name of a mathematician of the preceding century, who suggested another method of effecting the same object. It is used especially in quadrants, sextants, theodolites, &c. &c.

VERNILITY, *s.* [*vernitas*, from *verna*, Lat.] servile, flattering behaviour.

VERNON, EDWARD, a celebrated English admiral of the beginning of last century. He served in various naval engagements; and was at last made a member of parliament. In consequence of one of his opposition speeches, he was made, an admiral, and embarked in the expedition which is always remembered with his name, that of taking Porto Bello, with 6 ships. He was unsuccessful however in an attack on Carthage, a year and a half afterwards. His other services were in parliament, and in the English seas, during the Pretender's rebellion in 1745. He died in 1757, aged 73 years.

VERONA, a large, ancient, and famous town of Austrian

Italy; and capital of a province of Venice, of the same name. The streets are neither clean nor straight; but there are many very handsome public buildings and palaces, and a very splendid Roman amphitheatre. It has numerous fine works of art, and a good library. It is fortified; and has a good trade. It is seated on the river Adige, which is navigable for merchandise to Venice. This river divides it into two parts, which communicate by four handsome bridges. It is 62 miles from Venice. Pop. about 60,000. Lat. 45. 26. N. Long. 11. 1. E.

VERONESE, PAUL, (properly *Cagliari*, a great painter of Italy. Venice and Rome, but particularly the former, were the scenes of his greatest labours, and are the places where the best of his paintings are to be seen. It was as a colourist that he was specially celebrated. He died in 1588, aged 56 years.

VERREL, s. a ferrule; a little brass or iron ring, fixed round the end of a cane or handle of a tool.

VERSAUVLLES, a town in the department of Seine et Oise, France. There is a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France. The gardens, with the park, are 5 miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. From the residence of royalty here the town has arisen; and is now a place of importance, with some valuable manufactures and a brisk trade. It is 12 miles from Paris. Pop. about 35,000. Lat. 48. 49. N. Long. 2. 2. E.

VERSATILE, *a. [versatilis, Lat.]* changeable; variable; mutable; easily applied to a new task; that may be turned round.

VERSE, *s. [vers, Fr. versus, from verso, Lat.]* poetry; a stanza of a poem; a line of a stanza; a small paragraph of a prose writing.

To be VERSED, *v. n. [versor, Lat.]* to be skilled in, or acquainted with.

VERSIFICATION, *s. [Fr. versus and facio, Lat.]* the act or practice of making verses.

VERSIFIER, *s. one that makes verses; a paltry rhymist.*

To VERSIFY, *v. n. [versifier, Fr.]* to make verses.—*v. a.* to relate in verse.

VERSION, (*vershon*) *s. [Fr. versio, from verso, Lat.]* change; translation; change of direction. In general, *version* is used to designate ancient translations of works in foreign languages; and *translation*, those made in recent times. But this distinction is purely conventional.

VERSTEGAN, RICHARD, an English antiquary of the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries. He was of Dutch extraction, and was educated at Oxford; but being a Romanist, deemed it safest to leave England and reside at Antwerp. There he published, printed, and wrote his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, a small book, of some research and greater ingenuity of speculation, respecting the early history of the most renowned and noble English nation. He died in about 1635.

VERT, *s. [Fr.]* any thing that bears a green leaf. In heraldry, a green colour.

VERTEBRA, *s. [Lat.]* a joint of the spine or backbone.

VERTEBRAL, *a. [vertebra, Lat.]* relating to the joints of the spine.

VERTEX, *s. [Lat.]* the zenith or point over the head; the top of any thing.

VERTICAL, *a. [Fr.]* placed in the zenith, or over the head; placed perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTICALLY, *ad.* in the zenith.

VERTICILLATE, *a. [verticillus, from verso, Lat.]* in Botany, applied to plants, whose flowers are intermixed with small leaves, growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of the stalks.

VERTICITY, *s. [verso, Lat.]* rotation; circumvolution; power of turning.

VERTIGINOUS, *a. [vertiginosus, Lat.]* giddy; rotatory.

VERTIGO, *s. [Lat.]* a disease wherein objects, though fixed, appear to turn round, attended with a fear of falling, and dimness of sight; a dizziness.

VERTOT, RENE AUBERT DE, an eminent French historian, who was for some time a brother in the order of Capuchins, and afterwards in that of the Premonstratenses, which he also quitted, and obtained a benefice as a curé. His works obtained for him a salary in connexion with the Academy, and the appointment of historiographer to the Knights of Malta, with other distinctions. He died in 1735, aged 80 years. The *History of the Order of the Knights Hospitaliers, &c.*, the *History of Revolutions in Sweden, of those at Rome, &c.*, are his great works.

VERTUE, GEORGE, a distinguished engraver and antiquary of the former part of the last century. He rose into note first through the patronage of Sir Godfrey Kneller and the Earl of Orford, and afterwards was made engraver to the Society of Antiquaries. His works are very numerous, and embrace a great variety of subjects, but those which he made from sketches of churches taken by himself in various tours, and from drawings of antiquities and interesting and authentic portraits, are most valued. Accuracy, rather than artistic genius, characterizes his engravings, and gives them their conventional worth. He died in 1756, aged 72 years. Lord Orford's *Anecdotes of Painting* were collected by him.

VERVAIN, *s. [verveine, Fr. verben, Lat.]* in Botany, a plant called also simpliers' joy. Many elegant species are cultivated in gardens, but the small wild species, which possesses no known medical properties, has been deemed a sacred plant by almost all the ancient people of Europe.

VERUS, LUCIUS, an emperor of Rome, conjointly with M. Aurelius Antoninus, his father-in-law, next in succession of time to Antoninus Pius. He had the credit of many brilliant victories, gained by his lieutenants chiefly, over the barbarians on the frontiers. And his debaucheries hastened his end, and the deliverance of Rome from his influence. He died in 169, aged about 40 years, having been for 10 on the throne.

VERV, *a. [verax or veri, Fr. verus, Lat.]* true; real; the same, or identical.—*ad.* in a great degree.

VESALIUS, ANDREW, a celebrated anatomist of the 16th century. He was born at Brussels, and studied in France; and such was his celebrity, that he became a lecturer on anatomy before he was 20 years old. At Louvain, Pisa, Pavia, Bologna, and Madrid, he pursued his studies and demonstrations with ever-growing fame, and made several great discoveries in the human frame. He went from Madrid as a pilgrim to Jerusalem, (according to the uncontradicted report of his own day,) because he had caused the death of one of his patients, whose body, thinking he was dead, he was beginning to dissect. Whilst thus engaged, he was invited to succeed Fallopius at Padua; but being shipwrecked near Zante, perished by toil and hunger, in 1564, aged 50 years.

VESICA, *s. [Lat.]* in Anatomy, a bladder; any membranous substance in which a fluid is contained.

To VESICATE, *v. a. [vesico, Lat.]* to blister.

VESICATORY, *s. a medicine which raises blisters in the skin.*

VESSICLE, (*vesick*) *s. a little bladder.*

VESPASIANUS, TITUS FLAVIUS, commonly called *Vespasian*, succeeded Vitellius as emperor of Rome, at the will of the army in Syria, of which he was in command. He had already gained great distinction, and his accession was hailed by all the empire, though not effected without tumult and bloodshed in Rome itself. His reign was beneficial to the state; his measures added to the stability of the empire, and recruited the exhausted treasury. He beautified the cities with fine buildings, and promoted education to the best of his power. In war he was as prosperous; and two events occurred of world-wide interest,—the wars against the Jews, which ended with the destruction of Jerusalem, and the dispersion of that people; and the wars of Agricola in Britain, by which the Roman power was established here. He died in 79 A. D., aged 69 years, having reigned nearly 10.

VESPER, *s. [Lat.]* the evening star; the evening.

VESPERG, *s. s. in the Roman Church, evening prayers.*

VESPUCCI, AMERIGO, a merchant of Florence, whose share in the discovery of the New World is commemorated in his name, America. Having settled in Spain, he was induced by his love of adventure and science together, to undertake several voyages in the track Columbus had already set forth on. These he accomplished partly by the aid of the king of Spain, and partly by that of the king of Portugal. He was not, however, a commander in any case; his account of his voyages, and of the lands he touched on, has associated his name with them, however, indissolubly. He died in Spain in 1512, aged 61 years.

VESSEL, *s. [casselle, Fr.]* any thing in which liquors, or other things, are put; any vehicle by which things are conveyed on the water.

VESSETS, a kind of cloth.

VESSICNON, a common horseman, a windgall or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof.

VEST, *s.* [veste, Fr. *vestis*, Lat.] a close-fitting body-garment.

To VEST, *v.* *a.* [vestio, Lat.] to dress; to make possessor of; to put into possession.

VESTA, in Astronomy, one of the asteroids or small planets that revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It was the 4th discovered, and in consequence of a conjecture that the first two might be only fragments of a planetary body, of which more might yet be met with; there are now nine, in all known. It is about 225,000,000 of miles from the sun, and performs its revolution in about 1330 days. In Heathen Mythology, a maiden goddess, to whom the fireside or hearth was dedicated. She was both in the Greek and in the Roman religion a deity, who, though classed amongst the minor gods, had more important functions ascribed to her than even the dwellers on Olympus themselves. She was the deification of the idea of society, including every branch of it, from the circle at home to the city and the empire itself. At Rome, the flame on her altar was not suffered to go out; or, if casually or negligently extinguished, to be lighted again by common fire; and her priestesses were virgins, on whom no breath of scandal might fall.

VESTAL, *s.* [vestalis, Lat.] a virgin consecrated to *Vesta*. Figuratively, a pure virgin.

VESTIBULE, *s.* [vestibulum, Lat.] the porch or first entrance of a house.

VESTIGE, *s.* [Fr. *vestigium*, Lat.] a footstep, or mark by which any thing may be traced.

VESTIMENT, *s.* [vestimentum, Lat.] a garment.

VESTRY, *v.* [vestiare, Fr. *vestiaire*, Lat.] a room in a church, wherein a minister puts on his surplice, or stays till it is time to perform his function; an assembly of the heads of the parish. *Vestry clerk* is an officer who keeps the accounts of the parish.

VESTURE, *s.* [vestura, Ital.] a garment or robe; dress.

VENTURIUS, a large volcano, 8 miles from Naples, in Italy. It was formerly of much greater size, for the hill called *Summa* is plainly part of a former crater. Its height is about 3500 feet. Its first recorded eruption was that in which Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae were overwhelmed, and Pliny the elder perished. The traces of earlier eruptions were evident to naturalists before that time. Since then it has rarely had a few years of repose. It is much visited by tourists, both from the beauty of the surrounding country, the abundance of volcanic products easily obtained around it, and also because it lies in the heart of Italy.

VETCH, *s.* [vicia, Lat.] in Botany and Farming, chick-peas; a kind of pulse; tares.

VEITCHY, *a.* made of vetches; abounding in vetches.

VETERAN, *a.* [veteranus, from *vetus*, Lat.] long practised in war; long experienced.

VETERAN, *s.* an old soldier; a one long experienced or practised in any thing.

VETERINARY ART, *s.* the practice of medicine and surgery applied to domesticated and other animals, based on the study of animal anatomy and physiology. It was formerly called farriery, and was almost wholly empirical, but is now studied as a science, with marked and beneficial results.

To VEX, *v.* *a.* [vexo, Lat.] to make uneasy or angry; to torment; to harass; to disturb.

VEXTION, *s.* [Fr. from *vexo*, Lat.] the act of troubling, or state of being troubled: the cause of trouble or uneasiness.

VEXTIOUS, *a.* afflictive; troublesome; teasing.

VEXTIOUSLY, *ad.* troublesomely; uneasily.

VEXTIOUSNESS, *s.* troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VEXER, *s.* one who vexes.

VGLINESS, *s.* deformity; the quality of being disagreeable to the sight, or void of beauty; moral depravity.

UGLY, *a.* deformed; offensive to the sight; void of beauty.

VIADUCT, *s.* [via and *duco*, Lat.] in Architecture and Engineering, a roadway carried over a valley or at a higher level than the general level of any tract, upon arches. The great lines of railway exhibit some of the finest specimens of this species of structure.

VIAT, *s.* [phiale, Gr.] a small bottle.

VIAND, *s.* [viande, Fr.] food; meat dressed.

VIATKA, a government of Asiatic Russia, bordering on Russia in Europe. The Uralian chain of mountains lies on that side, and the river Viatka is its chief stream. It yields iron, and some other valuable metals and minerals. Corn timber, 890

and cattle are produced. Its capital, of the same name, stands on the river also so called, and is a place of considerable trade. It is a substantially built place, and has several churches and other fine public edifices. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 58. 20. N. Long. 49. 45. E. Pop. of government, about 1,750,000.

VIATICUM, *s.* [Lat.] provisions for a journey. In the Romish Church, the sacrament of *extreme unction*, which is administered immediately before death.

To VIBRATE, *v.* *a.* [vibro, Lat.] to brandish or move to and fro with a quick motion; to make to quiver, — *v.* *n.* to play up and down, or to and fro, alternately; to quiver; to swing; to undulate.

VIBRATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of moving to and fro, or upwards and downwards, alternately; undulation.

VIBRATORY, *a.* undulating; quivering.

VICAR, *s.* [vicaire, Fr.] one who possesses an appropriated or impropriated benefice; a clergyman who receives only the small tithes; one who performs the duty of another.

VICARAGE, *s.* the cure or benefice of a vicar.

VICARIOUS, *a.* [vicarius, Lat.] deputed; delegated; acting by commission.

VICARSHIP, *s.* the office of a vicar.

VICE, *s.* [Fr. *vitium*, Lat.] an action contrary to the laws of virtue; a fault. — [vicijs, Belg.] a kind of small iron press used in holding any thing fast, and moving by screws; gripe; grasp. — *Vice*, [Lat.] in composition, signifies one who acts instead of a superior, or is the second in command; as, *Vice-chancellor*, one who governs a university under a chancellor.

VICEGERENT, *s.* a deputy; a lieutenant.

VICENARY, *a.* [vicem, Lat.] belonging to twenty.

VICENZA, a large and flourishing town of Austrian Italy, capital of a province of the same name. It is adorned with several palaces, and has several fine squares, churches, convents, &c. It is fortified, and has several ancient ruins. There is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a masterpiece of workmanship by Palladio; and several educational institutions; also a good library. Its trade is good, and its manufactures are chiefly of silk. It is seated between the rivers Bacchiglione and Ronco, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, 36 miles from Venice. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 45. 26. N. Long. 11. 43. E.

VICEROY, *s.* [viceroi, Fr.] one who governs in place of a king with regal authority.

VICEROYALTY, *s.* the dignity of a viceroy.

VICINITY, *s.* [vicinitas, from *vicinus*, Lat.] nearness; neighbourhood.

VICIOUS, [vishious] *a.* committing actions contrary to virtue; addicted to vice.

VICIOUSNESS, [vishiousness] *s.* wickedness; faultiness.

VICISSITUDE, *s.* [Fr. *vicissitudo*, Lat.] regular change, wherein things return in succession; revolution.

VICO, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian philosophic writer, of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. He was extensively learned, and was appointed rhetorical professor at Naples; where he died in 1744, aged 76 years. His chief work is entitled *Principles of a New Science*; and in fact a "Philosophy of History." It contains much acute and original thinking, and may be studied with great benefit.

VICTIM, *s.* [victime, Fr. *victima*, Lat.] a sacrifice; something slain in sacrifice; something destroyed.

VICTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a conqueror; one who gains the advantage in any contest.

VICTOR, the name assumed by three Roman pontiffs; the 3rd of whom was the eminent patron and promoter of learning, *Desiderius*, *Abbot of Casimiro*. To his zeal in accumulating and transcribing MSS. may much of the glory of Italy in the revival of learning be attributed. He was pope for less than a year, it being a stormy period; and during that he was opposed by a rival claiming the pontificate, as the true successor of St. Peter. He died in 1057.

VICTORIOUS, *a.* [victorieux, Fr.] having obtained conquest, or the advantage; producing or betokening conquest.

VICTORIOUSLY, *ad.* successfully; triumphantly.

VICTORIOUSNESS, *s.* the state or quality of being victorious.

VICTORIOUS, or VETTORE, PETER, an Italian scholar of the 16th century. He studied partly at his native city, Florence, and



partly at Pisa; and was appointed classical professor, by Duke Cosmo I. He died in 1585, aged 86 years. His editions and commentaries on the classic authors were valuable works.

**VICTORY**, *s.* [*victricia*, from *vincere*, Lat.] conquest; success in any contest; triumph.

**VICTRESS**, *s.* a female who conquers.

**VICTUAL**, (*vitt*) *v. a.* to furnish with provisions.

**VICTUALS**, (*vitts*) *s.* [*victualia*, Fr.] meat; food; sustenance.

**VICTUALLER**, (*vittler*) *s.* a publican; one who furnishes or provides provisions; a ship that carries provisions for a fleet.

**VICUGNA**, *s.* in Zoology, a kind of camel sheep, found in South America.

**VIDAME**, *s.* in France, the judge of a bishop's secular jurisdiction.

**VIDELICET**, *ad.* [Lat.] to wit; that is. It is usually written *concretim*, thus, *viz.*

**VIDUITY**, *s.* [*viduitas*, from *vidua*, Lat.] widowhood; the state of a woman who has buried her husband.

**TO VIE**, *v. a.* to show or practise in opposition or competition; to emulate, followed by *with*.—*v. n.* to contest for superiority.

**VIENNA**, the capital of the empire of Austria, in Germany. It stands at the confluence of the Vienne with the Danube, and has several very fine bridges. The city itself is not large, being limited by a very strong fortification, but the suburbs are very extensive. The streets in general are narrow, and in part crooked, and the houses built high; but some of the public buildings are magnificent. It abounds with fine churches, palaces, government-buildings, theatres, &c. &c. Here also is a fine university, and a very large and noble library. It has also numerous museums, and educational and charitable institutions. Amongst its public promenades, the most beautiful is the Prater, a kind of park. The manufactures of this city are numerous, and the trade extensive, which is chiefly carried on by the river, which is a sort of harbour, with quays, warehouses, &c. &c. Pop. about 400,000. Lat. 48. 12. N. Long. 16. 23. E. The Treaty of Vienna, is the famous agreement respecting the territories of the states that had taken part in the overthrow of Napoleon, or had suffered during his wars. It was made in 1815.

**VIENNE**, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Charente, Haute Vienne, Indre, Indre et Loire, Maine et Loire, and Deux Sèvres. It is 80 miles in length, by 50 in breadth. It has few hills; and the Vienne is its principal river, after which it is named. It yields some iron; and there is abundance of lime and building stone, &c. Corn, wine, brandy, fruits, with walnuts, &c., are produced plentifully; and many cattle and sheep are reared. It has a few manufactures in its towns, which are also the centres of some inland trade. Poitiers is its capital. Pop. about 300,000.

**VIENNE, HAUTE**, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Vienne, Indre, Creuse, Corrèze, Dordogne, and Charente. It is about 60 miles long, and about 50 broad. Some hills or mountains in this department exceed 3000 feet in height. The Vienne is its chief river. Iron, building-stone of the most durable kind, lime-stone, &c. &c., are procured here. It produces corn, wine, fruits, &c. in no great abundance; but cattle are numerous; good timber also is plentiful. Several small manufactures are carried on in the towns. Its trade is all inland. Limoges is its capital. Pop. about 325,000.

**VIENNE**, a very ancient and considerable city in the department of Isère, France. It is seated on the left bank of the Rhone, over which it has a good bridge. It has some handsome public buildings, and several Roman relics. Its commerce consists in wines, silk, and cutlery, which last is highly esteemed. The well-known Hermitage red wine is produced here. It is 265 miles from Paris. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 45. 31. N. Long. 4. 55. E.

**VIETA, FRANCIS**, a celebrated French mathematician, of the 16th century. He was "master of requests;" but has no life worth recording, except in connexion with his scientific pursuits; and that is, for popular purposes, summed up in the fact that he brought algebra into its present form, and so gave to mathematicians an instrument of the greatest power in their researches. He was not so happy in his studies of the calendar, respecting which he committed some grave errors. His works are of no interest except to such as inquire into the history of mathematical science. He died in 1603, aged 63 years.

**TO VIEW**, (*veu*) *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr.] to survey, or look on by way of examination or curiosity; to look at; to see.

**VIEW**, (*veu*) *s.* a prospect; sight; survey; the reach of sight; appearance or show; exhibition, or display to the mind; intention or design; prospect of interest.

**VIGIL**, *s.* [*veigle*, Fr. *vigilia*, Lat.] a watch, or devotion, paid to saints while other persons are generally at rest; the fast kept before a holiday.

**VIGILANCE**, **VIGILANCY**, *s.* [Fr. from *veigle*, Lat.] forbearance of sleep; watchfulness.

**VIGILANT**, *a.* [Fr.] watchful; circumspect; attentive.

**VIGILANTIUS**, in Church History, one of the earliest opponents of the Church of Rome, and advocates of what is generally meant by Protestantism. He was born in France, and became a presbyter in Spain; and after travelling in Palestine and Egypt, wrote several treatises against the prevailing superstitions and falsehood of the Roman Church. He was opposed by the celebrated Jerome, with no common acrimony; and it is in his writings alone that we find any record of the opinions which have led to the inclusion of this excellent and learned man's name in the list of heretics. He retired at last into the remotest valleys of Piedmont, and lives yet in the churches of the wildernesses. He lived in the 4th and 5th centuries.

**VIGILANTLY**, *ad.* watchfully; circumspectly.

**VIGNETTE**, *s.* [Fr.] a small engraving introduced into the title-page of a book.

**VIGNOLA, GIACOMO BAROZZIO**, OF, a celebrated architect of Italy. He studied at Rome, and was taken by Primaticcio to France; but afterwards settled at Rome, and was made architect to the pope, and superintendent of St. Peter's. The church of Petronius, and several fine palaces at Bologna, are his work; and he constructed several magnificent buildings at Rome. He died in 1573, aged 67 years. His work on the *Five Orders of Architecture*, is held in high repute.

**VIGOROUS**, *a.* [*vigoreux*, Fr. from *vigo*, Lat.] full of strength and life; stout; lively; strong; energetic.

**VIGOROUSLY**, *ad.* forcibly; without weakness.

**VIGOROUSNESS**, *s.* force; strength.

**VIGOUR**, *s.* strength, force, or power of body or mind; energy.

**VILE**, *a.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Lat.] base; mean; despicable; wicked; sordid; worthless.

**VILELY**, *ad.* basely; meanly; shamefully.

**VILENESS**, *s.* meanness; baseness; wickedness.

**TO VILIFY**, *v. a.* to debase; to defame, or endeavour to make contemptible.

**VILLA**, *s.* [*villa*] a country-seat.

**VILLAGE**, *s.* [Fr.] a small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

**VILLAGER**, *s.* an inhabitant of a village.

**VILLAIN**, *s.* [*vilain*, Fr.] a bondman, or servant; one who holds of another by base tenure; a wicked and base wretch.

**VILLANAGE**, **VILLENAGE**, *s.* the state of a villain; base servitude; infamy; baseness.

**TO VILLANIZE**, *v. a.* to debase; to degrade; to defame.

**VILLANOUS**, *a.* base; vile; wicked; sorry; used sometimes to heighten the idea of any thing low and base.

**VILLANOUSLY**, *ad.* wickedly; basely.

**VILLANY**, *s.* wickedness; baseness; depravity.

**VILLARS, MONTEAUCON DE**, a French writer of the 17th century. He was an abbé, and enjoyed great popularity as a preacher at Paris; but having published his witty *Count de Gabalis*, a sort of novel, in which the Rosicrucian mysteries are satirically expounded, he was suspended. He was assassinated in 1673, aged about 50 years.

**VILLARS, LOUIS HECTOR, DUC DE**, a celebrated French marshal, who gained his knowledge of the art of war under Turenne, and was at first engaged in diplomacy, having been from his earliest manhood in command of a regiment. His first considerable service was the suppression of an insurrection in Languedoc, and afterwards in Flanders, although he once only foiled Marlborough, and that by inaction in a position of impregnable strength; he gained many successes over Eugene and the Austrian commanders. He negotiated the peace of Rastadt, and took part in the political storms of the regency, after the death of Louis XIV. In his old age, he once more appeared as a general, and conducted some campaigns in Italy. He died in 1734, aged 81 years.

VILLEHARDOUIN, GEOFFROY DE, the historian of the first crusades. He had attained a high post in Champagne, when the fourth crusade was planned. He accompanied the Count of Champagne on this expedition, and was rewarded for his services with the marshalship of Romania and other dependencies. There he afterwards resided, and died in 1213, aged about 55 years. His *History of the Taking of Constantinople*, is a valuable work to the student of those expeditions, which, originating in military fanaticism, had so great and beneficial an influence on Christendom.

VILLI, *s.* [Lat.] in Physiology and Anatomy, a delicate kind of fibres, with which many organs are furnished.

VILLOISIN, JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD D'ANSE DE, a great scholar of France, in the last century. He began his career by publishing the *Homeric Lexicon of Apollonius*, which raised him at once into the first ranks of classic scholars in Europe. He afterwards travelled in Europe and the East, searching the great libraries for Greek manuscripts, and was rewarded by the discovery of some of great value, which he published at various places. During the Revolution he suffered much in loss of property, and was made Greek professor in the College of France by Napoleon. He died in 1805, aged 55 years. His works and editions are of great value for the vast erudition they display; and he stands amongst the greatest Greek scholars of the last few generations.

VILLOUS, *a.* [cillous, from *cillus*, Lat.] rough; shaggy.

VIMINEOUS, *a.* [vimen, Lat.] made of twigs.

VINCE, SAMUEL, a distinguished English mathematician and astronomer. He was born in humble circumstances, and received the groundwork of his education and the taste for mathematics at a country school. Being helped to a course of study at Cambridge, he rose by his own exertions to be Pluvian professor of astronomy and experimental philosopher there. Afterwards, entering the church, he obtained some valuable benefices, and died in 1821. His works on mathematical subjects are yet used as text-books, and some theological works he also published are not uninteresting. He is one of the many who may serve to encourage those who, in spite of all difficulties, are bent on the attainment of knowledge.

VINCENT, ST., an island of the W. Indies, lying between St. Lucia and Grenada. It is about 18 miles long, by 10 broad. Here is a volcano of considerable size, being about 3000 feet in height, and which is occasionally active. It produces all the usual articles of these islands in abundance. Kingstown is its capital. Pop. about 30,000. It belongs to Great Britain.

VINCI, LIONARDO DA, a celebrated Italian artist, whose vast extent of scientific knowledge places him amongst the greatest men that have ever lived. He studied under Verocchio, but it was only in the mechanical parts of painting; his genius, style,—all that made his works immortal, was his own. He first entered the service of "the Moor" Sforza, Duke of Milan, as engineer, civil and military, painter, sculptor, &c. He executed there his work, which, though destroyed, will never be forgotten, the *Last Supper*. He next went to Florence, but soon after engaged himself to Cæsar Borgia, general to Pope Alexander VI. At Rome, Florence, and Milan, he worked for some years, till Francis I. of France took him into his service. But he did not live to realize the expectations of that chivalrous monarch: after but three years of broken health and energy spent in France, he died at Fontainebleau in 1519, aged 67 years. His *Treatise on Painting*, and some fragments of his miscellaneous thinking and writing, have been published, but his most remarkable writings are yet unnoticed.

VINCIBLE, *a.* [vincibilis, from *vinco*, Lat.] conquerable; that may be overcome.

VINCTURE, *s.* [vinctura, from *vinco*, Lat.] a binding.

VINCULUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Mathematics, is a character in form of a line or stroke drawn over a factor, divisor, or dividend, when compounded of several letters or quantities, to connect them, and show they are to be multiplied or divided, &c. together by the other term. Thus  $d \times a + b - c$ , shows that  $d$  is to be multiplied into  $a + b - c$ .

VINDELICIA, in Ancient Geography, a country S. of the Danube, lying between Helvetia and Rætia. The Inu watered it. It was named from the principal tribe which inhabited it. Augusta Viudelicorum, in the time of the Romans, was its capital.

To VINDICATE, *v.* *a.* [vindico, Lat.] to justify from any charge or accusation effectually; to revenge; to avenge.

VINDICATION, *s.* [Fr. *vindicatio*, Lat.] defence; apology; justification; assertion.

VINDICATIVE, VINDICTIVE, *a.* given to revenge; revengeful.

VINDICATOR, *s.* one who justifies from a charge or accusation; a defender; an assertor.

VINDICTIVENESS, *s.* revengefulness.

VINE, *s.* [vinea, Lat.] in Botany, the well-known plant whose fruit is the grape, and which thrives in the warmer parts of the temperate zone. It is not grown, except in hot-houses, with success in this country. In Italy it is trained on trees and poles in the manner of our hop-grounds. See WINE, GRAPE, &c.

VINEGAR, *s.* [vinaigre, Fr.] wine or other liquors grown sour; any thing sour. Vinegar is manufactured just as wine and beer are, but by causing the product of the *vinous* fermentation to pass through the subsequent process, called the *acetous* fermentation. See ACETIC ACID.

VINEYARD, *s.* [vineyard, Sax.] a ground planted with vines.

VINOUS, *a.* [vinum, Lat.] having the qualities of or resembling wine.

VINTAGE, *s.* the season for making wine; produce of wine for the year.

VINTAGER, *s.* one who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, *s.* one who sells wine; a tavern-keeper.

VIOLA, *s.* [Ital.] a stringed instrument of music, larger than a violin, but not so large as the violoncello.

VIOLACEOUS, *a.* [violaceus, Lat.] resembling violets.

To VIOLATE, *v.* *a.* [violat, Lat.] to injure or hurt; to infringe; to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to ravish.

VIOLATION, *s.* [violatio, Lat.] infringement, or injury of something sacred; a rape; the act of deflowering.

VIOLATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who infringes or injures something sacred; a ravisher.

VIOLENCE, *s.* [Fr. *violencia*, Lat.] force; unjust application of strength; assault; murder; vehemence; outrage; injury; ravishment.

VIOLENT, *a.* [Fr. *violentus*, Lat.] forcible; acting with force or great strength; produced by force; not natural; not voluntary; murderous.

VIOLENTLY, *ad.* forcibly; vehemently.

VOILET, *s.* [violette, Fr.] in Botany, a well-known wild flower, which has ever been celebrated for the sweetness of its odour, and the simplicity and gracefulness of its form and foliage. White varieties are very common. Some species cultivated in gardens, which flower freely in autumn, are not natives of this country.

VOILET, *s.* a purple.

VOILIN, *s.* [Fr.] a fiddle; a musical instrument well known.

VIOLONCELLO, *s.* [Ital.] a small bass violin, half the size of the common bass violin, and its strings half as thick and half as long.

VIPER, *s.* [vipere, Fr. *vipera*, Lat.] in Natural History, a species of serpent, found in low marshy grounds, in England, whose bite is venomous. It is beautifully chequered with black and white on its back.

VIPEROUS, *a.* [vipereus, Lat.] belonging to a viper.

VIPERGRASS, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also viper's bugloss.

VIRAGO, *s.* [Lat.] a female warrior; a masculine woman.

VIRELAY, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses, with stops.

VIRENT, *a.* [virens, Lat.] green; not faded.

VIRGE, *s.* [virga, Lat.] a dean's mace.

VIRGIL, or P. VIRGIlius MARO, the great Roman poet, was a native of the vicinity of Mantua, and was well instructed in all the knowledge of those times. When Augustus divided Italy amongst his legions, Virgil was one of those dispossessed, but, happier than most of the others, he recovered his patrimony, and became an ardent admirer and panegyrist of the emperor. He afterwards lived chiefly at Rome, occasionally visiting the fashionable sea-ports. He died as he was returning from a visit to Greece, and his tomb yet remains in the neighbourhood of Naples. This was in 19 B. C., when he was 51 years old. His poems are one of the classics invariably read in schools, and in eloquence and melody they are equalled by few. His *Georgics* are replete with curious agricultural information, and his *Æneid* is mainly intended to glorify Rome, by tracing its origin to the prince of Troy, and Au-

gustus, by tracing his lineage to the heroic endurer of so many woes. Critics have endeavoured to institute comparisons between this epic and the Homeric rhapsodies, but a severer and more correct taste has prevented the recurrence of such idle criticism in late years.

**VIRGIL, POLYDOR**, an English historian of the 16th century. He was a native of Italy, and a priest, and being sent on papal business to England, spent almost all the rest of his life here; enjoying valuable church preferment, till the time of the Reformation, when he returned to Italy, and died there in 1555. He was a man of considerable learning, and his *English History* stands at the head of his writings.

**VIRGIN**, *s. [virgo, Lat.]* a maid; any thing not used or sold. A sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters in August.

**VIRGIN**, *a. maidly*; belonging to a virgin.

**VIRGINIA**, one of the United States of North America; lying on the Atlantic, and bounded by North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. It is about 370 miles in length, and 180 in breadth. The range of the Alleghenies cross the inland part. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannock, Potomac, Roanoke, and Kanaway Great and Little, all which are full of convenient and safe harbours. Gold, iron, and other metals, with marble and valuable kinds of stone, are found. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn. There are manufactures of cloth, iron, &c. The foreign trade is considerable; and there are 8 banks. There are 5 colleges for the study of literature and science, beside others for theology, law, medicine, &c. It is divided into 119 counties, and Richmond is the capital. Pop. 1,239,797, of whom 448,987 are slaves.

**VIRGIN ISLANDS**, the name given to that part of the W. Indian islands, which lies immediately E. of Porto Rico. They are described under their separate names.

**VIRGINITY**, *s. [virginité, Fr. virginitas, Lat.]* the state of a woman that is a virgin.

**VIRIATHUS**, a Spanish chieftain, who for about 12 years maintained with great success a contest for the independence of his country against the Roman power. He was at last overcome through treachery, in 140 B. C.

**VIRIDITY**, *s. [viridis, Fr.]* greenness.

**VIRILE**, *a. [viril, Fr. virilis, from vir, Lat.]* belonging to or becoming a man.

**VIRILITY**, *s. [virilité, Fr. virilitas, Lat.]* manhood; power of procreation.

**VIRTUAL**, *a. [virtuel, Fr.]* having the efficacy, though not the sensible or material part.

**VIRTUALLY**, *ad. in effect*, though not materially.

**VIRTUE**, *s. [virtus, Lat.]* a habit of acting agreeable to the rules of morality, which improves and perfects the possessor; moral goodness; moral excellence; a medicinal quality or efficacy; power; excellence; the third order of angels in the celestial hierarchy. *Cardinal virtues*, among moralists, are prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.

**VIRTUELESS**, *a. wanting virtue*; deprived of virtue; not having efficacy.

**VIRTUOSO**, *s. [Ital.]* one who affects scientific and artistic knowledge; a miscellaneous collector.

**VIRTUOUS**, *a. [virtus, Lat.]* morally good; chaste; efficacious; having medicinal qualities.

**VIRTUOUSLY**, *ad. in a virtuous manner*; according to the rules of virtue.

**VIRTUOUSNESS**, *s. the state or character of being virtuous.  
**VIRULENCE**, *s. acrimony of temper*; malignity; bitterness; mental poison.*

**VIRULENT**, *a. [virulentus, from virus, Lat.]* poisonous; venomous; poisoned in mind; bitter; malignant.

**VIRULENTLY**, *ad. malignantly*; with bitterness.

**VISAGE**, (*visage*) *s. [Fr.]* the countenance, face, or look.

**VISCERA**, *s. [Lat.]* in Anatomy, the contents of the abdomen, consisting of the larger and smaller intestines, the bladder, &c.

**VISCERAL**, *s. [viscerous, a. belonging to the bowels.]*

To **VISCERATE**, *v. a. to embowel*, to take out the bowels.

**VISCID**, *a. [viscidus, Lat.]* glutinous; tenacious.

**VISCIDITY**, *s. [viscosité, Fr.]* clamminess; a gluish

or sticking quality; glutinousness; tenacity; ripeness; glutinous substance.

**VISCONTI**, the name of a great Italian family of the middle ages, which plays a distinguished part in the history of the struggles for freedom amongst the Italian republics. Amongst them the following are the most celebrated individuals. *Otho Visconti*, archbishop of Milan, a Ghibeline, having been exiled by Napoleon della Torre, chief of the republic of Milan, returned in 1277, conquered Napoleon, and made Milan a principality, which he governed himself. *Matteo Visconti*, his nephew, being made captain of the people, governed it despotically, and was exiled; but being recalled by Henry VII., he resumed his absolute sovereignty. He was successful in his wars with the Guelphs, and against Philip of Valois, who had invaded Italy. Afterwards, dethroned at the papal excommunication, he abdicated, and soon after died, in 1322. *Galeazzo*, his son, was his successor; and he was treacherously deposed and imprisoned by Louis of Bavaria, and afterwards banished. His son, *Azzo Visconti*, governed as vicar to the king of Bohemia, and subsequently as an independent prince. He promoted the prosperity of the state, and beautified the city, although he completely destroyed it as a republic. He died in 1329, after a reign of 11 years. *Luchino* succeeded him, who was a false and ferocious, but able prince. He had the reputation of loving justice, because of his severity, and he died by poison, in 1340. *John*, archbishop of Milan, who had been nominally a partner of his power, then assumed the crown. He was ambitious of increasing his territory, and terrified the pope into the sale of Bologna; he menaced Florence, and would have injured it had not other wars broken out, which implicated him. He died in 1354. His 3 nephews succeeded him, one of whom was soon poisoned by his brothers *Barnabas* and *Galeazzo*. The former made himself a name by his ferocity; and once he forced two legates of the pope, who were sent to him with a bull of excommunication, to eat the bull, parchment, lead, and silken strings together. The latter was more completely Italian in the intelligence and coolness of his cruelties. Both of them strove to increase their principality, and embroiled the whole peninsula. *Galeazzo* died in 1378; and *Gian Galeazzo*, his son, took his share of the throne. This man seized his uncle, and let him die in prison in 1385. *Gian Galeazzo* endeavoured to subjugate the whole of Italy, and carried out the ambitious schemes of his father and his uncle to the furthest bound. He was cut short in the midst of his wars, by the plague, in 1402. He was made duke of Milan by the emperor Wenceslaus. *Gian Maria*, one of his sons, succeeded him. He was a mere child, and his territory was greatly lessened during his minority. This inflamed his natural cruelty to the pitch of insanity, till he was assassinated in 1412. His brother, *Filippo Maria*, succeeded him; and he was at the same time timid and ambitious. He regained almost all the territory his brother had lost; but his disposition led to evils almost as great as the ferocious madness of his brother, for the people at large, and prevented his trusting to his wisest counsellors and his most able generals. He thus lost some of his conquests, for his greatest commander sided with Florence against him. His last deed was to provoke Francesco Sforza against him; but he died before the fruits of that were apparent, in 1447. After the loss of Milan, the family yet retained the position they held before they obtained that principality, and in most of the Italian states were to be found nobles who boasted their descent from the house of Visconti.

**VISCONTI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA ANTONIO**, a celebrated Italian antiquary, who succeeded Winckelmann in his official situation at Rome, and was the chief agent in the formation of the museum, under Clement XIV. and Pius VI. He died in 1784, aged 62 years.

**VISCONTI, ENNIO QUIRINO**, his son, a more distinguished student of archeology. He was first a librarian of the Vatican, and afterwards he succeeded to the post his father held. He was whirled by the revolutionary storm into the provisional government, and, afterward, the consulate of Rome; and on the fall of that short-lived constitution, took refuge in France; where he was made a professor of antiquities, with a situation in the museum at the Louvre. He died in 1818, aged 67 years. His writings are on archeological subjects, and are valuable, although more accurate studies have changed the whole aspect of this branch of historic science.

**VISCOUNT**, (*vicount*) *s.* [*vicomte*, Fr.] an order or dignity next to an earl. The coronet bears 16 pearls.

**VISCOUNTLESS**, (*vicountless*) *s.* the wife of a viscount.

**VISCOUS**, *a.* [*viscous*, Lat.] sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

**VISHNU**, in Hindu Mythology, one of the great triad of deities, who represents the preservation and support of the universe. His history, and avatars, (or incarnations,) abound with all the usual characteristics of those legends, and in some cases are plainly allegorical.

**VISIBILITY**, (*visibility*) *s.* [*visibilité*, Fr. from *video*, Lat.] the quality of being seen; conspicuousness.

**VISIBLE**, (*visible*) *a.* [*Fr. visible*, Lat.] perceptible by the eye; apparent; open; conspicuous.

**VISIBLY**, (*visibly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be seen or perceived.

**VISION**, (*vision*) *s.* [*Fr. visio*, Lat.] sight; the act or faculty of seeing; a supernatural appearance, spectre, or phantom.

**VISIONARY**, (*visionary*) *a.* imaginary; affected by phantoms, or imaginary impressions.—*s.* one whose imagination is disturbed.

To **VISIT**, (*visit*) *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.] to go to see; to take a survey or inspection of.

**VISIT**, (*visit*) *s.* [*visita*, Fr.] the act of going to see another.

**VISITATION**, (*visitation*) *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of visiting; objects of visits; a survey or inspection.

**VISITOR**, (*visitor*) *s.* [*visiteur*, Fr.] one who comes to see another; one appointed to visit a monastery or religious house; one who relieves the evils of any society.

**VISON**, *s.* in Zoology, a kind of otter.

**VISOR**, *s.* used likewise *visard*, *visar*, *vizard*, and *vizor*; a mask used to disguise or disguise.

**UIST**, the name of two of the Western Islands of Scotland, lying S. of Lewis, and separated by the island of Benbecula. *N. Uist* is about 16 miles long, and 12 broad, and abounds in lochs and bays. It has some mountains of under 1000 feet high, and one of about 2000 feet. It yields a little corn, and some cattle are reared. *S. Uist* is about 20 miles in length, by 6 in breadth, and has numerous bays and lochs. The mountains are usually about 1000 feet high, and in some points above 2000 feet. Corn and cattle are produced. On both islands game and deer are found, and the fishing is not much attended to. They are both in Inverness-shire. Pop. *N. Uist*, 3788. *S. Uist*, 5093.

**VISTA**, *s.* [*Ital.*] a view or prospect through a wood, &c.; an avenue.

**VISTULA**, a great river of Europe, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, in Austria, crosses part of Russia, and then enters Prussia, and after a course of about 640 miles, falls into the Baltic Sea, near Dantzic. Cracow, Warsaw, Thom, &c. stand on it.

**VISUAL**, (*visual*) *a.* [*visuel*, Fr.] used in sight; belonging or conducive to sight.

**VITAL**, *a.* [*vitalis*, from *vita*, Lat.] contributing to, necessary to, or containing, life; being the seat of life; essential.

**VITALITY**, (*vitalitas*, Lat.) the property or power of subsisting in life.

**VITALLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to give life.

**VITALS**, *s.* (without a singular,) parts necessary or essential to life.

**VITELLIUS**, AULUS, a Roman emperor, appointed by the German legions, which he commanded, on the death of Galba, and after defeating Otho, was acknowledged by the senate and the provinces. His debaucheries and cruelties however were so great, that the Syrian legions proclaimed Vespasian, and in the contest which ensued Vitellius was slain, in 69 A. D. He had not reigned a year, and was 57 years old.

**VITEPSK**, a government of Russia. It is surrounded by the governments of Smolensk, Mohilev, Minsk, Vilna, Courland, Livonia, and Pskov. It is very level, and is watered by the Dwina and several other smaller rivers. It has also several lakes. Iron, and some kinds of building and other stone are found here. Corn, fruits, timber, cattle, &c. are abundantly produced. Its trade is considerable. The capital, of the same name, stands on the Dwina, and is fortified. It has some fine buildings, and a castle of great antiquity. There is a brisk trade carried on here by means of the river. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 55. 0. N. Long. 30. 10. E. Pop. of government about 1,000,000.

**VITERBO**, a city of the Papal States, Italy, standing near

the Arcone, at the foot of Mount Soriano. It is fortified, and has many handsome buildings. It has a good trade, being situated in the midst of a fertile country, and being a place of traffic between Tuscany and Rome. It is 42 miles from Rome. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 42. 26. N. Long. 12. 10. E.

To **VITIATE**, (*vishiate*) *v. a.* [*vitio*, from *vitium*, Lat.] to corrupt, debase, or spoil.

**VITIATION**, (*vishiation*) *s.* the act of debasing, spoiling, or deflowering; depravation; corruption.

To **VITILIGATE**, *v. n.* [*vitiosus* and *litigo*, Lat.] to detract; to cavil; to contend in law.

**VITREOUS**, *a.* [*vitrum*, Lat.] glass; resembling glass; consisting of glass.

**VITRIFICATION**, *s.* [*Fr. vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of turning any thing to glass by the force of fire.

To **VITRIFY**, *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, Fr.] to turn to glass.—*v. n.* to become glass.

**VITRIOL**, OIL OF, *s.* the common name for sulphuric acid. *Blue vitriol*, the common name for the sulphate of the protoxide of copper. *Green vitriol*, the common name for the sulphate of the protoxide of iron. *White vitriol*, the common name for the sulphate of the oxide of zinc.

**VITRIOLATED**, *part.* in Chemistry, impregnated with vitriol.

**VITRIOLIC**, *ad.* [*vitriolicus*, Fr.] resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

**VITRUVIUS**, M. POLLIO, the celebrated Roman writer on architecture, of whom little more is known than that he lived in the times of Julius and Augustus Cæsar, immediately before the Christian era. His work is simply entitled *On Architecture*, and, as was commonly the case in days when the boundaries of the sciences were not rigidly defined, and as is ever the case when a writer is stored with various knowledge, and of a communicative disposition, it contains much curious information on other points beside the chief subject.

**VITULINE**, *a.* [*vitulus*, Lat.] of, or belonging to, a calf.

**VITUPERATION**, *s.* [*vitupero*, Lat.] blame; censure.

**VIVACIOUS**, (*vivacious*) *a.* [*vivax*, from *vivo*, Lat.] long-lived; sprightly; active; gay; lively.

**VIVACIOUSNESS**, (*vivaciousness*) *s.* [*vivacitas*, Fr. *vivacitas*, Lat.] sprightliness; liveliness; briskness; longevity.

**VIVENCY**, *s.* [*vivo*, Lat.] manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

**VIVES**, LUDOVICUS, a Spanish scholar and writer of the 16th century. He studied at Paris and Louvain, and afterwards resided for some time in England, as tutor to the Princess Mary. He was imprisoned by Henry VIII. when he showed that he remained steadfast in his respect for the unhappy Catharine of Aragon; and after his release returned to the continent, and finally settled near Brussels, where he died in 1541, aged 48 years. His works are numerous, and are amongst the most valuable of those of that period to the scholar.

**VIVID**, *a.* [*vividus*, Lat.] lively; quick; striking.

**VIVIDLY**, *ad.* with quickness; with strength.

**VIVIDNESS**, *s.* liveliness; briskness; vigour.

To **VIVIFICATE**, *v. a.* [*vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] to quicken or give life. In Chemistry, to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties.

**VIVIFICATION**, *s.* [*Fr.*] the act of enlivening or quickening.

To **VIVIFY**, *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr.] to quicken or enliven; to animate.

**VIVIPAROUS**, *a.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth its young alive, opposed to *oviparous*. In Botany, applied to stems or stalks producing bulbs that are capable of vegetation. In toothwort and star of Bethlehem, they are found at the base of the leaves; in small bistort, on the lower part of the spike; in some species of garlic, at the origin of the bundle of flowers; and on the spikes of some of the grasses, as in the cat's-tail canary.

**VIVIANI**, VINCENIO, an eminent mathematician of Italy, of the 17th century. He was instructed by Galileo and Torricelli, and was chief engineer to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. His reputation brought him invitations and honours from most of the countries of Europe; but he remained in Florence all his life, and died in 1703, aged 81 years. He completed the works of some ancient geometers, which were partly lost, and wrote other valuable works.

**VIXEN**, *s.* [old feminine of *fox*,] a woman who is both subtle and abusive; a froward child.

VIZ-, [the contraction of *videlicet*, Lat.] to wit; that is.

VIZIER, *s.* [weezir, Turk.] the prime minister of the Turkish empire.

VLADIMIR, a government of Russia, lying in the midst of the governments of Moscow, Tver, Jaroslav, Costroma, Nischnei-Novgorod, and Riasan. It is a vast level, the surface being varied, but not broken, by a few hills. The Oka and numerous smaller rivers water it; lakes and morasses are also numerous. It yields iron, and several kinds of useful earth and stone. Corn, fruits, and timber, cattle, &c. &c. are tolerably abundant. There are in the towns many kinds of valuable manufactures, but the trade is not so good as increased facilities of transport would make it. *Vladimir*, its capital, stands on one of the chief rivers, called the Chliasma, and is a curious relic of ancient Muscovy, most of its fine buildings being older than the empire. Pop. about 35,000. Lat. 56. 5. N. Long. 40. 5. E. Pop. of government, about 1,500,000.

ULCER, *s.* [ulcers, Fr. *ulcus*, Lat.] in Surgery, an open sore, or abscess, arising from local inflammation. Figuratively, an evil of long standing.

To ULCERATE, *v. a.* [ulcero, Lat.] to affect with sores or ulcers.

ULCERATION, *s.* [Fr. *ulceratio*, Lat.] the act of breaking out in sores or ulcers.

ULCEROUS, *a.* [ulcerosus, Lat.] belonging to or full of sores or ulcers.

ULIGINOUS, (*g soft*), *a.* [uliginosus, from *uligo*, Lat.] slimy; muddy.

ULIAGE, *s.* in Gauging, so much of a cask, or other vessel, as it wants of being full.

ULLOA, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish mathematician of the last century. He was one of those sent to measure a degree of the meridian in Peru, by the Spanish government. He was there ten years, and was taken prisoner by the British as he was returning. He received due honour when he reached Spain; and after various miscellaneous engagements, was for a short time governor of Louisiana, and then a naval commander; but he had too little of practical talent for these posts, and narrowly escaped disgrace. He died in 1795, aged 79 years. He wrote an account of the expedition in S. America, and beside it several other works.

ULLM, a town of Württemberg, in Germany. It stands on the Danube, at the junction of two other streams, and has five bridges, one being a handsome stone bridge over the Danube. It is walled, and has some fine buildings, of which the cathedral is especially worthy of note. It is a place of considerable manufacturing industry, and a brisk trade. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 48. 24. N. Long. 9. 53. E.

ULPHILAS, a bishop of the Goths of Mesia, of the 4th century. He holds a distinguished place in his age and nation; and having invented an alphabet for the people, he translated the whole of the Scriptures into the Gothic language (except the Books of Kings). He was employed on several embassies to the emperor, and effected the pacific settlement of 200,000 Goths in the empire, and under the Roman laws. It is hardly doubtful that he was an Arian. He died in about 385 A. D.

ULPIAN, or DOMITUS ULPIANUS, a Roman jurist. He was tutor and minister to the Emperor Alexander Severus, and by him made pretorian prefect. His soldiers murdered him in the palace in 228 A. D. His works are chiefly valuable to students of law and jurisprudence.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, lying on St. George's Channel, the Northern Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and bounded by Leinster and Connaught. It is about 116 miles long, and 100 broad. Ulster is mountainous, abounds with lakes, and is generally fertile. Its rivers are the Bann, the Foyle, &c. It is the most prosperous and civilized district of the whole island, abounding with signs of beneficial Saxon influence. It is also the seat of the chief linen manufactures. It contains the counties of Antrim, Donegal, Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Armagh, and Down. Pop. 2,386,373.

ULTERIOR, *a.* [Lat.] farther.

ULTIMATE, *a.* [ultimus, Lat.] intended as an end; last in a train of consequences; final; last.

ULTIMATELY, *ad.* in the last consequence.

ULTRAMARINE, *a.* [ultra and mare, Lat.] from beyond sea; being beyond sea; foreign; transmarine.

ULTRAMARINE, *s.* among painters, the finest sort of blue colour, produced from the calcination of *lapis lazuli*. It may be made by heating sulphuret of sodium with a mixture of silicic acid and alumina.

ULTRONEOUS, *a.* [ultra, Lat.] spontaneous; voluntary.

ULUGH-BEIGH, a Tatar prince, whose name was really Mohammed Taragai, of the 15th century, who greatly promoted the study of astronomy by erecting an observatory, and encouraging mathematical study and writing at Samarcand. The works which he procured thus to be written, have been of some service to astronomy, and are translated into English. He was assassinated by one of his sons in 1449.

ULULATION, *s.* [ululo, Lat.] the act of howling like a dog or wolf.

ULYSSES, (in Greek, ODUSSEUS,) one of the Grecian heroes who took part in the Trojan war. He was king of Ithaca, and would have avoided the fulfilment of the oath by which he was bound to avenge the rape of Helen. During the war, he distinguished himself by his bravery, and still more by his prudence in council. It was he who, with Diomedes, carried off the Palladium. He made the famous horse. He secured the arms of Achilles, after the death of that famous warrior. Returning from Troy, he was driven about to various lands, for ten more years, and at length arrived to find his wife Penelope, a pattern of constancy, beset with suitors, whom he, with his son, slew. He is always spoken of in the legends as the friend of *Athene*, and is called, customarily, in the Homeric poems, *polymetis*, the many-counselled. Of the actual existence and adventures of this king we have no means of judging.

UMBELLIFEROUS, *a.* in Botany, applied to those plants that are gathered into umbels or rundles. See RUNDLE.

UMBELS, *s.* in Botany, the round tufts or heads of certain plants set thick together, and all of the same height.

UMBER, UMBRE, *s.* in Painting, a kind of earth, which contains a large proportion of the oxides of iron and manganese, and makes a rich brown pigment.

UMBILICAL, *a.* [umbilicus, Lat.] pertaining to the navel.

UMBRAGE, *s.* [umbra, Lat.] a shade; a screen of trees; a shadow; resentment, offence, suspicion of injury.

UMBRAGEOUS, *a.* [umbragius, Fr.] shady; yielding shade.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, *s.* shadowiness.

UMBRELLA, *s.* [umbrella, Ital.] a portable defence against rain, made of cotton or silk fastened to ribs, which expand into a circular canopy around the handle by which it is carried. It is made of various materials in other countries, and is used as a screen from the sun. See PARASOL.

UMPIRAGE, *s.* the power of deciding a controversy; the power of an umpire; arbitration.

UMPIRE, *s.* an arbitrator; one chosen to decide a dispute.

UN, in Composition, implies negation, contrariety, and dissolution, or the not being so and so, together with the destroying of something already done.

UNABASHED, *a.* not confounded; not ashamed.

UNABLE, *a.* wanting ability; weak; impotent.

UNACQULVED, *a.* not freed; not acquitted.

UNACCEPTABLE, *a.* unpleasing; disagreeable; not welcome.

UNACCEPTED, *a.* not received.

UNACCOUNTABLE, *a.* inexplicable; unreasonable; not to be accounted for; irregular; not to be controlled.

UNACCOUNTABLENESS, *s.* unreasonableness; intricacy.

UNACCOUNTABLY, *ad.* strangely.

UNACQUOTED, *a.* not used; not habituated; unusual.

UNACQUAINTED, *a.* ignorant; not knowing.

UNACTIVE, *a.* idle; sluggish; without employment; not brisk; not busy; having no efficacy.

UNADVISED, *a.* rash; without thinking or deliberating; imprudent; indiscreet.

UNAFFECTED, *a.* free from affectation; real; natural; open; candid; sincere; not mentally touched.

UNAFFECTEDLY, *ad.* really; without any attempt to produce false appearances.

UNAFFECTING, *a.* not interesting; not touching the passions; not pathetic.

UNAIDED, *a.* unassisted; not helped.

UNALIENABLE, *a.* not to be made over to another; not transferable.

UNALTERABLE, *a.* fixed; settled; not to be altered; unchangeable; immutable.

UNALTERABLY, *ad.* unchangeably; immutably.

UNALTERED, *a.* not changed; unchangeable.

UNAMIALE, *a.* disagreeable; not to be desired.

UNANIMITY, *s.* [*unanimité*, Fr. from *unus* and *anima*, Lat.] concord; agreement; conformity; or union of sentiments.

UNANIMOUS, *a.* of one mind; agreeing in opinion.

UNANIMOUSLY, *ad.* with one mind.

UNANSWERABLE, *a.* that cannot be denied or answered; not to be refuted.

UNANSWERED, *a.* not confuted; not opposed by a reply.

UNAPPROACHABLE, *a.* not to be come near; inaccessible.

UNARMED, *a.* without defence, or armour; disarmed.

UNASKED, *a.* not required; not sought.

UNASSISTED, *a.* not helped.

UNATTAINABLE, *a.* not to be come at, or obtained.

UNATTEMPTED, *a.* never tried at; not assayed.

UNATTENDED, *a.* having no attendants; unaccompanied; forsaken.

UNAVOIDABLE, *a.* not to be prevented; inevitable.

UNAVOIDABLY, *ad.* inevitably.

UNAWARE, UNAWARES, *ad.* unexpected; not looked for; suddenly.

To UNBAR, *v. a.* to remove the bolt of a door; to unbolt.

UNBECOMING, *a.* not consistent with decency and good manners; indecorous; indelicate; unsuitable.

UNBELIEF, *a.* incredulity; irreligion.

UNBELIEVER, *s.* an infidel; one that does not believe in the gospel.

UNBELIEVING, *a.* difficult to be convinced; incredulous; diffident; infidel.

To UNBEND, *v. a.* to loosen or slacken; to relax; to remit; to ease; to refresh the mind. To *unbend a cable*, is, among mariners, to take it from the anchor.

UNBENEVOLENT, *a.* unfriendly; unkind.

UNBEWAILED, *a.* unlamented.

UNBIASED, *a.* unprejudiced; impartial.

UNBID, UNBIDDEN, *a.* not desired; uninvited; spontaneous; uncommanded.

UNBLAMABLE, *a.* innocent; irreproachable; inculpable.

UNBLAMABLY, *ad.* without taint or fault.

UNBORN, *a.* not yet born; future.

To UNBOLT, *v. a.* to set open; to unbar.

To UNBOSOM, *v. n.* to lay open one's mind; to disclose.

UNBOUND, *a.* loose; wanting a cover, used of books.

UNBOUND, *a.* unrestrained; having no bounds; unlimited; infinite; interminable.

UNBURI, *a.* not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.

To UNBUTTON, *v. a.* to loose any thing buttoned.

UNCANONICAL, *a.* in the Churches of Rome and England, not agreeing with the canons.

To UNCEASE, *v. a.* to take out of a case; to skin; to flay.

UNCERTAIN, *a.* doubtful; unsettled.

UNCERTAINTY, *s.* doubtfulness; contingency; something unknown.

UNCHANGEABLE, *a.* immutable.

UNCHANGEABLY, *ad.* without change.

UNCHARITABLE, *a.* void of charity.

UNCHARITABLY, *ad.* in a manner contrary to charity.

UNCHASTE, *a.* lewd; libidinous; not continent.

UNCIAL, (*uncial*) *a.* of an inch in length. It is applied to those ancient MSS. and inscriptions which are written wholly in capital letters, in opposition to such as are written in small letters, for the most part, with capitals used after the modern fashion, which are called *cursive*.

UNCIRCUMCISED, *a.* not circumcised.

UNCIRCUMCISION, *s.* omission of circumcision; state of not being circumcised.

UNCIVIL, *a.* impolite; not agreeable to the rules of complaisance.

UNCLE, (*unkel*) *s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] the father or mother's brother.

UNCLEAN, (*unklen*) *a.* foul; lecherous; polluted.

UNCLEANNESS, *s.* want of cleanliness; lewdness; incontinence.

UNCLOUDED, *a.* free from clouds; not obscured.

UNCOMFORTABLE, *a.* affording no comfort; gloomy; melancholy.

UNCOMMON, *a.* not usual; not frequent.

UNCONCERNED, *a.* having no interest; not anxious.

UNCONDEMNED, *a.* not condemned.

UNCONNECTED, *a.* not coherent; lax; loose; vague.

UNCONSCIOUS, *a.* having no mental perception; unacquainted; unknowing.

UNCONSUMED, *a.* not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

UNCONVERTED, *a.* unchanged; in its primitive condition; not having the affections turned towards God.

To UNCOVER, *v. a.* to strip of a covering; to deprive of clothes; to strip off the roof; to show openly.

UNCOUTH, (*unkoth*) *a.* [*uncouth*, Sax.] odd; strange; unusual; unaccustomed.

UNCOUTHNESS, (*unkothness*) *s.* oddness; strangeness.

UNCTION, (*unkhon*) *s.* [*unction*, Fr.] the act of anointing, or rubbing with oil or other fatty matter. *Extreme unction*, is a sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church, for those who are dying, as a *viaticum*, or security for their salvation. It consists in anointing the dying person with oil, accompanied by certain prayers, &c.

UNCTUOUS, *a.* [*unctueux*, Fr.] fat; clammy; oily.

UNCULTIVATED, *a.* [*in and colo*, Lat.] untilld; not improved; uncivilized; not civilized; not instructed.

UNDAUNTED, *a.* not frightened; firm; resolute.

UNDAUNTEDNESS, *s.* intrepidity; courage.

UNDECAGON, (*undecain*, Lat. and *gone*, Gr.) a figure of eleven sides and angles.

To UNDECEIVE, *v. a.* to free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDEFEATIBLE, *a.* such as cannot be denied.

UNDER, *prep.* [*Sax.*] in a state of subjection to; beneath; below; in the state of; in a less degree than; with the show or appearance of; in a state of oppression or depression by; in a state of protection; in a state of subordination; for less than; attested by.

UNDER, *ad.* in a state of subjection; less, opposed to *over* or *more*; inferior; subordinate. In the last sense it is generally used in composition.

UNDERBEARER, *s.* in funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

UNDERCLERK, *s.* a clerk under the principal clerk.

To UNDERGO, *v. a.* to suffer; to sustain; to pass through.

UNDERHAND, *ad.* in a secret and clandestine manner.

UNDERHAND, *a.* secret; clandestine.

UNDERLING, *s.* an inferior agent; a mean person.

To UNDERMINE, *v. a.* to make hollow underneath; to circumvent; to supplant.

UNDERMINER, *s.* he that saps; a clandestine enemy.

UNDERMOST, *a.* lowest in state, condition, or place.

UNDERNEATH, (*underneath*) *ad.* below; beneath.

UNDERPLOT, *s.* in Dramatic Poetry, a by-plot, a subordinate intrigue; a clandestine scheme.

To UNDER-RATE, *v. a.* to undervalue.

To UNDERSELL, *v. a.* to sell for less than the worth; to defeat by selling cheaper.

UNDERSHERIFF, *s.* the deputy of the sheriff.

To UNDERSTAND, *v. a.* preter. *undertook*; [*understandan*, Sax.] to have a perfect knowledge or proper idea of; to comprehend or conceive.—*v. n.* to be informed.

UNDERSTANDING, *s.* popularity, knowledge; judgment; correspondence; skill; terms of communication. In Metaphysics, that faculty of man which judges according to sense. It is found in the lower orders of animals, in a less developed form, as instinct, and may be traced in the vital functions of the bodily organs, which act, as an inferior agent; all of which are characterized by the adaptation of means to ends; the ends being proposed to them, and not discovered by them. The understanding has to do with the reports of the senses, which it treats according to its own laws or forms. It is thus distinguished from reason, which is the faculty of the super-sensual, and is the source of spiritual truth in man. Logic, as generally expounded, is the organ of the understanding, and therefore is inapplicable to the truths of reason. See INSTINCT, REASON, &c.

To UNDERTAKE, *v. a.* pret. *undertook*, past part. *undertaken*; to attempt; to engage in; to engage with, or attack.—*v. n.* to assume any business or province; to venture; to promise or warrant, after *dare*.

UNDERTAKING, *s.* a design formed; enterprise; attempt; engagement.

UNDERTREASURER, *s.* an officer subordinate to the treasurer, who is to chest up the king's treasure, and see it carried to the treasury.

To UNDERVALE, *v. a.* to value less than a thing is worth.

UNDERVALUER, *s.* one who esteems lightly.

UNDERWENT, the pret. of To UNDERGO.

UNDERWOOD, *s.* any wood that is not reckoned timber; coppice.

To UNDERWORK, *v. a.* to work cheaper; to labour less than enough; to supplant.

To UNDERWRITE, *v. a.* to write under something else.

UNDERWRITER, *s.* in Commerce, one who undertakes to insure goods, ships, &c. for a stipulated premium.

UNDESIRABLE, *a.* not merited; not incurred by fault.

UNDESIGNING, (*undesinting*) *a.* well meaning; honest; sincere; guiltless.

UNDAPHANOUS, *a.* not pellucid; not transparent.

UNDISCIPLINED, *a.* not reduced to order; not trained; not taught.

UNDIVIDED, *a.* unbroken; whole; not parted.

To UNDO, *v. a.* preter. *undid*, past part. *undone*; to ruin; to destroy; to loose; to unravel; to change.

UNDOUBTEDLY, *ad.* without doubt.

UNDRESS, *s.* a loose or negligent dress.

UNDUE, *a.* not right; not agreeable to duty.

To UNDULATE, *v. a.* [*undulo*, from *unda*, Lat.] to make to roll like waves; to drive backward and forward.—*v. n.* to play as waves in curls.

UNDULATION, *s.* [*undulation*, Fr.] a waving motion.

UNDULATORY, *a.* proceeding in waves, or undulations. It is employed to designate a particular theory in optics, which represents light to be caused by certain undulations in an ether every where diffused, instead of in the emission of lucifer particles from the luminous body. It is now generally received, although the recent discoveries in photography make it plain that it is very imperfect as a theory of light.

UNDUTIFUL, UNDU'TE'OUS, *a.* disobedient; rebellious; behaving with irreverence; not performing duty.

UNDUTIFULNESS, *s.* disobedience; behaviour inconsistent with the respect we owe our superiors or parents.

UNEASINESS, (*uneasiness*) *s.* inconvenience; trouble; disquiet; perplexity.

UNEASY, *a.* painful; disturbed; peevish.

UNEQUAL, *a.* not equal; not even; disproportionate.

UNEQUALLED, *a.* unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

UNEERRING, *a.* committing no mistake; incapable of error.

UNEVEN, *a.* not even; not level; not equal.

UNEXAMPLED, *a.* not known by any precedent.

UNEXCEPTABLE, (*unexceptable*) *a.* irreplicable; not liable to objection.

UNEXPECTED, *a.* not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

UNFAIR, *a.* not honest; disingenuous.

UNFAITHFUL, *a.* perfidious; treacherous; impious.

UNEIGNED, *a.* not feigned; not hypocritical; sincere.

UNEINGLEDLY, *ad.* without hypocrisy; sincerely.

To UNFOLD, *v. a.* to expand; to spread; to display; to open; to explain; to tell; discover; reveal.

UNFREQUENTED, *a.* rarely visited; rarely entered.

UNGRADUATION, *s.* wickedness; neglect of God.

UNGRADUALLY, *a.* negligent of God and his will; impious; wicked; irreligious.

UNGUENT, *s.* [*unguo*, to anoint, Lat.] ointment.

UNHAPPY, *a.* miserable; distressed; calamitous.

UNHOLY, *a.* profane; impious; wicked.

UNHURT, *a.* free from harm.

UNI, [Lat.] in Composition, implies one, or single.

UNICORN, *s.* [*unus* and *cornu*, Lat.] a beast that has only one horn; likewise a bird. It is commonly employed to denote a fabulous beast, having the body of a horse, the tail and mane of

a lion, the feet of a stag, and a single horn, proceeding from its forehead, in form like that of the *archale*.

UNIFORM, *a.* [*unus* and *forma*, Lat.] regular; even; having all forms alike.

UNIFORM, *s.* a dress peculiar to the different corps of an army.

UNIFORMITY, *s.* [*uniformité*, Fr.] even tenor; conformity; agreement in all its parts; the same shape and fashion.

UNIFORMLY, *ad.* regularly; after one manner.

UNIFORMED, *a.* untaught; not instructed.

UNINHABITED, *a.* having no dwellers.

UNION, *s.* [Fr. from *unus*, Lat.] the act of joining two or more, so as to make them one; concord; conjunction. In English History, it is applied to the acts of parliament, incorporating first England and Scotland under one crown, and next Great Britain and Ireland.

UNISON, *s.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Lat.] a string that is in the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.

UNIT, *s.* [*unitas*, from *unus*, Lat.] one; the name of the last place on the right hand in the numeration of integers.

UNITARIAN, *s.* one who professes Unitarianism.

UNITARIANISM, *s.* in Theology, the system of doctrine, of which the principal feature is the denial of the Divinity of the Saviour, and of the Spirit. It is ostensibly built on the absolute unity of God, a dogma which every true theology must needs contain. Its actual foundation can only be discovered by a closer examination of its other doctrines, and of the arguments by which they are supported. It excludes both sin, and redemption or atonement; and its main argument is, that what is incomprehensible is not to be believed. Thus it is purely an intellectual system, for the understanding alone comprehends; and it is an *unspiritual* system, for super-sensual and eternal truths can never be comprehended. Consistently, it is developed *a priori*, and not from the real or experimental knowledge of religion. Sin is a fact only for a spiritual mind; and if there is no such thing as sin, there can be no redemption, nor any Redeemer; so that Jesus can be regarded only as a *teacher*, as a *martyr* (witness to death) to what he taught; and his *resurrection* (which is received, inconsistently as it respects the system, but consistently as to its argumentative foundation, for it is an undeniable fact) has a greater worth for us than his *life* or his *death*, for it proves the immortality of man. The textual evidences alleged, as is usually the case in polemics, are but supports to foregone conclusions, and need not to be referred to here. Very valuable treatises have been written in defence of the Duty of Christ, but it is impossible by any weight of scriptural learning, or strength of logical reasoning, to establish that truth, as if it were a fact, for the heart, which can only know spiritually. The history of Unitarianism is a sufficient reply to it as a system, and the rapid spread amongst the teachers of this system of the revived spiritual philosophy, may awaken brighter hopes respecting the ultimate abandonment of it as a religious system, than the most satisfactory proof that its detached doctrines are untenable by any who know God, and study the Scriptures as a revelation of his will for man. It is customary, amongst the adherents of this system, to claim as its peculiar and distinguished sign, *freedom of inquiry* after truth;—but, though Servetus was burnt by Calvin, and other Unitarians by other Trinitarians, and the annals of martyrdom do not display one case in which the parties were reversed, there is nothing in this system; any more than in any other, which makes this, which is a God-given right and privilege of man, its special attribute. And this is made convincingly clear, by the habit, which these writers share with those they reprobate, of judging respecting the spirit of the search by the conclusion arrived at by the inquirer.

To UNITE, *v. a.* to join so as to make one; to make to agree; to join.—*v. n.* to concur; to coalesce; to grow into one.

UNITED BRETHREN. See MORAVIANS, &c.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, a great federal Republic of the New World, whose territories stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the lakes and the river St. Lawrence; and which is bounded by the British Possessions, and by the United States of Mexico. This vast tract of country is about 3000 miles in length, and about 1700 miles in breadth; and embraces every variety of physical feature and climate. It has two great ranges of mountains; the Rocky Mountains, which run parallel to the Pacific Ocean; and the Alleghanies, which run in a bold curve

through the principal States between the Mississippi and the Atlantic. The general height of the latter is about 2000 or 3000 feet, while there are peaks exceeding 6000. The general height of the former is about 9000 feet, with points that are estimated at about 20,000 feet in elevation above the sea. There are smaller ranges; but most of the remainder of the country may be described as consisting of vast undulating plains. It is watered by vast rivers, of which the greatest are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Columbia, &c. Michigan and Champlain are its largest lakes. It shares with Great Britain the possession of the Lakes Superior, Huron, &c. Its principal coast features are the promontories of Florida and California; Capes Ann, Cod, Charles, Hatteras, St. Lucas, &c.; Rhode Island, Long Island, and Albemarle and Pamlico Islands; the Gulfs of Florida and California, and Chesapeake, Delaware, Massachusetts and Penobscot Bays. It is rich in all manner of mineral treasure; and its soil is generally fertile; whilst its climate allows all the growths of the temperate zone, with much of a tropical character to be cultivated. In manufactures and trade it stands second only to England. And the development of the wealth and capabilities of the soil, &c. is constantly advancing with the increase of its population, and of every other stimulus to production and commerce. Its government is a federal republic, each State being under its own laws, &c.; and the interests of the whole being managed by a general congress, a senate, and a president. There are now 28 constituted States, a district called Columbia, round the seat of congress, and 4 or 5 territories in which settlements are being begun, or being spread, the germs of numerous other States. Of these, 14 States and the district of Columbia, all lying in the S., are *Slave States*; the rest have more legalized slavery, although in only a few of them it is clearly illegal, and in almost all, the general prejudice of the citizens is against the coloured races. Religion is, throughout the Union, left to the maintenance of its professors; and, excepting the inconsistent prejudice of colour, all are free citizens, enjoying equally their political rights and privileges. The activity of the people is to be seen in the canals, railroads, banks, &c. which abound in all parts of the States; and not less in the numberless colleges and academical institutions. Yet the W. regions of the States, between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, are covered by vast tracts of forest and prairie; and W. of that river the land is only in sparsely scattered spots redeemed by cultivation. Buffaloes in immense herds, a species of panther, deer, alligators, and other wild animals abound. But the gradual spread of the settlements lessens their numbers continually. It is profoundly to be regretted, that the aborigines of the continent are disappearing in the same manner, and almost by the same means. Washington is the seat of government. Pop. 17,002,666; of whom 2,487,113 are slaves. See the separate *States, Territories, &c.*, *INDIANS, SLAVERY, &c.*

UNITEK, *s.* the person or thing that unites.

UNITY, *s.* [unitas, from unus, Lat.] the state of being but one; concord; conjunction; uniformity.

UNIVERSAL, *a.* [universus, Lat.] general; catholic; extending to all; total; whole; comprising all particulars.—*s.* in Logic, applied to a proposition, which includes every particular of the things it relates to, whether affirmative or negative.

UNIVERSALITY, *s.* [universalité, Fr.] not particularity; extension to the whole.

UNIVERSE, *s.* [univers, Fr.] the whole system of created being and things.

UNIVERSITY, *s.* [université, Fr.] a collection of colleges, where all the liberal arts are taught.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Oxford, was founded in the 13th century, on a still older foundation. It is a very wealthy institution, and has a fine range of buildings. A college of the same name belongs to London University, and was first called by that name. It is constituted on a different plan from the old colleges, being, in fact, a proprietary institution. Lectures are given here to extensive classes on all the subjects of a scientific, legal, medical, and literary education; and it has proved of the greatest value to those classes which are excluded, by diversity of creed, from the colleges of Cambridge and Oxford. An excellent junior school is connected with it, under the superintendence of one or more of the college professors.

UNIVOCAL, *a.* [unus and vox, Lat.] having but one meaning; regular; certain; not equivocal.

UNJUST, *a.* [injusto, Fr. from in and justus, Lat.] iniquitous; contrary to justice.

TO UNKEENNEL, *v. a.* in Hunting, to drive or force from a hole or retreat.

UNKIND, *a.* not benevolent; not favourable.

UNKINDNESS, *s.* malignity; ill-will.

UNKNOWN, *a.* not known; greater than is imagined.

TO UNLACE, *v. a.* to undq a lace. *To unlace a covey*, in carving, is to cut it up.

UNLAWFUL, *a.* contrary to law; illegal.

UNLEAVENED, *a.* not fermented or leavened.

UNLESS, *conj.* except; if not.

UNLUCKY, *a.* unfortunate; ill-omened; inauspicious.

UNMERECIFUL, *a.* cruel; exorbitant; severe.

UNMINDFUL, *a.* not heedful; negligent.

TO UNMOOR, *v. a.* among mariners, to weigh anchor, in order to put to sea.

UNNECESSARY, *a.* needless; useless.

UNPARALLELED, *a.* not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

UNPRECEDENTED, *a.* not justifiable by an example.

UNPROFITABLE, *a.* useless; serving no purpose.

UNRECLAIMED, *a.* not reformed; unturned. In Falconry, untamed; wild.

UNRIGHTEOUS, (*unrighteous*), *a.* wicked; sinful; unjust.

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, *s.* wickedness; injustice.

UNSAVOURY, *a.* tasteless; fetid; disgusting; ill-tasted.

UNSEARCHABLE, *a.* inscrutable; not to be explored.

UNSEASONABLE, (*unseasonable*) *a.* not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed; late; as, *unseasonable* time of night.

UNSEMLY, *a.* unbecoming; indecent.—*ad.* unbecomingly.

UNSKILFUL, *a.* wanting art or knowledge.

UNSTEADY, (*unsteady*) *a.* inconstant; variable.

UNTERWALDEN, a canton of Switzerland, one of the forest cantons. It is bounded by the cantons of Uri, Berne, Lucerne, and Schwitz. It is of very limited extent. Some of its heights reach 10,000 feet above the sea. It is watered by small streams, and borders on the lake of the forest cantons. The grazing of sheep and cattle is its chief source of wealth; and corn, wine, dairy produce, timber, &c. are its articles of trade. Sarnen is its chief town. Pop. about 25,000.

UNTHANKFUL, *a.* ungrateful.

UNTIL, *ad.* to the time that; to the place that; to the degree that.

UNTO, *prep.* See To.

TO UNTRUSS, *v. a.* to ungird or untie.

UNWARY, *a.* imprudent; hasty; incautious; heedless.

UNWHOLESOME, *a.* insalubrious; tainted; corrupt.

UNWORTHY, *a.* wanting merit; not adequate; unbecoming; mean.

VOCABULARY, *s.* [vocabularium, Fr. vocabularium, from vox, Lat.] a book containing a collection of words with their explanations, or a word-book, or lexicon.

VOCAL, *a.* [Fr. vocalis, Lat.] having a voice; uttered or sounded by the voice.

VOCATION, *s.* [Fr. from voco, Lat.] a summons; a trade, employment; the secret calling of God to any particular office.

VOCATIVE, *s.* in Grammar, that form of a noun which is used in direct address.

VOCIFERATION, *s.* [vox and fero, Lat.] clamour; outcry.

VOGUE, (*vogue*) *s.* [Fr.] fashion; mode; general custom.

VOICE, *s.* [vox, Lat.] the sound produced by the larynx, whether for speech, song, exclamation, &c.; a vote; suffrage; opinion. In Grammar, the forms by which is expressed, the relation of the action of a verb to its subject. The active form indicates the subject to be the agent, as *I praise*;—the passive, that it is the recipient, as *I am praised*;—and the reflexive, (of some languages,) that it is agent and recipient at once, as *I praise myself*.

VOID, *a.* [vide, Fr.] empty; vacant; containing nothing; vain or ineffectual; null; vacuous; unsupplied, or having no possessor; destitute of substance; unreal.

VOID, *a.* empty space; vacancy; vacuum.

TO VOID, *v. a.* [voider, Fr.] to quit or leave empty; to vacate; to emit or pour out; to annul or nullify.

VOIDER, *s.* a basket or trough in which meat and other things are carried from table.



**VOITURE, VINCENT**, a distinguished French writer, of the 17th century. He studied at Paris; and obtained, chiefly through the reputation he acquired at the outset of his career, a subordinate situation in the ministry. He travelled; and wrote pieces in verse and prose, with ever-increasing celebrity; and held an office in the royal household at last. He died in 1648, aged 50. He is one of the French classics; and is to be ranked amongst those who have aided in forming the French language.

**VOLANT**, *a.* [Fr. *volans*, from *volo*, Lat.] flying or passing through the air; nimble.

**VOLATILE**, *a.* [*volatilis*, from *volo*, Lat.] flying or passing through the air; spirituous, or dissipating in the air; lively, fickle.

**VOLATILIZATION**, *s.* the act of making volatile.

**VOLCANIC**, *a.* connected with or thrown up from a volcano.

**VOLCA/NO**, *s.* [Ital.] in Geology, a mountain upheaved by the expansive force of fused matter which is thrown up through its hollow summit, (called the *crater*), with fragments of rock, ashes, &c. &c., with fire, smoke, lightning, &c. For descriptions of particular volcanoes, see *ÆTNA*, *HÆCLA*, *VESUVIUS*, *STROMBOLI*, &c. See also, *LAVA*, *PUMICE*, &c.

**VOLE**, *s.* [Fr.] in Gaming, a stake wherein a person plays alone, and undertakes to win all the tricks.

**VOLGA**, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, in Russia, about 80 miles W. of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town. It receives the waters of many large streams at different parts of its course, and flows through some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire; and passing by Yaroslav, Costroma, Nishnei-Novgorod, Casan, Simbirsk, and Saratov, enters the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan. It is about 2000 miles in length.

**VOLHY/RIA**, a government of Russia, lying next to Austria, and bounded by Podolia, Kiev, Minsk, and Grodno. It is generally level, but has in the S. part ranges of mountains, with heights of 1000 feet. It is watered by the Dnieper and its tributaries, and has several lakes. It yields some kinds of building and other stone, but agriculture is its great source of wealth, corn, fruits, wine, timber, cattle, &c. being produced in great abundance. It has several valuable kinds of manufactures, and a good trade. Zytmistr is its capital. Pop. about 2,000,000.

**VOLITION**, *s.* [*volō*, Lat.] the act of willing; inclination; the power of choice exerted.

**VOLLEY**, *s.* [*volée*, Fr.] a discharge or flight of shot; a burst; emission of many at a time.

**VOLNEY, CONSTANTINE FRANÇOIS CHASSEBŒUF, COMTE DE**, a celebrated French writer of the last and the beginning of the present centuries. He studied first at Angers, and afterwards in the medical schools of Paris. Instead, however, of practising, he travelled in Egypt and the East. After his return, he was drawn into the vortex of the Revolution, the only advantages of which to him at first were, appointments in Corsica, and imprisonment in the Terror. After the fall of Robespierre he was made professor of history in the normal school, and next year went to America. He was honoured in various ways by Buonaparte, but gradually withdrew from his public life, and on the restoration of the Bourbons was raised to the peerage. He died in 1820, aged 63 years. His chief book is called the *Ruins of Empires*, and is an attack on Christianity in the style then in fashion. It is a remarkable book in one respect, that it confirms, by testimony the most unimpeachable, the fulfilment of the ancient prophecies respecting many eastern nations. His other works are numerous, and he was not deficient in learning.

**VOLOGDA**, a government of Russia, bounded by those of Novgorod, Olonetz, Archangel, Tobolsk, Perm, Viatka, Costroma, and Yaroslav. It is generally level, but the Uralian chain runs along its E. border. The Vdrina and other large rivers water it, and there are several lakes. It yields iron, copper, with other metals, building-stone, &c. &c. Corn, cattle, timber, &c. &c. constitute its agricultural wealth. Its trade is good, although all inland; and it has some manufactures. *Vologda*, its capital, stands on a river of the same name, and is a place of some note for industry in trade and manufactures. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 59. 17. N. Long. 40. 0. E. Pop. of government, about 1,000,000.

**VOLT, VOLTE**, *s.* in the menage, a round or circular tread; or a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

**VOLTA, ALESSANDRO**, a celebrated natural philosopher of Italy, who was first professor at Pavia, and in that office conducted those experiments which led to such fruitful results in electrical science. He travelled in various parts of Europe, and received great honour from Napoleon, from his first invasion of Italy to his days of greatest power. The latter part of his life he spent in scientific retirement, and died in 1826, aged 81 years. His name is intimately associated with galvanic electricity, which is often called, after him, *Voltaism*. The voltaic pile, the electrical battery, the electrophorus, and other valuable instruments and amusing scientific toys, were invented by him.

**VOLTAGRAPHY**, *s.* [*Volta* and *grapho*, Gr.] See *ELECTRO-TYPE*.

**VOLTAIC**, *a.* See *GALVANIC*.

**VOLTAIRE, FRANÇOIS MARIE AROUET DE**, the great French writer of the last century. He was educated at the Jesuits' college of Louis le Grand, and at the outset of his career was introduced to the celebrated libertine, Ninon de l'Enclos, who left him a legacy for the purchase of a library. He was soon initiated into all the pleasures of Paris, being connected with the noblesse, and having the means of dissipation at command. After a short engagement in Holland, he tried the study of law, but soon relinquished it. He now began to write, and was rewarded for some of his verses by two imprisonments in the Bastille. His next step was a visit to England, which confirmed him in his opinions of civil and religious licentiousness. In a few years he commenced his intimacy with Frederick the Great of Prussia, whom he frequently visited, and once, at least, as a secret agent of the French king. His longest residence at Frederick's court was about three years. They were both too exacting to allow cordial esteem to exist between them, and the quarrel which terminated it was a scandal to both royalty and literature. At length he brought his wanderings to an end by settling at Ferney, where he continued to write against priests and kings, and to confound religion and order with them in his bitter and unscrupulous attacks. He also did not cease to quarrel with other writers, and especially with his fellow labourer, Rousseau, against whom he had long entertained a pique. Here, also, great part of his letters to Frederick, (with whom he was on friendly terms again,) to Catherine of Russia, to the *Encyclopædists* of Paris, and others, relating to that fond dream of his sensual heart, the overthrow of religion, were written. As a fitting close to such a restless and mischievous life, he visited Paris, and there received such honours as the French of that day alone could give to the man whom they delighted to honour. *It was the apotheosis of perversity*. "Stiffed with roses," as he said, he sank, and shortly after died, in 1778, aged 84 years. He was buried with all the accustomed ceremonies of the church, on the ground of a profession of the Catholic faith, written (apparently) with a view to this. At the Revolution his ashes were transferred to the Pantheon. His works are very numerous, and consist of history, biography, fiction, criticism, epic and dramatic poems, &c. &c. They are elegantly and elaborately written, but his learning was shallow pedantry; and instead of any reality that the heart could respond to, the jeering sardonic laugh of the man who believed nothing is met with in every page. Yet it is due to Voltaire to say, that though great part of his life was worthy of his writings, at Ferney he acted in such a way towards the poor and the oppressed as to deserve their gratitude and regard; and even in his most hateful features, those of pretended reverence for what he had throughout his life reviled, he was not worse than the greater part of the religious teachers of his age. Our poet-philosopher, Coleridge, has called him, with admirable discernment, the *Erasmus of the Revolution*.

**VOLTAISM**, *s.* See *GALVANISM* and *ELECTRICITY*.

**VOLUBILITY**, *s.* [*volubilitas*, Fr. *volubilitas*, from *volō*, Lat.] the act of rolling; aptness to roll; activity of tongue; fluency of speech; mutability.

**VOLUBLE**, *a.* formed so as to roll easily; rolling; fluent of speech; nimble, active, applied to the tongue.

**VOLUME**, *s.* [*volumen*, from *volō*, Lat.] something rolled up; as much as is rolled or convolved at once.—[Fr.] a book, or that part of any work which is bound up as a single book. In Natural Philosophy, solid content; space occupied by any kind of body.

**VOLU/MINOUS**, *a.* consisting of many volumes; consisting of many complications; copious, diffusive.

**VOLUNTARILY**, *ad.* willingly; freely; without compulsion; spontaneously.

**VOLUNTARINESS**, *s.* willingness.

**VOLUNTARY**, *a.* [voluntaire, Fr. *voluntarius*, from *volo*, Lat.] done by a motion of the will; free from compulsion; willing; acting by choice.

**VOLUNTARY**, *s.* a volunteer; a piece of music played at will, without any settled rule; generally applied to the pieces played at church between the psalms and the first lesson.

**VOLUNTEER**, *s.* a soldier who enters of his own accord, or serves without pay.

**VOLUPTUARY**, *s.* [voluptuaire, Fr. *voluptuarius*, from *voluptas*, Lat.] a man given up to pleasure and luxury.

**VOLUPTUOUS**, *a.* [voluptueux, Fr. *voluptuosus*, Lat.] given to excess of pleasure; sensual; luxuriously.

**VOLUPTUOUSLY**, *ad.* luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

**VOLUPTUOUSNESS**, *s.* luxuriousness; addictiveness to excess of pleasure.

**VOLUTE**, *s.* [Fr.] a member of a column representing a spiral scroll.

**VOMICA**, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, an encysted tumor in the lungs.

**TO VOMIT**, *v. n.* [vomo, Lat.] to discharge from the stomach by the mouth; to throw up with violence.—*v. a.* to throw up from the stomach.

**VOMIT**, *s.* the matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetic medicine.

**VONDEL, JOOST VANDEN**, the great Dutch poet of the 17th century. His writings consist of dramas, lyric pieces, &c. &c. In his old age he was a drudge for his living,—such was the honour in which the greatest poet of the country was held. He died in 1679, aged 92 years.

**VOPI/SCUS, FLAVIUS**, a Roman writer of the 4th century of our æra. He was born at Syracuse, and wrote the Lives of several of the later emperors.

**VORA/CIOUS**, (*voracious*) *a.* [vorace, Fr. *vorax*, from *vor*, Lat.] greedy; ravenous; immediately eager after food.

**VORA/CIOUSNESS, VORA/CITY**, *s.* [voracitè, Fr.] greediness; glutting; ravenousness.

**VORONETZ**, a government of Russia, surrounded by the territory of the Don Cossacks, and the governments of Ekaterinoslav, Slobodsk-Ukraine, Saratov, and Tambuff. ~ It is almost level, and is watered by the Don. Iron and some kinds of building and lime-stone are found here. Corn, fruits, timber, and cattle are the staple commodities of the district. Voronetz, its capital, stands on a river of the same name, and is a large and important place. It is well built, and has some fine public edifices. Its manufactures are thriving, and its trade is considerable. Pop. about 45,000. Lat. 51. 44. N. Long. 39. 27. E.

**VORSTIUS, CONRAD**, a theological writer of some celebrity, in the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries. He studied at Cologne (his native place) and Düsseldorf; and having openly avowed himself a Protestant at Herborn and Heidelberg, he was made professor of theology at Steinfurt, and was invited to succeed Arminius at Leyden. He had been unjustly charged with Socinianism before, and now he found the whole fanaticism of the country leagueed against him. Our James I., even, was fain to contribute to the madness; and the synod of Dort banished him. He escaped with his life, and died in Holstein, in 1622, aged 53 years.

**VORTEX**, *s.* in the plural *vortices*, [Lat.] any thing whirled round. In Meteorology, a whirlwind, or sudden and rapid circular motion of the air; also an eddy, or whirlpool. In the system of Descartes, it was by concentric vortices in the ether that fills up the heavenly spaces, that the planets were supposed to be borne along in their orbits. It is needless to point out the impossibility of such an hypothesis serving to elucidate the facts of our solar system.

**VOSGES**, a chain of mountains in France, forming part of the boundary of the valley of the Rhine, and containing heights of 3000 and 4000 feet above the sea. They yield coal, iron, lead, copper, &c., with valuable kinds of building and lime-stone, salt, &c. &c.

**VOSGES**, a department of France, surrounded by the depart-

ments of Meurthe, Bas Rhin, Haut Rhin, Haute Saône, Haute Marne, and Meuse. It is about 80 miles long, and 40 broad. It is traversed by the mountain chain after which it is named, and has heights of above 4000 feet. The Moselle, Meuse, Saône, &c. are its rivers. Coal and iron are found here in abundance; it yields also many kinds of durable and valuable stone, &c. Some corn, &c. is grown here; fruit, wine, timber, cattle, &c. are plentifully produced. Various kinds of manufactures flourish in the towns, and it has a brisk trade. Epinal is its capital. Pop. about 450,000.

**VOSS, JOHN HENRY**, a great scholar of Germany, in the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present centuries. He received a common education, but such was the force of his mind, that with it he laid the foundation of his subsequent scholarship. He had already entered manhood when he began to study at Göttingen. He held no higher station in the learned world than that of master of a gymnasium, or grammar-school; but he required no adventitious circumstances to advance his reputation. After he retired from his post, he lived at Jena, whence he removed to Heidelberg, and there died in 1826, aged 75 years. He edited various classics, with critical notes, &c.; and he translated many of the poets in the most poetical and accurate manner. His essays and reviews are full of learning and genius. There was one controversy, or quarrel, however, which clouds his life,—that with Heyne, which began with his student-life and was never composed.

**VOS/SSIUS**, the name of two great Dutch scholars of the 17th century. Gerard studied at Dort and Leyden, and held professorships at Leyden, Amsterdam, &c. He died in 1649, aged 72 years. It was his lot to be a sharer in the persecution which the Dutch fanatics raised against all suspected of Arminianism at that time, but he triumphed over the efforts of his enemies. His numerous works are of great value to classical scholars. His son, Isaac, was educated by himself, and rivals him in fame. He travelled in Europe, resided for some years at the court of Christina of Sweden, and afterwards settled in England, under the patronage of Charles II. He died in 1688, aged 70 years. His works are numerous and erudite, but he was a sensual sceptic, although holding a canonry in the English Church.

**VOTARY**, *s.* one devoted, as by a vow, to any particular religion or opinion, &c.; a votarist; one devoted to any person.—*a.* consequent to a vow.

**VOTE**, *s.* [votum, from *vorere*, Lat.] a voice or suffrage.

**TO VOTE**, *v. a.* to choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage; to give by vote or suffrage.

**VOTER**, *s.* one who has the right of giving his vote.

**VOTIVE**, *a.* [votivus, Lat.] given by vow.

**TO VOUCH**, *v. a.* [voucher, Norm.] to call to witness; to attest, maintain, or support.—*v. n.* to bear witness, or give testimony.

**VOU/CHER**, *s.* one who gives witness to any thing; any thing used in evidence, or as a proof; a document.

**TO VOUCHSAFE**, *v. a.* to condescend.—*v. n.* to deign, condescend, yield.

**VOU/ET, SIMON**, a great French painter of the 17th century. He studied in Italy, and returned to his own country on the invitation of Louis XIII., who appointed him royal painter, and employed him in adorning several palaces and churches. He formed a celebrated school at Paris, and died in 1641, aged 59 years. He was the instructor of almost all the great painters of the age.

**VOU/SSOUR, s. [Fr.] in Architecture, the name of the stones of an arch, the centre one being called the *key-stone*.**

**VOW**, (the *ow* pron. as in *now*), *s.* [vœu, Fr. *votum*, Lat.] any promise made to a divine power; a solemn promise.

**TO VOW**, *v. a.* [vower, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.] to give or dedicate to a religious use by solemn promise.—*v. n.* to make vows, or solemn promises, or declarations.

**VOW/EL**, *s.* [voyelle, Fr.] in Grammar, a letter which expresses a simple sound of the larynx. The vowels, in their natural order, are, *i, e, a, o, u*, in all languages.

**VOY/AGE**, *s.* [Fr.] any distance passed, or to be passed, by water; the practice of travelling.

**UP**, *ad.* [Sax. *up*, Belg. and Dan.] aloft, on high, opposed to down; out of bed, or arisen from a seat; in a state of preference, climbing, insurrection, or being erected or built; from younger to elder years. *Up and down*, here and there; dispersedly; backward and forward. *Up to*, to an equal height

with; adequately to. *Up* with signifies the raising any thing to strike with.

*UP, interj.* is used to exhort a person to rise from a seat or bed; or to rouse him to action.

*UP, prep.* from a lower to a higher part, opposed to *down*.  
*UPAS, s.* [Mal.] in Botany, the name of a poisonous tree found in the island of Java. It was formerly believed that the odour or vapour emitted by this tree was destructive to all animal and vegetable life; some traveller having discovered a valley in the island in which the mephitic vapours arising from the earth had actually destroyed all vegetation, and were equally fatal to animals that had strayed within their reach; and (by a slight mistake) having attributed this destruction to a tree, known to contain a deadly poison, but which grew nowhere near the spot.

To *UPBRAID, v. a.* [*upgebroeden*, Sax.] to charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful; to mention by way of reproach; to reproach with having received favours.

*UPBRAIDER, s.* a reproacher.

*UPHELD, preter.* and past part. of *Uphold*.

To *UPHOLD, v. a.* to elevate; to support or maintain.

*UPHOLSTERER, s.* one who deals in household furniture.

*UPLAND, s.* a high ground.—*a.* higher in situation.

*UPMOST, a.* [an irregular superlative of *up*.] highest; topmost.

*UPON, prep.* [Sax.] on the top or outside; put over the body, as clothes, &c.; in consequence of; by; after; in consideration of; according to; by inference from; on pain of; in a state of view. Sometimes it denotes reliance, trust, or situation over or near.

*UPPER, a.* superlative *uppermost*: [comparative from *up*.] higher in place or power; superior.

*UPRIGHT, (adj.) a.* straight; perpendicular; erect; honest; without the least bias to the contrary; sincere; just.

*UPRIGHTLY, ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon. Figuratively, honestly; without deviation from the right.

*UPRIGHTNESS, (adj.) s.* straightness; perpendicular erection; honesty; sincerity; justness.

*UPROAR, s.* [*uproer*, Belg.] tumult; disturbance; confusion; riot; bustle.

*UPSALA, a town* of Sweden, which stands in a wide plain, and is built with great regularity and on a grand plan. Its cathedral is ancient, and is a noble edifice; and it has other fine buildings.

Its celebrity, however, arises from its university, which is well conducted, and has long maintained its character, especially in the department of natural science. Its library, museum, &c. are excellent. Pop. about 5000. Lat. 59. 48. N. Long. 17. 38. E.

*UPSHOT, s.* the issue, end, or success of an undertaking.

*UPSIDE DOWN, ad.* with total reversement; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy.

*UPSTART, s.* one who has suddenly rose from meanness and obscurity to riches and opulence.

*UPWARD, UPWARDS, ad.* towards a higher place; towards heaven, or any source; more than, applied to quantity or number, and followed by *of*.

*URAL, the name* of a river and of a mountain range of the Russian empire. The mountains run from near the shores of the icy Ocean, in an almost direct line southerly, and are connected with the Altaic chain, which divides Siberia from Tatar. The length is above 1200 miles, and the average breadth is about 50 miles. They are not very lofty, the highest points being only about 4000 feet above the level of the sea; and the greater part of the range being of a much lower height. The mineral wealth found in the Uralian mines is very great, gold, silver, iron, copper, platinum, &c. being obtained in great quantities. Long before gold was discovered here, the celebrated traveller, Humboldt, suggested that it might be found; having noticed the similarity of structure and character in this range to the mountains of S. America and Mexico. The river springs from this mountain chain, and flows by a somewhat circular course, of near 1000 miles in length, into the Caspian Sea. The river and the mountains form part of the boundary between Europe and Asia.

*URANIA, s.* in Heathen Mythology, one of the nine Muses, said to preside over astronomy.

*URANIUM, s.* in Chemistry, a metal of a reddish brown colour, crystalline, and possessing the characteristic lustre. It is

chiefly known in its oxides, particularly the mineral called in Germany, *plumbene*. It is used in the fine arts for imparting a fine lemon yellow colour.

*URANUS, in Astronomy*, the planet discovered by the astronomer Sir W. Herschel, whose orbit lies next beyond that of Saturn. It is above 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, and its diameter is nearly 35,000 miles. It completes its revolution in its orbit in about 84 of our years, but its rotation on its axis has not been observed. It is so distant from us that it never appears more brilliant than a star of the 6th magnitude, and thus is very rarely noticeable by the naked eye. The discoverer asserted that he observed at different times 6 moons accompanying this planet, but subsequent observers have never been able to detect more than 2. There is however this great peculiarity respecting these 2 satellites,—they revolve round the planet from E. to W. instead of in the usual direction, and their orbits form a very large angle with the plane of the ecliptic,—from which data the place of another planet (whose existence was long surmised) was calculated by two young astronomers, in France and England, in complete independence of each other, and the planet itself, having been discovered in consequence of these calculations, has been called *Neptune*. In Heathen Mythology, the parent of Saturn, one of the Titanic dynasty of gods, evidently a personification of the heavens.

*URBAN, the name* assumed by eight pontiffs of the Roman Church; of whom the most remarkable are, the *second*, under whom the crusades commenced, and who resolutely aided the advance of the papal authority, although troubled with a rival pope during all his pontificate, and who died in 1099, after a reign of 11 years. The *fifth*, who removed the see during part of his reign from Avignon to Rome, and who reformed many of the disorders into which Italy had fallen, and in particular with a firm hand checked the overweening insolence of the Visconti. He was also idly owned as being supreme over the Greek as well as the Roman Church, and some hopes of healing the great schism were thereby awakened. He died in 1370, having worn the tiara for 8 years. *Urban the eighth* was one of the pontiffs who wholly forgot the church in the state of Rome, whose whole measures were those of a military statesman rather than of a churchman. He opposed Austria in the struggle then going on, and was actually a private partisan of Gustavus Adolphus, who was fighting for Protestantism against the Papacy. Such are the absurdities which spring from the anomalous and incongruous position any one must be in, who is officially both a statesman and an ecclesiastic. He was an elegant scholar, and a confirmed nepotist; he beautified Rome with new churches, and strengthened the castle of St. Angelo. In the war of Castro, he was so near being driven to extremities, that some who yet saw in him the head of the church, mediated a peace for him. He died in 1644, having been pope for 21 years.

*URBANITY, s.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, from *urbs*, Lat.] civility; politeness; elegance; courtesy; complaisance; facetiousness; merriment.

*URBINO, a city* of the Papal States, Italy. It contains a ducal palace, a university or academy, (one of the most ancient in Italy,) a noble college, with several churches and convents. The palace contains many noble works of art. Great quantities of fine earthenware are made here. It is situated on a hill, at the union of the two rivers, near the head of the Foglio, 120 miles from Rome. Pop. about 5000. Lat. 43. 44. N. Long. 12. 38. E.

*URCHIN, s.* [*heurechin*, Armoric.] a hedge-hog. Applied to a child in slight anger, or contempt.

*URTERS, (sisters) s.* [*ures*, Gr.] in Anatomy, membranous vessels which convey the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

*URETHRA, (urthra) s.* in Anatomy, the passage through which the urine is discharged from the bladder.

To *URGE, v. a.* [*urgeo*, Lat.] to incite; to push; to provoke; to importune; to press; to enforce; to offer by way of objection.—*r. n.* to press forward.

*URGENCY, s.* pressure of difficulty or necessity.

*URGENT, a.* [*Fr. urgens*, Lat.] cogent; pressing; violent; importunate.

*URI, a canton* of Switzerland; bounded by Schwitz, the Grisons, Glarus, Ticino, the Valais, Unterwalden, and Bern. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It is in the heart of the Alps, and has heights of above 10,000 feet; St. Gotthard, its most famous mountain, is not so high. The Ruess

water it; and the lake of Uri, and of the Four Cantons. Its chief wealth are its cattle. Altdorf is the principal town. Pop. about 15,000.

**URIM AND THUMMIM**, *s.* [Heb.] the name of the golden breast-plate worn by the high-priest of the Jews, in which were set 12 precious stones, to represent the 12 tribes; and by means of which God was wont at times to notify his will concerning any particular matter on which the priest consulted him. The words signify *light and perfection*; or *doctrine and judgment*.

**URINARY**, *a.* relating to the urine.

**URINE**, (*urine*) *s.* [Fr. *urina*, Lat.] in Physiology, the water which passes through the urethra from the bladder.

**URN**, *s.* [urne, Fr. *urna*, Lat.] any vessel having its mouth narrower than the body; a water-pot; the vessel in which the remains of the dead, after being burnt, were anciently deposited.

**URSA-MAJOR**, *s.* [Lat.] the Greater Bear; a northern constellation, of which number the three bright stars that form the tail, and the four principal ones of the body in form of a trapezium, go by the names of Charles's Wain, the Plough, and the Chariot of David.

**URSA-MINOR**, *s.* [Lat.] the Lesser Bear; a northern constellation, of which the star at the tip of the tail is called the pole-star, which is distant only  $1^{\circ} 45' 35''$  from the north-pole of the heavens.

**URSINUS, ZACHARIAS**, one of the early Protestant divines of Germany. At Wittenberg, Geneva, and Paris he cultivated those different branches of scholarship which were held needful accomplishments for a theologian. He received a professorship at Heidelberg, and afterwards held one at Neustadt. He was involved in troubles respecting the sacrament; and was through this controversy deprived of his post at Heidelberg. He died in 1583, aged 49 years. The friendship of Melancthon for him is a great commendation both of his character and parts.

**URSULINES**, an order of nuns in the Roman Catholic Church, founded in the 16th century, for the purpose of that kind of work which the Jesuits had undertaken. They have become, however, much the same as other orders, distinguished only by dress, and other superficial distinctions.

**URUGUAY**, or **BANDA ORIENTAL**, a republic of S. America, lying on the Atlantic, and bounded by La Plata, Paraguay, and Brazil. It is about 500 miles long, and 240 miles in breadth. It is hilly; and is watered by the Parana, and La Plata, the Uruguay, and the Rio Negro. Near the sea, and communicating with it, are two large lakes. It yields copper, and several valuable kinds of earth, &c. Corn, fruits, wine, and cattle are produced abundantly. Its manufactures are only in its infancy; and the unsettled state of the country has greatly interfered with the progress of its commerce. Monte Video is its capital. Pop. about 100,000.

**US**, the oblique case of We.

**USAGE**, (*usage*) *s.* [Fr.] treatment; practice long continued; manners; custom.

**USANCE**, (*usage*) *s.* [Fr.] use; interest paid for the use of money. In Commerce, applied to the time generally given for the payment of a bill of exchange, which differs in different countries.

**USBC/CS**. See **TATARY**.

**USE**, (*use*) *s.* [usus, from *utor*, Lat.] the act of employing any thing to any particular purpose; quality which makes a thing proper for any purpose; need, or occasion; practice, habit; advantage; convenience, or help; usage; a custom; money paid for interest.

To **USE**, (*enze*) *v. a.* [usus, Fr.] to employ to any particular purpose; to accustom; to treat; to practise.—*v. n.* to be wont; to be accustomed.

**USEFUL**, (*useful*) *a.* convenient, profitable, or conducive to any end.

**USEFULLY**, *ad.* in such a manner as to help forward some end.

**USEFULNESS**, (*usefulness*) *s.* profitableness; convenience; the quality of assisting in any end.

**USELESS**, *a.* answering no purpose; serving no end.

**USELESSLY**, *ad.* without the quality of answering any purpose.

**USELESSNESS**, *s.* unfitness to any end.

**USER**, *s.* one who uses.

**USHER**, *s.* [usher, Fr.] one who is employed in introducing strangers, or in preparing the way before any great person; a harbinger; a schoolmaster's assistant.

To **USHER**, *v. a.* to introduce.

**USHER, DR. JAMES**, an eminent Irish prelate of the 17th century. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and was early distinguished for his learning and ability in preaching. In consequence of these qualifications, and by means of powerful friends, he rose rapidly in the Church, and was finally made archbishop of Armagh. He used frequently to visit the English universities for the purpose of carrying on his studies; and after the Irish rebellion and massacre, he resided wholly in this country, where he received honour from both parties in the great contest that was then commencing. He was not so rigid an episcopalian as not to make attempts to meet the demands of the great multitude of dissidents from the English Church; but his efforts were rejected by the king first, and by the parliament afterwards. He died in 1656, aged 76 years, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, with a public funeral, by the Protector's orders. His works are numerous and valuable, especially that on the *Chronology of Scripture*.

**USQUEBAUGH**, (*uskebech*) *s.* [Erse.] an alcoholic or spirituous liquor, also called *ushky*, much used in Ireland.

**USTION**, *s.* [Fr. *ustus*, from *uro*, Lat.] in Surgery, the act of burning; the state of being burned.

To **USTULATE**, *v. a.* to burn or sear.

**USTULATION**, *a.* in Chemistry, the roasting of ores, to separate whatever is of a volatile nature, that is connected with the metal. When the matter is preserved which flies off, the process is called sublimation; but when this matter is neglected, the operation is called ustulation.

**USUAL**, (*usual*) *a.* [usual, Fr.] common; customary; frequently occurring.

**USUALLY**, *ad.* commonly; frequently; customarily.

**USURFUCT**, (*usufruct*) *s.* [usus and *fructus*, Lat.] the temporary use or enjoyment of any thing, without power to alienate.

**USURER**, (*usurier*) *s.* [usurier, Fr. from *utor*, Lat.] one who lends money out at interest, vulgarly applied to one who takes exorbitant interest.

To **USURP**, (*usurper*) *v. a.* [usurper, Fr. *usurpo*, Lat.] to seize or take possession of by force, and contrary to right; to possess without right.

**USURPATION**, (*usurpation*) *s.* [Fr.] the act of wrongfully taking or possessing what belongs to another.

**USURPER**, *s.* one who seizes that to which he has no right.

**USURY**, (*usury*) *s.* [usure, Fr. *usura*, from *utor*, Lat.] money paid for interest; demand of exorbitant interest.

**UTENSIL**, (*utensil*) *s.* [utensile, Fr. from *utor*, Lat.] an instrument used in a house, kitchen, or trade.

**UTERINE**, *a.* [uterin, Fr. *uterinus*, from *uterus*, Lat.] belonging to the womb.

**UTERUS**, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the womb.

**UTILITY**, (*utility*) *s.* [utilité, Fr. *utilitas*, from *utor*, Lat.] usefulness; profit; advantage; convenience.

**UTMOST**, *a.* [utmost, Sax.] extreme; in the highest degree.—*s.* the most that can be conceived or done.

**UTOXETER**, or **UTTOXETER**, (*Uxeter*) Staffordshire. It is seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, among excellent pastures for feeding and breeding cattle. Its market is the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. It is 136 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 4735.

**UTRECHT**, a province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, lying on the Zuyder Zee, and bounded by the provinces of Holland and Guelderland. It is about 30 miles long, by about 25 broad. It is very flat, and has considerable tracts of fertile soil, with here and there heaths and sands. It produces corn, fruits, cattle, dairy stuff, &c. &c. There are also good manufactures carried on in its towns. Utrecht, its capital, stands on the Rhine, and, like all Dutch towns, abounds in canals and bridges. Its fortifications are strong, and it has a noble cathedral and other fine buildings. There is an old and famous university here, and several valuable manufactures are carried on. Pop. about 50,000. Lat. 52. 5. N. Long. 5. 14. E. Pop. of province, about 175,000. The treaty of Utrecht was made in 1712, after the wars in which the Duke of Marlborough played so distinguished a part, and was the most important, before that of Vienna, to the peace of Europe.

**UTTER**, *a.* [Sax.] situated on the outside, out of any place; extreme, excessive, utmost; entire; complete.

To UTTER, *v. a.* to speak, pronounce, or express by the voice; to disclose; to sell or expose to sale; to disperse.

UTTERANCE, *s.* the manner or power of speaking.

UTTERER, *s.* one who pronounces; a divulger; a discloser.

UTTERLY, *ad.* fully; completely; perfectly.

UTTERMOST, *a.* in the highest degree; most remote.—*s.* the greatest.

UVEA, (*uvea*) *s.* in Anatomy, is the third or outermost coat of the eye.

VULCAN, in Roman Mythology, the god of fire; called by the Greeks *Hephaistos*.

VULGAR, *a.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, Lat.] suiting to, or practised among, the common people; vernacular, national, mean, low.

VULGAR, *s.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] the common people.

VULGARLY, *ad.* commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

VULGATE, *s.* the name by which the translation of the whole sacred Scriptures from the Septuagint, aided by the originals, made by Jerome, in the 4th century, is known. It was declared inspired by the Council of Trent, and is the only Bible formally acknowledged by the Roman Church.

VULNERABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *vulnus*, Lat.] capable of receiving wounds.

VULNERARY, *a.* [*vulneraire*, Fr. *vulnerarius*, Lat.] useful in the cure of wounds.

VULTURE, *s.* [*vultur*, Lat.] in Ornithology, the general name of a large class of birds of prey, which feed on dead and even putrid bodies, have few feathers on the head and neck, and are distinguished in many remarkable respects from the eagles and hawks. The *Condor*, the *King of the Vultures*, the *Turkey Buzzard*, &c. are well-known species. After a long controversy, it seems to be well determined now that these birds are no less remarkable for the keenness of their sight than for their acute sense of smell, and that both senses are used in directing them to their food.

VULA, (*euclava*) *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, a round, soft, spongy body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, perpendicularly over the glottis.

UXORIOUS, *a.* [*uxor*, Lat.] excessively fond of a wife.

## W

W IS the twenty-first letter of our alphabet. The Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans had it not; it is peculiar to the northern nations, the Teutons, Saxons, Britons, &c. It is not used by the Italians, French, Spaniards, nor Portuguese, except in proper names, and other terms borrowed from languages in which it is originally used, and even then it is sounded like single *v*. This letter is of an ambiguous nature, being a consonant at the beginning of words, and a vowel at the end. It may stand before all the vowels except *u*, as in *weaver*, *well*, *wife*, *worship*; and follows the vowels, *a*, *e*, *o*, and unites with them into a kind of double vowel, or diphthong, as in *law*, *crew*, *cow*, &c. It also goes before *r*, and follows *s*, and *th*, as in *wrong*, *swift*, *theatrical*; it likewise goes before *h*, though in reality it is sounded after it, as in *why*, *when*, *where*, *what*, &c. In some words it is obscure, as in *scow*, *shadow*, *widow*; and in others it is silent, as in *wrong*, *write*, &c.

WACE, ROBERT, an Anglo-Norman poet of the 12th century. He was in the service of Henry I., and composed various rhymed chronicles, one of the most interesting of which is the *Roman du Rou*, or *Rollo*, in which is an account of the Battle of Hastings.

WAD, *s.* [*wad*, Sax.] a bundle of straw thrust close together; black lead, of which pencils, &c. are made.

WADDING, *s.* [*wad* or *vad*, Isl.] a kind of soft stuff loosely woven, used for stuffing the sides of men's coats, and between the two coverings of cloaks. In Gunnery, the paper, flax, &c. rammed into a gun to keep the bullet from rolling out, and close to the powder.

To WADDLE, *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Belg.] to walk unevenly; to shake from side to side in walking, like a duck.

To WADE, *v. n.* [*zadam*, Lat.] to walk through waters. Figuratively, to pass with difficulty and labour.

WADERS, *s.* in Natural History, the name given to those

birds which, like the snipe and woodcock, frequent marshy and watery places, but are not swimming birds.

WADHAM COLLEGE, Oxford. It was founded in the 17th century, and has many livings in its gift, with scholarships, &c. &c. Its buildings are handsome and spacious, and it has produced some distinguished scholars.

WAD-HOOK, *s.* in Gunnery, is a rod with an iron screw at the end to draw the wadding, when the loading is to be drawn out of a gun.

WADSTRÖM, CHARLES BERN, a Swedish traveller of the last century; who was first noted for his knowledge of mineralogy, &c., and received some valuable appointments under government. He made several tours in different parts of Europe; and at last visited Africa, where his observations led him to write and act in the cause of the abolition of slavery. He was a witness before a committee of the English House of Commons respecting the trade; and attempted to stir up the French Directory to aid in this work. He died in 1799, aged 53 years. His writings are of little value now.

WATER, *s.* [*watfel*, Belg.] a thin cake; dried paste used in closing letters. Among Romanists, consecrated bread in the eucharist.

To WAFT, *v. a.* to carry through the air or on the water; to beckon.—*v. n.* to float.

WAFTE, *s.* a floating body; the motion of a streamer, &c. given as a signal or means of information.

To WAG, *v. a.* [*wagian*, Sax. *waggen*, Belg.] to move or shake lightly.—*v. n.* to be moved or go; to be in quick or ludicrous motion.

WAG, *s.* [*wegan*, Sax.] any one archly merry or ludicrously mischievous.

To WAGE, *v. a.* to attempt; to set to hire; to hire for pay; to make or carry on, followed by *war*.

WAGER, *s.* a bet; or any thing deposited as a stake. *Wager of Battle*, was formerly allowed in some cases as a mode of proving, or disproving, an accusation. The only trace left of the custom is in the form of our customary legal oath, which ends with the expression, inapplicable to any thing but a duel, "So help me God."

WAGES, *s.* seldom used in the singular; [*wegen* or *wegen*, Teut.] money paid for service. In the singular, pledge, gage, security.

WAGGERY, (*wag-ery*) *s.* mischievous merriment; wantonness; ludicrous mischievousness.

WAGGISH, (*wag-ish*) *a.* knavishly or mischievously merry; frolicsome.

To WAGGLE, *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Teut.] to move from one side to another; to waddle.

WAGGON, WA'GON, *s.* [*wagen*, Sax. *waeghens*, Belg.] a heavy carriage going on four wheels; a wain.

WAGGONER, WA'GONER, *s.* [*waeghener*, Belg.] one that drives a waggon.

WAGTAIL, *s.* in Ornithology, a genus of small birds thus denominated from the peculiar motion of the tail.

WAHABEE'S, the name of a Mohammedan sect which originated in the last century, in the attempts of an Arab sheik to restore Islam to its original purity. He did also, in some respects, deviate from the original creed, but not so much so as to be guilty of heresy in the eyes of the mutis and mollahs. It was not till his followers proceeded to put his doctrines into practice, that any offence was taken, and then they were coerced by the sword, and an end put to their reforms. They are not numerous now, and have little power of disturbing the peace of the Ottoman empire.

WAIFS, *s.* sometimes written *welf*, or *welf*; in Law, goods of a thief, being pursued, leaves behind, and are forfeited to the king, or lord of the manor; also, strays, or strayed cattle claimed by nobody, which become the property of the lord of the manor.

To WAIL, *v. a.* [*quolare*, Ital.] to moan; to lament; to bewail.—*v. n.* to express sorrow; to grieve audibly.

WAILING, *s.* lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

WAIN, *s.* a contraction of WAGGON, which see.

WAINROPE, *s.* a large cord with which the load is tied on the waggon; a cart-rop.

WAINSCOT, *s.* [*wageschoot*, Belg.] the wooden covering laid over a wall within the house.

To WAINSCOT, *v. a.* [*wagenschotten*, Belg.] to line or cover walls with boards; to line.

**WAIR**, *s.* a piece of timber two yards long and a foot broad.  
**WAIST**, *s. (Lycæa, from gwaen, Brit.)* the smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs; the middle deck or floor of a ship between poop and prow.

**WAISTCOAT**, *s.* an inner coat; a short close coat without sleeves, worn by men, reaching to the waist.

To **WAIT**, *v. a. (vacat, Belg.)* to expect, or stay for; to attend; to attend as a consequence of something—*v. n.* to expect, or stand in expectation of. Used with *on* or *upon*, to attend as a servant; with *for*, to stay till a person comes.

**WAIT**, *s.* an ambush; as, to lay *wait*, to lie in *wait*. A musician paid for attending on processions in a town.

**WAITER**, *s.* an attendant; a piece of plate or wood, on which glasses, &c. are presented.

To **WAKE**, *v. a. (weccian, Sax. weccan, Belg.)* to rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to bring again to life.—*v. n.* to watch; to be roused from sleep or stupor.

**WAKE**, *s.* the feast kept in commemoration of the dedication of a church, so called because formerly kept by watching all night; vigils.

**WAKE, DR. WILLIAM**, a learned English prelate, who studied at Oxford, and first distinguished himself by his opposition to the movements of James II. He was of course rewarded at the Revolution of 1688, and rose by rapid preferment to the see and primacy of Canterbury. He was not so liberal to dissenters from the Anglican Church as he was to Romanists, for he opposed the repeal of the Test Act, and he attempted to effect a union between the English Church and the Roman Catholic Church of France. He was involved in several controversies, and he died in 1737, aged 80 years. His translation of the *Apostolical Fathers* is the only work of his writing which keeps its stand in England.

**WAKEFIELD, Yorkshire, W. Riding.** It is seated on the river Calder, which is navigable from Castleforth to Eland and Halifax. It has many handsome public buildings, and has become a place of great importance. The principal trade is in white cloths and tanneries. It is 182 miles from London. Markets, Thursdays and Fridays, the latter for woollen cloth. Pop. 14,784.

**WAKEFIELD, GILBERT**, a Unitarian writer of the last century. He studied at Cambridge, and became a clergyman of the Church of England; but in the next year, he avowed his opinions by leaving the Church and becoming a tutor at Warrington Academy. He also preached occasionally for some time, till he arrived at the conclusion that public worship was a mistake, and abstained from it for the future. He next opened a school at Nottingham, and then was a tutor at Hackney Academy. After a short time, however, he left this situation, and lived as writer merely; till having thought good to write against a war sermon of the bishop of Landaff, he was tried for his offence, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Soon after his release he died, in 1801, aged 45 years. His works display a considerable extent of learning, but are all tinged with the advocacy of a controversialist, and the haste of one with whom conviction was bigotry.

**WAKEFUL**, *a.* not inclining to sleep; vigilant.

To **WAKEN**, *v. n.* to cease from sleep.—*v. a.* to rouse from sleep or stupor; to produce; to excite.

**WAKEROBIN**, *s.* in Botany, the cuckoo-pint, or common arum.

**WALCH**, the name of several eminent scholars of Germany, of whom the most distinguished are the following. *Johann George*, the father, studied at Jena, where he held for many years a professorship of divinity. He died in 1757, aged 64 years. His works are partly theological and partly classical, and are full of erudition. He edited all Luther's works. *Christian Wilhelm Walch*, his son, studied at Jena, and travelled in France, Italy, &c. He held professorships at Jena and Göttingen, and died in 1784, aged 58 years. His works are of the same kind; and amongst them his *History of Heretics* is one of the most valuable. *Johann Ernest Immanuel*, his brother, studied and travelled with him, and was made eventually professor at Jena. He died in 1778, aged 53 years. His works contain natural history, as well as theology and literature. His writings on ecclesiastical history are valuable.

**WALDECK**, a principality of Germany. Its territory consists of two detached portions, of a total area of about 450 square miles. They lie between Prussia, Hanover, Lippe-Detmold, and

Hesse-Darmstadt. This principality is mountainous, and is watered by the Weser and other smaller streams. It yields iron, copper, lead, &c. &c. Corn, timber, cattle, &c. &c. are reared in abundance. Various manufactures are carried on, and trade is active. Pop. about 60,000.

**WALDEN**, commonly called **SAFFRON WALDEN**, Essex. It stands on the Cam, and has a fine church. Its chief trade is in malt. It is 42 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Population, 5111.

**WALDO, PETER**, one of the Protestants before the Reformation. He was a rich merchant of Lyons, and procured the translation of some books of Scripture, from which he learned a better doctrine than he had ever heard from priest or monk. He distributed all his goods amongst the poor, and became a preacher of his new-found truths. His followers were called the *poor men of Lyons*. He is supposed to have derived his name from the *Waldenses*, or *Vaudois*, whom he closely resembled in his faith. Having been visited with the censures of the Church in 1172, he fled to Bohemia, and there died. He was one of those who connect the early witnesses against "the Babylonian woe" with the later and successful martyrs; for from the time of the Waldensian immigration into Bohemia may be dated the stir against Roman corruption there, which gave Huss and Jerome to the flames, and brought on that country the unmingled evils of the Hussite wars.

**WALE**, *s. (wel, Sax.)* a rising part in the surface of cloth.  
**WALES**, a principality of England. It lies on the Irish Sea, with St. George's Channel and Bristol Channel on the S., and it is bounded by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It is about 180 miles long, and 60 in mean breadth. It comprehends 12 counties; namely, Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in North Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire, in South Wales; and contains 751 parishes, and 58 market towns. The country is very mountainous, and abounds with iron, copper, lead, and coal mines, with quarries of free-stone, slate, &c. &c. Some of its mountains exceed 3000 feet in height. Snowdon and Plinlimmon are the most celebrated. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wyre, Usk, Conway, Clwyde, and Towy. Corn and the usual agricultural produce of the island are abundant. Its fisheries are good, but its manufactures are not considerable. It has some fine ports and harbours, and a good trade. It returns 20 members to parliament. Pop. 911,321. It gives the title to the eldest son of the reigning monarch of Great Britain.

**WALES, NEW SOUTH**, the name of the S. E. part of Australasia. It lies on the Indian Ocean and Bass's Straits, and is about 1000 miles in length. It consists of wide plains intersected by ranges of mountains, some of which exceed 6000 feet in height. The chief rivers are the Hunter, George's, Hawkesbury, Glenelg, Darling, Macquarrie, Murray, Brisbane, &c. &c. Coal is found here in abundance, and other valuable minerals are known to exist. Its agricultural produce is increasing yearly, as wider tracts are brought under the plough; at present its chief wealth is its sheep and cattle. The natural growth of timber is also of considerable value, and the fisheries, particularly the whale-fisheries, are excellent. Its trade is hardly developed, but it keeps pace with the advance of the settlements and the increase of native produce. Its chief drawback has been its origin as a penal settlement. The aborigines have either been driven into the interior, or destroyed by diseases introduced by the convicts and drunkenness. Sydney is its capital. Pop. about 130,000. For other particulars, see AUSTRALASIA, BOTANY BAY, PORT PHILIP, SYDNEY, &c.

**WALES, WILLIAM**, an English mathematician and astronomer, who was sent to observe the transit of Venus in 1769, at Hudson's Bay, and accompanied Captain Cook on his voyages. He was afterwards a master in Christ's Hospital school, and secretary to the Board of Longitude. He died in 1798, aged about 65 years. His writings are of value only to scientific inquirers.

**WALHA'LLA**, or **VALHALLA**, in Teutonic Mythology, the name of the paradise of heroes, where all who fell bravely in battle enjoyed an elysium, such as only northern taste could have invented or appreciated. It is also the name of a vast building, resembling in form a Doric temple, standing on a stupendous mass of apparently solid architecture, with flights of

steps and terraces; erected by the late king of Bavaria, for the commemoration of the heroes of Germany. It stands on the Danube, near Ratisbon, and is one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the world.

To WALK, (*travail*) *v. a.* [*wealcan*, Sax.] to move by leisurely steps, by placing the feet alternately before each other; to be in motion; to act in sleep; to come or go; to act on any occasion, or in any particular manner; to range; to move about; to move off.—*v. n.* to pass through on foot; to lead out for the sake of exercise or air.

WALK, *s.* the act of moving on foot; gait, step, or manner of moving; the distance to which a person goes on foot; an avenue set with trees; a way, or road; the slowest or least raised pace of a horse.

WALKER, *s.* one that walks.

WALKER, CLEMENT, a political writer during the Puritan Revolution of the 17th century. He studied at Oxford, and represented Wells in the parliament of 1640. He was a Presbyterian royalist, and being unable to prevent the ascendancy of the Independents, thought to molest them with his pen. His *History of Independency* is sadly scurrilous, and has had the merit of being a favourite with such as feared and hated what it misrepresented. Having written against Cromwell, he was imprisoned, and died in the Tower, in 1651, aged about 55 years.

WALKER, JOHN, an English clergyman of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries, of whom nothing is surely known, except that he enjoyed certain livings in the Church, and wrote a book which he called the *Sufferings of the Clergy*, which is an unpleasantly written and fabulous account of the proceedings against the semi-papist and wholly incompetent and improper persons who held livings in the Church of England at the time when the Long Parliament and Cromwell were intent upon having none but true shepherds, in the place of "idol shepherds" and hirelings. Walker seems to have supposed that these persons were officially sacred, and that therefore they were martyrs in a good cause. The matter is better understood now than it was when he wrote.

WALKER, SIR EDWARD, an English historical writer of the 17th century. He was in the service of Charles I. as a secretary of state, and accompanied Charles II. in his exile. After the Restoration he was rewarded by a secretaryship, and the post of Garter King-at-Arms. He died in 1677. His works are of a miscellaneous character, but are valuable for the information they give respecting some parts of the "Great Rebellion."

WALKER, DR. GEORGE, a clergyman of the Irish Protestant Church, whose zeal for Orangism was so great that he raised a regiment against James II. in Ireland, defended Londonderry in that heroic manner that all history tells of, and was finally shot at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690. He wrote a few pamphlets in aid of the cause also.

WALKER, ROBERT, an English portrait painter of the 17th century. His portraits of Cromwell, and of his great generals and officers, are his best works. He was high in the Protector's favour, and died in 1660. Very little is known of his history beside this.

WALKER, JOHN, a writer on the English language, in the last century. He was first an actor, and subsequently a teacher of elocution; and died in 1807, aged 75 years. To aid the poetasters of this country he compiled a *Rhyming Dictionary*, but the most valuable of all his works is his *Pronouncing Dictionary*, which continued till the last few years the standard work of reference on that subject.

WALL, *s.* [*wal*, Brit. *walle*, Belg.] a pile of brick or stone regularly cemented with mortar; the sides of a building; works built for defence. To take the wall, is to take the upper place. To give the wall, is to yield or acknowledge one's inferiority.

To WALL, *v. a.* to enclose or defend by a wall.

WALLACE, SIR WILLIAM, of Elderslie, a Scottish hero of the 13th century. The national poets and chroniclers have amplified and exaggerated the narratives of his deeds, till his popular story has become a mere legend. But it is certain that, being a man of great personal strength, and of undaunted courage and patriotism, when Edward I. had made himself master of Scotland, he began a desultory kind of warfare against the English, at the head of bands of patriots and outlaws, who were attracted by his prowess, or compelled by circumstances to resort to this as the only defence of their country. In carrying this system

on, he invaded England; and having obtained, as he well deserved, the chief power, he strove vainly to liberate the land, but the jealousy of the nobles, and the discipline and archery of the English army, made it impossible, and he was defeated at Falkirk. After another season of adventures and escapes, he was betrayed to the English king by Sir John Menteith; and at London was put to death in the cruel manner that was for so long the punishment awarded to traitors, in 1305, aged about 30 years.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, an eminent mathematician of Edinburgh. He was a self-educated man, and obtained the friendship of Robinson and Playfair by his distinguished attainments in mathematics and astronomy. His first post was at Perth; and he afterwards obtained an appointment in the military college of Sandhurst. On the death of his friend Playfair, he was called to a professorship at Edinburgh, which he held till near the close of his life. He died in 1843, aged 75 years. He wrote several valuable papers on different branches of his favourite sciences.

WALLACHIA, a principality of Europe, lying on the Danube, about 250 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. It is bounded by Austria, Turkey, and Russia. The Carpathian mountains form part of its N. boundary, and it is watered by the Danube and its tributaries. Several kinds of metals are found in the mountains, and the sands of the rivers yield gold. Rock-salt is also abundant. Corn of various kinds, wine, wool, &c. &c. are produced plentifully. The forests yield good timber. The trade is chiefly carried on by means of the Danube. Bucharest is its capital. Pop. about 1,000,000. This country is dependent on Turkey, but Russia arrogates a greater interest in it, and it is not unlikely to be absorbed in that ever-growing empire before long.

WALLENSTEIN, or WALDSTEIN, ALBERT WENCESLAUS EUSEBIUS, Duke of Friedland, Mecklenburg, &c., the great imperialist general of the 30 years' war. He was early instructed by the Jesuits, though of Protestant family, and travelled and studied in Italy and Switzerland. He had distinguished himself in war before the outbreak of the great war in which he acquired his immortality of renown. After 1618, his history is that of Germany itself. Against Count Mansfeld, Balthasar Gabor, Christian IV. of Denmark, he gained many and important victories. He usually raised his own armies, and gathered together soldiers and adventurers from every nation, making the motley assemblage a mere instrument of his powerful and all-compelling mind. He freely advanced money to the emperor from his own resources, and repaid himself by the purchase of duchies and counties. His victories were wrested from time and nature: Stralsund alone seemed able to withstand him. But he had powerful enemies at work, and at length the emperor dismissed him. He retired to his estates in silence. Meanwhile the great Gustavus Adolphus entered on the contest; Tilly was defeated and slain; the imperialist cause seemed ruined. Wallenstein was recalled, and received irresponsible power: he alone could save the empire. At Nuremberg he practically defeated the Swedes by inaction: at Lützen he lost the day, but Gustavus fell. And now his enemies again began to undermine him. The emperor interfered with his plans, and Wallenstein haughtily refused to obey. He was charged with conspiracy against Ferdinand—*in truth*, he was the victim of a conspiracy. His troops were of materials for a skilful plotters. He was kept from the hearing of the emperor. His plans for self-preservation were all foiled, and made to look like proofs of treason; and at last, at Eger, whither he had resorted for safety, he was assassinated by the order of the emperor, in 1634, aged 51 years. He was a consummate general, but he betrayed his weakness in an inordinate faith in astrology.

WALLER, SIR WILLIAM, one of the leaders in the civil wars of the 17th century. He studied at Oxford, and served with the Protestant armies in Germany. Entering parliament, he joined the opposition party, and at the outbreak of war received a command from the Parliament. He was not on the whole a successful soldier, and the turn of affairs which brought the Independents into power was far from agreeable to him. He was concerned in the Cheshire insurrection, just before the Restoration, and died in 1668, aged 71 years. He wrote a *Vindication* of himself, and some pious *Meditations*.

WALLER, EDMUND, an English poet of the 17th century.

He studied at Cambridge, and entered parliament, in which he served under James I. and Charles I., to the wars. He was a royalist, but at one time joined the opposition party. He was only known as a poet, till he was detected in a plot to raise London against the parliament, and escaped by the display of great meanness, on paying a fine of £10,000. He went to France, but returned during Cromwell's supremacy, whom he flattered exceedingly. He played the same part by the restored Charles with better success, and died in 1687, aged 82 years. His poems are elegantly written, but are not so highly estimated now as they were by some of his contemporaries.

WALLET, *s.* [*scallian*, Sax.] a bag in which a traveller carries his necessities; a knapsack; a budget; a protuberance or swelling.

WALLEYE, *s.* in Surgery, a disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

WALLEYED, *a.* having white eyes.

WALLFLOWER, *s.* in Botany, a common flower, of the stock kind, with a rich yellow blossom, and an agreeable scent, found in old walls.

WALLINGFORD, Berkshire. It stands on the Thames, over which it has a bridge. It is a neat place, with three churches, and was formerly much more extensive and important. The trade is that of a central county town, with some malting. It is 45 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 2780.

WALLIS, JOHN, an English divine, mathematician, and man of letters, in the 17th century. He studied at Cambridge, and became a clergyman, and was one of the Assembly of Divines. He was eminent even then for his scientific attainments, and was appointed to a professorship at Oxford, by the parliament. His weightiest engagements at this time were scientific pursuits and controversies. After the Restoration, he appears chiefly as a scientific writer, except that he was on the committee which revised the Common Prayer Book, and so helped in the English Bartholomew. He died in 1703, aged 87 years. His most important work is the *Arithmetic of Infinites*, which led the way to Newton's discoveries. His place in the history of mathematical science is particularly eminent.

To WALLOP, *v. n.* [*wealan*, Sax.] to boil.

To WALLOW, (*wallow*) *v. n.* [*wealhan*, Sax.] to move in a heavy or clumsy manner; to welter; to roll in mire, or any thing filthy; to live in a state of filth or gross vice.

WALLRUE, *s.* in Botany, an herb found on old walls.

WALLWORT, *s.* in Botany, the dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WALNUT, (*walnut*) *s.* [*wealnūt*, Belg.] in Botany, a large and handsome tree, bearing the well-known kind of nut that is called by the same name.

WALPOLE, SIR ROBERT, Earl of Orford, the great statesman or minister of the first half of the last century. He studied at Cambridge, and entered parliament. Here he soon gained sufficient reputation to be made secretary at war, and to have other appointments; but a change in the position of parties deprived him of his offices, and sent him to the Tower. On the accession of the House of Hanover, he was in ascendancy; and from 1714 to 1742, with the exception of three years, during which the South Sea scheme was in full operation, he wielded the affairs of Great Britain. His personal history is lost here in that of England; and, certainly, excepting his avowed partisans, few will look on that long period as one in which this country was even maintaining its reputation for honesty. He ruled the Commons by bribes, and the king by grossest flattery,—by the queen, by his mistresses. He was raised to the peerage as a reward for his services, and died in 1745, aged 69 years.

WALPOLE, HORACE, Earl of Orford, son of the preceding, a virtuoso and dilettanti writer of the last century. He studied at Cambridge, and for a time served in parliament, but soon gave up public life, and amused himself with adorning Strawberry-hill with his collections of all kinds of works of art, with his writings, and his printing-press. He was, in pretence, a great democrat, but his taste and affections belied his pretence. He died in 1797, aged 80 years. His *Castle of Otranto* is an English classic; some of his other books are good, especially that respecting Richard III. But his Letters are his best productions, and contain most authentic disclosures of the age and its heroes. The admirers of Chatterton will not easily forget the treatment the inspired boy received from the elegant amateur in literature.

WALRUS, *s.* in Zoology, a kind of large amphibious animals, inhabiting the regions lying round the north pole.

WALSALL, Staffordshire. This town stands in the midst of the midland coal and iron district, and is one of the great seats of the iron manufactures of England. It has some handsome public buildings, but it is not a well-built place. Its trade is necessarily considerable, but the condition of the lower classes of labourers is wretchedness itself. It is 120 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 20,852.

WALSINGHAM, SIR FRANCIS, a statesman of the reign of Elizabeth, who was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards travelled in Europe. His first engagements were diplomatic, and he visited the courts of France, Netherlands, Scotland, &c., as English ambassador. He was a commissioner at the trial of the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots. He seems also to have been minister of foreign affairs; and in that office to have used such espionage as, in these days, the commonest morality would forbid. Even his Holiness's pockets could not guard his keys from Walsingham's agents. The tales of his feats in this way, for the honour of his mistress, and the glory of England, surpass modern belief. He died in 1590, aged 54 years.

WALTER, JOHN GOTTLÖB, a celebrated anatomist of Germany. He studied at Frankfurt and Berlin, and became professor of anatomy and midwifery at the latter place. After a laborious and useful life, he died in 1818, aged 70 years. His works and treatises are very valuable, and contain the results of his long and accurate studies.

WALTON, BRIAN, a learned English prelate of the 17th century. He studied at Oxford, and suffering great losses during the civil wars, took refuge in that university. There he published his great *Polyglott Bible*. On the Restoration, he received the bishopric of Chester, and died in 1661, aged 61 years.

WALTON, IZAAK, the famous angler, was a London tradesman, but connected with some church dignitaries by marriage, and intimate with others. He lived at Winchester during the civil wars, and was highly thought of by the royalists. He died in 1683, aged 90 years. His *Complete Angler*, and *Lives of Hooker, Herbert, Donne, Wotton*, &c. have deservedly maintained his fame. Few works are so full of genuine beauty as that manual of piscatory art.

WALTZ, *s.* [Germ.] a kind of dance lately very fashionable in England; in it the dancers, half embracing, whirl round each other, at the same time moving in a circle.

To WAIBLE, (*waimbl*) *v. n.* [*weemelen*, Belg.] to roll with sickness or squeamishness, applied to the stomach.

WAN, *a.* [*weann*, Sax.] pale; sickly; having a languid look.

WAND, *s.* [*wand*, Dan.] a small stick or twig; a long rod; a staff of office; a charming-rod.

To WANDER, *v. n.* [*wandrian*, Sax.] to rove; to move or go about without any certain course or settlement; to deviate; to ramble; to go astray.—*v. a.* to travel over without any certain course.

WANDERER, *s.* a rover; a rambler.

WANDERING, *s.* uncertain peregrination; aberration; mistaken way; uncertainty.

To WAYNE, *v. n.* [*see* To WAN; *wanian*, Sax.] to decrease or grow less, applied to the moon; to decline; to sink; to diminish.

WANE, *s.* the decrease of the moon; decline; diminution; declension.

WANNESS, *s.* paleness; languor.

To WANT, *v. a.* [*wana*, Sax.] to be without, or stand in need of something fit or necessary; to be defective, or fall short; to wish for, or desire; to lack.—*v. n.* to be defective in any particular; to fail; to be missed; not to be had; to be improperly absent.

WANT, *s.* need or necessity; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty; indigence.—[*wand*, Sax.] a mole.

WANTON, *a.* lascivious; lustful; gay; frolicsome; superfluous or luxuriant; licentious; unrestrained; luxurious.

To WANTON, *v. n.* to behave in a lascivious or gay manner; to revel; to move merrily and irregularly.

WANTONLY, *ad.* lasciviously; frolicsomerly; sportively; carelessly.

WANTONNESS, *s.* lasciviousness; sportiveness; licentiousness.

WAPENTAKE, *s.* [*woepenn*, Sax. and *take*], a hundred, so called from a meeting, wherein a hundred men, who were under



their elder-man, assembled and touched his or each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance.

WAPITI, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of deer, found in Canada.

WAR, (*weur*) *s.* [*weerre*, old Belg.] active hostility between nations, or parties in a nation. Poetically, the instruments of war; an army; forces; the profession of a soldier; act or state of opposition; hostility.

To WAR, *v. a.* to carry on armed opposition against an enemy; used with *on*, or *upon*, *against*, or *with*.—*v. n.* to be in a state of hostility.

WARBECK, PERKIN, or PETER, a young man who, during the reign of Henry VII., claimed the crown, as being the Duke of York, who was said to have been smothered in the Tower with Edward V. by their uncle Richard. His claim was believed by many; and he invaded England and besieged Exeter; but his army being dispersed by the king's forces, he took refuge in Beaulieu Abbey, Hampshire; and being drawn from it by a promise of pardon, suffered the cruel punishment awarded to traitors, in 1499. His claims have been recently re-asserted, and at the same time it has been shown that Richard III.'s character has been unjustly blackened by those who were interested in excluding him from sympathy.

To WARBLE, *v. a.* [*weerelen*, Teut.] to quaver in singing; to modulate; to sing out like birds.—*v. n.* to be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sing.

WARBURTON, DR. WILLIAM, an English prelate, who was very eminent as a theological, controversial, and critical writer, in the last century. He did not receive a university education, but he compensated for the lack of it by private study and original talent. He was raised to the episcopal bench by George II., and died in 1770, aged 81 years. His works are very numerous, and the chief of them are, *The Divine Legation of Moses*, in which he endeavours to prove that the Israelitish nation must have been maintained by miraculous means, because Moses does not appeal to the doctrine of a future state, and which is full of erudition and original disquisitions; *The Alliance of Church and State*; an *Essay on Miracles*, &c. &c. He was a great friend of Pope, and helped Theobald in his Commentaries on Shakspeare. His controversies were not carried on in a very agreeable spirit, and he seems not to have been a profound believer in his own arguments.

WARD, DR. SETH, an English prelate, distinguished for his knowledge of mathematics and astronomy. He studied at Cambridge, and was appointed to a professorship at Oxford by the parliamentary commissioners. After the Restoration he received valuable church preferment, and died in 1689, aged 72 years. He published several works both on scientific and theological subjects.

WARD, [*weard*, Sax.] used at the end of motions in Composition, implies the tendency or direction of any motion.

To WARD, *v. a.* [*weardian*, Sax.] to guard or watch; to defend or protect, followed by *from*; to force off.—*v. n.* to act with a weapon upon the defensive; to be vigilant; to keep guard.

WARD, *s.* [*wearda*, law Lat.] the district or division of a town; confinement; an apartment in an hospital or prison; the part of a lock which hinders its being unlocked by any but the proper key; an orphan under guardianship; the state of a person under a guardian; the act of guarding; guard by a weapon in fencing; garrison.

WARDEN, [*waerden*, Belg.] a keeper; a guardian; a chief officer. *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports*, is the governor of these havens, having the authority of an admiral, and issuing writs in his own name. *Warden of the Mint*, an officer who receives the bullion, pays for it, and has the superintendence of the other officers.

WARDER, *s.* one who keeps watch; a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Warders of the Tower of London*, a detachment of the yeomen of the guard, who wait at the gates to take an account of persons coming into the Tower, and to attend state prisoners.

WARDMOT, *s.* [*weard and mot*, Sax.] a meeting; a court held in every ward in the city of London, for choosing officers, and doing other business of the ward.

WARDROBE, *s.* [*garderobe*, Fr.] a room where clothes are kept.

WARE, preter. of TO WEAR, more frequently written WORE.

WARE, *a.* See AWARE.

WARE, *s.* [*waere*, Belg.] something exposed to be sold.

WARE, Hertfordshire. The New River head is not far from this town. It is 20 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 4653.

WAREHAM, Dorsetshire. It stands near the rivers Frome and Piddle, over which are bridges, about 3 miles from the sea. It has several ancient ruins, and was once of greater extent than it is now. It has a small trade by chasting vessels. It is 110 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 2746.

WAREHOUSE, *s.* a storehouse of merchandise.

WARFARE, *s.* [*waere and faren*, Sax.] a state of enmity; a state of war and opposition; military service or life.

To WARFARE, *v. n.* to lead a military life.

WARHAM, WILLIAM, an English prelate of the 15th and 16th centuries. He was educated at Oxford, and, as was customary in those times, advanced in civil and ecclesiastical preferment with equal steps, being at last archbishop of Canterbury and lord chancellor. He was opposed to the marriage of Henry with the widow of his brother Arthur, which afterwards was the occasion of such vast changes, and found a formidable rival in Wolsey. He at length resigned the great seal, and died in 1532, aged about 75 years. He was a great patron of learning, and was one of the English friends of Erasmus, but he was not above the superstitions of the age.

WARILY, *ad.* prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

WARINESS, *s.* prudence; circumspection; cautiousness; timorous scrupulousness.

WAR, *s.* [Sax.] used at the end of words; building or work.

WARLIKE, *a.* [*wearlige*, Sax.] belonging to the military art; martial; valiant; stout.

WARLOCK, WA'RLUCK, *s.* [*weerlog*, Sax.] a male witch; a wizard.

WARM, *a.* [Goth. and Belg. *wearm*, Sax.] heated in a small degree. Figuratively, zealous, ardent, violent, furious, passionate, fanciful, enthusiastic, busy in action.

To WARM, *v. a.* [*wearmian*, Sax.] to heat gently; to free from cold; to make vehement, or affect with any passion; to heat mentally.

WARMINGPAN, *s.* a covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMLY, *ad.* with gentle heat; eagerly; ardently.

WARMNES, *s.* [*wearme*, Teut.] heat; passion; fervour of mind.

WARMTH, *s.* gentle heat. Figuratively, zeal, or ardour.

To WARN, *v. a.* [*wearnen*, Belg. *wearnian*, Sax. *wearna*, Swed.] to caution against any ill or danger; to give notice of some future ill; to admonish, or put in mind of something to be performed or forborne.

WARNING, *s.* a notice given beforehand of some evil or danger, or of the consequence of any action.

WARF, *s.* [*wearp*, Sax. *werp*, Belg.] the thread which crosses the wool in weaving.

To WARP, *v. n.* [*weerpen*, Belg.] to change in form or position by weather or time; to turn awry.—*v. a.* to contract or shrink; to turn aside from the true direction, or from justice. Among mariners, to haul a ship to a particular place, by a rope fastened to an anchor, against the tide or wind.

To WARRANT, *v. a.* [*garantir*, Fr.] to support, maintain, or attest; to give authority to; to justify; to exempt; to secure; to privilege; to declare upon surety.

WARRANT, *s.* a writ conferring some right or authority, or giving an officer of justice the power of detaining or arresting; a commission by which a person is justified; attestation; right; legality.

WARRANTABLE, *a.* that may be justified or maintained; defensible; justifiable.

WARRANTY, WARRANTY, *s.* in Law, a covenant entered into by the seller to make good the bargain against all persons and demands; authority; justificatory mandate; security.

WARREN, *s.* [*wearande*, Belg.] a kind of park or enclosure for rabbits, hares, pheasants, partridges, &c.

WARREN, DR. JOSEPH, one of the American patriots of the war of Independence. He studied at Harvard College, and had become a physician of considerable eminence in Boston, before the open resistance of the colonies of Great Britain called him to other pursuits. He stood high in the estimation of his

fellow citizens, and at the battle of Bunker's Hill was killed by a ball, in 1775, aged 35 years.

**WARRINGTON**, Lancashire. It stands on the Mersey, and is not a well-built town, but it has some good public buildings. It is one of the chief manufacturing places in that part of the county; and, beside cottons, glass, iron-ware, gunpowder, beer, &c. &c. are made in great quantities. Vessels of small burden can come quite up to the town. It is 190 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 21,901.

**WARRIOR**, *s.* a soldier; a military man.

**WARSAW**, a large and populous city of Poland, and capital of Mazovia, Russia, surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a fort. It contains several palaces, some noble churches, and other splendid buildings. It is divided into the Old and New Town, to which may be added the suburbs of Cracow and Praga, both very well built. Its trade and manufactures are both considerable. It is seated at the end of large open fields, on the river Vistula, over which it has a bridge. Pop. about 150,000. Lat. 52. 14. N. Long. 20. 45. E.

**WART**, *a.* [*weart*, Sax. *weert*, Belg.] a horny excrescence growing on the hands or other parts.

**WARTON**, DR. JOSEPH, a scholar and writer of the last century. He studied at Oxford, and entered the church, in which his connexions and abilities secured him ample patronage. His writings obtained for him also a mastership in Winchester grammar-school, and he in time became head master. He died in 1800, aged 78 years. He wrote an *Essay on Pope and his Works*, and several poetical pieces, amongst which were translations from Virgil.

**WARTON**, THOMAS, brother of the preceding, a poetical and critical writor of the last century. He studied at Oxford, and became professor of poetry at that university. Late in life he was made poet laureate, and held a professorship of history at Oxford. He had some small livings in the church, and died in 1700, aged 62 years. His chief work is his *History of English Poetry*; he also wrote and edited many poems, and some miscellaneous essays.

**WARTY**, *a.* grown over with warts.

**WARWICK**, (*Warrick*) Warwickshire. It is seated on a rock near the river Avon, and was fortified with a wall which is now in ruins, but it has still a strong and stately castle. It contains two parish churches, and in that of St. Mary's are several handsome tombs. The houses are well built, and the town principally consists of one regular built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate. It is adorned with a good free-school and a market-house. It enjoys a good trade, and is 91 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 9775.

**WARWICK**, the title of an English earldom, which has been borne by several men of celebrity. *Guy, Earl of Warwick*, the earliest on record, is a purely legendary character, an English Theseus, whose deeds of hardihood have a spice of homely comedy in them, compared with those of the great Attic hero: as that in which he slew the dun cow, that had been a sore pest to the country. His adventures are the themes of many amusing and instructive ballads. If ever there were such a person, he lived in the 9th or 10th century. *Richard Nevill*, the "king-maker," was the most distinguished actor in the wars of the Roses. He had a great reputation for valour and liberality before the war; and first fought on the side of the Yorkists, gaining several battles, the result of which was the imprisonment of Henry, and the coronation of Edward. After a period of stormy uncertainty, during which Edward contrived to alienate the Earl, Warwick joined Henry's party, drove Edward from the throne, and re-crowned the old king. At length, he was slain at the battle of Barnet, in 1471, aged about 50 years. See EDWARD IV., HENRY VI., &c.

**WARWICKSHIRE**, (*Warrickshire*) an English county, 50 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded by Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire. It contains 158 parishes, and 17 market towns. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil fertile, producing corn and pastures, particularly in the S. part, called the Vale of Red Horse. It has few hills; and is watered by the Avon, the Trent, and their feeders. Coal, iron, lime and building stone, &c. are abundant. It has some manufactures, and a good trade. Warwick is the chief town. Pop. 401,715. It sends 10 members to parliament.

**WARY**, *a.* [*weer*, Sax.] cautious, or taking care of doing any thing amiss; prudent; circumspect.

**WAS**, the preter, of To Be.

**TO WASH**, *v. a.* [*waschen*, Belg. *wascan*, Sax.] to cleanse by rubbing with water, &c.; to moisten; to colour by washing.—*u. n.* to perform the act of cleansing with water, &c.

**WASH**, *s.* a marsh, a fen, a bog, a quagmire; a liquor used to beautify; a superficial stain or colour; the liquor given hogs, &c.; the act of cleansing the linen of a family by rubbing them when wetted; the linen washed at once.

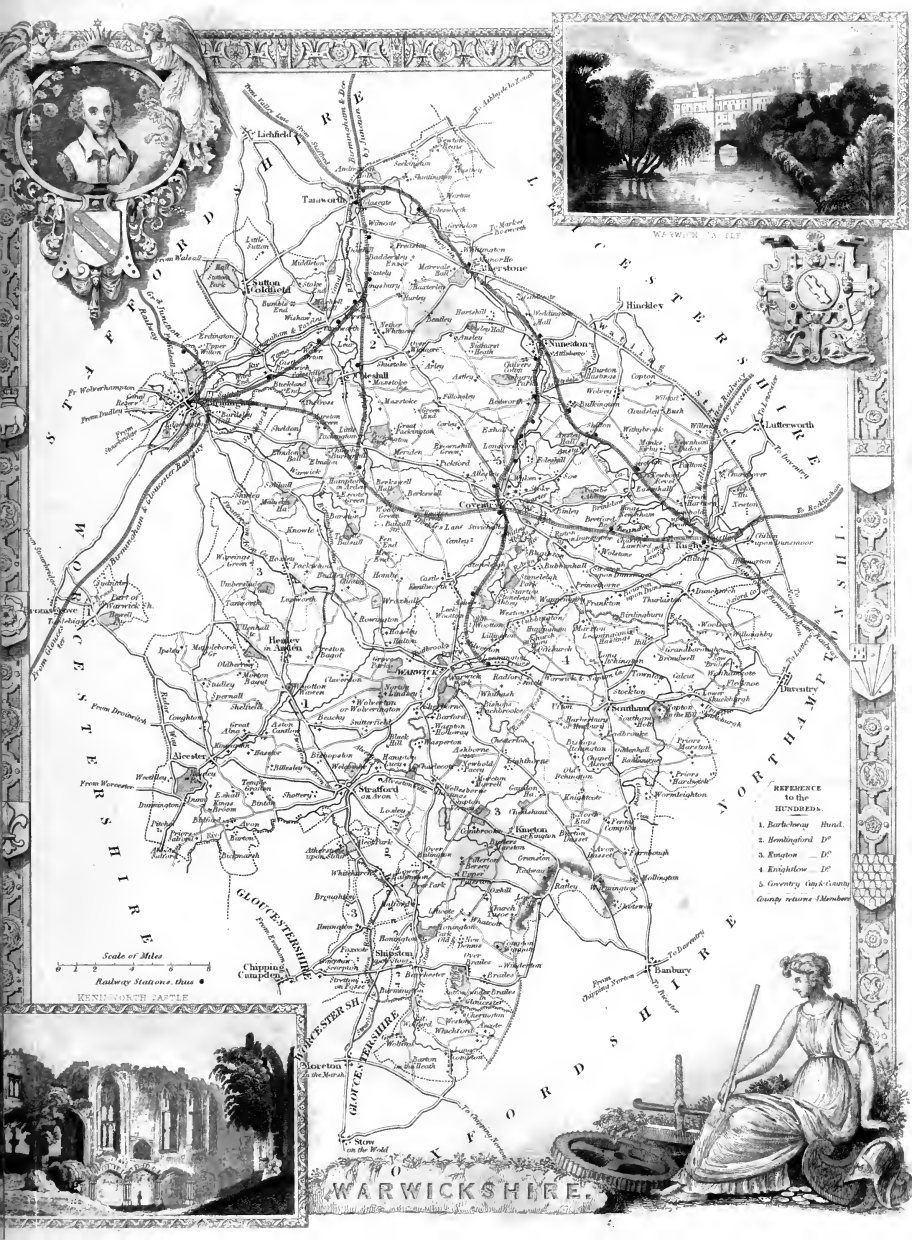
**WASHINGTON**, GEORGE, the patriot-general of the United States, in the revolutionary war. He was born of a respectable and moderately wealthy family, of Virginia; and educated as well as the local schools and private study could, especially in mathematics. He began life as a surveyor; and in the armament of the provinces against the French, was appointed to a command, in which he had the opportunity of learning the rudiments of the art of war, being present at several engagements, and having to conduct, or advise, respecting several important undertakings. His next appearance, after an interval of private life, was as a politician in the last session of the House of Burgesses; and at the commencement of the Revolution, in the first congress. He was appointed by this body commander-in-chief, which office he retained through the whole war. Against every possible difficulty, and those on the side of the patriots were far more harassing than those of the enemy, he contended; and in various battles proved himself no mean general. The six years following his resignation of the post of commander-in-chief, he spent on his estates, with the exception of his duties in the convention; and at the end of them he was elected first president of the United States. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected; and during the European war, maintained a wise neutrality, although the general feeling of the people was in favour of war with England and the other opponents of France. He died in 1799, aged 67 years. Washington's name has become synonymous with genuine patriotism; and this is his noblest claim to fame. In his eminent situations he was distinguished for unconquerable courage and the most consummate prudence; but he never displayed any of the higher and more brilliant qualities, that have immortalized statesmen and warriors whose lives were far less momentous to humanity than his. He was, in the most remarkable manner, the man needed by the times; and he nobly fulfilled his destiny. His private life was unsullied;—for it must not be imputed to him as a crime that he was a slaveholder, when only a few men of rare piety and humanity in England, and the leaders of the Reign of Terror in France, were the opponents of that long-established system.

**WASHINGTON**, the capital of the United States, N. America. It is in Columbia District, and stands on the Potomac, over which is a bridge, upwards of a mile long. There are 3 other bridges over Rock Creek and the Anacostia. It is a regularly planned and nobly built city, but is very far from being completed yet. The public buildings give it its chief splendour. The capitol, where congress meets, is the finest senate-house in the world, after the magnificent pile of buildings now erecting for the British parliament. The president's house, the government offices, the navy yard, &c. &c. are all studies in different styles of architecture. An institution for the Promotion of Science, a public library, the Columbia College, and other institutions, maintain the credit of the States for regard to education. In trade and manufactures it yields to the neighbouring city of Baltimore, being less favourably situated. It cannot compare with the capitals of European states, both from its recent origin, and because the economy of republican institutions forbids the lavish expenditure of public money which has adorned them. Pop. 23,364. Lat. 32. 54. N. Long. 77. 2. W. There are 101 other places in the States similarly named.

**WASP**, *a.* [*weasp*, Sax.] in Entomology, a stinging insect, of about the size of a bee, of a yellow colour, with black bands and spots. They build their nests of a kind of paper, and their economy is as remarkable as that of the hive bee. There are other kinds of wasps, that live solitarily, and make their nests in walls, banks, &c.

**WASPSH**, *a.* easily provoked; peevish; malignant; irritable; fretful; humourous; spiteful; venomous.

**WASSEL**, *WASSEL*, [*waschel*, Sax.] a liquor made of roasted apples, sugar, and ale; a drinking-bout.





To WASTE, *v. a.* [*woosten*, Belg.] to consume gradually, or diminish; to squander; to destroy or desolate; to spend without profit or advantage.—*v. n.* to dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.

WASTE, *a.* destroyed or ruined; desolate or uncultivated; superfluous; lost for want of occupiers; worthless; of no use. *Waste-book*, in Book-keeping, an account book in which articles are entered promiscuously as they occur, without regard to debtor or creditor.

WASTE, *s.* wanton or luxurious consumption; loss; the act of squandering; desolate, uncultivated, or unoccupied ground.

WASTEFUL, *a.* destructive; ruinous; lavish; prodigal; desolate; uncultivated.

WASTER, *s.* one that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; a vain consumer.

WATCH, *s.* [*wecece*, Sax.] forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleeping; attention; guard; a watchman, or person set as a guard; the office of a guard in the night; a period of the night; a pocket horologe. Among mariners, it is the space of four hours, during which one half of the crew keep on deck, and are then relieved by the other.

To WATCH, *v. n.* [*weccian*, Sax.] to keep awake; to keep guard; to look with expectation, attention, or cautious observation, with intent to seize.—*v. a.* to guard, or have in custody; to observe secretly, or in ambush, in order to prevent, detect, or betray; to tend, applied to cattle.

WATCHER, *s.* one who sits up; a diligent overlooker or observer.

WATCHET, *a.* [*weaced*, Sax.] blue, or pale blue.  
WATCHFUL, *a.* vigilant; cautious; attentive.  
WATCHFULNESS, *s.* vigilance; cautious regard; heed.  
WATCHHOUSE, *s.* the place where the watch is set.  
WATCHMAKER, *s.* one whose trade is to make watches.  
WATCHMAN, *s.* a guard; a sentinel; one set to keep ward.  
WATCHTOWER, *s.* a tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

To WATER, (*water*) *v. a.* to irrigate; to moisten; to supply with water; to diversify as with waves, applied to calendaring.—*v. n.* to shed moisture; to get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *The mouth waters*, implies that a person longs, or has a vehement desire, for something.

WATER, (*water*) *s.* [*weater*, Belg. *water*, Sax.] in Chemistry, the well-known fluid, which, correctly described, is protoxide of hydrogen. It was formerly thought an elementary substance. In its solid state, it is called *ice*; vaporized, it forms *steam*. Its utility to man in all its forms, and the important part it plays in nature, are familiar to all. Figuratively, the sea, opposed to the land; urine; the peculiar clearness of a diamond. *To hold water*, is used for being sound and tight, literally or figuratively.

WATERCOLOURS, *s.* in the Fine Arts, pigments formed by grinding earths, and animal and vegetable substances, with gum and water, insglass, &c.

WATERCOURSE, *s.* a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water in low grounds and meadows.

WATERCRESS, *s.* in Botany, a well-known plant found in brooks and running water, much used as a salad.

WATERFALL, *s.* a cataract; a cascade.

WATERFLAG, *s.* in Botany, the water flower-de-luce.

WATERFORD, a county of Munster, Ireland. It lies on St. George's Channel, and is bounded by Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Cork. It is 50 miles in length, and about 30 in breadth. It is generally mountainous, and has heights exceeding 2500 feet. Its rivers are the Blackwater, the Suir, the Barrow, &c.; and its chief bays, Waterford Harbour and Dungarvan Bay. Iron, copper, lead, and other metals, with slate, building-stone of different kinds, &c. are found here. It produces some corn, with cattle, butter, and other dairy stuff. Its fisheries are good, but not much attended to; and its manufactures chiefly of a domestic kind. *Waterford*, its chief town, stands on the Suir, over which is a bridge. Its situation is excellent, and it has some fine buildings. Ships of considerable size can come up to the town, and the quays along the river banks are very fine. Its trade is excellent. It is 95 miles from Dublin. Pop. 23,216. Pop. of county, 172,971. It sends 3 representatives to the imperial parliament.

WATERFOWL, *s.* fowls that live or get their food in water.

WATERGRUEL, *s.* food made of oatmeal boiled in water.

WATERHEN, *s.* in Ornithology, a species of rail, which is common in this country, and is known by the name of dropper, &c.

WATERLAND, DR. DANIEL, an eminent English divine of the last century. He studied at Cambridge, and obtained valuable preferments in the church, being at the time of his death, chancellor of York, archdeacon of Middlesex, canon of Windsor, and vicar of Twickenham. He died in 1740, aged 57 years. His most important works relate to the Trinitarian controversy; he also wrote on the Eucharist, and against Tindal.

WATERLILY, *s.* in Botany, an elegant water-plant, with broad floating leaves, and white or yellow blossoms. The white species is particularly fine.

WATERMAN, *s.* a ferryman; a boatman.

WATERMARK, *s.* the utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

WATERMILL, *s.* a mill turned by water.

WATERMOSS, *s.* in Botany, a sort of moss.

WATER-OUZEL, *s.* in Ornithology, a bird allied to the thrush, which haunts streams, and is capable of sustaining complete submersion, although not constructed like a swimming or diving bird.

WATERPEPPER, *s.* in Botany, a plant, the same with the lakeweed.

WATERPINE, *s.* in Botany, the plant called also waterwort.

WATERPLANTS, *s.* in Botany, those species which grow under water, or which grow only in water, although their leaves and flowers are above the surface. The submerged leaves of these plants are usually divided into fine segments. The breathing pores of the floating leaves, instead of being on the under side, as is usual, are on the upper surface.

WATERPROOF, *a.* impervious to water. The prepared cloth, called, after the inventor, Macintosh, is the most commonly employed water-proof cloth; that prepared with oil, or paint, is also used when large surfaces have to be covered.

WATERRAT, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of rat that lives in holes in river and ditch banks, and gets its food in the water.

WATERSOLDIER, *s.* in Botany, a very elegant aquatic plant, found in slow streams and ditches, called also water-alee, and freshwater soldier.

WATERSPANIEL, *s.* in Natural History, a variety of the dog kind, resembling the spaniel, but taking the water spontaneously.

WATERPOUT. See Spout.

WATERWHEEL, *s.* a wheel with flat boards placed edgewise across its circumference, so as to catch the water falling over a milldam, and act thus as the moving power of mill-work, &c.

WATERWORK, *s.* artificial spouts of water; any hydraulic performance; machines, canals, &c. used for the purpose of supplying a town or district with spring water.

WATERY, (*watery*) *a.* aqueous; liquid; insipid; tasteless; vapid; wet; consisting of water; relating to water.

WATSON, DR. RICHARD, a distinguished English prelate, who studied at Cambridge, and was successively professor of chemistry and divinity at that university. He held some valuable livings, and was accounted a skillful pamphleteer. This led to his appointment to the see of Llandaff, which he held along with all his other appointments in church and college. He died in 1816, aged 79 years. His writings are numerous, and the chief is his *Apology for the Bible*, which was designed as a reply to Paine's *Age of Reason*.

WATSON, DR. ROBERT, a Scottish historian. He studied at St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, and was after a while made professor of logic at St. Andrew's. He died in 1780, aged 50 years. His *History of Philip II.* is his principal work.

WATT, JAMES, the celebrated engineer, was sickly in childhood, and received only a common education, but he early displayed the bent of his mind, and was remarkable for his mechanical ingenuity; he also became a tolerable proficient in natural science. In London he learned to be a mathematical instrument-maker, and afterwards opened a shop in that line at Glasgow, and received the appointment of instrument-maker to the university. At this time he was acquainted with most of the eminent men of science and literature in that city, and stimulated by their society, devoted himself to those studies which have immortalized his name. He became a civil engineer, and planned and surveyed canals, and invented a micrometer, and a machine for drawing in perspective. From Glasgow he removed

to Soho, Birmingham, where, in partnership with Boulton, he greatly improved upon his steam-engine, for which he repeatedly took out new patents. He had, in the course of this honourable career, not only the customary opposition of those who are bigoted adversaries to all improvement, but that kind of opposition which he had to meet by legal process, and which was not quashed till after nearly ten years of litigation. Most of the applications of the newly-invented power were suggested by himself; and, in addition to this vast list of inventions, there must be mentioned a copying-press, a machine for drying linen, and a machine for copying sculpture. He also bore a part in the discovery of the composition of water, introduced the use of chlorine in bleaching, proposed to warm buildings and apartments by steam, and joined in the establishment of the pneumatic institution at Clifton, at which Sir Humphrey Davy laid the foundation of his fame. Honours of a literary and scientific nature were freely accorded him, and he died in 1819, aged 83 years. The admiration of his countrymen has erected statues and columns to him,—worthily, for, in practical science, he must ever stand in the foremost ranks of the benefactors of man; having, by the force of his genius, effected a revolution in all the arts of civilization, and given to manufacturing industry a means of multiplying indefinitely the things most needful for man, and to commerce a servant of unwearied activity, in effecting the interchange of the commodities of the different countries of the earth; whilst war itself has, by the same means, become, in a more eminent degree than ever, the conflict of strategic minds, rather than of mere animal force and courage. In agriculture, also, a change of the like nature is slowly going on. The results of the invention of the steam-engine can be compared only with those of the printing-press; and, in the history of mankind, they will hold places of equal eminence.

**WATTEAU**, ANTOINE, an eminent French painter. He began as a scene-painter, but soon rose into notice and fame, from that comparatively humble occupation. His landscapes are particularly admired, but he never reached the highest style of art. He once visited England, and died in 1721, aged 37 years.

To **WATTLE**, *v. a.* [*vatelas*, Sax.] to bind with, or form by plaiting, twig.

**WATTLE**, *s.* a hurdle; the bars or loose red flesh that hangs below a cock's bill.

**WATTS**, DR. ISAAC, a theological writer and poet of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. He was descended from a true nonconformist stock, and his earliest recollections related to the imprisonment of his own father for conscience' sake. He was educated by Mr. Rowe of London, and after being tutor in the family of Sir John Hartopp, became a Dissenting minister. After awhile, however, his health failed, and he went, on the invitation of Sir Thomas Abney, to live with him at Stoke Newington; and in his family he spent the rest of his life, and died in 1748, aged 75 years. Of his numerous works, his *Hymns* have ever enjoyed the widest popularity, being used as the expressions of devotion by all denominations of Christians, from the Episcopalian of the Church of England down to the field preachers and Primitive Methodists. And richly have they deserved their fame, but not more than his *Hymns for Children*, which are, perhaps, the most remarkable compositions of that kind. His *Logic* was for ages a text-book at Oxford; his *Improvement of the Mind* has been printed in every possible popular form. His other works are almost forgotten, except his *Horæ Lyricæ*, which Southey lately edited. An attempt has been made, on the ground of some MS. speculations, written late in life, to impeach the orthodoxy of Dr. Watts, but it has failed, as all such attempts must needs fail,—the nature of the subject-matter being considered, and the vast array of opposing evidence which all his most carefully prepared works afford.

**WAVE**, *s.* [*waegh*, Belg.] water rising in swellings above the level of the surface; a billow; a line bending in and out alternately; unevenness; fluctuation; inequality.

To **WAVE**, *v. n.* to play loosely; to float; to be moved as a signal; to fluctuate.—*v. a.* to raise into inequalities; to move loosely, or to and fro; to beckon; to put aside, or decline for the present; to waft, or remove any thing floating.

To **WAVER**, *v. n.* [*waefan*, Sax.] to play or move loosely to and fro. Applied to the mind, to be unsettled, undetermined, or to fluctuate between different opinions.

To **WAWL**, *v. n.* to cry, howl, or make a loud cry expressive of distress, used in contempt.

**WAX**, *s.* [*weaxe*, Sax. *weax*, Dan. *wacks*, Belg.] the thick tenacious matter of which bees form their cells; and the same substance melted down and purified, for various uses in art, &c.

To **WAX**, *v. a.* to smear, rub, cover, or join with wax.

To **WAX**, *v. n.* [*weaxan*, Sax. *wachsen*, Teut.] to increase in bulk, height, or age; to grow; to pass into any state; to become.

**WAXCHANDLER**, *s.* a maker of wax candles.

**WAXEN**, *a.* made of wax.

**WAY**, *s.* [*wey*, Sax. *weigh*, Belg.] a path which leads to any place; the length of a journey; course; advancement notwithstanding obstacles, used with *make*: access; passage or room to pass; sphere of observation; method; intermediate step; retreat or submission, after *give*; tendency to any meaning or act; custom peculiar to a person. *By the way*, implies without necessary connexion with what precedes. *To go or come one's way*, or *ways*, is to come or go without further delay.

**WAYFARING**, *a.* travelling; being on a journey.

To **WAYLAY**, *v. a.* to watch in order to seize; to beset by ambush.

**WAYWARD**, *a.* [*wa* and *weard*, Sax.] froward, or perverse; vexatious; morose; peevish.

**WE**, *pron.* [Sax.] the plural of the first personal pronoun, I.

**WEAK**, (*week*) *a.* [*weace*, Sax. *week*, Belg.] void of strength or health; feeble; not strong; infirm; pliant; soft; not stiff; not powerful; unfortified; scarce audible, or low, applied to sound; wanting spirit, discernment, or caution, applied to the mind; not well supported by argument.

To **WEAKEN**, (*wecken*) *v. a.* to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble.

**WEAKLY**, *ad.* feebly; faintly; without efficacy; indiscreetly.—*a.* not strong; not healthy.

**WEAKNESS**, (*weakness*) *s.* infirmity; unhealthfulness; feebleness; defect; failing; want of strength, ability, judgment, resolution, or support.

**WEAKSIDE**, (*weakside*) *s.* a foible; deficiency; infirmity.

**WEAL**, (*weel*) *s.* [*welan*, Sax.] happiness or prosperity; a state; a republic; public interest or policy.

**WEAL**, (*weel*) *s.* [*welan*, Sax.] the mark left by a stripe.

**WEALD**, **WALD**, **WALT**, (*weald*, Sax.) in Composition, signify a wood or forest.

**WEALTH**, (*wealt*) *s.* [*wealt*, Sax.] riches, whether consisting in money or goods.

**WEALTHY**, *a.* rich; opulent; abundant.

To **WEAN**, (*ween*) *v. a.* [*wenan*, Sax.] to keep a child from sucking that has been brought up by the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

**WEAPON**, (*weapn* or *wēpn*) *s.* [Sax.] any instrument by which another may be hurt, or one be defended.

To **WEAR**, (*weare*) *v. a.* pret. *wore*, past part. *worn*; [*wearan*, Sax.] to waste, or consume with use or time; to consume or spend tediously, used with *away*, and applied to time; to bear or carry appendant to the body; to exhibit in appearance; to affect by degrees. Used with *out*, to harass, fatigue, or destroy.—*v. n.* to be wasted with time or use; to pass by degrees; to be tediously spent.

**WEAR**, **WEIR**, **WEER**, (*weare*) *s.* [*wear*, Sax. *wēr*, Teut.] a dam to shut up or raise the water. Also the act of wearing; the thing worn. In the two last senses the first orthography is only used.

**WEARINESS**, (*weariness*) *s.* the quality of being tired, fatigued, or incommode; fatigue; impatience; tediousness.

**WEARISOME**, *a.* troublesome; tedious.

**WEARISOMENESS**, *s.* the quality of tiring; the state of being easily tired.

**WEARY**, (*weéry*) *a.* [*wearen*, Belg.] tired; fatigued; wearisome; tiresome; impatient.

To **WEARY**, (*weéry*) *v. a.* to tire; to fatigue; to incommode; to harass; to make impatient.

**WEASAND**, (*weasen*, Sax.) the windpipe.

**WEASEL**, *s.* [*weasel*, Sax. and Belg.] in Natural History, a small species of carnivorous quadrupeds, nearly allied to the ferret and the polecat; found in all countries of the N. temperate zone.

**WEATHER**, (*wēther*) *s.* [*weader*, Sax.] the state of the air with respect either to heat or cold, wet or dryness; tempest, storm.

To **WEATHER**, (*wæðer*) *v. a.* to pass with difficulty; to expose to the air. Followed by a *point*, to gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition. Used with *out*, to endure so as to surmount.

**WEATHERBEATEN**, (*wæðerbeeten*) *a.* harassed by, or seasoned to, hard weather.

**WEATHERCOCK**, (*wæðercock*) *s.* a vane to show the direction of the wind. See **TOUCH-ME-NOT**.

**WEATHERGAGE**, (*wæðergage*) *s.* any thing that shows the weather. At sea, a ship is said to have the *weathergauge* that is to the windward of another.

**WEATHERGLASS**, *s.* a glass that shows the weight of the air; a barometer.

**WEATHERWISE**, (*wæðerwise*) *a.* skilled in foretelling the change of the weather.

To **WEAVE**, (*wæfan*, Sax. *wæven*, Belg.) to form any stuff in a loom with a shuttle; to unite or form, by inserting one part into another.—*v. n.* to work with a loom.

**WEAVER**, (*wæfwer*) *s.* one who makes woollen or linen cloth.

**WEAVER BIRD**, *s.* in Ornithology, a general name given to several species of African birds, which build their nests, either singly or in company, in the most artful and beautiful way; the materials being so skillfully interwoven as to form a kind of felt; and the whole structure, in the case of the sociable species, resembling a vast honey-comb.

**WEAVING**, *s.* the art of forming by means of a loom those fabrics specially designated *textile*. There are various kinds of weaving, used for the production of different stuffs. The power-loom has now almost superseded hand-loom weaving.

**WEB**, (*wæbbe*, Sax.) any thing woven; a tissue or texture formed of threads interwoven with each other; a kind of film that hinders the sight; a cataract; a suffusion; the net and nest of a spider.

**WEBBE, SAMUEL**, a distinguished English composer, who was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, but gave up this trade, and gained a scanty living by copying music, till his compositions brought him into notice. He held offices both in the Cathedral and the Glee-club, and gained nearly 30 medals for prize glees, &c. He died in 1817, aged 77 years. His glees are amongst the finest of the English school of music; they are well known. He also wrote some masses and other sacred music, songs, &c. He had acquired, by his own study, a considerable proficiency in various languages and other studies.

**WEBER, CARL MARIA VON**, an eminent German composer. He received the best instruction in his art that Germany could afford, but he owes his celebrity to his own genius. He made professional tours throughout the whole of Germany, and resided for some time at Breslau, Vienna, Carlsruhe, Dresden, &c., holding in some of these places official situations, and always increasing his fame. At last he visited London, and superintended a new opera; and died there, in 1826, aged 40 years. His *Der Freischütz*, and *Oberon*, are his two greatest pieces.

**WE/FOOTED**, *a.* having films between the toes, applied to water-fowl.

**WEBSTER, DR. NOAH**, the American lexicographer. He studied at Yale College, served in the war of Independence, and finally, at New York and Newhaven, edited a newspaper, kept a school, and published various works on different subjects. His Dictionary is one of the best of the English language, but it is disfigured by Americanisms; and in the essential parts, such as etymology, is not as advanced as a work of the last age ought to be. He died in 1843, aged 81 years.

To **WED**, *v. a.* [*wæddian*, Sax.] to marry; to take for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite indissolubly, or for a long continuance; to unite by love or fondness.—*v. n.* to contract matrimony.

**WEDDING**, *s.* the marriage ceremony; a marriage.

**WEDGE**, *s.* [*wegge*, Belg. *wegge*, Dan.] in Natural Philosophy, one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a body with a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, and used in cleaving timber. A mass of metal; any thing in form of a wedge.

To **WEDGE**, *v. a.* to fasten or force together with wedges; to stop or straiten with wedges; to cleave with wedges; to fix as a wedge.

**WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH**, the great improver of English

pottery, rose from humble circumstances by his taste and ingenuity. He especially excelled in the manufacture of ornamental ware, vases, seals, cameos, &c.; whilst in common ware he introduced such improvements that England now rivals all the countries which are celebrated for their potteries. He invented a pyrometer, projected the Grand Traction canal, and expended the large fortune he realized with enlightened munificence. His seat near Newcastle-under-Lyme was called by him Etruria. He died in 1795, aged 65 years. Some kinds of earthenware are called, after him, *Wedgwood-ware*.

**WEDLOCK**, *s.* [*wæd and lœc*, Sax.] matrimony; marriage; nuptials.

**WEDNESDAY**, *s.* [*Wolensdag*, Sax.] the fourth day in the week; named from Teuton god, Woden.

**WEE**, *a.* [*wægan*, Belg.] little; small.

**WEED**, *s.* [*wæd*, Sax.] a noxious or useless herb growing spontaneously.—[*wæda*, Sax. *wæd*, Belg.] any kind of garment or dress.

To **WEED**, *v. a.* to clear from or remove noxious or useless plants. Figuratively, to free from any thing noxious, or from an ill habit; to root out.

**WEEDER**, *s.* one that takes away any thing noxious.

**WEEDY**, *a.* consisting of or abounding with weeds.

**WEEK**, *s.* [*wæke*, Belg.] the space of seven days.

**WEEKDAY**, *s.* a working-day, opposed to Sunday, the day of rest.

**WEEKLY**, *a.* happening, produced, or done once a week.—*ad.* once a week.

**WEEL**, *s.* [*wæel*, Sax.] a whirlpool; a snare for fish, made of willow twigs.

To **WEEN**, *v. a.* [*wænan*, Sax.] to think, imagine, or fancy.

To **WEEP**, *v. n.* preter. and past part. *wæpt*. [*wæpan*, Sax.] to express sorrow by tears; to shed tears.—*v. a.* to bewail or lament with tears; to bemoan; to shed moisture; to abound with wet.

**WEEPER**, *s.* one who sheds tears; a mourner; part of the costume worn at funerals.

To **WEET**, *v. n.* preter. *wote* or *wote*; [*wæton*, Sax. *wæten*, Belg.] to know; to be informed. Seldom used, except in the preterite.

**WEEVER, JOHN**, an English antiquary of the 17th century. He studied at Cambridge, but little is known of him, save his work called *Funeral Monuments*, which is of considerable value and interest. He died in about 1632.

**WEEVIL**, *s.* [*wæwel*, Teut.] in Entomology, the general name of a tribe of small beetles, easily recognised by their long and narrow rostra, or snouts. They are very destructive to nuts, fruit trees, vines, wheat, &c. The species that bores into old wood is well known. Some species are very beautiful in the colours of their elytra.

**WEFT**, *s.* [*wæfta*, Sax.] the woof of cloth. See **WAIF**.

To **WEIGH**, (*wæy*) *v. a.* [*wæyhen*, Belg.] to find the weight of any thing by balance or scales; to equal in weight; to pay, allot, or take by weight; applied to an anchor, to take up; to examine or balance in the mind; followed by *down*, to overbalance, or exceed in weight or importance; to overburden or depress, applied to difficulties.—*v. n.* to contain in weight; to raise the anchor; to sink by its own weight; to be looked on as important, to determine the judgment, followed by *with*.

**WEIGHER**, *s.* he who weighs.

**WEIGHING-MACHINE**, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the weight of goods, &c. The largest are those for weighing hay, the machinery of which is very simple, being a combination of levers, and can be seen in almost all country towns.

**WEIGHT**, (*wæit*) *s.* [*wæht*, Sax.] quantity found by balancing in scales; a mass by which other bodies are examined in scales; a ponderous or heavy mass; the quality by which bodies tend towards the centre; pressure; burden; importance, power, influence, or efficacy.

**WEIGHTY**, (*wæditi*) *a.* heavy; ponderous; efficacious; momentous; important.

**WEIMAR**, the capital of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Germany. It stands on the Ilm, over which are 2 bridges. The palace, the churches, and the public buildings are fine structures. It has a fine library, and several excellent educational institutions. Its trade is inconsiderable. Pop. under 15,000. Lat. 51. 0. N. Long. 11. 23. E.

**WEINBRENNER, FREDERIC**, an eminent German ar-

chitect. He studied his art by travelling in Europe, and particularly in Italy. On his return to Germany, he erected many noble buildings in his native place, Carlsruhe, in Baden, Leipsic, Strasburg, &c. He died in 1826, aged 60 years. His works are of great value to students and practical architects.

WEIßSE, CHRISTIAN FELIX, a German poet, of the last century. He studied at Leipsic, and wrote dramas, &c. at that city. There also he edited a literary journal, and published his books for children. He held an office under government, by which he was mainly supported; and died in 1804, aged 78 years. His works are very numerous; but his reputation is somewhat eclipsed by the greater men of letters who have adorned Germany since his day.

WE'LCOME, *a.* [*willcome*, Sax. *welkom*, Belg.] received with gladness, kindness, or care; pleasing, or conferring pleasure, by being present.

WE'LCOME, *s.* the ceremony paid to a visitant at his first appearance; kind reception of a new comer.

To WE'LCOME, *v. a.* to receive with kindness.

To WELD, *v. a.* to beat one mass into another.

WELDON, JOHN, an eminent English composer, of the last century. He studied under Purcell, and was first an organist at Oxford. Afterwards he became organist of the Chapel Royal, of St. Bride's, and of St. Martin's in the Fields. His anthems were very fine. He died in 1736, aged about 55 years.

WE'LFARE, *s.* happiness; success; prosperity.

WE'LKIN, *s.* [*welken*, Sax.] the sky; the visible regions of the air.—*a.* sky-coloured.

WELL, *s.* [*welle*, Sax.] a spring or fountain; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which stairs are placed.

WELL, *a.* not sick; happy; convenient; proper; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

WELL, *ad.* [Sax.] in health; not ill; in a skilful, proper, sufficient, or good manner; favourably; conveniently; pleasingly. *As well* *as*, used conjunctively, implies together with. *Well nigh*, signifies nearly, or almost. In composition it expresses any thing right, proper, laudable, handsome, or free from defect.—*conj.* used to introduce a new sentence, containing a change of thought, unexpected by the reader.

WE'LLADAY, *interject.* alas.

WELLBE'ING, *s.* happiness; prosperity.

WELLBRE'D, *a.* polite; elegant of manners or behaviour.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COLLEY, MARQUIS, son of the musical Earl of Mornington, a distinguished statesman. He studied at Eton and Oxford; and coming to his title, sat in the Irish House of Peers, and entered the British House of Commons. He soon won the favour of the king; and was sent, when but 37 years old, as governor-general to India. The period of his government was a momentous one; and against the expected attempts of Buonaparte, against the rebellions of the native princes, his proceedings were alike energetic and successful. In the subsequent part of his life he was ambassador at Madrid, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He once attempted to form a ministry; but was unsuccessful, but he held office under Lords Grey and Melbourne. He died in 1842, aged 82 years. The Marquis was a fine scholar, and a man of considerable parts; although not so distinguished at home as abroad.

WELLINGBOROUGH, Northamptonshire. It is seated on the ascent of a hill, on the western bank of the river Nen; and is a large place, with a considerable manufacture of lace, and is reckoned the second town in the county; 68 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 5061.

WELLS, Somersetshire. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it. The public and private buildings are very good; and the cathedral in particular a stately pile, whose W. end is adorned with images and carving. The bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat; the houses of the prebendaries are handsome, and the market-house is a fine structure, supported by pillars. It is a bishop's see in conjunction with Bath. It is 120 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 7050.

WELLS'PRING, *s.* [*wellgesprig*, Sax.] a fountain; a spring.

WELSH, *a.* belonging to Wales.

WELSHPOOL, Montgomeryshire. It stands in a rich vale, on the river Severn, and has a good trade. Powis Castle is a large, stately structure. It is 169 miles from London. Market, Monday. Pop. 4620.

WELT, *s.* a border, ground, or edging.

To WELTER, *v. n.* [*welteren*, Belg.] to roll in water, mire, blood, or any filth; to wallow.

WEM, *s.* [Sax.] a spot; a blemish; a scar.

WEN, *s.* [Sax.] a kind of tumour growing on different parts of the body; they are sometimes fleshy and almost solid; but at others they contain serum, &c.

WENCH, *s.* [*wenche*, Sax.] a young woman; a prostitute.

To WEND, *v. n.* pret. *went*; [*wendan*, Sax.] to go and pass to and from. Its pret. *went* is now only in use.

WENTLETRAP, *s.* in Conchology, an elegant spiral shell, having at intervals transverse ribs, which mark the successive growths. There are several species.

WERE, the plural of WAS, the preter-imperfect of BE; [*wæren*, Sax.] likewise the imperfect singular and plural of the subjunctive mood of the same verb.

WERNER, ABRAHAM GOTTLIEB, the father of Neptunian Geology, a celebrated German mineralogist. He studied at Leipsic, and published a work on mineralogy, which gained him a professorship in the School of Mines at Freiburg. He was afterwards made Counsellor of Mines for Saxony. He here formed and taught his theory of formations, insisting that all beds and rocks, nay, even basalt and metallic veins, were formed by deposition from water. His services to mineralogical science, and the charm of his lectures, obtained him a host of disciples; and better than that, he raised up a well-trained set of observers, of whom it is enough to say that Alexander Humboldt was one. He died in 1817, aged 67 years. His splendid collections he patriotically sold for far less than their worth to the state.

WERTH, WERTH, WYRTH, [*werthig*, Sax.] in the names of places, signifies farm, court, or village.

WESER, a large river of Germany. It is formed by the confluence of the Werra and the Fulda; and flows through Hanover, Brunswick, Prussia, and other smaller states, and falls into the N. Sea, after a course of above 200 miles, between Oldenburg and Hanover, near Bremen.

WESLEY, the name of a family which has produced a number of eminent divines; and which is nearly related to the Wellesley family, and did at one time bear that name. The most famous are the following: John Wesley, the founder of the *Wesleyan Methodist Society*, was the son of Samuel Wesley of Epworth, and studied at Oxford. There, with his brother Charles, the equally famous George Whitefield, Hervey of the "Meditations," and several others, he joined in a religious association, which in spirit and forms exactly resembled modern Puseyism, except in the circumstance of their neither professing nor practising such unbounded submission to Church authority, as the recent devotees of Oxford have done. The mystical writer, Law, next exerted his influence on Wesley's plastic mind; and, as if for the maturing of what he had already gained, he went out to Georgia, with General Oglethorpe, as a kind of chaplain. He here became acquainted with the Moravians; and, in spite of much that seems unaccountably imprudent, was a far more fervent and devout preacher than the colonies usually were favoured with. He left hastily, and in the Downs passed a vessel carrying out Whitefield to the colony, after having begun the public stir, which has been often, not very sagely, called the second Reformation. After his return he places the date of his conversion; and as he was deeply interested in the Moravians, he next went to Herrnhut, to study their system at the fountain-head; and stayed on the continent for some months. During the whole of this time, from before his joining the Oxford Methodists, he had been a clergyman of the English Church; and now he began his unauthorized career. In spite of canons, he preached wherever a congregation could be gathered: Whitefield was his associate. The formation of associations for religious improvement; the erection of meeting-houses; lay preaching (as it is called); the separation from his associates, Whitefield and the Moravians, from whom he differed on so many points; the assumption of episcopal power, in the ordination of ministers; the assumption of patriarchal or even loftier power, in the organization of a distinct ecclesiastical body; the laying down of doctrines to which all ministers were to subscribe, &c. &c.—all this followed, step by step, in necessary sequence. The toils he endured, the opposition (at times threatening his life) he calmly braved, the strange fervours he for a time encouraged,





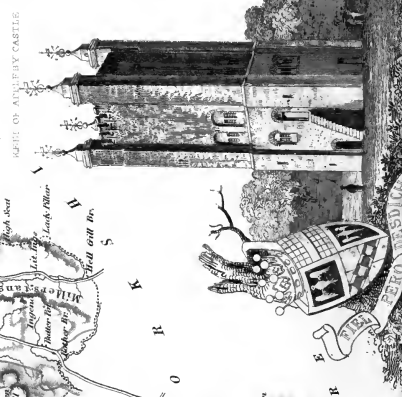
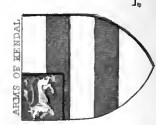
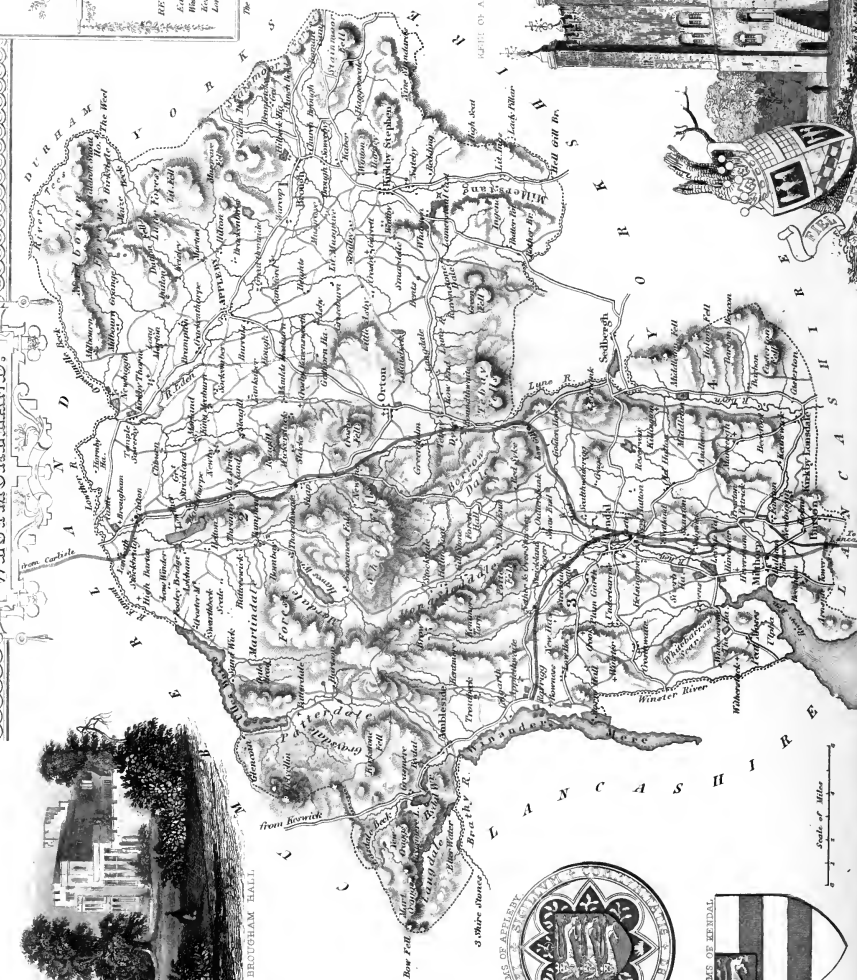
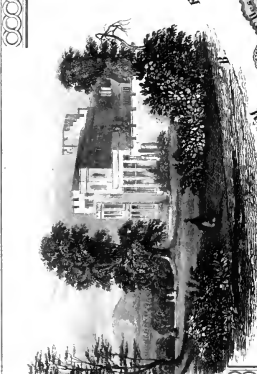
# WESTMORELAND.

COAT OF ARMS

REFERENCE to the H-PLAN

1	First Ward
2	Bar Ward
3	Rendel
4	Landale

The County maps 2 numbers.



his domestic trials;—all these are set forth in the full histories of his life, and must be sought there. He died in 1791, aged 88 years. Impartiality demands that to Wesley should be ascribed the praise of theological learning considerably above that of the average of religious teachers;—of a zeal, which, with whatever admixtures, never slumbered nor grew cold;—and of an amount of knowledge of human nature (in good part perhaps unconscious, yet not the less operative on that account,) which only the fewest leaders of men have possessed. Amongst the benefactors of his race he takes no unworthy rank. But he displayed along with these rare excellencies, almost all that enters into the idea of the priest;—the timorous boldness, the astuteness, the unrelaxing grasp of power once gotten. His writings are numerous, and of them his practical and devotional works are by far the best; by his followers, of course, his dogmatical and polemical works are equally highly esteemed. Amongst these writings we find also some popular histories, a work on Medicine, and another on Natural Philosophy. *Charles Wesley*, the brother and coadjutor of the foregoing, preceded him in the fervours of the first Methodism of Oxford, and faithfully and zealously co-operated with him in his great work. He surpassed his brother as a preacher; but he would have left no such memorial behind him as he has, had not that brother been the man of knowledge and power he was. He died in 1788, aged 80 years. He contributed the greater number of original hymns to the collection published by John Wesley; and amongst them are many that prove his title to a high place amidst our sacred poets. His sons are eminent as musical performers and composers. *Charles* was organist of St. George's, Hanover Square; and died in 1815, aged 58 years. *Samuel* was remarkable for the precocious development of his talent, and for his maintenance to the close of his life of his earliest renown. He was one of the finest extemporizers on the organ this country could ever boast. And he was in general learning and classical attainments no mean proficient. An accidental fall, in which he injured his head, deprived him of much of his energy and time: its effects were apparent at intervals, for the rest of his life, and it eventually overcame him. He died in 1837, aged 71 years.

**WESLEYAN METHODISM**, in Ecclesiastical History, the system of church-government and of doctrine founded by John Wesley, and maintained by the Wesleyan Society. Its creed is contained in certain specified sermons of its founder, which are subscribed by all its itinerant preachers, and is almost pure Arminianism. Its government-system is somewhat complicated, and has received some modifications since the death of its author, but only to the more complete and effectual realization of his idea. The Wesleyan Methodists form but one ecclesiastical body, although scattered through many lands; and the whole affairs are managed by the Conference, a yearly meeting of itinerant ministers alone, with a president, secretaries, committees, &c. The ministry consists of local preachers, (lay agents,) probationers for the regular ministry, and itinerant ministers. The first class preach at the places in their own neighbourhood to which they are appointed; the others are located at central situations by the management of the Conference, and take their turns in preaching at the different stations round them, and are rarely suffered to remain in one place for more than three years. (This regulation is only slightly modified in the case of missionaries.) The number appointed to a place depends on the extent of labour required, and one is always made higher than the others by the office and title of superintendent. Dwelling, furniture, pay, are all arranged by strict and inviolable laws. The whole field of the Society's operations is mapped out into circuits, named after the central places, and the local business is transacted by the circuit-ministers and officers. Admission to the Society is easy, and exclusion also. Occupation is given to all the active spirits, by the organization of classes and bands, over which they are set as leaders; but all things are under the eye and hand of the ministers, who are themselves under Conference. Provision is made for the maintenance of the most restless agitation, by periodical meetings of districts, circuits, classes, bands, &c. &c.; by celebration of love-feasts; and by stated and by no means unfrequent calls for contributions. No one is his own; every one is a public character; and the Conference, without auricular confession, knows, or could know, the whole of every individual member of the Society.

In missionary operations all this momentum has proved eminently effective, and their agents may be compared in many points advantageously even with those of the Moravians. Such a system—the very perfectest embodiment of church power the world has ever witnessed—could not work so long as it has without creating new sects; at least four other bodies of Methodists have separated from the Wesleys, on different allegations, in this country. In America, the most of them have become Episcopalian. Wealth, rank, respectability, find its most iron rules pliant to their requirements. Its exclusiveness is one of its most wonderful features; its members admit freely the help of all denominations in their work; they reluctantly stretch forth the hand to aid any in return. Eventually, its compactness and perfection must cause its downfall; it can change, but not so fast as mankind is changing, nor yet to the same extent. Already it is retrograding, and its wisest leaders seem not to discern the cause. A gigantic system of Protestant propagandism, and direction, its work is necessarily finished when those whom it has called to life have outgrown its nurture, and there are no more fairly within the reach of its voice. It has conferred blessings not few, nor trifling, on innumerable hearts; and when its day is ended, historians who trace its plan and its career, will place it unhesitatingly amongst the grandest—because most daring and most successful—schemes of ecclesiastical legislation.

**WEST**, s. [Sax.] that point of the heavens where the sun sets when in either of the equinoxes.

**WEST**, a, being toward, or coming from, the region of the setting sun when in the equinox.

**WEST, GILBERT**, a poet and writer of the last century. He studied at Oxford, and obtained first an office under government, and finally the treasurership of Chelsea Hospital. He died in 1756, aged 50 years. His translation of Pindar, and his *Observations on the Resurrection*, are his principal works.

**WEST, BENJAMIN**, a celebrated painter of the English school, was born in the United States, of a Quaker family, and displayed, in his first attempt at painting, the determination and talent which were a prelude to his subsequent success. He visited Italy, and attracted the attention of the artists and connoisseurs by his paintings, which led to his visiting England, and finally settling there. He enjoyed the patronage of George III. for forty years; and on the death of Reynolds, was made president of the Royal Academy. He died in 1820, aged 82 years. His paintings are mostly of the historical kind, and are very numerous; they are familiarized to all by the engraved copies. To students they are valuable for the composition; but he never rose to the highest rank of his art.

**WESTALL, RICHARD**, an English painter. He was first an heraldic engraver, but relinquished that for the study of art. He is chiefly known as an illustrator of popular poets, Milton, Shakspeare, More, Crabbe, Goldsmith, &c. &c. He died in 1836, aged 71 years.

**WESTERLY**, a, tending or being toward the west.

**WESTERN**, a, being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

**WEST INDIES**, the general name of the islands lying between the United States and S. America, which are the natural boundaries of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Cuba is the largest of the islands. They are described under their individual names. Of these, St. Domingo, or Hayti, is independent; Spain possesses Cuba, Porto Rico, Culebra, and Bique; Great Britain, the Bahamas, Jamaica, all but five of the Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat; Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Granada, Grenadines, Tobago, and Trinidad; France, Guadeloupe, with several small islands near it, and Martinique; Denmark, St. John, St. Thomas, and Santa Cruz; the Netherlands, St. Martin, St. Eustathius, and Saba; and Sweden, St. Bartholomew. Pop. of the whole, about 3,500,000.

**WESTMINSTER**, Middlesex. It stands on the Thames, and forms part of the English metropolis. In it are situated the Houses of Parliament, the great government offices, the chief law courts, &c. Its Abbey is one of the most magnificent of our collegiate churches, and is the British Wallhalla. Pop. 222,053. See LONDON.

**WESTMORELAND**, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, bounded by Cumberland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. It contains 26 parishes and 8 market towns. The

air is very sharp and cold, but healthy. It is a mountainous country; two ridges cross the county, with peaks about 3000 feet high, and run towards the sea to the S. W., where a bay of it washes this county. There are some valleys fruitful in corn and pastures, and the hills serve to feed a great number of sheep. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Eamon, the Tees, the Lowther, the Hunna, the Winster, the Lavenet-beck, and the Blinken-beck. There also four noted lakes, called Ulles-water, Broad-water, Horns-water, and Winander-meer. It yields coal, slate, building- tone of all kinds, and other valuable minerals. The principal town is Appleby, but Kendal is the most considerable for size, trade, and population. Pop. 56,454. It sends 3 members to parliament.

WESTPHALIA, a province of Prussia. It adjoins Hanover, the Netherlands, Brunswick, Hesse-Cassel, and Darmstadt; and is bounded by the other Rhenish provinces of Prussia. It is about 100 miles long, by about 80 broad. It has several ranges of low mountains, and is watered by the Weser, the Ems, &c. Iron, lead, copper, &c. are found here. It produces corn, fruits, timber, &c. It is a country of great manufacturing industry. Münster and Paderborn are its chief places. Pop. about 1,500,000. The Treaty of Westphalia was made at the close of the 30 years' war, in 1648.

WEST POINT, a town of New York, United States. It stands on the Hudson river, and is of importance as the seat of the United States Military Academy; an institution which may be favourably compared with the best of the same kind in Europe. It is 278 miles from Washington. Pop. (exclusive of the school), 900. Seven other places in the States have the same name.

WESTWARD, *ad.* [*westward*, Sax.] toward the west.

WET, *a.* [*wet*, Sax.] moist; rainy; humid; having some moisture adhering.

WET, *s.* water; moisture; rain; humidity.

To WET, *v. a.* to make moist; to plunge or soak in any liquor; to drench with drink.

WETHER, *s.* [*weder*, Sax. and Belg.] a castrated ram.

WETNESS, *s.* the state of being wet; moisture; humidity.

WETSTEIN, JOHN JAMES, a learned critic and theologian, of the beginning of the last century. He studied at Basel; and after travelling in England, France, &c. for the purpose of consulting the Greek MSS. of the New Testament, prepared for the publication of his Critical Edition. He was obliged however to leave Basel, and became a professor at Amsterdam, where his valuable edition appeared. He died there in 1754, aged 61 years. He was an able critic, and greatly advanced the correct study of the Greek Scriptures; but his work is superseded by later editions, based on a more accurate collation of far more numerous MSS.

To WEX, *v. a.* [properly *wax*], to grow; to increase.

WEXFORD, a county of Leinster, Ireland. It lies on the Atlantic Ocean and St. George's Channel; and is bounded by Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wicklow. It is about 50 miles long, by 25 broad. Its mountains are often above 2000 feet high; the Slaney is its chief river, and Wexford Haven its largest harbour. It yields lead, copper, slate, building-stone, &c. &c. Its agriculture is in a flourishing condition, and its fisheries are of considerable value. Its trade is carried on chiefly with England. *Wexford*, its chief town, stands on Wexford Haven, at the mouth of the Slaney, over which is a bridge. It has some handsome buildings and quays, and a considerable trade. Its manufactories and fisheries are also important. It is 70 miles from Dublin. Pop. 11,252. Pop. of county, 202,033. It send 4 members to the imperial parliament.

WEYMOUTH, Dorsetshire. It stands on the bay called by the same name, and is connected by a bridge with Melcombe-regis (*which see*). It was formerly of great repute for trade, and as a watering-place, but is now much declined. It is 130 miles from London. Pop. 2609.

WHALE, *s.* [*huale*, Sax.] in Zoology, the name of a tribe of mammalian marine animals, of which there are many genera and species. (*See* DUGONG, CACHALOT, SPERM-WHALE, &c.) Its chief value to man arises from the oil extracted from its fat, or blubber; to obtain which, a vast number of ships are constantly employed, both in the N. or icy Sea, and in the S. Pacific, in the capture of whales. This fishery is attended with the utmost danger, both from the inhospitable character of the seas in which

it is carried on; and from the way in which alone these monsters can be attacked, viz. in boats, by a harpoon. Their strength is so great that they have frequently been known to shiver a boat to atoms by one blow of their tails. As they are, in the organs, like land animals, and not like fishes, they are obliged to come to the surface for the purpose of breathing; and they blow, out of holes in the upper part of the head, the water they have taken into their mouths, like large fountains. They bring forth their young alive, and suckle them; and always show the greatest attachment to them when they are attacked by whalers.

WHA/LEBONE, *s.* a substance of a horny and very elastic nature, which is found in the mouth of many species of whales, and is supposed to be used in the retention of their prey, instead of teeth. It is used for many purposes in the useful arts, and particularly in various parts of female dress.

WHA/LER, *s.* a vessel equipped for the sole purpose of capturing whales, and obtaining their oil.

WHARF, *s.* [*Swed. werf*, Belg.] a bank from which vessels are laden or unladen.

WHA/RFAGE, *s.* money paid for landing or shipping goods at a wharf.

WHA/RFINGER, *s.* the owner of a wharf; one employed in shipping and landing goods.

WHAT, *pron.* [*huat*, Sax. *eat*, Belg.] that which; which part; which of several. It is also used interrogatively. *What time*, at the time when. *What day*, on the day when. When used before two or more subordinate sentences, which designate the means, or the manner of the action, it signifies partly.

WHATE/VER, WHA/TSOEVER, *pron.* being one or another, either generically, specifically, or numerically; all that; the whole that.

WHEAT, (*wheet*) *s.* [*hueteat*, Sax.] in Botany, Agriculture, Commerce, &c., a plant of the order of grasses, whose seeds are large and abundantly farinaceous, for which reason it has always been greatly cultivated for the purpose of supplying the staff of life—bread. It grows to greatest perfection in the temperate zone; and has, in process of time, divided into many varieties, which are valuable for different peculiarities. In Agriculture, it is the most important of all the crops that are grown; and almost all the modern improvements in that useful art have been directed to the perfection of the wheat-crop. *Egyptian wheat*, is a variety that produces many ears on one stalk. *Indian wheat*, see MAIZE. Works on farming must be consulted for full descriptions of the different sorts most grown in England.

WHE/ATEAR, (*wheetear*) *s.* in Ornithology, a small song-bird, which is found on heaths in summer in this country, and is accounted a great delicacy by epicures.

WHE/ATEN, (*wheeten*) *a.* made of wheat.

To WHEE/DLE, *v. a.* to entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

WHEEL, *s.* [*huwel*, Sax. *wiel*, Belg.] a circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; a carriage with wheels; an instrument of spinning; an instrument on which criminals are tortured; rotation; revolution; compass about.

To WHEEL, *v. n.* to move on wheels, or turn on a centre; to turn; to revolve; to fetch a compass.—*v. a.* to put into a circular course.

WHEEL AND AXLE, *s.* in Natural Philosophy, one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a small cylindrical beam, to one end of which a wheel or crank is attached, by the turning of which a rope, on which any weight is suspended, is coiled round the cylinder, and the weight raised. It is only a modification of the lever.

WHEE/LBARROW, *s.* a small carriage driven forward by two bandies, on a single wheel.

WHEE/LWRIGHT, (*wheetlrit*) *s.* one who makes wheels.

To WHEEZE, *v. n.* [*hucoosen*, Sax.] to breathe with noise.

To WHELM, *v. a.* [*welhifan*, Sax. *wilma*, Isl.] to cover with something which cannot be thrown off; to bury; to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it; to turn the open side of a vessel downwards.

WHELP, *s.* [*welp*, Belg.] the young of a dog, or beast of prey.

To WHELP, *v. n.* to bring forth young; applied generally to beasts of prey.

WHEN, *ad.* [*whan*, Goth.] at the time; at what particular

time; after the time that. Used interrogatively, at what time? *When* *a.*, signifies at the time when.

WHENCE, *ad.* from what place, person, or cause; from which premises; from what source. Sometimes *from* is used with it, but very improperly.

WHENEVER, *WHENSOEVER*, *ad.* at whatsoever time.

WHERE, *ad.* [where, Sax. *weor*, Belg.] at which or what place; at the place in which. *Any where*, at any place.

WHEREAS, *ad.* when on the contrary; but on the contrary; notwithstanding.

WHEREBY, *ad.* by which.

WHEREFORE, *ad.* for which or what reason.

WHEREVER, *ad.* at whatsoever place.

WHEREOF, *ad.* of which.

WHERESOEVER, *ad.* at what place soever.

WHEREUPON, *ad.* upon which.

WHEREY, *s.* a light small boat, or barge, with the mast in the forepart, and a mainsail and jib, used on rivers.

To WHET, *v. a.* [whetten, Sax. *wetten*, Belg.] to sharpen any instrument; to give an edge, or make angry.

WHET, *s.* the act of giving an edge; any thing that promotes appetite or hunger.

WHETHER, *ad.* [whether, Sax.] used in a disjunctive proposition or question, to set one part of the sentence in opposition to the other, and to affirm or deny, even though the other part do not hold good.

WHETHER, *pron.* which of the two.

WHETSTONE, *s.* a stone on which any thing is sharpened by rubbing.

WHETTER, *s.* one who whets or sharpens.

WHEY, *s.* [wey, Belg. *wey*, Sax.] the thin serous part of milk, separated from the curds; any white or thin fluid.

WHICH, *pron.* [which, Sax.] a relative pronoun, used only in referring to things, as *who* is used for persons. It is likewise used as a demonstrative and interrogative. "Take which you will.—Which is the man?" It sometimes has *whoso* in the genitive case.

WHICHOTE, DR. BENJAMIN, one of the most eminent of the latitudinarian divines of the 17th century. He studied at Cambridge, and prospered as well under the Commonwealth as under the restored monarchy. He died in 1683, aged 73 years. A volume of *Apothecisms* by him contains much that is suggestive of thought.

WHIFF, *s.* [chwyth, Brit.] a blast or puff of wind.

To WHIFFLE, *v. n.* to move as if driven to and fro by the wind; to play on the life.

WHIFFLER, *s.* one that blows strongly; one that plays on the flute; a mere trifler; a pitiful, mean, sorry fellow; a lackey who clears the way before the mayor.

WHIG, *s.* [wey, Sax.] *wey*. In Politics, the name given to that party in the state which is opposed to the Tories. This name originated in Scotland, but did not long retain its first meaning. The true ground of difference between the Whigs and the Tories was, that these were partisans of the Stuart dynasty, and those were opposed to it, and held by the "glorious" Revolution of 1688. When the cause of the Pretender was proved to be hopeless, the Whigs began to be reformers; and during the whole of the revolutionary wars, took part with more or less steadfastness against the attacks on France. The removal of the civil disabilities of the Dissenters and the Romanists supplied the next distinction of this party from the Tories; and the Reform Bill, and some others that naturally arose from it, served to maintain them separate a little longer. But, from the middle of the last century, it had been seen, with growing distinctness, that though the Whigs and Tories formed two parties, they were actuated, in the main, by the same principles. After the passing of the Municipal Corporation Bill, this was made demonstratively clear, by the breaking up of the Tory party, and the organization of a new one, under the title of Conservatives. This party was itself broken up by the repeal of the Corn Laws; and now it is evident that the parties in parliament are composed of the followers of the different disputants for place and power, but that all (with the exception of a very few independent members) are seeking to carry out the same schemes, and to establish the same aristocratic principles.

WHIGGISM, *s.* the tenets and practice of the Whigs.

WHILE, *s.* formerly written *quile*, [weill, Goth.] time; a space of time.

WHILE, WHILES, WHILST, *ad.* [while, Sax.] during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

WHILOM, *ad.* [hwilom, Sax.] some time ago; formerly; once; of old. Obsolete.

WHIM, *s.* a freak, caprice, or odd fancy; a conceit.

WHIMBREL, *s.* in Ornithology, a species of curlew found as a migratory bird in this country; and spread over the whole of the N. countries of the E. hemisphere.

To WHIMPER, *v. n.* [wimieren, Teut.] to cry without making any loud noise.

WHIMSICAL, (whimsikal) *a.* capricious; oddly fanciful; fantastical; freakish.

WHIMSY, (whimsy) *s.* an odd fancy or caprice.

WHIN, *s.* [cheyn, Brit.] in Botany, the low prickly shrub also called gorse, or furze.

WHINCHAT, *s.* in Ornithology, a small migratory British warbler, found on wide commons; where it makes its nest amongst the gorse, or whins.

To WHINE, *v. n.* [weanian, Sax. *weenen*, Belg. *cryno*, Brit.] to lament in a low voice; to complain affectively; to draw out any sound; to make a plaintive noise.

WHINE, *s.* a plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint.

To WHINNY, *v. n.* to make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHINYARD, *s.* a sword, in contempt.

To WHIP, *v. a.* [weopan, Sax. *weipan*, Belg.] to strike with any thing tough and flexible; to sew slightly; to lash with sarcasm; to drive or correct with lashes; to take any thing suddenly or nimbly.—*v. n.* to move nimbly.

WHIP, *s.* [weop, Sax.] an instrument used in driving horses, &c.

WHIPCORD, *s.* a cord of which lashes are made.

WHIPHAND, *s.* the advantage over another.

WHIPPER, *s.* one who punishes with whipping.

WHIPPOORWILL, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of goatsucker, found in the United States, whose note somewhat resembles the words which it has received as its common name.

WHIPSTAFF, *s.* on shipboard, a piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship.

WHIPSTER, *s.* a nimble fellow; a prating insignificant fellow; a sharper.

To WHIRL, *v.* [cheyran, Sax.] to turn round rapidly.—*v. n.* to run round swiftly.

WHIRL, *s.* a quick and violent circular motion; gyration; quick rotation; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

WHIRLIGIG, *s.* a toy which children spin round.

WHIRLPOOL, (whirlpool, Sax.) a large eddy or vortex in moving water. See MAELSTROM.

WHIRLWIND, *s.* a stormy wind moving circularly.

WHISK, *s.* [weisen, Teut.] a small hand-besom or brush.

To WHISK, *v. a.* to clean with a whisk; to move nimbly.

WHISKER, *s.* the hair growing on the side of the face in men; the mustachios.

WHISKING, *a.* great; swinging.

WHISKY, *s.* a distilled liquor, obtained, in Scotland and Ireland, from barley. Also a kind of one-horse chaise.

To WHISPER, *v. n.* [whisperen, Belg.] to speak so low to a person as not to be heard by another.—*v. a.* to speak to in a low voice; to sururate; to prompt secretly.

WHISPER, *s.* a low soft voice; susurration.

WHIST, *a.* still or silent.—*interj.* be still or attentive.

WHIST, *s.* a game at cards, so called from its requiring silence and deep attention.

To WHISTLE, *v. n.* [hwistlan, Sax.] to form a kind of musical sound by contracting the lips together, so as to leave a small round aperture between them; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill.—*v. a.* to call by a whistle.

WHISTLE, (hwistle, Sax.) sound made by the modulation of the mouth; a small wind instrument; a sound made by a small wind instrument; the mouth; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs; the noise of winds.

WHISTLER, *s.* one who whistles.

WHISTON, WILLIAM, a distinguished mathematician of the beginning of the last century. He studied at Cambridge, and entered the Church. By Sir Isaac Newton's means, he procured a professorship at Cambridge; but lost it by adopting Arianism and Antipedobaptism. He was also prosecuted as a heretic, and annoyed in many ways; till an Act of Grace re-

lieved him from this ignoble persecution, and his judges from the difficulty of determining what heresy was, and whether he was guilty of it. He continued to speculate and write on science and theology during the rest of his life. He died in 1752, aged 85 years. Of all his numerous writings, but one keeps its ground, a *Translation of Josephus*. His theory of the deluge has been a matter for mirth ever since it was propounded.

WHIT, *s.* [*whit*, Sax.] a point, or jot; the least perceptible quantity; a title.

WHITBY, Yorkshire, N. Riding. It is commodiously seated near the mouth of the river Esk, over which is a bridge; and is a considerable sea-port, building many ships for the coal trade. It has some handsome public buildings. Market, Saturday. Pop. 11,682.

WHITBY, DR. DANIEL, a theological writer of considerable name amongst those who agree with his doctrinal tenets. He studied at Oxford, entered the Church, and enjoyed a good proportion of Church preferment. He died in 1726, aged 88 years. His writings are very numerous, and are almost all of a controversial character. His *Commentary*, and works respecting the ever mooted "five points," are the only ones that are read in these days. He seems to have been an Arian in the latter part of his life, which may possibly detract somewhat from the weight of his name in controversy.

WHITCHURCH, Hampshire. It consists principally of one street, and has a manufacture of paper, for the use of the Bank of England. The situation is low. It is 56 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 1741.

WHITE, *a.* [*hwit*, Sax. *wit*, Belg.] having that colour which is formed by the mixture of the 7 colours of the solar spectrum in certain proportions; snowy; pale; having the colour of fear; pure or unspotted; innocent; gray with age.—*s.* any thing white. The albuginous part of an egg; the white part of the eye.

TO WHITE, *WHITEN*, *v. a.* to make white, or like snow in colour.

WHITE, GILBERT, the naturalist, studied at Oxford, and became curate of Evington, and afterwards of the parish he has made classic ground to the votaries of natural science. He lived there a retired useful life, and never wished a worthier lot. The results of the observations he made during many years, are contained in his charming book of letters, called the *Natural History of Selborne*. He died there in 1793, aged 73 years. Few more exquisite books, on that exquisite pursuit, have ever been written; and the greater part of it was not intended for publication, but was written in the course of correspondence with the author's scientific friends, Pennant and Davies Barrington. He added a sketch of the *Antiquities of Selborne* to complete the work; and subsequent naturalists have enriched their editions with notes and illustrations.

WHITE, DR. JOSEPH, a learned divine of the English Church, who rose from very humble circumstances by his own industry and ability. He was enabled to study at Oxford by a gentleman who had taken notice of his talents, and he became Arabic professor there. Other preferments rewarded his perseverance and his learning. He died in 1814, aged 68 years. His *Diatesaron*, or Harmony of the Four Gospels, is well known: most of his other works were intended for advanced scholars. His *Hampton Lectures*, a comparison between Christianity and Mohammedism, proved afterwards to be chiefly written by Dr. Parr and others.

WHITE, HENRY KIRKE, an English poet. His father was a butcher, and he was at first intended for the same business, and received only a common education. Afterwards he was put to the hosiery trade, and after that to a lawyer. During these changes he had made a diligent use of all his opportunities of study, and had begun to write poetry. The publication of some of his pieces interested many friends in him, and he obtained a sizarship at Cambridge. Here he studied with great diligence, but gradually and rapidly sank under the influence of his application on a feeble constitution. He died in 1806, aged a little more than 21 years. The late laureate, Southey, edited his *Remains*, &c., and aided in the establishment of his deserved reputation.

WHITE, JOSEPH BLANCO, a theological and miscellaneous writer, descended from an Irish family which had settled in Spain. He was first engaged in his father's counting-house, but afterwards studied for the priesthood, and entered the Roman Church.

Here he gradually settled down into a kind of atheism, and at last left it and his native country together, and came to England. Here he was engaged in various journals, mostly for circulation in Spain; and, in time, professed himself a convert to the Church of England, and took the preliminary steps to becoming a clergyman. Meanwhile his connexion with Lord Holland and his writings had gained him numerous distinguished friends, and made his name popular in many circles. He did not remain long in the Church; before he could be ordained, he had renounced its creed, and became a Unitarian; and then, that in its turn was renounced for a most incomprehensible, yet grossly material kind of scepticism. He died in 1841, aged 66 years. His best writings are *Doblado's Letters from Spain*, a reply to Tom Moore's *Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion*, the *Poor Man's Preservative against Popery*, &c. He was, amidst all his wonderful changes, a most ardent devotee to truth; but he worshipped it as an idol, instead of seeking to realize it as an idea; and so renounced what he perceived untrue, in such precipitation as to fall into even worse errors.

WHITFIELD, GEORGE, a distinguished preacher of the last century, and a coadjutor of Wesley in his revival. He was son of an inn-keeper, and was induced by a companion to obtain a servitorship, and study at Oxford. There he joined the Wesleys in forming the Methodist party; and when his term of study was over, was ordained, and commenced his career as preacher. At London, at Bristol, and elsewhere, he electrified the overflowing congregations which his fame soon drew to hear him, by his impassioned elocution, and by the fervour with which he insisted on the evangelical doctrines. Pressed by John Wesley, he went out to Georgia, and passed the ship that was bringing Wesley back. On his return, despising canons and formularies, for the congregations he attracted could be contained in no church existing, he began to preach in the open air, and continued this course to the end of his life. He soon separated from Wesley: the interminable controversy respecting free-will and free-grace drove them asunder. He visited America frequently, and died there in 1770, aged 56 years. He did not found a society, but acted as a pioneer to others; his connexion with a particular communion at all, arose out of his being chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon. His *Sermons*, as published, do not maintain his reputation for pulpit oratory.

WHITE FRIARS, in Ecclesiastical History, a religious order instituted in Syria, on Mount Carmel, (whence they are also called Carmelites,) in the 12th century, by Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem. Their first habit was striped with white and gray, according to the tradition that such a dress was worn by Elijah, the great prophet of Carmel; but in the 13th century it was changed to pure white, "for the honour of the Blessed Mary the Virgin," though how it was so we are not told. They were numerous in England.

WHITEHALL, the name of a royal palace in London, the only part of which that remains is the Banqueting House, the architecture of which is worthy of Inigo Jones.

WHITEHAVEN, Cumberland. It has a good artificial harbour, defended by a long pier, and employs a great many ships. The working of the coal mines forms the principal business of the place; some of which are carried to a vast distance under the sea. It is 296 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 11,854.

WHITELAND, *s.* in Chemistry, &c., the carbonate of the protoxide of lead; the kind used by painters, which is the purest, is called *ceruse*.

WHITELATHER, *s.* a tough sort of leather dressed with alum.

WHITLOCKE, BULSTRODE, a prominent actor in the Puritan revolution of the 17th century. He was a learned lawyer, and espoused the patriot cause; he drew up the charges against Strafford, and prudently kept out of the trial of Charles I. He was sent on an embassy to Christina of Sweden, and employed by Cromwell in various ways. At the Restoration, he trimmed his sails, and wrote his *Memoirs*, which need to be read with remembrance of the date of their publication; and died in 1676, aged 71 years.

WHITEMEAT, *s.* food made of milk.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, a range of about 20 miles long, and from 8 to 10 miles broad, in New Hampshire, United States. The highest peak is above 6000 feet in elevation, and there are

its harbour has been much improved. It is 24 miles from Dublin. Pop. 2794. Pop. of county, 126,143. It sends 2 members to the imperial parliament.

WIDE, *v.* [Sax.] broad; having a great space included between the sides. Figuratively, remote, deviating.

WIDE, *ad.* at a distance; with great extent.

WIDELY, *ad.* with great extent each way; remotely; far.

To WIDEN, *v. a.* to increase extent from the sides; to extend. — *v. n.* to grow wide; to extend itself.

WIDENESS, *s.* extension in breadth.

WIDGEON, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of wild duck, not so large as the mallard.

WIDOW, (*widō*) *s.* [*widua*, Sax. *weddu*, Brit. *weduwe*, Belg.] a woman whose husband is dead.

To WIDOW, (*widō*) *v. a.* to deprive of a husband; to strip of any thing good; to endow with a widow-right.

WIDOWER, (*widōer*) *s.* one who has lost his wife.

WIDOWHOOD, (*widōhood*) *s.* the state of a widow; estate settled on a widow.

WIDOWHUNTER, *s.* one who courts widows for a jointure.

WIDTH, *s.* breadth; extension from one side to the other.

WIELAND, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, an eminent German writer; who received his first instructions from his father, a minister at Biberach; and afterwards studied at Tübingen. After a long time spent as a literary man, or a private tutor, he was made professor of philosophy at Erfurt; and thence removed to Weimar, into the service of the Duke. He died in 1813, aged 80 years. His writings are very numerous, and consist of poetry, tales, essays, &c. &c. *Oberon* is one of the chief of his works; it also translated some plays of our Shakespeare. It was his glory to be the friend of Herder, Schiller, and Goethe, at Weimar.

To WIELD, (*wield*) *v. a.* [*wæltian*, Sax.] to manage or use without obstruction, as being not too heavy.

WIELDY, *a.* manageable.

WIE/RY, *a.* [*wær*, Sax.] wet, or moist. Obsolete.

WIFE, *s.* plural *wives*: [*wif*, Sax. *wif*, Belg.] a woman that has a husband; a married woman.

WIG, (*wig*, Sax.) used in the end of names, signifies war, or hero.

WIG, *s.* [contracted from *perriwig*] a covering made of hair for the head; a kind of cake, called likewise a bun.

WIGAN, Lancashire. It has manufactures of cottons, rugs, blankets, linen. There are coal mines and ironworks in its neighbourhood; *cannel coal* is found here. Wigan is situated on a small stream, called Douglas, which is navigable to the Ribble, and is joined by a canal from Lancaster; 197 miles from London. Markets, Monday and Friday. Pop. 51,988.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, an island belonging to Hampshire, England, and separated from it by a narrow channel, called the Solent Sea. It is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It is crossed by a range of chalk hills, none exceeding 700 feet in height; and has a rather high level on the S. side, one point being above 800 feet in elevation, but on the N. side is lower and more level. It has some most romantic scenery amongst its hills; and at the W. extremity are those remarkable detached masses of chalk, called the Needles. It has a rich soil, and produces corn, &c. abundantly. The beauty of the scenery, and its agreeable climate, make it a favourite resort for invalids and pleasure-takers. To the geologist it offers some very remarkable studies. Cowes is its principal place of maritime trade, and Newport its chief town. Pop. 42,550.

WIGHT, (*wit*) *s.* [*wiht*, Sax.] a being; a person.

WIGHT, [Sax.] in the composition of names, signifies strong, nimble, or lusty.

WIGTON, a shire of Scotland, forming a promontory, washed by the Irish Sea and the Irish Channel; and bounded by the counties of Ayr and Kirkcubright. It is about 30 miles long, by 15 in mean breadth; but is of a very irregular form. It is hilly, but has no heights of 1000 feet; and its rivers are all small. The Mull of Galloway is a bold headland, on which is a light-house. It is principally a grazing county; and its cattle are sold in almost all English markets of any note. There was a breed of ponies peculiar to it, and called, from its old name, Galloways. Wigton, its chief town, stands at the mouth of the Cree, on Wigton Bay, and has a good harbour, with some trade. It is 105 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 2562. Pop. of county, 39,195. It sends 1 member to parliament.

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM, a distinguished philanthropist. He studied at Cambridge; and entered parliament as a representative of his native town, Hull, on coming of age. He had been a friend of Pitt's, at the University; and during his long parliamentary career, generally pursued his line of policy. But it is not as a partisan, or statesman, that his name is recorded in the history of human progress; he laboured incessantly to effect the annihilation of slavery; and if he was not the first in the field, and if his own personal labours did not bring that question to its triumphant close, he still deserves the lofty praise of having devoted himself to it with a pertinacity of courage, and an earnestness of zeal, that no fellow-labourer, before or since, ever surpassed. In 1807 he obtained the abolition of the Slave Trade, and he lived just long enough to hear of the abolition of Slavery itself. As occasion offered, he endeavoured to impress the statesmen and leaders of other countries with the same views; and was not uncheered by success, or at least by hope, even in those quarters. He spent the last years of his life in honourable retirement; and died in 1833, aged 74 years. He wrote several fugitive pamphlets, and one work of more permanent interest, a *Practical View of the prevailing Religion of the upper and middle Classes, contrasted with Christianity*.

WILD, *a.* [Sax. and Belg.] not tame; furious or fierce; savage, uncivilized; licentious; propagated by nature, opposed to cultivated; desert, opposed to inhabited; without art or elegance; merely imaginary; ungovernable; turbulent; inconstant; strange; uncouth.

WILD, *s.* a desert, or tract not cultivated or inhabited.

WILD, HENRY, a tailor of Norwich; who by unremitting diligence in study, although hardly earning his bread by his trade, made himself master of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and 3 other Oriental languages. After suffering much from poverty, he was appointed to some inferior office in the Bodleian library, and afterwards removed to London, where he died in about 1730, aged about 50 years.

To WILDER, *v. a.* to lose or puzzle in a pathless or intricate place.

WILDERNESS, *s.* a desert, or place uninhabited, or uncultivated. In Gardening, a grove of trees or shrubs planted in walks, mews, labyrinth, &c.

WILDFIRE, *s.* a composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, but hard to be extinguished.

WILDGOOSE-CHASE, *s.* a fruitless pursuit.

WILDING, *s.* a wild sour apple.

WILDLY, *ad.* without cultivation; with disorder; heedlessly; capriciously; irregularly; without judgment.

WILDNESS, *s.* the state of a desert and uncultivated place; rudeness; fierceness or discomposure, applied to the looks of a person; levity of behaviour; irregularity; inordinate vivacity; alienation of mind.

WILE, *s.* [Sax. *wiel*, Isl.] a deceit, stratagem, cunning or sly trick; a fraud; artful practice.

WILFUL, *a.* [*will* and *full*] stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible; not hearkening to reason or persuasion; done or suffered by design.

WILFULLY, *ad.* obstinately; stubbornly.

WILFULNESS, *s.* stubbornness; contumacy; perverseness; obstinacy.

WILFULLY, *ad.* by stratagem; fraudulently.

WILINESS, *s.* cunning; guile.

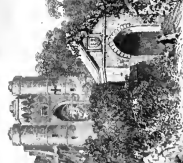
WILKES, JOHN, a political agitator of the last century. He studied at Leyden, and was only notorious for his profligacy and his elegant scholarship, till he entered parliament as representative of Aylesbury. He published a paper called the *North Briton*, against Lord Bute's ministry; and for No. 45 of it was sent to the Tower by a *general warrant*, but was released by the chief justice Pratt, before whom he was brought by *Habeas Corpus*. His paper was declared libellous, and riots and bloodshed arose when it was burnt publicly. He afterwards retired to France, was outlawed for writing an indecent poem, and became the popular idol of the day. His next affair was of more moment to the country than to himself, but it raised him to the summit of his fame. He was returned for Middlesex, and the House of Commons refused to admit him; this was repeated on both sides, whilst Wilkes was in prison, and treated as a martyr; and the most violent disturbances occurred in the metropolis, and lives were lost by the fire of the soldiery in putting them down. At length the



REFERENCE.

See Malta  
East 27

The County of Malta, number  
LIMING TO.



Scale of Miles









*William II*  
*1099-1100. S. 100.*

Commons owned their proceedings illegal, or unconstitutional, and Wilkes, released from his outlawry, made his amends to the powers that were, and took his seat in parliament. The last manifestation of popular feeling for him was the making him alderman, sheriff, and lord mayor of London; and when it had wholly passed away, he was made city chamberlain. He died in 1797, aged 70 years. He used to say himself that he was not a *Wilkie*. He was the great denagogue of the last century, on the genuine history of which, his life might cast not unimportant light.

**WILKIE, SIR DAVID**, a distinguished painter of the preceding part of this century. He was the son of a Scottish minister, and early displayed the determined bent of his mind. He studied his art first in an academy at Edinburgh, and then entered the Royal Academy of London. His career was from the beginning one of growing popularity and renown, and some of his last works were amongst the finest he ever produced. He twice visited the continent to study the old masters in France, Spain, Italy, &c.; and at last crossed Europe with some friends for a tour in the East. He did not lay aside his pencil during the journey, and made portraits of the sultan, and of eminent persons. In Egypt, he first had fears respecting his health; and before he could reach Gibraltar, he died, in 1841, aged 56 years. His paintings are familiarized to all in England by some of the happiest efforts of the most accomplished engravers.

**WILKINS, DR. JOHN**, an English prelate of the 17th century. He was educated at Oxford, and held various collegiate and university posts under the Commonwealth and Protectorate, and was married to the sister of Oliver Cromwell. He lost his appointments at the Restoration, but contrived to gain the favour of the court, and ultimately rose to the bench of bishops. He was an eminent student of natural philosophy, and promoted the formation of the Royal Society. He died in 1672, aged 58 years. His writings are on scientific and theological subjects, and contain much that shows ingenuity in speculation, without great profundity of scientific knowledge.

**WILKINS, SIR CHARLES**, an eminent Oriental scholar, who was in the service of the East India Company. He held, latterly, an appointment in connexion with the colleges at Haileybury and Addiscombe; and died in 1836, aged 85 years. His works are a *Sanscrit Grammar*, and translations of Hindu poems, &c. &c.

**WILKINS, WILLIAM**, an eminent architect. He studied at Cambridge, and travelled in Italy and Greece. Just before his death he was appointed professor of architecture in the Royal Academy. He died in 1839, aged 61 years. The buildings which he designed are numerous; and in London, one of the best is University College. The National Gallery in Trafalgar Square was also designed by him. He published several works on his art.

**WILL, s. [willu, Sax.]** in Psychology, the faculty with which man is endowed of being determined to action by the ideas of reason; it is peculiarly the distinctive feature of man, making him a spiritual and responsible being. Generally, choice; command; inclination; desire; determination; discretion; disposition. In Law, an instrument by which a person disposes of his property after death. See **FREWILL**.

To **WILL, v. a. [willan, Sax.]** to act with regard to the ends proposed for reason; also, to desire the attainment of any end; to command in a positive manner; to direct; to order. It is used in common with *shall*, as an auxiliary verb to express the future tense.

**WYLDENOW, CARL LOUIS**, a German botanist of some distinction. He was director of the botanic garden at Berlin, and went to Paris to aid Humboldt in the arrangement and naming of his American plants. He died in 1812, aged 47 years. He published some excellent works on botany.

**WILLIAM I.**, commonly called the *Conqueror*, the first king of England of the Norman line. He was the son of Robert, duke of Normandy, by a mistress named Arlete, and succeeded him in the duchy. It was said that Edward the Confessor, who had no issue, and was much prejudiced in favour of the Normans, had made him his heir, and that Harold was sent in his name to confirm the kingdom to William. William, by subtlety, obtained an oath of service from Harold over the relics of the saints, and detained him, as a prisoner at large, for some time in Normandy. When Harold was made king, the Duke William, by liberal pro-

mises, obtained the aid of his barons to substantiate his claims to the English throne; and in the battle of Hastings, overthrew and slew Harold, in 1066. During the next six years, he was engaged in completing and organizing his conquest; he defeated the Saxons in numerous engagements, dispossessed almost all of them of their lands, which he granted to his own followers; and at last, by the suppression of the Camp of Refuge, near Ely, pacified the island. He had almost depopulated the country N. of the Humber, and he ruled with a strong hand both his turbulent barons and the righteously-discontented Saxons. He suppressed many attempts against his throne both in England and Normandy, and had the misery of finding his own sons in insurrection against him. The French king having aided the revolt of his son, and taunted him on his sickness, he began a campaign against him; and at the taking of Mantes, fell from his horse by an accident, and died, in 1087, aged 60 years, and after a reign of 52 years over Normandy, and 21 over England. He was a great king, the ideal of a feudal monarch. And his reign was a sharp but needful process for England to go through in its preparation for its after-work. The Saxon chroniclers have recorded with praise the swift and stern justice that made property secure in a marvellous manner in his days; and also, with fitting lamentations, the terrible severity of the forest and game laws, which have so long weighed like a curse upon England. The most remarkable record of this reign, is the *Jomeland Book*, disclosing, as it does, the social and domestic state of the whole country.

**WILLIAM II.**, called *Rufus*, his son and successor on the throne of England, had at first to resist the attempts of his elder brother, Robert, who held the duchy of Normandy; and soon carried the war into Normandy, and threatened the duchy. He acquired it, at last, by mortgage, when Robert joined the crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon. There was war against both Scotland and Wales, but it did not last long in any case; and there were several insurrections amongst the barons, which the king speedily put down. He had once to repress a like attempt in Normandy, after he had bought it; and he did it almost single-handed. He was shot, at length, either by accident or design, by a knight of his train, as he was hunting in the New Forest, in 1100, aged 44 years, and after a reign of 13. That New Forest remains yet as his memorial; begun by his father, it was extended and completed by Rufus, at an enormous waste of cultivated land, and to the utter ruin of the evicted owners. One of the Conqueror's younger sons was killed by a stag in it; and now Rufus fell there. He was a cunning and avaricious man; yet not destitute of that personal courage and that cultivated intelligence, which made his reign even an advance towards better things. He was especially unsparring in his pillage of church property; which is the chief reason for the horrible character given him by the monks, the only chroniclers of the times.

**WILLIAM III.**, the successor of James II. by means of the Revolution of 1688. Before attaining this throne he had been raised to the post of stadtholder of the United Provinces, by the same popular tumult that had so horribly murdered the two De Witts. He was Prince of Orange by birth; his mother was a daughter of Charles I.; and he had married a daughter of James II. In the struggle of the Netherlands against Louis XIV. he had displayed the courage and ability of both a statesman and a warrior; and although connected with the house of Stuart so closely, he was regarded, by the Protestant world, as the great champion of religious liberty. When the contest between the aristocracy and James II. was proceeding, William was minutely informed of every step that was taken, and held himself in readiness to take his father-in-law's crown and avenge the Protestant faith, which was threatened by James's countenance of Romanism in England, and by the birth or appearance of the "Pretender." At last all was prepared, and William sailed for Torbay; the abdication of James, the strides in the Convention parliament, followed; and the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement established him, and his consort, as William III. and Mary II., on the throne of England. In Scotland he was for a short time opposed by Dundee. In Ireland he had to combat James himself; but the victory at the Boyne, and the taking of Limerick, put an end to the contest. He next resumed the war against Louis XIV., which was brought to a close, without much honour to England, by the Peace of Rys-

wie. William was next embroiled in the party contests which have never ceased to harass England since; and found both Whigs and Tories alike obstructive to his policy, and alike open to corruption. The death of his queen in 1694 added to his troubles, for he was now regarded as an alien king; and his own natural preference for the United Provinces confirmed that feeling. He was annoyed by the continual discovery of conspiracies, not only amongst the partisans of the Stuarts, but amongst the party that had invited him to the throne. At length, as he was preparing to enter upon a new war with Louis XIV. respecting the Spanish Succession, he died, in consequence of a fall from his horse, in 1702, aged 52 years; having been stadtholder of the United Provinces for 30 years, and king of England for above 11. During this reign the national debt was commenced; and the standing army; but undoubtedly absolutism and hierarchical priestism received a deadly blow. It has always been customary to date English liberty from this reign; yet it is plain that the only liberty gained was for the aristocracy, who now began that career, by which they have since reduced the royal power to a nullity and vexed England. In respect of religious freedom, much cannot be said respecting a freedom fettered by Test and Corporation Acts, and by the civil disability of all religionists except the members of the Church of England alone. But persecution had been suspended just sufficiently long to enfeeble the weakly descendants of the Puritans and Nonconformists; and as William professedly was the hero of Protestantism against all forms of Papacy, they followed him and applauded him, as if he had been the hero of the cause they so unworthily represented. In the reaction against the counter-revolution of the Stuarts, England had attained, not a revival of Puritanism, but a miserable Erastian latitudinarianism, under which growth in liberty was impossible.

WILLIAM IV., brother and successor to George IV., and immediate predecessor of her Majesty Queen Victoria, on the English throne. Before his accession he had served with credit, if without distinction, in the royal navy, and had lived a life undistinguished by such intellectual ability, and by such monstrous profligacy, as had marked one or more of his brothers. The history of his reign is a mere detail of ministerial measures, which were themselves the effluence of party strength. The Reform Bill was carried after a severe contest, by the force of the public excitement which followed the Revolution of July in France. This gave to the Whig party sufficient power to retain their offices almost without interruption to the end of the reign. The Reform of the Municipal Corporations; the New Poor Law; the various Church Bills for England and Ireland, were the other measures of this party; they also aided in the measure for finally abolishing slavery in the British possessions. The statesmen of the present day, with the exception of Lord Grey and Lord Spencer, who have since died, and Lord Melbourne and others who do not now take a prominent part in public affairs, are those who have given to the reign of William whatever lustre it possesses of this kind. This king died in 1837, aged 72, and having reigned 7 years. The general propriety of his later life, and the popularity of most of the measures of his ministers, aided by the contrast with the life and deeds of his predecessor, won for him a reputation which excused the mediocrity of his talent, and made the nation forget his early dissipation and the cruelty with which he deserted the mother of his children.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, an English prelate and statesman, of the early part of the 17th century. He studied at Cambridge; and after spending some time as a country parson, was made chaplain by Lord Egerton, then lord chancellor. He now patiently laboured for better things, and devoting himself to Buckingham, helped to overthrow Lord Bacon, and was installed in his room as lord keeper of the great seal. This he held till the accession of Charles I.; and then was attacked by Laud, who succeeded in inflicting on him a severe sentence. When the struggle began between the king and the parliament, Williams's star rose again, and he was made archbishop of York. He and 11 more of the bench of bishops were imprisoned for a very idle fancy that their absence, under protest, could suspend the business of the House of Lords. Later, he fortified and held Conway Castle, for the king; but being ousted by one Owen, in the king's name, he applied to the parliament, and regained possession of his castle, to hold for the parliament's

use. He died in 1650, as his biographer Hacket supposes, from grief at Charles's martyrdom, aged 68 years.

WILLIAMS, DR. DANIEL, an eminent Presbyterian minister of England, of the latter part of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. He resided for some time in Ireland, and was once chaplain to the Countess of Meath. He was a person of some consideration, both as a theologian, and in his standing in the country. His controversy with the Antinomians was a good service done to truth, and at great cost. He died in 1716, aged 73 years. His works are yet read by those who in general follow his system of doctrine. The library in Red Cross Street was bequeathed by him to the public. He left other useful bequests, and by these yet lives in the memory of Dissenters in England.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, a distinguished Missionary to the S. Sea Islands, where he laboured with great diligence, for many years, teaching the natives the arts of civilized life, as well as the truth of the gospel. He discovered an island of the Society group, called Karotonga, and was the first evangelist there. He visited England in the latter part of his life, and succeeded, by the universal interest which he excited, in obtaining funds for the purchase of a ship, to aid the labours of the mission. During the first missionary voyage he made in it, on the island of Erromanga, he fell a victim to an unexpected attack of the natives, who had been provoked by some outrage to revenge themselves on the next Europeans that visited them. He died, a martyr to the gospel, in 1839, aged 43 years. His *Narrative of Missionary Enterprises* is a most interesting account of what he had witnessed in the course of his work.

WILLIAMS, ROGER, founder of Rhode Island, United States, was educated at Oxford (in England) by the kindness of the great Sir Edward Coke. He left this country hoping to find in the New England colony a place where he might enjoy freedom of conscience. To his utter astonishment, he soon became the object of a relentless persecution on the part of the very men who had fled thither from the persecution of Laud and his party. Williams was compelled to leave his ministry at Salem, and to seek refuge with the Indian tribes near the settlement. He afterwards visited England, obtained the necessary documents, and purchased land of the Indians for a settlement, which he called Providence. Some years after this he was forced again to visit England, to defend the claims of this new colony. He died in 1683, aged 82 years. His writings are chiefly controversial, against George Fox, and against the persecuting tenets of the New Englanders; another work is entitled *a Key into the Language of New England*.

WILLING, *a.* inclined, or not averse, to do a thing; consenting; desirous; favourable; pleased; ready or condescending; chosen.

WILLINGLY, *ad.* without dislike; without reluctance.

WILLINGNESS, *s.* freedom from reluctance; ready compliance; consent.

WILLIS, DR. BROWNE, an eminent English antiquary. He studied at Oxford, and was afterwards noted for his devotion to archaeological pursuits. He died in 1760, aged 78 years. He published several works, the chief of which is a *Survey of the Cathedrals of England*. He also made valuable presents of MSS., &c. to the university at which he had been educated.

WILLIS, DR. FRANCIS, an English physician, distinguished for his skill in the treatment of insane persons. He studied at Oxford, and was first a clergyman, but he relinquished this profession for medicine, and especially for the study and cure of insanity. He had the care of George III., and afterwards of the queen of Portugal, and died in 1807, aged 90 years.

WILLOW, *s. (see, Sax. *willow*, Brit.)* in Botany, the name of a large genus of trees and shrubs which grow in wet and marshy soils. Their general characters are well known.

WILLOWHERB, *s.* in Botany, a genus of handsome British marsh-plants; one species has its stem and leaves covered with glandular hairs, that secrete an agreeable acid.

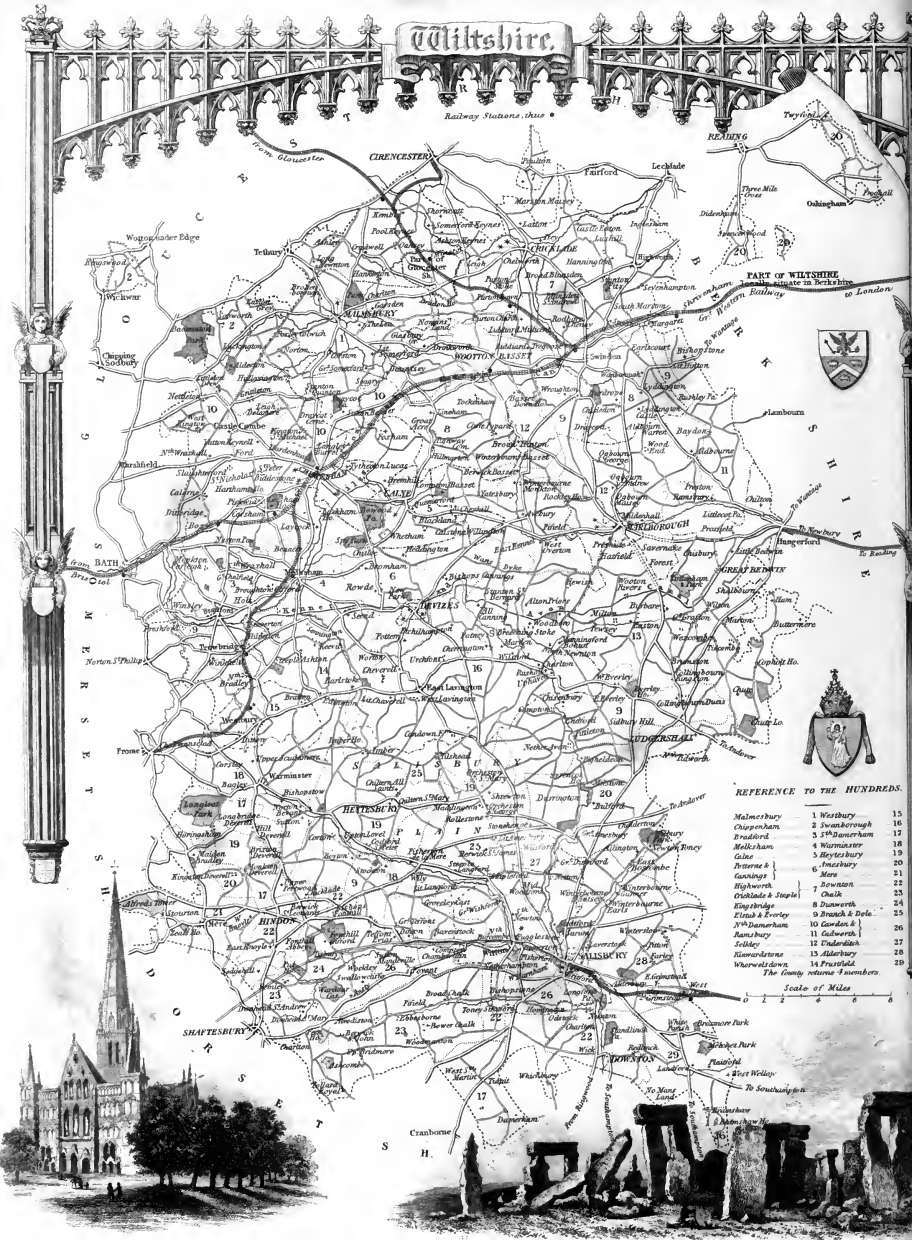
WILLUGHBY, FRANCIS, an eminent naturalist of the 17th century. He studied at Cambridge, and then became acquainted with Ray, with whom he afterwards travelled on the continent. His works were edited by his friend after his death. He died in 1672, aged 37 years. His *Ornithology* was a remarkable book for the times, and its value is not wholly lost even for these days.

WILNA, a government of Russia, lying on the Baltic, and



# Wiltshire.

Railway Stations, &c.



## REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

1	Wootton Bassett	15
2	Swindon	16
3	Marlborough	17
4	Salisbury	18
5	Devizes	19
6	Amesbury	20
7	Chippenham	21
8	Highworth	22
9	Cricklade & Staple	23
10	Englebridge	24
11	Stratton & Dole	25
12	Salisbury	26
13	Salisbury	27
14	Salisbury	28
15	Salisbury	29

The County returns 100 hundreds.

Scale of Miles



bordering on Prussia, bounded by the governments of Poland, Grodno, Minsk, Vitepsk, and Courland. It is about 200 miles in each direction. It has a generally level surface, with no hills of great elevation. The Dwina, the Beresina, the Dauge, &c. are its chief rivers. Building-stone, &c. are found here, but its chief wealth arises from the cultivation of the soil. Corn, cattle, timber, &c. &c. are abundantly produced. Its manufactures are chiefly domestic, and its trade is flourishing. *Wilna*, its capital, stands on the Wilia, and is a place of some importance, but generally ill-built. It has some fine churches, &c., and had formerly a university with a noble library, but has now only schools for medicine and theology. Pop. about 60,000. Lat. 54. 40. N. Long. 25. 8. E. Pop. of government, about 1,500,000.

WILSON, RICHARD, a distinguished landscape painter of the last century. He first painted portraits, but after a visit to Italy, devoted himself to that branch of his art in which he has met with such deserved fame. He was not so much admired in his life-time, and was glad of the appointment of librarian to the Royal Academy. He died in 1782, aged 68 years.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, the celebrated American ornithologist, was first a weaver at Paisley, Scotland, and afterwards a pedlar. He used at this time to amuse himself by writing verses, but finding all prospects in the old country dark, he emigrated to America, and landed in the United States with a few shillings and a gun as his only possessions. For ten years he lived an unsettled life, weaving, keeping school, travelling as a pedlar, working as a copper-plate printer, doing almost any hand's turn for a livelihood. An excursion on foot to the Falls of Niagara made him first acquainted with the true path for him to excel in. He laboured incessantly for nine years in travelling to all parts of the States to procure specimens, and became acquainted with the habits of its feathered inhabitants. He sketched the birds himself, and the great book, now in 12 volumes, on *American Ornithology*, raised him to the height of his fame: every European sovereign subscribed to it. He died in 1813, aged 48 years. The last quarter of the work was by Charles Lucien Buonaparte, and it is one of the most exquisite works on natural history ever written.

WILTUN, Wiltshire. It is seated at the conflux of the Willey and Nadder, and is an ancient place, formerly the chief of the county. It has a famous manufactory of carpets, and another of thin woollen stuffs. It is 85 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1698.

WILTSHIRE, an English county, bounded by Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Hampshire, and Dorsetshire, being 54 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. It contains 304 parishes, and 21 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Willey, the Adder, the two Avons, the Tems, the Kennet, &c. The air is generally good, though sharp upon the hills and downs in winter, but milder in the vales and bottoms. The N. part is hilly, and the S. level, and the middle full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, wherein are rich meadows and corn-fields. There are several towns in it noted for the woollen manufacture. It abounds with relics of antiquity, the most interesting being ancient British earth-works, temples, tombs, &c. Salisbury is the principal town. Pop. 258,733. It sends 18 members to parliament.

WILY, (*velly*) *a.* full of stratagem; sly; cunning; artful; tricking.

WIMBLE, *s.* [*veimpele*, Belg. from *veemelen*,] an instrument with which holes are bored.

WIMBORN MINSTER, Dorsetshire. It is seated between the rivers Stour and Allen, and has a fine church or minster. It was anciently a considerable place. It is 101 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 4326.

WIMPLE, *s.* [*guimpe*, Fr.] a hood or veil.

WIN, [*win* or *winna*, Sax.] used in the compound names of men, signifies war, strength, &c.; or popularity. In the names of places, it denotes a battle fought there.

To WIN, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *won*; [*winna*, Sax. *winnen*, Belg.] to gain by conquest; to gain the victory in a contest or game; to gain something withheld; to obtain or overpower by superior charms or persuasions.—*v. n.* to gain the victory or advantage. Used with *upon*, to influence, gain ground or favour, or to overpower.

To WINCE, *v. n.* [*weingo*, Brit.] to shrink or kick with pain; to kick in order to throw off a rider, applied to beasts of carriage.

WINCH, *s.* [*guincher*, Fr.] an instrument by which an axle or spindle is turned by hand, to set machinery in motion, &c.

WINCHESTER, Hampshire. It stands on the Itchen, and has six parish churches, besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is without the walls. It is 62 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 10,732.

WINKELMANN, JOHN JOACHIM, a celebrated German antiquary, of the last century. He was born in humble circumstances, but by energetic perseverance surmounted the difficulties of his position; and studied at Halle. After various engagements as tutor, schoolmaster, and secretary to a nobleman, he was induced to profess Romanism, and obtained a pension, by which he was enabled to continue his study of the philosophy of the arts at Rome. Here he was rewarded for his writings and his erudition by the posts of librarian and keeper to the Gallery of Antiquities; and afterwards by those of antiquary to the Camera Apostolica, and librarian to the Vatican. He visited Germany for a short time, and as he was returning, was assassinated at Trieste, in 1768, aged 51 years. His works and letters are valuable to philosophical students of art; and his *History of Ancient Art* was the first treatise on a most interesting and instructive branch of antiquarian science.

WIND, *s.* [*Sax.* and Belg.] a stream or current of air occasioned by the rarefaction of the atmosphere in the part to which it is directed; the direction of the air from any point; breath; any thing insignificant, particularly applied to threats. To take or have the wind of, signifies to have the ascendancy or advantage of. To take wind, applied to secrets, implies their being disclosed or made public.

To WIND, (*wind*) *v. a.* preter. and past part. *wound*; [*weinden*, Sax. *weiden*, Belg.] to blow or sound by the breath; to turn round; to twist; to manage by shifts or expedients; to follow by the scent; to change or alter; to enfold, entwine, or encircle. Used with *out*, to extricate from any difficulty; with *up*, to bring to a small compass; to raise by means of a winch or key; to raise by degrees; to put in order by a certain end or regular action; to straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in order for regular action.—*v. n.* to alter or change; to turn or twist round; to move round; to move in crooked lines; to be extricated from any difficulty or perplexity, followed by *out of*.

WINDBERRY, *s.* in Botany, the same with the bilberry.

WINDBOUND, (*windbound*) *a.* hindered from sailing by contrary winds.

WINDDEGG, *s.* an egg that does not contain the principle of life.

WINDER, (*winder*) *s.* an instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. In Botany, a plant that supports itself by winding round others.

WINDERMEIRE, or WINDANER-MERE, a very beautiful lake, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire, England. It is about 11 miles long, and at its greatest breadth a mile broad. It has several islands, and receives the waters of numerous small streams.

WINDFALL, (*windfall*) *s.* fruit blown down from a tree; a tree blown down; an unexpected legacy.

WINDGALLS, *s.* in Farriery, soft, yielding tumours which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and make a horse to run as if lame.

WINDHAM, WILLIAM, a statesman of the end of the last and beginning of the present centuries. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards travelled in different parts of Europe. He next, after several unsuccessful attempts, entered parliament, and at once acquired considerable reputation. His first ministerial appointment was that of secretary at war under Pitt, and his next, under Lord Grenville, in the same post, with the addition of the colonies. In opposition, he attacked the peace of Amiens, the Copenhagen expedition, and the expedition to Walcheren. He died in 1810, from the effects of a surgical operation, aged 60 years.

WINDING, (*winding*) *s.* [*windur*, Isl.] any crooked or bending path; flexure; meander.

WINDINGSHEET, (*windingsheet*) *s.* a sheet in which the dead are wrapped.



**WINDLASS**, *s.*, a machine which is a modification of the wheel and axle, and used for similar purposes; in ships, it is employed to weigh the anchor. It is distinguished from the *capstan*, which is vertical, by being fixed horizontally.

**WINDLE**, *s.*, a spindle.

**WINDMILL**, *s.*, a mill whose machinery is moved by sails turned by the wind.

**WINDOW**, (*windō*) *s.* [*vindue*, Dan.] an aperture in a building, by which the light and air are let into a room; the frame of glass, &c. that covers the aperture.

To **WINDOW**, (*windō*) *v. a.* to furnish with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings.

**WINDPIPE**, (*windpipe*) *s.* in Anatomy, the common name of the *trachea*.

**WINDSOR**, Berkshire. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, in a healthful air, and is a handsome, large, and well-inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace, and is surrounded by a fine park, in which is the beautiful artificial lake, called Virginia Water. It is 22 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 7528; of Old Windsor, 1600.

**WINDWARD**, (*windward*) *ad.* towards the wind.

**WINDY**, (*windy*) *a.* consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy, or having no solidity; tempestuous, molested with the wind; puffy; fatulent.

**WINE**, *s.* [*vin*, Sax.] a liquor made of the juice of the grape, or any other saccharine fluid, by fermentation.

**WING**, *s.* [*vinge*, Dan.] in birds and insects, the members by which they are enabled to fly. Bats are the only animals whose fore-extremities are true wings. The flying-fishes have their pectoral fins so large as to be capable of a similar use. Amongst reptiles, the fossil and extinct pterodactyle alone is furnished with wings. Generally, flight; a fan; to winnow; any side-piece. In War, the two extreme bodies on the sides of an army. In Architecture, the two detached sides of a building.

To **WING**, *v. a.* to furnish with wings; to enable to fly; to supply an army with side bodies.—*v. n.* to pass by flight; to exert the power of flying.

**WING, VINCENT**, an English astronomer and astrologer of the 17th century, who published *Annals*, *Ephemerides* of the places of the planets, and other works of a tolerably scientific character, but containing some very remarkable mistakes and misquotations. He died in about 1608.

**WINGATE, EDMUND**, a mathematician of the 17th century. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Gray's Inn; but he never attained any legal eminence. He resided for some time in France, and instructed Henrietta Maria in the English language, when she was about to become queen to Charles I. In the civil wars and commotions he espoused the popular side, and was in one of Oliver's parliaments. He died in 1650, aged 63 years. He published an *Arithmetic*, and other mathematical works, and an *Abridgment of the Statutes*.

**WINGED**, *a.* furnished with wings; swift, rapid. In Botany, applied to flowers, leaves, leaf-stalks, seeds, &c., when the parts either by their use, form, or arrangement, resemble the wings of birds, &c.

**WINGSHELL**, *s.* in Natural History, the *elytron*, or wing-cover of insects.

To **WINK**, *v. n.* [*winken*, Belg.] to shut the eye partially and rapidly; to hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids. Figuratively, to pass by a fault without taking notice of it; to connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

**WINK**, *s.* the act of partially and rapidly closing the eye; a hint given by the motion of the eye.

**WINNER**, *s.* one who wins.

**WINNING**, *part.* attractive; charming; overpowering by elegance of address and behaviour.

**WINNING**, *s.* the sum won at any game.

**WINNIPEG**, a lake of British N. America. It lies almost midway between the S. part of Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains; and is about 240 miles long, and from 5 to 55 miles broad. It receives the waters of many rivers, the largest of which is the Saskatchewan, flowing from the Rocky Mountains. Its waters are discharged by the rapid Stony river into Slave Lake. W. of it lies a smaller lake, called Little Winnipeg. The river Mississippi flows through both of them.

To **WINNOW**, (*winnō*) *v. a.* [*winnow*, Sax.] to separate by

means of wind; to separate grain from the chaff; to fan, or beat as with wings. Figuratively, to sift, examine, or separate.—*v. n.* to part corn from chaff.

**WINNOWER**, *s.* he who winnows.

**WINSLOW, JAMES BENIGNE**, an anatomist of Denmark. He studied at Paris; and having embraced Romanism, became first assistant, and then successor to Duverney, the professor of anatomy and surgery in the Jardin du Roi. He was held in high esteem for his general knowledge, as well as for his surgical skill; and died in 1760, aged 91 years. His great work is an *Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body*.

**WINTER**, *s.* [*Sax.* Dan. Tent. and Belg.] the cold season of the year. *Winter solstice*, is the time when the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, making the shortest day, which now is December 21.

To **WINTER**, *v. n.* to pass the winter.—*v. a.* to feed in the winter.

**WINTER, JAN WILLIAM DE**, a Dutch admiral, who having joined the revolutionary party in Holland, was forced to fly to France, where he served in the army under Dumouriez and Pichegru. He returned to the Netherlands at the time of the French invasion, was made Admiral of the Texel fleet, and defeated and taken prisoner by Admiral Duncan. After his exchange he served the French power in Holland; and died in 1812, aged 62 years.

**WINTER, PETER VON**, or **CANON WINTER**, an eminent German musician and composer. He was at an early age appointed to a situation in the elector's orchestra at Mannheim; and after travelling in Germany and Italy, settled at Munich, in the service of the king of Bavaria, who treated him with deserved honour. He travelled again in Germany and Italy; and died in 1825, aged 70 years. His masses, operas, &c. &c. are numerous and much admired.

**WINTER-BERRY**, *s.* in Botany, an ornamental shrub, several species of which are cultivated in this country, and which is a native of America.

**WINTER-CHERRY**, *s.* in Botany, a small plant, the seed-vessel of which is richly coloured, and remains to a late period of the year. It is somewhat narcotic in its nature.

**WINTERGREEN**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with spear-shaped leaves, and white blossoms on long fruit-stalks. It is found in woods and heaths, and flowers in June. The different species of pearl-leaf go also by the name of wintergreen.

**WINTERLY**, *a.* such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

**WINTRY**, *a.* brumal; suitable to winter.

**WINTWOOD, SIR RALPH**, a statesman of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards travelled on the continent. He was employed as diplomatic agent at Paris, and in Holland; and was subsequently made a secretary of state. He died in 1617, aged 53 years. His *Memoirs* of his employments are a valuable work for students of History.

To **WIPE**, *v. a.* [*wipen*, Sax.] to rub softly; to cleanse by rubbing softly; to strike off gently; to clear away; to cheat or defraud. Used with *out*, to efface.

**WIPE**, *s.* the act of cleansing; a blow or stroke; a gibe; a jeer; a sarcasm.

**WIRE**, *s.* metal drawn into slender rods, or threads, by passing it through holes cut of the required size, in a steel plate.

To **WIREDRAW**, *v. a.* to draw metal into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

**WIREDRAWER**, *s.* one who spins wire.

**WIRE-GAUZE**, *s.* a textile fabric made of very fine wire; used in the fabrication of safety lamps, and fireproof dresses, because of its possessing the remarkable property of not transmitting flame through its interstices.

**WIRE-WORM**, *s.* in Natural History, and Farming, the common name of the larvæ of several species of beetles, which destroy corn, &c. by destroying the roots. Rooks and moles, with other animals and birds, usually denominated vermin, do good service in clearing the ground of them.

**WIRKS WORTH**, Derbyshire. It is seated in a valley, near the spring-head of the river Ecclesbourn; and is remarkable for having the greatest lead-mine in England. It is 139 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 7891.

To WIS, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *sciet*; [*wysen*, Belg. *wissen*, Tent.] to know. Obsolete.

WISBADEN, the capital of Nassau, Germany. It stands in a pleasant situation; and is chiefly noted for its medicinal springs. The palaces and other government buildings, the library, museum, and other institutions, are handsome structures. Pop. about 10,000, but more than double that in the bathing-season. Lat. 50.4. N. Long. 8. 11. E.

WISBEACH, Cambridgeshire. It is seated in a fenny part of the county, in the isle of Ely, between two rivers; and is a well-built town, possessing a considerable trade in the export of corn, &c. It has some large and handsome public buildings. It is 89 miles from London. Market, Saturday. Pop. 10,461.

WISCONSIN, one of the United States, N. America. It adjoins to the British territories, and lies on Lake Michigan, being bounded by Michigan, Illinois, Mississippi, and the Iowa Territory. It is about 600 miles long, and 150 broad; and is divided into 22 counties. It has a varied surface, consisting partly of undulating prairies, partly of hills, and partly of high table-land; but it is not yet perfectly surveyed. The Wisconsin and other tributaries of the Mississippi are its chief rivers; and it has several lakes. Lead, iron, copper, and other minerals are abundant. Cattle and timber are plentiful; and more corn is raised yearly as the settlements and clearings advance. Its manufactures and trade are scarcely developed. It has one bank. Madison is the seat of government; but Milwaukee is its chief place. Pop. 30,945.

WISDOM, (*wisdom*) *s.* [*Sax.*] the highest and most spiritual kind of knowledge; prudence or discretion.

WISE, (*wise*) *a.* [*wis*, *Sax.* *wis*, Belg. and Dan.] versed in the highest and best kinds of knowledge; grave, or betokening wisdom; sapient; prudent; skillful; skilled in hidden arts.

WISE, (*wise*) *s.* [*Sax.* *wise*, Belg. *weise*, Tent.] manner; way of being or acting. This word is now corruptly spelt WAYS.

WISE, MICHAEL, a composer of sacred music, who held offices in Salisbury cathedral, Chapel-royal, and St. Paul's cathedral. He was killed in a street-fight, in 1688. His anthems are yet sung, and are greatly admired.

WISEACRE, (*wiseaker*) *s.* [*wiseegger*, Belg.] a person pretending to wisdom without reason; a fool; a dunce.

WISELY, *ad.* judiciously; prudently.

To WISHL, *v. n.* [*wiscian*, *Sax.*] to have a strong and longing desire for any thing. Used with *well*, to be disposed or inclined.—*v. a.* to desire or long for any future or absent good; to recommend by wishing; to imprecate; to ask.

WISH, *s.* a longing desire; the thing desired; desire expressed; a sort of basket.

WISHART, GEORGE, the Scottish martyr, was one of the first who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation in Scotland. He fled to England, and there recanted his creed, but afterwards returned to Scotland and preached anew the Reformed faith with great fervour. It appears that, with a mixture of fanaticism, not uncommon nor to be much wondered at, under the circumstances of such a man, he was implicated in plots against Cardinal Beaton's life. Beaton, aware of it, seized him, and burnt him as a heretic in 1546. It was to this cruel martyrdom that much of the fiery impulse of the Scottish Reformation may be traced.

WISHLFUL, *a.* longing; expressive of longing.

WISKET, *s.* a vessel made with twigs, rushes, &c. woven together; a sort of basket.

WISP, *s.* [*Swed.* and old Belg.] a small bundle of hay or straw.

WISTFUL, *a.* attentive; earnest; full of thought; grave.

To WIT, *v. n.* [*wiscan*, *Sax.*] in legal documents, that is to say, WIT, *s.* [*gwid*, *Sax.*] in Psychology, that exercise of the fancy by which thoughts or expressions are connected in a legitimate manner, but so as to produce an agreeable or ridiculous feeling of surprise. Judgment; genius; sense; a man of genius; a man of fancy. In the plural, a state wherein the understanding is sound; a sound mind; contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients.

WITCH, *s.* [*vice*, *Sax.*] a woman who pretends or is supposed to possess supernatural powers, by the agency of an evil spirit.

WITCHCRAFT, *s.* the supposed or pretended exercise of supernatural power, by the agency of an evil spirit; fascination. The belief in this kind of sorcery has always been found in connexion with imperfect cultivation of the mind, both in men and peoples; and the only effectual extirpation of it has been the dif-

fusion of knowledge, both religious and scientific. The annals of its history in Europe are most remarkable, and present some of the most wonderful delusions in the parties professing to be witches that can be found any where. But these may be partly explained by the terror of the cruel tortures and punishments to which they were exposed, and to a species of *mania*, of which these are not the only expressions or phases. The use of the words *witch* and *witchcraft* in our translation of the Bible, which was made when almost every one believed such sorcery possible, has, undoubtedly, served to keep alive in many persons a sort of half-belief in it, against their better knowledge and judgment.

WITENAGE/MOTE, (*witan* and *gemote*, *Sax.*) the great assembly of ecclesiastical and secular lords, vassal kings, &c. &c., which formed the council of state under our Saxon kings, and was the germ of our present parliament.

WITH, *prep.* [*Sax.*] by, applied to note the cause, instrument, or means by which any thing is done; upon; amongst; together, or inseparably. Sometimes it denotes union, conjunction, or society. Sometimes it signifies mixture. Sometimes it denotes comparison. Sometimes it implies opposition or against. Followed by *that* or *this*, immediately after. *With*, in Composition, generally signifies opposition or privation.

WITHA'L, (*withal*) *ad.* along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. Sometimes used in the sense of *with*, to denote the cause, means, or manner of an action.

To WITHDRAW, *v. a.* to take back or deprive of; to estrange; to alienate; to call away, or make to retire.—*v. n.* to retire, or retreat.

WITHE, *s.* [*witthe*, *Sax.*] a willow twig; a band; properly, a bunch of twigs.

To WITHER, *v. n.* to fade or grow sapless; to dry up. Figuratively, to waste or pine away; to want or lose.—*v. a.* to make to fade, shrink, or decay; to want of moisture use to wither.

WITHER, GEORGE, an English poet of the 17th century. He studied at Oxford, was imprisoned by James I. for satire, fought against the Scotch under Charles I., and against Charles under the Parliament, and was once taken prisoner; became one of Cromwell's major-generals, was again imprisoned for satire before the Restoration, lost the property he had acquired when the king came back, and was once more put in confinement; and died, at length, in 1667, aged 79 years. In the revival of the taste for ancient poetry, Wither has had tardy justice done to his abilities, but his verses are far from being all equal to those which are generally known now as specimens of his poems.

WITHERING, DR. WILLIAM, a physician and botanist of the last century. He studied at Edinburgh, and practised at Stafford and Birmingham with great success. In his last years he visited Lisbon for his health, and died in 1799, aged 58 years. He wrote several works, but that by which his name is yet known, is one on the plants of Great Britain, which is still used, although more recent treatises have quite superseded it in value.

WITHERS, *s.* in horses, the juncture of the shoulder-bone at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder.

To WITHHOLD, *v. a.* to refrain, hold back, or keep from action; to keep back or refuse.

WITHIN, *prep.* [*withinan*, *Sax.*] in the inner part of; not beyond some boundary, applied to place, time, or things.

WITHIN, *ad.* in the inner parts; in the soul or mind.

WITHOUT, *prep.* [*withutan*, *Sax.*] not within; not within; in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; on the outside; beyond; not within the compass of; with exemption from.

WITHOUT, *ad.* on the outside; out of doors; externally. WITHOUT, *conjunct.* unless; if not; except.

To WITHSTAND, *v. a.* preter. *withstood*; [*withstandian*, *Sax.*] to oppose, resist, or contest with; to act against.

WTHWIND, *s.* in Botany, a name of the common bind-weed.

WITLING, *s.* [*a* diminutive of *wit*:] a person who pretends to wit and humour; a man of petty smartness.

WITNESS, *s.* [*witnesse*, *Sax.*] a testimony; attestation; a person who gives his evidence or testimony for or against a thing. *With a witness*, implies effectually, or to a high and extravagant degree.

To WITNESS, *v. a.* to attest; to subscribe one's name to a writing, in order to attest its being authentic.—*v. n.* to give or bear testimony.

WITNEY, Oxfordshire. It is noted for its manufactory of the finest blankets, and other thick woollen goods. It is 64 miles from London. Market, Thursday. Pop. 5707.

WITT, DE, the name of two celebrated statesmen of the United Provinces, in the 17th century. *Cornelius de Witt* was burgomaster of Dort, and a deputy to the States-General. He held an official appointment of no great elevation; but was twice sent out with the Dutch fleet in the war, as a government commissioner. He supported the proceedings of his brother, and fell a victim to the mob, in the tumults that ensued when the House of Orange was restored to power; being barbarously murdered in prison, after having been judicially tortured, in 1672, aged 49 years. *John de Witt*, his brother, was first pensionary of Dort, and afterwards grand pensionary of Holland. He displayed the most noble powers as a statesman and diplomatist during the period of his government; in which he had to rule a disorderly republic; to introduce order into its financial system; to oppose England, or France, or both united, in war; to repair defeats both by land and sea; and to watch against the pretensions to the supreme power, made by the Prince of Orange. He had at different times to negotiate with Turin and Temple, and, both in his treaties of alliance and peace, showed consummate skill. On one occasion he successfully piloted the fleet, after a defeat, from the Texel to the harbour of Antwerp, for refitting, after the regular pilots had refused to attempt it. At last the recovery of power by the House of Orange was effected in the panic caused by the invasion by the French army; his brother was imprisoned, tortured, and sentenced to be banished for ever from the United Provinces. And he, when visiting him in prison, was, with him, murdered by the mob, in most barbarous manner; in 1672, aged 47 years.

WITTEMBERG, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony. It stands on the Elbe, over which it has a bridge, and has some fine public buildings. Its university is ancient and famous, having been the cradle of the Reformation, and the principal scene of the labours of Luther and his brave companions in travail. It has some manufactures; and a good trade, by the Elbe. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 51. 51. N. Long. 12. 40. E.

WITTICISM, *s.* an attempt at wit.

WITTIENESS, *s.* the quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, *ad.* [*uitan*, Sax.] knowingly, by design, or with deliberation.

WITTY, *a.* judicious; ingenious; full of imagination; sarcastic; taunting; scoffing.

TO WIVE, *v. a.* to marry. Seldom used.

WIVES, the plural of WIFE.

WIZARD, *s.* a man who pretends, or is supposed, to possess supernatural powers, by the agency of an evil spirit.

WOAD, *s.* [*wead*, Sax.] in Botany, a British plant, with yellow flowers, found in corn-fields and under hedges; formerly used by dyers for its blue colour. *Wild Woad* is a plant of the same genus as the nignonette; and yields a yellow dye, for which it is cultivated in some parts of England.

WOBBURN, Bedfordshire. It is a neat town, with some good buildings; and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the Duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Near it is found great plenty of fullers' earth. It is 42 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 1914.

WODROW, ROBERT, a Scottish ecclesiastical historian. He studied at Glasgow, and devoted himself to the elucidation of the Church history of his native country, in the retirement of a country parish. He lived to publish only his *History of the Sufferings of the Kirk of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution*; and died in 1734, aged 55 years. Parts of his vast collections of documents and unpublished MSS. have been edited by the Wodrow and Maitland Societies; and other parts will in all probability be edited soon.

WOE, *Wo*, *s.* [*we*, Sax.] grief; calamity; sorrow; misery; a state of misery.

WOFUL, *a.* full of sorrow; causing excessive grief; calamitous; afflictive; mournful; petty; wretched; sorry.

WOFULLY, *ad.* sorrowfully; mournfully; wretchedly.

WOFULNESS, *s.* misery; calamity.

WOLCOTT, DR. JOHN, or *Peter Pindar*, a clergyman of great keenness, was a medical practitioner, and a scribbler. He went to Jamaica with Trelawney, first in one capacity, and a second time in the other, but did not succeed in either. After

his return to England, he attempted to find a practice in Cornwall, and lighted upon Opie, whose skill he recognised, and with whom he went to London. There he soon commenced his Pindaric satires, and obtained a pension from the parties he had pilloried. He died in 1819, aged 81 years.

WOLD, [*Sax.*] in the compound names of places, signifies a plain open country, or a tract without woods.

WOLF, [*wulf*], *s.* [*Belg.* *wulf*, Sax.] in Zoology, a fierce animal of the dog kind, species of which are found in almost every country of Europe, Asia, and America. In England they were exterminated in the 10th century, in Scotland in the 17th, and in Ireland in the beginning of the last century.

WOLF, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, a celebrated German scholar. His father had intended him to be a musician, but he soon left the study of that profession for the highest walks of scholarship. He studied at Göttingen; and after some inconsiderable scholastic appointments, was made professor of philosophy at Halle. Whilst there, he published his chief works, and obtained a wide and enduring reputation for learning. During the revolutionary war, he was obliged to retire to Berlin, where he resided for many years, holding some appointment in the university there, and continuing his studies and writings. He died whilst on a tour in France, in 1824, aged 65 years. His works are numerous, and of the greatest value to scholars. The *Dissertations on Homer*, in which he started the hypothesis, that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* were the work of many writers, and subsequently collected under the name of the immortal blind bard, are the most widely known of all his writings.

WOLFDOG, *s.* in Natural History, a dog of a very large breed, kept generally to guard sheep.

WOLFE, JAMES, a British general of the last century. He displayed at an early age great military talent, and rose rapidly in the army. At Laford, Minden, Rochfort, and other engagements in the old continent, and in America, he played a distinguished part. He was appointed to command the army sent against Canada, and fell in the hour of victory before Quebec, the French general, Montcalm, being also killed. He died in 1759, aged 33 years.

WOLFE, CHARLES, a poetical writer of promise, of the present century. He studied at Dublin, and entered the Irish Protestant Church; and, after a life of continued activity and exertion, died in 1823, of consumption, aged 32 years. His poem on the *Burial of Sir John Moore*, and some others of his *Remains*, show that he possessed great poetical power.

WOLFF, JOHN CHRISTIAN VON, a celebrated philosopher of Germany, in the last century. He studied at Jena and Leipsic, and became intimate with Leibnitz and other men of distinction. His first appointment was to the mathematical professorship at Halle, from which he was ejected in consequence of the plots of the other professors, on the charge of infidelity and irreligion. He was next made professor of mathematics and philosophy at Marburg; and, after many years, was restored to Halle, where he received the greatest honours and distinctions. He died in 1754, aged 75 years. His works are on mathematics, metaphysics, philosophy, natural and international law, &c. &c., and his system was the ruling system of Germany till the rise of the Critical Philosophy, for which it had undoubtedly prepared the way. It has little interest now, except to such as study the historical development of theories, and to such as seek severe discipline in abstract studies.

WOLFISH, (*wulfish*) *a.* ravenous; cruel; resembling a wolf in qualities.

WOLFSBANE, *s.* in Botany, a name of the aconite.

WOLFSCLAW, *s.* in Botany, a name of the common clubmoss.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM, a theological and philosophical writer of the 17th and 18th centuries. He studied at Cambridge, and entered the Church, and was first assistant-master at Birmingham grammar-school. But coming to considerable property, he settled in London, where he carried on his studies for his own entertainment, but published nothing considerable of all his numerous writings, except the *Religion of Nature Delineated*. He died in 1724, aged 66 years.

WOLLASTON, DR. WILLIAM HYDE, an eminent chemist and natural philosopher, grandson of the preceding, studied at Cambridge, and practised as a physician first at Bury St. Edmund's, and afterwards in London. There he devoted himself chiefly to the study of science, and died in 1829, aged 62 years.

He invented the goniometer and camera lucida; he discovered the two metals, palladium and rhodium; he was the first who reduced platinum from the raw state into a condition in which it could be used for crucibles, retorts, &c. in the useful arts; he demonstrated the identity of electricity and galvanism; and beside these discoveries and inventions, in many other ways served the cause of science. He was able, by means of the discovery of the art of working platinum, to support himself in comparative affluence; and he left a sum to be devoted to the promotion of scientific study, by the bestowal of medals annually on meritorious and successful students. His name, though not placed in the first rank of philosophers, stands amongst the foremost of those whose labours have been devoted to the advancement of particular sciences, and who have combined practical utility with profound acquaintance with pure science.

WOLSEY, THOMAS, the celebrated cardinal and statesman of the reign of Henry VIII. His father was a grazier of Ipswich, and he studied at Oxford, distinguishing himself by his early proficiency in the scholarship of that not unlearned age. He entered the Church, and after a few years, during which he manifested the same superiority of intellect, and the same profligacy of manners, that characterized his later life, was made one of Henry VII.'s chaplains. His intelligence and unwonted diligence in an embassy to Flanders, raised him to the highest pitch in the royal confidence. Henry VIII. showed him the same favour his father had, and he rapidly rose in rank and influence,—such was the priest's courtiership, and such the king's partiality,—till he was archbishop of York and chancellor of England. The pope gave him the cardinal's hat, and appointed him legate à latere for England. His wealth was enormous; his prodigal generosity and splendour of parade equalled it: in the height of his power, there was but one step more,—the papal tiara,—the attainment of which was open to his vast ambition. He intrigued in vain for it, and that was the first step in his declining state. The many enemies his greatness and his manners had made, were indefatigable in their plots against him. The part he took in reference to the king's divorce of Catharine and marriage of Anne Boleyn, led to his first fall. He was convicted of having incurred the penalties of the statute of præmunire, and all his riches were forfeited to the king, whilst he lost all his numerous and lucrative appointments, both secular and ecclesiastical. Henry, touched with pity at so great a fall, restored to him soon after some of his dignities, and he prepared for his installation at York. But the malicious zeal of his adversaries prevented it: he was arrested for high treason, and travelled as far as Leicester towards London for trial. There he died, in 1530, aged 59 years. Shakespeare has drawn his character, and the contrasted scenes of his pride of place and his death-bed, with such fidelity and power, that nothing can be added to make this most instructive episode in English history fully understood. It only remains to be said, that Christ-Church, Oxford, was founded by Cardinal Wolsey.

WOLVERHAMPTON, Staffordshire. It is a large, irregularly built town, standing on the edge of Staffordshire coal and iron district. It has a fine old church, and many handsome public buildings and institutions. Here are numerous mines for coal and iron, and vast establishments for the manufacture of all kinds of hardware, and iron-works of the most extensive description. Its trade is carried on by means of railway and canal with all parts of England. It is 130 miles from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 70,370.

WOLVERINE, *v.* in Zoology, a very strong animal of the bear kind, about the size of a wolf, which inhabits the northern regions of America.

WOMAN, *s.* in the plural *women*, (pron. *wëmen*), [*weifman*, Sax.] the female of the human race; a female attending more particularly on a lady.

To WOMANISE, *v. a.* to soften; to make effeminate.

WOMANISH, *a.* effeminate.

WOMANKIND, *s.* the female sex; the race of women.

WOMANLY, *a.* becoming or suiting a woman; feminine.

WOMB, (*woom*), [*wamb*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the place of conception. Generally, the place whence any thing is produced; any cavity.

To WONDER, (*wünder*) *v. n.* [*Belg.* *wundrian*, Sax.] to be affected or astonished at the presence of something very strange or surprising.—*v. a.* to be astonished, used with *at*.

WONDER, (*wünder*) *s.* [*wunder*, Sax.] any thing which causes surprise by its strangeness; surprise; admiration; amazement; astonishment.

WONDERFUL, (*wünderful*) *a.* admirable; astonishing; marvellous; surprising; strange; amazing.

WONDERFULLY, *ad.* in a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

WONDERSTRUCK, *a.* amazed.

WON'DROUS, (*wünderous*) *a.* so strange as to cause astonishment; admirable; marvellous; surprising; strange.

To WONT, To be WONT, *v. n.* [*weunan*, Sax.] to be accustomed or used to use.

WONT, (*wont*) *a.* a contraction of *will not*.

WONTED, *a.* usual; accustomed.

To WOO, *v. a.* [*woogod*, Sax.] to court, or to endeavour to gain the affections of a person as a lover; to invite with earnestness and kindness; to importune.—*v. n.* to court; to make love.

WOOD, *s.* [*wude*, Sax. *woud*, Belg.] a large and thick plantation of trees; the solid substance whereof the branches or trunk of a tree consist, when stripped of the bark; timber.

WOOD, ANTHONY A, an eminent English antiquary and biographer. He studied at Oxford during the height of the Puritan revolution; and being possessed of private wealth, devoted himself to his favourite pursuits, the results of which were, his *History and Antiquities of Oxford*, and his *Athenæ Oxonienses*. He was not without controversies, even of a legal sort, arising from his outspoken biographical sketches in the latter work; and he died in 1695, aged 65 years. His MSS. are yet at Oxford.

WOOD, JOHN, a celebrated architect of the last century, whose great work is the present city of Bath, which is not without beauty as an example of street architecture. He died in 1754. He published a few architectural and topographical works, of little interest now.

WOODBINE, *v.* in Botany, a name of the honeysuckle.

WOODBIDGE, Suffolk. It is seated on the river Deben, with very safe and deep water, but the bar is difficult and uncertain. A considerable corn trade is carried on here, and it has some salt works. It is situated about 6 miles from the sea, and 76 from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 4954.

WOODCOCK, *s.* [*woducco*, Sax.] in Ornithology, a migratory bird, appearing in this country in the autumn; it is allied to the snipes, &c.

WOODCUT, *s.* an impression from an engraving on wood.

WOODCUTTER, *s.* one who cuts wood; an engraver on wood.

WOODEN, *a.* made of wood. Figuratively, clumsy, or awkward.

WOODHOUSE, ROBERT, a distinguished English mathematician and astronomer. He studied at Cambridge; and was successively Lucasian and Plumian professor, and afterwards keeper of the Observatory. He died in 1827, aged 54 years. He wrote several valuable works on his favourite sciences, and aided greatly in advancing the study of them in England.

WOODLAND, *s.* ground covered with trees; woods.

WOODLARK, *s.* in Ornithology, a kind of lark, which perches on trees, but nests on the ground; sings as it flies.

WOODLOUSE, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of crustaceous animal, common in moist places, which rolls itself up into a small ball, when touched.

WOODYMAN, *s.* one whose trade is to fell timber; a sportsman; a hunter.

WOODNYMPH, *s.* a fabled goddess of the woods.

WOODNOTE, *s.* wild or native music.

WOODOFFERING, *s.* wood burnt on an altar.

WOODPECKER, *s.* in Ornithology, a genus of birds, which lives on insects, which it obtains by piercing the decayed parts of trees with its strong beak; and which is furnished with a long and curious tongue.

WOODPIGEON, *s.* in Ornithology, a name of the wild pigeon.

WOODROOF, *s.* in Botany, a small sweet-scented plant, allied to the common plant called goose-grass.

WOODSORREL, *s.* in Botany, an elegant little British plant, with triple leaves, and a pendulous flower, delicately pencilled. It is by some thought to be the true *shamrock* of Ireland.

WOODSTOCK, Oxfordshire. Near it is Blenheim House, a fine palace, built for the Duke of Marlborough, at the public expense; which is one of the noblest seats in Europe. The town

used to have a valuable manufacture of gloves. It is 62 miles from London. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 1412.

WOODWARD, DR. JOHN, one of the early English geologists. He did not study medicine at any of the regular schools; but he held a respectable rank as a practitioner, and was made Gresham Professor of Physic. It is, however, as a scientific student that he is best known. He travelled in England for the purpose of studying the structure and contents of the different strata, and made an extensive collection of specimens. His lucubrations, which were sadly at variance with facts, he published in his *Natural History of the earth*; he also published a *Classified Catalogue of English Fossils*, in which minerals, geological specimens, fossil remains, &c. were all included under the same general head. He died in 1728, aged 63 years. His system of cosmogony (for it is not properly *geology*) and his other works would hardly have preserved his name to this day, except amongst the curious in natural science, had he not bequeathed his collection to the university of Cambridge, and endowed a professorship, which has been made illustrious by some of the most accomplished scientific students which have appeared in this country.

WOODY, *a.* abounding in wood or trees; consisting of timber; relating to woods; sylvan.

WOOFER, *s.* one who courts a woman.

WOOF, *s.* [*wiſta*, Sax.] the cross threads shot by a weaver with a shuttle, between and across those of the warp; texture; cloth.

WOOL, *s.* [*wul*, Sax.] in Natural History, a fleecy covering with which many animals are furnished, and particularly the sheep. It differs in its structure from hair, and is distinguishable from it by the fact that it can be made into a felt, which hair cannot. It is of great value to man, as the most serviceable parts of his dress are made from it.

WOOLLEN, *a.* consisting of wool; made of wool.

WOOLLEN, *s.* cloth made of wool.

WOOLLY, *a.* clothed with wool; consisting of wool; resembling wool.

WOOLWICH, Kent. It is seated on the Thames, and is of great note for its fine dockyards, where men of war are built; as also for its arsenal, where there are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon-balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. It has the chief barracks of the Artillery, and many other institutions of a military and naval kind. It is 8 miles from London. Market, Friday. Pop. 25,785.

WORCESTER, (*Wūster*) Worcestershire. It is seated on the river Severn, over which is a beautiful stone bridge. The principal manufactures are of horse-hair, broad cloth, gloves, and elegant china ware. Here are 9 parish churches, 3 grammar-schools, 7 hospitals, an infirmary, a water-house, and a well-contrived quay. It is 11 miles from London. Markets, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and a considerable hop market on Saturday. Fairs on the eve of Palm Sunday, the Saturday after Easter, August 15th, and September 19th. Pop. 26,306.

WORCESTER COLLEGE, Oxford, was founded in the last century, and was before that called *Gloucester Hall*. Its buildings are partly ancient, and partly of modern date. It is wealthy, but has produced few eminent men.

WORCESTERSHIRE, (*Wūstershire*) an English county, bounded by Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Staffordshire, and Shropshire; being about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains 152 parishes, and 12 market-towns. Some parts are hilly, but it is generally level. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Salwarp, the Teem, and the Stour. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture; while several of the hills feed large flocks of sheep. The chief commodities of this county are corn, hops, wool, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and very fine salt. It has manufactures for pottery, iron, glass, &c., and a good trade by canals, &c. The chief town is Worcester. Pop. 233,336. It sends 12 members to parliament.

WORD, (*wūrd*) *s.* [*Sax. wōord*, Belg.] an articulate utterance of the human voice, expressing either a distinct notion, or the relation of one notion to another, or to the speaker; the characters that represent such an utterance in writing, &c.; a short discourse or conversation; a promise; a token; a narrative; a

command. In the New Testament, one of the designations of our Lord Jesus Christ.

To WORD, *v. a.* to express in proper words.

WORDY, (*wūrdy*) *a.* abounding in words, or making use of more than what are necessary; verbose; loquacious.

WORE, preter. of To WEAR.

To WORK, (*wūrk*) *v. n.* preter. and past part. *worked* or *wrought*; [*weorcan*, Sax. *werken*, Belg.] to labour, to toil, to travail; to be in action or motion; to act as a manufacturer; to ferment, applied to liquors; to operate, or have effect; to obtain by assiduity to act as on an object; to refine, used with *up to*; to be tossed or agitated as if in a fermentation.—*v. a.* to make by degrees, or continual application of strength; to perform; to labour or manufacture; to produce by action; to bring by action into any state; to embroider, or perform by the needle; to manage or direct, applied to ships. Used with *out*, to effect by continual labour; to erase, or efface; with *up*, to raise, excite, or provoke.

WORK, (*wūrk*) *s.* [*weorc*, Sax. *werk*, Belg.] constant application of strength or mind; labour or employ; toil; a state of labour; a bungling attempt; any thing made by the needle, or any manual art; an action or deed; operation. *To go to work* *with*, is to manage or treat. *To set on work*, to employ, engage, or excite to action.

WORKER, *s.* one that works.

WORKHOUSE, *s.* a building in which relief, sustenance, &c. are provided, under the Poor Law, for paupers and vagrants.

WORKINGDAY, *s.* a week-day, in distinction from Sunday the day of rest.

WORKINGTON, Cumberland. It is seated on the S. side of the river Derwent, near its mouth. A little up the river there are extensive iron works, and a fine salmon fishery. Its trade is chiefly in coal, and it is 311 miles from London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 6694.

WORKMAN, *s.* an artificer; a maker of any thing; one that works any trade.

WORKMANSHIP, (*wūrkmanſhip*) *s.* manufacture; the skill of a worker; the art of working.

WORLD, (*wūrlđ*) *s.* [*Sax.*] the whole system of created things; the earth; the present state of existence; a secular life; the pleasures and interests of the present state, in opposition to the interests, &c. of truth and eternity; the public; universal empire; trouble of life; course of life; a great multitude; mankind. *In the world*, implies, existing, in being, or possible. *For all the world*, exactly. *World without end*, signifies throughout eternity, or time without end; from the Saxon, wherein *world* generally signifies time.

WORLDLINESS, (*wūrlđlīness*) *s.* a state wherein a person pursues his present, to the neglect of his future and eternal, interest; covetousness; avarice; desire of gain.

WORLDLING, (*wūrlđlīng*) *s.* one who cares only for this world.

WORLDLY, (*wūrlđlī*) *a.* secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to that which is to come; bent entirely upon this world; human; common; belonging to the world.

WORLDLY, *ad.* with relation to the present life.

WORM, (*wūrm*) *s.* [*Belg. wyrm*, Sax.] in Natural History, the general name for all annulose, soft-bodied animals, without feet, eyeless, whether living on vegetable matters, in the earth, or in the intestines of animals; specially applied to the common earth-worm. The spiral tube of a silk.

To WORM, (*wūrm*) *v. n.* to work slowly and secretly.—*v. a.* to drive by slow and secret means.

WORMEATEN, *a.* consumed by worms; old, worthless.

WORMIUS, OLAUS, an eminent Danish antiquary. He studied theology at Marburg; but relinquishing that pursuit for medicine, visited the most famous schools in Italy, France, and Germany. He also travelled in England. His first appointment was that of professor of literature at Copenhagen; and he was afterwards royal physician, and dean of Lund. He died in 1654, aged 66 years. His works relate to medicine, and historical archaeology; and the last are a valuable repository for the students of Northern antiquities. He was a good anatomist also, and some parts of the skull are yet called, after him, *the Wormian bones*.

WORMS, a city of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. It stands on the Rhine; but has greatly fallen from its former importance and opulence. It has a fine old cathedral, and some other



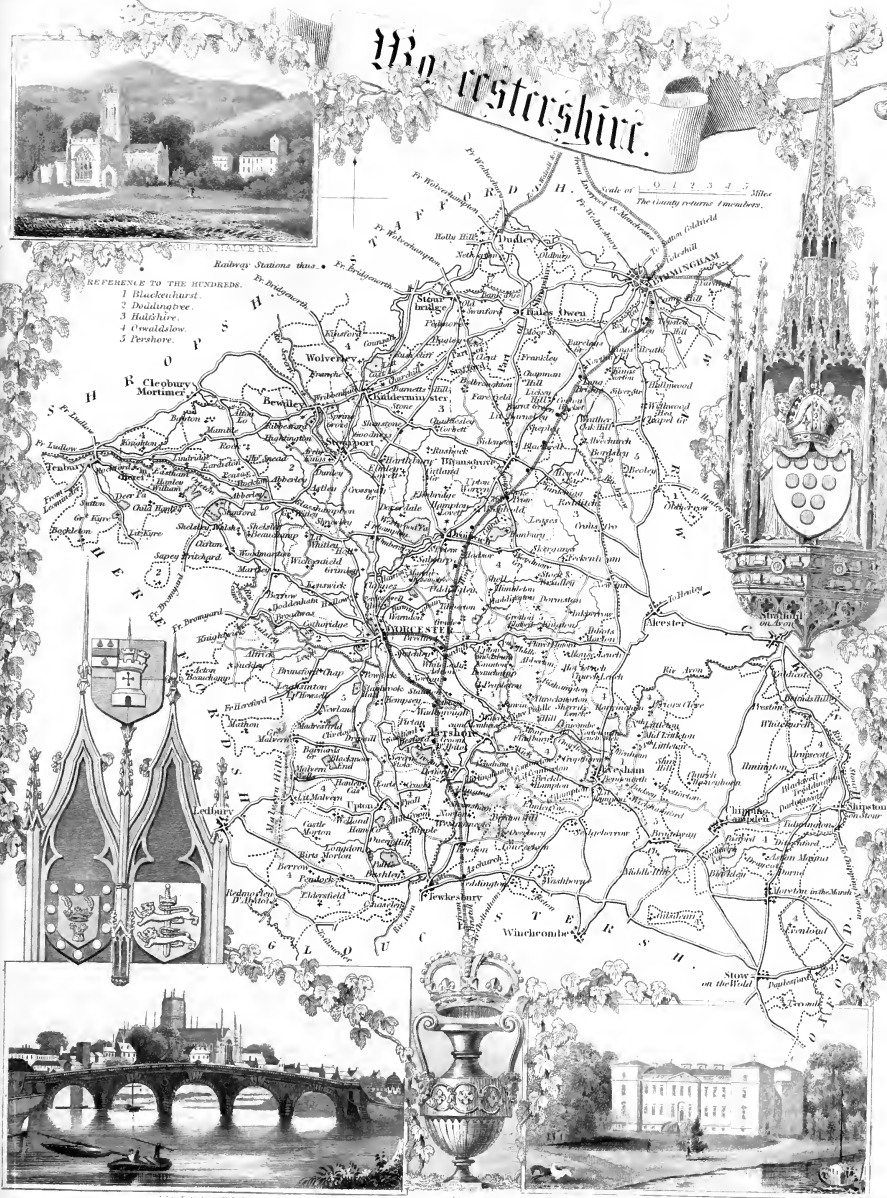
# Worcestershire.

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

- 1 Blackheath.
- 2 Doulton.
- 3 Hales.
- 4 Oswaldslow.
- 5 Pershore.

Railway Stations shown.

Scale of 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles  
The County returns 1 member.





ancient buildings; and there are a few manufactures and a brisk trade. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 49. 36. N. Long. 8. 20. E.  
**WORMSEED**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants of which the hedge-mustard and winter-cress are species.

**WORMWOOD**, *s.* in Botany, the name of a common plant allied to the garden plant called southernwood, of a very bitter taste: used as a tonic, &c.

**WORMY**, (*würmy*) *a.* abounding in worms.

**WORN**, (*wörn*) past part. of **TO WEAR**.

**TO WORRY**, *v. a.* [*weren*, Sax.] to tear, mangle, or shake like beasts of prey. Figuratively, to tease, to harass, or persecute brutally or inhumanly.

**WORSE**, (*wörse*) *a.* [*wirre*, Sax.] having fewer or less good qualities than another person or thing.

**TO WORSE**, (*wörse*) *v. a.* to put to disadvantage.

**WORSHIP**, *a.* [*weorthscype*, Sax.] eminence; excellence; dignity which requires reverence and respect; a character of honour; adoration; religious act of reverence; the title of a justice of peace; honour; civil deference; respect.

**TO WORSHIP**, *v. a.* to adore, or pay divine honours to; to honour, or treat with great reverence.—*v. n.* to perform acts of devotion.

**WORSHIPFUL**, *a.* claiming respect by any character or dignity.

**WORSHIPPER**, *s.* an adorer; one that worships.

**TO WORST**, (*wörst*) *v. a.* to defeat; to overthrow.

**WORST**, *s.* the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

**WORTSTED**, (*wörsted*) *s.* yarn, or coarse thread, made of wool. It was first made at a village of Norfolk named Wortstead.

**WORT**, (*wört*) *s.* [*Belg. weert*, Sax.] in Horticulture, a plant of the cabbage kind.—[*hyrt*, Sax.] new beer, either unfermented or fermenting.

**WORTH**, (*wörth*) *s.* [*weerth*, Sax.] price or value; excellence; virtue; importance; valuable quality.

**WORTH**, (*wörth*) *a.* equal in price or value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to.

**TO WORTH**, (*würth*) *v. n.* [*weorthan*, Sax.] to be. This word is only used in the phrase *worth nothing*.

**WORTHINESS**, *s.* desert, merit, excellence, dignity.

**WORTHLESS**, (*wörthless*) *a.* having no value, vile, base; of bad principles, applied to persons.

**WORTHY**, (*wörthy*) *a.* deserving, used with *of*: valuable; suitable; meritorious.

**WORTHY**, (*wörthy*) *s.* a person of eminent qualities, particularly valour, and deserving esteem.

**TO WOT**, *v. n.* [*witan*, Sax.] to know or be aware of. Obsolete.

**WOTTON**, **SIR HENRY**, an English diplomatist of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He studied at Oxford, and then travelled on the continent. His first appointment was that of secretary to the Earl of Essex, whom he accompanied on his Spanish expedition, and to Ireland. On the fall of Essex, he fled to the continent, and settled at Florence, where he employed himself in writing a political work on the state of Christendom. The grand duke of Tuscany employed him in conveying information to James, then king of Scotland only, of a plot against his life; which he did most romantically and successfully, under the title of the Signor Octavio Baldi. James, to show his gratitude, on his accession to the English throne, employed him on various missions to the states of Italy and Germany, knighted him, and at last made him provost of Eton College. To qualify himself, in conscience, for this office, he was ordained in the Church of England; and he died in 1639, aged 71 years. His poetical Remains are his best writings, and perhaps he owes most of his fame to his biography, the inimitable Isaac Walton.

**WOTTON**, **DR. WILLIAM**, a learned English writer of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. He was distinguished in his boyhood for his attainments, and studied at Cambridge, where he acquired a great reputation for his knowledge of languages. He became a clergyman, and his studies and writings were the chief events of his life. He died in 1726, aged 60 years. His *Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning*, his principal work, abounds in proofs of erudition, but relates to a controversy of no interest now, except as it serves to illustrate the intellectual character of the age in which it was carried on with so much warmth.

**WOULD**, the preter. of **WILL**, used as an auxiliary verb to express the optative and subjunctive moods.

**WOULDING**, *s.* an inclination or desire; propensity; primary purpose or intention.

**WOUND**, *s.* [*wound*, Sax. *wonde*, Belg.] in Surgery, an incision in the soft parts of the body, however made, and whether accompanied by contusion or not.

**TO WOUND**, *v. a.* to hurt by violence or accident.

**WOUND**, preter. and past part. of **TO WIND**.

**WOUNDWOIT**, *s.* in Botany, the common golden-rod.

**WOUVERMAN**, **PHILIP**, a celebrated Dutch painter. He lived at Haerlem, and his paintings, which are greatly admired, were landscapes, battle-scenes, hunting-pieces, &c., into each of which he is said to have introduced, for the sake of the effect, like Sir George Beaumont's dead bough, a white horse. He died in 1668, aged 48 years.

**TO WRANGLE**, *v. n.* to dispute or quarrel in a peevish or perverse manner.

**WRANGLE**, *s.* a quarrel; a perverse dispute.

**WRANGLER**, *s.* a perverse, peevish, disputative person. The academical title of those students who are placed in the highest class of the *Tripes*, at the examination for the bachelor's degree in arts, at Cambridge.

**TO WRAP**, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *wrapped* or *wrapt*; [*werffler*, Dan.] to roll together in folds; to complicate; to cover with something rolled, or thrown round; to involve; to comprise; to contain. Used with *up*, to cover, hide, or conceal.

**WRAPPER**, *s.* one who wraps; any thing used as a cover.

**WRASSE**, *s.* in Ichthyology, the name of a fish which abounds on the shores of Wales and Cornwall.

**WRATH**, *s.* [*Sax.*] anger excited to a high degree by some great offence; fury; rage.

**WRATHFUL**, *a.* angry; furious; raging.

**TO WREAK**, (*reek*) *v. a.* [*weracan*, Sax.] to revenge; to execute any violent design.

**WREATH**, (*reeht*) *s.* [*wereth*, Sax.] any thing curled or twisted; a garland or chaplet.

**TO WREATHLE**, (*reethe*) *v. a.* preter. *wreathed*, past part. *wreathed* or *wreathen*; to curl; to twist; to convolve; to interweave or entwine in one another; to encircle with, or surround like, a garland.—*v. n.* to be interwoven.

**WREATHY**, *a.* spiral; curled; twisted.

**WRECK**, or, more rarely, **WRACK**, *s.* [*wraccen*, Sax. *wrache*, Belg.] the destruction of a ship by winds or rocks. Figuratively, dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction.

**TO WRECK**, *v. a.* to destroy by rushing on rocks or sands; to ruin.—*v. n.* to suffer wreck.

**WRECKIN**, the name of a well-known mountain in Shropshire. It is 1320 feet in height.

**WREN**, *s.* [*wrenna*, Sax.] in Ornithology, a familiar English bird, whose little bustling figure, and gay energetic song, as well as the legendary sanctity ascribed to it along with the red-breast, are known to all. *Gold-crested Wren*. See **GOLD-CREST**.

**WREN**, **SIR CHRISTOPHER**, a famous English architect, of the 17th century. He studied at Oxford, and was renowned for his attainments in mathematical and natural science. Before he was thirty years old, he had held with distinction the Gresham Astronomical professorship, and the Savilian professorship at Oxford. But he soon outshone the reputation he had gained in science, by his magnificent architectural works. During a long life he planned and accomplished a series of structures, unrivalled in variety and effect; amongst which were St Paul's Cathedral; the Monument; the Royal Exchange, the Custom House (both since destroyed by fire); the towers of Westminster Abbey; Hampton Court; the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford; a number of churches in the metropolis, and of buildings and chapels at both universities. And he had planned the rebuilding of London, after the great fire, on a scale that would have prevented the necessity of many modern improvements, and also secured a symmetry that is now hopeless. He was surveyor-general for half a century, and held other appointments also. His scientific fame procured him the president's chair of the Royal Society, and he had a seat in parliament. He died in 1723, aged 90 years; and was buried publicly in St Paul's, his chef-d'œuvre, which is thus, as his epitaph states, his splendid and befitting monument.

**TO WRENCH**, *v. a.* [*wringan*, Sax. *wrenghen*, Belg.] to pull by violence; to wrest; to force; to strain; to distort.

**WRENCH**, *s.* a violent pull or twist; a sprain.



To WREST, *v. a.* [*wrestan*, Sax.] to twist by violence; to exert by violence; to writh; to distort; to force; to apply a word to an uncommon meaning, as it were with violence to its common acceptance.

To WRESTLE, *v. n.* to struggle with a person in order to throw him down. Figuratively; to contend, to struggle with great force, in order to surmount some opposition, followed by *with*.

WRESTLER, *s.* one who wrestles, or contends in wrestling.

WRETCH, *s.* [*wrecca*, Sax.] a person in extreme misery; a person of no worth or merit.

WRETCHED, *a.* miserable; afflictive; calamitous; unhappy; unfortunate; pitiful; despicable; worthless; paltry; sorry; hateful; contemptible.

WRETCHEDNESS, *s.* misery; unhappiness; affliction; pitifulness; despicableness.

WREXHAM, Denbighshire, and Flintshire. It has an ancient Gothic church, whose lofty steeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the finest in England. Here is a considerable manufactory of Welch flannel, and a large cannon foundry. It is seated on a river which falls into the Dee, in a country affording plenty of lead; 188 miles from London. Fairs, March 23d, Holy Thursday, June 6th, and September 19th. Markets, Monday and Thursday. Pop. 12,921.

To WRIGGLE, *v. n.* [*wriggan*, Sax. *ruggelen*, Belg.] to move to and fro with short twists.—*v. a.* to put in a quick reciprocating motion; to search; to insinuate.

WRIGHT, (*rit*) *s.* [*wrikhta*, Belg. or *wyrhta*, Sax.] a workman; a maker; an artificer; a manufacturer: generally applied to one that works in wood.

WRIGHT, JOSEPH, of Derby, an eminent English painter. He studied under Hudson the portrait painter, and travelled in Italy. His best pictures are of the historical class; but he executed others, such as landscapes, and pieces intended solely as exhibitions, or imitations of the effect of strange lights, successfully. He died in 1797, aged 63 years.

To WRING, *v. a.* preter. and past part. *wringed* and *wrung*; [*wringan*, Sax.] to twist or turn round with violence; to writh; to force moisture out of a thing by twisting it; to squeeze; to pinch; to distort; to torture; to persecute with extortion.—*v. n.* to twist with anguish.

WRINKLE, *s.* [*wrinkle*, Sax. *wrinkel*, Belg.] a corrugation; a furrow of the skin or face; any roughness or unevenness.

To WRINKLE, *v. a.* [*wrinchen*, Sax.] to corrugate or contract the skin into furrows; to make uneven or rough.

WRIST, *s.* [*wyrst*, Sax.] that part by which the hand joins to the arm.

WRISTBAND, *s.* the band at the extremity of a shirt or shift sleeve.

WRIT, *s.* any thing written. In Law, it signifies the king's precept in writing under seal, issuing out of some court, directed to the sheriff, or other officer, and commanding something to be done in relation to a suit or action.

WRIT, the old preter. of To WRITE.

To WRITE, *v. a.* pret. *writ* or *wrote*, past part. *written*, *wrote*, or *writ*; [*writan*, Sax.] to form letters, or express by a pen; to engrave; to impress; to produce, as an author.—*v. n.* to convey one's ideas by letters formed with a pen; to compose; to tell in books; to send letters.

WRITER, *s.* one who writes; an author. In Scottish Law, an attorney. *Writer to the Signet*, the title of certain attorneys in Scotland, who enjoy some privileges, and are competent to some kinds of law business, from which other attorneys are excluded.

To WRITHE, *v. a.* [*writhan*, Sax.] to distort; to twist with violence; to wrest; to twist.—*v. n.* to be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, *s.* the act of forming letters, words, &c. with a pen; a paper containing writing; any legal instrument; a composition; a book.

WRITING-MASTER, *s.* one who teaches to write.

WRITTEN, past participle of To WRITE.

WRONG, *s.* [*wronghe*, Sax.] any thing done with a design to injure another; an action inconsistent with moral rectitude; an error; detriment.

WRONG, *a.* inconsistent with morality, propriety, or truth; improper; unfit; unsuitable.

To WRONG, *v. a.* to deprive a person of his due; to injure. WRONGFUL, *a.* injurious; unjust.

WRONGHEAD, WRONGHEADED, *a.* obstinate; having a perverse understanding.

WRONGLY, *WRONG*, *ad.* amiss; unjustly.

WROTE, preter. and past participle of To WRITE.

WROTH, *a.* [*wrad*, Sax.] angry; irritated; very much provoked by some offence.

WROUGHT, preter. and past part. of To WORK; [*wrogt*, Sax.] performed; prevailed upon, or influenced, used with *upon*; operated; formed; excited or produced by degrees; produced; caused; effected; used in labour.

WRUNG, preter. and past part. of To WRING.

WRY, *a.* from WRITHE, crooked; distorted; perverted; wrested; wrung.

To WRY, *v. n.* to be contorted or writhed; to deviate.—*v. a.* to distort; to make to deviate.

WRYNECK, *s.* in Ornithology, a common English bird, so called from its odd motions and gesticulations with its head.

WURTEMBERG, a kingdom of Germany, bounded by Switzerland, Baden, Hohen-Zollern, and Bavaria. It is about 140 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The surface is generally mountainous, and it has heights exceeding 4500 feet, although most of its mountains are less elevated. The Danube, the Neckar, the Iller, and other streams which fall into these, or into the Rhine, water it. It touches the lake of Constance, and has other small lakes within its borders. Iron, copper, lead, with other metals, many valuable kinds of stone and earth, and salt, are its mineral treasures. It produces corn, fruits, wine, honey, timber, cattle, &c. &c. abundantly. Its trade and manufactures are also flourishing. Its capital is Stuttgart. Pop. about 1,750,000.

WÜRZBURG, a city of Bavaria, Germany. It stands on the Main, over which is a long and handsome bridge. The cathedral, the palace, the university, the town hall, and many of the churches are fine structures. It has a good library, and several excellent educational and charitable institutions. There is a strong fortress on a hill called the Marienberg. The trade of the place is good. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 50. 0. N. Long. 10. 0. E.

WYATT, SIR THOMAS. The elder, the poet, studied at Cambridge, and afterwards travelled in France, and it seems, served in some of the wars then being carried on. He was connected with the court after his return, and was one of those whose names were used by Henry to accomplish the destruction of Anne Boleyn. After being restored to favour, he was engaged in embassies to the emperor, and was twice imprisoned and tried for imaginary crimes, chiefly through the instrumentality of Bonner, because of his friendship for Lord Cromwell. He received other proofs of royal favour subsequently, and died in 1542, aged 39 years, having brought on a fever by the haste with which he travelled to obey a royal command. His poetry is of the same kind as Earl Surrey's, but embraces a wider range of topics. His defence at one of his trials is as well known and as much admired as his poetry. The younger, his son, was a friend of Earl Surrey, and was implicated with him in a foolish riot, for which both were imprisoned and tried. He served in the French wars afterwards, and was concerned in Lady Jane Grey's short reign. At last, joining in an attempted rebellion, he was taken and executed for treason, in 1554, aged 34 years.

WYATT, JAMES, an eminent architect. He studied architecture and painting at Rome, and was made, after his return, surveyor-general, and, for a time, president of the Royal Academy. He built the Pantheon in Oxford Street, Kent Palace, Fonthill Abbey, &c., and superintended the alterations of Windsor Castle. He died in 1813, aged 67 years.

WYATT, or WYATTVILLE, SIR JEFFRY, his nephew, also an eminent architect, is chiefly known as the restorer or rebuild of Windsor Castle. He erected or enlarged many nobleman's seats, and died in 1840, aged 74 years.

WYCH-HAZEL, *a.* in Botany, a genus of shrubs or trees, found in America, China, and other parts of Asia, grown here for ornament in shrubberies.

WYCHERLY, WILLIAM, one of the dramatic writers of the latter half of the 17th century. He travelled in France, and afterwards studied law in the Middle Temple. But he relinquished that study for the life of a man of fashion. His career

was such as persons of that kind gloried in, in the most licentious period of English history. He died in 1715, aged 75 years. His plays are not deficient in dramatic skill, but they are so gross, both in language and plot, as to be unfit for perusal.

WY'KEHAM, WILLIAM OF, an English prelate of the 14th century. He studied privately, by the aid of patrons, who had noticed his intelligence, though his circumstances were unfavourable to its development. He was engaged by Edward III. as an architect, and he built Windsor Castle, and other royal residences. He was rewarded by clerical appointments, and rose to be bishop of Winchester. He was also made keeper of the privy seal, royal secretary, governor of the council, and chancellor of England. He built and endowed New College, Oxford, and St. Mary's College, Winchester, and enjoyed universal esteem for his character and learning. He died in 1404, aged 80 years.

WYNANTS, JOHN, a distinguished landscape painter of Haarlem. In his designs and in his colouring he was equally skilful; and he was the Wouverman's master, and materially helped in forming his taste. He died in about 1680, aged about 80 years.

WY'NDHAM, SIR WILLIAM, a statesman of the former part of the last century. He studied at Oxford, and travelled on the continent; and, entering parliament, soon attained a high rank amongst the orators of the House. Under Queen Anne, he held the offices of secretary at war and chancellor of the exchequer; but in the following reign, was imprisoned on suspicion of being concerned in the attempt of the Old Pretender. He was never tried, and the rest of his life was that of a leader of opposition. He died in 1740, aged 53 years. His speeches are yet admired for their unadorned power and dignity.

WYTTENBACH, DANIEL, an eminent German scholar. He studied at Marburg and Göttingen, and became professor of Greek and philosophy at Amsterdam, and afterwards professor of eloquence at Leyden. He died in 1820, aged 74 years. He edited several classical works, with valuable commentaries, and was deservedly celebrated for his learning.

## X

X IS the twenty-second letter of our alphabet, and a double consonant. It is pronounced like *z*, or *zh*, at the beginning of words, and like *ks* in other positions. Neither the Hebrews nor ancient Greeks used it, but expressed it by its component parts, *ks*, *gz*, or *chs*. Neither have the Italians this letter, but express it by *ss*. X begins no word in the English language, but such as are of Greek original, and we find it in *few* words, but what are of Latin derivation, as *perplex*, *reflexion*, *deflexion*, *azle*, &c. We often express this sound by single letters; as in *books*, *decks*, &c.; by *ks*, in *brooks*, *rocks*; by *cc*, in *access*, *accident*; by *ct*, in *action*, *unction*, &c. In numerals, it expresses 10, and as such seems to be made of two V's placed one over the other. When a dash is over it, thus,  $\bar{x}$ , it signifies 10,000.

XANTHUS, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Lycia, in Asia Minor. It stood about 10 miles from the sea, now called the Levant, on a river of the same name; and was a place of great extent and importance. There have lately been brought from its ruins many sculptures and relics, of great interest both to historians and artists, which are deposited in the British Museum, under the title of the *Xanthian Marbles*.

XAVIER, ST. FRANCIS, an eminent Jesuit missionary, of the 16th century. He was of noble family, a native of Navarre, Spain; and joined Ignatius Loyola in forming and organizing the Society of Jesus. When it was determined that missions to heathen nations should be undertaken by the Society, he was sent by the king of Portugal, with some companions, to the Portuguese settlements in the E. Indies. He travelled in various parts of S. E. Asia, and as far as Japan, and others of the E. Indian islands, preaching and labouring with most devout earnestness. He died, as he was about to extend his labours to China, in 1552, aged 48 years. A few writings on theological subjects are all that he left, and they are of little moment.

XEBE'C, a small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea, and on the coasts of Spain, Portugal, and Barbary.

XENO'CRATES, a Greek philosopher, who was a disciple of Plato; and after the death of Speusippus, was the principal teacher of the academy. Many apocryphal stories of his incor-

ruptibility by gold and more powerful temptations, and of the ingratitude of the Athenians to so eminent a citizen, are told; but are of little value beyond assuring us of the high esteem he had obtained, and of the reputation that city yet possessed of preferring show to worth. He died in 314, aged 82 years. He differed from his master chiefly, it appears, in the value he set on mathematical knowledge.

XENOPHONES, a Greek philosopher and poet, who founded the Eleatic school. He wandered in Sicily, after his banishment from Colophon, his native city; and at last settled at Elea, where he died at a great age. He flourished in the 6th century B. C. His philosophy was communicated in rhapsodies, or poems, and seems to have been of a highly spiritual cast, but confused by the verbal logic of the day. See ELEATICS.

XENOPHON, a celebrated Grecian warrior, philosopher, and historian. He was a disciple of Socrates, and was saved by his master in the battle of Delium. He also fought in the latter part of the Peloponnesian war. He accompanied Cyrus in his attempt on Persia; and after the fatal battle of Cunaxa conducted the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. Afterwards, he engaged in the expedition of Agesilaus, the Lacedæmonian king, into Asia; and being banished from Athens, and deprived of his citizenship, he settled at Scillus, near Olympia, where he wrote most of his works. He died in about 360 B. C., aged about 95 years. His writings are partly historical, and of these the *Anabasis*, or *Expedition of Cyrus*, is justly admired for its elegance and unaffected simplicity of style. His *History of Greece* supplies authentic information of the period after that the history of which Thucydides wrote. Others of his works are philosophical; and of these his *Memorabilia*, or *Memoirs of Socrates*; and his *Cyropædia*, or *account of the Education of Cyrus*, are very interesting. There are other works of value to historians and scholars. It is remarkable that he differs very considerably from Plato, in his picture of his master; and yet the elements of the character appear to be the same.

XERE'Z, a town of Spain standing on the Guadalete. It is not very regularly built, nor has it many handsome public edifices; but it gives the name to that agreeable white wine, known and esteemed in this country as *Sherry*, the trade in which is very important. Pop. about 35,000. Lat. 36. 42. N. Long. 6. 8. W.

XER'IF, a title given to a prince, or chief governor, of Barbary.

XEROCOLLY'RUM, s. [zeros and kollurion, Gr.] a dry plaster for the eyes.

XER'EXES, the name of a famous Persian king, (as the Greeks spell it,) who invaded Greece, crossing the Dardanelles by a bridge of boats, with an immense army. He cut a canal through the neck of the promontory on which Mount Athos stands. And after destroying the Spartan force at Thermopylæ, and burning Athens, which had been deserted by its inhabitants, was defeated in the great sea-fight at Salamis; when he retreated and returned to Asia. The battles of Plataea and Mycale, in the next year, obtained over his generals, completed his discomfiture, and freed Greece. He was assassinated in about 465 B. C., by one of his officers, after a reign of about 20 years.

XIMENEZ, CARDINAL, or FRANCIS XIMENEZ DE CISNEROS, a celebrated Spanish ecclesiastic, of the 15th century. He studied at Salamanca and Rome; and becoming a Franciscan, was made by Isabella her confessor. He was after her death earnestly to promote the interests of the kingdom. He died in 1517, aged 80 years. He is most widely known and most highly esteemed for the *Complutensian Polyglott Bible*, which he edited. He founded a college, was celebrated for the encouragements he gave to learning, and collected a great number of Biblical MSS. of great value from all countries.

XIPHOD'ES, (xíphodes) s. [xiphos and eidōs, Gr.] in Anatomy, the name of a cartilage at the bottom of the sternum, or breast-bone, and so called from its resembling the point of a sword.

XYLANDER, (or properly HOLZMANN,) WILLIAM, a great scholar of the 16th century. In spite of poverty, he studied at Augsburg and other universities, and was made professor of Greek at Heidelberg. He died in 1576, aged 44 years. He edited and translated many Greek and Latin classics; and wrote a treatise on Logic, and other works.

XYSTUS, s. [Gr.] in Architecture, a long spacious portico, wherein the athletes, such as gladiators, wrestlers, &c., exercised

## Y

**Y** IS the twenty-third letter of our alphabet, and is one of the ambigvalent letters, being a consonant in the beginning of words, as in *yard, youth, York*, &c., whilst in other positions it is a vowel. It stands in some words instead of *ie*: as in *try, fly*, &c.: and in words derived from the Greek, for the Greek *u*, as in *type, chyle*, &c. **Y** was much used by the Saxons, whence it is found for *i* in our English writers. **Y** is also a numeral, signifying 150, and with a dash over it 150,000.

**YACHT**, (*yowt*) *s.* a sailing vessel, used now very much by amateurs in navigation.

**YALDEN**, DR. THOMAS, an English poet of the beginning of the last century. He studied at Oxford, and was intimate with Addison and Satchell, his fellow students. He entered the Church, and enjoyed various livings and appointments, but his poetical publications were the main incidents of his life. He died in 1736, aged 65 years. His poems are not without talent, but are far from entitling him to a high place amongst the poets of Great Britain.

**YAM**, *s.* in Botany, a plant of the *W. Indies*, whose tubers, like our potatoes, form a very valuable esculent vegetable.

**YANG-TZE-KIANG**, a large river of *E. Asia*, which, rising in the mountains of Thibet, flows through that country and China, and after a course of above 3000 miles, falls into the Pacific Ocean. Nanking stands on it, at no great distance from its mouth. Its tributaries are very numerous, and its mouth forms a small estuary.

**YARD**, *s.* [*geard*, Sax.] enclosed ground belonging to a house; a measure containing three feet; long pieces of timber fitted across the masts, and used as supports for sails.

**YARDWAND**, *s.* a measure of a yard.

**YARE**, *a.* [*georce*, Sax.] ready; eager; dexterous. Not in use.

**YARMOUTH, GREAT**, Norfolk. It is seated on the mouth of the river Yare, and on the Bure; over both of which it has bridges. There are a few pretty wide streets, a vast number of narrow lanes, called rows, and a spacious market-place. Its church is a large and noble structure, and it has several fine public buildings. It has a considerable trade, although the harbour has a bar which keeps out all large vessels, and the navigation of the roadstead is difficult and dangerous. It is chiefly famous for its herring-fishery, which is of great importance to its numerous sea-faring population. It has also a good mackerel fishery. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 24,086.

**YARN**, *s.* [*gearn*, Sax.] wool spun into threads; woollen thread.

**YAROSLAV**, a government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Kostroma, Volodga, Novgorod, Tver, and Vladimir. It is about 200 miles long, and about 130 miles broad. It is generally level, and is watered by the Volga and its tributaries. Its soil is fertile, and produces abundance of corn, fruit, timber, &c. &c. It has also many and important manufactures. Its capital, of the same name, stands on the Volga, and has some churches and other buildings of good appearance, but is not itself a fine place. There is a citadel, several educational institutions, &c. &c. It has also some good manufactures. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 58. 0. N. Long. 39. 30. E. Pop. of government, about 1,250,000.

To **YARR**, *v. n.* to growl or snarl like a dog.

**YARROW**, *s.* in Botany, a plant, of which there are two species, viz. the bastard pellitory, and milfoil.

**YAWL**, *s.* a boat or small vessel belonging to a ship.

To **YAWN**, *v. n.* [*geonan*, Sax.] to gape; to open wide; to express longing by gaping.

**YAWN**, *s.* the act of gaping; oscitation.

**YAWNING**, *a.* sleepy; slumbering; drowsy.

**YAWS**, *s.* in Sea Language, a ship makes yaws when she does not steer steady.

**YCLE/PED**, *a.* [*elopan*, Sax.] called; named; termed; denominated.

**YE**, *pron.* the nominative plural of *Thou*, used when speaking to more than one person.

**YEA**, (*yay*) *ad.* [*ea* or *gea*, Sax.] yes; truly. It is sometimes used emphatically for, not only so, but more than so.

To **YEAN**, (*yeen*) *v. n.* [*eanian*, Sax.] to bring forth young, applied to sheep.

**YEANLING**, (*yeenling*) *s.* the young of sheep.

**YEAR**, (*yeer*) *s.* [*gear*, Sax.] the space of time measured by the revolution of the earth in its orbit. A solar year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 45½ seconds. A lunar year consists of 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 36 seconds, and is the year now used by the Turks. The civil year is that which each nation has contrived to compute time by, and generally consists of whole days; the common civil year consists of 365 days, and the *Bisectile*, or leap year, consists of 366 days, and has one day more than the common, viz. February 29, which is called the intercalary day. See CALENDAR, &c.

**YEARLING**, (*yeerling*) *s.* a beast a year old.

**YEARLY**, (*yeerly*) *a.* happening every year; lasting a year.—*ad.* once a year; annually.

To **YEARN**, (*yern*) *v. a.* [*earnan*, Sax.] to feel a strong sympathy, affection, or tenderness; to be affected with internal uneasiness.

**YEAST**, (*yeest*) *s.* [*gest*, Sax.] a light frothy substance produced by the fermentation of beer, &c., and capable of producing fermentation in bread, beer, &c.; barm.

To **YELL**, *v. n.* [*yle*, Isl.] to make a horrible cry through sorrow or agony.

**YELL**, *s.* a cry expressive of horror.

**YELLOW**, (*yello*) *a.* [*ghelence*, Belg. *gealece*, Sax. *giallo*, Ital.] of a bright colour resembling gold.

**YELLOWWEY**, *s.* in Botany, a plant with yellow blossoms, also called small swine's succory.

**YELLOW FEVER**, *s.* in Medicine, a dangerous and contagious disease, common in the coast region of warm countries, and at sea in the same latitudes. It is named from the yellow hue assumed by the skin of those attacked by it.

**YELLOWHAMMER**, *s.* in Ornithology, a common English bird, called also the yellow hunting.

**YELLOWISH**, *a.* approaching to yellow.

**YELLOWNESS**, (*yellowness*) *s.* the quality of being yellow.

**YELLOW RIVER**, or HOANG-HO, a large river of Asia. It springs in the mountains of Thibet, crosses Tataria, and flows along the N. part of China, frequently being crossed by the Great Wall. At length, after a course of about 2500 miles, it falls into the Yellow Sea. Peking stands near its mouth. The Great Canal joins it with the Yang-tze-kiang.

**YELLOWS**, *s.* in Veterinary Surgery, a disease in horses, resembling the jaundice in the human subject.

**YELLOWWEED**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants of which there are two British species, viz. the wild wood, or dyer's weed, and base rocket.

To **YELP**, *v. n.* [*geulpan*, Sax.] to bark or make a noise like a hound in pursuit of its prey.

**YEOMAN**, (*yeman*) *s.* a freeholder who farms his own land; the next class of landholders below the gentleman. Also, a title of office in the king's household between an usher and a groom. *Yeomen of the guards*, are foot guards that attend the king's person, dressed after the manner of Henry VIII.'s time.

**YEOMANRY**, (*yemantry*) *s.* the collective body of yeomen.

To **YERK**, *v. a.* to jerk; to move or throw out with a spring.

**YERK**, *s.* a spring or quick motion.

**YES**, *ad.* [*gise*, Sax.] a term used to imply consent, assent, or affirmation, opposed to no. It is also used emphatically for, even so; not only so, but more.

**YESTER**, *a.* [*ghister*, Belg.] being on the day preceding the present. Seldom used, unless in composition.

**YESTERDAY**, *s.* [*gistan-day*, Sax.] the day last past; the day immediately preceding the present.—*ad.* on the day last past.

**YESTERNIGHT**, *s.* the night last past.—*ad.* on the night last past.

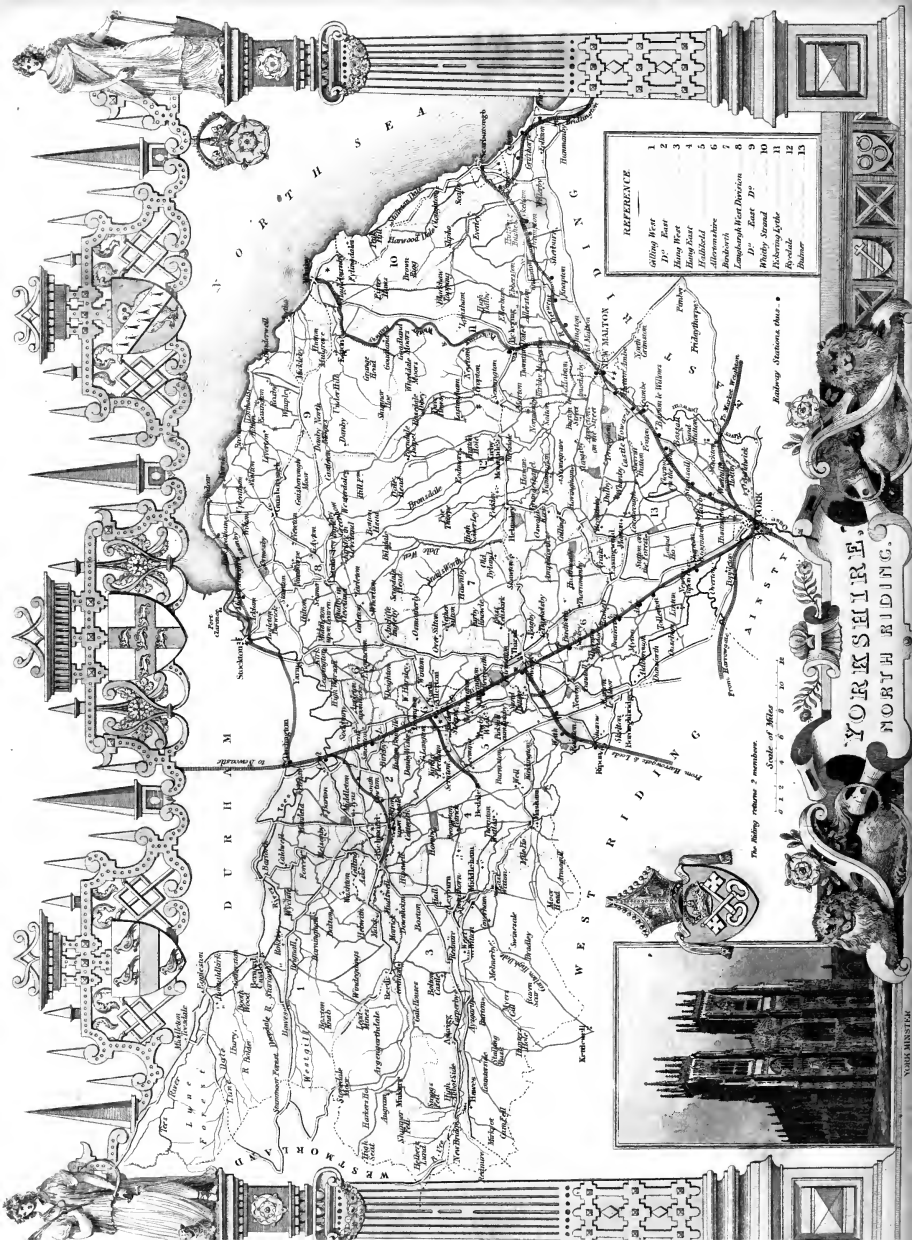
**YET**, *conj.* [*gyt*, or *get*, Sax.] nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

**YET**, *ad.* beside; over and above; more than has been mentioned; still; without any alteration; once more; at least; hitherto. It denotes increase or extension to the sense of the words to which it is joined. It is used as a kind of emphatical addition to a negative, importing, even; after all. With, or without a negative, it has also the signification of, at this time, or so soon.

**YEW**, *s.* in Botany, a tree of the fir kind, a native of England, valued for its rapid and thick growth, and for the durability of its wood.

To **YIELD**, (*yeld*) *v. a.* [*geldan*, Sax.] to produce; to afford;







# YORKSHIRE. WEST RIDING.



REFERENCE	
1	Swire's
2	Standard
3	Quo
4	Maple
5	Richmond
6	Wetherby
7	Ilkley
8	Swire's
9	Wetherby
10	Wetherby
11	Wetherby







# REFERENCE

1. English Region
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3. Division of
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Scale of Miles.

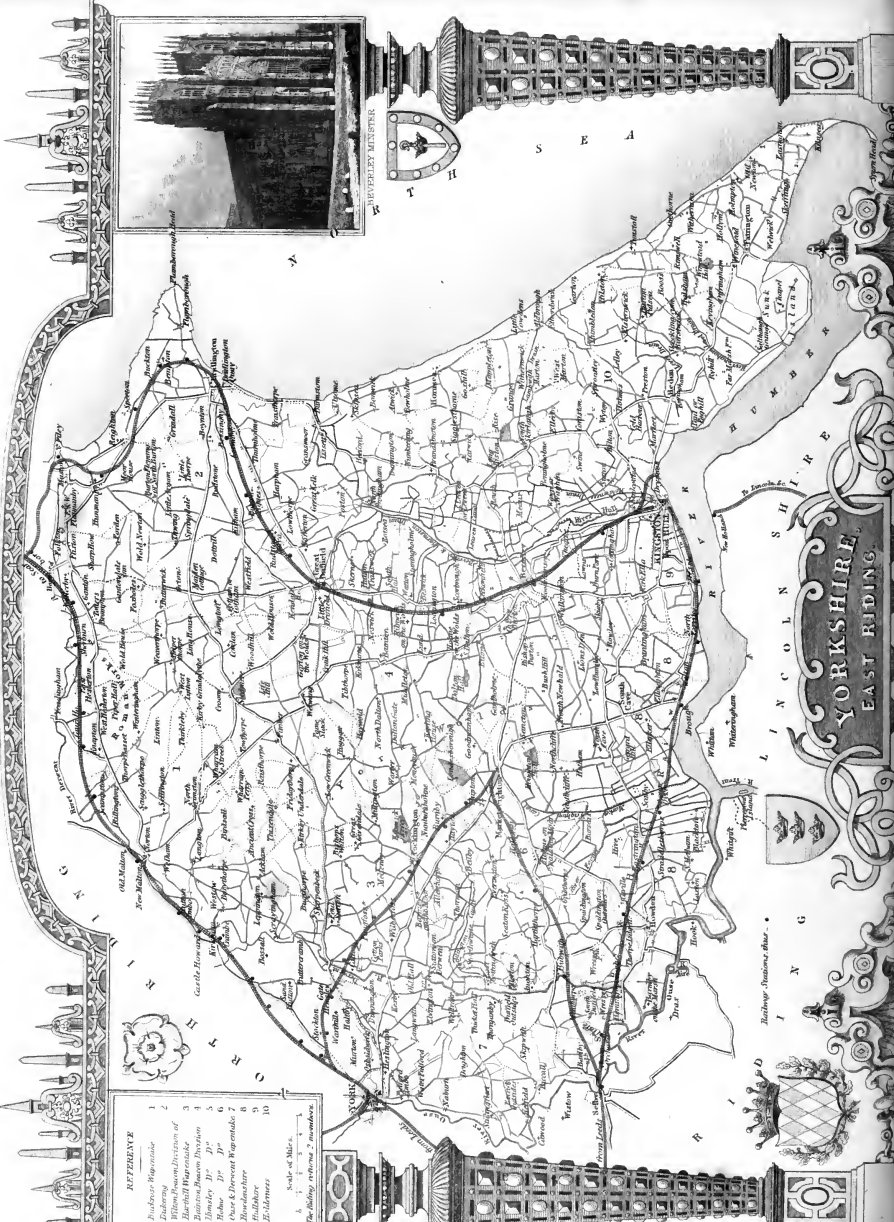
The following returns 2 numbers.



Railway Stations shown.



## YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING



to give as a due; to allow. Used with *up*, to resign or surrender. —*v. n.* to submit as conquered; to comply; to admit or allow; to give place to as an inferior in excellence or any other quality.

**YELDER**, *s.* one who yields.

**YOKE**, *s.* [*yece*, Sax.] the bandage placed on the neck of a draught-horse. Figuratively, a mark of servitude; bondage; slavery; a link, chain, or bond; a couple or pair; a piece of wood placed on the shoulders, by means of which two pairs are carried at once. *Yoke of land*, in our ancient customs, was so much land as two oxen could plough in a day.

To **YOKE**, *v. a.* to fasten to a carriage by a yoke. To join or couple with another; to enslave or subdue.

**YOKEFELLOW**, *YOKEMATE*, *s.* a companion in labour; a mate; fellow.

**YOLK**, *s.* in Physiology, that part of the eggs of birds which furnishes nutriment to the embryo during incubation; the yellow part of an egg.

**YON**, **YOND**, **YONDER**, *ad.* and *a.* [*geond*, Sax.] at a distance within view.

**YONNE**, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Côte-d'or, Nièvre, Loiret, Seine et Marne, and Aube. It is about 80 miles long, and about 50 broad. There are no hills of any consequence; and the chief rivers are the Yonne (after which it is named) and its associated streams, the Loing, &c. &c. It yields iron, and some other metals; building-stone, and other kinds of stone and earth. It produces some corn and cattle; abundance of wine, timber, &c. There are also some manufactures, iron-works, &c. Its trade is flourishing. Its capital is Auxerre. Pop. about 375,000.

**YOKE**, *Or YORE*, *ad.* [*geogara*, Sax.] long; of old time, or long ago.

**YORK**, Yorkshire. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is a large and beautiful city, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and private; containing about 30 parish churches and chapels, besides its cathedral or minster, which is a most magnificent structure. It is divided by the river into two parts, which are united by a stately stone bridge of five arches. The eastern part is most populous, the houses standing thicker, and the streets being narrower. It is surrounded by a strong wall, on which are many turrets, or watch-houses; and there are four gates and five posterns. It is a city, and the see of an archbishop. With its ainsty, or liberty, it constitutes a county. It is a place of considerable trade. It is 198 miles from London. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Population of city, 28,842; of city and ainsty, 38,320.

**YORKSHIRE**, the largest county of England. It lies on the N. sea, and is bounded by the counties of Durham, Westmoreland, Lancaster, Chester, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln. It is about 120 miles in its greatest length, and 90 in its extreme breadth. It consists of two highlands, divided from each other by the Ouse and its tributaries. That on the W. of the Ouse valley has heights of from 2000 to nearly 3000 feet above the sea. The other is of a lower elevation, but its sea-cliffs are lofty and steep, and inland it is sometimes above 1000 feet above the sea. The rivers are the Ouse, the Swale, the Wharfe, the Derwent, the Aire, the Don, the Humber, &c. Coal, iron, building and lime-stone, &c. &c. are found abundantly. It is very fertile, and produces in great plenty corn of all kinds; and there are excellent pastures, where cattle, sheep, horses, &c. are reared in abundance. Its manufactures are various and most valuable; the iron-works are numerous, and all kinds of cutlery and hardware, all kinds of cloth, woollen and cotton goods, silks, &c. &c. are made in vast quantities. The trade of this extensive and populous district is carried on by means of numerous canals and railways, communicating with all parts of the kingdom, and by the port of Hull, on the Humber, with foreign parts. York is its capital city, but there are many other places of great importance. It is divided into three parts, called the North, West, and East Ridings; and another smaller division is the ainsty of the city of York. Pop. of N. Riding, 204,122; of W. Riding, 1,154,101; of E. Riding, 194,936; of the entire county, 1,591,480. It returns 37 members to parliament.

**YORK NEW**. See **NEW YORK**.

**YOU**, (*yi*) *pron.* [*yow*, Sax.] the nominative and accusative plural of *thou*; used when we speak to more than one person; but customarily used when we address a single person. It is sometimes used indefinitely for any person.

**YOU'GHALL**, Cork, Ireland. It has a very commodious harbour, and a fine, well-defended quay. It is seated at the mouth of the river Blackwater, and has some good buildings, and a brisk trade. It is about 120 miles from Dublin. Pop. 12,054.

**YOUNG**, (*yüing*) *s.* [*yeung*, Sax. *jong*, Belg.] not born many years; being in the first part of life. Figuratively, ignorant, unexperienced; applied to vegetables, newly grown.

**YOUNG**, (*yüing*) *s.* the offspring of animals collectively.

**YOUNG, DR. EDWARD**, an English poet of the last century. He studied at Oxford, for the profession of law, but never practised. He began as a tutor in a nobleman's family, and as a literary man; and afterwards entered the Church. In his calling he never rose higher than royal chaplain and clerk of the closet, and he died in 1765, aged 83 years. Of his poems and plays the *Night Thoughts* is the only one that continues to be generally read, because of its religious character, and also because of its peculiar style, which, however unfit for poetry, is full of weighty thought, and most felicitous and condensed illustration. The *Centaur not Fabulous*, and *Remarks on Original Composition*, are his chief prose works.

**YOUNG, DR. MATTHEW**, an Irish priest, distinguished for his mathematical knowledge. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and became professor of natural philosophy there. His knowledge and character obtained for him the see of Clonfert, and he died in 1800, aged 50 years. He published several valuable mathematical works, and communicated various papers of interest to the transactions of the Irish Academy, in the formation of which he greatly assisted.

**YOUNG, ARTHUR**, a celebrated agricultural writer. He was first a clerk in a merchant's counting-house, and afterwards became a farmer; but his zeal for improvements was so great that he was well nigh ruined by it. Out of his reverses, however, proceeded his ultimate success. Unfitted at that time for practical farming, he was a keen observer, and a shrewd critic of the practice of others; and his works, in which he detailed his observations made during tours in various parts of England and Ireland, in France, Italy, and Spain, raised him to the highest reputation in agricultural science. He obtained a European fame, noblemen from Russia were sent to profit by his instructions, and solid rewards attested his success. He was ultimately made secretary to the Board of Agriculture; and died in 1820, aged 79 years. He published a *Farmer's Calendar*, and conducted the *Annals of Agriculture*. His political tracts were characterized by the same features as his other writings. His *Tours* are interesting works; and that in France is full of graphic sketches of incidents which he observed during the Revolution of 1789.

**YOUNG, DR. THOMAS**, a learned and scientific writer and student, who was distinguished in boyhood for his linguistic attainments. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and Göttingen, became physician to St. George's Hospital, secretary to the Board of Longitude, and foreign secretary to the Royal Society. He died in 1829, aged 56 years. His *Lectures on Natural Philosophy* are his most popular and excellent scientific work. He also published some medical treatises, investigated the atomic theory of chemistry, the undulatory theory of light, and contributed to the discovery of the interpenetration of the biographic writing of the ancient Egyptians.

**YOUNGISH**, somewhat young.

**YOUNGSTER**, **YOUNKER**, (*yünker*) *s.* a young person. It is a word of contempt.

**YOUR**, (*yüre*) *pron.* [*cover*, Sax.] belonging to you. It is used in speaking to one person, as well as, correctly, in addressing more than one. *Yours*, is the genitive of you.

**YOURSELF**, (*yürself*) *pron.* you, exclusive of any other.

**YOUTH**, (*yüth*) *s.* [*yeugth*, Sax.] that part of life which is between childhood and manhood; adolescence; a young man. Young men, used collectively.

**YOUTHFUL**, (*yüthful*) *a.* young; suitable to youth; vigorous; playful.

**YPRES**, a town of W. Flanders, Belgium, standing on the Ypern, with a good navigable canal connecting it with Bruges and with the sea. It has some handsome public buildings, which contain many relics of its former splendour, and it is well fortified. The manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk goods, &c. are valuable and extensive; and it has a good trade. Pop. above 15,000. Lat. 50. 50 N. Long. 2. 50 E.

**YRIARTE**, **TOMAS DE**, a Spanish poet and writer of fables,

was general archivist to the high council of war, and translator to one of the ministerial departments of state at Madrid. He translated French dramas, wrote a didactic poem, called *Musée*, and several Latin poems. He was once brought before the Inquisition, because of his knowledge of French literature; and he died in 1790, aged 40 years.

**YTTRIM**, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal of scaly texture, and grayish-black colour; brittle, and when heated to redness, burns with great brilliancy. Its oxide is an earth called *yttria*, from Ytterby, in Sweden, where it was discovered.

**YUCATAN**, a republic of N. America, consisting of a peninsula or promontory of the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded by Honduras and Guatemala. It is above 300 miles long, and about 150 broad. It is generally level, having few hills of greater elevation than 500 feet. Its rivers are not considerable; Rio Palisado is the largest. It has lagunes along part of its coast. The mineral resources of the country are imperfectly known; in other respects its productions resemble those of the tropical regions of the New World generally. The inhabitants are partly European, partly Indian, and partly of a mixed race. Civilization is slowly advancing here; and as commerce increases, and as the condition of the adjoining republics becomes more settled, more rapid and sure advances may be expected. Merida is its capital. Pop. about 750,000.

**YUCCA**, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants found in the warmer parts of N. and S. America, commonly called Adam's needle, from their long, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves. They are occasionally grown in English gardens.

**YULE**, *s.* [*yool*, *geol*, or *yehul*, Sax.] the time of Christmas, or Christmas-tide.

## Z

**Z** IS the twenty-fourth letter of our alphabet. It is a consonant, and its sound is that of a guttural *s*, though some reckon it a double consonant, having the sound of *ds*, which is incorrect, since we often double it, as in *puzzle*, *muzzle*, *guzzle*, &c. Among the ancients, Z was a numeral, signifying 2000, and with a dash over it, thus, Z, it signified 2000 times 2000, or four millions. It is placed before all vowels, but before none of the consonants, except *t*, as in *puzzle*, *guzzle*, &c.

**ZAANDAM**, or **SAARDAM**, a town of the Netherlands, seated on the river Zaan. It is a sea-port, with a good trade and many valuable manufactures. It is built in the fashion of most Dutch towns, and "guarded by an army" of wind-mills. It was formerly noted for its ship-building; and Peter the Great, of Russia, worked here for some time. It stands not far from Amsterdam. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 52. 25. N. Long. 4. 48. E.

**ZACHARIA**, **JUSTUS FREDERIC WILLIAM**, an eminent German poet. He studied at Leipzig, and was appointed professor of poetry at the Caroline College, Brunswick. He died in 1777, aged 51 years. His poems are numerous, and are justly esteemed by critics. Amongst them is a translation of Paradise Lost.

**ZACHARIAH**, or **ZECHARIAH**, one of the latest Hebrew prophets. He entered upon the prophetic office at the same time with Haggai, in about 527 B. C., and was sent to the Jews upon the same message, to encourage them in erecting the temple, and restoring Divine worship, after their return from the captivity, and to lead them into the service of God, by warnings, instructions, and predictions of future glory to God's people. His writings are not so highly poetical as most of the prophets, and in parts are very obscure.

**ZAFFRE**, *s.* in Chemistry, an impure oxide of cobalt.

**ZAHARA**. See SAHARA.

**ZAIRE**, a great river of Congo in Africa. Its course is yet very imperfectly explored.

**ZALEUCUS**, the famous Locran legislator. He was, according to the doubtful account we possess of him, a slave in one of the Greek colonies of S. Italy, and was set free when he distinguished himself as a lawgiver. There are many fabulous stories respecting him, such as that of his having submitted to lose one of his own eyes to save his son who had been sentenced to lose both for adultery, and that of his having put himself to death, because he had forgetfully violated the senate-house by entering it armed. He flourished in the 6th or 7th century B. C.

**ZAMORA**, a town of Spain, seated on the Douro, over which

is a noble bridge. It is a fine old walled town, with numerous and handsome churches and public buildings, and extensive suburbs. It has little importance in trade, &c., but is rich in historical associations. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 41. 37. N. Long. 5. 50. W.

**ZAMO/SKI**, **JOHN**, a distinguished jurist and statesman of Poland, in the 16th century. He studied at Paris and Padua, and obtained the rectorship of the last university. He speedily became one of the leaders of the turbulent barons of the country, and it was by his influence that Henry of Anjou, Stephen Bathory, and Sigismund III. were elected to the throne. Under the two last of those kings he held the offices of grand-chancellor and generalissimo. And he distinguished himself as greatly as a warrior, as he had already done as a statesman. In his private life, for he found time for retirement in the intervals of his stormy and troubled career, he proved himself a patron of education and learning, and a good lord to his serfs. He died in 1605, aged 64 years, leaving as great a name behind him as the history of Poland can boast.

**ZANCHI**, **GIROLAMO**, a theologian of the 16th century. He was a Romanist ecclesiastic; and having abjured the papal faith, fled to Switzerland and Germany, where he was made professor of theology at Heidelberg. He published various works on divinity, and deservedly enjoyed a high reputation for his learning. He died in 1590, aged 74 years.

**ZANGUEBAR**, the name of a region of E. Africa, opposite to the island of Zanzibar, by which name it is often called. It is inhabited by Arab and Negro tribes, and carries on a considerable trade with the E. Indies, in the produce of the country. It is most imperfectly explored; and the chief town is named Magadoxo. Its coast is about 1000 miles in length.

**ZANTE**, one of the Ionian Islands, lying off Cape St. Nicholas in the Morea. It is about 24 miles long, and 12 broad. It has mountains of 1500 and 2000 feet high; and is very subject to earthquakes. There are also hot-wells and bituminous springs, and other evidences of its being a seat of active volcanic agencies. It produces fruit of all kinds, and especially currants, wine, oil, corn, &c. &c. Its trade is considerable. Zante, its chief town, stands on an open bay, and is the only place of importance in it. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 20. 55. E. Pop. of island, about 40,000.

**ZANY**, *s.* a person who endeavours by odd gestures and expressions to excite laughter; a merry-andrew, or buffoon.

**ZARA**, a city of Dalmatia, Austria. It stands on a small peninsula, and is fortified. There is a fine harbour; but it is not a well-built place, although it has a few noble buildings, some of which are of considerable antiquity. Its institutions, manufactures, fisheries, and trade are flourishing. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 44. 0. N. Long. 15. 10. E.

**ZARNICH**, *s.* in Chemistry, a solid substance in which orpiment is found. The common kinds are green and yellow.

**ZEAL**, (*zeel*) *s.* [*zelos*, Gr. *zelus*, Lat.] a passionate ardour or affection for any thing, person, or cause.

**ZEALAND**, a province of the Netherlands. It lies on the German Ocean, bordering on Belgium; and is bounded by Holland and Brabant. It consists of 8 islands, 3 of which, Walcheren, Schouwen, and Tholen, are pretty large, lying in the mouth of the Scheldt; and some small tracts on the mainland. It is a flat country, preserved from the sea, under the level of which most of it lies, by vast dikes. It produces corn and cattle abundantly; its fisheries are very valuable; and its trade excellent. Middleburg is its capital. Pop. about 175,000.

**ZEALAND**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, almost of a round form, and about 700 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by the Scagerrack, the Sound, the Baltic, and the Great Belt. The coast is much intersected with large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, together with the rivers, abound in fish. It is the largest of the isles of Denmark, and exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent pasture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is seated on the east shore of this island. Pop. about 400,000.

**ZEALAND**, **NEW**, the name of two large islands of the S. Pacific Ocean, which are almost the antipodes of England, being a little further from the S. pole, than the British Islands are from the N. pole. The strait which divides them is called

Cook's Strait. The N. island is about 500 miles long, and varies from a few miles to 150 in breadth. It has high lands and hills of considerable elevation above the sea, broad plains, fine rivers, noble harbours, and a fertile soil. Its immense resources are but now beginning to become apparent, and the settlements are increasing continually in number and extent. The S. island, which is comparatively unknown, is about 450 miles long, and about 100 in its average width. It has a range of mountains along the centre, the general height of which is about 3000 feet. Around its shores are numerous small islands. The aborigines of this country are of the same race as those of most of the Australian and Polynesian islands; and were characterized by the same religious superstitions, the same cruelties, &c., and a language very closely resembling theirs. Wars and European diseases have greatly reduced their numbers; but efforts have been made, and those not without success, to introduce Christianity and civilization amongst them. These islands are the seat of a British colony, of which Auckland is the chief town; the New Zealand Company has also commenced a colony here, and its chief town is Wellington. These are both in the N. island. Pop. about 105,000. Amongst the peculiarities of this country, the *Apteryx*, a bird of the ostrich kind, but of smaller size than others of that kind, may be mentioned. Its Flora has many serviceable plants and trees; and the neighbouring seas abound in whales and other fish.

**ZÉALOT**, (*zēlot*) *s.* [*zelos*, Gr.] one that espouses any cause with a great ardour or passion; a bigot. It is generally used in dispraise.

**ZÉALOUS**, (*zēlous*) *a.* espousing any cause with passion.

**ZÉALOUSLY**, *ad.* with passionate ardour.

**ZÉBRA**, *s.* in Natural History, an animal of the horse tribe, of a white colour, very beautifully striped with black. It is less than a horse in size; and inhabits Africa and the East.

**ZÉCHIN**, (*zēkin*) *s.* [from *Zecha*, in Italy;] a gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

**ZED**, *s.* the name of the letter z. Figuratively, a crooked person, formed like the letter Z; a worthless, insignificant person.

**ZÉDOARY**, *s.* [*zedoaria*, Fr.] in Botany, a spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

**ZEND**, *s.* the name of the book containing the dogmatic and preceptive parts of the religion taught by Zoroaster; and now applied to the language of Persia, of the age of that book, which exhibits many remarkable analogies to the Hindu, the classic, Teutonic, and other tongues.

**ZENIC**, *s.* in Zoology, an animal of the weasel kind, which is striped like a zebra, and inhabits the south of Africa.

**ZÉNITH**, *s.* [Arab.] in Astronomy, the point in the heavens directly over one's head, opposed to the Nadir.

**ZÉNO**, the name of two distinguished Greek philosophers. *Zeno of Elea* was a pupil of Parmenides, and carried on his studies in that small colony, leading a noble life, and gaining no little renown. He occasionally visited Athens, and was one of the teachers of Pericles. At that time all the love of liberty that characterized the Ionic race was inflamed to the utmost by the Persian wars, and this philosopher shared in the general enthusiasm.

Finding on his return from Athens, after his last visit, that Nearchus had seized the tyranny of Elea, he conspired against him, was taken, and put to a cruel death, in about 435 B. C. He was the inventor of dialectic logic, and the famous quibble of Achilles and the tortoise is ascribed to him. Of his other opinions it is needless but to say that they belonged to his logic, and that he was the first of the long line of inquirers, which is not yet ended, who have earnestly laboured by that inefficient instrument to find truth. *Zeno of Citium* studied in succession the Socratic, Cynic, Megaric, and Platonic systems, and finally commenced a new school, the Stoics. At Athens, in the painted piazza or porch of Polygnetus, he continued to expound his lofty and stern morality, and in the midst of that luxurious city his life was as instructive as his doctrine. He broke his finger by a fall, and strangled himself in about 260 B. C., aged about 95 years. See *Stoics*.

**ZÉNO, NICHOLAS AND ANTHONY**, the names of two celebrated Venetian navigators of the 14th century. They were brothers, nephews of the admiral who figures in the war of Chi-ozza. Nicholas in the course of his travels came to Friesland, and entered into the service of some chief or prince there. He next invited his brother to join him, and they engaged in expe-

ditions of the same kind as those of the ancient Scandinavian sea-kings; in the course of which they visited Greenland, if not the continent of N. America. Nicholas died in about 1399, and Anthony in about 1405.

**ZENO, APOSTOLO**, an eminent Italian literary man and poet, to whom is ascribed the beginning of the genuine Italian opera. He resided for some time at Vienna, in the service of the emperor Charles VI., and died in 1750, aged 82 years. His musical dramas, which are both tragic and comic, are deficient in that which would make them fine dramatic poems, whilst the music to which they were recited or sung, is deficient in the genuine operatic character. His other writings seem to be of a higher order.

**ZÉNOBIA, SEPTIMIA**, the celebrated queen of Palmyra, in the 3rd century of our æra. Her husband, Odenatus, after having gained some celebrity by his wars against Persia, was assassinated; upon which she took possession of the government, but was never acknowledged at Rome. She increased the dominions she ruled over, and at the height of her power possessed Syria, Egypt, and part of Asia Minor. She was defeated twice by the emperor Aurelian, and taken prisoner, and most probably lived in Italy, after the emperor's triumph, till about 273 A. D. She was possessed of a masculine intelligence, and not deficient in learning, as well as in the power to animate the hearts of her soldiers with her own spirit. Locusinus, the celebrated critic, was her secretary. Palmyra was destroyed soon after her overthrow.

**ZEPHANIAH**, one of the minor prophets of the Jewish nation. He prophesied in the time of King Josiah, about 626 B. C., a little after the captivity of the ten tribes, and before that of Judah. His prophecies predict both the coming judgments on Judah, and the future glory of the true Israel. They also relate to other nations; and contain many powerful exhortations to penitence.

**ZÉPHYR**, *ZEPHYRUS*, *s.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] the west wind; poetically applied to any calm, soft, or gentle wind.

**ZÉRO**, *s.* the point from which a scale is graduated.

**ZEST**, *s.* a relish or taste superadded to any thing.

To **ZEST**, *v. a.* to heighten by an additional relish.

**ZÉTETIC METHOD**, *s.* [*zēto*, Gr.] in Mathematics, the method made use of to investigate or solve a problem.

**ZÉUGMA**, *s.* [*zeugnum*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a mode of speech wherein an adjective or verb, which agrees with the next word, is likewise applied to one or many more remote.

**ZÉUXIS**, a celebrated Greek painter, some of whose pictures were greatly admired by the critics of the day, who have left us accounts of them. His Helen, Centaurs, Hercules, &c., are specially described. He once contested the superiority of Parrhasius in his art, but whilst the birds were deceived by his grapes, and not alarmed at the boy who was represented as carrying them, he was himself deceived by the curtain, which Parrhasius had painted; and so was held, on some unknown principle of criticism, to have failed. He flourished in about 400 B. C.

**ZVIBET**, *s.* in Zoology, an animal which nearly resembles the civet cat, and inhabits the Indian Isles.

**ZIEGENBALG, BARTHOLOMEW**, an eminent missionary in India. He was sent out by Frederick IV. of Denmark, to Tranquebar; and after some years of labour, returned to Europe to print a Dictionary of the Malabar language. At the end of a year he returned to India; and died in the midst of his work, in 1819, after 16 years of devoted labour.

**ZIMMERMANN, JOHANN GEORGE VON**, an eminent physician of Switzerland, who studied at Göttingen. He practised with considerable reputation, and extended his name by his writings. After a time he was appointed royal physician at Hanover; and wrote and practised with constantly increasing fame. But he had already manifested symptoms of derangement; and these grew to such a height, that he imagined himself the object of countless plots, and involved himself in endless difficulties. The outbreak of the French Revolution completed his insanity, and he died in 1795, aged 67 years. He published many works, which obtained an extensive circulation in literary and scientific circles of Europe; but his *Essay on Solitude* was made known by translations to the people in every country of Europe, and was every where admired. His *Essay on National Pride* has also been translated and widely circulated in England and other countries.

**ZINC**, *s.* in Chemistry, a metal of a bluish-white colour;

lamellated in structure; hard, but both malleable and ductile, except at a high temperature. It is extensively employed in the useful arts, for vessels for liquids, water-piping, door plates, metallic roofing plates; and also in the same way that stone is employed in lithography. It was used for dairy vessels, but being acted on by one of the components of milk it is laid aside as injurious. In Voltaic electricity it is one of the most generally used metals. See GALVANISM.

**ZINCOGRAPHY**, *s.* [*zinc* and *grapho*, Gr.] in the Arts, the use of zinc plates, in the same way that stone is used in Lithography (*which see*).

**ZINGIBER**, *Zy'ziber*, *s.* [Lat.] ginger.

**ZINZENDORF**, **NICHOLAS LOUIS, COUNT VON**, an eminent character in the history of the church of the United Brethren. He was educated at Halle and Wittenberg, and imbibed the principles of the excellent Franke. He afterwards travelled in Holland, France, and Switzerland, and manifested unabated zeal for religion. Having settled on his estates, an exile from Moravia requested an asylum, and the result was the colony of Herrnhut. The Count made the greatest exertions to secure the retreat of all the courageous members of the persecuted Hussite church; and aided in the formation of the church of the United Brethren, as it at present exists. To the establishment of this church, and the maintenance of its missionaries, which were soon sent forth, he gave up all his property; and at length devoted himself to the ministry in it. For many years he was exiled from his country because of his religious earnestness. He was ordained a bishop at Berlin, by the Prussian king. He visited most European countries, as a preacher of the gospel; and was met with determined and peremptory hostility in two, Russia and Sweden. Thrice he visited the New World, once to aid the missionaries in the W. Indies, and twice to preach in the British colonies of N. America. At length, after a life of earnestness and unwearyed labours, he died in 1760, aged 60 years. His writings are all theological or devotional, and are faithful exhibitions of his heart and mind. To his influence may be traced those features in the Moravian Brethren, which most powerfully move the feelings, and which most effectually repel such as can abide by the truth alone.

**ZISKA**, **JOHN**, of Trocznow, the great Hussite warrior, was a Bohemian noble, who embraced the party of John Huss, through disgust and hatred of the priests, one of whom had brought his sister to shame. When Huss was martyred, he excited the barons to rebellion; and after Jerome of Prague's death, spread devastation and death over the whole of Bohemia. He spared neither church nor convent; and suffered no ecclesiastic to live, unless he joined him. He was the chief of the Taborite party; and not only successfully defied all the power of the emperor, but kept down the Calixtines, and exterminated several lesser sects of fanatics. He had lost one eye before the Hussite wars, and the other was blinded by an arrow during a siege; but he continued to direct the movements of his army, and to lead his soldiers to victory, notwithstanding his blindness. At length, Sigismund, finding that all his efforts to gain the crown of Bohemia by arms were fruitless, endeavoured to effect a compromise; and offered Ziska the kingdom, on condition of being acknowledged in name, at least, as sovereign. He never received a reply, for Ziska, at that very time, died of the plague, in 1424, aged about 55 years.

**ZO'CLE**, *s.* in Architecture, a small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a bust, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth.

**ZODIAC**, *s.* [*zoon*, Gr. *zodiacus*, Lat.] in Astronomy, a belt of about 16 degrees broad, drawn on celestial globes, and supposed to include the paths of all the bodies of the solar system; that of the sun, or the ecliptic, running through the centre of it. But the angles made by some of the asteroids with the equator is so great, that they pass many degrees beyond the boundaries of the zodiac. It belongs to a former age of the history of astronomy, and figures chiefly in astrology now.

**ZODIACAL**, *a.* connected with, or placed in, the zodiac. *Zodiacal light*, is the name given to a faint luminosity, which appears, in favourable circumstances, before sun-rise and after sun-set. It assumes an elongated conical form, and seems to proceed from the sun, in the plane of the ecliptic. Various con-

jectures have been entertained respecting its nature, the most probable of which is, that it is a sort of atmosphere, or ether, to the sun.

**ZOFFANY**, **JOHN**, an eminent painter, of the last century. He was born in Germany, studied in Italy, and after residing for some time at Coblenz, came to England, where he obtained considerable reputation. Subsequently he visited Italy again, and resided for a time at Lucknow in Hindustan. He died in England, in 1810, aged 75 years. Some of his pictures have been engraved, and are well known.

**ZOILUS**, a rhetorician of Greece, in the 3rd century B. C., of whose life nothing certain is known. He obtained, however, a reputation for hyper-criticism, which has made him a proverb for that unamiable quality. He seems to have exercised his critical talents on Homer, and to have written several works, all of which are lost.

**ZOLLIKOFER**, **GEORGE JOACHIM**, a distinguished Swiss preacher of the last century. He studied at Bremen and Utrecht, and was pastor of various churches in his native country, where he obtained such renown for his oratorical powers, that he was at last settled at Leipzig, where he died in 1788, aged 58 years. His *Sermons*, *Devotional Exercises*, *Hymns*, and other writings, are yet read, and have been translated into other languages.

**ZONARAS**, **JOHANNES**, an eminent Greek theologian and historian of the 12th century. Before he entered on the life of a monk, he held high stations under the emperor at Constantinople. He died in one of the monasteries of Mount Athos at a very advanced age. His *Annals* contain a compendious history of the world from the earliest period to 1118 A. D. He also wrote several Commentaries, Letters, &c.

**ZONE**, *s.* [*zonē*, Gr.] in Physical Geography, a division of the earth's surface by circles parallel to the equator. There are usually reckoned five zones; the *torrid*, between the tropics; the *N.* and *S. frigid*, within the arctic and antarctic circles; and the *N.* and *S. temperate*, between the tropical and arctic circles. This is, however, a very imperfect and incorrect generalization of the phenomena of climate, and is used only when a loose and popular notion is intended to be expressed. See CLIMATE.

**ZOOGRAPHER**, (*zōōgrāfer*) *s.* [*zoon* and *grapho*, Gr.] one who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

**ZOOGRAPHY**, (*zōōgrāfy*) *s.* a description of the forms, nature, and properties of animals.

**ZOOLOGICAL**, *a.* connected with zoology. *Zoological Garden*, is a name now given to a menagerie, in which animals, birds, &c. &c. are kept alive in large cages, or enclosures, in which their habits can be better observed than they could be when confined in small close dens, as was formerly the custom. There are two excellent establishments of this kind in London, one in Regent's Park, which is very extensive and well supplied; the other, which combines more popular entertainments, as well as zoological recreations, to the visitor, is called the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

**ZOOLOGIST**, *s.* one who studies or writes upon zoology.

**ZOOLOGY**, (*zōōlogy*) *s.* [*zoon* and *logos*, Gr.] the science of animated nature; which embraces all beings, from the zoophyte, which can with difficulty be distinguished from a plant, up to man. It is not a mere classificatory science; the researches of comparative anatomists, and the extension to animals of the idea of morphology, which was at first confined to plants, having raised it to the true rank of a science. The following are the classes into which the animal kingdom is divided, according to the most recent zoologists:—1. Mammals; 2. Birds; 3. Reptiles; 4. Fishes; 5. Molluscs; 6. Articulated animals; 7. Radiated animals; 8. Annulose animals; and 9. Polyps, or Zoophytes.

**ZOO'PHORIC**, (*zōōphōrīk*) *s.* [*zoon* and *phero*, Gr.] bearing an animal. A *zoo-phoric column*, in Architecture, is that which bears or supports the figure of an animal.

**ZOO'PHOROUS**, (*zōōphōras*) *s.* in Architecture, the frieze of a column, or that part which is between the architrave and cornice; so called from the ornaments, resembling animals, carved upon it.

**ZOO'PHYTE**, (*zōōphyte*) *s.* [*zoon* and *phuton*, Gr.] in Zoology, the general name for those animals which rank lowest in the scale of animated being, and most resemble plants; polyps, coral-insects, sponges, &c. belong to this class.

**ZOOTOMIST**, *s.* [*zoon* and *temno*, Gr.] a person who dissects animals.

**ZOO/TOMY**, *s.* the dissection of the body of beasts; called likewise *comparative anatomy*.

**ZORILLA**, *s.* in Zoology, an animal of the weasel kind, which has a very strong scent, and inhabits South America.

**ZOROASTER**, or properly, **ZENDUSIR**, the founder of the Magian religion; respecting whose life nothing is certainly known, than that after many years of contemplative retirement, during which he wrote the *Zend-avesta*, (which is the sacred book of the Parsees), he commenced his work of reforming or founding the national religion, being aided by the king, who was one of his earliest converts or disciples; and that, after a career of great labour and zeal, he died in 513 B. C., aged about 75 years. There are, as is usual, very many most absurd and incredible stories told respecting him; and the contradictions are so numerous between the different legends, that many have unnecessarily supposed that several men of wisdom and learning, of this name, attained to eminence amongst the Persians. The peculiar doctrine of the religious system of Zoroaster, was the existence of an evil deity, named *Ahriman*, co-ordinate in power, &c. with *Ormuzd*, the good deity, and to be propitiated by worship and sacrifice. There are however abundant traces of faith in one spiritual and supreme God, in the *Zend-avesta*; and of these conflicting deities being of inferior rank, and but the ministers of his will. This is the metaphysical part of the system. Another part, the worship of fire and the heavenly bodies, the cultivation of astronomy, or rather of astrology, &c., is the scientific part. The spiritual and noble character of many of the precepts and predictions of the *Zend-avesta* has engaged the attention of men of learning, and has given rise to many improbable conjectures as to their source. There is no fear of diminishing the authority or of impugning the character of the Sacred Scriptures which we possess now, if we admit both the predictions and the precepts of Zoroaster to have been the expressions of the knowledge and the aspirations of a man of rare spiritual wisdom; on the contrary, we shall find in all such correspondencies a proof of the Divinity of the revelation of Jesus Christ, inasmuch as it alone accurately answers to and completely satisfies those feelings which found expression in the words of sages and poets of other people, and earlier ages of the world.

**ZUCCARELLI**, **FRANCESCO**, an eminent painter of Italy. After having obtained considerable repute in his own country, he visited England, where he resided for many years, and acquired not only fame but wealth, most of which he unfortunately lost after his return to Italy. He died in 1788, aged 80 years. Amongst his paintings are some excellent designs for tapestry.

**ZUCCHERO**, **FRÉDÉRIC**, a distinguished historical painter of Italy. He studied with his brother Taddeo, who attained almost equal renown; and after acquiring a great reputation in Italy, gave offence to the papal court by some caricatural pictures, and came to England. Here he increased his reputation, and obtained forgiveness from the parties he had offended. After his return he visited Spain; and died in Rome, in 1699, aged 66 years.

**ZUG**, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded by Zurich, Lucern, Argau, and Schwitz. It is above 12 miles long, and about 10 miles wide. It is mountainous, is watered by the Reuss and other rivers, and has several beautiful lakes. Corn, wine, fruit, cattle, dairy produce, &c. &c. are plentiful, and there are excellent fisheries. *Zug*, its capital, stands on the lake of the same name, and has some good buildings, and charitable and educational institutions. Pop. about 3000. Lat. 47. 9. N. Long. 8. 36. E.

**ZÜNGLIUS**, or **ZWINGLI**, **ULRICH**, the celebrated Swiss Reformer. He studied at Basel, Berne, and Vienna, became a priest,

and devoted himself to the knowledge of the Scriptures. He was awakened to the abuses and mischievous errors of Romanism by seeing the evils of indulgences and practices of penance and pilgrimage, and opposed them with some success. From this he was easily led to other questions of a more vital nature, and correspondence with those who shared his views, and with whom he had but then become acquainted, deepened his convictions. He also obtained followers, and was charged with being a heretic. A council was called at Zurich, and there Zuinglius gained his first triumph. He proceeded gradually to remove all that could not abide the test of Scripture in the ecclesiastical system of Zurich; other cantons embraced the same views; schools and universities were employed most judiciously to foster and spread the new doctrines. After a period spent thus, disturbed only by threats from Rome, and by Anabaptist troubles, the great Sacramentarian controversy broke out between Luther and Zuinglius. At the conference at Marburg it first fairly commenced; and it was carried on with great acrimony on Luther's part, and with great power on the part of the Swiss Reformer. A sorer trial next befell;—the cantons of Switzerland that remained steadfast in the Romish faith, took up arms to coerce those which had embraced the Reformed doctrines to submit to the authority of the pope. A battle happened, when the Reformed army was least expecting an attack; and in the defeat Zuinglius was killed, in 1531, aged 47 years. His body was burnt by the victors. His writings are all theological, and most of them are *Commentaries* on various books of Scripture. They are characterized by all the learning and love of simple truth that marked his whole course. He was one of the noblest of the Reformers of the 16th century. Having shaken off the chains with which Rome bound her sons, he did not, as Luther did, forge other chains, and insist on their being worn as the sign of freedom from the pope. He was snatched away too early (as we may, not irreverently, say) to develop all the principles of the gospel that he had so humbly and fervently received; and it is only in these last few years that they have reached that point to which the Reformer was evidently tending,—the completest religious freedom. After him, the Protestants of Switzerland are often called *Zuinglians*.

**ZURICH**, a canton of Switzerland. It is about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is bounded by the duchy of Baden, Schaff-hausen, Schwitz, Thurgau, St. Gall, Argau, and Zug. It has mountains of nearly 3000 feet in height, and is watered by the Rhine, the Limmat, the Thur, &c. It yields corn, wine, fruits, cattle, timber, &c.; and has also some valuable manufactures of silk and cotton goods. *Zurich* is its capital, and is seated on the lake of the same name, on the Limmat. It has some fine buildings, and is a place of great industry and trade for its size. Its university and other institutions for promoting science and education are thriving. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 47. 21. N. Long. 8. 32. E. Pop. of canton, about 250,000.

**ZUYDER ZEE**, a large gulf or bay of the kingdom of the Netherlands, communicating with the N. Sea, and across the mouth of it the islands of Texel, &c. lie. It is about 50 miles long, and about 40 in its broadest part. Several rivers flow into it.

**ZYGOMA**, *s.* [*zeugma*, Gr.] in Anatomy, is a bone of the head, otherwise called *os jugale*, being a union of two processes, or eminences of bones, the one from the *os temporis*, the other from the *os male*: these processes are hence termed the zygomatic processes, and the suture that joins them together is denominated the zygomatic suture.

**ZYGOMATIC**, *a.* See **ZYGOMA**.

**ZYMOGIC**, *s.* [Gr.] any thing which promotes or causes fermentation.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

## REMARKABLE EVENTS, FROM THE CREATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

B. C.

- 4004 CREATION of the world, according to Archbishop Usher, who follows the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. According to the Samaritan Pentateuch it is 4700; and according to the Version of the Seventy, 5872. Kennedy affirms that there are as many as 300 different opinions respecting the length of time which elapsed between the creation of the world and the birth of Christ. It must be observed that by *creation of the world*, nothing more can be understood now than the *introduction of the human race* into it; the science of geology having demonstrated that it is utterly impossible to assign a date to its creation.
- 3875 Abel murdered by Cain, his brother.
- 3017 Enoch translated.
- 2349 The Deluge.
- 2188 Kingdom of Egypt founded by Menes, or Misraim, son of Ham.
- 2059 Kingdom of Assyria founded by Ninus, son of Belus.
- 1996 Abraham born at Ur, in Chaldæa.
- 1921 Call of Abraham.
- 1897 The cities of the plain, Sodom, &c., destroyed.
- 1800 The Pelasgians, under Inachus, settle in Peloponnesus about this time.
- 1706 The deluge of Ogyges, in Attica.
- 1728 Joseph sold into Egypt.
- 1706 The Israelites settle in Egypt.
- 1700 The Pelasgians settle in Thessaly about this time.
- 1680 The *Hyksos*, or shepherd kings, from Arabia, or Phœnicia, subjugate Egypt about this time.
- 1600 Settlements made in Greece by adventurers from Egypt, Phœnicia, Mysia, &c.; from about this time till about 1400.
- 1582 The *Parian Chronicle*, in the Arundelian Marbles, Oxford, begins with this year, when it states that Cecrops settled in Attica.
- 1571 Moses born. The Israelites in bondage in Egypt. Sesostris begins to reign in that country, according to some; others fix this event as late as 1451.
- 1503 The deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly.
- 1491 Departure of the Israelites, under Moses, from Egypt. The Law given on Mount Sinai.
- 1453 The Olympic games said to have been first celebrated.
- 1451 The Israelites enter Canaan under Joshua.
- 1443 Joshua dies.
- 1400 Pelasgians and Tyrrhenians settle in Italy about this time.
- 1356 The Eleusinian mysteries introduced at Athens, according to some.
- 1326 The Isthmian games said to have been instituted.
- 1300 Minos, the lawgiver of Crete, flourishes: others assign him a much earlier date.
- 1263 The Argonautic expedition, said to have been undertaken about this time.
- 936

B. C.

- 1255 Tyre founded, according to Josephus.
- 1184 Troy taken, after a siege of ten years.
- 1104 The return of the Heraclidæ; or settlement of the Dorians in the Peloponnesus.
- 1100 The prophet Samuel flourishes.
- 1095 Saul anointed king of Israel.
- 1068 Codrus, king of Athens, falls in a war with the Dorians. Monarchy ceases at Athens; the government of decennial archons begins.
- 1050 The Greek colonies of the W. part of Asia Minor settled about this time.
- 1048 David acknowledged as king by all Israel.
- 1015 Solomon, king of Israel, begins to reign alone.
- 1004 The Temple of Solomon completed.
- 975 The separation of the kingdom of Israel, under Jeroboam, from the kingdom of Judah, under Rehoboam.
- 971 Jerusalem taken, by Shishak, or Sesonchis, king of Egypt.
- 950 Homer supposed to have flourished about this time.
- 896 The prophet Elijah carried up to heaven.
- 888 Death of Sardanapalus, and conclusion of the first Assyrian monarchy.
- 884 Lycurgus frames the Spartan constitution, according to some authorities; others assign him an earlier date. The Olympic games re-established.
- 880 Carthage founded about this time.
- 813 The Macedonian kingdom founded about this time.
- 800 The prophets Amos, Hosea, and Jonah flourish about this time.
- 790 The second Assyrian monarchy founded, by Pul, about this time.
- 777 The Bacchiadæ rulers of Corinth.
- 776 The æra of the Olympiads begins, on July 23, in this year, when the victors at Olympia were first registered; Coræbus being the first victor enrolled.
- 775 The prophets Isaiah and Micah flourished about this time.
- 753 The æra of the building of Rome begins, on April 20, in this year, according to Varro. Other chronologists have assigned other dates to this event.
- 750 Hesiod, the Greek poet, flourished about this time.
- 747 The æra of Nabonassar begins, on February 26, in this year.
- 743 The first war between Messenia and Sparta begins.
- 727 Gyges, king of Lydia.
- 725 Habakkuk and Nahum prophesy about this time.
- 721 The city of Samaria taken by Salmanaser, king of Assyria. The ten tribes of Israel carried into captivity.
- 719 Syracuse built.
- 717 The Medes revolt from the Assyrian king.
- 713 Sennacherib, king of Assyria, invades Egypt, in the reign of Sethos, a priest of Ptutha; and is driven back by a pestilence.
- 710 Sennacherib's army destroyed whilst besieging Jerusalem.
- 685 The second war between Messenia and Sparta begins.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

B. C.

- 684 The government of Athens changed from decennial to annual archons.
- 656 Psammetichus sole monarch of Egypt.
- 624 Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, flourishes.
- 610 Zephaniah and Joel prophesy about this time.
- 606 Nineveh taken and destroyed, and the second Assyrian monarchy overturned, by Cyaxares of Media, and Nabopolassar of Babylon.
- 594 Legislation of Solon at Athens.
- 587 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, and the kingdom of Judah overturned.
- 585 A solar eclipse, predicted by Thales, occurs, which puts an end to the war between the Medes and the Lydians. Some chronologists place this eclipse as early as 625, and others in intermediate dates.
- 580 Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel prophesy about this time.
- 572 Old Tyre taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.
- 569 Amasis king of Egypt, during whose reign the intimate intercourse between that country and Greece began.
- 560 Peisistratus becomes tyrant of Athens.
- 559 Cyrus elected general of the Persians; overthrows the empire of the Medians.
- 546 Sardis taken by Cyrus, and the kingdom of Lydia overturned.
- 540 Pythagoras, the philosopher, flourishes.
- 538 Babylon taken by Cyrus.
- 536 The edict for the return of the Jews, and the rebuilding of Jerusalem and the Temple, sent forth by Cyrus.
- 535 Thespis, the first tragedian, flourishes.
- 525 Cambyzes, king of Persia, conquers Egypt.
- 520 Hecateus, the historian, flourishes.
- 515 The Temple at Jerusalem completed.
- 514 Hipparchus assassinated at Athens.
- 510 The Peisistratidae expelled from Athens.
- 509 Monarchy abolished at Rome; the consular government established.
- 508 Darius, king of Persia, invades Scythia about this time.
- 500 Revolt of the Ionian cities from Darius, under Aristagoras.
- 499 Sardis burnt by the Ionians and Athenians.
- 498 The struggle between the plebeians and the patricians commences at Rome. Lartius the first dictator.
- 495 Miletus taken after a great naval engagement near it, in which the Persians gained the victory.
- 493 Tribunes of the people appointed at Rome.
- 490 The grand Persian invasion of Greece, by Datis and Artaphernes. Battle of Marathon gained by Miltiades over the Persians.
- 486 Revolts in Egypt, against Persia, begin.
- 480 Xerxes, king of Persia, invades Greece. Battles of Thermopylae, Artemisium, and Salamis.
- 479 Battles of Plataea and Mycale.
- 477 Athens begins to acquire the ascendancy amongst the states of Greece.
- 475 Hiero I., tyrant of Syracuse. Pindar, Æschylus, Simonides, and other Greek poets, flourish under his patronage.
- 471 Themistocles banished.
- 470 Cimon's twofold victory on the Eurymedon.
- 464 Revolt of the Helots of Sparta. The third Messenian war begins.
- 458 Ezra, sent from Babylon to Jerusalem; restores the national institutions.
- 452 Decemvirs created at Rome. The laws of the Twelve Tables compiled, and established.
- 447 Battle of Coronea.
- 444 First military tribunes appointed at Rome.
- 443 Censors first appointed at Rome.
- 440 Pericles gives his name to the age, by his splendid administration of Athenian affairs. Herodotus, Æschylus, Sophocles, Anaxagoras, Aspasia, Pheidias, &c. &c. flourished.
- 431 The Boeotians attempt to surprise Plataea;—the commencement of the Peloponnesian war.
- 430 The plague at Athens, which lasted for five years, begins. The Spartan ambassadors to the king of Persia are betrayed by Sitalces, king of Thrace, to the Athenians,

B. C.

- who put them to death. About this time Malachi prophesies, and the latest books of the Old Testament are written.
- 425 Aristophanes, the comic dramatist of Athens, flourishes.
- 415 Expedition of Alcibiades and Nicias to Sicily.
- 414 Amynteus frees Egypt from the Persian yoke.
- 413 Nicias totally defeated in Sicily on August 27, when an eclipse of the moon happened.
- 411 Athens becomes an oligarchy.
- 406 Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse.
- 405 The battle of Ægospotamos, in which Lysander totally defeats the Athenian fleet.
- 404 Athens taken by Lysander. The government of the Thirty Tyrants established. Sparta becomes the ruling state in Greece.
- 403 Thrasybulus recovers Athens, and restores the ancient constitution.
- 401 The retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon;—Cyrus, who had revolted from his brother, having been slain at Cunaxa.
- 400 War between Sparta and Persia.
- 399 Socrates put to death at Athens. Euripides and Plato flourish.
- 395 Athens and Thebes join Corinth against Sparta.
- 394 Battle of Coronea, in which Agesiades defeats the allies. Sea-fight at Cnidus, in which Conon defeats the Spartans.
- 390 The long walls of Athens rebuilt. Rome taken and burnt by the Gauls. Camillus defeats the Gauls, and saves Rome.
- 387 Peace of Antalcidas. Persia obtains the sovereignty of the Asiatic Greeks.
- 384 Manlius thrown from the Capitol at Rome.
- 382 Thebes seized by Sparta.
- 379 The Lacedæmonians expelled from the Cadmeia, or citadel, of Thebes.
- 378 The Licinian laws passed at Rome.
- 376 Battle of Naxos; the ascendancy of Sparta terminated.
- 374 Persia vainly attempts to recover Egypt.
- 371 Battle of Leuctra gained by Epaminondas of Thebes, over the Lacedæmonians.
- 369 Messene restored to freedom by the Theban invasion of Peloponnesus.
- 367 Epaminondas delivers Pelopidas, who was a prisoner to Alexander of Thebes.
- 366 Plebeian consuls at Rome.
- 365 Alliance of Thebes with Persia. Pretors instituted at Rome.
- 362 Battle of Mantinea; Spartans defeated, but Epaminondas slain. Theban supremacy in Greece ends.
- 359 Philip, son of Amyntas, becomes king of Macedonia.
- 357 Social war in Greece begins.
- 356 Phocian sacred war, which lasted ten years, begins. Dion expels Dionysius II. from Syracuse. Temple of Diana at Ephesus, burnt.
- 351 Sidon destroyed by the Persians.
- 350 Egypt reconquered by Persia.
- 349 Dionysius reinstated at Syracuse.
- 348 Treaty of commerce between Rome and Carthage.
- 347 Olynthus taken by Philip of Macedon.
- 343 War of the Romans against the Samnites begins. Timoleon expels Dionysius again from Syracuse.
- 339 Amphissian sacred war. Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon.
- 338 The battle of Cheronea, August 2, in which the Athenians and Thebans were defeated by Philip. Macedonian ascendancy in Greece. Latins and Campanians subdued by Rome.
- 336 Philip assassinated. Aristotle, Demosthenes, and Æschines flourish.
- 335 Alexander the Great enters Greece to suppress an insurrection, obliges the Athenians to submit, and destroys the city of Thebes. He is appointed generalissimo of the Greeks against the Persians.
- 334 Battle of the Granicus, in Phrygia, gained by Alexander over Darius, May 22. Apelles of Cos, the painter.
- 333 Battle of Issus, gained by Alexander, in October. Calisthenes, the philosopher.



# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- B. C.
- 332 Tyre taken by Alexander, August 20, after a siege of seven months. He shows favour to the Jews. Alexandria, in Egypt, founded.
  - 331 Decisive battle of Arbela, or Gangamela, by which the Persian monarchy is overthrown. Sparta revolts, unsuccessfully.
  - 330 Samaritan temple, on Mount Gerizim, built about this time.
  - 327 Alexander's expedition into India against Porus.
  - 326 Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates, with Alexander's fleet. New war between the Romans and Samnites.
  - 323 Alexander dies, April 21. The Lamian war between the Athenians and Antipater.
  - 322 A Macedonian force puts down the democracy at Athens.
  - 321 The Roman army passes under the yoke, at the Caudine forks.
  - 320 Perdices dies. Judea conquered by Ptolemy son of Lagus.
  - 317 Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse. Phocion dies.
  - 316 Eumenes dies.
  - 315 Thebes restored.
  - 312 The Romans begin the Etruscan war. Seleucus Nicator takes Babylon, from which begins the era of the Seleucide.
  - 311 Peace concluded between Antigonus and all his enemies except Seleucus.
  - 307 Demetrius Poliorcetes restores the Athenian constitution.
  - 306 The title of king first assumed by the successors of Alexander.
  - 301 Antigonus defeated and slain at the battle of Ipsus.
  - 295 Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, after a year's siege.
  - 284 The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament is thought to have been made about this time. The Pharos of Alexandria built.
  - 280 Rise of the Achaean League.
  - 278 The Gauls who had invaded Greece are driven out, and pass into Asia. Epicurus flourishes.
  - 275 Alexandria the seat of learning and trade. Pyrrhus defeated in Italy by Curius Dentatus.
  - 272 The Samnites and Tarentines defeated by the Romans.
  - 269 The first coining of silver at Rome, under the consulship of Fabius Pictor and Gulo.
  - 266 Athens under the power of Macedonia. Sparta free. All Lower Italy subdued by the Romans.
  - 264 The first Punic war begins, which continued 23 years.
  - 261 The Romans first concerned themselves in naval affairs.
  - 260 The Carthaginians defeated at sea by Duilius, who had the first naval triumph in November.
  - 256 Regulus, the Roman general, is defeated and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians under Xanthippus. Arsaces, governor of Parthia, makes it independent of Syria.
  - 249 The Romans, under Claudius Pulcher, are totally defeated by the Carthaginians under Adherbal, off Drepanum, Sicily.
  - 245 Aratus, general of the Achaean League.
  - 242 The Carthaginians defeated by Lutatius, the Roman general, at the Isles of Ægates, which finishes the first Punic war.
  - 235 The temple of Janus shut for the first time since Numa.
  - 232 Athens, freed from its Macedonian garrison, enters the League.
  - 231 Sardinia and Corsica subdued by the Romans.
  - 226 Cleomenes reforms Sparta.
  - 225 The Gauls enter Italy, but are defeated in Etruria, by L. Æmilius, the Roman consul.
  - 224 The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake.
  - 223 Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.
  - 222 Upper Italy a Roman province. Battle of Sellasia: Sparta taken by Antigonus.
  - 220 The social war in Greece between the Ætolians and the Achæans begins, and continues 3 years.
  - 219 Saguntum taken and destroyed by Hannibal.
  - 218 The second Punic war begins with Hannibal's passing the Alps, and continues 17 years. The Romans defeated at Ticinum and Trebia.

- B. C.
- 217 The Romans defeated by Hannibal at the lake of Trasymene.
  - 216 The Romans, under Fabius Cunctator, totally defeated in the battle of Cannæ, in Apulia, by Hannibal.
  - 215 Alliance between Hannibal and Philip, king of Macedonia. Hannibal suffers reverses in Italy.
  - 212 Syracuse taken by Marcellus, after a siege of two years; Archimedes slain.
  - 210 Sicily conquered by the Romans, and made a province.
  - 207 Asdrubal, having entered Italy with a large army to reinforce Hannibal, is defeated and killed by Claudius Nero, at the Metaurus.
  - 206 Peace of Philopemen.
  - 202 The battle of Zama, in Africa, where Hannibal is totally defeated by Scipio. Judea submits to Antiochus the Great.
  - 201 The Carthaginians have a peace granted them on very ignominious terms, which finishes the second Punic war.
  - 200 Athens implores the aid of Rome, against Macedonia.
  - 197 Battle of Cynoscephalæ, in which Philip of Macedonia is defeated by the Romans under Flaminius.
  - 192 The war of Antiochus the Great with the Romans begins.
  - 190 The first Roman army enters Asia under L. C. Scipio.
  - 189 Antiochus the Great defeated by the Romans, at Magnesia.
  - 187 Antiochus the Great is defeated and killed in Media, after plundering the temple of Jupiter Belus in Elymais.
  - 183 Philopemen put to death. Hannibal dies, at the court of Prusias of Bithynia. Scipio Africanus dies.
  - 172 Terence flourishes.
  - 171 Ptolemy's generals defeated by Antiochus in a battle between Pelusium and Mount Casias. The second Macedonian war begins.
  - 170 Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem, and two years after robs and pollutes the temple.
  - 168 The battle of Pydna, June 22, in which Perseus, king of Macedon, is totally defeated by P. Æmilius, the Roman general. The Jews free themselves from the Syrian yoke.
  - 163 The government of Judea by the Asmonean family, or Maccabees, begins, and continues 126 years.
  - 162 Hipparchus begins his astronomical observations at Rhodes, which he continues for 34 years.
  - 150 The clepsydra invented by Scipio Nasica, 134 years after the introduction of sun-dials.
  - 149 The third Punic war begins, and continues 3 years. Prusias, king of Bithynia, is put to death by his son Nicomedes, surnamed Philopater.
  - 147 The Romans make war against the Achæans, which is finished by Mummius the following year.
  - 146 Carthage destroyed by P. Scipio, and Corinth by L. Mummius, who brought from thence the first fine paintings to Rome.
  - 142 Macedonia becomes a Roman province.
  - 141 The war of Numantia begins, and continues 8 years.
  - 140 Death of Viriathus, the Lusitanian chief.
  - 138 The Roman army, under Mancinus, ignominiously defeated by the Numantines.
  - 136 Scipio Africanus, with Sp. Mummius and Metellus, made the famous embassy into Egypt, Syria, and Greece.
  - 135 The history of the Apocrypha ends. The servile war begins in Sicily, and continues 3 years.
  - 133 Numantia taken and destroyed by Scipio. The kingdom of Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire, according to the will of Attalus, its last king. Tiberius Gracchus slain in a tumult.
  - 128 John Hyrcanus declares himself independent of Syria.
  - 123 Carthage rebuilt by order of the Roman senate.
  - 121 The province in S. Gaul acquired. Caius Gracchus proscribed and slain.
  - 116 Cleopatra assumes the government of Egypt.
  - 111 The Jugurthine war begins, and continues 5 years.
  - 109 The Teutones and Cimbri begin their attack on the Roman empire, which continues 8 years. Jugurtha, the king of Numidia, defeated in two battles by Metellus. Ptolemy Lathyrus is defeated, and Samaria taken by John Hyrcanus.
  - 106 Jugurthine war concluded by Marius and Sylla.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

B. C.

- 105 Cæpio and Manilius ignominiously defeated by the Teutones, &c. on the banks of the Rhone.
- 102 The Teutones defeated by Marius in two great battles at Aquæ Sextie, now Aix in Provence.
- 101 Marius and Catullus defeat the Cimbri as they were endeavouring to enter Italy through Noricum, now the Tyrol.
- 99 Lusitania conquered by the Romans, under Dolabella.
- 91 The Social or Marsic war begins, which continues 3 years.
- 89 The Mithridatic war begins, and continues 26 years.
- 88 The civil war between Marius and Sylla begins, and continues 6 years.
- 87 Marius takes Rome. Sylla takes Athens.
- 86 Marius dies.
- 82 Sylla takes Rome, and is made dictator.
- 80 War with Sertorius in Spain, begins.
- 79 Sylla resigns the dictatorship, and dies the year after.
- 73 The Servile war begins under Spartacus. Sertorius murdered.
- 71 Spartacus defeated and killed by Crassus and Pompey, which finishes the Servile war. Spain completely recovered.
- 69 Lucullus defeats the two kings Mithridates and Tigranes, in a great battle in Armenia, the day before the nones of December; and takes Tigranocerta, with all the royal treasures.
- 67 Pompey conquers the pirates of the Mediterranean.
- 66 Mithridates defeated by Pompey in a night-battle in the Upper Armenia. Crete conquered by Metellus, after a war of two years, and reduced to a Roman province.
- 65 The reign of the Seleucidæ ends in Syria, which is reduced by Pompey to a Roman province.
- 63 The conspiracy of Catiline detected by Cicero, in October, and defeated by Antony, about the middle of December. Jerusalem taken by Pompey, who restores Hyrcanus. Mithridates kills himself.
- 60 The first triumvirate, of Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus.
- 55 Cæsar conquers the Germans, and invades Britain.
- 54 Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusalem.
- 53 Crassus killed, and his army cut to pieces by the Parthians, under Surenas, at Sinnace in Mesopotamia, June 9.
- 50 The civil war begins on the 22nd of October, when the senate ordered Cæsar to disband his army. Cæsar besieges Pompey in Brundisium, Dec. 26. Cicero, Lucretius, Sallust, and other distinguished Roman writers and poets flourish.
- 49 Pompey sails from Brundisium, Jan. 3; Cæsar enters it on the 4th, and comes to Rome about the 19th. He besieges Marseilles in the spring, defeats Pompey's lieutenants in Spain in the summer, returns to Rome in September, and passes into Epirus, Oct. 15.
- 48 The battle of Pharsalia, May 12. Pompey murdered. Antipater made governor of Judea, and Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, by Cæsar.
- 47 The war of Alexandria; that city taken by Julius Cæsar. He conquers Pharnaces, king of Bosphorus.
- 46 The war in Africa; Cato kills himself at Utica, Feb. 5. Battle of Munda, in Spain.
- 44 Cæsar killed in the senate-house, by Brutus, Cassius, and the other conspirators.
- 43 The second triumvirate, of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, began Nov. 27. Cicero put to death, Dec. 7. Battle of Mutina.
- 42 Cassius and Brutus defeated at Philippi in two battles, having an interval, in October. They kill themselves.
- 41 The short Persian war, in which Antony's brother Lucius is overpowered by Octavius.
- 40 Jerusalem occupied by Antigonus, assisted by the Parthians. Herod made king of Judea at Rome.
- 39 Lepidus expelled from the triumvirate.
- 37 Jerusalem taken by Socius and Herod, Jan. 1; and Antigonus soon after put to death, which terminates the government of the Maccabees.
- 36 Sextus Pompeius conquered in Sicily.
- 32 War between Octavius and Antony begins.
- 31 The battle of Actium, Sept. 2; in which Antony and Cleopatra are totally defeated; which made Octavius emperor.

B. C.

- 30 Egypt reduced to a Roman province. Deaths of Antony and Cleopatra.
- 27 Octavius, by a decree of the senate, Jan. 13, obtains the title of Augustus Cæsar, and the absolute power of the state.
- 25 Coin first used in Britain. Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Tibullus, and other eminent poets and writers flourish at Rome.
- 12 Pannonians subdued. Victories of Drusus in Gaul.
- 8 The temple of Janus shut by Augustus.
- 4 JESUS CHRIST born, about the close of the 4000th year of the world, and 4 years before the vulgar Christian æra.
- AFTER CHRIST.
- 9 Arminius, or Hermann, recovers the territory in Germany conquered by Drusus.
- 14 Augustus dies; Tiberius becomes emperor.
- 19 Germanicus poisoned.
- 21 Arminius killed.
- 26 Jesus baptized in the wilderness by John the Baptist.
- 31 Sejanus, the chief minister of the state, put to death.
- 33 Crucifixion of our Saviour; placed by some in 29, and by others in 31.
- 36 Saul of Tarsus converted, and afterwards called Paul.
- 37 Tiberius dies; Caligula becomes emperor.
- 39 Matthew writes his Gospel. Pontius Pilate kills himself. Herod Antipas banished.
- 40 The name of Christians first given at Antioch to the followers of Christ. Philo the Jew flourishes at Alexandria.
- 41 Claudius made emperor.
- 43 Claudius Cæsar's expedition into Britain.
- 44 Mark writes his Gospel.
- 49 London founded by the Romans.
- 51 Caractacus, the British king, sent in chains to Rome, by Ostorius Scapula.
- 52 The conference of the apostles at Jerusalem, improperly called the First Council.
- 55 Luke writes his Gospel. Seneca, Petronius, and Flavius Josephus flourish.
- 58 Mona (Anglesey) conquered by Paulinus; the Druids massacred.
- 60 Christianity said to have been preached in Great Britain.
- 61 Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans; but is conquered soon after by Suetonius, governor of Britain.
- 62 Paul's first imprisonment at Rome.
- 63 The Acts of the Apostles written.
- 64 Great fire at Rome, upon which the first persecution against the Christians commenced.
- 65 Paul's second imprisonment at Rome.
- 66 The first Jewish war begins, in May.
- 67 Peter and Paul put to death at Rome.
- 68 Vespasian conquers Judea.
- 70 Titus, the Roman general, takes Jerusalem, Sept. 8, which is razed to the ground.
- 73 The philosophers expelled Rome.
- 79 Herclaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and Pliny the naturalist loses his life. Quintilian flourishes.
- 85 Julius Agricola builds a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde; defeats the Caledonians, under Galgacus, on the Grampian hills; first sails round the island. Britain considerably advanced in Roman civilization.
- 90 Juvenal and Epictetus flourish about this time.
- 95 The second persecution against the Christians begins about November, and continues till the death of Domitian, in the next year.
- 96 Tacitus, Pliny the Younger, Suetonius, Plutarch, and other writers flourish about this time.
- 97 John the evangelist wrote his Gospel.
- 98 Trajan emperor of Rome.
- 103 Dacia reduced by Trajan to a Roman province.
- 107 The third persecution against the Christians.
- 117 The Euphrates the eastern boundary of the empire.
- 118 The fourth persecution against the Christians. Alia Capitolina built on the site of Jerusalem.
- 121 The Caledonians reconquer from the Romans all the southern part of Scotland; upon which the emperor Adrian builds a wall between Newcastle and Carlisle.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D.

- 131 The Jews rebel, and begin a second war.
- 135 The second Jewish war ends, when they were all banished Judea.
- 138 Claudian, Ptolemy, and Arrian flourish.
- 139 Justin writes his first Apology for the Christians.
- 140 Lollius Urbicus builds the wall along the line of Agricola's forts, called Antoninus's wall.
- 145 Antoninus Pius defeats the Moors, and afterwards the Germans and Dacians.
- 161 Galen, A. Gellius, Apuleius, and others flourish.
- 174 The miracle of "the Thundering Legion."
- 180 The Goths on the coast of the Black Sea.
- 183 A violent war in Britain, ended by Marcellus, the British governor.
- 192 The Saracens first appear in history, in a victory over the Romans in Arabia.
- 193 The empire sold by auction to Didius Julianus.
- 202 The fifth persecution against the Christians begins about April, and continues two years.
- 209 Severus builds his wall across Britain from the Frith of Forth, and dies at York two years afterwards.
- 222 Origen flourishes. Dion Cassius and Herodian eminent.
- 225 The Franks and Germans begin to threaten the empire on the Rhine.
- 226 The empire of the Parthians subverted by Ardshir, or Artaxerxes, the founder of the dynasty of the Sassanides. War against Rome.
- 235 The sixth persecution against the Christians.
- 248 The existence of Rome for a millennium celebrated.
- 250 The barbarians begin their irruptions into the Roman empire. The seventh persecution against the Christians.
- 254 The Goths paid an annual tribute not to molest the empire.
- 257 The eighth persecution against the Christians.
- 260 Valerianus, the Roman emperor, taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive. The Germans advance to Ravenna.
- 264 Odenatus conquers Persia.
- 272 The ninth persecution against the Christians.
- 273 Palmyra conquered; Zenobia taken prisoner.
- 274 Silk first brought from India. Dacia given up to the Goths.
- 286 The Roman empire attacked by northern nations, and several provinces usurped by tyrants.
- 303 The tenth persecution begins at Nicomedia, Feb. 23.
- 306 Constantine the Great begins his reign, July 25: there were six emperors at this time.
- 308 Cardinals first appointed.
- 311 Constantine embraces Christianity. Lactantius flourishes.
- 313 The tenth persecution ends by an imperial edict.
- 325 The first general council at Nice; began June 19, and ended August 25.
- 328 Constantine removes the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, thereafter called Constantinople.
- 350 The Franks in Gaul. The contest along the whole European and Asiatic borders of the empire continues.
- 361 The Goths divide into the Ostrogoths and Visigoths, or Eastern and Western Goths.
- 363 The emperor Julian, surnamed the Apostate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem.
- 364 The Roman empire divided into the Eastern (Constantinople the capital) and Western (of which Rome continued to be the capital); each being under the government of different emperors.
- 365 The Saxons begin to make descents on the eastern coasts of Britain.
- 373 The Bible translated into the Gothic language.
- 375 The barbarian invasions increase in frequency and force. The great migration of the nomadic nations of Scythia, Sarmatia, &c.
- 376 The Ostrogoths are conquered by the Huns.
- 395 Alaric plunders the Peloponnesus. Augustine, bishop of Hippo, flourishes. Silicho minister to Honorius.
- 400 Bells invented by Paulinus of Campagna.
- 401 Alaric devastates Italy.
- 402 The Roman troops begin to be withdrawn in great numbers from Britain.

A. D.

- 404 The kingdom of Caledonia, or Scotland, revives under Fergus.
- 406 The Vandals, Alans, and Suevi spread into France and Spain, by a concession of Honorius, emperor of the West.
- 409 The Suevi begin their kingdom over a part of Spain; Hermeric their first king.
- 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric, king of the Visigoths, August 24.
- 412 The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain, under Gunderic. Honorius gives up Britain.
- 413 The kingdom of the Burgundians begins in Alsace, under Gundicar.
- 414 The Visigoths begin the kingdom of Toulouse, under Ataulfus.
- 420 The kingdom of the Franks begins upon the Lower Rhine, under Pharamond.
- 426 The Romans withdraw their last troops from Britain.
- 428 Nestorius bishop of Constantinople.
- 438 The Theodosian Code compiled and published.
- 439 Genserich takes Carthage, and begins the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa, Oct. 19.
- 446 The Britons, greatly harassed by the Scots and Picts, vainly implore aid from Rome.
- 447 Attila, "the Scourge of God," with his Huns, ravages the Roman empire.
- 449 Vortigern, king of the Britons, invites the Saxons into Britain, against the Scots and Picts.
- 451 Attila defeated at Chalons sur Marne.
- 452 Venice founded.
- 455 Hengist and Horsa found the kingdom of Kent.
- 468 The Romans expelled from Spain by the Visigoths.
- 474 The Visigoths receive written laws.
- 476 The Western empire is overturned by Odoacer, king of the Heruli.
- 490 Ella founds the kingdom of Sussex.
- 493 The kingdom of Italy passes from the Heruli to the Ostrogoths by the taking of Ravenna by Theodoric the Great, Feb. 27, after a siege of near 3 years. Silkworms introduced into Europe.
- 496 Clovis, king of France, baptized, and Christianity began in that kingdom.
- 507 Clovis conquers the Visigoths, and firmly establishes the kingdom of the Franks: the country being afterwards called France.
- 508 Prince Arthur begins his reign over the Britons.
- 511 Frankish kingdom divided into Austrasia and Neustria.
- 515 Benedictine rule established.
- 516 The use of the Christian æra introduced by Dionysius the monk.
- 519 Cerdic founds the kingdom of Wessex.
- 527 Essex founded about this time.
- 530 Pandects of Justinian established.
- 533 Belisarius begins his successful campaigns in defence of the empire.
- 547 Kingdoms N. of the Humber established by the Angles.
- 557 A terrible plague all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues near 50 years.
- 558 Chlotaire sole monarch of France.
- 568 The kingdom of the Lombards begins under Alboin.
- 569 Exarchs are sent to Ravenna, by the Eastern emperors, against the Lombards. The Roman pontiff acquires the supreme power in the city.
- 575 East Anglia founded by Uffa.
- 580 Latin ceased to be spoken about this time in Italy.
- 583 The Suevi in Spain conquered by the Visigoths, which finishes that kingdom.
- 586 Mercia founded by the Angles.
- 596 Augustin, the monk, sent into England with 40 monks, by Pope Gregory I.
- 600 Laws of Ethelbert, king of Kent.
- 606 Boniface III. styled oecumenical bishop by Phocas.
- 609 Mohammed begins to preach Islamism.
- 622 The *Hegira*, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca, on July 12; from which the Mussulmans compute their time.
- 628 "The Invention of the Cross" by Helena.
- 629 Mecca taken.
- 632 Mohammed dies.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- A. D.  
637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens, or followers of Mohammed.  
638 The Saracens conquer Syria. The power of the mayors of the palace in France begins, through the incompetence of the kings.  
640 Alexandria in Egypt taken by the caliph Omar.  
651 The Saracens conquer Persia.  
653 Rhodes taken by the Saracens.  
660 Organs introduced into churches.  
663 Constans II. plunders Rome.  
664 Glass brought into England by Benalt a monk.  
669 The Saracens make an attack upon Sicily.  
673 Constantinople ineffectually besieged by the Saracens for 7 years, Callinicus having invented the Greek fire.  
685 The Britons, after a struggle of near 150 years, are totally defeated by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall.  
688 Ina, king of Wessex, publishes his laws about this time.  
696 Anastaso, the first doge of Venice.  
698 The Saracens take Carthage.  
700 Christianity introduced into Croatia.  
714 The Saracens conquer Spain, after a war of 3 years.  
717 Constantinople ineffectually besieged a second time by the Saracens.  
720 The controversy about images begins, and causes many insurrections in the Eastern empire.  
727 Ina, king of Wessex, begins the tax of Peter-pence for the support of a college at Rome.  
732 The Saracens defeated by Charles Martel, between Tours and Poitiers, in October.  
736 Leo Isauricus, the Eastern emperor, destroys all the images in his dominions, and persecutes the monks.  
746 A dreadful pestilence over Europe and Asia for 3 years.  
748 The computation of years from the birth of Christ began to be used in history.  
749 The dynasty of the Abbasides obtains the caliphate.  
752 The exarchs of Ravenna conquered by the Lombards, after having continued 183 years. Pepin king of France.  
755 Commencement of the pope's temporal dominion.  
756 The Saracens in Spain, revolting from the house of Abbas, found the Omniade kingdom of Cordova.  
758 Oud, king of Mercia, begins to reign.  
762 The golden period of the Saracenic empire. Bagdad built. Abbaside caliphs promote learning.  
768 Charlemagne king of the Franks.  
774 Pavia taken by Charlemagne, which finishes the kingdom of the Lombards, after it had lasted 206 years.  
780 Haroun-Al-Raschid caliph at Bagdad.  
787 First descent of the Danes upon the English coast.  
800 Charlemagne king of the Franks, crowned as emperor at Rome. Leo III. holds the pontificate as a vassal of Charlemagne. Rise of the scholastic philosophy.  
822 Constantinople, a third time, ineffectually besieged by the Saracens.  
823 The Saracens of Spain take possession of Crete, and call it Candia.  
826 Harold, king of Deumark, dethroned by his subjects for being a Christian.  
828 Egbert, king of Wessex, the tenth Bretwalda, or supreme king of England.  
838 The Scots and Picts united under Kenneth, with which begins the second period of the Scottish history.  
842 Theodora restores the worship of images.  
850 Cyrillus, the apostle of the Bohemians and Moravians.  
861 Schism between the Roman and Greek Churches.  
863 Ragnar Lodbrok put to death in Northumbria.  
867 The Danes extend their ravages in England.  
868 Egypt becomes independent of the caliphs of Bagdad, under Ahmed, the Saracen governor.  
870 Malta conquered by the Saracens.  
871 Battle of Otranto, the Saracens are defeated.  
872 Clucks first brought to Europe from the East.  
877 The hereditary feudal system introduced into France.  
878 Alfred the Great, after many unsuccessful engagements with the Danes, gains a victory at Ethandune, and establishes Guthrum in E. Anglia.  
881 Revival of the Gothic power in Spain.

- A. D.  
885 Paris besieged by the Danes or Northmen.  
886 The University of Oxford founded by Alfred.  
904 Russians before Constantinople.  
912 Rollo, or Robert, first duke of Normandy. The patronage of the papal chair in the hands of harlots.  
915 The University of Cambridge founded.  
924 Athelstan first sole monarch of England.  
934 Influence of the Turks in the Saracenic empire begins to be paramount.  
936 The Saracen empire is divided, by usurpation, into seven kingdoms.  
942 The Eastern emperors take possession of Naples.  
955 Dunstan, at the head of the clergy, acquires great influence in England. Hungarians finally driven out of Germany.  
961 Nicephorus Phocas, afterwards emperor of the East, recovers Candia from the Saracens.  
962 Cities of imperial Italy begin to acquire independence.  
964 Otho I. crowned emperor of Germany.  
969 The Abbasides lose Egypt, which is seized by the Fatimides, who build Grand Cairo.  
987 Dynasty of Capet ascends the French throne.  
991 The Arabic numerals introduced into Europe.  
996 Otho III. makes the empire of Germany elective.  
999 Boleslaus first king of Poland.  
1000 Paper made of cotton rags in use. Vladimir the Great of Russia baptized. Christianity in Sweden.  
1002 Massacre of all the Danes in England, on St. Brice's day.  
1009 A civil war among the Saracens of Spain, which continues till 1091, when they become tributary to the Saracens of Africa.  
1014 Canute the Great, king of Denmark, ascends the throne of England.  
1015 Children forbidden by law to be sold by their parents in England.  
1030 Dismemberment and downfall of the caliphate of Cordova.  
1031 Romanus II., emperor of the East, drives the Saracens out of Syria.  
1032 The kingdom of Arles, or Burgundy, bequeathed to Conrad II., emperor of Germany, by Rodolph.  
1035 The kingdoms of Castile and Arragon begin under Ferdinand the Great and Ramirez.  
1040 The Danes, after several engagements with various success, are finally driven out of Scotland about this time.  
1041 The Saxon line restored under Edward the Confessor.  
1042 The Turks take possession of Persia. The Danes expelled from England.  
1050 The Cid, Ruy Diaz del Visar, in the height of his fame in Spain.  
1054 Leo IX. the first pope that kept up an army.  
1056 Milan a republic. Other cities followed its example.  
1057 Malcolm III., king of Scotland, kills the tyrant Macbeth at Dunsinane, and marries the Princess Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling.  
1058 Robert Guiscard, the Norman, drives the Saracens out of Sicily.  
1065 The Turks take Jerusalem from the Saracens.  
1066 The conquest of England by William, duke of Normandy. Battle of Hastings, October 14, where Harold is slain.  
1070 William introduces the feudal law. Musical notes invented.  
1073 Hildebrand becomes pope, under the title of Gregory VII.  
1075 Henry IV., emperor of Germany, deposed by the pope, restored, after penance, towards the end of January, 1077. Justices of the peace first appointed in England. Penance granted to the pope by William the Conqueror.  
1080 Domesday Book began to be compiled by order of William I. from a survey of all the estates in England, and finished in 1086. The Tower of London built.  
1085 Toledo and Madrid taken from the Saracens by Alphonso VI., king of Castile.  
1086 Order of Carthusians began.  
1087 William the Conqueror invades France.  
1091 The Saracens in Spain call in Joseph, king of Morocco, who thus gets possession of all their dominions in Spain.  
1095 Council of Clermont.  
1096 The first Crusade.  
1099 Jerusalem taken on July 15. Godfrey of Boulogne made king. Knights of St. John.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- A. D.
- 1106 Henry I. of England joins Normandy to his kingdom.
- 1108 Louis VI. of France encourages corporations, as a counterpoise to the effects of the feudal system.
- 1110 Edgar Atheling, the last of the Saxon princes, dies in England, where he had been permitted to reside as a subject. Venice acquires great wealth by the commerce opened by the Crusades.
- 1118 The order of Knights Templars instituted. John Comnenus regains Armenia from the Turks.
- 1135 Alphonso III. master of Spain.
- 1138 David I. of Scotland defeated in the "Battle of the Standard."
- 1139 Alphonso, defeats five Saracen kings at Ouriques, takes Lisbon, and is proclaimed king of Portugal.
- 1144 Rebellion of Arnold da Brescia, at Rome.
- 1147 The second Crusade. Moscow founded.
- 1150 Abelard flourishes. Philosophy of Aristotle in greatest favour.
- 1154 The house of Plantagenet obtains the English throne.
- 1163 London bridge, consisting of 19 small arches, first built of stone.
- 1172 Henry II., king of England, takes possession of Ireland; which, from that period, is governed by an English viceroy, or lord-lieutenant.
- 1176 England divided by Henry into six circuits for the administration of justice. Frederick Barbarossa defeated at Como.
- 1180 Glass windows begin to be used in private houses in England. Bills of Exchange used in commerce.
- 1181 The digest of the laws of England made, about this time, by Glanville.
- 1186 Sept. 16. A conjunction of all the planets known, at sunrise.
- 1187 Saladin destroys the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem.
- 1189 The third Crusade begun.
- 1190 Knights of the Teutonic order instituted.
- 1191 Ptolemais taken by the Crusaders.
- 1192 The battle of Ascalon, in Judea, in which Richard, king of England, defeats Saladin's army.
- 1194 *Dieu et mon Droit* first used as a motto by King Richard on a victory over the French.
- 1196 Henry VI., emperor of Germany, takes full possession of Naples and Sicily.
- 1200 First mention of the mariner's compass. Universities begin to be generally established. Surnames occasionally used.
- 1202 The fourth Crusade.
- 1204 Constantinople taken by the French and Venetians, July 20. Normandy conquered and reunited to France. Dominicans and Franciscans. The Inquisition established.
- 1205 The state of Venice possesses the Morea, Candia, and other islands.
- 1206 Gengis Khan founds the Mogul, or Tatar, empire. Paris University established.
- 1208 London incorporated, and obtained its first charter from King John. Crusade against the Albigenses.
- 1212 The Saracens vanquished at Tolosa.
- 1214 Roger Bacon flourishes.
- 1215 Magna Charta signed by King John and the barons of England. Court of Common Pleas established.
- 1217 The fifth Crusade.
- 1218 Switzerland united to the German empire.
- 1220 Astronomy and geography revived in Europe, by the Moors of Spain.
- 1222 The assemblage of states in France called a Parlement. Salamanca University founded.
- 1224 Thomas Aquinas flourishes.
- 1228 The sixth Crusade.
- 1233 The Inquisition in the hands of the Dominicans. The houses of London and other cities in England, France, and Germany still thatched with straw.
- 1236 The Tatars take Moscow.
- 1241 The Hanseatic league begins.
- 1248 The seventh Crusade. St. Louis of France.
- 1250 Malek al Salek, sultan of Egypt, dethroned and slain by the Mamelukes. The Guelph and Ghibeline contests in Italy. Genoa at the height of prosperity.
- A. D.
- 1253 The famous astronomical tables composed by Alphonso XI., king of Castile.
- 1258 The Tatars take Bagdad, which finishes the empire of the Saracens.
- 1261 The Greek emperors recover Constantinople from the French in July.
- 1264 The Commons of England first summoned to parliament about this time.
- 1273 The house of Hapsburg obtains the imperial crown.
- 1279 The Tatars subdue China.
- 1282 Llewellyn, prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I., who unites that principality to England. "The Sicilian Vespers."
- 1284 Edward II., born at Caernarvon, is the first prince of Wales.
- 1285 Alexander III., king of Scotland, dies, and that kingdom is disputed by 2 candidates, who submit their claims to the arbitration of Edward, king of England.
- 1291 End of the Crusades.
- 1293 The regular series of English parliaments begins.
- 1296 Edward I. of England subdues Scotland.
- 1297 Sir William Wallace attempts to deliver Scotland.
- 1298 The present Turkish empire begins in Bithynia, under Ottoman. Silver-hafted knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury.
- 1299 Spectacles invented.
- 1300 Dante flourishes. Albuffa flourishes.
- 1302 The mariner's compass invented, or improved, by Flavio. Cambridge University re-established.
- 1307 The Helvetic Confederation. William Tell.
- 1308 The popes remove to Avignon, where they continue for 70 years.
- 1310 The knights of St. John take Rhodes, and settle there. Lincoln's Inn Society established. Chimneys used in domestic architecture. The Visconti lords of Milan.
- 1312 Knights Templars wholly suppressed by the pope and the king of France.
- 1314 The battle of Bannockburn between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, which establishes the latter on the throne of Scotland, July 25.
- 1315 The battle of Morgarten.
- 1319 Dublin University established.
- 1320 Gold first coined in Christendom.
- 1328 House of Valois ascend the throne of France.
- 1336 Flemings introduce textile manufactures to England.
- 1340 Gunpowder invented by Swartz, a monk of Cologne.
- 1341 Petrarch crowned at Rome.
- 1344 The first creation to titles by patents used by Edward III.
- 1345 Fire-arms used in battle. The Genoese discover the Canary Islands.
- 1346 The battle of Crecy, August 26. Oil painting first made use of by John Vanek. Herald's college instituted in England.
- 1347 Rienzi the last of the Roman tribunes. University of Prague. David of Scotland taken prisoner by Queen Philippa.
- 1349 The order of the Garter instituted in England by Edward III. Persecution of the Jews.
- 1352 The Turks first enter Europe.
- 1353 The Swiss republic established.
- 1354 The coronation of Iue de Castro.
- 1356 The battle of Poitiers, September 19. The Golden Bull, defining the rights of the electors of Germany.
- 1357 Coals first brought to London.
- 1358 Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III.
- 1361 The Turks take Adrianople, and establish their footing in Eastern Europe.
- 1362 The law pleadings in England changed from French to English. The military order of the Janizaries established among the Turks.
- 1364 Philip the Bold made Duke of Burgundy.
- 1369 John Wickliffe, the English reformer, begins to be publicly known by his disputes with the friars.
- 1371 The Stuart family possess the throne of Scotland.
- 1377 The popes return from Avignon to Rome, January 17.
- 1378 Two popes claim the tiara at once.
- 1379 The war of the Chiozza, between Venice and Genoa.
- 1381 Wat Tyler's rebellion.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- A. D.  
 1384 The first Navigation Act in England.  
 1386 A company of linen weavers from the Netherlands established in London. Windsor Castle built. The battle of Sempach.  
 1388 The battle of Otterburn, or Chevy Chase.  
 1391 Cards invented in France for the king's amusement.  
 1393 Sigismund, king of Hungary, defeated by Bajazet I., king of the Turks, at Nicopolis, September 28.  
 1399 Westminster Abbey and Hall rebuilt and enlarged. Order of the Bath instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. The house of Lancaster reforms the English throne.  
 1400 John Huss, the Bohemian Reformer, commences his ministry. The Medici supreme in Florence.  
 1402 The battle of Angoria, in which Bajazet I., king of the Turks, is taken prisoner by Tamerlane, July 28.  
 1409 The council of Pisa appoints a third pope.  
 1410 Guildhall, London, built.  
 1411 University of St. Andrew founded.  
 1414 The council of Constance assembles, and deposes the rival popes.  
 1415 John Huss burnt at Constance. Capture of Ceuta. Battle of Agincourt.  
 1416 Jerome of Prague burnt at Constance.  
 1417 The Hussite wars begin under Ziska. Gypsies first mentioned in European annals.  
 1418 Madeira discovered, through the encouragement given to adventure by Henry the Navigator.  
 1420 Joan of Arc takes command of the French army, and raises the siege of Orleans.  
 1432 The Portuguese discover the Azores.  
 1433 Lisbon made the seat of government.  
 1435 Naples and Sicily united by Alphonso V.  
 1436 John Gutenberg invents the art of printing. End of the Hussite wars. The Hanseatic League declines.  
 1442 The beginning of the Negro Slave-trade.  
 1444 The battle of Varna gained by the Turks over Ladislaus, king of Hungary, Nov. 10. Cape Verde Islands discovered.  
 1446 The sea breaks in at Dort, and drowns 100,000 people, April 17.  
 1450 The house of Sforza lords of Milan.  
 1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks, May 29, under Mohammed II., their first emperor. This finishes the Roman empire of the East. The English lose all their French dominions except Calais.  
 1454 University of Glasgow founded.  
 1457 Glass first made in England. The refugee Greeks in Italy begin the restoration of learning there.  
 1460 Engraving and etching on copper invented.  
 1464 Stages, stage-coaches, and posts used in France.  
 1470 The first almanack published.  
 1471 Caxton introduces printing into England.  
 1477 University of Aberdeen founded.  
 1478 Inquisition set up in Spain. Lorenzo the Magnificent (De' Medici) escapes from the attempt of the Pazzi.  
 1479 The kingdoms of Castile and Arragon united.  
 1481 End of the domination of the Tatars in Russia. The Helvetic confederation extended. Venice makes fresh acquisitions among the Greek islands, and in Italy.  
 1485 Richard III., king of England, and last of the Plantagenets, defeated and killed at the battle of Bosworth, August 22, by Henry (Tudor) VII., which puts an end to the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, after a contest of 30 years. Henry establishes fifty yeomen of the guards, the first standing army. Vienna taken by Matthias Corvinus, of Hungary.  
 1486 Diaz discovers the Cape of Good Hope.  
 1489 Maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Barth. Columbus.  
 1491 William Grocyen introduces the study of the Greek language into England.  
 1492 The Moors lose Granada, their last possession in Spain. America first discovered by Columbus, a Genoese in the service of Spain. Algebra first known in Europe.  
 1493 Alexander VI. divides the newly discovered lands between Spain and Portugal.  
 1496 Sebastian Cabot discovers Newfoundland and N. America, for Henry VII. of England.
- A. D.  
 1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. South America discovered by Amerigo Vespucci.  
 1499 The Moors expelled from Castile. Perkin Warbeck executed.  
 1500 Cabral discovers the Brazils. Savonarola and Machiavelli flourish at Florence. The Turks conquer the Morea.  
 1505 Shillings first coined in England. Almeida sails to the E. Indies, reduces Ceylon, &c.  
 1508 The Spaniards colonize Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. The League of Cambray.  
 1509 Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, whence vegetables were before imported.  
 1510 Albuquerque's conquests in the E. Indies begin.  
 1513 Battle of Flodden Field. The Helvetic confederation includes every canton of Switzerland.  
 1515 Battle of Marignano.  
 1517 Luther opposes indulgences. Cairo taken from the Mamelukes, and Egypt reduced into a Turkish province, by Selim I.  
 1518 Magellan, in the service of Spain, first discovered the straits of that name in S. America. Portuguese trade with China commences.  
 1519 Magellan first sails round the world.  
 1520 Henry VIII., for his writings against Luther, receives the title of Defender of the Faith from the pope. Luther burns the pope's bull.  
 1521 Luther at the diet of Worms. Gustavus Vasa, with his Dalecarlians, begins the liberation of Sweden. The Eastern Archipelago discovered. The conquest of Mexico.  
 1522 Rhodes taken from the Turks by the Knights of St. John, Dec. 25. Reformation in Switzerland.  
 1524 The Chevalier Bayard killed in battle.  
 1525 Prussia made an hereditary dukedom by A. de Brandenburg, grand-master of the Teutonic order. Francis I. taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia.  
 1526 The Ottoman Porte subjugates the Danubian principalities.  
 1527 Albert Durer dies.  
 1528 The conquest of Peru. Andrea Doria makes Genoa independent.  
 1529 The name of Protestant given to those who protested against the Church of Rome, at the diet at Spire, in Germany. The Turks before Vienna. The Religious Peace in Switzerland.  
 1530 The Confession of Augsburg. Knights of St. John established in Malta.  
 1531 Zuinglius, the Swiss Reformer, killed in battle.  
 1533 Ariosto dies.  
 1534 Henry VIII. makes himself head of the English Church.  
 1535 The Anabaptists of Munster.  
 1536 Erasmus dies.  
 1537 Religious houses dissolved in England.  
 1539 The first English edition of the Bible authorized. About this time cannon began to be used in ships. The "Six Bloody Articles" in England.  
 1540 Society of the Jesuits established, Sept. 27. Variation of the compass discovered. Reformation at Geneva.  
 1543 Silk stockings first worn by the French king. Pins first used in England, before which the ladies used skewers. Copernicus dies.  
 1544 Lutheranism in Sweden.  
 1545 The general council of Trent begins.  
 1546 Luther dies.  
 1547 First law in England establishing the interest of money, at 10 per cent. The orange first cultivated in Portugal.  
 1549 Lord-lieutenants of counties instituted in England. Telescopes invented.  
 1550 Horse-guards instituted in England.  
 1552 The treaty of Passau.  
 1553 The English go by sea to Archangel.  
 1554 Lady Jane Grey beheaded.  
 1555 The Russian Company established in England.  
 1560 Melancthon dies. The Reformation in Scotland.  
 1563 Knives first made in England. The council of Trent concluded.  
 1567 Counts Egmont and Horn beheaded.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- A. D.  
1568 The Duke of Alva's "bloody tribunal" at Brussels.
- 1569 Royal Exchange built. Cosmo I. Grand Duke of Tuscany.
- 1571 The island of Cyprus taken by the Turks. The victory over the Turks at Lepanto, Oct. 7.
- 1572 The massacre of the Huguenots at Paris, on St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24.
- 1579 The Dutch shake off the Spanish yoke, and the republic of Holland begins, Jan. 22. English East India Company incorporated; Turkey Company incorporated.
- 1580 Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the first English circumnavigator. Parochial registers first appointed in England. The kingdom of Portugal seized by Philip II. of Spain, Sept. 12.
- 1581 The United Provinces declare themselves independent.
- 1582 Pope Gregory XIII. introduces the New Style in Italy, the 5th of October being counted the 15th.
- 1583 Tobacco first brought from Virginia into England.
- 1587 Mary, queen of Scots, beheaded, Feb. 8, after 18 years' imprisonment.
- 1588 The Spanish Armada destroyed, July 27.
- 1589 Coaches first introduced into England. The Bourbons ascend the throne of France.
- 1590 Band of Pensioners instituted in England.
- 1595 Tasso dies. Dutch factories established in Java.
- 1597 Watches first brought into England from Germany.
- 1598 Henry IV. publishes the Edict of Nantes.
- 1600 The East India Company established.
- 1602 Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges. Dutch East India Company.
- 1603 The kingdoms of England and Scotland united under James I., son of Mary, queen of Scots.
- 1605 The Gunpowder Plot discovered, Nov. 5.
- 1606 Oaths of allegiance first administered in England.
- 1608 Galileo discovers the satellites of Jupiter.
- 1609 The Moors expelled from Spain. The Bermudas occupied by the English.
- 1610 Henry IV. murdered at Paris, by Ravaillac, a priest. Hudson's Bay discovered.
- 1611 Barons first created in England by James I., May 22. Moscow burnt by the Poles.
- 1614 Sir Hugh Myddleton brings the New River to London. Logarithms invented.
- 1616 Shakspeare dies. Cervantes dies.
- 1618 Beginning of the Thirty Years' War.
- 1619 Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood. Barneveldt beheaded.
- 1620 New England planted by the pilgrim fathers.
- 1624 Massacre at Amboyna.
- 1625 The island of Barbadoes colonized by the English.
- 1626 Lord Bacon dies.
- 1630 Kepler dies. Des Cartes flourishes.
- 1631 The sack of Magdeburgh.
- 1632 Battle of Lutzen; Gustavus Adolphus killed.
- 1634 Death of Wallenstein. Battle of Nördlingen. The Dutch take Curaçoa.
- 1635 French Academy founded. France and Sweden allied against Spain and Austria.
- 1636 John Hampden resists the ship-money tax.
- 1638 The Solemn League and Covenant.
- 1640 The Irish massacre. The independence of Portugal recovered by John, duke of Braganza, Dec. 1. The Long Parliament meets.
- 1642 Charles I. attempts to seize the five members. The great civil war in England begun.
- 1643 Torricelli invents the barometer.
- 1644 Hugo Grotius dies.
- 1645 War between Venice and the Turks in Candia. Battle of Naseby.
- 1647 Insurrection of Masaniello at Naples.
- 1648 Treaty of Westphalia. The Netherlands are acknowledged independent by Spain. The wars of the Fronde.
- 1649 Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30.
- 1651 The sect of Quakers begins. Navigation Act passed in England. Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3.
- 1653 Cromwell made Lord Protector.
- 1655 The English take Jamaica. Waldenses persecuted by the Piedmontese.

- A. D.  
1656 Prussia recognised as independent.
- 1658 Cromwell dies, Sept. 3, and is succeeded in the protectorship by his son Richard. Dunkirk surrendered to England.
- 1659 Peace of the Pyrenees. Richard Cromwell resigns the Protectorship.
- 1660 Charles II. restored, May 29.
- 1662 The Royal Society established at London, July 15, by Charles II. Sale of Dunkirk. Act of Uniformity.
- 1663 Bombay taken by the English.
- 1665 The great plague at London.
- 1666 The great fire of London, begun Sept. 2, and continued 3 days. Tea first used in England.
- 1667 Milton flourishes.
- 1668 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Corneille, Racine, Moliere, La Fontaine, and Boileau flourish.
- 1669 Canea, the capital of Candia, taken from the Venetians by the Turks, Sept. 1, after 23 years' siege.
- 1672 The Poles deliver up Cameniec, with 48 towns and villages in the territory of Cameniec, to Mohammed IV., the Turkish sultan. This is the last victory by which any advantage accrued to the Ottoman Turks, or any province was annexed to the ancient bounds of their empire. The De Witts massacred, Aug. 12.
- 1673 The Test Act passed.
- 1677 War between Russia and Turkey.
- 1678 The Habes Corpus Act passed. Peace of Nimuegen.
- 1682 Philadelphia founded by Wm. Penn.
- 1683 John Sobieski raises the siege of Vienna by the Turks.
- 1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Massacres and exile of the Protestants.
- 1686 Air-pump invented. Calderon flourishes.
- 1688 The "glorious" Revolution. Abdication of James II. Invasion of the Prince of Orange.
- 1689 William III. and Mary II. proclaimed, Feb. 13. The land-tax passed in England. The Toleration Act passed. Several bishops deprived for not taking the oath to King William. Episcopacy abolished in Scotland.
- 1690 The battle of the Boyne, gained by William III. over James in Ireland, July 1. The English establish themselves at Calcutta.
- 1692 The English and Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral Russel, defeat the French fleet off La Hogue, May 19.
- 1693 Bayonets first used. Bank of England established by the King William. The first public lottery drawn.
- 1694 Stamp duties instituted in England.
- 1697 Charles XII. of Sweden begins his reign. Peace of Ryswick.
- 1700 The Dutch and Protestants of Germany introduce the New Style, by omitting the last 11 days of February.
- 1701 Prussia erected into a kingdom under Frederic, Jan. 18. War of Succession in Spain.
- 1703 St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great.
- 1704 Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards, by Admiral Rooke, July 24. The battle of Blenheim won by the Duke of Marlborough and allies against the French, Aug. 2.
- 1706 The battle of Ramilies won by Marlborough and the allies, May 12. The Treaty of Union betwixt England and Scotland signed, July 22.
- 1707 The first British parliament.
- 1708 Sardinia erected into a kingdom, and given to the duke of Savoy. Battle of Oudenarde.
- 1709 Charles XII. at Bender. Battle of Malplaquet. The bull "Unigenitus" issued against the Jansenists.
- 1710 St. Paul's cathedral, London, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. Livonia, Courland, &c. conquered by Peter the Great.
- 1713 The Peace of Utrecht signed, March 30.
- 1714 Interest reduced to 5 per cent. Peace of Rastadt.
- 1715 The rebellion of Scotland begins in September, under the Earl of Mar, in favour of the Pretender. The action of Sheriffmuir, and the surrender of Preston, both on November 13, when the rebels disperse.
- 1716 Liebnitz dies. An act passed for septennial parliaments.
- 1718 Law's Mississippi scheme.
- 1720 The South-Sea bubble in England, begun April 7, was at its height at the end of June, and quite sunk about September 29.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- A. D.
- 1725 Sir Isaac Newton dies.
- 1727 Inoculation first tried with success. Russia, formerly a dukedom, is now established as an empire.
- 1730 "Augustan age" of English literature.
- 1732 Koulî Khan usurps the Persian throne, and conquers the Mogul empire.
- 1738 Westminster bridge begun; finished in 1750.
- 1739 Nadir Schah's conquests.
- 1740 War of the Austrian Succession. Maria Theresa.
- 1742 Frederic the Great acquires Silesia.
- 1743 The battle of Dettingen, won by the English and allies, June 16.
- 1744 Commodore Anson returns from his voyage round the world.
- 1745 The allies lose the battle of Fontenoy, April 30. The rebellion breaks out in Scotland, in July. The battle of Prestonpans, Sept. 21.
- 1746 The Pretender's army defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, April 16. Earthquake at Lima.
- 1748 The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7.
- 1749 The interest of the British funds reduced to 3 per cent.
- 1752 The New Style introduced into Great Britain, the 3rd of September being counted the 14th.
- 1753 The British Museum begun at Montague House.
- 1755 Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake. Lord Clive in India.
- 1756 146 Englishmen confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta, by order of the Nabob, and 123 found dead the next morning. The Seven Years' War.
- 1757 Damien attempts to assassinate the French king, Jan. 5. Battle of Rossbach.
- 1759 The Jesuits expelled Portugal, Sept. 3. General Wolfe killed in the battle of Quebec, which is gained by the English, Sept. 18. Battle of Minden.
- 1760 Blackfriars bridge begun; finished in 1770. The Jesuits expelled from France.
- 1763 The Peace of Paris, Feb. 10.
- 1764 The parliament grants £10,000 to Mr. Harrison, for his discovery of the longitude by his timepiece.
- 1765 The sovereignty of the Isle of Man annexed to the crown of Great Britain.
- 1766 The American stamp act repealed, March 18. The Jesuits expelled Bohemia and Denmark.
- 1767 The Jesuits expelled Spain, Genoa, and Venice, April 2.
- 1768 The Jesuits expelled Naples, Malta, and Parma. France purchases Corsica from Genoa. The Royal Academy established.
- 1770 Tax upon tea in N. America.
- 1771 Capt. Cooke's first voyage round the world.
- 1772 Poland dismembered by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The king of Sweden changes the constitution of that kingdom, Aug. 19.
- 1773 The pope suppresses the order of the Jesuits. Insurrection at Boston, N. America, against the tea tax.
- 1774 Peace proclaimed between the Russians and Turks. The colonists of British America deny the right of the British parliament to tax them. Deputies from the several American colonies meet at Philadelphia, as the first general congress, Sept. 5.
- 1775 The first action happened in America between the king's troops and the provincials at Lexington, April 19. Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17. General congress of 13 provinces of British N. America.
- 1776 The congress declare the American colonies free and independent states, July 4. The Americans driven from Long Island, New York, in August, and the city of New York taken. Hume and Adam Smith die.
- 1777 General Howe takes Philadelphia, Oct. 3. Lieutenant-general Burgoyne obliged to surrender his army at Saratoga, in Canada, to the American generals, Gates and Arnold, Oct. 17.
- 1778 A treaty of alliance concluded at Paris between the French king and the American colonies, in which their independence is acknowledged by France, Feb. 6. Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18. An engagement fought off Brest between the English fleet, under the command of Admiral Keppel, and the French fleet, under the command of the Count d'Orville, July 27. Pondicherry surrenders to Great Britain, Oct. 17. The war between the Russians and Turks. The society of Jesuits suppressed by the pope's bull of Aug. 25. War of the Bavarian succession. Siege of Gibraltar.
- 1780 Admiral Rodney takes 22 sail of Spanish ships, Jan. 8. The same admiral gains a victory over a Spanish fleet, near Cape St. Vincent, Jan. 16. The Protestant Association, to the number of 50,000, petition for the repeal of an act passed in favour of the Papists, June 2. Riots in the city of London, and Southwark, for several successive days, which are at length suppressed by the military. Five English East Indians and fifty English merchant ships taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, Aug. 9. Earl Cornwallis obtains a signal victory over General Gates, near Camden, in South Carolina, Aug. 16. Major Andre hanged as a spy at Tappan, in New York, Oct. 2. War declared against Holland, Dec. 20. War of England against Hyder Ali. Kant, Goethe, Schiller, and Wieland flourish. The Armed Neutrality of the North.
- 1781 St. Eustatia taken by Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan, Feb. 3; retaken by the French, Nov. 27. The planet Uranus discovered by Herschel, March 13. Tobacco taken by the French, June 2. Naval engagement between Admiral Parker and a Dutch squadron off the Dogger-bank, Aug. 5. Earl Cornwallis, with a British army, surrendered to the American and French troops, under General Washington and Count Rochambeau, at York-town, in Virginia, Oct. 19. The frontier fortresses of the Netherlands dismantled.
- 1782 Trincomalee in Ceylon taken by Admiral Hughes, Jan. 11. Minorca and Florida surrendered to Spain, Feb. 5. The House of Commons address the king against any further prosecution of the war in North America, March 4. Admiral Rodney obtains a signal victory over the French fleet under Count de Grasse, near Dominica, in the West Indies, April 12. The French destroy the forts, &c. on Hudson's Bay, Aug. 24. The Spaniards defeated in their attack on Gibraltar, Sept. 13. Treaty between Holland and the United States, Oct. 8. England acknowledges the independence of the United States of N. America, Nov. 30. Russia acquiesces the Crimea.
- 1783 Peace of Versailles, Jan. 20. The order of St. Patrick instituted, Feb. 5. Earthquakes in Calabria and Sicily, Feb. 5, 7, and 28. Armistice between Great Britain and Holland, Feb. 10. Volcanic eruption in Iceland. Ratification of the treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States of America, Sept. 3.
- 1784 The great seal stolen from the lord chancellor's house, March 24. Treaty of peace between Great Britain and Holland, May 24. Commemoration of Handel, May 26.
- 1785 The Germanic League.
- 1786 The Landgrave of Hesse paid for Hessian soldiers lost in the American war, £30 per man, Nov. 21. The Sinking Fund established.
- 1787 Warren Hastings, formerly governor-general of Bengal, impeached, May 21. The first Assembly of Notables in France. The Abolition of the Slave-trade first agitated by Clarkson and Wilberforce. The hereditary stadtholder reinstated in Holland. War between Russia and Turkey.
- 1788 A second Assembly of Notables at Paris. Necker recalled to the ministry of finance. Alliance between England and Prussia. The king's first illness, Nov. War between Austria and Turkey.
- 1789 Insurrections in Hungary and the Netherlands. Assembly of the States-general, May 5. National Assembly June 17. Necker dismissed, July 11. The taking of the Bastille, July 14. Feudal system abolished, Aug. 4. The king brought to Paris, Oct. 6. New constitution of the United States. Democratic societies in Great Britain.
- 1790 Crown and church lands confiscated in France; assignats issued. Necker's final retirement. Benjamin Franklin dies, April 17.
- 1791 Riots at Birmingham, July 14. Jacobin Club begins to be famous. The king's attempt to fly from France, June 21. Royal acceptance and inauguration of the constitution, Sept. 14. Legislative Assembly, Sept. 30.



# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D.

The emigrants proscribed. Sweden, Austria, &c. declare their hostility to the French Revolution.

1792 The peace of Jassy, Jan. 9. Assassination of the king of Sweden, by Ankerström, March 16. Peace with Tippoo Sultan, March 19. The French declare war against the emperor, April 20. The king of Poland compelled by Russia to restore the old constitution, July 23. The coalition against France, July 26. The Tuileries stormed; the king deposed, and committed to the Temple, Aug. 10. Massacres in the prisons, Sept. 2 and 3. The National Convention summoned; the Republic declared, Sept. 21. The coalized forces driven out of France, and the Netherlands invaded by Dumourier. Battle of Jemappes, Nov. 6. Savoy invaded. Custine penetrates Germany.

1793 Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21. The French declare war against England and Holland, Feb. 1. Battle of Neerwinden, March. Defection of Dumourier, April. The French driven back by the Germans and Prussians. Alien Bill passed in England. Tobago taken by the English, April 14. Foulon taken by Lord Hood, Aug., and evacuated, Dec. Marie Antoinette beheaded, Oct. 16. The second partition of Poland. French settlements in Hindustan reduced by the English. The Second Constitution; the fall of the Girondists; and the Reign of Terror.

1794 Lord Howe's victory, June 1. Corsica submits to England, June 21. Fall of Robespierre, July 28. Pichegru victorious in Holland; the French occupy the whole left bank of the Rhine, Oct. French penetrate into Spain. The war in La Vendée. The French possessions in the E. and W. Indies reduced by the English. Revolution in Poland under Kosciuszko; the Massacre of Praga, Nov. 4. Treaty with America, Nov. 19. Acquisition of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and Thelwall. Unsuccessful expedition of the English to Flanders.

1795 Warren Hastings acquitted, after a trial which commenced on Feb. 12, 1788, April 25. Pichegru completes the conquest of Holland. Peace between France and Prussia, April. The Batavian Republic, May. Lord Bridport's victory over the French fleet near L'Orient, June 23. Battle of Loano, in Piedmont, July 22. Cape of Good Hope taken, Sept. 16. The third Constitution in France; the Directory; the last insurrection suppressed by Buonaparte, Oct. 5. Discontents in Ireland. The third and final partition of Poland. Assaults on George III. Mungo Park begins his African travels.

1796 The king of Poland compelled to abdicate, March. Buonaparte's campaign in Italy; battle of Lodi, May 10. Sir Ralph Abercrombie takes St. Lucia, May 25. A large Dutch fleet surrenders to Admiral Elphinstone, near the Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 16. General Washington resigns the presidency of the United States, the 17th, and is succeeded by Mr. Adams. Milan taken. Moreau's retreat through the Black Forest, Sept. Battles of Arcola, Nov. 15 and 17. Spain declares war against Great Britain, Oct. 10. Catherine II., empress of Russia, dies, Nov. 17. Corsica evacuated by the English, Nov. The French fleet attempts to land troops at Bantry Bay, Ireland, Dec. 24. Ceylon taken by the English, and other Dutch settlements in the E. and W. Indies. Italy overawed by the French.

1797 Buonaparte's campaign in Italy; battle of Rivoli, Jan. 14. Mantua taken, Feb. 2. Sir John Jervis's victory over the Spanish fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 16. Avignon given up to France, Feb. Trinidad surrendered to England, Feb. 21. The French land at Fishguard in Wales, Feb. 22. Bank prohibition bill, Feb. 26. Mutiny at Spithead, April 15, and at the Nore, May 12. Admiral Duncan defeats the Dutch fleet, off Camperdown, Oct. 12. Venice given up to Austria; the Ligurian and Cisalpine Republics; Peace of Campo Formio, Oct. 17.

1798 Congress of the Peace of Rastadt. Republic of Leman, Jan. New constitution in Holland, Jan. 22. Roman Republic, Feb. 10. Rebellion in Ireland, April 2. Helvetian Republic, April. The British troops, under General Coote, in Holland, compelled to capitulate to the French, 946

A. D.

May 20. Geneva and Piedmont incorporated with France. Nelson opens the harbours of Naples. Buonaparte takes Malta, June 11; and lands in Egypt, July 1. Defeat of the Irish rebels, near Gore's-bridge, July 1. Nelson's victory off the Nile, Aug. 1. The French land in Killala bay, Ireland, the 24th. Switzerland overrun by the French, Sept. Victory of Sir J. B. Warren over the French fleet off Ireland, Oct. 20. The king of Sardinia forced to abdicate by the French, Dec. 9. The Ottoman Porte unites with Russia and England against France. Independence of St. Domingo. Income tax imposed in England.

1799 Naples taken by the French, Jan. 24. Florence a republic, Mar. 15. Suwarrow's successes against the French, April 27, 28, June 19, and Aug. 15. Seringapatam taken, Tippoo Saib killed, May 4. Siege of Acre; Sir Sidney Smith defends it successfully against Buonaparte, May 21. General Massena successful against the Austrians, May 25 to 28. Massena defeated by the Archduke Charles, June 5. The Pope dies a prisoner in France, Aug. 29. The Ionian Islands taken from the French. Battle of Trebbia, June 19. Battle of Eylau, Aug. 15. Surinam taken from the Dutch, Aug. 23. Dutch fleet taken by Admiral Mitchell, the 28th. Buonaparte arrives in France from Egypt, Oct. 16. Effects another revolution, and is appointed first consul, Nov. 10. General Washington died, the 15th. Secret expedition against Holland, when the whole of the Dutch fleet surrendered; but the expedition failed, Oct. 18. The French lose almost all their conquests in Italy.

1800 The Italian republics restored. The French masters of Switzerland. The republic of the Ionian Islands, March 21. Battle of Stockach, May 4. Hadfield shoots at the king at Drury-lane playhouse, May 15. Buonaparte crosses the Alps, May 16 to 27. The siege of Genoa, Massena capitulates, June 4. Battle of Marengo, the 14th. Kleber assassinated in Egypt, *ibid.* Unsuccessful attempt of the English upon Ferrol, in Spain, Aug. 25. Malta taken by the English, Sept. 5. Conspiracies to kill Buonaparte, Oct. 10 and Dec. 24. Embargo laid by Russia upon British ships, Sept. 10 and Nov. 27. Russia, Sweden, and Denmark unite against England. Battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3.

1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1. Lavater dies, Jan. 3. The first parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland meets, the 22nd. Peace of Luneville, Feb. 9. Victory over the French in Egypt, March 21, in which Sir R. Abercrombie is killed. Paul I., emperor of Russia, assassinated, March 23, and is succeeded by Alexander. Peace between France and Naples, the 28th. The Danes take Hamburg, the 20th. Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson destroy the fleet at Copenhagen, and make peace with the Danes, April 2. Conquest of Egypt completed by General Hutchinson, July. Lord Nelson's unsuccessful attempts on the flotilla at Boulogne, Aug. 6 and 15. Preliminaries of peace signed with France, Oct. 1. Georgia incorporated with Russia. Prussia attempts to occupy Hanover.

1802 Buonaparte president of the Italian republic, Jan. 26. Peace of Amiens, Mar. 27. Catholic religion restored in France, April. Legion of Honour, May 19. Buonaparte consul for life, Aug. Attempts to recover St. Domingo. Secret jealousies between France and England. France gains Louisiana from Spain. Vaccination established as a preventive of the small-pox.

1803 War declared by Great Britain against France, May 16. St. Lucia taken by the English, June 20, and Tobago on the 30th. Insurrection in Dublin, and murder of Lord Kilwarden, July 23. Hanover taken by the French. French army at Cape François, in St. Domingo, Nov. 19, and afterwards submit to an English squadron, the 30th. Invasion of England threatened. Louisiana sold to the United States, April. British travellers in France seized and detained till the end of the war. Victories of the British in India; battle of Assaye, Sept. 23.

1804 A French squadron in the East Indies, under Admiral Linois, beat off by the English East India fleet, Feb. 15.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D.

- 1805 Buonaparte proclaimed emperor, May 20. Coronation of Buonaparte by the pope, at Paris, Dec. 2. The Duke D'Enghien shot by Buonaparte's order, March 14. The "Code Napoleon." War declared by Spain against England, Dec. 12. Dessalines emperor of Hayti, October. Ohio one of the United States. The Jesuits restored by the pope.
- 1805 The French emperor assumes the title of King of Italy, May. Lord Melville impeached for misapplying the public money as treasurer of the Navy, June. Sir Robert Calder's decisive victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain, July 22; after which he is recalled, tried by court-martial, and dismissed the service. Austria and Russia unite against France, Aug. General Mack surrenders at Ulm to Buonaparte, Oct. 20. Massena successful in Italy against the Archduke Charles, Oct., Nov. Victory off Cape Trafalgar, by the English fleet, under Lord Nelson, who is killed, Oct. 21. French enter Vienna, Nov. 12. The English invade Hanover, and Sir Sydney Smith fails in an attack on the Boulogne flotilla, Nov. King of Sweden declares against France. British and Russian army received by the Neapolitans, in violation of a treaty just concluded with France, Nov. 20. Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2. Peace of Presburg, the 27th. Bavaria and Wurttemberg erected into kingdoms by the favour of Buonaparte; and other great changes in Germany.
- 1806 Cape of Good Hope taken by General Baird and Admiral Sir Home Popham, Jan. 10. Mr. Pitt dies, Jan. 23. The French subjugate Naples; the English and Russian army, and the royal family, retreating to Sicily. Admiral Duckworth defeats the French squadron near St. Domingo, Feb. 6. Joseph Buonaparte king of Naples, March 30. The king of Prussia shuts the ports of the Baltic against the English, Mar. 28; takes definitive possession of Hanover, April 1. Embargo laid on Prussian vessels in British ports, April 5. The "Continental System." Orders issued to capture and destroy all Prussian vessels, May 29. Louis Buonaparte proclaimed king of Holland, June 11. Lord Melville acquitted, June 12. War declared in London against Prussia, June 14. Buenos Ayres taken from the Spaniards by Sir Home Popham, June 28. Francis II. resigns the titles of Roman Emperor and King of Germany; the German empire dissolved, Aug. 6. Buenos Ayres retaken, Aug. 12. Hon. Charles James Fox dies, Sept. 13. Battles of Jena and Auerstadt, Oct. 14. The Turks declare war against the Russians, Dec. 30. The Confederation of the Rhine, July 12. Palm, the Nuremberg bookseller, shot by order of Napoleon, Aug. 26. Saxony a kingdom, Dec. 11. Overwhelming influence of Napoleon in Germany. The "Berlin Decree," Nov. 21. Battle of Maida, July 4. Neufchâtel seized by France. Slave-trade abolished, June 11. French occupy Hanover, Nov. War declared by Russia and Prussia against France, Oct. 9. Battle of Poltuck, Dec. 26. St. Domingo revolutionized again.
- 1807 The island of Curaçoa surrendered to the British, Jan. 1. The British take possession of Monte Video, Feb. 3. The battle of Prussian Eylau, Feb. 8. A British squadron threatens Constantinople, in vain, March 1. Alexandria, in Egypt, taken, March 21. The English defeated at Rosetta, March 31. Insurrection of the Janissaries, who depose Selim III., May. Dantzic surrendered to the French, May 26. Battle of Friedland, May 14. The French enter Koningsberg, the 16th. Treaty of Tilsit, July 6. Unsuccessful British attack on Buenos Ayres, July 6. South America evacuated by the British, Sept. The republic of Ragusa annexed to the kingdom of Italy, Aug. 14. Bombardment of Copenhagen by the British, Sept. 6. Alexandria evacuated by the English, Sept. 22. Portugal shuts her ports against the English, Oct. 20. The Russians declare war against England, Oct. 26. The English government declares France in a state of blockade, Nov. 11. The house of Braganza deposed by Buonaparte, and the prince regent of Portugal sails for the Brazils, the 29th. The French enter Lisbon, Nov. 30. Etruria delivered up to France, the 10th. Jerome

A. D.

- Buonaparte king of Westphalia, Dec. 17. The English declare war against Russia, the 18th. An embargo laid by Congress on all vessels of the United States, the 22nd. Treaty between France and Spain, for the partition of Portugal, Nov. 30. The "Milan Decree," Dec. 17. Slave-trade abolished by Act of Parliament, Mar. 25. Retaliative orders in council, by Great Britain, to the French decrees, Nov. 11 and 25.
- 1808 Morat enters Madrid, April 24. Insurrection and massacre in Madrid, May 2. Charles and Ferdinand abdicate the throne of Spain, in favour of Buonaparte, on compulsion, May 20. Joseph Buonaparte declared king of Spain, June 6. Murat proclaimed king of the Two Sicilies, Aug. 1. Battles of Rolica and Vimiera, Aug. 21. Convention of Cintra, by which the French, &c. evacuate Portugal, 30th. Meetings of the emperors of France and Russia at Erfurth, Sept. 27. Buonaparte leaves Paris for Spain, 30th. The French re-enter Madrid, Dec. 4. Defence of Saragossa by Palafox, Aug. 14, during 63 days. Retreat of the British army under Sir John Moore begins, Dec. 27. British army lands in Portugal, Aug. 6.
- 1809 Sir John Moore's army reaches Corunna, is attacked unsuccessfully, and embarks; he is killed, Jan. 16. Buonaparte returns to France, Jan. The king of Sweden deposed, March 13. War between France and Austria, April 9. The Austrians defeated at Abersberg, Landshut, Ehmuhl, and Ratisbon, April 20 to 23. The French enter Vienna, May 13. Battles of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram, May 21 and 22, July 5 and 6. Battle of Talavera, July 21. Expedition to Walcheren, July 30. Returns fruitlessly in Dec. Peace of Vienna, May 14. Papal territories annexed to France, May 17. Josephine divorced by Napoleon, Dec. 16. Second siege of Saragossa, the French take it; Palafox made a prisoner, Feb. 20. The British army enters Spain from Portugal, June. Soult enters Portugal and takes Oporto, March 29. The passage of the Douro, by Wellesley, who retakes Oporto, May 12. Cayenne taken by the British, Jan. 12. Martinique taken, Feb. 24. The Ionian Islands recovered from France. Sweden cedes Finland to Russia, Sept. 17. Non-intercourse Act in the United States, against France and Great Britain, Mar. 1.
- 1810 Buonaparte marries Maria Louis, Archduchess of Austria, April 1. Holland, &c. annexed to France, July 9. Bernadotte nominated crown prince of Sweden, August 18. Hanover annexed to Westphalia, Jan. 14. Anders Hofer shot by order of Buonaparte, Feb. 20. Rome incorporated with France, Feb. 17. Battle of Busaco, Sept. 27. The lines of Torres Vedras, Oct. 8. The Valais annexed to France, Nov. 12. The British reduce most of the Dutch possessions in the Eastern Archipelago. George III. becomes hopelessly deranged, Oct. 25. Sir F. Burdett committed to the Tower. The Revolution in Spanish S. America begins. Confederation of Venezuela, April 19.
- 1811 Prince of Wales appointed regent, Feb. 6. French begin their retreat from Portugal, March 5. Buonaparte has a son born, (king of Rome,) March 23. Battle of Albuera, May 16. Blockade of Almeida, May 5. The French garrison evacuate Almeida, May 11. French take Taragona, June 28. Batavia taken by the English, Aug. 8. Guerilla chiefs in Spain. Battle of Fuentes d'Onoro, May 3 and 5. The Luddite riots commence, Nov. Mohammed Ali massacres the Mameluks at Cairo, March 1. Importation of British merchandise prohibited in the United States, Jan. 22.
- 1812 The king of Sicily abdicates his throne, Jan. 16. Ciudad Rodrigo taken, Jan. 19. Badajoz taken, April 6. Mr. Perceval shot by Bellingham, May 12. Battle of Almaraz, May 19. The British orders in council revoked, June 24. Peace between England, Russia, and Sweden, July 18. Battle of Salamanca, July 22. Lord Wellington enters Madrid, Aug. 14. France makes alliance with Austria and Prussia against Russia, Feb. and March. The invasion of Russia by the Grand Army; the Niemen crossed, June 24. Moscow entered, Sept. 14. Moscow

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D.

- burnt, and the retreat commenced, Oct. 19. Buonaparte abandons his army, Dec. 6, and reaches Paris, Dec. 18. The pope brought to Fontainebleau. War declared by the United States against Great Britain, June 18. Peace of Bucharest, between Russia and Turkey.
- 1813 Alliance of Russia and Prussia, March 1. Hamburg evacuated by the French, March 13. Prussia proclaims war against France, March 17. Battle of Lutzen, May 2. Battle of Bautzen, May 21. Catholic Emancipation bill thrown out, May 24. The engagement of the Chesapeake and the Shannon, June 1. Battle of Vittoria, June 21. Sweden declares war against France, July. Battles of the Pyrenees, July 25 to Aug. 2. Austria declares war against France, Aug. 10. Battle of Grossbeeren, Aug. 23. Battle of the Katzbach, Aug. 26. Battles of Dresden, Aug. 26 and 27. St. Sebastian taken, Aug. 31. Renewal of the E. India Company's charter, which opens the trade to India and the Oriental Archipelago. Battle of Dennewitz, Sept. 6. Lord Wellington invades France, Oct. 17. Alliance of Denmark with France, Oct. Battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16, 18, and 19. Battles of Hannau, Oct. 30 and 31. Italy attacked by the Austrians, Nov. 2. Denmark attacked by the Swedes, Oct. and Nov. The British pass the Nivelle, Nov. 10. Rapp capitulates at Dantzig, Nov. The French army driven across the Rhine at Hochheim, Nov. 9. Insurrection against France in Holland, Nov. William Frederic recalled, and proclaimed king of the Netherlands, Dec. 3. Peace of Valencia, which is not ratified, Dec. 11. The allies cross the Rhine at Basle, Dec. 20. Geneva reduced by the allies, Dec. 23. Great changes in the German states.
- 1814 Murat joins the allies, Jan. 11. Peace of Kiel, Jan. 14. Battle of Brienne, Feb. 1 and 2. Battle of Orthes, Feb. 27. Battle of Laon, March 9. Battle of Fère Champeuse, March 25. The allies enter Paris, March 31. The French evacuate Italy, April. Buonaparte deposed, April 2. Louis XVIII. proclaimed, April 6. Lord Wellington at Toulouse, April 10. Buonaparte abdicates at Fontainebleau, and becomes emperor of Elba, April 11. Buonaparte at Elba, May 4. Ferdinand enters Madrid, May 14, and restores the Inquisition, the Jesuits, and absolutism. The pope reinstated at Rome, May 24. The Peace of Paris, May 30. Hamburg evacuated, May 31. The Charter of France, June 4. The allied sovereigns visit England, June 7. Great changes on the continent, and in the colonies, in the restoration, &c. &c. of conquests, and the reduction of affairs to the *status quo ante bellum*. Restoration of the Jesuits, Aug. 7. Washington taken by the English, Aug. 24. Norway joined to Sweden, Oct. 20. Hanover made a kingdom, Oct. 26. Peace between Holland and Great Britain, Oct. 29. The congress of Vienna opens, Nov. 1. Genoa joined to Sardinia, Dec. 12. Peace of Ghent with the United States, Dec. 24.
- 1815 Attack on New Orleans, which fails, Jan. Buonaparte quits Elba, Feb. 26, and lands in France, March 1. The Corn bill passed, in spite of popular demonstrations against it, March. Buonaparte enters Paris, and Louis XVIII. quits it, March 20. Murat attempts a diversion in favour of Napoleon, and attacks Upper Italy, March 30; but is defeated and forced to flee to France, May 3. Naples taken by the Austrians, May 20. Congress of Vienna closes, June 11. Battles of Quatre-Bras and Igny, June 16. Battle of Waterloo, June 18. Buonaparte deposed, June 22. Allies enter Paris, July 7. Buonaparte surrenders to the English, July 15. The Holy Alliance, Sept. 26. Murat shot, Oct. 15. Buonaparte lands in St. Helena, Oct. 17. Republic of the Ionian Islands, Nov. 5. General pacification of Paris, Nov. 20, which modifies and completes the arrangements, restorations, compensations, &c. agreed to at the congress of Vienna. Brazil declared an empire, Dec.
- 1816 Lord Amherst's embassy to China leaves England, Feb. Independence of Buenos Ayres proclaimed, July 9. Lord Exmouth bombards Algiers; the captives set free, Aug. 27. Riots in various parts of England. The Spa-fields mob.

A. D.

- 1817 The completion of the 3rd century from the beginning of Luther's Reformation celebrated throughout Protestant Germany. Cash payments resumed at the Bank of England. France, Spain, and Holland abolish the Slave-trade. Disturbances in various parts of England.
- 1818 Bernadotte becomes king of Sweden, as Charles XIV., Feb. 5. The first Infant School established in Westminster. Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. France admitted to the alliance of the great powers, Oct. The army of occupation withdrawn from France, and the frontier fortresses restored.
- 1819 Discontents in the manufacturing districts. Southwark iron bridge opened, March, having occupied nearly four years in erection. The Antarctic continent coasted by an English captain, named Smith. Lord Sidmouth's circular. The meeting for Reform and Retrenchment at Manchester put down by the yeomanry cavalry, who kill and wound a great number of men and women assembled to petition parliament, and are thanked by parliament for their services, Aug. 16. Mr. Peel's first Currency bill.
- 1820 Commencement of the Spanish Revolution; the Cortes proclaim the constitution of 1812, Jan. 1. George III. dies, Jan. 29. Cash-payments at the Bank resumed, Feb. 1. The Duc de Berri assassinated, Feb. 13. The Cato-street conspiracy suppressed, Feb. 23. The king of Spain swears to the constitution of the cortes, and suppresses the Inquisition, March 8. Massacre at Cadiz, March 10. The Jesuits expelled from Russia, March 25. The revolution at Naples breaks out, May 15. Accusation against Queen Caroline, July 5. Revolution in Portugal commences, Aug. 24. Revolt in Hayti; a republic proclaimed, Oct. 8. Florida ceded to the United States, by Spain, Oct. 24. The Arctic expedition of Franklin and Parry. Conference of the Holy Alliance at Troppau and Laybach; the king of Naples summoned to the latter, Dec. 28. Insurrection in Mexico, under the command of Iturbide. Bolivar heads the patriots of S. America.
- 1821 Revolution in Brazil, Jan. 1. Congress of Laybach, Jan. 8, and May. Austrian army occupies Naples, Jan. 29. Insurrections in Greece and the Danubian provinces of Turkey, March. Russia threatens Turkey. Disturbances in Piedmont, March, April. Brazil obtains the Portuguese constitution, April. Napoleon Buonaparte dies at St. Helena, May 5. King of Portugal returns from Brazil and accepts the new constitution, July 4. Austrian army occupies Sardinia, July 20. George IV. visits Ireland, Aug. 17. Russia seizes on the N. W. coast of N. America, Sept. 16. Hereditary nobility abolished in Norway. Guatemala proclaims its independence, Sept. 24. Talleyrand Perigord dies, Oct. Turks driven out of the Morea. Spanish Hayti proclaims its independence, Dec. 1. Catholic Emancipation rejected by the Lords.
- 1822 The Greeks declare themselves free, Jan. 27. Spanish Hayti incorporated with the republic, Feb. United States of N. America recognise the independence of the S. American republics, March 8. The massacre of Scio, April 12. Iturbide emperor of Mexico, May 21. Massacres in Madrid, July 2. Victories of the Greeks at Thermopylae, Larissa, and Salonica, July 8 and 14. Army of the Faith, Aug. 14. King of Portugal swears to the new constitution, Oct. 1. Brazil declared independent; Don Pedro emperor, Oct. 12. Congress of Verona opened, Oct., and continues till Dec.
- 1823 Spanish cortes rejects the mediation of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, Jan. 9. The cortes carries the king to Cadiz, March 20. French army enters Spain, April 7. Iturbide dethroned in Mexico, April 19. French occupy Madrid, May 23. Counter-revolution in Portugal, the constitution suppressed, June 5. British consuls appointed in the S. American republics, Oct. French occupy Cadiz, Oct. 3. Mexican constitution proclaimed, Oct. 4. The king re-enters Madrid, and suppresses the constitution, restoring the former despotism, Nov. 13. Riego executed, Nov. 27.
- 1824 English troops defeated by the Ashantees, Jan. 21. United

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D.

- States of Central America, an independent republic. Bolivar named dictator by the congress at Peru, Feb. 10. War declared against the Birman empire, March 5. Disturbances at Lisbon, April. Rangoon taken, May 5. Ipsaca destroyed by the Turks, July 3. Turbide shot, July 19. Provisional government in Greece, Oct. 12. Disorder and revolt against the government of Greece. Inundation at St. Petersburg, Nov. 23. Mechanics' Institutions founded by Dr. Birkbeck. Catholic rent collected in Ireland.
- 1825 Treaties between Great Britain and Mexico, and the other new republics of America, Jan. and Feb. Ibrahim Pacha invades Greece, Feb. 26. Bolivar again elected dictator of Peru, March 10. Insurrection in Java. Conquest of Arracan, April. Independence of Hayti confirmed by France, April 17. Independence of Brazil acknowledged by Portugal, May 13. Ibrahim reduces Navarino, May 18. The Bolivian republic established, Aug. 6. The first steam vessel to India sails, Aug. 10. The Spaniards lose their last possession in N. America, Nov. 10. Missolonghi invested, Nov. War between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, Dec. Insurrection at St. Petersburg, speedily quelled, Dec. Great commercial distress, and many failures in the money-market.
- 1826 S. America completely delivered from Spanish dominion, Jan. 19. Missolonghi relieved, Jan. 25. Birman war concluded, Feb. 24. Missolonghi taken, April 23. Charter given to Portugal by Don Pedro, April 26. Festival in Denmark to commemorate the introduction of Christianity into the country, 1000 years before, May 14. The Danubian principalities evacuated by the Turks, May 19. Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople, against the introduction of European discipline, and general slaughter of the insurgents, June 14 and 15. Insurrections in Portugal, July, &c., against the charter. Chili a confederate state, July 11. Russia at war with Persia, Sept. 28. Athens taken, Aug. 15. The treaty of Ackermann, Oct. 26. Lotteries abolished in England, Oct. 18. Slave-trade abolished by Brazil, Nov. Portugal invaded by rebels from Spain, Nov. Bolivar president of Peru for life, Aug. 19. British troops arrive at Lisbon, in aid of the constitutionalists, Dec. 25.
- 1827 Rebels in Portugal totally defeated, Jan. 9. Bolivar deprived of the presidency of Peru. The king of France disbands the National Guard, April. The Acropolis of Athens surrenders to the Turks, June 2. Treaty of London, with France and Russia, in favour of Greece, July 6. Parry returns from his Arctic expedition, Sept. 29. Hammersmith suspension-bridge opened, Oct. 6. The battle of Navarino, Oct. 20. The Porte declares war against Russia, Dec. 20.
- 1828 The Count Capo d'Istria president of Greece, Jan. 18. Peace between Russia and Persia, Feb. 22. Don Pedro abdicates the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria, March 3. Don Miguel regent. New constitution in Peru, March 21. Russia declares war against Turkey, April 26. Bolivar proclaimed dictator at Bogota, June 13. Miguel usurps the throne of Portugal, June 30. Oporto, the head-quarters of the constitutionalists, blockaded. The Miguelites take Oporto, July 3. The siege of Varna, July to Oct. A French force still remains in Spain, Aug. Tripoli bombarded by a Neapolitan squadron, Aug. 23. Independence of Banda Oriental established, Aug. 29. The queen of Portugal takes refuge in England, Sept. 25. University College, London, opened, Oct. 1. Ibrahim Pacha evacuates the Morea, Oct. 4. Turks evacuate the Morea, Oct. 30. Russians fall back to Jassy, Nov. 10. The Bosphorus blockaded by Russia, Dec. 31.
- 1829 York minister burnt down by an incendiary, Feb. 2. The Catholic Association dissolved, Feb. 12. Catholic Relief bill carried in the House of Lords, April 10. Guatemala taken, April 13. Riots at Manchester, May; and in other manufacturing places. Lepanto taken by the Greeks, May 9; Missolonghi taken, May 17. Civil war in Buenos Ayres, June. Tampico, in Mexico, taken by the Spaniards, Aug. 4, and the captors surrender to San-

A. D.

- ta Anna, Sept. 11. The Russians enter Adrianople, Aug. 20. Trial of locomotive engines on the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, Oct. Revolution in Mexico, Nov. 23.
- 1830 Bolivar resigns the presidency of Colombia, but afterwards recalls the resignation, Jan. 20. Spain claims its former possessions in Hayti, Feb. 6. French Chamber of Deputies vote an address in reply to the royal speech hostile to ministers, March 16, and are prorogued, 19. Bolivar renounces the presidency of Colombia, April 11. French Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16. The French expedition against Algiers sails, May 25. Capital of Algiers taken by the French, July 5. Ordinances issued by Charles X., suppressing the liberty of the press, and otherwise infringing the rights of the people, July 26. The people resist the enforcement of the ordinances, and the conflict begins, July 27. The "three days of July," by which another Revolution is effected in France, by a desperate struggle of the populace against the military, some regiments of which join the people; the National Guard reorganized, July 28, 29, 30. Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, July 31. Abdication of Charles X., Aug. 2. Louis Philippe I. king of the French, Aug. 9. Revolution begins at Brussels, Aug. 25. Incendiary fires numerous in the agricultural districts of England, Sept. Insurrections at Brunswick, Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, &c., Sept. Liverpool and Manchester railroad opened, when Mr. Huskisson was accidentally killed, Sept. 15. Independence of Belgium proclaimed, Oct. 4. Disturbances at Paris, Oct. 17. Dutch troops driven into the citadel of Antwerp, and begin to cannonade the town, Oct. 27. Polish revolution commenced at Warsaw, Nov. 29. Belgium recognised as independent by the allied powers, Dec. 26.
- 1831 Insurrection at Modena, Feb. 5. Battle of Grochow, near Warsaw, in which the Poles defeat the Russians, Feb. 20. The Reform bill introduced into the House of Commons, March 1. The Austrian troops suppress the insurrection at Modena, March 10. Disturbances at Antigua, March 20. Disturbances in Belgium, March 31. The Poles defeat the Russians at Wawz, April 1. Revolution in Brazil, April 7. Victory of the Poles at Siedlez, April 10. Reform bill defeated, April 20. Disturbances in Ireland proclaimed, May 10. Disputes begin between the British and Chinese at Canton, May 19. Battle of Ostrolengia, Poles again victorious, May 26. Prince Leopold elected to the throne of Belgium, May 27, and June 4. Leopold enters Brussels, July 21. New London bridge opened, Aug. 1. War of the Dutch against Belgium commences, Aug. 2. Capitulation of Warsaw to the Russians, Sept. 7. Reform bill thrown out of the House of Lords, Oct. 7. Riots in various towns of England, Oct. Riots of Bristol, Oct. 29. The cholera in England, Nov. 4. Riots at Lyons, Nov. 21. General Torijos shot at Malaga, Dec. 4. A new Reform bill introduced to the House of Commons, Dec. 12. Insurrection of slaves in Jamaica, Dec. 22.
- 1832 Conspiracy to dethrone Louis Philippe detected and crushed, Feb. 1. Cholera reappears in England, Feb. 13. The kingdom of Poland united to the empire of Russia, Feb. 26. Goethe dies, March 22. Defeat of the Reform bill in the Lords, May 7. Insurrection in Paris on occasion of the funeral of General Lamarque, June 3. Reform bill passed, June 7. Assault on William III. at Ascot races, June 19. Don Pedro's expedition against Don Miguel sails, June 26. Ibrahim Pacha takes Acre, July 2. Napoleon Buonaparte's only son, the Duke of Reichstadt, dies, July 24. The Grand Seigneur defeated in Syria by Ibrahim Pacha, July 30. The French army commences the attack on the citadel of Antwerp, Nov. 30; which surrenders, Dec. 24. Disputes between the legislature of S. Carolina and congress, Dec. Battle of Koniah, the Turks defeated, Dec. 21.
- 1833 Otho, the newly-elected king of Greece, arrives at Napoli, Jan. 31. Negotiations between Turkey and Russia, for aid against the Pacha of Egypt, Feb. Riot at Frank-

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D.

fort, April 3. Cholera disappears from England, April. Santa Anna president of Mexico, April 18. Reconciliation of the Pacha of Egypt to the Porte, May 6. A public meeting in Coldbath Fields dispersed by the police, May 13. Disturbances in Bavaria, June 25. Treaty between Russia and Turkey, July 8. The Constitution-  
 22. The queen dowager of Spain assumes the regency, Sept. 29. Captain Ross returns from his Arctic expedition, after having been given up as lost, Oct. 18. Incendiary fires in the eastern counties, Dec.

1834 Carlist insurrections in Spain, Jan. Treaty between Russia and Turkey, Jan. 27. Post-office established in Turkey, Feb. 14. Nearly 100 banks in the United States fail, in consequence of the president's determination to suppress the United States bank, March. Riots at Lyons, April 5 to 15. Attempted insurrection in Paris, April 13. Zumalacarre, the Carlist general, defeats the queen's forces, April 22. Treaty at London between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, for the pacification of the last-named countries, April 22. War in Portugal ended, May 26. Don Carlos leaves Portugal, and arrives in England, June 18. Termination of slavery in the British colonies, Aug. 1. Don Pedro resigns the regency of Portugal; the queen is declared of age, Sept. 15. The Houses of Parliament completely burnt, Oct. 16. The Caffres attack Graham's Town, S. Africa, Dec. 25.

1835 A mutiny at Madrid, Jan. 17. Riot, with loss of life, at Wolverhampton, May 27. The British legion raised in aid of Queen Christina, of Spain, leaves England, July 2. The "infernal machine" of Fieschi; Louis Philippe escapes unhurt, July 28. The tercentenary commemoration of the printing of the first English Bible, by Miles Coverdale, Oct. 4. The conferences of Kalisch and Töplitz, held by the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia, Oct. Texas declared independent of Mexico, Nov. Lives lost in tithe affairs in Ireland, Dec.

1836 Cracow occupied by Russian and Austrian troops, Feb. The life of the king of the French attempted by Alibaud, June 25. Armand Carrel shot in a duel by Emile Giscard, July 24. Revolt at Malaga, Cadiz, Seville, &c., July 25. Revolution at Madrid, Aug. 12. Revolution at Lisbon, Sept. 9. Louis Napoleon, nephew of the emperor, makes a foolish attempt at an insurrection at Strasburg, for which he is sent away to America, Oct. 29. An attempted counter-revolution at Lisbon, Nov. 8. Louis Philippe's life again attempted, Dec. 27.

1837 Anti-Church-rate meeting at the Crown and Anchor, Feb. 2. Great commercial panic in the United States, March, April, &c. Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20. The Duke of Cumberland, now king of Hanover, enters his dominions, June 27. The Carlists approach Madrid, and occupy the palace of La Granja, Aug. 11. The new king of Hanover, having already abrogated the constitution granted by William IV., suppresses the fundamental law of the state, Nov. 1. Riots at Montreal in Canada, Nov. 6. Revolution at Bahia, Nov. 7. The insurgents in Canada are defeated at St. Eustace, and dispersed, Dec. 14.

1838 The Canadian insurgents attack Toronto, Jan. 5. The Royal Exchange at London burnt, Jan. 10. Riots at Lisbon, Feb. 13. Bahia taken by the Brazilian troops, Mar. 16. The lunatic Thom, calling himself Sir W. Courtney, having collected a great rabble, and committed a murder, is attacked by the military and killed; other lives being lost, May 31. Hostilities between France and Mexico begin, July. The Druses submit to Ibrahim Pacha, July 16. Revolution at Lima, July 29. Slavery abolished in the East Indies, Aug. 1. The London and Birmingham railway opened throughout, Sept. 16. Hostilities pending between France and Switzerland, respecting Louis Napoleon, Sept. and Oct. Hostilities between France and some of the S. American republics, Oct. Rebellion in Canada, Oct. and Nov.; suppressed, Nov. 17.

1839 Decision of the conference of London, respecting the 950

A. D.

Dutch and Belgian question, announced, Jan. 23. Convention between the secretary of the United States and the English ambassador, respecting the boundary line of Maine and New Brunswick, Feb. 27. War in Peru ended, Mar. 4. War between France and Mexico ended, Mar. 9. Capt. Elliot arrested by the Chinese government, and the contraband opium seized, April 15. Riots in Paris, May 11. Ibrahim Pacha defeats the Turks near Nesby, June 25. Riots at Birmingham, arising from the prevention of a Chartist meeting, July 15. Shah Soojah restored to the sovereignty of Cabul, by the British, Aug. 7. Zurich attacked by the peasantry, because of some religious grievances, Sept. 6. The Chartists attack Newport, to deliver Vincent, imprisoned there, and are defeated, and their leaders taken, Nov. 4. Banks in United States suspend cash payments, Nov. The trade between England and China stopped by Commissioner Lin, Nov. 24. The Slave-trade prohibited by a Papal bull, Dec. 3.

1840 Penny postage comes into operation, Jan. 10. Her Majesty married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Feb. 10. The Carlist cause in Spain given up as hopeless, July. Prince Louis Napoleon lands at Boulogne and makes another foolish attempt to excite an insurrection; he is arrested, Aug. 6. Revolution at Madrid, Sept. 1. The fortifications of Paris decreed, Sept. 20. New Zealand claimed as British territory, Sept. 26. Fire in Plymouth dockyard, Sept. 27. Fire in Sheerness dockyard, Oct. 9. Attempt to assassinate the king of the French, Oct. 15. Bombardment of Acre by the allied fleet, Nov. 6. Ibrahim Pacha agrees to evacuate Syria, Nov. 27. The remains of Napoleon Buonaparte deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides, Paris; having been removed from St. Helena, by the consent of Great Britain, Dec. 15.

1841 Insurrection in Switzerland, Jan. 10. The two Canadas united by proclamation, Feb. 10. Meetings throughout the country against the Corn Laws, Jan., Feb., Mar., &c. War in China, May 21. The Great Western railway opened throughout, June 30. Great destitution in the manufacturing districts, Aug. and Sept. Macead acquitted by the American law-court, Oct. 4. Queen Christina attempts an insurrection against her daughter, the queen of Spain, to recover the regency, Oct. Fire at the Tower of London, Oct. 30. General rising against the English in Cabul, Nov. 2.

1842 Massacre of the British troops in the Khoord-Cabul pass, by the Afghans, Jan. 6 to 8. Jellalahad relieved by General Pollock, April 5. An imperial edict for bettering the condition of the serfs in Russia, April 14. Disturbances and strikes in the manufacturing districts, April, May, June. The British take Shanghai in China, June 19. The Boers at Port Natal, S. Africa, defeated, June 26. Disturbances in the coal and iron districts, July. The young Duke of Orleans accidentally killed, July 13. Disorders and riots, attended with loss of life, in the midland manufacturing districts, Aug. The treaty with the United States respecting the boundary question announced in England, Sept. 15. General Pollock recaptures Cabul, Sept. 16. Failures in the corn trade, Sept. Cabul evacuated, Oct. 12. Provincial deputies at Berlin decide that Prussia does not require a constitution, Oct. 18. The French take possession of the Marquesas, in the Pacific Ocean, Dec. 20.

1843 Repeal agitation in Ireland approaches its height, Jan. The Amers of Scinde defeated; Hyderabad occupied, and Scinde annexed to the British empire, Feb. 17 and 20. "Rebecca and her daughters" attack and destroy the turnpike gates in Wales, Feb. The occupation of the Oregon territory resolved by the senate of the United States, Feb. 23. The Anti-Corn-law league opens its campaign in London, Mar. 15. The Thames tunnel opened for foot passengers, Mar. 25. Secession of the ministers of the Kirk of Scotland opposed to government intrusion, and formation of the Free Kirk, May 18. Insurrections in various parts of Spain, May. Victory of the insurgents in Spain, July 23. The monster Repeal meeting at the hill of Tara, Aug. 22. Queen Victoria visits

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D.

- the king of the French at Chateau d'Eg, Sept. 2. Insurrections in Italy, Aug. and Sept. Revolution at Athens, Sept. 14. French Protectorate at Tahiti, Sept. The "Rebecca" riots in Wales suppressed, and the ring-leaders tried, Oct. O'Connell and the leading repealers tried for conspiracy, Nov. 2. Territory of Gwalior in India subjugated by the British, Dec. 23.
- 1844 O'Connell and the repealers convicted, Feb. 12. French authorities seize on Mr. Pritchard, the ex-consul for Great Britain, Mar. 5. New Greek constitution, Mar. 16. Strikes in the collieries, April to Aug. The Anti-State Church conference at London, April 30. Street riots with loss of life at Philadelphia, May 3 to 6. Hostilities between France and Morocco, May 30. Riots at Philadelphia again, July 5. New Bank Charter Act, July 19. War in New Zealand begins, July 25. Insurrectionary fires in Suffolk, July. Report of the Secret Committee respecting the opening of letters at the post office, Aug. 5. Tangier bombarded by the French, Aug. 6. Battle of Isly, Aug. 14. Bombardment of Mogador, Aug. 15. Sentence on O'Connell and the repealers reversed by the House of Lords, Oct. 4. Peace between France and Morocco, Oct. 6. Attempt made to revolutionize Lucerne, because of its encouraging the Jesuits, Dec. 8.
- 1845 The New Catholic Church movement in Germany, by Ronge, Jan. Texas annexed to the United States, Mar. 1. War in New Zealand, March. Lucerne attacked by the opponents of the Jesuits, April 1. Hungerford suspension-bridge opened, May 1. Atrocious suffocation of an Arab tribe in a cave, by the French army in Algiers, June 20. War in Algeria against Abd-el-Kader continued, June to the end of the year. Insurrection attempted in the Papal States, Sept. 23. Railway mania, through Oct. and Nov., reaches its height, Nov. 30. War on the Parana, France and England united against Rosas, Nov. War between the Sikhs and the British begins, Dec. 18. \* Revolt of Yucatan, Dec. 31.
- 1846 Meeting of agricultural labourers at Gt. Heath, Wiltshire, by moonlight, to petition parliament against the Corn Laws, Jan. 5. War in New Zealand ended, Jan. 19. Failure of the potato crop in Ireland announced, Jan. 20. Battle of Aliwal, on the Sutlej, Jan. 28. Battle of Soobraon, on the Sutlej, Feb. 10. The British occupy the citadel of Lahore, Feb. 20. Revolution attempted in Poland, Feb. 22. Fortifications of Paris completed, March 21. Caffre war begins, April 4. Attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe repeated, April 16. Insurrections in Portugal and Spain, April. War in Algeria against Abd-el-Kader continued, April. War of the United States against Mexico, May. Louis Napoleon escapes from the castle of Ham, May 26. The Oregon question settled, June 12. Corn Laws repealed, June 26. Pope Pius IX. begins his reforms, July 16. Louis Philippe's life attempted for the seventh time, July 29. Santa Anna resumes the chief power in Mexico, Aug. 16. Monteney, in Mexico, taken by General Taylor, Sept. 24. Revolution at Geneva, Oct. 7. The Spanish marriages, Oct. 10. Insurrections in Portugal, Oct. Famine in Ireland, Nov., Dec. Cracow annexed to Austria, and Poland made a Russian province, Nov. 16. Fever follows the famine in Ireland, Dec. Labuan ceded to

A. D.

- Great Britain, Dec. 18. Insurgents in Portugal defeated at Torres Vedras, Dec. 22.
- 1847 Increase of famine and pestilence in Ireland, Jan. and Feb. Constitution granted to Prussia, Feb. 3. Scarcity in England, and all the W. of Europe, Feb. Vera Cruz surrenders to the Americans, March 29. New House of Lords first occupied, April 15. Disclosures of infamous corruption on the part of some government functionaries in France, May 3. Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal concur to suppress the insurrection in Portugal, May 21. The pope authorizes a National Guard in the Roman States, July 8. Austria occupies the citadel of Ferrara, July 17. Immense failures in the corn trade, Aug. Disturbances in the small duchies of Italy, Sept. Enemies at Milan, Sept. 8. Mexico taken by the Americans, Sept. 16. A municipal council decreed for Rome by the pope, Oct. 2. Insurrection in Naples, Oct. Panic in the money market, Oct. Murderous outrages in Ireland, Oct. Fribourg surrenders to the federal army, Nov. 13. Reform banquet at Compiegne, Nov. 21. Lucerne submits to the federal army, Nov. 24. Civil war in Switzerland terminated, Dec. 1. Insurrection in Sicily, Dec. 2. The Jesuits expelled from Lucerne, Dec. 2. Reform banquet at St. Denis, Dec. 14. Jesuits expelled from Uri, Dec. 17. Palermo seized by the insurgents, Dec. 20. Reform banquet at Rouen, Dec. 26. Insurrection at Naples, Dec. 14.
- 1848 Caffre war ended, Jan. 1. Massacre at Milan, Jan. 3. Riots in Tuscany, Jan. 9. Riots at Pavia, Jan. 20. Revolution at Caracas, S. America, Jan. 24. Civil war in Sicily, Jan. Military cruelties in Lombardy, Jan. Reform agitation at Paris, Feb. 12. The pope decrees a constitution, Feb. 15. French Revolution; street combats, Feb. 22. Flight of Louis Philippe, Feb. 24. Proclamation of the Republic, Feb. 25. Disturbances in Austria and Hungary, March. Neuchâtel declares its independence, March 4. Revolution at Vienna; flight of Metternich, March 13. Agitation throughout Germany, March. Revolt in Milan, March 17. Revolution at Berlin, March 18. Revolutionary movement throughout Italy, March. Venice proclaimed a Republic, March 23. Milan evacuated by the Austrians, March 24. Insurrection at Madrid, March 26. Rising in the Tyrol, March 28. The diet at Frankfurt publishes a new federative constitution, March 30. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Rome, March 29. Hungary declared independent, April 1. War in Silesia, April. War in Lombardy, April. Risings in Poland, April. Attempted Communist insurrection at Paris, April 17. New constitution in Holland, April 20. Revolt in Moulton, April 20. Disturbances in St. Domingo, April 23. Battle of Flensburg, April 25. Insurrection in Greece, April 30. Slavery abolished in the French colonies, May 3. National Assembly of France opened, May 4. Invasion of the National Assembly by the Communists, May 15. Massacre at Naples by the Lazzaroni, at the king's command, May 17. German Parliament opened at Frankfurt, May 18. Battle of Goito; Peschiera taken by Charles Albert of Sardinia, May 30. Lombardy annexed to Piedmont, June 4. Insurrection at Prague, June 12. Battle of Rivoli, June 18. Prague bombarded, June 18. Dreadful street combats in Paris; the Red Republicans defeated by General Cavaignac, June 21 to 26.

THE END.

JOHN CHILDS AND SON, BUNGAY.

# APPENDIX.

## OUTLINE OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

### INTRODUCTION.

THE science of language has, during the last twenty-five years, made most remarkable progress; having been studied by men of extensive learning, indefatigable research, and rare powers of philosophical investigation. One means which has been employed is entirely new,—the comparison of the languages of different races and peoples; and from it have been derived some of the most wonderful conclusions respecting the *original oneness of the human race*, which were ever presented to the consideration of the thoughtful. These conclusions were little expected, perhaps little intended, by the philosophical scholars to whom we owe them. But, as if overruled by that Providence, which even “from seeming evil still produces good,” their studies have given to us, as an established fact of science, what till this time was nothing more, in the opinions of most men, than a dogma of theology,—that mankind must needs have sprung from one common origin. This fact rests in part on the discoveries of identical forms in languages apparently most diverse; and in part, on the discovery that the laws of all languages are the same.

It is the purpose of this Outline to exhibit these laws in explanation of our English tongue. As far as possible, technical terms will be dispensed with; but this cannot be done in all cases, yet such definitions will be given as will make their meaning clear to all who are willing to pay sufficient attention. It must not be thought that, because the arrangement, &c. of this Outline differs considerably from that usually adopted in English Grammars, it cannot be understood so well as they, nor turned to such useful purposes. It will be found universally, that where there is a clear method employed in communicating any knowledge, it can be more readily, and far more certainly, received. Nothing can be more wearisome for a learner, nothing is less easily retained, than a set of arbitrarily arranged rules, such as are to be found in the common English Grammars. As much attention as is given by school-boys in committing those rules to memory as a task, will enable any one to obtain a scientific knowledge of the language. And one who has obtained this scientific knowledge has, superadded to his acquaintance with his own tongue, a serviceable outline of the structure of all languages, and can, with infinitely less trouble, acquire any he may desire to learn.

A few examples of identity of forms in different languages, will show at a glance the nature of the study of “Comparative Grammar,” (as it has been named,) and also the character of

the proof of the common origin of the family of man afforded by it. Take as one example, the English word *know*: it is found in the Latin in the verb, *no-sco*, or *gno-sco*; having probably been borrowed from the Greek, which has *gi-gno-sco*: in the Sanscrit, which is the old, parent language of Hindustan, it is *gnā*. In the same way, our word *stand* is found in the Latin, *sta-re*; in the Greek, *hi-sta-nai*; and in the old languages of Hindustan and Persia, *sthe*. Our word, used now only by lawyers in the well-known phrase, *to wit*, is found in the old Gothic, the Latin, Greek, old Persian, and Sanscrit, as *vid*, with various endings attached: the Greek has, however, the *v* most usually changed into an *o*, or even dropped altogether, so that *vid* becomes *eid*, or *id*; and it is in this same form that this word is found in the Hebrew language, *ida*. Old Verstegan, in his amusing book, the “Restitution of decayed Intelligence,” had noticed that our word *daughter* was represented in Persian by *dochter*, which is plainly the same word: and thus our word *brother* is, in Sanscrit, *bhratri*; our word *mother*, in Latin *mater*, in Greek *meter*, and in Sanscrit *matrī*. Our word *better* (the comparative of *good*) seems to have no kindred amongst us; it is in Persian *behter*, the comparative of *beh*, *good*. The third person plural of verbs in Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, and several other languages, has for its ending *nt*, as in *ama-nt*, Latin, they love, and *ama-nt-ur*, they are loved; and it was known that this ending signified *they*, but it was not known for some time in what language a pronoun like it could be found; the study of the Welsh language supplied it, the person ending there being the same, and the pronoun itself *hwynt*, or *ynt*. These examples must suffice for the present purpose, which is merely to show the kind of resemblance between the languages of far distant people, which recent studies have brought to light; and that the argument founded on it respecting the intimate relation of the different races of man, is not idle nor inconclusive. Every year produces a rich harvest of well-established results from the studies pursued in this branch of knowledge; and whilst they confirm the conclusions of former inquirers, they also apply the principles, which have been already found to explain so well the facts of the languages and dialects, which have long been the favourite studies of the learned, to barbarous and (before) unknown tongues, with exactly the same consequences.

It is worthy of notice, in passing, that the actual principles of the new study of language, are no other than those of the



*Novum Organon* of our own immortal Bacon; and that the students who have most successfully laboured in this field are, of all people, those most nearly related to our Anglo-Saxon race—the Germans.

The foundation on which both the scholars who have investigated Comparative Grammar, and the philosophers who have constructed the science of language, have proceeded, has been the *meaning* of words; and this has produced the difference between the old grammatical systems and the new. In the old systems, *meaning* was always subordinated to *form*, and the result was, that language was treated as if Hobbes's famous aphorism of words being "*money* to wise men but *counters* to fools," was taken literally. The French Academy carried this system out to the fullest extent. They coined new words and put them in circulation; they recalled the old trite words, and suppressed them, or stamped them over again and re-issued them; nothing was to be deemed a legal tender in conversation, oratory, or writing, that did not bear their mint-mark. It is not at all unlikely that the well-known character of the French language is in part owing to this unphilosophical treatment. It is a wonder that the process did not destroy it. That it did not, must be ascribed to the millions in France who spoke what they were minded to say without heeding or even knowing the laws of the Academy. For language is an *organism*; its various parts are connected with and dependent on one another; all are adjusted with a view to one end; and it has (as we may say) a life of its own, which each part, the connexion of all the parts, and the relation of each and of all to the end, manifest. It is the living garment of thought, which weaves it for itself. Grammatical tailoring, like carving or peeling the bark of a tree, can only damage the inward life of the organism. Language may safely be left to itself. The most copious, the most precise, the most flexible and rhythmical of all the tongues of the earth—the Greek—attained its utmost development without the aid of either academy or grammarian. It was already declining through barbarian intermixtures before such helps were invented, and they could not stay its fall. The modern system undertakes nothing more than the investigation of the laws of language, and their methodical exhibition. And it pursues these objects (as was just now said) in the spirit of the Inductive Philosophy of Lord Bacon. Compared with the old system, it is like the Newtonian solar system compared with that of Ptolemy. This seems to be the simpler of the two, but it does not explain any save the simplest phenomena; and to be adapted to those of a more complicated nature, it must receive addition after addition to its machinery, till some Alphonso of Castile should say that he could have given valuable hints had he been consulted in time. The other, in appearance most complex, is nothing but the development of one single principle, and not only explains all phenomena observed, but even suggests the discovery of others yet unknown.

These remarks are offered by way of Introduction to this Outline, both to explain the novelty of its form as an English Grammar to most of its readers, and also to carry out the general intention (as expressed in the Preface to this book) of making every part, as far as is possible, instructive and serviceable in the very highest degree, and in the best manner.

And now nothing remains but for the Editor to express his obligations to the German Grammar, and the "*Organism of Language*," of Dr. Karl Ferdinand Becker, whose highly philosophical system has been adopted here, and the application of which to the English language has been so materially aided by his well-chosen illustrations from our native tongue.

## OUTLINE.

1. *Language*, or *speech*, is the natural expression of man's thoughts by means of words.

2. A *sentence* is the complete expression of a thought; which may be either an assertion, as,—*The river is deep, the horse runs*; or a wish, as,—*May you be happy! Fear God!*

3. The *materials* of thought are notions of persons, things, and actions; the *form* of it, the relations those notions bear to one another, and to the thinker. Hence sentences are made up of words expressive of notions, and words, or word-endings, expressive of relations. In the sentences given above, *river, deep, horse, run, happy, fear, God*, express notions; and *the, is, may, you, be*, with the word-ending *run-s*, express relations.

4. The words which express notions are, *substantives*, which express notions of existence; *verbs*, which express notions of activity when an assertion is intended; and *adjectives*, which express notions of activity when no assertion is intended.

5. The words which express relations are, *pronouns* of all kinds; the *verb* to be (which is also used to express the abstract notion of existence); *auxiliary verbs* of mood and tense; *numerals* of all kinds; *prepositions*; *conjunctions*; and *adverbs*. Interjections express neither notions nor relations, and are not related to thought, but to feeling; being the utterance of joy, sorrow, pain, wonder, &c.

6. The word-endings which express relations are, those of *case* and *number* in substantives; those of *mood, tense, number*, and *person* in verbs; and those of *comparison* in adjectives and adverbs.

7. Verbs which express a complete notion, are called *intransitive*, as,—*he runs, it rains, I stand, you sleep*; though other notions may be associated with those expressed by such verbs, as,—*he runs to the gate, you sleep soundly*. Those which require an object to complete their notion are called *transitive*, as,—*we bless you, they blamed me*.

8. Substantives are names of *persons*, as,—*father, man*; or of *things*, as,—*horse, sword*. Some names of things are *abstract*, as,—*friendship, justice*. Substantives are also *generic*, as,—*iron, money*; or *specific*, as,—*house, tree*; or *individual*, as,—*John, Thames, Oxford*. These are also called *names of materials, common names, and proper names*. Other substantives are *collective*, as,—*family, society, parliament, nation*.

9. When adjectives are used in connexion with substantives they are called *attributive*, as,—*a lofty tower, a fine house*; when they are used with the verb to be, as predicates in sentences, instead of verbs, they are called *predicative*, as,—*he is good, the house is fine*. Sometimes they are used as substantives, as,—*the good, the wise*.

10. Relations are either those of *notions one to another*; or of *notions to the person who speaks*; or of *thoughts to thoughts*.

11. The relations of notions one to another are, those of the *predicate* to its subject, in the simple sentence; of the *attribute* to its substantive; and of the *object* to its predicate. Examples of these are;—1. The man runs. He is falling. 2. A green field. Deep rivers. 3. He struck me. They rode on horses. Honour the brave!

12. The relations of notions to the person who speaks are, in the case of notions of *activity*, those of *mood*, by which the actual existence, or the possibility, or the necessity, of the notion are expressed; or those of *time*, by which are expressed whether the notion is conceived as present, past, or future; and of degree,

which express whether it is conceived indefinitely, or as being in course of accomplishment, or as completed and perfect; under which head those relations of intensity, expressed by adverbs, are also classed. Examples of these relations are the following:—1. *He runs. He is not coming. It may happen. He should be advised. It must be done. Follow me.*—2. *He is here. It was raining. It will fall.*—3. *I write. I am writing. I have written. A swift horse. A swift runner. The swift flight.*

13. The relations of notions to the person who speaks are, in the case of notions of existence, those of *personality*, which express whether he speaks in his own name, or addresses another, or of a third party; those of *locality*; and those of *number and quantity*. Examples of these are:—1. *I speak. You write. He reads.*—2. *It is here. He went thither. He is beyond the sea. We were in the house.*—3. *There are ten volumes. He has some bread.*

14. The relations of thoughts to thoughts, are expressed by accessory sentences; and are those of *co-ordination*, as,—*I came, I saw, I conquered; I read and write; and those of subordination*, where a cause or reason is given, as,—*It rains, for the ground is wet; I went, because he ordered me; or where a contrast or opposition is expressed, as,—Were he never so powerful, he shall be punished.*

15. A sentence, or a thought expressed in words, consists of two parts, essentially; which are called the *subject*, or thing spoken of, and the *predicate*, or what is predicated or asserted respecting it; as,—*the plant grows, snow is white; in which plant and snow are the subjects, and grows and white the predicates, the is in the latter sentence being called the copula, or tie, which connects the predicate, white, with the subject, snow.* The relation of the predicate to the subject is named the *predicative relation*; and the combination of notions resulting from it, the *predicative combination*.

16. When the notion of an activity is associated with the notion of an existence, without any assertion on the part of the speaker, the relation of the two notions is called *attributive*; and the resulting combination, the *attributive combination*; as,—*green fields, Queen Victoria, a father's love; in which green, queen, and father's, are attributive words, and as such related to the substantives, fields, Victoria, and love.*

17. When any notions stand in the relations of cause or effect, place, time, or manner, to a predicate, they are said to be in the *objective relation*; and the combination that results from this relation is called the *objective combination*, as,—*I am reading a book, he went to London, it happened yesterday, they consented gladly; in which sentences, a book, to London, yesterday, gladly, are objects to the predicates reading, went, happened, consented.* Attributives are also capable of being used as if they were predicates, and are followed by an object; as,—*man frail by nature, flowers beautifully fragrant; in which by nature, and beautifully, are related as objects to frail and fragrant.*

18. Sentences are called *principal* or *accessory*, according to their prominence in the mind of the speaker. *Principal* sentences express an assertion, a question, a wish, or a command; as,—*it is good, does it rain? pardon my faults, begone! thou flatterer.* *Accessory* sentences are called *substantive, adjective, or adverbial* sentences, according to the relation in which they stand to the principal sentence; as,—*he does not know that he is deceived, he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day, I found him where I left him.*

19. From all that has preceded, it will be perceived that *grammar* teaches the value and meaning of words expressing notions, and of words and signs which express relations; and the proper use of them, according to their respective meanings.

It also follows that grammar is divided into two parts;—that which treats of words by themselves, their classification, formation, and the changes in their forms by derivation and inflexion, which is called *Etymology*;—and that which treats of the combinations of words in sentences, which is called *Syntax*.

## THE FORMATION AND DERIVATION OF WORDS.

20. The articulate sounds which make up speech, are represented, with more or less accuracy, by the letters of the alphabet. These are, in English, twenty-six; which are commonly arranged thus:

A a	H h	O o	V v
B b	I i	P p	W w
C c	J j	Q q	X x
D d	K k	R r	Y y
E e	L l	S s	Z z
F f	M m	T t	
G g	N n	U u	

Our alphabet is, however, both defective and redundant; having (for example) two characters for one sound, as,—*s*-ingle, *c*-ircle; *g*-iant, *j*-oyous; *c*-alendar, *k*-alendar; and none for the sounds represented by *th, sh, ch*, &c. The scale of vowel sounds differs also from that of all other anciently written languages, our *a* having their *e* sound, our *e* their *i* sound, &c.

21. The letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*; the former being the representatives of the sounds which are produced by the uninterrupted transmission of the breath through the larynx and mouth; and the latter by the interruption of the breath by the voluntary action of the throat, the tongue and palate, the lips, and the teeth.

22. The *vowels*, arranged according to their natural order, which exhibits also the alteration of the form of the mouth, produced by voluntary muscular action, during the transmission of the breath, are,—

i e a o u

*W* and *y*, used as vowels, are related, *y* to *i*, and *w* to *u*; next to which they might respectively be placed.

23. The *consonants* are divided into three classes, *mutes, sibilants, and liquids*. The *mutes* may be arranged thus:—

	non-aspirated.		aspirated.	
	sudden.	gradual.	sudden.	gradual.
guttural	k, c, q(u)	g	ch	gh
dental	t	d	th	dh
labial	p	b	ph, f	bh, v

In this table *ch* has the sound it expresses in the Scotch word *loch*; *th*, the sound it has in *thistle*; *dh*, the sound of *th* in this. The letter *h* represents a very faint *ch* sound; *ng* represents a naso-guttural sound: *w* and *y* ought, perhaps, always to be regarded as vowels; at least their sounds, when they are commonly called before consonants, do not differ perceptibly from the sounds of *oo* and *i*, before vowels: *x* simply represents the combination of a guttural with a sibilant.

24. The *sibilants* may be arranged in this way,—

	sudden.	gradual.
dental simply	s	z
dental and palatal	sh	zh
dental and guttural	j (French)	j (English)

*Zh* represents the sound of the *ch* in *church*. The *liquids* re-

garded in the same way, will be arranged in the following order,—

r l n m

*r* being uttered by the throat and tongue, *l* by the tongue and palate, *n* by the tongue and teeth, and *m* by the lips; a nasal sound being faintly mingled with the last two.

25. Two or more vowels are sometimes united to express vowel sounds of an intermediate nature, as,—*ae, ai, au, ee, ei, ie, oe, oi, oo, ou, eau*, &c. The combinations of consonants are too numerous to be noticed here; neither can the anomalous use of some letters, as in *laugh, cough*, which are pronounced *la-ff, co-ff*, be more than hinted at.

26. About five-eighths of the words in the English language are of pure Teutonic origin, being descended to it from the Anglo-Saxon. The words introduced from other languages are for the most part the technical terms of science, words introduced by the influence of the Norman conquerors and settlers from the continent in later periods of English history, and terms invented by such writers as Dr. Johnson, who were not satisfied with the sinewy strength of their mother tongue. The following sections on the *derivation* of words are intended to apply only to those of Saxon origin; as it would occupy too much space to trace the derivation of the others, and it is done already in this Dictionary, under each word, as far as was possible for useful purposes.

27. The original forms from which words are derived are called *roots*; and those forms which are derived immediately from these roots, and are in their turn the parents of other words, are called *stems*.

28. In the English, as in most Teutonic languages, the *roots* are found almost always in the *old verbs*, those, namely, which form their past tenses and participles by the modification of the vowel sound, as,—*lead, led; sing, sang, sung*; or which did so originally, though now they have assumed the modern forms, and make their past tenses and participles by the addition of *d*, or *ed*, to the root, as,—*climb, clomb* (now *climbed*); *rive, rove* (now *rired*), *riren*.

29. The *first* kind of derivatives, sometimes called *stems*, are formed by the modification of the vowel sound of the root, or by a slight alteration in the consonants; the *second* kind are formed by the addition of certain endings to the roots or stems whence they are derived, most of which are traceable in English or the allied languages as independent words. For the exhibition of the process of derivation, a few examples are added.

Roots.	First Derivatives.	Second Derivatives.
Be-reave	raven	ravenous
Bind	f band, bond, l bound	bandage, bondage, bundle
Bite	bit	biter
Child		childish
De-file	filth, foul	filthy, fulsome
Duck	duck ( <i>subst.</i> )	duckling
Fall	fell, foal	
Find		foundling
Forth		further, furtherance
Gird	girdle, girder	
Gold	golden, gild	gilt, gilding
Guile	guilt	guilty, guiltiness
Heal (old word, meaning to cover, hide, conceal)	hell, hold (of a ship), hole	hellish hollow

Hard	hardy	hardihood
Hate		hated
King		kingdom
Lead	lode (-star)	leader
Lead	loan	
Man		mannikin
Melt	smelt	
Rise	raise, rouse	
See	sight	sightly
Sing	song	songster, songstress
Sit	set, ( <i>verb.</i> ) seat	settle, settler
Strong	strength	strengthen
Trow	truth	truthfulness
Wake	watch	wakeful, waken
Win		winsome
Wring	wrench, wrong	
Writhe	wreath, wry	

30. Another method of forming words, viz. by *composition*, may be mentioned. These compound words are very numerous in English, though not so numerous as in some other languages, the German for example, which have not been exposed to such powerful influences from without as our own tongue has, but have been left to develop their own capabilities and resources. We are obliged to resort to Latin and Greek for many compound words, which the German expresses by compounding words of its own. Our compounds consist of words of all classes; as,—*forgive, couchsafe, mistake, undersell, overcome, untie, sunshine, thunderstorm, hothouse, midnight, daybreak, handicraftsman, fairhaired, seasick, everlasting, into, nevertheless, therefore*, (compounded of *there* and *for*.) *elsewhere, moreover, however*, &c. &c.

31. New words are also made by the use of prefixes; as,—*arise, befriend, ashore, because, never, to-day*, &c. Anciently, these prefixes were more numerous, but they have gradually fallen out of general use; *yelept* is an example of one of them, which is still occasionally used in comic writing. Prepositions, adverbs, the negative *un-*, &c. are used as prefixes in compound words.

## VERBS.

32. *Verbs* have been defined to be words which express notions of activity, when an assertion respecting the activity is intended by the speaker.

33. They have also been divided into *transitive* and *intransitive*, according as they did, or did not, express these notions completely, without the addition of an object.

34. When the *agent* of the verb is the *subject*, the form of the verb is called *active*; as,—*I love, he reads the book, the king opened parliament*. When the *immediate object* of the verb is the *subject*, the form is called *passive*; as,—*I am loved, the book is read, parliament was opened by the king*. Verbs, the *agent* of which is also the *immediate object*, are said to be *reflexive*; as,—*he loves himself, they deceive themselves, she appointed herself this task*; but they do not differ in form from active and passive verbs.

35. Verbs whose subjects are expressed quite indeterminate by the pronoun *it*, are called *impersonal*; as,—*it rains, it thundered, it is freezing, it was cold*. *It seems, methinks, methought*; are verbs of this class.

36. Beside these classes of verbs, there are others which express, not *notions* of action, but *relations* of action; these are the verb *to be*, and those called *auxiliary verbs*, which are divided into verbs of *mood*, and verbs of *tense*, according as they express the relations of mood, or of time.

37. The relations of the predicate to the subject, and to the speaker, are expressed by the verb to *be*, whenever the predicate is not a verb representing a notion; as,—*the fields are green, the corn is ripe, the dog is barking, the boys are playing, thou art the man, Socrates was a true philosopher, we have been there.* All the moods, tenses, &c. of the passive form of verbs are made by the verb to *be*.

38. The auxiliary verbs of mood are, *can, dare, let, may, must, ought, shall, will*; as,—*we can go, they could stay, I dare say, thou durst not tell, let me read it, you may speak, he might know, the darkest day must end, men ought always to pray, you shall obey, none should despair, I will have it so, few would choose that lot.*

39. The auxiliary verbs of tense are, *be, be about, be going, begin, do, have, shall, will*; as,—*you are reading, I was writing, they are about to send, he was going to tell you, men begin to believe, I do entreat you, we did invite them, they have departed, no one had seen it before, we shall see, truth will prevail, he would often testify his regard for me.*

40. The conjugation of verbs expresses the different relations of the notion expressed by the verb to the speaker. The forms of conjugation are, *moods* for the relation of reality; *tenses* for the relation of time; and *persons*, in the singular and plural numbers, for the relation of the predicate to the subject, and for the relation of the latter to the speaker.

41. There are three moods:—the *indicative*, for real existence asserted by the speaker; as,—*he fears, he feared, he will fear*:—the *conjunctive*, (in accessory sentences,) for possible existence, whether regarded as probable or not; as,—*this shall not happen, if I be master: though he slew me, I would trust in him*:—and the *imperative*, for necessity enforced by the will of the speaker; as,—*fear the Lord, and serve him in truth.* Other relations of mood are expressed by the help of various auxiliaries; such as those of possibility, by *be able, dare, may, and can*; as,—*he is able to walk, I dare say that, it may rain, we might enter, he can read, they could write*:—those of obligation, by *have, make, be, must, ought, and shall*; as,—*it has to be done, they will make him see, it is to be, we must attend, I ought to go, thou shalt not steal, you should obey*:—those of determination of will, by *will*; as,—*he will not obey, we would go*:—those of desire, by *like, might, could, and would*; as,—*like to have their own way, might I but see it! could we but enter, would it were so*:—those of permission, by *may and let*; as,—*you may depart, they might read it, let him enter*:—those of necessity, by *used*; as,—*we need not remind you of your duty*:—those of emphatic assertion, by *do*; as,—*it does pain me, you did say it, &c.* Some of these are often inserted in grammars as distinct moods, and are called *potential, optative, jussive, &c.*, but they may be all classed with the *indicative*.

42. There are three tenses, the *present, the past, and the future*; and there are three degrees of completeness in reference to the time asserted of an action, the *indefinite, the imperfect, and the perfect*:—as, *I write* (indef. pres.), *I am writing* (imperf. pres.), *I have written* (perf. pres.), *I wrote* (indef. past), *I was writing* (imperf. past), *I had written* (perf. past), *I shall write* (indef. fut.), *I shall be writing* (imperf. fut.), *I shall have written* (perf. fut.). In the conjunctive mood, however, the forms express rather the amount of probability than the time of the action; and when expressing time, do so only relatively, the actual time being determined by the principal sentence; as,—*if he say so, it is well: were it true, I should have been informed: were he a giant, I would not fear him: though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down: he will do it, if he have time: remember, that thou keep holy the sabbath day: though thou detain me, I will not eat.* Other relations of time are expressed by the help of various auxiliaries; as, that of *progressive action*, by *have been*; as,—*we have been walking, they had been riding*:—that of *continued and repeated action*, by *keep and would*;

as,—*I keep expecting him, they kept hoping*; (but this is hardly sanctioned by good usage, although quite correct and conformable to the genius of our language;)—*a' would manage you his piece thus, and a' would about and about, and away would a' go, and again would a' come*:—that of *futurity*, by *be about, and be going*: as,—*I am about to leave town, we are going to the sea-side*: that of *inceptive action*, by *be going, and begin*: as,—*we are going to read, they began to suspect deceit.*

43. Questions and negative sentences are constructed without the help of any special auxiliaries; as,—*is he praised? fearest thou God? love not the world, we are going to*:—and by the help of the auxiliary verb *do*: as,—*does he praise? did we fear? do not attend to him, we do not think of renouncing our honour.*

44. The personal forms of conjugation have been almost entirely lost in English, and their place is supplied by the use of personal pronouns. These are now employed in all cases, whether the person-ending is preserved or lost; as,—*I hope, thou hopest, he hopes, we hope, you hope, they hope.*

45. The *infinitive* and the *participles* are in meaning and use substantives and adjectives which admit of an objective relation; as,—*the standing corn, moving is more economical than reaping, to pity the unfortunate is a sign of a sympathizing spirit, I am to go.* They admit of modifications to express the relation of time also; as,—*to love, to have loved, to be about to love, loving, loved, having loved, going to love.* The preposition to used before the infinitive has been handed down from the Anglo-Saxon *gerundial* forms; the genuine infinitive is preserved in the tenses formed by auxiliary verbs; as,—*he should dance, we may sing*; and it is used after such verbs as *see, hear, &c.*; as,—*I hear him speak, we see him go, bid me discourse.*

46. Tenses which are formed by the inflexion of the verb itself are called *simple*: those formed by the combination of an auxiliary verb with a participle are called *compound*. There are only two simple tenses in English, the present and past indefinite; as,—*I love, I loved*: the remainder are compound; as,—*I have loved, I did love, I shall love.*

47. In all the Teutonic languages, and in others of the great family of languages to which they belong,—the Indo-European,—there are two different modes of conjugation. The first, called the *ancient conjugation*, belonging almost entirely to radical verbs; the other, called the *modern conjugation*, belonging almost exclusively to derivative verbs. There is, however, a great tendency to reduce all verbs to one standard mode of conjugation; and as the derivative verbs are far more numerous than the radicals, many of the latter have become assimilated to the former in this respect; and many are yet in process of assimilation; as,—*hang, hung or hanged, hung or hanged.* There is also a remarkable anomaly observable in some English verbs, arising from the arbitrary proceedings to which English words have been subjected, in respect of spelling;—many verbs belong to the *ancient conjugation* in speech, which are conformed in writing to the *modern conjugation*;—as, *step, stepped*, pronounced *stept*; *walk, walked*, pronounced *walkt*.

48. The *ancient conjugation* comprises those verbs which in the old grammars are called *irregular*, and which by etymologists are denominated *strong verbs*, because of their power of expressing modifications of meaning by modifications of form, without such recourse to endings as characterizes *modern verbs*. They are divided into three sorts; those which form their past indefinite tense and participle by the modification of the radical vowel, with the addition of *n* or *en* to the participle in some cases;—as, *spring, sprung, sprung; throw, threw, thrown*:—those which in addition to the modification of the vowel have *t* ap-

pended; as,—*buy, bought, bought*:—and those which retain the same form in present, past, and participle; as,—*put, put, put*. Verbs which differ in less considerable particulars from each other are classified under these divisions, partly for the sake of avoiding unnecessary multiplication of classes, and partly because, in course of time, changes are effected which require for their solution an investigation of the history of the words, which would be out of place in such an Outline as this.

49. The *modern* conjugation comprises the great mass of English verbs, which form their past indefinite tense and participle by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the present indefinite; as,—*love, loved; kill, killed*.

50. Beside these are a few verbs which are wholly *irregular*, the past tense and participle being formed by parts of other verbs, or in a manner quite different from either ancient or modern conjugations.

51. The verbs belonging to the three divisions of the ancient conjugation may be classified so as to exhibit some of the most common laws of the changes of vowels expressive of modifications of the meaning of the root. But it must be remembered that the *present* tense is not by nature or necessity the *root*, and that in many instances in the following lists, it will be found that the vowel of that tense has been modified, rather than that of the past tense or participle. The verbs of the first two divisions are arranged by the *vowel sound* of the present indefinite tense; the natural scale of the vowel sounds being followed.

## 52. First Division of Ancient Verbs.

### 1st Class: *y* sound.

(a.)

Begin	began	began
Cling	clung	clung
Dig	dug, digged	dug, digged
Drink	drank	drunk, drunken
Fling	flung	flung
Ring	rang, rung	rung
Shrink	shrank, shrunk	shruok, shrunken
Sing	sang, sung	sung
Sink	sank, sunk	sunk, sunken
Sling	slang, slung	slung
Slink	slank, slunk	slunk
Spin	span, spun	spun
Spring	sprang, sprung	sprung
Stick	stuck	stuck
Sting	stung	stung
Stink	stank, stunk	stunk
String	strang, strung	strung
Swim	swam, swum	swum
Swing	swang, swung	swung
Wring	wrang, wringed	wrung

(b.)

Bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid
Give	gave	given
Sit	sat	sat, sitten
Spit	spat, spit	spat, spit, spitten

(c.)

Win	won, wan	won
Wit	wot	

### 2nd Class: *e* (short) sound.

Get, beget, forget	gat, got	gotten, got
Help	help, helped	helpen, helped
Melt	molt, melted	molten, melted

Swell  
Tread

swoll, swelled  
trod, trode  
swollen, swelled  
trodden

(a.)

Beat	beat	beaten
Bleed	bled	bled
Breed	bred	bred
Eat	ate, eat	eaten
Feed	fed	fed
Lead	led	led
Meet	met	met
Read	read	read
Speed	sped	sped

(b.)

Cleave (adhere)	clave, cleaved	cleaved
Cleave (split)	clave, clove, cleft	cloven, cleft
Freeze	froze	frozen
Heave	hove, heaved	hoven, heaved
Speak	spake, spoke	spoken
Steal	stole	stolen
Weave	wove	woven

(c.)

Seethe	sod, seethed	sodden
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(d.)

See	saw	seen
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## 3rd Class: *e* (long) sound.

(a.)

Betide	betid	betid
Bite	bit	bitten, bit
Chide	chid, chode	chidden
Hide	hid	hidden, hid
Light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted
Slide	slid	slidden, slid

(b.)

Abide, bide	abode	abode
Climb	clomb, climbed	climbed
Drive	drove, drove	driven
Ride	rode, rid	ridden, rid
Rise, arise	rose	risen
Rive	rove, rived	riven
Shrive	shrove	shriven
Smite	smote	smitten
Stride	strode, strid	stridden
Strive	strove	striven
Thrive	throve, thrived	thriven
Write	wrote	written, writ, wrote
Writhe	writhen	written, writhed

(c.)

Shine	shone, shined	shone, shined
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(d.)

Bind	bound	bound, bounden
Fight	fought	fought, foughten
Find	found	found
Grind	ground	ground
Wind	wound, winded	wound

(e.)

Strike	struck	struck, stricken
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(f.)

Fly	flew	flown
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(g.)

Lie	lay	lain, lien
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5th Class: *ai* sound.

Freight	fraught, freighted	fraught, freighted
Slay	slew	slain

6th Class: *a* (short) sound.

(a.) Hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged
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(b.) Stand	stood	stood
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(c.) Wax	wox, waxed	waxen, waxed
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7th Class: *a* (long) sound.

Awake, wake	awoke, awaked	awaked
Bake	baked	baken, baked
Bear (bring forth)	bore, bare	born
Bear (carry)	bore, bare	borne
Break	broke, brake	broke, broken
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Grave	graved	graven, graved
Lade	laded	laden
Shake	shook, shaken	shaken, shaken
Shape	shaped	shapen, shaped
Shave	shaved	shaven, shaved
Shear	shore	shorn
Swear	swore, sware	sworn
Take	took	taken
Tear	tore, tare	torn
Wear	wore	worn

8th Class: *au* sound.

Draw	drew	drawn
Fall	fell	fallen
Saw	sawed	sawn, sawed

9th Class: *o* sound.

(a.) Blow	blew	blown
Crow	crew, crowed	crowed
Fold	folded	folden, folded
Go, forego		gone
Grow	grew	grown
Hold, behold	held	holden, held
Know	knew	known
Load	loaded	loaden, loaded
Mow	mowed	mown, mowed
Rot	rotted	rotten, rotted
Show	showed	shown, showed
Sow	sowed	sown, sowed
Strow, strew	strowed	strown, strowed
Throw	threw	thrown
Wash	washed	washen, washed

(b.) Clothe	clad, clothed	clad, clothed
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10th Class: *oo* sound.

Choose	chose	chosen
Shoot	shot	shotten, shot

11th Class: *u* (short) sound

Come, become	came	come
Run	ran	run

12th Class: *eu* sound.

Hew	hewed	hewn hewed
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53. Second Division of Ancient Verbs.

1st Class: *y* sound.

Bring	brought	brought
Spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled
Think	thought	thought
Will	would	
(Wis)	wist	

2nd Class: *e* (short) sound.

Dwell	dwelt, dwelled	dwelt, dwelled
Sell	sold	sold
Tell	told	told

3rd Class: *e* (long) sound.

Bereave, reave	bereft, bereaved	bereft, bereaved
Beseech	besought	besought
Creep	crept	crept
Deal	dealt	dealt
Dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed
Feel	felt	felt
Flee	fled	fled
Hear	heard	heard
Keep	kept	kept
Kneel	knelt, kneeled	knelt, kneeled
Leap	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped
Mean	meant	meant
Reach	raught, reached	raught, reached
Seek	sought	sought
Sleep	slept	slept
Sweep	swept	swept
Teach	taught	taught
Weep	wept	wept

4th Class: *ei* sound.

Buy	bought	bought
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5th Class: *ai* sound.

Lay	laid	laid
May	might	
Pay	paid	paid
Say	said	said

6th Class: *a* (short) sound.

Can	could	
Catch	caught, catched	caught, catched
Shall	should	

7th Class: *o* sound.

Owe	ought, owed	
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8th Class: *oo* sound.

Do	did	done
Lose	lost	lost
Shoe	shod	shod

9th Class: *u* (short) sound.

Work	wrought, worked	wrought, worked
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54. Third Division of Ancient Verbs.

(a.) Bend	bent, bended	bent, bended
Build	built, builded	built, builded
Gild	gilt, gilded	gilt, gilded
Gird	girt, girded	girt, girded
Lend	lent	lent

Rend	rent	rent
Send	sent	sent
Shend	shent	shent
Spend	spent	spent
(Wend)	went	
(b.)		
Burst	burst	burst
Cast	cast	cast
Cost	cost	cost
Cut	cut	cut
Hit	hit	hit
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Knit	knit, knitted	knit, knitted
Let	let	let
Lift	lift, lifted	lift, lifted
Must	must	
Ought	ought	
Put	put	put
Quit	quit, quitted	quit, quitted
Quoth	quoth	
Roast	roasted	roast, roasted
Rid	rid	rid
Set	set	set
Shed	shed	shed
Shred	shred	shred
Shut	shut	shut
Slit	slit, slitted	slit, slitted
Split	split, splitted	split, splitted
Spread	spread	spread
Sweat	sweat, sweated	sweat, sweated
Thrust	thrust	thrust
Wet	wet, wetted	wet, wetted

55. The following verbs are irregular:—

Are	was	been
Dare	durst	dared
Have	had	had
Make	made	made

It will be evident to all readers that *had* and *made* are contractions for *haved* and *maked*; and that *am*, *was*, and *been* are parts of three different verbs. It is very remarkable that in other languages a similar irregularity exists in the relational verb.

56. The following examples, with the annotations upon them, will be sufficient for the illustration of all the peculiarities in the conjugation of English verbs. The simple tenses of the auxiliary verbs are given in the succeeding section; and for the exhibition of the full conjugation an *ancient verb—to lead*—has been selected, as being one of the simplest specimens which could be found, and as serving, also, to show that the old title of *Irregular* was not fitting to this description of verb.

## 57. AUXILIARY VERBS.

### 1. To be.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Indefinite.		Past Indefinite.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. I am	1. We are	1. I was	1. We were
2. Thou art	2. You are	2. Thou wast	2. You were
3. He is	3. They are	3. He was	3. They were

#### CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Probable.* Sing. and Plu. (If) I, thou, he, we, you, they be.

*Improbable.* Sing. and Plu. { (If) I were, thou wert, he, we, you, they were.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

#### PARTICIPLES.

*Pres. Indef.* To be. *Pres. Imperf.* Being. *Past Indef.* Been.

*Note.* The old form of the indicative, *pres. indef.*, of this verb, which occurs in the English Bible, and other works, is,—*Sing.* 1. I be, 2. Thou beest, 3. He be; *Pla.* 1. We be, 2. You be, 3. They be, or been.

### 2. Can.

#### INDICATIVE AND CONJUNCTIVE MOODS.

*Pres. Indef. and Probable (If).* *Past Indef. and Improbable (If).*

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. I can	1. We can	1. I could	1. We could
2. Thou canst	2. You can	2. Thou couldst	2. You could
3. He can	3. They can	3. He could	3. They could

### 3. To dare.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Indefinite.

#### Past Indefinite.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. I dare	1. We dare	1. I durst	1. We durst
2. Thou darest	2. You dare	2. Thou durst	2. You durst
3. He dares	3. They dare	3. He durst	3. They durst

#### CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Probable.* Sing. and Plu. (If) I, thou, he, we, you, they dare.

*Improbable.* Sing. and Plu. (If)—as Past Indefinite.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

#### PARTICIPLES.

*Pres. Indef.* To dare. *Pres. Imperf.* Daring. *Past Indef.* Dared.

### 4. To do.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Indefinite.

#### Past Indefinite.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. I do	1. We do	1. I did	1. We did
2. Thou doest,	2. You do	2. Thou didst	2. You did
or dost			
3. He doth, or	3. They do	3. He did	3. They did
does			

#### CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Probable.* Sing. and Plu. (If) I, thou, he, we, you, they do.

*Improbable.* Sing. and Plu. (If)—as Past Indefinite.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

#### PARTICIPLES.

*Pres. Indef.* To do. *Pres. Imperf.* Doing. *Past Indef.* Done.

### 5. To have.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Indefinite.

#### Past Indefinite.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. I have	1. We have	1. I had	1. We had
2. Thou hast	2. You have	2. Thou hadst	2. You had
3. He hath,	3. They have	3. He had	3. They had
or has			

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Probable.* Sing. and Plu. (If) I, thou, he, we, you, they have.  
*Improbable.* Sing. and Plu. (If)—as Past Indefinite.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PARTICIPLES.

*Pres. Indef.* To have. *Pres. Imperf.* Having. *Past Indef.* Had.

6. *May.*

INDICATIVE AND CONJUNCTIVE MOODS.

*Pres. Indef. and Probable (If).* *Past Indef. and Improbable (If).*

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. I may	1. We may	1. I might	1. We might
2. Thou mayest	2. You may	2. Thou mightest	2. You might
or mayst		or mightst	
3. He may	3. They may	3. He might	3. They might

7. *Shall.*

INDICATIVE AND CONJUNCTIVE MOODS.

*Pres. Indef. and Probable (If).* *Past Indef. and Improbable (If).*

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. I shall	1. We shall	1. I should	1. We should
2. Thou shalt	2. You shall	2. Thou shouldst	2. You should
		or shouldst	
3. He shall	3. They shall	3. He should	3. They should

TO LEAD.—ACTIVE FORMS.

MOODS. TENSES.

INDEFINITE.

IMPERFECT.

PERFECT.

INDICATIVE.	Present.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I lead, 2. Thou ledest, 3. He leadeth, or leads.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I am leading, 2. Thou art leading, 3. He is leading.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I have led, 2. Thou hast led, 3. He hath led.
		<i>Plur.</i> 1. We lead, 2. You lead, 3. They lead.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. We are leading, 2. You are leading, 3. They are leading.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. We have led, 2. You have led, 3. They have led.
	Past.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I led, 2. Thou leddest, 3. He led.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I was leading, 2. Thou wast leading, 3. He was leading.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I had led, 2. Thou hadst led, 3. He had led.
		<i>Plur.</i> 1. We led, 2. You led, 3. They led.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. We were leading, 2. You were leading, 3. They were leading.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. We had led, 2. You had led, 3. They had led.
	Future.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I shall lead, 2. Thou shalt lead, 3. He shall lead.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I shall be leading, 2. Thou shalt be leading, 3. He shall be leading.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I shall have led, 2. Thou shalt have led, 3. He shall have led.
		<i>Plur.</i> 1. We shall lead, 2. You shall lead, 3. They shall lead.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. We shall be leading, 2. You shall be leading, 3. They shall be leading.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. We shall have led, 2. You shall have led, 3. They shall have led.
	Probable.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. (If) I lead, 2. (If) thou lead, 3. (If) he lead.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. (If) I be leading, 2. (If) thou be leading, 3. (If) he be leading.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. (If) I have led, 2. (If) thou have led, 3. (If) he have led.
		<i>Plur.</i> 1. (If) we lead, 2. (If) you lead, 3. (If) they lead.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. (If) we be leading, 2. (If) you be leading, 3. (If) they be leading.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. (If) we have led, 2. (If) you have led, 3. (If) they have led.
	Improbable.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. (If) I led, 2. (If) thou leddest, 3. (If) he led.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. (If) I were leading, 2. (If) thou wert leading, 3. (If) he were leading.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. (If) I had led, 2. (If) thou hadst led, 3. (If) he had led.
		<i>Plur.</i> 1. (If) we led, 2. (If) you led, 3. (If) they led.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. (If) we were leading, 2. (If) you were leading, 3. (If) they were leading.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. (If) we had led, 2. (If) you had led, 3. (If) they had led.
	PART. INFIN. IMPERATIVE.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. Let me lead, 2. Lead thou, 3. Let him lead.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. Let me be leading, 2. Be thou leading, 3. Let him be leading.	To have led.
		<i>Plur.</i> 1. Let us lead, 2. Lead ye, 3. Let them lead.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. Let us be leading, 2. Be ye leading, 3. Let them be leading.	Having led.

To lead.  
To be about to lead.

Led.  
About to lead.

Leading.  
About to be leading.

8. *Will.*

INDICATIVE AND CONJUNCTIVE MOODS.

*Pres. Indef. and Probable (If).* *Past Indef. and Improbable (If).*

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. I will	1. We will	1. I would	1. We would
2. Thou wilt	2. You will	2. Thou wouldst	2. You would
		or wouldst	
3. He will	3. They will	3. He would	3. They would

*Let and must* have no inflexions. *Ought* has only that of the second person singular,—*thou oughtest*.

*Note.* When *dare* signifies to challenge, it is conjugated according to the modern forms. *Will*, also, meaning to *will*, has as its indicative, pres. indef. sing. 3. *He wills*. *To be, To do, To have*, are also used to express notions of action, but have no difference in conjugation.

58. The following example will illustrate the conjugation of English verbs of both ancient and modern kinds. It is arranged in a tabular form to enable those who may be desirous of comparing the structure of verbs in other languages, to do so with greater facility than would otherwise be possible; the Table furnishing an outline, or plan, of the verbs of all languages; and our English example, a specimen of the arrangement of a verb in such a Table.



## TO LEAD.—PASSIVE FORMS.

MOODS. TENSES.		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	PART. INFIN. IMPERATIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PART. PERFECT.
INDICATIVE.	Present.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I am led, 2. Thou art led, 3. He is led.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. (If) I be led, 2. (If) thou be led, 3. (If) he be led.	<i>Pres.</i> To be led.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I am being led, 2. Thou art being led, 3. He is being led.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I have been led, 2. Thou hast been led, 3. He has been led.
		<i>Plur.</i> 1. We are led, 2. You are led, 3. They are led.				
	Past.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I was led, 2. Thou wast led, 3. He was led.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. (If) we be led, 2. (If) you be led, 3. (If) they be led.	<i>Fut.</i> To be about to be led.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I was being led, 2. Thou wast being led, 3. He was being led.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. We have been led, 2. You have been led, 3. They have been led.
		<i>Plur.</i> 1. We were led, 2. You were led, 3. They were led.				
	Future.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I shall be led, 2. Thou shalt be led, 3. He shall be led.	<i>Improbable.</i> 1. (If) I were led, 2. (If) thou wert led, 3. (If) he were led.	<i>Pres.</i> To be led.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. We shall be led, 2. You shall be led, 3. They shall be led.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I shall have been led, 2. Thou shalt have been led, 3. He shall have been led.
		<i>Plur.</i> 1. We shall be led, 2. You shall be led, 3. They shall be led.				
CONJUNCTIVE.	Probable.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. (If) I be led, 2. (If) thou be led, 3. (If) he be led.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. (If) we be led, 2. (If) you be led, 3. (If) they be led.	<i>Fut.</i> To be about to be led.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I am being led, 2. Thou art being led, 3. He is being led.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. We have been led, 2. You have been led, 3. They have been led.
		<i>Plur.</i> 1. (If) we be led, 2. (If) you be led, 3. (If) they be led.				
	Improbable.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. (If) I were led, 2. (If) thou wert led, 3. (If) he were led.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. (If) we were led, 2. (If) you were led, 3. (If) they were led.	<i>Pres.</i> To be led.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I was being led, 2. Thou wast being led, 3. He was being led.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. I had been led, 2. Thou hadst been led, 3. He had been led.
		<i>Plur.</i> 1. (If) we were led, 2. (If) you were led, 3. (If) they were led.				
	Improbable.	<i>Sing.</i> 1. Let me be led, 2. Be thou led, 3. Let him be led.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. Let us be led, 2. Be ye led, 3. Let them be led.	<i>Fut.</i> To be about to be led.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. We were being led, 2. You were being led, 3. They were being led.	<i>Plur.</i> 1. We had been led, 2. You had been led, 3. They had been led.
		<i>Plur.</i> 1. Let us be led, 2. Be ye led, 3. Let them be led.				
PART. INFIN. IMPERATIVE.	<i>Pres.</i> <i>Fut.</i>	To be led. To be about to be led.	<i>Pres.</i> <i>Past.</i> <i>Fut.</i>	Led. About to be led.	Being led.	To have been led. Having been led.

*Notes.* (1.) This Table might have been greatly enlarged by the insertion of the various moods formed by the auxiliaries *can, may, &c.*; by the insertion of the additional tenses formed by *do, have been, keep, begin, &c.*; and by the introduction of the numerous combinations of auxiliaries, under separate columns and headings. In many languages there are distinct words, formed by inflexion, for the expression of the meanings conveyed by these compounded terms of our tongue; this hint is therefore given to such as would compare the verb of other languages with that of ours, as exhibited in this Table.

(2.) *Active, Indic. Pres. and Past Perf.* Some few verbs form these tenses by *to be*, as well as, or instead of, by *have*; as,—*I am come, they were come.*

(3.) Respecting the *Conjunctive Moods*, see § 42, and observe that all the auxiliaries mentioned in § 41 may be employed as conjunctives also.

(4.) *Active, Imperative.* A *Perfect form* is colloquially used in the case of some verbs; as,—*have done!*

(5.) *Passive, Imperfect Tenses.* It is evident that the combinations of the verb to be required by analogy, are inadmissible in some of these tenses. There is also a form in common and authorized use, made by the combination of *to be* with the *Pres. Imperf. Participle, Active*, but not for all verbs, since it is in many cases an ambiguous expression; as,—*the work is preparing, the book was printing, the houses are repairing, the church was building.*

The origin of this anomaly may be traced in the *full form* of the expression; as,—*the ark was a preparing* (Engl. Bible).

(6.) It will be observed that the *Past Indef. Participles* of both *Active* and *Passive* forms are the same: this occurs in other languages also.

## SUBSTANTIVES.

59. The *gender* of substantives is determined by the natural sex of the person or being they represent, being called *masculine* or *feminine*, as the existences they denote are male or female. Inanimate beings, abstractions, and existences that have no natural sex, are called *neuter*. But sex is attributed *figuratively* to many existences which do not *naturally* possess it; as,—*the sun, he rises*; a ship, *she founders*; virtue, *she is not a shade*:—it is also common to speak of beings which are minute, or whose sex is not a distinguishing attribute, as having none; as,—*the bee, it is a most industrious creature*; an infant, *it is totally helpless*.

60. *Feminine* substantives are sometimes formed from *masculine* substantives, by change of termination; or distinguished from them, by peculiar affixes;—in other instances there are distinct words for the sexes; as,—*actor, actress*; *executor, executrix*; *landgrave, landgravine*;—*he-goat, she-goat*; *man-servant, maid-servant*;—*duck, drake*; *boy, girl*.

61. The distinction of *individuality* in persons and things, as

expressed by substantives, is pointed out by two words commonly called *articles*. The *definite article*, *the*, is, in fact, a *demonstrative pronoun*; and the *indefinite, an, or, a*, is a *numeral*. The *a* is applied to both numbers; *an, or, a*, only to the singular number, and to plurals preceded by an indefinite numeral. The singulars out the notion expressed by the substantive or word it is attached to, from all other notions of its kind; as,—*the man is here, the boys have run away, the book you gave me is lost, the flowers we gathered are withered, the good practise virtue, the wicked fear not to sin, the many are not made for the benefit of the few, he loves the right, it was not in the old times as it is now, the then bishop of London. An, or, a*, singles out the notion expressed by the word it is attached to, simply as one of many; as,—*a horse, a tree, a great many, it happened an hour ago, a little while and I am with you*. There are many substantives used without articles, such as proper names, abstract substantives, and names of materials; as,—*Cæsar, Luther, religion, peace, cloth, land*. But when these are employed in other senses, and admit of being individualized, articles are used with them; as,—*the Cæsars, the Luthers of these days, the religions of mankind, the lands you have visited*.—*Note.* *An* is the full form of the indefinite article, and is connected with the numeral *one*, by the Scotch word used for both article and numeral, *ane*; the *n* is dropped before a consonant and a vocalized *h*.

02. The plural number of substantives is formed, in English, in three ways;—by the modification of the vowel sound; as,—*man, men; tooth, teeth*;—by the addition of *en, or, n*, to the singular; as,—*ox, oxen*;—and by the addition of *es, or, s*, to the singular; as,—*flower, flowers; tree, trees*. Some euphonic changes take place when *es, or, s*, are added; as,—*lady, ladies*; (but *y* is unchanged when it forms part of a diphthong, as,—*boy, boys*;) *life, lives*. Such changes as in *brother, brethren*, indicate a participation of both the most ancient ways of forming the plural. Some words have one plural in the ancient form, and another in the modern; as,—*penny, pence and pennies*; where the former refers to money and the latter to coins. Some words, in both singular and plural forms, are used to express both numbers; as,—*sheep, scissors*. Foreign words commonly retain their proper plurals; as,—*beau, beaux; memorandum, memoranda; phasis, phases; seraph, seraphim; virtuoso, virtuos*. There are apparent irregularities in the plural forms of some words; many words ending in *f* and *fe*, and all ending in *ff*, except one, retain those letters unchanged; as,—*chief, chiefs; life, lives; stuff, stuffs*; the exceptional one being *staff, staves*. Other seeming irregularities are relics of old forms, or are irregular in spelling only; as,—*child, children; mouse, mice*. *Swine* and *kine* are anomalous in spelling only. In the provincial dialects many words are rendered plural in the old forms, which in good English follow the modern forms; as,—*housen, Norfolk, for houses*. The names of measures, numbers, and weights, when preceded by numerals, do not take the plural inflexion; as,—*six foot long, two pair of shoes, two dozen of wine, a hundred head of game, six pound ten shillings, twenty hundredweight are a ton*.

03. In the declension of English substantives, only one case is formed by inflexion, the rest being made by the use of the prepositions which convey the same signification as the various cases of other languages do. This single case is that which is employed in associating one substantive with another as an attribute; and it is formed by the addition of *es, or, s*, to the word. The common way of writing this case, which, however unphilosophical and incorrect, must be followed till the arbiter of language—usage—shall have pronounced in favour of the proper method, is by adding *s* with an apostrophe to the nominative; as,—*man, man's; men, men's*; for *mans* and *mens*; *James,*

*James's*, for *Jamesses*, as it is pronounced. The use of the apostrophe in this case of modern plural forms is quite correct, the second *s* being omitted in pronouncing these words to avoid excessive sibilation; as,—*boys' sports, my friends' cares, the enemies' camps*. The apostrophe is also correctly used when after a sibilant ending the *s* is omitted in singular words; as,—*for peace's sake, Apelles' paintings*.

04. The form of substantives is the same, whether they are the subjects or the immediate objects in sentences; so that the declension of these words in our tongue may be briefly exhibited by the following example:—

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nominative, or Subjective case.	Hope	Hopes
Attributive, or Possessive case.	Hope's	Hopes'
Accusative, or Objective case.	Hope	Hopes

The genitive case is thus expressed, of hope or hopes; the *dative*, or personal case, thus, to hope or hopes; the *ablative*, thus, from hope or hopes; the case of *means*, thus, by hope or hopes; the case of *locality*, thus, in hope or hopes, &c.

## ADJECTIVES.

05. The adjective in English has no inflexions of number or case, and admits of the cases made by the aid of prepositions only when it is used as an abstract substantive; as,—*the lofty mountain, foreign countries, of various hues, by the great oak, the idea of the beautiful*.

06. The notion expressed by the adjective admits of modification by the relation of *intensity*. This relation originates what are called the *degrees of comparison*, which are two, the *comparative* and the *superlative*. The adjective when not used in this relation is erroneously stated by some writers to be in the *positive degree*; but as no comparison is made by it, we may exclude it from further notice here.

07. The distinction between the *comparative* and *superlative* degrees is this, that the former represents the notion of the adjective as more intense in some instance, or instances, than in others; the latter represents it as being in the most intense degree conceivable; but it is possible to express these degrees by the united use of the comparative and superlative forms; as,—*wood is hard, stone is harder than wood, but diamond is the hardest substance; or, iron-wood is the hardest kind of wood, but diamond is harder than any other substance*.

08. These degrees are formed by inflexion, and by the use of auxiliary words. The *comparative degree* is formed by the addition of *er, or, r*, to the adjective; as,—*hard, harder; large, larger*. The *superlative degree* is formed by the addition of *est, or, t*, to the adjective; as,—*hard, hardest; large, largest*. The *comparative* and *superlative* are also formed by the auxiliary use of *more* and *most*; as,—*hard, more hard, most hard; large, more large, most large*. This method is, however, almost restricted to adjectives of more than one syllable, where euphony rejects the comparison by inflexion; as,—*certain, more certain, most certain*; but in many instances the inflexions are employed; as,—*holy, holier, holiest; able, abler, ablest*. In some instances the superlative is formed by using *most* as an affix; as,—*love, lover, loveloost, or loveest*.

09. A less distinct or definite expression of intensity is made by the use of the words *too, very, exceedingly*, &c.; as,—*it is too*

bad, he is very ill, beautiful exceedingly. A comparison of depreciation is effected by the aid of *less* and *least*: as,—*fair, less fair, least fair*. There is also a termination employed to signify a diminution or depreciation of the notion expressed by the original adjective; as,—*white, whitish; long, longish*: but this is doubtless the same as that employed to form certain adjectives from substantives; as,—*scot, wolfish; Scot, Scottish*.

70. The following comparisons are *irregular*, or formed by parts of other adjectives.

Bad, evil	worse	worst
Far	farther, further	farthest, furthest
Fore	former	foremost, first
Good	better	best
Late	later, latter	latest, last
Little	less, lesser	least
Many, much	more	most
Near, nigh	nearer, nigher	nearest, next
Old	older, elder	oldest, eldest.

There are also a few comparative and superlative adjectives which are derived from adverbs or prepositions; as,—

In	inner	inuermost, inmost
Out	outer, utter	outermost, uttermost, outmost, utmost
Up	upper	uppermost, upmost

Some comparatives, borrowed from the Latin, are used in English without expressing any relation of intensity by comparison; as,—*superior, interior, exterior*.

### PRONOUNS.

71. *Pronouns* are employed to indicate the *relations* of persons and things to the speaker. Those which express only the relation of personality are called *personal* pronouns. Those which express, beside the relation of personality, the *individuality* of the person or thing referred to, are called *demonstrative* pronouns. *Interrogative* pronouns are those which ask what relations of personality or individuality any persons or things stand in. When the demonstrative relation of a person or thing refers to another notion, that notion is always expressed by an accessory sentence, which is connected with the principal sentence by an interrogative pronoun, which in these instances is called a *relative* pronoun. These pronouns, thus applied to persons and things, are also called *substantive* pronouns; but when they are employed as attributes to substantives, they are called *adjective* pronouns. From demonstrative and interrogative pronouns are derived a class of words, which, beside expressing the relations conveyed by these pronouns, at the same time express the relation of time, place, or manner; these are called *adverbial* pronouns. There are also some words which express persons or things in an indefinite manner, and are called *indefinite* pronouns.—*Examples.* *I* bad you tell him. *You* know them. *They* do not alarm us. *This* is more beautiful than *that*. *Those* are to be preferred to *these*. *Who* is a good man? *Which* is the best remedy? *Who* calls so loud? *The* flowers *which* you gathered are withered. *The* men *whom* you pursue have escaped.—*This* rose is most beautiful. *His* father instructed him. *Whose* interests do you seek?—*I* live *here*. *Whence* do you come? Speak *it* *thus*. *When* did you arrive?—*One* is astonished at nothing now. *Somebody* must have informed him. *Nothing* has been discovered.

72. The *personal* pronouns of the *substantive* class are thus declined:

	FIRST PERSON.		SECOND PERSON.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nominative,</i> or <i>Subjective.</i>	I	we	thou	you, or ye
<i>Attributive,</i> or <i>Genitive.</i>	mine	ours	thine	yours
<i>Accusative,</i> or <i>Objective.</i>	me	us	thee	you, or ye
THIRD PERSON.				
	Sing.			Plur.
	M.	F.	N.	All genders.
<i>Nom.</i>	he	she	it	they
<i>Gen.</i>	his	hers	its	theirs
<i>Acc.</i>	him	her	it	them

The *reflexive* pronouns, which are used as the objects of verbs, when the object and subject are the same, are, *myself, ourselves; thyself, yourselves; himself, herself, itself, themselves*. But the *personal* pronouns are often used with a *reflexive* sense; as,—*be-think thee! he bewailed him for his woes. One another, and each other, are employed to express reciprocal action; as,—they hated and feared one another, they asked each other of their welfare*.

*Note.* *Thou, thine, and thee* are not ordinarily used in addressing individuals, except when strong feelings of love or hatred and anger are expressed; in other cases the *plural* is employed. The Society of Friends do not conform to this custom; but they most frequently employ *thee* as if it were the nominative case. In prayer and addresses to God, *Thou, &c.*, alone are used.

73. *Personal* pronouns of the *adjective* class, which are in grammars usually called *possessives*, are derived from the *genitive* cases, singular and plural, of the substantive forms. They are *my* or *mine, thy* or *thine, his, her* or *hers, its, our* or *ours, your* or *yours, their* or *theirs*.

74. The *demonstrative* pronouns of the *substantive* class, are *this, plural these, and that, plural those*. The *reflexive* pronouns are also used demonstratively; as,—*he followed it himself, they themselves were ashamed*. And a more emphatic form is given to it by the use of *own*: as,—*I discovered it my own self*.

75. *Demonstrative adjective* pronouns are, beside those of the *substantive* class, *such, youn, and yonder, the, the same, the other, &c.*; as,—*such fate awaits the wicked, youn flowerly arbours, yonder alleys green, the tree I planted, the same thief robbed me, on the other hand it is asserted thus*. In the same way are used *even, former* and *latter, &c.*; as,—*even he believed the story, the former statement contradicts the latter assertion*. Many of these are also used *substantively*.

76. The *adverbial* demonstratives are such as *here, there, hither, thither, hence, thence, yonder, then, thus, so, &c.*; as,—*here we laugh and there we sing, the waters were divided hither and thither, take these things hence, thence shall my hand take them, I see him yonder, then shall it happen, he spake thus, so it was*.

77. *Interrogative* and *relative* pronouns of the *substantive* class are thus declined:—

	Sing. and Plur.
<i>Nominative</i>	who
<i>Genitive</i>	whose
<i>Accusative</i>	whom

*Which* and *what* have no inflexions, but all cases of them may be made by the aid of prepositions.

78. The *adjective pronouns* of the *interrogative* and *relative* kinds are *which* and *what*; as,—*which book will you read?* *I know which man it was;* *what goods have you purchased?* *what evil has been done, no one can say.*

79. *Adverbial interrogative* and *relative pronouns* are, *where, whither, whence, when, how* :—*as, where have you been?* *we know where he is;* *whither goest thou?* *we know not whither thou goest, and how can we know the way?* *whence they came is a mystery;* *when did you arrive?* *I will tell you how I learned this.*

80. These pronouns are often compounded; as,—*whosoever, whosoever, whichever, whichever, whatever, wherever, whencesoever, however, herein, therein, therefore, wherefore, hereat, thereunto, &c.*

81. The *indefinite pronouns* are of the description of *substantive pronouns*; as,—*one needs to have all one's wits about one, it is useless to mind what people say, nought is every thing and every thing is nought, there is nothing the matter, it may prove something for aught I know, any one can say that.* The *personal pronoun* they is also used indefinitely; as,—*they say he has mines of wealth.* Other words are also occasionally employed in this way.

## NUMERALS.

82. *Numerals* are words which do not express notions, but only the relations of number and quantity; and are divided into *definite* and *indefinite*, according as they imply a definite number; as,—*one, ten, a hundred* :—or an indefinite number or quantity; as,—*many men, much bread, some houses.* The *definite numerals*, which express number alone, are called *cardinal numerals*; as,—*two, nine, fourteen, twenty-one, five hundred and six, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.* Those which express the place in the series of cardinal numbers which any person or thing holds, are called *ordinal numerals*; as,—*it is the first anniversary, he was in his eightieth year.*

83. The following numerals are formed from *cardinals* and *ordinals* :—*distributives*; as,—*one by one, two and two, by fives, by nines, by hundreds* :—*multiplicatives*; as, *single or simple, double or twofold, sixty-fold*; and in the same way from the *indefinite numeral many*, *manifold* :—*reiteratives*; as,—*once, twice, thrice, ten times, a hundred times* :—*fractionals*; as,—*a third, a fourth or a quarter, a tenth*; with a *half* instead of *second*. From *ordinal numerals* are also formed *adverbial numerals*; as,—*firstly, secondly, nineteenthly.*

84. In some instances such words as *next, other, both, either, neither, again*, are employed as *numerals*; as,—*he departed the next day after that, give me another glass of wine, I follow both professions, either would suit me, I like neither of them, I never saw her again.*

85. *Indefinite numerals* are such as *all, none, some, any, few, many, little, much, enough, every, each, one, other, several*; as,—*all mine are thine, none of these things move me, some affected ignorance, did you see any men? few find what many seek, little could be said, much has been left untouched, it is enough, it is what every man expected, each for himself shows the selfish man, one is hungry, another is drunken, several angels flew over the plain, no riches could save him, I bought the whole draught.* These are employed variously as *substantives* or *adjectives*; and a remarkable difference in meaning is expressed by the use or omission of the *indefinite article* with *little, &c.*, in some instances; as,—*little attention was bestowed on him, here I received a little attention.* To the list above must be added *whether*, employed as a *substantive* sometimes, but more often as an *adjective*; as,—*let them take whether they will, whether is easier to say?* But the use of this word as an *indefinite numeral* is almost obsolete.

## ADVERBS.

86. *Adverbs*, properly so called, are *inflexible words*, expressing the relations of *time, place, manner, &c.*; but those forms of *substantives, adjectives, pronouns, and numerals*, which express the same relations, are to be regarded as *adverbial*; as,—*summer will come soon, the news got abroad, carry it thus* :—*he arrived before night, they live in the country, we left in great haste.* *Adverbs* which are formed from *substantives* and *adjectives* are strictly *notional words*; those formed from *pronouns* and *numerals*, *relational words*; but there are many *adverbs* which have lost their *notional* signification, and express nothing but the relations of *place, time, &c.*, with reference to the speaker; as,—*it is fortunate indeed, he waits below, I wish to speak to you now.*

87. The following are a few of the *relational adverbs* :—of *place*: *here, there, where, hither, thither, whither, hence, thence, whence, above, below, beneath, before, behind, around, in, out, off, near, far, back, backwards, forwards, aside, abroad, upward, downward, &c.* :—of *time*: *then, when, now, lately, already, after, before, yet, still, soon, hitherto, henceforth, &c.* :—of *frequency and intensity*: *once, twice, thrice, &c., seldom, often, again, very, quite, even, nearly, too, only, entirely, almost, hardly, much, rather, &c.* :—of *mood*: *yes, yet, however, really, no, not, if, perhaps, probably, neither, likely, may be, &c.* :—of *causality*: *wherefore, therefore, notwithstanding, nevertheless, why, &c.* :—of *manner*: *so, thus, how, as, otherwise, exactly so, &c.*

88. A few *adverbs of time and place*, and most of those of *manner*, are *notional words*; as,—*the road lies uphill, the light appeared eastward of us, we are paid daily, he speaks fluently, she sings exquisitely, he studies indefatigably, it stands advantageously, we were invited pressingly to stay, he returned hastily and suddenly set out for Rome, they obey their priests blindly.*

89. *Adverbs of manner*, and some others, admit of *degrees of comparison*, which are formed in the same way as those of *adjectives* are; as,—*often, oftener, oftenest*; *kindly, more kindly, most kindly.* Some *adverbs* in frequent use are evidently *comparatives* and *superlatives*; as,—*after, next, ere, erst, almost, &c.*

## PREPOSITIONS.

90. *Prepositions* are words expressive (literally) only of *relations of place*; and were originally *adverbs of place*; but they can now convey no meaning unless used in connexion with a *substantive* or *pronoun*. *Figuratively*, but *universally*, *prepositions* are employed to represent other relations beside those of *place*; as,—*it lies on the table, stand by me, I am going to London, we came from the house* :—of *time*; as,—*it happened on Sunday, we shall be there by the evening, from day to day* :—of *causality*; as,—*on this consideration I pardon you, led by no presumption, now to our cost your emptiness we know, you are good from a nobler cause* :—of *manner*; as,—*on this wise he spake, seize her by force, he speaks to the purpose, from my heart I forgive him* :—of the *immediate object of an action*; as,—*I rely on your honour, he does well by us, they acceded to the proposal, this differs from that* :—of the *attribute to its substantive*; as,—*a house on fire! travels by land and water, he is brother to the emperor, relief from sickness.*

91. Beside the *prepositions* strictly so called, such as *in, with, from, by, at, to, after, for, &c.*, there are other words, and combinations of words, which are employed as *prepositions*, such as *because of, by means of, instead of, on account of, with respect to, between, beyond, past, near, till, among, within, without, &c.* They are originally either *participles, substantives, adjectives, or adverbs*; as,—*during, by virtue of, round, below*; and some are still used as such.

92. The cases of substantives, &c., which in many other languages are formed by inflexions, are in English formed by the help of prepositions; of being used for the *genitive*, to for the *dative*, from for the *ablative*, &c. A fact which shows what cases really are; especially when it is understood that the inflexions are formed by syllables or letters affixed to the root of the word, and that they, as well as the prepositions, primarily denoted relations of place; added to which is the custom of writing the prepositions as forming one word with those substantives, which prevails in the best ancient inscriptions and manuscripts, in the Latin language in particular; and in the old Latin, the use of the prepositions as affixes, exactly in the same way as the case-endings are used, and which was retained in some instances to the latest period of its use as a living tongue.

93. Prepositions are much used in composition with verbs; but they lose their peculiar meaning and have an adverbial signification, in such connexion; as,—*I have undertaken the task, that is a difficulty I cannot overcome, he underwent great fatigue.* In many cases the preposition, though in sense thus attached to the verb, is separated from it; as,—*he passed by on the other side, the engagement was broken off, he went on with his story, train up a child in the way he should go.*

### CONJUNCTIONS.

94. Thoughts which are related in the mind of the speaker, and such as are parts of one wider thought, are joined in expression by the relational words called *conjunctions*. When two or more sentences have any essential part in common, such as the subject, predicate, &c., they are commonly contracted into one sentence by the aid of a conjunction, which, seeming to connect two words, really connects two sentences, part of one of which is suppressed; as,—*they ate and they drank, contracted to they ate and drank; the boy works here and the man works there, contracted to the boy and the man work here.*

95. Conjunctions are divided into *co-ordinative* and *sub-ordinative*, according as the sentences they connect express thoughts which are independent of, though related to, each other; or those which are dependent on each other, and properly form but one thought in the speaker's mind. *Co-ordinative* conjunctions are such as simply enlarge or complete a thought by adding other sentences, and which are called *copulative*; as,—*the boy and his mother walked together; we neither expect nor hope for such aid; he is both tyrannical and servile; there was not only the brother, but the sister also;—or such as limit or even deny the thought expressed in the antecedent sentence, and are called *adversative*; as,—*you cannot help, it is true, but you need not hinder; it does not harm me, truly, yet it does me no good; he came though he was not invited; they have all that heart can wish, and still are unsatisfied; I did not blame him, on the contrary, I praised him; it was carefully explained to him, he nevertheless seemed not to understand it; you should not say Sibboleth, but Shibboleth; be lovable, else you will never be loved; either you are mad, or I am; he promised me faithfully, but he does not keep his word;—or such as express the relation of causality, and are called *causative*; as,—*it must have rained, for the ground is wet; he avoided me, hence I conclude that my suspicions are correct; his daughter is ill, on that account he stays at home; I have married a wife, therefore I cannot come; he left early, and so must have reached home already; I heard you were in town, consequently I did not call at your house.***

96. *Subordinative* conjunctions connect dependent accessory sentences with the principal sentence, that is, such sentences as may be considered as standing in place of a substantive, ad-

jective, or adverb; as,—*he reported that the king was dead; he was at his work before the sun rose; he who acts hastily will repent at leisure; I know where you pass your time; I shall finish my work, while you are playing; since I saw you, I have written to my brother; he cannot walk, because he has broken his leg; as the gentleman was a foreigner, I addressed him in French.*

97. Many of the words used above to illustrate the definitions will be found to be adverbs, and some are pronouns; but being employed in the connexion of detached or imperfect thoughts, they are in meaning conjunctions. Words which have no other meaning are distinguished as *conjunctions proper*.

## SYNTAX.

### THE PREDICATIVE COMBINATION.

98. A *predicative* combination constitutes a sentence, and expresses an action, which is asserted to be the action of a person or thing; as,—*we write, the man writes; in which the action of writing is asserted respecting the persons designated by we, and the man.*

99. The *predicate* is the word which expresses the action;—the *subject*, the word which expresses the person or thing of whom the action is asserted: in the preceding examples, *we*, and *the man*, are subjects; *write*, and *writes*, predicates.

100. The *subject* of a sentence may be expressed by substantives, pronouns, the infinitive mood of verbs, or by substantive accessory sentences. The consideration of the last is deferred to the sections which treat especially of accessory sentences. *Examples.—Birds fly. Flowers bloom. Clouds gather. I run. You speak. They are preparing. To live is to think, with an educated man. With me, to live is Christ, and to die, gain.*

101. The *predicate* of a sentence may be expressed by verbs, adjectives, substantives, the infinitive mood of verbs, adverbs, numerals, pronouns, and by accessory sentences. These last are deferred to the sections especially devoted to them. *Examples.—He reads. The man was working. Our house is finished. I should have been satisfied. The well is deep. Those mountains are lofty. He had been a soldier. That is the road. It is of great importance. Those papers are of consequence to us. They were from home. He was in the house. He that is not against me is for me. This is to die. To live is to think, with an educated man. Are you there? It is to-morrow. It was so. It is the same. It is I. These be they. We are seven. I am the first and the last.*

102. When the verb to be is not part of a compound tense, as in *he is praised*, it is called the *copula*, or tie, which connects the predicate with the subject. It can be used alone, when it denotes abstract existence; as,—*God is.* In many of the examples given in the last paragraph this verb is neither a verb of existence, nor yet a mere relational verb or copula, but signifies to live, to dwell, &c.; or there is an ellipse, or omission; as in, *the book is out, i. e. sent out, or published; the battle is over, i. e. passed over, or finished.*

103. The *subject* of a sentence always stands in the *nominative* case; which has, therefore, in the preceding part, been occasionally designated the *subjective* case. When the second person, singular or plural, of the imperative mood is used, the subject is commonly omitted; as,—*tell me, bring flowers.*

104. The *subject* of impersonal verbs, which is rather formally

than *really* the subject, is the indefinite pronoun *it*: as,—*it thunders, it becomes me, it seemed to be raining*. In cases when peculiar emphasis is to be employed in respect of the subject, or when a certain liveliness is to be given to a narration, a *formal* subject, *there*, or *it*, stands in the proper place in the sentence, and the real subject follows the verb, or copula; as,—*there were giants in the earth, it was a friar of orders gray went forth to tell his beads, is there no balm in Gilead? there be many that say this, there is a lad here*. The pronoun *it* is also occasionally used as the *formal* subject when the infinitive mood of a verb is the real subject; as,—*it is delightful and honourable to die for one's country, it is good for us to be here*.

105. The relation of the predicate to the subject is expressed by the former being in the same number as the latter; and also by their being both put into the same personal relation to the speaker; as,—*the boy plays, the boys play, this field is green, the fields are green, I am here, thou lovest righteousness, they fear him*.

106. When two or more subjects, in the singular number, connected by the conjunction *and*, have but one predicate, as in contracted or compounded sentences, the relation of the predicate to the subject is expressed by its being put in the plural number; as,—*Shakespeare and Milton are the greatest poets of this country, Mercury and Venus are called inferior planets, pomp and ostentation speak not greatness of misery but smallness of mind*. Sometimes, however, the conjunction is omitted; as,—*now abide faith, hope, charity, these three*. But when the subjects, thus connected, may be conceived as constituting but one general notion, the predicate is in the singular number; as,—*here is my knife and fork, toil and sorrow is the common lot of man*. When the connecting conjunction is *or*, or *nor*, the predicate is in the singular number; unless one of the subjects is in the plural number, when the predicate is in the plural number; as,—*either hope or fear impels him, neither hope nor fear impels him, either he or they are to blame, neither he nor they are to blame*.

107. Collective substantives, as generally expressing single notions, have their predicates in the singular number; but when they plainly imply a plural notion, the predicate is plural; as,—*the council was unanimous, the council were divided in their views, my people doth not consider, people say that it portends famine, the parliament is assembled, the multitude was averted at his boldness, the crowd is dispersed, the careful couple join their pious prayers, here is a dozen of wine*.

108. When the predicate is a substantive or personal pronoun, it is put in the same number, case, and gender as the subject, as far as the language permits; as,—*she is a poetess, kings are but men, I am he*. This does not exclude the employment of other cases, when the predicate expresses an attribute, property, &c., rather than an identical notion; as,—*that hat is Robert's, the house is on fire, he is with us*. The genitive of personal pronouns is not employed as a predicate, but instead of it the forms *mine*, *thine*, *his*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*; as,—*that hat is mine, the loss is ours, the gain is theirs*. When the indefinite pronoun *it* stands as *formal* subject in a sentence, the predicate of which is a personal pronoun, that predicate must be, in English, in the nominative case; as,—*it is I, it is thou, it is he, it is we, it is they*; and not *me*, *thee*, *him*, *us*, and *them*, as is common in colloquial English; these predicates being the *real* subjects of the sentences, and the verb to be not a mere copula. Before *comparatives* and *superlatives*, the definite article is employed in the predicate; as,—*this is the larger of the two, he is the wisest*. When a masculine term signifies a class, as well as sex, it may be employed as a predicate to a feminine subject, if the class, rather than the sex, is intended to be expressed; as,—*she is a poet*.

109. The relation of *personality* in a sentence is expressed by the use of the appropriate pronouns, when the subject is a pronoun; and by the predicate being put in the corresponding personal form. If the assertion is made in the speaker's own person, the *first* person is employed; as,—*I am he, we speak that we do know*. If it is addressed to another person, the *second* person is used; as,—*thou art the man, ye have forsaken me*. If it is made of another person, or of a thing, the *third* person is used; as,—*he knoweth our frame, he remembereth that we are but dust, the ox knoweth his owner, they have gone away backward, they are put to confusion, the crane and the scallion observe the time of their coming, the earth did quake and the rocks were rent*.

110. In contracted sentences, when there are different relations of personality expressed by the different subjects, the predicate is put into that form which expresses the *nearest* of those relations to the speaker, the number being determined as in (106); as,—*thou and I will be first in the throng, my brother and I have returned, you and that man were witnesses*. As, however, there are no personal inflexions in the plural of our verbs, the usage here described is not apparent unless the subjects are again referred to by means of a personal pronoun; such reference would be made in the first and second of these examples by *we*, and in the third by *you*.

111. The relation of *time* in a sentence is expressed by the tenses of verbs, by auxiliary verbs of tense, and by a peculiar use of some forms, which do not, in themselves, imply such relations; as,—*I am writing, I am going to write, I am to write as soon as I have obtained the necessary information*. The relation of *intensity* modifies this relation of time; actions being capable of being represented indefinitely, as not completed, or as completed and perfect, &c.; as,—*I write, I am writing, I have written*.

112. The present tenses are employed when the action expressed by the predicate coincides with the present existence of the speaker; as,—*indefinite,—my heart is turned to stone, I strike it and it hurts my hand; I remember the days of old; the wicked flee when no man pursueth;—imperfect,—the sun is setting, the heavens are telling the glory of God;—perfect,—what I have written, I have written; we have done that which it was our duty to do*. General truths and facts are expressed by the present indefinite tense; as,—*God is a spirit, there is a spirit in man, two and two are four, discontent is immorality*. This tense is also employed in animated historic narration; as,—*blood flows, the element of new madness; the wounded are carried into houses of the Rue Cersaie; the dying leave their last mandate not to yield till the accursed strong-hold fall. On his plank, swinging over that stone-ditch, he hovers perilous; the Swiss holds a paper through his porthole, the shifty Usher snatches it, and returns;—terms of surrender;—accepted,—sinks the draw-bridge, rushes in the living deluge; the Bastille is fallen!* Future time is also expressed by the present tense, when the relation of time does not require to be pointed out; as,—*I go to London next week, I set out to-morrow morning*.

113. The past tenses are used to signify that the action spoken of occurred before the time of its being mentioned by the speaker; as,—*indefinitely,—her father loved me, oft invited me, still questioned me the story of my birth. Then brought he me out of the way, and led me unto the outer gate. It was condemned in parliament, and prejudged in the common opinion of the realm;—imperfect,—there was no thought of pleasing you when she was christened; the fishermen were washing their nets; while I was speaking, and praying, and confessing my sin, the man Gabriel touched me;—perfect,—when he had spoken such words I became dumb, he had prepared for him a great chamber, he had been well instructed in his younger days*. The imperfect past tense is commonly employed in

animated narration; as,—his law-studies were already ended, and he was now bringing a wife home; mother and wife were to live together; the sisters had got, or were getting married. The indefinite and perfect past tenses are used to express events which have relation to another event; as,—when he arrived I departed, when I arrived he had set out. The indefinite past tense is also used when the events are referred to a division of time, and not to another event; as,—I supped with him last night.

114. The future tenses are employed when the action is spoken of as not having taken place at the time the speaker is naming them; as,—indefinite,—I shall go first, you will go next, and he will follow you: there will be no play to-night; dost thou think because thou art virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale? our children shall see this and bless Heaven:—imperfect,—they will be still praising thee; we shall be travelling all night; you will be sleeping while we are on our journey:—perfect,—he will have left us when your brother arrives; I shall have finished my task before you have half done yours; then cometh the end, when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father, when he shall have put down all rule and all authority and power. Respecting the other uses of the auxiliary verb *shall* and *will*, see (118). There are other forms by which the relation of time is expressed, and which are sufficiently noticed in the *Etymology* of this “Outline,” to which the reader is referred.

115. The relation of *mood* in sentences is expressed by the employment of the moods of verbs, by the auxiliary verbs of mood, and by peculiarities in the arrangement of the words composing the sentence; as,—he reads, he has read, he will be reading, he can read, he ought to read, he might read, if he read let him write also, had I but read that letter!

116. The indicative mood is employed when the sentence contains the assertion or denial of actual existence by the speaker, and also when it is an inquiry respecting such existence; as,—not to know of things remote, but to know that which before us lies in daily life, is the prime wisdom; Sheba was never more covetous of wisdom and fair virtue, than this pure soul shall be; the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider: how sleep the brate? what said these men? and from whence come they? what have they seen in thy house?

117. In the *Etymology* of this “Outline” all the auxiliary verbs of mood are treated of; some further remarks upon some of them remain, however, to be made. The verbs which are usually referred to the *conjunctive* (or *subjunctive*) mood, were there referred to the *indicative*: it will be shown here that the common use of them is *assertory*: and that, when they are employed to express more or less probable *possibility*, they follow the same laws as the rest of the *indicative* auxiliaries, will appear in the sections that treat of the *conjunctive* mood.

118. *Power* or *ability* is asserted by *can*; as,—he can play and we can sing; cannot you understand me? I could ride and run, in my young days, better than you, my masters! how could it have happened thus? But could has not always a past sense; as,—I could do it, an' I would; could you oblige me so far? *Liberty* is asserted by *may*; as,—you may go further and fare worse; what he may do is of two kinds, what he may do as just, and what he may do as possible; may we know what this new doctrine is? I might be about ten years old then; he might have had the appointment you received. *Might*, also, has not always a past sense; as,—I might go if I chose; might I ask you one question? *Obligation* or *constraint* is asserted by *shall*; as,—I shall submit, shall I? thou shalt not covet; it is a mind that shall remain; shall remain! mark you his absolute shall? things have not, of late, been as they should be; I told him, he should do it; he should have complied with their request for civility's sake.

*Should*, when it is not used as the past historic tense of *shall*, is employed to express a less violent constraint than *shall* implies; as,—you should go, for it is kind of him to invite you, and you may be instructed or amused; you shall go, if not willingly, then unwillingly, for I will make you; in which sentences, and in others like them, the words *shall* and *should* cannot be transposed. An antiquated and provincial use of *should* is worthy of remark;—there is a narration, that there should be an herb that growth in the likeness of a lamb; I have heard that he should declare this. *Intention* and *resolution* are asserted by *will*; as,—I will return again to you, if God will; I will not be inquired of by you; wilt thou not say unto me from henceforth, Thou art the guide of my youth? if I knew, then would not I tell thee? thus would he sit for hours together; he would not slay him; we would know what these things mean; he made as though he would have gone further; he would not have suffered his house to be broken into. *Would* has not always a past sense, as some of the preceding examples show.

119. The distinction between the use of *shall* and *will*, as auxiliaries of *tense*, and as auxiliaries of *mood*, may be pointed out here. The former of these verbs is derived from an Anglo-Saxon verb, signifying to *owe*, so that in its strict and original meaning, it is nearly synonymous with *ought*. It is used so in the first English writers, Chaucer, Wicliff, &c. The radical meaning of the latter verb is preserved in the notional verb and the substantive derived from it. Both verbs imply futurity in their radical meanings; and hence, when our future inflexions were lost, they were adopted to form, by composition, our future tenses. Both verbs are employed in this way in all the persons of these tenses, and in both numbers; but, generally, in affirmative assertions, *will* is restricted to the first persons, and *shall* to the second and third; perhaps, because the speaker could speak of his own future intentions, but could only speak of others' future obligations. (In questions and negative assertions, the reverse of this is the general law respecting these verbs of tense.) Usage has determined that when *futurity* alone, or principally, is to be expressed, this is the law for the employment of these auxiliaries. But when either *obligation*, or *intention*, is principally, or alone, to be expressed, this law does not hold good; the words must then be employed according to their radical meaning. The following examples may exercise the ingenuity of the readers in determining when they are used as *tense* and when as *mood* auxiliaries; instances of both kinds, and some of very difficult determination, have been selected:—We will be satisfied; let us be satisfied. There will a worse come in his place. Those that will hear me speak, let them stay here; those that will follow Cassius, go with him. Read the will; we will hear it, Antony; you shall read us the will; Caesar's will. Will you be patient? will you stay awhile? I have the same dagger for myself, when it shall please my country to need my death. Be angry when you will, it shall have scope. Thou shalt see me at Philippi. It is well done; and thou shalt sleep again; I will not hold thee long; if I do live, I will be good to thee. It shall be done, my lord. He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people, and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. He will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this. What will ye do in the day of visitation? to whom will ye flee for help? where will ye leave your glory? I will shake the heavens, and the earth shall remove out of her place. Thou hast said in thy heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God, I

*will* ascend above the heights of the clouds, *I will* be like the Most High; yet thou *shalt* be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit; they that see thee *shall* narrowly look upon thee, saying, Is this the man that made the earth to tremble? How much more glorious *will* those former deliverances appear, when we *shall* know them not only to have saved us from greatest miseries past, but to have reserved us for greatest happiness to come! When the gentle west wind *shall* open the fruitful bosom of the earth, then the flowers put forth and sprig, and then the sun *shall* scatter the mists, and the manning hand of the tiller *shall* root up all that burdens the soil. This *will* cure all straight; one sip of this *will* bathe the drooping spirits in delight, beyond the bliss of dreams. Ye *shall* not eat thereof, nor *shall* ye touch it, lest ye die. Man *shall* find grace; and *shall* grace not find means? Thou *will* not leave me in the loathsome grave. Night *will* bring silence; and sleep, listening to thee, *will* watch. It *will* not speak; then *I will* follow it. You *shall* not go, my lord.

120. The use of the *indicative* in *accessory* sentences will be treated of subsequently. Its use in *questions* exactly resembles its use in *assertions*; but, in English, compound tenses are more frequently employed than simple ones; and that which expresses emphatic assertion supplies our usual form of *interrogation*; the arrangement of the words, and, in some cases, the tone of voice in uttering them, indicate the questions; as,—*what think you of this young Percy's pride? what hast thou to do with the time of the day? canst thou not tell? what portents are these? call you that backing of your friends? how came Falstaff's sword so hacked? do you see these meteors? dost thou speak like a king? which is Bolingbroke? wherefore do I tell these news to thee? you confess, then, you picked my pocket? doth he hear it? doth he feel it? could not all this flesh keep in a little life?*

121. The *conjunctive* mood is employed in *accessory* sentences; but it is also used in *principal* sentences, expressing a *wish*, or making a *concession* in argument; as,—*long live the king! thy will be done! be it so, yet the matter is not hopeless.* These forms, which are usually attributed to the *imperative* mood, are parts of the *conjunctive*, as is evident from the *contingency*, with probability, that they imply. Our language in this exactly resembles the Latin, &c., where the third persons of the tense called the *present subjunctive*, or *potential*, in common grammars, is so employed. For the usage of the *conjunctive* mood, the reader is referred to the sections on *Accessory Sentences*.

122. When a sentence expresses a *command*, the *imperative* mood is used; as,—*know thou this truth, enough for man to know; launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught; depart from me; let my people go! let him be anathema! come, son, let's away! let me alone! be praised, all the saints, for this release.* There are other ways of expressing commands, or necessity enforced by the speaker's will, as may be seen in (118).

123. In sentences by which the speaker intends to represent the agent as the subject, and to give prominence to what is declared respecting it, the predicate, if a verb, is put in the *active* form; as,—*her father loved me, oft invited me, still questioned me the story of my birth; what shall Cordelia do? love and be silent; I heard no letter from my master since I wrote him; nor hear I from my mistress, who did promise to yield me often tidings; have ye not heard? have ye not known? have ye not understood? flee from idolatry.*

124. But when the agent is the immediate object of the verb, and is the prominent thought, the *passive* form is employed; as,—*the pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are covered over with corn; I am sprigged with a fool, frightened, and angered worse; Sinai itself was moved at the presence of God; who*

*will* not be scandalized at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings? it was built by Romulus. The passive form is also used where the activity is attributed to no agent at all, and where it is not expressed; as,—*peace will be speedily re-established; they are reconciled; Rome was built above seven hundred years before Christ, Troy was taken about five hundred years earlier; will it not be received that they have done it? thou shalt not be put to shame; he was oppressed, and he was afflicted, he was cut off out of the land of the living, for the transgression of my people was he stricken; it is said that the cross on which our Lord suffered was made of the wood of the aspen poplar; it was generally believed that the child was supposititious; no one is required to criminate himself; it is thought that the Whigs are kept in power more by the weakness of their opponents than by their own strength; it is established conclusively that the sun is the central body of our system; it is opposed to common sense that kings should arrogate a right divine.*

125. When the agent and the object are the same, the *reflexive* form is used; which, however, is the same as the active and passive forms; as,—*whilst I am preparing myself for the audience, an agreeable concert regales me; he excused himself from fulfilling his promise; they will persuade themselves that they are martyrs; I am prepared for all that may happen; they were ashamed of their selfishness; she will be pleased when she learns this.*

126. When the sentence is formed by the *copula*, to be, and when the verb that stands as predicate is in a compound form, the relations of person, number, tense, mood, &c. are expressed by the inflexions of the copula, or of the auxiliaries; as,—*thou art the man, the nation had long groaned under this tyranny, their pretences were both shallow and unsupportable, many have been the favours I have received from him, you have discovered my secret, thou shalt understand this.*

127. There is no difference in the grammatical construction of *affirmative* and *negative* sentences; as,—*he is my brother, he is not my brother, he fears me, he does not fear me.* In replies to questions, *yes* is used for simple affirmation, and *no* for simple denial; as,—*Do you mean good faith? Yes, my lord. Is he not able to discharge the money? Yes, twice the sum. Did he take interest? No, not take interest? Have you heard any imputation to the contrary? No, no, no.*

## THE ATTRIBUTIVE COMBINATION.

128. When a notion of activity is associated with a notion of existence, without any assertion on the part of the speaker, but only for the fuller characterization of the principal notion, the relation of the two is called *attributive*; and the expression is designated the *attributive combination*; as,—*green fields, William the Conqueror, a child's obedience.* These expressions may be changed into assertions, to show the notion of activity more clearly; thus,—*the fields are green, William conquers, a child obeys.*

129. The *principal* member of this combination always expresses a notion of existence, and must be either a substantive, a personal pronoun, or an adjective or other word used substantively; as, the *secrets* of the grave this *viperous slander* enters; poor I am *stare*; the *mighty dead*; mark you his *absolute shall*? many such like *as's* of great charge.

130. The *attribute* is most frequently expressed by an *adjective*; and as in our language this class of words has no inflexions to signify the modifications of gender, number, and case, it is only by its position and by the manifest meaning that its relation to the substantive is shown; as,—*is not this a lamentable thing? all his golden words are spent; 'tis danger-*



ous, when the *baser* nature comes between the pass and *fell* incensed points of *mighty* opposites; is't not *perfect* conscience? The substantive is, however, frequently omitted; as,—*the just shall live by faith*; he was lamented by *all*; *the wise and good* are the support of the state.

131. *Participles, numerals, adjective pronouns, substantives used as adjectives, adverbs, and conjunctions*, are also employed to express attributes; and the relation of the *demonstratives, the and an or a*, is of this kind; as,—*what envious streaks do lace the severing clouds of yonder east! my friend professed*; ah! *that same pale hard-hearted wench, that Rosaline!* any man may answer a letter; *which way can he? what day is this?* take thy fingers from my throat! *this grave shall have a living monument*; a ministering angel shall my sister be; sweets to the sweet! none but he shall have her, *though twenty thousand worthier come to have her*; they set spurs, and away, like three German devils, three Doctor Faustuses; *the very butcher of a silk button*; thou art but a youth; I sit at ten pounds a week; yon dissembling knight! to repay that money will be a biting affliction; I am attended at the cypress grove; *the iron duke*.

132. *Substantives in the possessive case* are largely used *attributively*; and for this reason that case was named *attributive* in the Etymology of this Outline; as,—*he will answer the letter's master*; *adversity's* sweet milk, philosophy; the sad and solemn priests still sing for *Richard's* soul; they will pluck the gay new coats o'er the French *soldiers'* heads; I had my father's signet in my purse; reasons importing *Denmark's* health, and *England's* too; the courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue, sword. But in some instances the *principal* substantive is omitted, though only when it is readily understood by means of the context; as,—*will you come to your father's?* I will go with you as far as *St. Gregory's*; the king will come to *St. James's* to-morrow; he went into the *stationer's*.

133. Frequently, instead of the possessive case of substantives, the *objective* with the preposition of, signifying the cause of an effect, possession, mutual connexion, or quality, is employed; as,—*more than prince of cats*, he is the courageous captain of compliments; what a pair of spectacles is here! I do spy a kind of hope; Venus smiles not in a house of tears; I cannot sum up half my sum of wealth. The *participle* (act. pres. indef.) is sometimes used with *of*, to express an attribute; as,—*nothing but the fear of offending prevents me*; the hope of seeing you sustained him; the care of providing for so numerous a family; the happiness of making others happy. There is another use of this form which is commonly designated the *partitive*, and in it the substantive with the preposition is the principal word in the combination, and the other member, which is either the comparative or superlative of an adjective, an interrogative pronoun, or a numeral, is the attributive word; as,—*a word with one of you*; I am the youngest of that name; thou hast more of the wild goose in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five; three of the carriages are, in faith, very dear to fancy; rapier and dagger, that's two of his weapons; in what place of the field doth Calchas keep? you know every man of them; which of these shall I choose? There is another use of the substantive with the preposition, which is peculiar to the English language; it can be rendered into other languages only by a substantive in apposition; as,—*the kingdom of England, the republic of France, the city of London the university of Oxford, the port of Yarmouth, the month of May*. Sometimes the substantive used with *of*, is not in the objective, but in the possessive case; as,—*a friend of Antony's*; as if it were intended to express not simply *Antony's friend*, but one of *Antony's friends*.

134. Beside the preposition *of*, other prepositions are employed to connect the attributive substantive with the principal word in this combination; as,—*an envious thrust from Tybalt* bit the life of stout Mercutio; it is some meteor to light thee on thy way to Mantua; I'll send to one in Mantua; thy wit, that ornament to shape and love; he is a kinsman to the Montague; rebellious subjects, enemies to peace; the beast with many heads butts me away. Yet it is plain that some of these are contracted from fuller forms, such as will be exhibited in the sections which treat of the Objective Combination.

135. Another mode of expressing the attributive notion is by a substantive in apposition; as,—*adversity's* sweet milk, philosophy; thy wit, that ornament to shape and love; Tybalt, the kinsman of old Capulet; here is one Lucianus, nephew to the king; Pyrrhus old grandsire Priam seeks; say! Father Thames! Roscius the actor; O! Jephthah, judge of Israel; my good Lord Hamlet; Shakespeare, the prince of poets. Under this head may be classed titles of honour and courtesy, distinctive names, &c.; as,—*holy Saint Francis*; Signor Ranes! Doctor Faustus; Earl Grey; Prince Rupert; King David; John Baptist; Father Laurence; Sir John Falstaff; James Barclay; Mr. Brougham; Mrs. Mainwaring. A substantive is sometimes put in apposition with a pronoun; as,—*I, a mere youth*, cannot teach thee, an old man.

136. The relation of the substantives in apposition is expressed partly by their being put in the same number, and partly by their position; they are not always in the same case; as,—*grandsire Priam's* tears; King David's Psalms; Earl Grey's Reform Bill; Lord Brougham's speeches.

137. The infinitive mood of a verb is frequently used as an attributive substantive; as,—*these woes shall serve* for sweet discourses in our time to come. Accessory sentences are also thus employed; and these will be spoken of subsequently.

138. Many of the examples given in the preceding sections show that it is not uncommon for one substantive to be attended by more than one attributive expression; in these cases it will be seen that all the attributes do not bear the same relation to the principal notion, some of them being attributes of that notion only as it is characterized or completed by one or more other attributes, which, with it, form but one notion, and stand as the principal member in a new combination with these additional attributive forms; as,—*that dissembling, abominable varlet, Diomed, has got that same scurvy, dotting, foolish young knave's sleeve of Troy there in his helm*; in the first of which instances that individualizes *varlet, Diomed*, and the other two adjectives are appended subordinately to *varlet*; and in the second, the whole cluster of attributives is gathered round *sleeve*, the first in subordination being *knave's*, to which are subordinated *young, of Troy*, and the adverb *there*; that same individualizes the *young knave*; and the other three are added out of Thersites' exuberant affection and respect for that same young knave of Troy there.

139. When the same attributive word or phrase refers to more than one substantive, whether connected by conjunctions or not, it is frequently omitted before all but the first; as,—*the prayers of priests, nor time of sacrifice, shall lift up their rotten privilege and custom 'gainst my hate to Marcus*; he, the sacred honour of himself, his queen's, his hopeful son's, his babe's, betrays to slander, whose sting is sharper than a sword's; Somerset's and Buckingham's ambition.

140. When two attributive combinations, connected by a conjunction or not, and having the same substantive referred to, are contracted, the substantive takes the plural number; as,—*uncles of Gloucester and of Winchester, the special watchmen of our*

English weal; the contending kingdoms of France and England; the dukes of Orleans, Calaber, Bretagne, and Alençon.

### THE OBJECTIVE COMBINATION.

141. When two notions, one of which is a notion of activity, and the other modifies it in any way, are united, the *objective combination* is employed; as,—*he wrote his letter, they are overburdened with assistance, founded on fact.* In which examples, *wrote, overburdened, and founded* express notions of activity, and are modified by *his letter, with assistance, and on fact*; and the former are called the *predicates*, the latter the *objective factors* or *members* of the combination.

142. The *predicate* is always a notional word, that is, a verb or adjective; but the infinitive mood, and participles, are also capable of standing in this position; and substantives, even, which involve the notion of activity, are used with attributive forms very closely resembling objective factors;—*majesty stoops to folly, she was dear to us, to shield thee from diseases of the world, new-adapted to our hate; dowered with our curse, and strangered with our oath; conferring them on younger strengths, my services to your lordship, I profess myself an enemy to all other joys.* (See § 134.)

143. The *objective factor* may be represented either by a notional or by a relational word; as,—*give me the map there, speak again, I know no answer, Kent bids you all adieu.* But every notion referred to a verb or adjective, in whatever form it be expressed, is to be considered as an objective factor; as,—*we did hold her so, I will not part from thee yet, I will look further into it, I have not seen him this two days, I would fain learn to lie, something he left imperfect in the state, you are not worth the dust which the rude wind blows in your face.*

144. The relation of the objective factor to the predicate is distinguished as that of *causality*, that of *place*, that of *time*, and that of *manner*.—*Examples.* 1. *Hortensia is afraid of you.* Time it is to smile at scapes and perils overlorn. 2. Now, by my holidame, here comes Katharina! I have seen them in the church together. 3. To-morrow is the wedding-day. I must away to-day, before night come. I have watched so long, that I am dog-weary. 4. He kills her in her own humour. I come not well. Thus I'll visit her.

145. The relation which is named that of *causality* must be understood in a wider sense than that word commonly conveys, and as signifying not only what is properly the cause of any action, but also the objects to which it is directed, and even the effect or purpose of it; as,—*we may out-run, by violent swiftness, that which we run at, and lose by overrunning; this top-proud fellow, whom from the flow of gall I name not, but from sincere motions; you lost your office on the complaint of the tenants;—he makes a supper, and a great one, to many lords and ladies; this night he dedicates to fair content and joy; I am beholden to you, cheer your neighbours;—I find him a fit fellow; the king, your father, was reputed for a prince most prudent; I utterly refuse you for my judge; whom I hold my most malicious foe, and think not at all a friend to truth.*

146. Language conceives and represents every causation as a motion; and are accordingly distinguished in this relation of causality two directions, analogous to the directions of local motion;—the relation of the objects conceived as causes, properly so called, corresponding to the direction from; and that of those conceived as receiving the action, or as the effects and purposes of it, to the direction towards.

147. The relations of an object which are conceived as causing an action, or whence the action is conceived as proceeding, are ex-

pressed by the *objective* or *accusative case* with various prepositions, which express kindred relations; as,—*if I am free of your report, I am not of your wrong; my soul grows sad with troubles, why should we, good lady, upon what cause, wrong you? what, amazed at my misfortunes! may he do justice for truth's sake and his conscience! thou hast forced me out of thy honest truth to play the woman; fling away ambition, by that sin fell the angels; their life of laziness and pleasure arises partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate; a person languishing under an ill habit of body: men are much pleased with variety; through her nourish'd posers enlarged by thee, she springs aloft; I was abashed at her; pride goes hated, cursed, abominated by all; your great goodness, out of holy piety, absolved him with an axe; he accused the spring of sloth; I have acquitted myself of the debt which I owed to the public; I will make many people amazed at thee; I ought to apologize for my indiscretion; not ashamed of the word of God; who can him assure of happy day; astounded at the voice he stood; from the beginning to the end, all is due to supernatural grace; who boast themselves of idols; never despair of God's blessings here, or of his reward hereafter; their young men shall die by the sword; she died of that fatal fever; the jannissaries were disappointed of their prey; minds distempered by interest, passion, or partiality; how nicely jealous is every one of us of his own repute; he was often provoked by the insolence of some of the bishops.*

148. There are other ways occasionally employed of expressing this kind of causal objective relation; viz. by *adverbs*, by the infinitive mood of verbs, by the substantive without a preposition, &c.; as,—*therefore the world hateth you; fear ye not therefore; I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come; who then can be saved? if children, then heirs; useless, and thence ridiculous; whence it will follow, that can drive to no certain point; wherein have we wearied him? shall I tell you why? ay, sir, and wherefore, for they say every why hath a wherefore; whereat are you offended? whereupon there had arisen a war betwixt them; she might not be affrighted to hear a serpent speak; how didst thou grieve then, Adam, to behold the end of all thy offspring! Syphax, I joy to meet thee; lest bad men should boast their specious deeds; comfortless, as when a father mourns his children; he rejoiced, believing in God with all his house.*

149. The relations of objects which are conceived as receiving the action, or towards which the action is conceived as directed, are two, the *immediate*, and the *mediate*; as,—*give the book to me, tell him the tale, forgive us our trespasses; in which the book, the tale, our trespasses, are immediate objects; and to me, him, and us, mediate to the predicates, give, tell, and forgive.*

150. The relation of the immediate object is most commonly expressed by the *objective* or *accusative case*, without a preposition; as,—*I crave your pardon, my present business calls me from you now; I'll limit thee this day to seek thy help, thy beneficial help; try all the friends thou hast in Ephesus; there, take you that, sir knave! perhaps some merchant hath invited him; in conclusion, he did beat me there; fetch thy master home; often touching will wear gold; when the sun shines let foolish goats make sport, but creep in crannies when he hides his beams; I want wit in all one word to understand; I never saw her till this time; how can she thus then call us by our names? if we obey them not, this will ensue, they'll suck our breath, or pinch us black and blue; get thee from the door! fetch me an iron crow! have patience, sir! slander's for ever housed, where once it gets possession; got you home, and fetch the chain; I pray you, sir, receive the money now, for fear you ne'er see chain nor money more.*

151. But sometimes it is expressed by the *objective* case with *prepositions*; as,—I will not let him stir, till I have used the means to make of him a formal man again; after whom dost thou pursue? after a dead dog, after a flea; he escaped out of their hands; he that trusteth in his own heart is a fool; he trusted on the Lord that he would deliver him; if he trust to his own righteousness and commit iniquity, he shall die for it; it lengthens out every act of scorching.

152. The immediate object is brought into relation with the predicate by a *preposition*, and by being put in the *objective* case, in every instance when that predicate is an *adjective* or a *substantive*; as,—they are victorious over temptation; he has always been a friend to me. And it is the same with all other kinds of *objective* relations; as,—it was a narrow escape from death; the lion was voracious from hunger. *Participles* and *adverbs* have *objective* factors connected with them in the same way; as,—he is beloved for his generosity; up to the brim; you are near to Warwick by blood and by alliance.

153. The *infinitive* mood of verbs is also used as the immediate *objective* factor; as,—he loves to rise early; Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence; he hopes to live; not that I fear to stay, but love to go; if King Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us with some few bands of chosen soldiers, I'll undertake to land them on our coast.

154. The *mediate* or *remoter* object towards which an action is directed, is expressed most frequently by the *objective* case with a *preposition*; but also by the *objective* case alone; as,—not that I pity Henry's misery, but seek revenge on Edward's mockery; tell me their words; the common people by numbers swam to us; he is now committed to the bishop of York; I here resign my government to thee; thus far fortune maketh us amends; here lives a caittif wretch would sell it him; give me thy torch, boy; see thou deliver it to my lord and father; so shalt thou show me friendship; we owe allegiance unto Henry; fear not, but yield me up the keys; I'll leave you to your fortune; he shall pardon thee these outrages; look here, I throw my infamy at thee; two of thy name have sold their lives unto the house of York; my sick heart shows that I must yield my body to the earth, and, by my fall, the conquest to my foe; thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge, whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle; commend me to my valiant brother; sweet rest to his soul! I need not add more fuel to your fire; so first the harmless sheep doth yield his fleece, and next his throat unto the butcher's knife; what a peevish fool was that of Crete, that taught his son the office of a fowl! give attendance to reading; he has promised you more than that; buy me the ballad; a Puritan amongst them sings psalms to hornpipes; comparing spiritual things with spiritual; I will liken him unto a wise man; he began to teach them many things.

155. The last kind of *objective* relation is that which shows the effect or purpose of an action; which is expressed in various ways; as, by the *nominative* or *subjective* case of *substantives*; as,—the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord; I only remain a prophet of the Lord; God called the light day, and the darkness he called night; I say again, let no man think me a fool; man became a living soul; young people reckon their own friendship a sure price of another man's; that also was accounted a land of giants; he made the water wine; who made thee a prince and a judge over us?—by the *objective* case with certain *prepositions*; as,—impatience turns an ague into a fever; this mock of his hath turn'd his balls to gunstones; why should damage grow to the hurt of the king? some Tories will take you for a Whig, some Whigs will take you for a Tory; I might have

taken her to me to wife; hold such in reputation; I hold Chaucer in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians held Homer; I myself must hunt this deer to death; we shall soon persuade both him, and all his brothers, unto reason; this won't pass for a fault in him; if he ask for bread, will he give him a stone? let the husbandman hope for a good harvest; the prisoners to his own use he keeps; I will call him to so strict account, that he shall render every glory up; amazed he lies, and sadly looks for death; they cast anchor, and wished for the day; Macbeth is ripe for shaking; things were just ripe for a war; this fury fit for her intent she chose; this man with his eye marks and points out each man of us to slaughter; now to our cost your emptiness we know; he hath a pretty young man to his son, whose name is Civility;—by the *nominative* with *as*, after some verbs; as,—behold, the man is become as one of us; they looked upon themselves as the happiest people of the universe; the managers have been represented as a second kind of senate; he took our offer as an insult;—by the *nominative* or *objective* with a *preposition*, connected with the predicate by the *relational* verb to be; as,—I am too far in years to be a pupil now; I look to be either earl or duke, I can assure you; if any man think himself to be a prophet, let him acknowledge the things that I write; he lives not now, that knows me to be in love; those pearls of dew she wears, prove to be presaging tears;—by the *infinitive* mood of verbs; as,—thou hast metamorphosed me, made me neglect my studies, lose my time; I come to bury Cesar, not to praise him; I have the same dagger for myself, when it shall please my country to need my death; I come not, friends, to deal away your hearts; it is a creature that I teach to fight, to wind, to stop, to run directly on; bid the commanders prepare to lodge their companies to-night; they mean to warn us at Philippi here; if you dare fight to-day, come to the field; I am compelled to set upon one battle all our liberties; 'tis the first time that ever I was forced to scold; we petty men peep about to find ourselves dishonourable graves; he scorned his spirit that could be moved to smile at any thing; you cast yourself in wonder to see the strange impatience of the heavens; O conspiracy! sham'st thou to show thy dangerous brow by night? not Erebus itself were dim enough to hide thee from prevention;—or by an *adjective* or *adverb*, with or without the *relational* verb to be, as a connective; as,—thou hast made wit with musing weak, heart sick with thought; put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out safe and sound, talk of a reward; he told me I had turn'd the wrong side out; the choler of a hog turned syrup of violets green; not to admire is all the art I know, to make men happy, and to keep them so; and all his fortune find to be so airy and so vain; his peers have found him guilty of high treason; the analogy holds good; he for the time remained stupidly good; how is it now become so dreadful to thee? blind men say black feels rough, and white feels smooth; with every minute you do change a mind, and call him noble that was now your hate, him vile that was your garland; he is grown too proud to be so valiant, too wise to err, too good to be unkind.

156. *Accessory sentences* are employed to express the relation of causality in all its kinds, as will be shown when they are treated of.

157. The *objective* relation of *place* is expressed by *adverbs*, and by *prepositions* with the *objective* case; as,—by foul play were we heaved thence, but blessedly help hither; here have I, thy schoolmaster, made thee more profit than other princes can; come away, servant, come! I come—to dive into the fire, to ride on the cur'd clouds; was not this high shore? in troops I have dispers'd them 'bout the isle; safely in harbour is the king's

ship; in the deep nook, where once thou call'dst me up at midnight to fetch dew from the still-ree'd Bermoothes; there she's hid; the mariners all under hatches stowed; they are upon the *Mediterranean* flote, bound sadly home for Naples; thou think'st it much to do me business in the veins o' the earth; where was she born? sir, in Angier; there's wood enough within; come forth, I say; sitting on a bank, this music crept by me upon the waters; thence have I followed it; I hear it now above me; say, what thou seest yonder; how it looks about; put thy sword up, traitor; hence, haug not on my garments: come on, obey; were I in England now, there would this monster make a man; how cam'st thou hither? I escaped upon a butt of sack, which the sailors heaved overboard; my cellar is in a rock by the sea-side, where my wine is hid; hast thou not dropt from heaven? I can go no further, sir; they have left their viands behind; we now are near his cell; hast thou no mouth by land?

158. The relation of *place* is also expressed by the substantive without prepositions; as,—they had no power to flee *this way* or *that way*: when he is gone *his way*, then he boasteth; he departed from him *a little way*: *what way* went he? he went *another way*: the good man is gone *a long journey*. The measure of space or distance is expressed in the same manner; as,—let a gallows be made *fifty cubits* high; *full fathom five* thy father lies; *fifteen cubits* upwards did the waters prevail; the king made an image of gold, whose height was *threescore cubits*, and the breadth thereof *six cubits*; a village which was from Jerusalem *threescore furlongs*.

159. The objective relation of *time* is also expressed by *ad-verbs* and by *prepositions* with the *objective case*; as,—by the *next moon*, upon *that day* either prepare to die, or else to wed Demetrius; for aught that *ever* I could read, could *ever* hear by tale or history, the course of true love *never* did run smooth; more tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear, when wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear; a proper man as one shall see in *a summer's day*: the king doth keep his revels here *to-night*; sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl; *how long* within this wood intend you stay? perchance *till after Theseus' wedding-day*: the herb I show'd thee *once*: I'll put a girdle round about the earth in *forty minutes*; sing me *now* asleep; *by and by* I will to thee appear; *since night* you left me; have you come *by night*? it seems to me that *yet* we sleep; in the *night* how easy is some bush supposed a bear! in the *most high* and *palmy state* of Icome, the graves stood tenantless; it faded on the crowing of the cock; I will watch *to-night*, perchance 'twill walk again; he hath very oft of *late* given private time to you; I am thy father's spirit, doomed for a certain term to walk the night, and for the day confined to fast in fires; the glow-worm shows the matin to be near: I'll hear thee speak out the rest of this morn; I'll leave you *till night*: how does your honour for *this many a day*? the guards from you high eastern hill already move; sometimes walking, not unseen, by hedge-row elms, o'er hillocks green; Francis! anon, anon, sir!

160. The substantive without a preposition is often used when duration of time, or definite length of time, is expressed; as,—how long hast thou to serve? forsooth, *five years*: what we two nights have seen; *all day long* have I been plagued; why stand ye here *all the day*! Daniel desired that he would give him time; if men lived but *twenty years*, we should be satisfied if they died about sixteen or eighteen; Enos lived *ninety years*.

161. The objective relation of *manner* is expressed by *adjectives*, *participles*, *adverbs*, and the *objective case* with prepositions; as,—thus speaks the king of France; depart in *peace*; this

might have been prevented, and made whole, with very easy arguments of love; thou dost shame thy mother, and wound her honour with this diffidence; your brother did employ my father much; I like thee well; Madam, I'll follow you unto the death; what brings you here to court so hastily? is it Sir Robert's son, that you seek so? before Angiers well met, brave Austria! I give you welcome with a powerless hand; my lord Chatillon may from England bring that right in peace, which here we urge in war; what England says, say briefly, gentle lord, we coolly pause for thee; many a widow's husband groveling lies; to him in favour shall she give the day; by this knot thou shalt most surely tie thy now unsure assurance to the crown; speak England first! I alone, alone do me oppose against the pope; without my wrong there is no tongue hath power to curse him right; do so, good Philip, hang no more in doubt; what canst thou say, if thou stand excommunicate and curs'd? thou may'st hold a serpent by the tongue, a cased lion by the mortal paw, a fasting tiger safer by the tooth, than keep in peace that hand which thou dost hold; the sun's o'ercast with blood; if thou couldst see me without eyes, hear me without thine ears, and make reply without a tongue, using conceit alone, without eyes, ears, and harmful sound of words, I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts; it does not become us to live in jest: I shall die alone; the morn begins her rosy progress smiling; my breath grew short; when he has shot his best, he is sure none ever did shoot better; it savoureth of good conceit and some reading; chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd; the world's victor stood subdued by sound; Satan stood confounded.

162. The same relation is also expressed by the substantive with like, and as; as,—be thou as lightning in the eyes of France; my hand, like a poor beggar, railleth on the rich; hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? thou, like a civil war, sett'st oath to oath; this act is as an ancient tale new-told; the poison is, as a fiend, confined to tyrannize on unperceivable condemned blood; what will be my confusion, when he sees me neglected and forsaken like himself; they roared like lions caught in toils; thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself; ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil.

163. The accessory sentences expressive of the relations of *place*, *time*, and *manner*, will be treated of in the following division.

## ACCESSORY SENTENCES.

164. When two or more sentences are connected so as to be independent of one another, their relation is said to be that of co-ordination; as,—I put myself to thy direction, and unspeak mine own detraction; their malady convinces the great assay of art, but, at his touch, they presently ascend; dispute it like a man. I shall do so, but I must also feel it as a man; did Heaven look on, and would not take their part? I have two nights watched with you, but can perceive no truth in your report; I cannot fly, but, bear-like, I must fight the course; they keep the word of promise to our ear, and break it to our hope; your cause of sorrow must not be measured by his worth, for then it hath no end; whether he was combined with Norway, or did lice the rebel with hidden help and vantage, or that with both he labour'd in his country's wreck, I know not, but treasons capital, confess'd, and prov'd, have oerthrown him; first, metals are more durable than plants, secondly, they are more solid and hard, thirdly, they are scholly subterraneous, whereas plants are part above the earth and part under the earth.

165. But when they are so connected that any one of them can be considered as standing in place of a substantive, adject-

tive, or adverb, as factor in a combination, their relation is said to be that of *subordination*; and the sentence which is used as a factor in the combination is called an *accessory sentence*, the sentence to which it is subordinately related being called the *principal sentence*; as,—*this is the sergeant, who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought 'gainst my captivity*; were such things here, as we do speak about? do you not hope your children shall be kings? if chance will have me king, why, chance may crown me, without my stir: I have spoke with one that saw him die: the love that follows us, sometime is our trouble, which still we thank as love: herein I teach you, how you shall bid God yield us for your pains, and thank us for your trouble: would'st thou live a coward in thine own esteem, letting I dare not wait upon I would, like the poor cat i' the adage? when you durst do it, then you were a man.

166. The syntax of accessory sentences is subject to the same laws as that of principal sentences; and the syntax of each sentence, principal or accessory, is complete in itself, and not modified or interfered with by that of any other; as,—*the earth hath bubbles, as the water hath, and these are of them: false face must hide what the false heart doth know*; is this a dagger which I see before me? I have thee not, and yet I see thee still: thou sure and firm-set earth, hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear thy very stones prate of my where-about, and take the present horror from the time, which now suits with it.

167. According to the relation in which accessory sentences stand to the principal sentence, they are *substantive, adjective, or adverbial sentences*. When an accessory sentence stands instead of the subject to a principal sentence, or in the relation of causality to the predicate, it is termed a *substantive sentence*; when it is equivalent to an adjective used attributively, it is termed an *adjective sentence*; and when it stands in the relations of place, time, or manner, to a predicate, or indicates a cause, condition, concession, or comparison, which is connected with the principal sentence by an adverbial pronoun, it is termed an *adverbial sentence*. These different classes of accessory sentences will now be more fully considered and illustrated.

168. *Substantive sentences* employed as *subjects* to principal sentences, are connected with them by *that, who, which, what, where, when, whether, if, &c.*; as,—*what's done, is done; what's to come of my despised time, is nought but bitterness*; neither my place, nor ought I heard of business, hath rais'd me from my bed; that I have ta'en away this old man's daughter, it is true; that she loves him, 'tis apt, and of great credit; how comes it, Michael, you are thus forgot? I have lost the immortal part, sir, of myself, and what remains is bestial; my suit to her is, that she will to virtuous Desdemona procure me some access; those that be not, would they might seem none! who steals my purse, steals trash; whoever doth to temperance apply his steadfast lip, and all his actions frame, trust me, shall find no greater enemy than stubborn perturbation to the same; whoever is really brave, hath always this comfort, when he is oppressed; *whatsoever is first in the invention, is last in the execution*; *whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips, is thine*; when he will come, where he will live, and how he will obtain a livelihood, are as yet uncertain; whether the ceremonial will be conducted in the same way as it was in former times, has not been determined; which is a wonder, how his grace should glean it.

169. They are also employed in the *causal relations of causality* to a predicate; and are connected with the principal sentence by *that, who, which, what, where, &c.*, and sometimes by prepositions also; but that is frequently omitted; as,—*you know not what you do: right glad I am, he was not at this fray: I gladly shunn'd who gladly fled from me*; could we but learn from whence

*his sorrows grow*, we would as willingly give cure as know; see, where he comes: tell me in sadness, who she is you love; O! teach me how I should forget to think; what doth her beauty serve, but as a note where I may read, *who pass'd that passing fair?* find those persons out whose names are written there, and to them say, my house and welcome on their pleasure stay; thou know'st my daughter's of a pretty age: what, good man boy!—I say, he shall,—go to! I would not for the world they saw thee here; I have forgot why I did call thee back; thy earliness doth me assure, *thou art uppos'd by some distemp'rance*; when, and where, and how we met, and woo'd, and made exchange of vows, I'll tell thee as we pass; I anger her sometimes, and tell her that Paris is the properer man; do you not see that I am out of breath? resolve whether you will or no; let them take whether they will: Romeo, that spoke him fair, bade him bethink how nice the quarrel was; art thou a man? thy form cries out *thou art*; my lord, I'll tell my lady you will come; then, I hope, *thou wilt not keep him long, but send him back*; then I hope *thou wilt be satisfied*; I pray you tell my lord and father, madam, *I will not marry yet*; and when I do, I swear it shall be Romeo; proud can I never be of what I hate; we scarce thought us bless'd, that God had sent us but this only child; I would I knew not why it should be slow'd; that you do love me I am nothing jealous; for which of these works do ye stone me? what you would work me to I have some aim; I follow you, to do I know not what.

170. *Substantive sentences* are frequently abridged into *infinitives and participles*, which have then the power of substantives; as,—*whither go they?* up to the eastern town, to see the battle; let it please you both to hear *Ulysses speak*; 'tis mad idolatry to make the service greater than the god; Jove forbid, there should be done amongst us such things as might offend the weakest spleen, to fight for and maintain; so to be valiant is no praise at all; there is a law in each well-ordered nation, to curb those raging appetites that are most disobedient and refractory; to persist in doing wrong, extenuates not wrong; I was discouraged for the want of something I could think worth sending fifteen hundred miles; those corpuses of colour insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may asperate its superfluities; for avoiding the watering of them we wet their hay; whom not to know, argues one's self unknown; advise, if this be worth attempting; I should ill become this throne, if aught of danger could deter me from attempting; anxiety has hindered my eating till this moment; his being a foreigner is no fault, nor any reason for injuring him; he insists upon being admitted; we are proud of being born Britons; having served your country never so well, will not save you from suspicion; his entering on such a pursuit gives no assurance of a successful issue; I was weary with forbearing; I was dismayed at seeing it; thinking is but idle waste of thought. Illustrations of these forms have been given in the former part of the Syntax of this Outline.

171. *Adjective sentences*, used *attributively*, are connected with the principal sentence by the *relative pronouns*, which assume the gender and number of the substantive to which they refer, but in case are determined by their relations in their own sentence,—and it must be observed that these pronouns are frequently omitted, when the meaning is clear without them; when such is used in the principal sentence, it is commonly referred to by *as* in the accessory; as,—*the sweet south, that breathes upon a bank of violets, stealing and giving odour*; she that hath a heart of that fine frame, to pay this debt of love but to a brother, how will she love, when the rich, golden shaft hath kill'd the flock of all affections else that live in her; I saw your brother bind himself to a strong mast, that li'd upon the sea;

the daughter of a count, *that died some twelvemonth since*; then leaving her in the protection of his son, her brother, *who shortly also died*: they are scoundrels, and subtractors, *that say so of him*: would that I had bestowed that time in the tongues that I have in fencing, dancing, and bear-baiting: those that are fools, let them use their talent; infirmity, *that decays the wise*, doth ever make the better fool; the rudeness *that hath appeared in me*, have I learned from my entertainment; I see *you what you are*, you are proud; with groans *that thunder low*, with sighs of fire; that old and antique song we heard last night: I am ever since a fresh admirer of *what I saw there*: ancestry, *whose grace chalks successors their way*; a gift *that Heaven gives him*, which buys a place next to the king; temperance, *that's the appliance only which your disease requires*; worthy Wolsey, *who cannot err*, he did it; that dye is on me, *which makes my whitest part black*; language unmanly, *yea, such which breaks the sides of loyalty*, and almost appears in loud rebellion; you frame things *that are known alike*, which are not wholesome to those *which would not know them*: exactions, *whereof my sovereign would have note*; whom I most hated living, thou hast made me, now in his ashes, honour; such animals *as live in the water*.

172. Accessory adjective sentences frequently stand in apposition to a whole sentence: the sentence being regarded substantively, or as equivalent to one single thought; as,—he was unsatisfied in getting, *which was a sin*; he has lost his fortune, *which I did not know*; I had my trial, *which makes me a little happier than my wretched father*; with a baser man of arms, by far, once, in contempt, they would have bartered me, *which I, disdainingly, scorn'd*; he did upbraid me with my father's death, *which obliquely set bars before my tongue*; they shall obey, unless they seek for hatred at my hands, *which if they do, they shall feel the vengeance of my wrath*; yet had we not determined he should die, until your lordship came to see his end, *which now the loving haste of these our friends, somewhat against our meaning, hath prevented*; they, like dumb statues, or breathless stones, stared on each other, and looked deadly pale, *which when I saw, I reprehended them*; men shall deal unadvisedly sometimes, *which afterwards give leisure to repent*; as he spoke, a braying ass did sing most loud and clear, *whereat his horse did start, as he had heard a lion roar*.

173. When the accessory sentence has for its subject the substantive expression, with which it is connected as an attributive, its verb is put into that personal form which will show that relation; as,—we give thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty, *who art, and vast, and art to come*; unto me, *who am less than the least of all saints*, is this grace given; God hath chosen things *which are not*, to bring to nought things *that are*: grace be unto you, from him, *who is, and who was, and who is to come*; thinkest thou this, O man, *that judgest them which do such things, and doest the same*, that thou shalt escape the judgment of God? he *that is of God*, heareth God's words; I *that speak unto thee*, am he; my name is Caius Marcins, *who hath done to thee particularly, and to all the Volces, great hurt and mischief*.

174. Adjective sentences are frequently abridged into participles, and into adjectives also; as,—contention, like a horse *[who is] full of high feeding*, madly hath broke loose; after him came, spurring hard, a gentleman, *[who was] almost forsworn with speed*; a sullen bell, *[which is] remember'd knolling a departing friend*; my limbs, *renewed with grief, being now enrag'd with grief*, are thrice themselves; the gain *[which was] propo'd*, chok'd the respect of likely peril *[which was] fear'd*; else, we fortify in paper, and in figures, *using the names of men instead of men*: there is a history in all men's lives, *figuring the nature of the times [that are]*

*deceased*; your flock, *assembled by the bell*, encircled you to hear with reverence your exposition on the holy text; he is tired of a business *liable to various chances*; never king of England had nobles *richer, and more loyal subjects*; to pardon *willing, and to punish loth*, you strike with one hand, but you heal with both; earth may with her part *averse from the sun's beam* meet night, her other part still luminous by his ray.

175. The meaning and use of the conjunctive mood of verbs must be exhibited before we proceed to the consideration of adverbial accessory sentences. The history of our language has been so peculiar, that we shall find little assistance in understanding this subject from the special laws of other languages. And at the same time, English grammarians have so sedulously endeavoured to fit their language to the forms under which other languages, and especially the classical languages, were developed by the old unphilosophical system, that it is impossible, by the accumulation of examples merely, to arrive at correct knowledge. It will be useful to carry in our minds a principle by which we can select examples of accurate usage, and reject solecisms; and this we shall find in the definitions of mood already given. See § 12, 14, 41, &c.

176. The existence of the activity expressed by a verb may be contemplated by a speaker as being actual, or simply possible, or necessitated by his own will; and the forms by which these various relations are expressed are the indicative, the conjunctive, and the imperative moods, respectively. We have already shown that the auxiliary verbs of mood are to be arranged as subdivisions of the indicative mood, since, essentially, they convey declarations of *actual*, and not of *conditional and contingent*, existence. Now it will be seen at a glance, that it is only in the case of a wish or desire, that conditional and contingent existence can be expressed by a single, uncompounded sentence; in other cases there must be a compound sentence employed, and the accessory sentence will convey the notions of conditionality and contingency which exist in the speaker's mind. We have forms for the expression of these notions, just as all cultivated languages have, and they are classed together as the conjunctive mood; but whilst in other languages these forms are numerous, and capable of various application, by which great elegance and accuracy of speech were secured; in our own, these forms are few, and capable of no other use than that of conveying the existence and the degree (and this only, as it were, rudely and approximately) of the conditionality and contingency, under which the notions are regarded by the speaker. These forms do not express these notions *absolutely*, but solely in their relation to the speaker; and herein is contained the whole rationale of this little understood and much perplexed subject. We may now treat of it more particularly, and give examples of the various applications of which it is capable.

177. In principal sentences, the conjunctive mood is employed to express a wish, or desire, or even an admission in arguments; as,—*the Lord be judge, and judge between me and thee, and see, and plead my cause, and deliver me out of thine hand*; my God forbid it me, *that I should do this thing*; the enemies of my lord the king be as *that young man is*! the God of our fathers look thereon and rebuke it! the Lord hear thee in the day of trouble, the name of the God of Jacob defend thee! according to your faith, be it unto you! Heaven secure him! so be it! be it so, yet I cannot agree to your conclusion; grant that the Fates have firm'd by their decree, the Trojan race to reign in Italy; allow it to be true, does that justify the king's murder? O that thou wert as my brother! O that they were wise!

178. Both in principal and accessory sentences, *were, and had,*

are used with the significations *would, should, &c., be, and would, should, &c., have*; as,—*it were well, the general were put in mind of it; that were hard to compass, because she will admit no kind of suit; I had been happy, so I had nothing known; if I had not come and spoken unto them, they had not had sin; it were a delicate stratagem, to shoe a troop of horse with felt; had he been where he thought, by this had thought been past; hadst thou been aught but gossamer, so many fathom down precipitating, thou hadst shiver'd like an egg; it had been so with us, had we been there; had I but died an hour before this chance, I had lived a blessed time; many acts which had been blamable in a peaceable government, were employed to detect conspiracies. Of the antiquated forms, I be, thou beest, &c., it is not necessary to give examples. See § 58, (1.)*

179. When a conditional notion is regarded as *probable*, the forms of the *conjunctive mood* corresponding to the present forms of the indicative are employed; as,—*though thou repent, yet I have still the loss; against that time, if ever that time come, when I shall see thee frown on my defects; how like Eve's apple doth thy beauty show, if thy sweet nature answer not thy show; if the flower with base infection meet, the basest weed outbraves his dignity; the summer's flower is to the summer sweet, though to itself it only live and die; if he thrive, and I be cast away, the worst was this,—my love was my decay; an if I live until I be a man, I'll win our ancient right in France again; if he be not born to be hanged, our case is miserable; O Heaven! crown what I profess with kind event, if I speak true; if I have too austere punished you, your compensation makes amends; if you be pleased, retire into my cell, and there repose; if I be a father, where is mine honour? and if I be a master, where is my fear? not that I so affirm, though so it seem; if I be wicked, woe unto me! and if I be righteous, yet will I not lift up my head; go thou thy way till the end be; we have not heard whether there be any Holy Ghost; if God be for us, who can be against us? take heed, lest any man deceive you; if thou canst do any thing, have compassion on us, and help us; if thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth; thy judgments, which if a man do, he shall live in them; if thou do these things, show thyself to the world; if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; sir, come down ere my child die; add not to his words, lest he reproach thee; doth our law judge any man before it hear him? though thou detain me, I will not eat; though it tarry, wait for it; he shall not eat of the holy things, unless he wash his flesh with water; though I be absent in the flesh, yet am I with you in the spirit; I cannot do any thing, till thou be come thither: seek out his wickedness, till thou find none; tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high: whether they be come out for peace, or whether they be come out for war, take them alive.*

180. When the contingency of the conditional notion is so great that it is regarded as *improbable*, or even almost impossible; and when it is intended to show its impossibility, by assuming its probability and thence deducing a conclusion inconsistent with established facts or acknowledged truths; those forms of the *conjunctive* are used which correspond with the past tenses of the indicative; as,—*though there were of you cast out unto the uttermost part of the heaven, yet will I gather them from thence; this man, if he were a prophet, would have known who touched him; if ye were of the world, the world would love his own; if the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? if the whole were hearing, where were the smelling? if it were so, why should not my spirit be troubled? if I knew certainly that evil were determined upon thee, then would I not tell thee? the bread is in a manner common, though it were sanctified this day in the vessel;*

*though I should receive a thousand shekels of silver, yet would I not put forth my hand against the king's son; though these three men were in it, they should deliver neither son nor daughter; though I should die with thee, yet would I not deny thee; the duke of Milan, and his more braver daughter, could control thee, if now 'twere fit to do!'; here lies your brother, no better than the earth he lies on, if he were that which now he's like, that's dead; if you but knew, how you the purpose cherish, whiles thus you mock it; if in Naples I should report this now, would they believe me? if you now behold them, your affections would become tender; 'twould be a sight indeed, if one could match you; if you did, it would not much approve me; if ever I did dream of such a matter, abhor me; she was a wight—if ever such wight were—to suckle fools, and chronicle small beer.*

181. The exact difference between the *probable* and *improbable* forms of the *conjunctive mood* is easily seen, when the speeches of a candidate during an election and after his defeat are compared: while the matter is uncertain, he says, *if I be elected*, I will observe such and such a line of action; when he knows that he is rejected, he says, *if I were your representative*, the noble principles of the British constitution would never want a champion. But the degrees of contingency are so many, and the conception of it may be so varied, that we find these forms used, in some instances, with almost interchanged signification;—as, *if it be a sin to covet honour*, I am, the most offending soul alive; *if our gospel be hid*, it is hid to them that are lost; *if the ill spirit have so fair a house*, good things will strive to dwell with't; all men missed, *whether he were the Christ or not; though he were dead*, yet shall he live; *if thou be the Son of God*, command that these stones be made bread; *if thou didst ever thy dear father love*, revenge his foul and most unnatural murder.

182. The distinctive characteristic of the *conjunctive mood* being conditionality with contingency, it follows necessarily that it can never be applied to *past time*, but only to the present and the future: we say correctly, *if it be possible*, I will do it; *if I were in a situation to defend myself*, I would not flee; but we can only use the indicative mood in speaking of the past; as,—*if it had been possible*, I would have done it; *had I been in a situation to defend myself*, I would not have fled. But in quoting a conditional and contingent expression, the *conjunctive* form to be employed is determined by the tense of the verb in the principal sentence; the *probable* forms being used with the present and future tenses, and the *improbable* forms with the past; as,—*he says, that he will go, if he be able; he will think, if this be so, I can never succeed; he said, he would go, if he were able; he thought, that, if it were possible, he might succeed.*

183. Accessory adverbial sentences of place are connected with the principal sentence by the relative adverbs *where, whence, whither, &c.*; the demonstratives *here, there, &c.*, being either expressed or understood in the principal sentence; as,—*where'er thy navy spreads her canvass strings, homage to thee, and peace to all, she brings; I strayed I knew not whither; I go whence I shall not return; whithersoever the nature and intention of the grace doth drive us, thither we must go; I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest; heaven is here, where Juliet lives; where have you been gadding? where I have learned me to repent the sin of disobedient opposition to you; wherever the bright sun of heaven shall shine, his honour and the greatness of his name shall be, and make new nations; where the tree falleth, there it shall lie; where your treasure is, there will your heart be also; where I am, thither ye cannot come; let him walk from whence he came, lest he catch cold on's feet; whithersoever the spirit goes to go, they went.*

184. Accessory sentences of time are connected with their prin-

principal sentences by the conjunctions and adverbs, *after, as, before, ere, since, as soon as, till, until, when, while, all the while, whilst, &c.*; with most of which *then* is expressed or understood in the principal sentence; and by *but, or than*, when the words *sooner, or no sooner*, occur in the principal sentence; as,—*after I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee*; the frightened Turgis trembled as she spoke; why shouldst thou die before thy time? how long will it be ere they believe me? since we left off to burn incense to the queen of heaven, we have wanted all things; sooner shall you the round world unsphere, than pluck him from the path of right; the sun is no sooner risen, but it withereth the grass; no sooner had I arrived, than fortune turned in his favour; that which ye have, hold fast till I come; there shall he be, until I visit him; when he is come, he will tell us all things; the Lord is with you while ye be with him; our aim was, to take in many towns, ere, almost, Rome should know we were afoot; they were a wall unto us by night and by day, all the while we were with them keeping the sheep; as soon as they hear, they shall be obedient unto me; live whilst you live! what we have, we prize not to the worth, whilst we enjoy it; nor did you think it folly, to keep your great pretences veiled, till when thy needs must show themselves; kings may take their advantage when and how they list; woods and rocks had ears to rapture till the savage clamour drowned both harp and voice; he is the most improved mind, since you saw him, that ever was; when thou doest evil, then thou rejoicest.

185. These sentences are frequently abridged into a *participle*; as,—*being mov'd*, he will not spare to gird the gods; such a nature, tickled with good success, disdains the shadow which he treads on at noon; meeting two such weak-men as you are, if he drink you give me touch my palate adversely, I make a crooked face at it; death, that dark spirit, in 's nery arm doth lie, which being advanced declines, and then men die; *being gone*, I am a man again; *being press'd to the ear*, e'en when the navel of the state was touched, they would not thread the gates; *being 's the war*, their mutinies and revolts, wherein they showed most valour, spoke not for them; *being angry*, he does forget that ever he heard the name of death; go to them, with this bonnet in thy hand, and thus far having stretched it, say, thou art their soldier; if, *seeing me*, thou dost not think me for the man I am, necessity commands me name myself; when we banished him, we respected not them, and he returning to break our necks, they respect not us; *having read it*, bid them repair to the market-place; *being banished*, he came unto my hearth; I have heard, where many of the best respect in Rome, (except immortal Cæsar,) speaking of Brutus, and groaning underneath this age's yoke, have wish'd that noble Brutus had his eyes; *having brought his treasure where we will*, then we take down his load, and turn him off, to shake his ears and graze in commons; *being incens'd*, he's flint; *being moody*, give him line and scope. Sometimes the participle is omitted, and the nominative case is made *objective*; as,—greedy hope to find his wish, and best advantage, us asunder, for we being asunder, or when we are asunder. But this is rather an imitation of a classic idiom, than native to our tongue.

186. *Adverbial accessory sentences of manner*, are connected with their principal sentences by *as, as if, as though, (if and though being frequently understood), and that*; so being either expressed or understood in the principal sentence; as,—I will aggravate my voice so, that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove, I will roar you as 'twere any nightingale; when thou dost hear I am as I have been, approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast; I live as I did, I think as I did, I love you as I did, but all these are of no purpose, the world will not live, think, or love

as I do; with the noise it shook as it could fall; men are generally permitted to publish books, and contradict others, and even themselves, as they please; answering their questions, as if it were a matter that needed it; so frowned the mighty combatants, that hell grew darker at their frown; so grant my suit, as I enforce my right; thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa, where the Etrurian shades high overarch'd embower, so thick between, abject and lost, lay these; treat it kindly, that it may wish, at least, with us to stay; as thou hast said, so must we do; brethren, be as I am, for I am as ye are; think not as though some strange thing happened unto you.

187. The accessory sentence of manner is often abridged into an *infinitive or participle*, and sometimes into an *adjective*; the *correlatives so and as* being either expressed or understood; as,—so we speak, not as pleasing men; he speaks so as to be understood by every body; they have conducted themselves in this matter so as to deserve the good opinion of all; let worse follow worse, till the worst of all follow him laughing to his grave! near him, thy angel becomes a fear, as being overpowered: they seeing, see not, and hearing, they hear not; he rejoiced, believing on the Lord, with all his house; looking up to heaven, he sighed; if she depart, let her remain unmarried; I remained there, astonished, seven days; the fore part stuck fast, and remained immovable; he remained speechless. For other examples, see the former part of the Syntax of this Outline.

188. *Adverbial sentences of causality*, which denote a *motive or moral cause*, or a *real cause*, are most usually connected with the principal sentence by the relative adverbs *because* and *forasmuch as*; and those denoting a *logical cause*, with *therefore*, expressed or understood, in the principal sentence; or reason, by *as, or since*; but this distinction is not rigidly observed, and these relative adverbs themselves are sometimes suppressed; as,—we love him, because he first loved us; the hireling fleeth, because he is a hireling; ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled; because I live, ye shall live also; he shall restore the lamb fourfold, because he did this thing, and because he had no pity; let me die, since I have seen thy face; since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection from the dead; since ye say, the burden of the Lord, therefore, thus saith the Lord, because ye say this word, the burden of the Lord, and I have sent unto you, saying, ye shall not say, the burden of the Lord, therefore, behold, I, even I, will utterly forget you, and I will forsake you; will you not, since I have commanded you? I believed, therefore I have spoken; because ye obeyed not, therefore is this thing come upon you; therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord; he that is of God, heareth God's words, ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God; they have no changes, therefore they fear not God; judgment is before him, therefore trust in him; they also are under obligation who did assist in doing the injury, as without them the thing could not have been done; he blushes, therefore he is guilty; since truth and constancy are vain, since neither love, nor sense of pain, nor force of reason can persuade, then let example be obey'd; since he hath got the jewel that I lov'd, and that which ye did swear to keep for me, I will become as liberal as you. Some other words are employed as connectives to *causative sentences*, occasionally; as,—you should in all sense be much bound to him, for, as I hear, he was much bound for you; I have received no letters from him, nor any tidings of him, these many years, hence I conclude that he is dead.

189. These *causative sentences* are often abridged into a *participle*; as,—how knows this man letters, having never learned?



having this confidence, I know that I shall continue with you all; having, therefore, these promises, let us cleanse ourselves from all pollution; who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God; fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they strake sail; all the Jews eat not, except they wash their hands oft, holding the tradition of the elders: being justified by faith, we have peace with God; knowing the terror of the Lord, we persuade men; ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures; Demas hath forsaken us, having loved this present world. There is also an antiquated use of the participle being which is found now only in some provinces of England; as,—you loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the counties as you go.

190. *Conditional adverbial sentences* are joined with their principals by the relative adverb, *if*; by the conjunctions, *so*, *unless*, *an'* (for and *if*); and by the phrases, *in case*, and *provided that* (with that most frequently suppressed); with the demonstrative then expressed or understood in the principal sentence; as,—*an' the worst fall that can fall*, I hope I shall make shift to go without him; *if to do were as easy as to know what were good to do*, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages princes' palaces; *an' if you will not have me, choose!* *if he would despise me*, I would forgive him; *if you had known the virtue of the ring, or half her worthiness that gave the ring, or your own honour to contain the ring*, you would not then have parted with the ring; *if he steal aught the whilst this play is playing, and 'scape detecting*, I will pay the theft; reason thus with life, *if I do lose thee*, I do lose a thing that none but fools would keep; I take your offer, and will live with you, *provided that you do no outrages*; a sure retreat to his forces, *in case they should have an ill day, or an unlucky chance in the field*; *if all this be so*, then man has a natural freedom; it matters not how they were called, *so we know who they are*; *unless I look on Syria in the day*, there is no day for me to look upon; *if it be so*, why am I thus? *if in this life only we have hope in Christ*, we are of all men the most miserable; they sleep not, *unless they cause some to fall*; I am a rogue, *if I were not at half-sword with a dozen of them, two hours together*; *if thou love me*, 'tis time thou wert away; I had been happy, *so I had nothing known*; he will, *an' if he live to be a man*.

191. When the relative adverb is omitted, *conditional sentences* assume the form of interrogative sentences; but this takes place most frequently when the verb is in the *past* or *improbable* form; and the demonstrative *then* is less often omitted in such cases; as,—*had he not resembled my father as he slept*, I had done 't; *had not men been fated to be blind*, then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood; *had fate so pleas'd*, I had been eldest born; *so long it not that I regard the presence of the king*, I would not look toward thee, nor see thee; *were he out of Venice*, I can make what merchandise I will; *had I been judge*, thou shouldst have had ten more; *had you been there*, I think, you would have begged the ring of me to give the worthy doctor; *were I my father's coo*, would I do this? *live Roderigo*, he calls me to a restitution large; *seest they not quickly*, I should die with laughing.

192. *Conditional sentences* are often abridged into *participles*, with *if* and so sometimes expressed, and into the *imperative* mood; as,—*what judgment shall I dread, doing no wrong?* *so doing*, thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head; *pardon this fault*, and by my soul I swear, I never more will break an oath with thee; *the greatest grace lending grace*, ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring their fiery torcher his diurnal ring, this is infirm from your sound parts shall fly; my husband bies him home, where, *Heaven aiding*, we'll be, before our welcome; *not scolding*, pity would not let me do 't; *if wounding*, then it was to show my skill; *having ever seen*, in the predominate crimes, the

youth you breathe of, *guilty*, be assur'd he closes with you in this consequence.

193. *Concessive adverbial sentences* are joined with the principal by the conjunctions, *though*, *although*, *albeit*, &c., with *yet* expressed or understood in the principal sentence; as,—he, who has a probable belief that he shall meet with thieves in such a road, thinks himself to have reason enough to decline it, *albeit he is sure to sustain some less though yet considerable inconvenience by his so doing*; me, the gold of France did not seduce, *although I did admit it as a motive the sooner to effect what I intended*; not that I so affirm, *though so it seem*; *though the name of abstracted ideas is attributed to universal ideas*, yet this abstraction is not great; *though he was rich*, yet for our sakes he became poor; *though he were* [this should be *was*] a son, yet learned he obedience by the things that he suffered; in nothing am I behind, *though I be nothing*; ye will not believe, *though it be told you*; *though he understand*, he will not answer; *although all shall be offended*, yet will not I; *though they cry*, yet will not I hear them; *although the fly tree shall not blossom*, neither shall fruit be in the vines, the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat, the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls, yet will I rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation. A partial abridgment of these sentences occasionally takes place, when the verb is in a compound tense; as,—one, whose eyes, *albeit unused to the melting mood*, drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees; *though scotched*, the snake is not yet killed.

194. These sentences, when the verb is in the *improbable conjunctive* form, often omit the conjunction, and appear in the shape of a question; as,—*were thou an oracle to tell me so*, I'd not believe it; *had I a hundred arms*, I would not stretch out one to help you; *had he conducted the enterprise with ever so astonishing success*, he would have received no praise. And sometimes they assume the form of an *indirect question*, being connected with their principal sentences by *however*, *whoever*, &c.; as,—*whoever he be*, I do not fear him; I shall not change my opinion, *whatsoever you say*; in *whatever way* he will manage the business, he will not succeed.

195. *Comparative adverbial sentences* are those of *manner*, and those of *intensity*. The former have been treated of in § 186; we proceed to treat of the latter.

196. *Intensity* may be expressed in the form of the *factive* relation by an *accessory sentence* connected with the principal sentence by *but*, *that*, *as*, &c., *so* being in the principal sentence; as,—it was so cold, *that the rivers were frozen*; he is so weak, *as to be unable to speak*; can nothing great, and at the height remain so long, *but its own weight will ruin it?* in the midst of this darkness they saw so much light, *as to believe that when they died they went immediately to the stars*; I shook with holy fear, yet not so much, *but that I noted who did the most in song and dance excel*; the relations are so uncertain, *as they require a great deal of examination*; God so loved the world, *that he gave his only-begotten Son*, *that whosoever believeth on him, should not perish, but have everlasting life*; so it fell out to him, *that the people trod on him and he died*.

197. *Equality of intensity* is expressed by the adverb *as* in both principal and accessory sentences; as,—he is as rich as he wishes to be; he dances as often as he likes; come as soon as you can; as long as he travels, he is in good health; as far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us; here's a large mouth, that talks as familiarly of roaring lions as maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs; as true as I believe, you think them false; thy uncle will as dear be to thee as thy father was; he will look as hollow as a ghost, as dim and meagre as an ague's fit; you are as fond of grief as of your child; life is as tedious as

a twice-told tale; so I were out of prison, and kept sheep, I should be as merry as the day is long; as good to die and go, as die and stay; as confident as is the falcon's flight against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight.

198. This relation of *equal intensity* is expressed also by two comparatives connected by the; as,—the longer I am acquainted with him, the more I like him; the more he possesses, the more he wishes to possess; the worse, the better; the more they afflicted them, the more they grew and increased; the more I love, the less I am loved; the less they themselves want from others, the less will they be careful to supply the necessities of the indigent; the more the kindled combat rises higher, the more with fury burns the blazing fire; the more one sickens, the worse at ease he is; more light and light? more dark and dark our woes.

199. The infinitive mood used factitively after the adverb too, which has been treated of before, (see § 156.), is employed as an abridged adverbial sentence of intensity; as,—he is too weak to attempt his defence; he is too honest to tell a lie; your father's rough and stern, his will too strong to bend, too proud to learn; I know I am too mean to be your queen, and yet too good to be your concubine; disloyal? the word is too good to point out her wickedness.

200. After the comparative degree in the principal sentence, the accessory sentence of intensity is introduced by than, the comparison being one of inequality; as,—a little more than kin, and less than kind; were we not better to fall at once with virtue, than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath? more true delight in that small pound, than in possessing all the earth, was found; I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs, than in the business of that unfortunate earl; I love you for nothing more than for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam; these kind of knives in this plainness harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends, than twenty silken ducking overbaunts; the advantages of learning are more lasting than those of arms; 'tis less to conquer than to make wars cease; their learning lay chiefly in flourish, they were not much wiser than the less pretending multitude; he has a horse better than the Neapolitan's; a better bad habit of frowning than the Count Palatine; I have seen better faces in my time, than stand on any shoulders that I see before me at this instant; better a mechanic rule were stretched and broken, than a great beauty were omitted; there are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

201. Numerous examples throughout the sections devoted to the Objective Combination, and to Accessory Sentences, have shown that many distinct objective factors may be connected with one predicate; and not only many accessory sentences appended to one principal sentence, but that each accessory sentence may serve as principal to other accessories. A few illustrations are, however, added; as,—(1.) Examples of several objects connected with one predicate: sure, he that made us with such large discourse, looking before and after, gave us not that capability, and god-like reason, to just in us unus'd; this bud of love, by summer's ripening breath, may prove a beautiful flower, when next we meet; with fairest flowers, whilst summer lasts, and I live here, Fidele, I'll sweeten thy sad grave; for two nights together I have made the ground my bed; often, to our comfort, shall we find the sharded beetle in a safer hold than is the full-winged eagle; Eneobarbus, Antony hath after thee sent all thy treasure, with his bounty overplus; at this fusty stuff, the large Achilles, on his press'd bed lolling, from his deep chest laughs out a loud applause; in her days every man shall eat in safety under his own vine, what he plants; make way there for the princess.—(2.) Examples of compound accessory sentences: 'twas merry, when you staggered on your angling, when your dicer did hang a salt-fish on his hook, which he

with ferrency drew up; O Cromwell, Cromwell, had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal I serv'd the king, he would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies; when I am forgotten, as I shall be, and sleep in dull cold marble where no mention of me more must be heard of, say I taught thee; you are not to be taught that you have many enemies, that know not why they are so; if we shall stand still, in fear our motion will be mock'd or carp'd at, we should take root here where we sit, or sit state statues only; you know no more than others, but you frame things, that are known alike, which are not wholesome to those which would not know them, and yet must perforce be their acquaintance; thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge, whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle, under whose shade the ramping lion slept, whose top-branch overpeered Jove's spreading tree, and kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind; though the edge hath something hid ourselves, yet, know thou, since we have begun to strike, we'll never leave till we have hewn thee down.

## CONSTRUCTION.

202. Construction is the proper arrangement of the words in a sentence, and serves to point out the unity of the different combinations in a sentence, and the subordination of their several factors. The general rule adopted by every language, with modifications arising from the capabilities of each, and from the purpose of the speaker in any instance, is—to place the principal after the subordinate factor.

203. When this rule is observed the construction is said to be direct; when not, it is called inverted. We will briefly exemplify the construction in each of the combinations.

204. In the predicative combination, the direct construction places the subject first, and the predicate last, with the copula (if there be one) between; as,—she weeps, he smiles, thy place is filled, all is lost, my crown is in thy heart, her Henry is deposed, his Edward is installed, the foe is merciless, it works, he walks, they tremble, they have fed, I will be king, thou canst not.

205. In questions, commands, conditional sentences without the conjunction, where a formal subject as well as the real subject is expressed, and particularly in rhetorical or poetical language, the inverted construction is employed; as,—is he dead? dazzle mine eyes, or do I see three suns? mount you, my lord! widow, go you along; go ye brothers to the man that took him; hadst thou but loved him half so well as I, thou wouldst have left thy heart-blood there, rather than disinherited thine only son; in dreadful war mayst thou be overcome; be thy title right or wrong, Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence; there was a man dwell by a churchyard; how blessed am I! well hast thou spoken, cousin; deposed he shall be, in despite of all; his is the right, and therefore pardon me; it was the lark, the herald of the morn; note you are heir, therefore enjoy it now; many a battle have I won in France.

206. In the attributive combination the direct construction places the adjective and the genitive case before the substantive, and the objective with the preposition of after it, and that substantive in apposition last which is most emphatic; as,—the northern lords; your oath, my lord; so looks the pent-up lion o'er the wretch that trembles under his decouring paws; as for the brat of this accursed duke, whose father slew my father, he shall die; the crown of England, father; the duke of Norfolk; my lord Cobham; the house of Lancaster; King Henry's head; far be the thought of this from Henry's heart; father, tear the crown from the usurper's head; our heart's great sorrow; thy grandfather, Roger Mortimer, earl of March; the Lord Protector lost it; Lartius, the dictator; our earl of Warwick Edward's greatest friend.

207. The *inverted construction* is employed to increase the emphasis of the attribute whose place is altered; as,—*writ in remembrance, more than things long past: men lying flatter those that die; Henry, of England, France, and Scotland, king, and lord of Ireland.* The adjective, however, stands after the substantive, in common speech, only when it is enlarged into the objective combination; as,—*this letter written to my father, bear with thee; the river, smooth from its depth, deceived him; the prince, true to his purpose, would not receive it.* And when either the *genitive case*, or the *objective with of* is put into the place properly occupied by the other, it assumes the other's form; as,—*England's king*; in that dead time when *Gloster's death* was plotted; *the love of a father*; *the tenderness of a mother.*

208. In the *objective combination*, the *direct construction* places *adverbs* most usually before the predicate, and sometimes even before the copula, and the subject;—the *immediate object* next after the predicate; unless the *remoter object* be in the objective case, when it follows the verb, and the *immediate object* is placed after it;—the objects of *cause and purpose or effect*, after the immediate object;—and those of *manner, place, and time*, in the order we have named them in, unless any one be emphatic, when it is put after its usual place; as,—*wisdom and youth are seldom joined in one*; there is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace; they had but very obscure apprehensions of those things which urge men most powerfully to forsake their sins; there he stands; the design of the heroic poem is to form the mind to heroic virtue by example; they made room for the old knight at the head of them; I tell thee what, corporal, I could tear her; it grieves me he should desperately venture the loss of his well-deserving life; the division of the time by weeks has been universally observed in the world; webfooted birds do not live constantly upon the land; things may and must differ in their use, but yet they are all to be used according to the will of God. The examples in the foregoing Syntax may be referred to for illustration of this construction.

209. The *inverted objective construction* is found chiefly in *questions and rhetorical or poetical language*, where the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, or any factor of the combination, for peculiar emphasis, put in a position that strongly fixes the attention on it; as,—*never any thing was so unbred as that odious man*; that law I will consent to, never! *her breath, indeed, those hands have newly stopped*; a new-formed faction does your power oppose; *in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night divide the spoil*; another bliss before mine eyes I place; *on your head turn he the widows' tears, the orphans' cries; death's dishonourable victory we with our stately presence glorify; unto the French the dreadful judgment-day so dreadful will not be, as was his sight*; a holy maid hither with me I bring; *her aid she promis'd, and assur'd success, in complete glory she reveal'd herself; this night the sieg'e assurably I'll raise; whom dost thou fear? of whom shall I be afraid? what sayest thou?* For more numerous examples the reader is referred to the Syntax of this Outline.

210. The construction of *accessory sentences* does not differ, in the main, from that of principal sentences; two exceptions have been noted above, that of *conditional sentences*, in which the connecting conjunction is omitted; and that of *adjective sentences*, where the relative pronoun is in the objective case. In general, the connecting word comes first; but there are exceptions to this, even in *direct construction*. The place of the accessory sentence is determined by its relation to its principal; and in this it follows the rules for placing the several factors of combinations, which they represent. We add a few examples, and refer our readers to the illustrations in the foregoing part

of this Outline for more.—*My lady bids me tell you, that though she harbours you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to your disorders*; the various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike; before him, a great prophet, to proclaim his coming, is sent harbinger, who all invites; it was a sparing speech of the ancients, to say, that a friend is another self, for that a friend is far more than self; since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits are imparted by revelation, the information of them should be taken from thence; our foster nurse of nature is repose, the which he lacks; that to provoke in him, are many simples operative, whose power will close the eye of anguish; I repent me that the duke is slain; if ever he go alone, I'll never wrestle for prize; such a place there is, where we did hunt; thus I absolve myself, and excuse him, who saved my life and honour, but praise neither.

## ACCENTUATION.

211. *Accentuation* serves to express the unity of a notion, as well as the subordination of its parts, not only in the combination, but also in each of its factors, and in second derivatives. The unity of the notion is represented by the unity of the accent; and the subordination of its parts by a corresponding subordination of the accent with which they are pronounced.

212. The principal accent falls on the principal factor of the combination, and upon the radical part of each inflected word, or derivative; whilst the subordinate accent falls upon the subordinate factor of the combination, and upon the sign of relation in each factor. Thus in—*man is mortal, a skilful teacher, he writes a letter, of gold, by art, has told, loved, founding, thankful*: the principal accent is taken by mortal, skilful, letter, gold, art told, lov-, found-, thank-, and the subordinate accent falls upon man, teacher, writes, of, by, has, -ed, -ing, -ful.

213. All signs of relation have the subordinate accent; but we must distinguish those which are unaccented, as the terminations in *speaker, golden, mighty*, and the pronoun *it*: from those which are half-accented, as the terminations in *wisdom, friendship, lawful*, and the auxiliary verbs, *has, will, shall, &c.*

214. This accentuation must be distinguished from *emphasis*: which is the stress laid by the speaker on the words and syllables he wishes particularly to point out; as,—*the Lord of hosts is with us*; i. e. not on the side of our enemies;—*He is our help and shield*; i. e. we have no other defender;—*he was coming away from the house when we met him*; i. e. not going to it, as the party addressed supposed;—*the princess said to this*; i. e. not the prince;—*this shoe is my father, no, this left shoe is my father*;—we should distinguish between faults of omission and those of commission, when we judge the relations in which others stand to us;—this principle greatly simplifies the processes both of evolution and of evolution;—he is not hypercritical, but hypo-critical in what he says;—I have that within, that passeth show, these, but the trappings and the suits of woe.

## PUNCTUATION.

215. In *spoken language* we observe certain pauses, which serve to convey our thoughts more clearly and accurately to the parties we address. These pauses are expressed in *written language* by certain characters called *stops*; and by the *dash*, the *parenthesis*, and the notes of *interrogation* and *admiration*.

216. The use of the *full stop*, or *period*, and of the signs of in-

*terrogation*, and *admiration*, does not require any explanation. We will speak briefly of the others.

217. The distinction between the use of the *comma*, the *semi-colon*, and the *colon*, is this;—the *comma* is placed between those factors of a compound sentence which need to be distinguished as individual factors, but which must not be divided from each other, since they form parts of one combination of notions;—the *semi-colon* is used to distinguish the several thoughts of a compound sentence, and indicates a grammatical connexion, as well as the connexion and combination of several distinct thoughts into one thought;—the *colon* separates sentences, both simple and compound, when there is no grammatical connexion between them, and when the logical connexion does not amount to a combination of the several parts into one whole. The following paragraph will illustrate this distinction. “It is not enough that all the world hath armed itself against vice, and, by all that is wise and sober amongst men, hath taken the part of virtue, adorning it with glorious appellatives, encouraging it by rewards, entertaining it with sweetness, and commanding it by edicts, fortifying it with defensives, and twining it in all artificial compliances: all this is short of man’s necessity: for this will, in all modest men, secure their actions in theatres and highways, in markets and churches, before the eye of judges, and in the society of witnesses; but the actions of closets and chambers, the designs and thoughts of men, their discourses in dark places, and the actions of retirements and of the night, are left indifferent to virtue or to vice; and of these, as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no coercitive; and therefore above one half of human actions is, by the laws of man, left unregarded and unprovided for. And, besides this, there are some men who are bigger than laws, and some are bigger than judges, and some judges have lessened themselves by fear and cowardice, by bribery and flattery, by iniquity and compliance; and where they have not, there they have notices but of few causes; and there are some sins so popular and universal, that to punish them is either impossible or intolerable; and to question such, would betray the weakness of the rods and axes, and represent the sinner to be stronger than the power that is appointed to be his bridle. And, after all this, we find sinners so prosperous that they escape, so potent that they fear not; and sin is made safe when it grows great; and innocence is oppressed, and the poor cries, and he hath no helper; and he is oppressed, and he wants a patron. And therefore God hath so ordained it, that there shall be a day of doom, wherein all that are let alone by men, shall be questioned by God, and every word and every action shall receive its just recompence of reward.”

218. It will be seen, however, in the foregoing passage, that the distinctions drawn are not always rigidly observed; but that where no misapprehension could arise, a *comma* is used for a *semi-colon*, and a *semi-colon* for a *colon*. And in this, *punctuation* exactly represents the pauses of speech.

219. In *poetry*, and in *inverted construction*, the use of the stops must be more frequent, and more exact, than in *directly constructed prose*; and in general, the safest rule for punctuation is to employ the fewest number that will make the sense of the writing clear.

220. The *dash* is much employed by modern writers, and is most frequently rather a *rhetorical* sign than a *grammatical* one. But where used grammatically, it has the power of a *semi-colon*, or of a *colon*; and is frequently added to *comma*, *semi-colon*, *colon*, and *period* too, with something like the effect of a *dot* placed after a *rest* in music; as,—“Let but Society be once rightly constituted,—by victorious Analysis. Labour itself shall be all one

as rest; not grievous, but joyous. Wheat-fields, one would think, cannot come to grow untill’d; no man made clayey, or made weary thereby;—unless, indeed, machinery will do it? But if each will, according to rule of Benevolence, have a care for all, then surely—no one will be uncared for. Nay, who knows but, by sufficiently victorious Analysis, human life may be indefinitely lengthened, and men get rid of Death, as they have already done of the Devil? we shall then be happy in spite of Death and the Devil.—So preaches magiloquent Philosopher her Redeem’d Saturnia regna.” “What did he die of?—‘Of hunger:’—the king gave his steed the spur.”

221. The *parenthesis* is employed to denote a thought, connected with the matter in hand, but diverging from the line already determined in the speaker’s mind; thought worthy of mention, not worthy of pursuit; as,—“Whate’er I read to her, I’ll plead for you, as for my patron, (stand you so assur’d,) as firmly as yourself were still in place: yea, and (perhaps) with more successful words than you, unless you were a scholar, sir.” “The dangers of the days but newly gone, (whose memory is written on the earth with yet-appearing blood,) and the examples of every minute’s instance, (present now,) have put us in these ill-beseeming arms.” “Had I but time, (as this fell sergeant, Death, is strict in his arrest,) O, I could tell you,—but let it be.—” Instead of the parenthesis, *commas* or *semi-colons* are frequently used; especially when the thought is not far remote from the line along which the speaker’s thought is proceeding.

## OF TEACHING GRAMMAR.

222. THE common school plan of teaching Grammar is open to serious objections, apart from those arising from the grammatical system of the books in general use. It proceeds on the supposition that language is made by grammar; and that certain forms, &c. are employed in speech, because the grammar lays down rules enjoining their use. So that *parsing* (as the *analysis* of words and sentences is termed) becomes nothing more than the reference of the forms to one and another rule, which have been committed to memory beforehand. Every child that has been subjected to this drudgery knows how crude, dead, nothing-worth, the results of such teaching are; whilst the process of teaching grammar is one of the most mechanical and most unwelcome of all school tasks. The fundamental axiom of the system on which the foregoing Outline has been drawn up,—that it is *meaning* which determines *form*, and not the reverse,—does away with the necessity of this drudgery, and turns into an almost amusing exercise, a process which may be made one of the most effective instruments for disciplining the mind. In the following sections we purpose to show, by a few examples, how grammar may be taught so as to make it something better than dead knowledge, and at the same time to afford a sort of proof of the truth of the system which we have imperfectly exhibited.

223. We should recommend teachers, in the first place, to lay aside all grammars, and to teach *orally*, that is, to help their pupils to construct their grammar for themselves. The machinery requisite is of the simplest character. For the teacher himself a well-grounded knowledge of the principles of the modern system is, of course, indispensable, and he will soon discover that the knowledge of any development of it in the

shape of a grammar constructed in accordance with it, merely, is insufficient; his own experience will soon outstrip whatever such a grammar, even, could impart, and he will be puzzled, and most deservedly so, if he attempt to use the modern system in the spirit of the old system of rules and forms. For the class, a black board, or large slate, on which to write down the examples, and to exhibit the different steps of the analysis, will be all that is wanted. Unless, to make the method more interesting to an advanced class, he should cause them to write down, in blank books, of convenient size and form, the results of their exercises. So equipped, he may begin with pupils of sufficient age to follow a short train of reasoning, and to understand the meaning of the several technical terms he must use, for the sake of exactness and conciseness. Our examples, and our treatment of them, shall be such as such a teacher might employ.

224. *The emperor of Russia was my father.* This is a simple sentence; and the first thing to be looked at is the assertion, which is called the *predicate*,—*was my father*: the next, that respecting which this assertion is made, or the *subject*,—*the emperor of Russia*. The principal word in the predicate is *father*, which is the name of a person, called a *substantive*, and a *common* one, because it applies to a great number of persons. The chief word in the subjective part of the sentence is *emperor*, also a substantive, but not a common one, as it expresses the name of a narrow class of persons. The relation between the subject and the predicate is expressed by *was*, here used simply as a *relational verb*; and it shows that relation by its being in the singular number, as *emperor* is; this relation is further expressed, by *father* being also in the singular number. There is more, however, to be learnt respecting that verb, *was*. The speaker is telling of some one different from himself, and not the person or persons addressed, and thus it is put in the *third* person. He is making an assertion of fact, and so it is in the *indicative* mood. He is speaking of a time before the moment of his making the assertion, and it is therefore put in the *past* tense. But we must look a little more at both subject and predicate, since each is characterized or modified by other words associated with it. The predicate, *father*, has *my* connected with it, which is equivalent to *of me*; it is called a *pronoun*, since it stands instead of the speaker's own name; and it is an *adjective* pronoun, because it signifies something that more fully characterizes and defines the notion of the speaker conveyed by the term *father*. Its position is the only outward sign of its relation to that substantive. The subject, *emperor*, has connected with it *the*, and *of Russia*. The latter characterizes it most clearly for the speaker's purpose. *Russia* is the name of a country, and so a substantive: and it is called a *proper* substantive, since there is but one country so named. *Of* is simply the sign of relation between *emperor* and *Russia*, and is termed a *preposition*: it signifies here, *possession*. The calls distinct attention to the subject; it implies that there was but one person, so named, that the speaker was thinking of; it is called a *demonstrative*, from this meaning. Its position alone determines its relation to the substantive *emperor*. To sum up this analysis:—we have here an example of the *predicative combination*, in the entire sentence; and in both subject and predicate, which compose that combination, an example of the *attributive combination*, in the former by the association of a substantive with *of*, and of a demonstrative with *emperor*; and in the latter by the association of the adjective pronoun, *my*, with *father*.

225. We shall not need to examine all our examples so mi-

nutely, but the teacher should do so, till every possible relation, and every form of the different relations, that the examples he selects can teach, are brought clearly before the pupils' minds; but he should not repeat *ad nauseam* the most elementary of those relations and signs; but use the terms *predicative*, *attributive*, or *objective combination*, presuming that the pupils have been sufficiently instructed to know and see the meaning of these terms.

226. *After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well.* *He sleeps* is a predicative combination. *Life's fitful fever*, a compound attributive combination. But what is the relation of *well*; and what the relation of *after life's fitful fever*? These are designated *objects*, and, in connexion with the verb *sleeps*, they form a compound *objective combination*. *Well* denotes *how* he sleeps; it is called an *adverb*, and an *adverb of manner*; and as used here it is an object of manner. Its relation to the verb is shown only by its place. *Life's fitful fever* is connected with the verb by *after*, which is a *preposition*; and here, one of *time*; so that we call the expression *after life's fitful fever*, an object of *time*, to the verb.

227. *This guest of summer, the temple-haunting martlet, does approve, by his loved mansionry, that the heaven's breath smells woefully here.* The *predicative combination* here has for subject *guest*, for predicate *does approve*. This *guest*, *guest of summer*, the *martlet*, *temple-haunting martlet*, and this *guest*—the *martlet*, are *attributive combinations*, the last being composed of two substantives in apposition. There are two *objective* factors; the first is one of *manner*. *How* is the approval shown? *By his loved mansionry*. *His mansionry*, and *loved mansionry*, make a compound *attributive combination*. The second object, and which stands immediately in connexion with the verb, as showing *what* is approved, is expressed by an *accessory sentence*. *That the heaven's breath smells woefully here*. That connects this sentence with its principal, and is called a *conjunction*, from its use. The *predicative combination* in this accessory sentence has *breath* for subject, and *smells* for predicate. *The heaven's breath* is a compound *attributive combination*. *Woefully*, called an *adverb*, is the object of *manner*; and here, another *adverb*, one of *place*; so that, together, they form a compound *objective combination*, with the verb foregoing. This accessory sentence is called a *substantive* sentence, from its occupying a similar relation to the principal sentence that a *substantive* would.

228. *There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries.* The principal sentence in this example, put into such a form that we can treat it grammatically, is—*a tide is in the affairs of men*. This is the *predicative combination*, unless it should be said, that it stands as predicate here, and not as a relational verb, or copula, merely; and then, in the *affairs of men*, will be an object of *place*. Observe that a *tide*, is an *attributive combination*; a being, indeed, a numeral. *The affairs, and affairs of men*, make two *attributive combinations*. A *tide* is the real subject; but for emphasis' sake, it is put after *is*, as though it were the predicate, and its place is filled by the formal subject, *there*; which is an *adverbial demonstrative pronoun*. The remainder of the example consists of two *accessory sentences*, each being also a compound one. They are called *adjective* sentences, because they stand, truly, in the *attributive* relation to the subject of the principal sentence, *tide*. They are contracted into one, by the use of but one *relative pronoun*, *which*, to connect both with their substantive. Both are *conditional* compound sentences, the conditional factors being abridged into *participles*. In the first, it (understood) *leads* is the *predicative*

combination, that stands as *principal* sentence in relation to the abridged conditional sentence. *On* is used adverbially, and is an object of *place*, or *direction*; *to fortune* is a *factive* object, as it shows the result of the activity of the verb. The conditional sentence, fully expressed, would be, *if it be taken at the flood*. the participial predicate alone is retained, and the object of *time*, *at the flood*. In the second, *voyage*, and *is bound*, are the subject and predicate of the relatively principal sentence, forming a *predicative combination*. *The voyage, all the voyage, their life, voyage of life*, are *attributive combinations*. The predicate *bound*, has two objects of *manner*, *in shallows*, *in miseries*; which standing in exactly the same relation to the predicate, are co-ordinated, and connected by *and*. The conditional sentence here, fully expressed, would be, *if it be omitted*; and here, also, the participle alone is retained.

229. *I pray you, in your letters, when you shall these unlucky deeds relate, speak of me as I am.* *I pray* is the chief sentence here; and *you* the immediate object of its verb. The rest is an *accessory sentence*, standing in the *factive* relation to the verb *pray*. Its verb, *speak*, is in the imperative; and *of me* stands as its closest object, being in the relation of *cause*, or *origin*; whilst *as I am* is a *subsidiary sentence*, standing in the objective relation of *manner* to *speak*, being connected with it by *as*. Earlier in the whole sentence, in *your letters*, is in the objective relation of *time* to *speak*; and the remaining part is another *subsidiary sentence* in the objective relation of *time* to *speak*. This sentence is connected by the relative adverb *when* with its principal; and has for subject, *you*; for predicate, *shall relate*; and for its immediate object, the *attributive combination*, *these unlucky deeds*. The *accessory sentence* is a *substantive* one; and its *subsidiary sentences* are both *adverbial*.

230. *Truth is compared in Scripture to a streaming fountain; if her waters flow not in a perpetual progression, they sicken into a muddy pool of conformity and tradition.* The first part of the example is a simple *predicative combination*, with a double objective combination, of *place*, and of *effect*. The second part has a *conditional accessory sentence* prefixed, the subject of which has an *attributive factor* combined with it; and the predicate has the negative particle; whilst an *objective factor of manner*, also characterized by the numeral *a*, and by an *adjective*, follows it. The subject of the principal sentence, in this part, is a *pronoun*, the real subject being the same as that of the preceding accessory; the object is *factive*, showing the result which follows the non-existence of what is stated in the conditional sentence; and it has four *attributive factors* joined with it; the first a *numeral*, the second an *adjective*, and the third and fourth *substantives*, connected by the *conjunction*, *and*, and joined to the substantive they characterize by the *preposition*, *of*.

231. *The light which we have gained, was given us, not to be ever starting on, but by it to discover onward things more remote from our knowledge.* The sentence here has for subject, *light*; and for predicate, *was given*. With the subject is connected, first, the *demonstrative*, *the*; and next, an *accessory adjective sentence*, connected with it by the *relative pronoun*, *which*; the sentence itself having *we* for subject, and *have gained* for predicate; whilst the relative pronoun which serves as connective, is the object to *gained*. Next after the verb comes an object, *us*, in what we have called the *remote* or *mediate* relation; the verb itself being passive, does not admit an immediate object. Lastly, we have a *factive* object, stated by two *infinitives*, *to be starting*, and *to discover*, contrasted by the aid of *not* and *but*. The former of these infinitives has two objects; one of *time*, *ever*; and the other of *place*, or *direction*, *on*;—the latter has, preceding it, an object of

*manner*, *by it*; it referring to the subject of the principal sentence, *light*; and following it an object immediately related to it, *things*, which is characterized by two attributes; the first, *onward*, and the second, *more remote*; and associated with the second attribute, and in the objective relation of *place* to it, is the *attributive combination*, *our knowledge*, connected with the adjective it is related to by the *preposition*, *from*.

232. *Why was this nation chosen before any other, that out of her, as out of Sion, should be proclaimed and sounded forth the first tidings and trumpet of Reformation to all Europe?* An *interrogative sentence*. The *interrogative adverbial pronoun*, *why*, indicates the question, and also the kind of answer sought, one that might stand in the relation of *causality* to the predicate of the inquiry. The question is also indicated by the *inverted construction*; *this nation*, the subject, being placed after the inflected part of the predicate, *was*. The predicate is *was chosen*; and two objects follow it, the first, of *manner*, *before any other*; and the second of *purpose*, in the form of an *accessory sentence*. This accessory sentence is connected with the predicate it is related to by the *conjunction*, *that*; and it has two subjects, connected by the *conjunction*, *and*,—the first *tidings*,—*trumpet of Reformation*; the predicate is also double, the parts being also connected by the *conjunction*, *and*,—*should be proclaimed*,—*sounded*; the first object is one of *place*, *out of her*, and it has an *abridged comparative sentence* associated with it, *as out of Sion*; with one of the predicates an *adverbial object of manner* is connected, *sounded forth*; and at the end of the whole question is another object of *place*, *to all Europe*.

233. *Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?* In this example we have first a *principal sentence* preceded by two *accessories*: the first *concessive*, the second *conditional*. The principal sentence is simply *we do*, and it, first, has an *adverbial object of manner*, *injuriously*; and secondly, a *factive* object, *to misdoubt*; which, again, has first an *immediate object*, *her strength*; and next, two objects of *manner*, connected with it by the *preposition*, *by*, and with each other by the *conjunction*, *and*. The *concessive sentence* is connected with the principal sentence by *though*; its subject is *all the winds of doctrine*; its predicate, in the conjunctive improbable form, *were let loose*; and its object, *factive*, *to play*; which also has as an object of *place*, *upon the earth*. The conditional sentence is joined with the principal by *so*; *truth* is the subject; the predicate, in the conjunctive probable form, *be*; and the object of *place*, *in the field*. We have next an *interrogative sentence*, preceded by a *concessive accessory sentence*. The interrogation is signified by *who*; and this is also the subject of the sentence; the predicate is *knew*; the object of *time*, *ever*, precedes the verb; and the *immediate object*, *truth*, follows it; a *factive* object, abridged from an infinitive to a participle, comes next, *put*; and this again has, first, the *factive* object, *to the worse*; and next, the compound object of *manner*, *in a free and open encounter*. The concessive sentence is abridged into the imperative, *let grapple*; and it has two subjects, joined by *and*,—*her*, *falsehood*; *her* is put instead of *truth*, which occurs in the foregoing sentence; and it is in the objective case; because, though formally it is the subject of the verb, *grapple*, really it is the object of the *auxiliary*, *let*; by the help of which alone we now form the *third persons* of the imperative.

234. *I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for*

*not without dust and heat.* The principal sentence here is *negative*, *I cannot praise.* The object of the verb is *virtue*, to which are related, beside the numeral *a*, the four attributives, *fugitive, cloistered, uncexercised, unbreathed*; and the two accessory sentences connected with it by *that*, and contrasted with each other by *but*. The first of these adjective sentences is *negative*; but the negation is expressed by the adverbial object *never*; the subject being the relative pronoun, *that*; the predicate, *sallies*, has, beside *never*, the object of direction, *out*, and the facitive object, (which is also an accessory sentence, having the same subject as its principal, and one object,) *sees her adversary*; which is connected with it by the conjunction, *and*. The second accessory adjective sentence has the same subject as the first; and its predicate, *stinks*, is followed by the object of direction, *out of the race*. With this object is associated another accessory sentence of the adjective kind, connected with it by the relative adverb, *where*; *that immortal garland* being the sub-

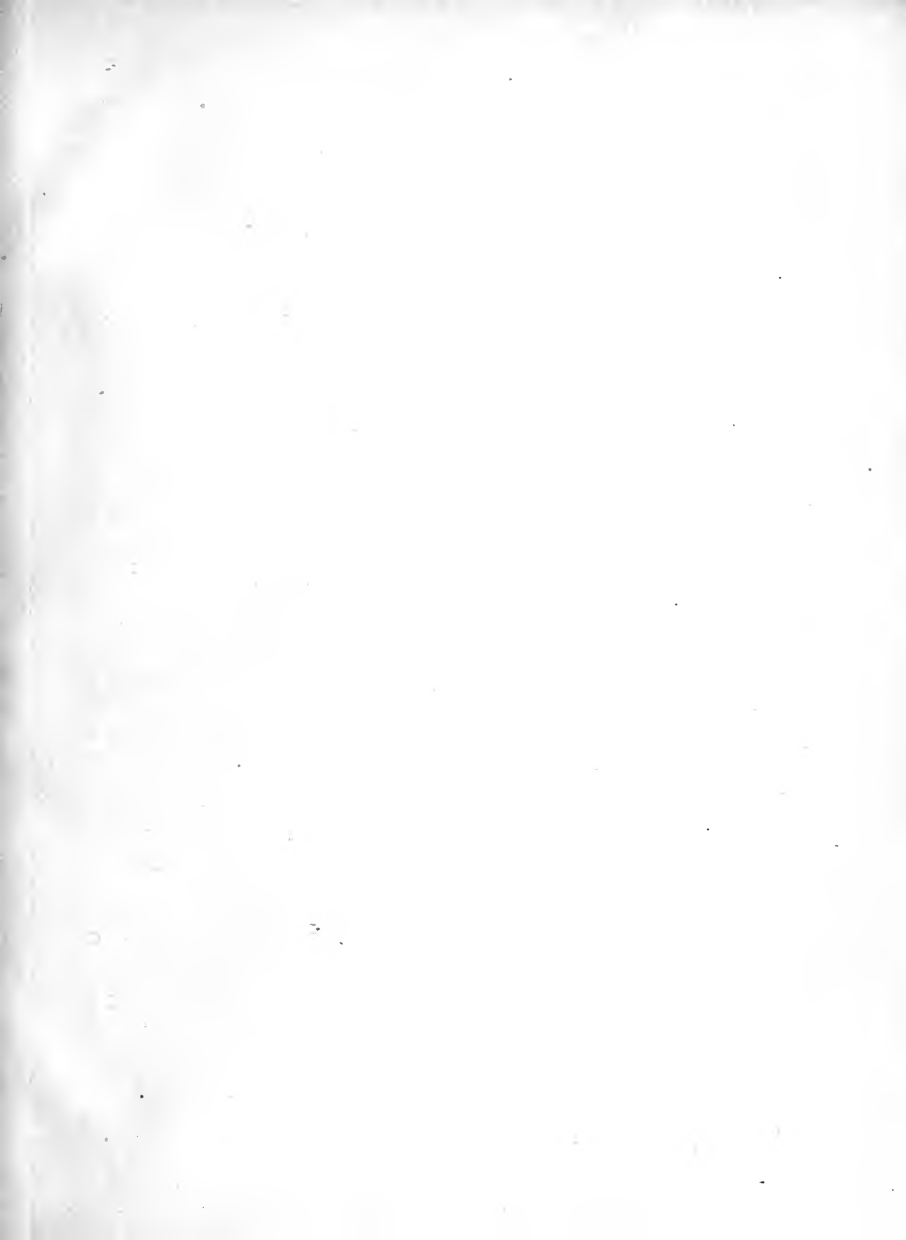
ject; *is to be run for*, the predicate, followed by a double negative object of manner, *not without dust and heat*.

235. The analysis of the following sentence we give in a tabular form, that the teacher may see in what form the results of the examination of any sentence should appear on the black board; and also, how completely this method of investigating the laws of language simplifies, and reduces under a few clear laws, forms and expressions which appear most complicated, and which are referred to a variety of rules, or else left unnoticed in the common grammars; and, yet again, how the laws of syntax may be both discovered and exhibited so that pupils of any intelligence can perceive and retain them.

*This justifies the high providence of God, who, though he commands us temperance, justice, continence, yet pours out before us, even to a profuseness, all desirable things, and gives us minds that can wander beyond all limit and satiety.*

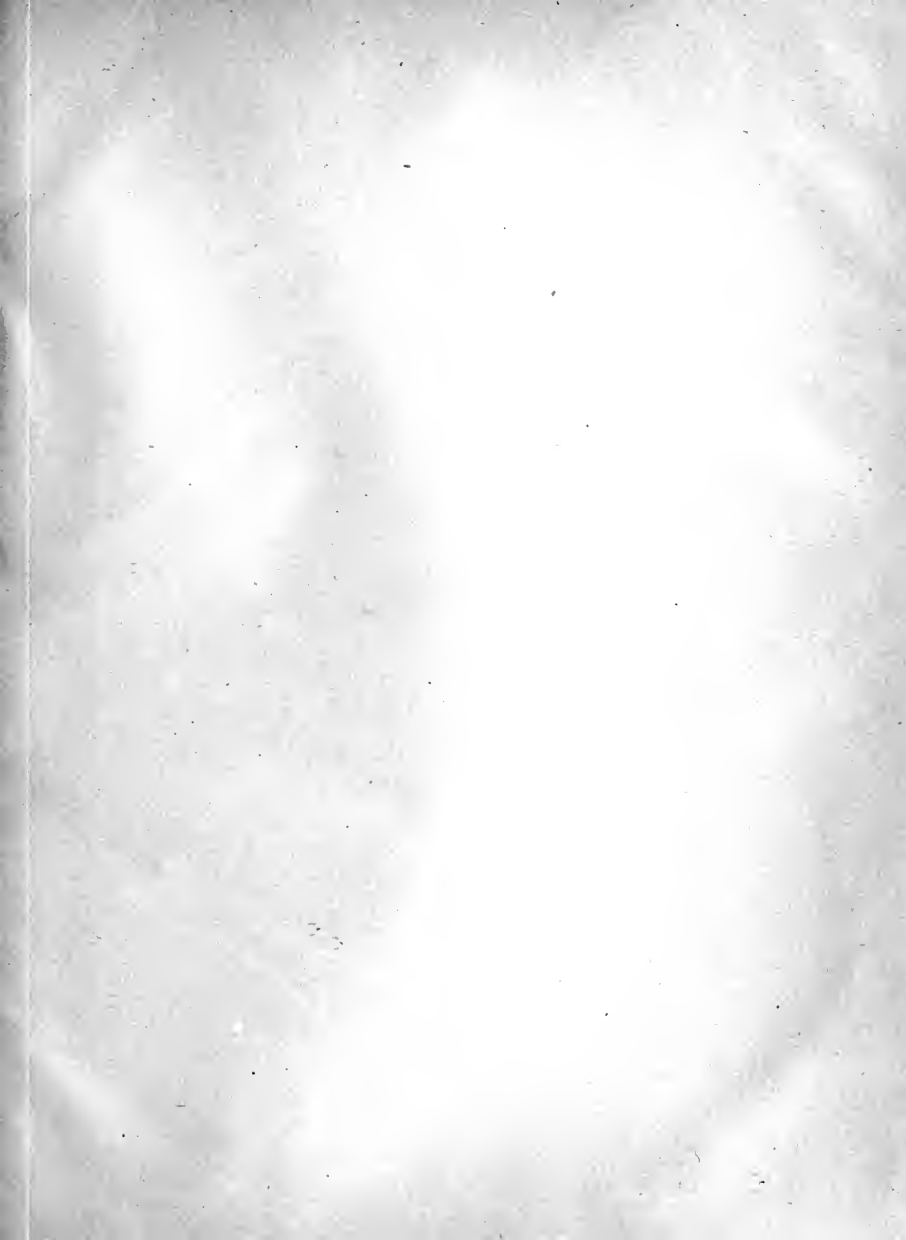
## I. PRINCIPAL SENTENCE.

Subject.	Predicate.	Immediate Object.
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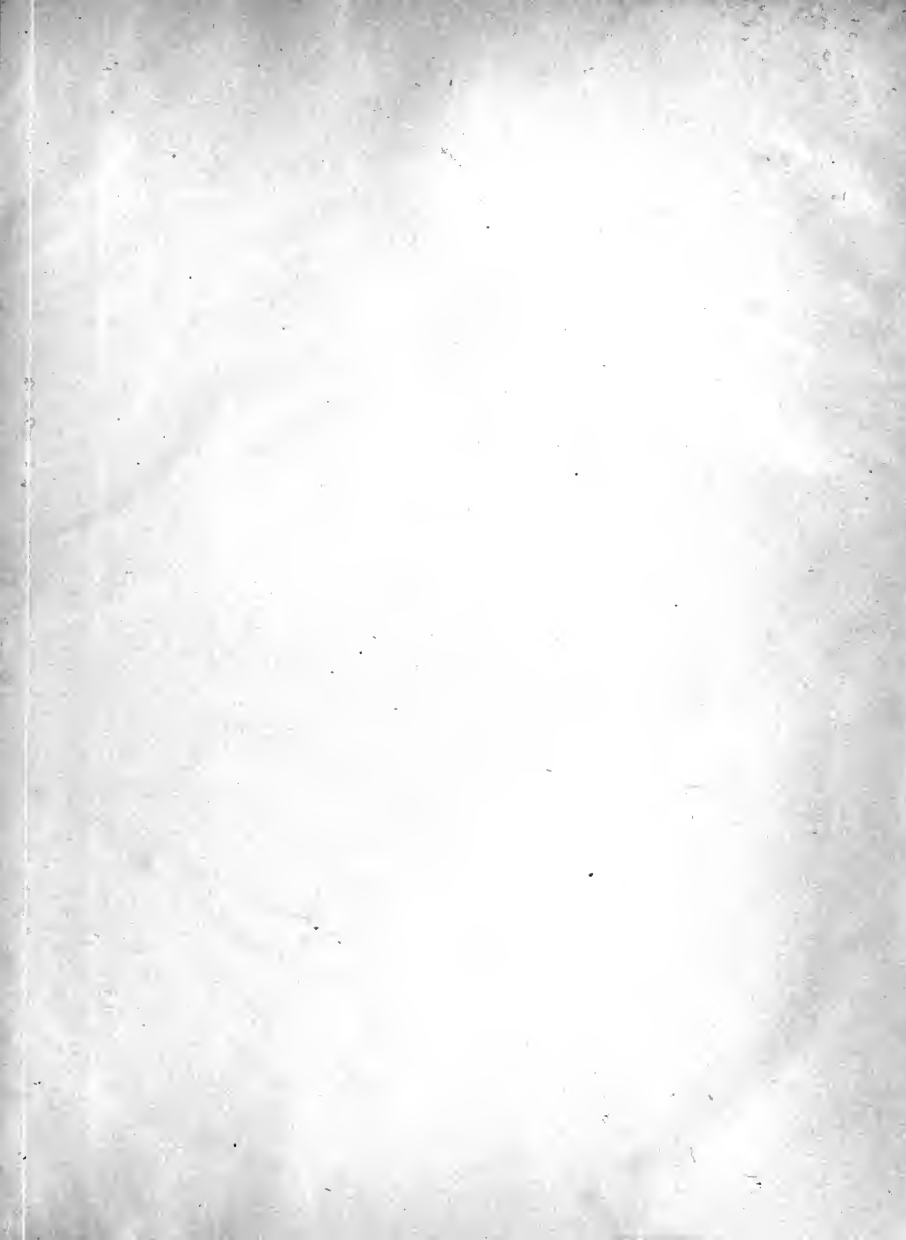












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